

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 5

Books and Other Printed Matter

**TC Publication 315
Washington, D.C.
1970**

SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION BY SCHEDULES

- Schedule 1 - Animal and Vegetable Products
(In 14 volumes)**
- Schedule 2 - Wood and Paper; Printed Matter
(In 5 volumes)**
- Schedule 3 - Textile Fibers and Textile Products
(In 6 volumes)**
- Schedule 4 - Chemicals and Related Products
(In 12 volumes)**
- Schedule 5 - Nonmetallic Minerals and Products
(In 5 volumes)**
- Schedule 6 - Metals and Metal Products
(In 11 volumes)**
- Schedule 7 - Specified Products; Miscellaneous
and Nonenumerated Products
(In 8 volumes)**
- Schedule 8 - Special Classification Provisions
(In 1 volume)**

SCHEDULE 2 VOLUMES

- 1 - Wood and Related Products I**
- 2 - Wood and Related Products II**
- 3 - Paper and Related Products I**
- 4 - Paper and Related Products II**
- 5 - Books and Other Printed Matter**

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 5

C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
Foreword-----	iii
Introduction-----	1
Printed matter for private circulation-----	3
Books not elsewhere enumerated-----	5
Printed catalogs, price lists, and trade notices-----	13
Newspapers-----	17
Periodicals-----	21
Tourist literature-----	27
Music in books or sheets-----	31
Maps, atlases, charts, and globes-----	35
Drawings and plans-----	41
Manuscripts-----	45
Decalcomanias-----	47
Postcards-----	55
Greeting and other social and gift cards-----	63
Calendars of paper-----	71
Printed paper labels, flaps, and bands-----	77
Postage and revenue stamps-----	85
Exposed X-ray film-----	89
Photographs and certain other pictorial matter-----	91
Printed matter not elsewhere enumerated-----	99
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-----	107
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-----	125

CONTENTS

Numerical List of TSUS Items in This Volume

	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
270.05-----	3	273.90-----	55
270.10-----	3	273.95-----	55
270.15-----	99		
270.25-----	5	274.00-----	63
270.45-----	13	274.05-----	63
270.50-----	13	274.10-----	71
270.55-----	17	274.15-----	71
270.63-----	21	274.20-----	71
270.70-----	27	274.23-----	77
270.85-----	13	274.27-----	77
		274.29-----	77
273.10-----	31	274.33-----	77
273.30-----	35	274.35-----	77
273.35-----	35	274.40-----	85
273.45-----	41	274.45-----	89
273.50-----	41	274.50-----	91
273.55-----	41	274.60-----	91
273.60-----	45	274.65-----	91
273.65-----	47	274.70-----	91
273.70-----	47	274.73-----	99
273.75-----	47	274.75-----	99
273.80-----	47	274.80-----	99
273.85-----	55	274.85-----	99
		274.90-----	99

INTRODUCTION

This volume, identified as volume 2:5, is the fifth 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 19 summaries on books, pamphlets, and other printed and manuscript material. Not included here is printed paper or paperboard, not cut to size or shape, 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; such printed papers or paperboards are included in volume 2:4 (see headnote 2(b) to part 4 of schedule 2 for the meaning of the term "cut to size or shape").

The value of annual U.S. manufacturers' shipments, which has increased in recent years, amounted to an estimated \$22 billion in 1968. The United States is a net exporter of books, pamphlets, and other printed and manuscript material. The value of U.S. exports of the products covered in this volume amounted to about \$295 million in 1968. U.S. exports of books accounted for more than half of total exports of these products (\$152 million). Other important export shipments included unbound periodicals (\$55 million), miscellaneous printed matter (\$23 million), bound periodicals and newspapers (\$23 million), and advertising printed matter (\$15 million). Canada is by far the largest market for U.S. exports of books, pamphlets, and other printed and manuscript material. It accounted in 1968 for 46 percent of total U.S. exports of these articles. Other important markets were the United Kingdom (9 percent), Japan (9 percent), Australia (5 percent), Italy (3 percent), and Mexico (3 percent).

The value of U.S. imports of the products covered in this summary amounted to \$111 million in 1968, a fraction of 1 percent of domestic consumption. Books constituted about 60 percent of total imports of the articles covered by this volume (\$68 million). Other major import classes were periodicals (\$6 million), miscellaneous printed matter (\$5 million), and newspapers (\$5 million). The United Kingdom was the leading supplier, accounting for 31 percent of the total U.S. imports of books, periodicals, and other printed matter. Other important suppliers were Canada (11 percent), West Germany (9 percent), Netherlands (8 percent), Japan (8 percent), and Italy (7 percent).

CommodityTSUS
item

Printed matter for private circulation----- 270.05, -.10

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

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption is almost entirely supplied by domestic production; exports are thought to be about equal to imports.

Comment

Printed matter for private circulation covers issues by literary or scientific institutions for their subscribers or exchanges, printed matter of individuals, and for gratuitous private circulation; not included here is advertising matter. For tariff purposes, printed matter is considered as privately circulated if the group to which it is sent is limited in interest and small in numbers when compared with the general public. Included in this summary are books, pamphlets, folders, periodicals, and other informational forms of printed matter.

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

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
270.05	Printed matter issued by literary or scientific institutions for their subscribers or exchanges
270.10	Printed matter of individuals, not advertising matter, for gratuitous private circulation

These items are provided for free of duty in the Tariff Schedules of the United States. The duty-free status was bound under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade effective January 1, 1948.

Data on U.S. production of printed matter for private circulation are not available but it is believed that both consumption and production are valued in the millions of dollars. There are thousands of printers scattered throughout the country with facilities for the production of the printed matter covered by this summary.

U.S. exports are not separately reported; they are believed to approximate imports, which are small relative to U.S. consumption. The value of U.S. imports rose irregularly from \$186,000 in 1964 to \$358,000 in 1968 (see following table). Printed matter for

February 1969
2:5

PRINTED MATTER FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION

individuals (item 270.10) accounted for over 70 percent of total imports during the 1964-68 period; Canada and the United Kingdom were the leading suppliers. Imports of printed matter for institutions (item 270.05) fluctuated during this period and showed a different leading supplier in annual succession, namely, Belgium, the United Kingdom, East Germany, West Germany, and the Netherlands.

Printed matter for private circulation: U.S. imports for consumption
by types and principal sources, 1964-68

(In thousands of dollars)					
Type and source	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Of institutions (item 270.05),	:	:	:	:	:
total-----	38	99	31	58	<u>1/</u> 141
Of individuals (item 270.10):	:	:	:	:	:
Canada-----	46	63	65	88	151
United Kingdom-----	36	48	57	53	53
All other-----	66	81	111	49	13
Total (item 270.10)-----	<u>147</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>233</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>217</u>
Total, both types-----	<u>186</u>	<u>291</u>	<u>264</u>	<u>249</u>	<u>358</u>

1/ Includes imports valued as follows: \$35,668 from the Netherlands; \$23,859 from Canada; \$14,102 from the United Kingdom; and \$10,365 from France.

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

Books not elsewhere enumerated----- 270.25

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

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of books is supplied almost wholly by domestic production. Annual exports are more than twice the value of imports.

Description and uses

This summary covers books not elsewhere enumerated, consisting essentially of textual matter produced by any printing process; the text may be in any language by means of any kind of character. The term "books" includes books, bound and not bound, and pamphlets. For tariff purposes, a book is two or more sheets of printed matter sewn, glued, or stapled together in the form of a book and opens and reads like a book. Included hereunder are hardbound and paperbound books, such as textbooks, school workbooks, educational texts, and related printed instructional materials; encyclopedias and other reference books; religious books including Bibles and prayer books; and other books of fiction or nonfiction.

This summary does not include printed matter for private circulation; music in books or sheets; atlases; manuscripts, typewritten matter, and carbon copies thereof; pictorial matter; printed catalogs, price lists, or trade notices relating chiefly to offers of sales; tourist and other literature relating to foreign offers; and toy books, those children's books without reading matter other than letters, numerals, or descriptive words.

U.S. tariff treatment

Books not specially provided for are free of duty under item 270.25 of the TSUS. This provision became effective February 1, 1967, by virtue of Public Law 89-651 and Presidential Proclamation 3754, which implemented the United Nations Agreement of the Importation of Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials (commonly referred to as the Florence Agreement). The duty-free status for item 270.25 was bound as a concession granted under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations.

October 1969

2:5

BOOKS NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED

Books of U.S. authorship printed in English, in order to have full-term copyrights in the United States, must be manufactured in this country. A U.S. author may obtain a 5-year ad interim copyright permitting him to import a limited number of books manufactured outside the United States. If the ad interim copyright is extended for the full term of 28 years, a U.S. edition must be printed and no further imports can be made.

Prior to February 1, 1967, the books now included under item 270.25 had been dutiable or free of duty under various provisions of the TSUS and reflected concessions granted by the United States under the GATT; the articles and rates of duty are shown below:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Article</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
270.15	Books printed wholly or chiefly in languages other than English-----	Free
270.20	Books (except books described in item 270.15) which when imported have been printed over 20 years-----	Free
270.30	Bibles-----	Free
270.35	Prayer books-----	2% ad val.
270.40	Children's picture books-----	7.5% ad val.
	Books not specially provided for:	
270.45	Of foreign authorship-----	3% ad val.
270.50	Other-----	7% ad val.
806.10(pt)	Books returned to the United States after being exported to be advanced in value--	Duty on the value of the change in condition
830.00(pt)	Books for the use of any agency of the U.S. Government-----	Free
850.10(pt)	Books for religious institutions-----	Free
851.10(pt)	Books for public, educational, scientific, or literary institutions-----	Free

U.S. consumption

During the past decade, U.S. consumption of books has more than doubled. The greatest gain was recorded by textbooks which include books of all educational levels, paperbound work books, and standardized tests and manuals. Increases in school enrollments and more diverse curriculums contribute not only to large textbook gains but also to a growing demand for general trade books.

The value of annual U.S. book consumption rose from \$1.7 billion in 1964 to an estimated \$2.1 billion in 1968, an overall increase of more than 25 percent (table 1). Annual imports during this period averaged about 3 percent of consumption.

U.S. producers

Domestic producers of the books here covered comprise establishments primarily engaged only in publishing, or in publishing and printing, books and pamphlets. Most firms engage in other printing activities. Also included are data on nonprofit organizations which report their book publishing operations as separate establishments. Receipts from book publishing and printing accounted for over 90 percent of total product shipments for these producers.

In 1967, the most recent year of complete statistics by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census of Manufactures, there were 1,024 book publishing or publishing and printing establishments, of which 284 had 20 or more employees. New York State, by far the largest producing area, accounted for 34 percent of all establishments in 1967. According to the number of establishments, New York had 353; Illinois, 111; California, 98; Pennsylvania, 45; and Massachusetts, 42.

U.S. production

The value of shipments of domestic book publishing and printing rose irregularly from \$1.7 billion in 1964 to an estimated \$2.2 billion in 1968, an overall increase of 27 percent (table 1).

In 1967, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, data on total book publishing and printing receipts, distributed by kinds, were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

<u>Kind</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Textbooks-----	743,500	35.0
Subscription reference books--	190,800	9.0
Technical, scientific, and professional books-----	237,100	11.2
Religious books-----	108,200	5.1
General books (trade), etc.---	591,700	27.8
Other books and pamphlets-----	178,700	8.4
Books, not specified by kind--	75,100	3.5
Total-----	2,125,100	100.0

Statistics for 1967 show that college textbooks accounted for 35 percent and elementary grade textbooks for 28 percent of the total value of textbook receipts.

U.S. exports

In 1968, exports of books amounted in value to \$151.6 million (about 7 percent of total domestic shipments), a 71-percent increase over the \$88.6 million value of exports in 1964. Exports are concentrated in scientific, technical, and educational books. Books produced in the United States are of special interest in other countries and, therefore, are in demand in most export markets.

Canada was the most important export market during 1964-68, accounting for 42 percent of total exports (table 2). Japan, the United Kingdom, and Australia were secondary markets. For the years 1965-68, encyclopedias accounted for 23.8 percent of the exports of the books covered here; textbooks accounted for 21.4 percent; and technical, scientific, and professional books for 16.7 percent (table 3).

U.S. imports

The U.S. copyright law is the principal factor affecting competition between imports and domestic production of printed matter subject to authorship.

The value of U.S. imports of books in 1968 amounted to \$68.1 million, a 55-percent increase over 1964 exports, valued at \$43.8 million (table 4). Nevertheless, the number of books imported during 1964-68 decreased irregularly from 105.1 million in 1964 to 95.8 million in 1968 (table 4). As a result, the average unit value of imports increased from 42 cents per book in 1964 to 71 cents in each year 1966-68. The United Kingdom was the leading supplier during the period. The Netherlands, West Germany, Japan, and Italy were important secondary sources.

Imports of books are not classified by product class in the same manner as are exports (table 3), but are grouped in a more general way as shown in table 5. Books in the English language by other than U.S. authors or domiciliaries account for the bulk of imports.

Table 1.--Books not elsewhere enumerated: U.S. producers' shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1964-68

(In thousands of dollars)					
Year	Shipments	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	
1964-----	1,728,600	43,838	88,642	1,684,000	
1965-----	1,767,100	48,721	99,323	1,716,000	
1966-----	1,996,300	61,492	120,803	1,937,000	
1967-----	2,070,300	69,107	143,193	1,996,000	
1968-----	<u>1/</u> 2,200,000	68,074	151,623	<u>1/</u> 2,116,000	
<u>1/</u> Estimated.					

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

Table 2.--Books not elsewhere enumerated: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1964-68

(In thousands of dollars)					
Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Canada-----	34,186	43,480	51,477	60,673	63,424
Japan-----	5,102	8,575	11,493	17,166	22,307
United Kingdom-----	12,626	11,929	14,861	17,460	16,213
Australia-----	5,689	7,243	7,784	8,441	10,113
All other-----	31,039	28,096	35,188	39,453	39,566
Total-----	88,642	99,323	120,803	143,193	151,623

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

BOOKS NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED

Table 3.--Books not elsewhere enumerated: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by kinds, 1965-68

(In thousands of dollars)					
Kind	1965	1966	1967	1968	
Textbooks-----	22,940	27,639	30,003	29,807	
Technical, scientific, and professional books-----	15,590	21,635	24,539	23,978	
Bibles, Testaments, and other religious books-----	3,740	4,715	4,981	5,733	
Dictionaries-----	2,784	3,819	3,941	3,626	
Encyclopedias-----	22,466	27,262	33,551	39,145	
Books not elsewhere classi- fied, and pamphlets-----	31,802	35,731	46,178	49,334	
Total-----	99,323	120,803	143,193	151,623	

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.--Books, not elsewhere enumerated: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-68

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Quantity (1,000 books)					
United Kingdom-----	17,690	17,173	20,925	22,290	24,536
Netherlands-----	3,498	4,518	3,473	11,363	10,280
West Germany-----	7,546	6,685	5,603	5,068	5,966
Japan-----	42,252	23,028	18,838	8,631	11,817
Italy-----	3,651	1,687	3,513	5,539	8,920
Switzerland-----	3,065	3,575	3,545	4,240	4,497
Canada-----	8,389	5,022	4,852	9,754	8,420
Mexico-----	2,747	7,177	9,952	12,511	2,952
All other-----	16,256	16,625	15,949	17,561	18,402
Total-----	105,094	85,490	86,650	96,957	95,790
Value (1,000 dollars)					
United Kingdom-----	21,811	24,366	30,101	27,828	26,057
Netherlands-----	2,469	3,275	3,934	6,403	7,068
West Germany-----	3,978	3,739	4,378	5,762	6,240
Japan-----	2,196	2,033	2,686	3,944	5,184
Italy-----	2,281	2,428	4,256	5,085	5,000
Switzerland-----	2,294	2,894	3,831	3,228	3,298
Canada-----	1,326	1,381	1,669	3,055	2,698
Mexico-----	937	1,553	1,951	2,580	1,109
All other-----	6,546	7,052	8,686	11,222	11,420
Total-----	43,838	48,721	61,492	69,107	68,074
Unit value (per book)					
United Kingdom-----	\$1.23	\$1.42	\$1.44	\$1.25	\$1.06
Netherlands-----	.71	.72	1.13	.56	.69
West Germany-----	.53	.56	.78	1.14	1.05
Japan-----	.05	.09	.14	.46	.44
Italy-----	.62	1.44	1.21	.92	.56
Switzerland-----	.75	.81	1.08	.76	.73
Canada-----	.16	.28	.34	.31	.32
Mexico-----	.34	.22	.20	.21	.38
All other-----	.40	.42	.54	.64	.62
Average-----	.42	.57	.71	.71	.71

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

BOOKS NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED

Table 5.--Books not elsewhere enumerated: U.S. imports for consumption, by kinds and principal sources, 1968

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

Kind	Quantity	Value	Source and value
Books not elsewhere enumerated:			
Bibles and prayer books-----	3,441	3,028	United Kingdom, 2,532; Belgium, 142; Israel, 86; West Germany, 85.
Other:			
Wholly or chiefly in language other than English-----	13,794	11,261	France, 2,337; West Germany, 1,991; Spain, 1,553; Netherlands, 1,066; Mexico, 1,000.
Other:			
American author or domiciliary-----	1,779	3,197	Japan, 1,178; United Kingdom, 613; Netherlands, 434; West Germany, 321.
Other-----	76,776	50,589	United Kingdom, 22,636; Netherlands, 5,534; Italy, 4,353; West Germany, 3,843; Japan, 3,760.
Total-----	95,790	68,074	

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>
Printed catalogs, price lists, and trade notices-----	270.45,-.50, and -.85

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

U.S. trade position

Almost all U.S. consumption of catalogs is supplied by domestic production. Imports, which are believed to about equal the value of exports, represent less than 1 percent of U.S. consumption.

Description and uses

This summary covers printed catalogs relating to current offers for sale of U.S. products (items 270.45 and 270.50). These catalogs must be essentially of textual matter, susceptible of authorship, and contain prices. For tariff purposes, money need not be the medium of exchange; a premium catalog listing the number of coupons or stamps to obtain an article is considered as containing prices. Newspaper supplements announcing a sale, and not entered as a complete newspaper, are covered by this provision. Also included here are printed catalogs, price lists, or trade notices, relating to offers, by a person whose principal place of business or bona fide residence is in a foreign country, to sell or rent products of a foreign country or to furnish foreign or international transportation or commercial insurance services (item 270.85). Under this provision, offers for sale can only be consummated abroad and the merchandise itself cannot be manufactured or stocked in the United States.

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>
	Printed catalogs relating chiefly to current offers for the sale of U.S. products:
270.45	Wholly or almost wholly of foreign authorship
270.50	Other
270.85	Printed catalogs, price lists, or trade notices relating to foreign offers

November 1969
2:5

PRINTED CATALOGS, PRICE LISTS, AND TRADE NOTICES

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports of catalogs relating chiefly to current offers for the sale of U.S. products, 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>270.45</u>	<u>Item</u> <u>270.50</u>
1968-----	2.5	6
1969-----	2	5.5
1970-----	2	4.5
1971-----	1.5	4
1972-----	1.5	3.5

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). As shown above, the final concession rate of duty for item 270.45 is to become effective on January 1, 1971, and that for item 270.50 on January 1, 1972.

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

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
270.45-----	3% ad val.
270.50-----	7% ad val.

Catalogs, price lists, and trade notices relating to foreign offers are provided for free of duty under item 270.85 of the TSUS. The duty-free status was bound as a concession granted under the GATT in the sixth (Kennedy) round of negotiations.

Comment

The value of U.S. receipts by all producers of catalogs in 1967 amounted to about \$275 million; in 1963 it was about \$185 million. It is thought that there is virtually no U.S. production of catalogs comparable to those imported under item 270.85 relating to foreign offers.

Exports of catalogs relating to U.S. offers, not separately reported, are believed to approximate imports.

Imports of catalogs, price lists and trade notices relating to current offers for sale amounted to \$1.8 million in 1968 (see table). For that year, import data on catalogs relating to U.S. offers (items 270.45 and 270.50) was made available for the first time. Imports of catalogs relating to foreign offers (item 270.85) for the years 1964-68 were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u>
1964-----	262
1965-----	177
1966-----	346
1967-----	709
1968-----	1,183

Canada and the United Kingdom were the most important sources of imports for these years.

Printed catalogs, price lists, and trade notices: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, and by TSUS item numbers, 1968

(In thousands of dollars)

Country	TSUS item number			Total
	270.45	270.50	270.85	
Canada-----	26	147	167	340
West Germany-----	55	20	236	311
Japan-----	81	28	188	297
United Kingdom-----	38	25	176	239
Switzerland-----	69	12	120	201
Sweden-----	34	2	91	127
All other-----	51	44	205	300
Total-----	354	278	1,183	1,815

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Newspapers-----	270.55

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

U.S. trade position

U.S. exports and imports each accounted in recent years for less than 1 percent of U.S. production and consumption, respectively.

Description and uses

A newspaper is a paper that is printed and usually appears regularly at stated intervals of time, as daily or weekly, and generally in sheet form; it contains news, that is, reports of recent occurrences, political, social, moral, religious, as well as items of a varied character, both local and foreign, intended for the information of the general reader. Printed supplements and inserts for domestic newspapers are not "parts" of newspapers within the purview of the provision for newspapers considered here. An advertising supplement of U.S. authorship printed with pictorial and textual matter, offering the sale of U.S. products is provided for in the TSUS, when imported separately, under item 270.50 as printed catalogs, relating chiefly to current offers for the sale of U.S. products (Treasury Decision 69-141(19)).

U.S. tariff treatment

Imports of newspapers are free of duty, under TSUS item 270.55, as they were under the Tariff Act of 1930. The duty-free status was bound under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, effective January 1, 1948.

U.S. consumption and production

Circulation of newspapers in the United States has shown some increase in recent years. According to statistics of the Newsprint Information Committee, daily circulation rose from 60.4 million copies in 1964 to 60.8 million in 1968, and Sunday circulation from 48.3 million in 1964 to 49.2 million in 1968; the circulation of weekly newspapers in that period rose from 24.8 million to 25.3 million copies.

Producers of newspapers are primarily engaged in publishing, or in publishing and printing, newspapers. Newspaper producing establishments perform various operations necessary for issuing newspapers and may or may not perform their own printing. By 1967, the latest year for which complete figures are available, there were 8,093 establishments engaged in the production of newspapers; 2,030 of them employed 20 or more workers.

Newspaper publishers are located primarily in the major population centers. In 1967, the East North Central, the West North Central, and the Middle Atlantic States had the greatest number of establishments. The leading producing areas and their value of shipments were the East North Central States, \$1,292 million; the Middle Atlantic States, \$1,262 million; and the Pacific States, \$900 million.

The value of shipments of newspapers, which approximates consumption, rose from \$4.8 billion in 1964 to an estimated \$6.1 billion in 1968 (table 1).

Newspaper publishers derive their revenue from two major sources; advertising, which accounts for about three-fourths of the total, and subscription and sales (circulation), accounting for the remainder.

U.S. exports and imports

The value of U.S. exports of newspapers rose from \$2.3 million in 1964 to \$3.1 million in 1966, and then declined to \$2.9 million in each of the years 1967 and 1968 (table 2). Canada was by far the principal market for U.S. newspapers, followed by Mexico and Venezuela. Countries of the West Indies and Central America were generally next in importance. In 1968 the Soviet Union was the principal recipient outside the Western Hemisphere and was a consistent market during the period under review.

The value of U.S. imports rose steadily from \$1.8 million in 1964 to \$4.7 million in 1968. Virtually all U.S. imports of newspapers came from Canada during that period.

Table 1.--Newspapers: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and exports of domestic merchandise, 1964-68

(In thousands of dollars)

Year	Production ^{1/}	Imports ^{2/}	Exports
1964-----	4,820,000	1,829	2,331
1965-----	5,156,000	2,494	2,770
1966-----	5,520,000	2,869	3,142
1967-----	5,894,000	3,507	2,873
1968-----	^{3/} 6,132,000	4,663	2,926

^{1/} Value of shipments.^{2/} Values based on price per copy and not comparable with production values. Figures represent bulk shipping and do not include newspapers delivered through the mails to individual subscribers.^{3/} Estimated.

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

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

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Canada-----	1,350	1,536	1,864	2,024	2,095
Mexico-----	147	236	263	177	230
Venezuela-----	170	155	163	147	153
El Salvador-----	43	52	59	46	87
Bermuda-----	75	75	70	48	67
Bahamas-----	2	37	63	52	59
U.S.S.R.-----	31	38	50	38	44
Dominican Republic-----	60	28	59	42	37
All other-----	453	613	551	299	154
Total	2,331	2,770	3,142	2,873	2,926

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

CommodityTSUS
item

Periodicals----- 270.63

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

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of periodicals is supplied almost wholly by domestic production. Exports, which exceed imports many times, amount to about 3 percent of U.S. output.

Description and uses

The term "periodicals" as used in this summary embraces only paper covered or unbound publications issued regularly at stated periods, such as weekly, monthly, or quarterly, and bearing the date of issue. The periodicals considered here cover a wide variety of types. The bulk, however, fall into two general groups, namely general interest or consumer publications, and business and professional periodicals.

Consumer publications, which serve by far the greatest segment of the total population, feature information covering such areas as general interest and entertainment, ~~women's~~ and home services, magazine and comic supplements for Sunday newspapers, and religious magazines.

Business and professional periodicals, the more scientific and technical publications, are directed mainly to audiences interested in industry, engineering, technology and related fields, trade and commerce, and professional, institutional, and other similar services.

Periodicals primarily derive their income from both circulation and advertising revenues. A particular periodical's ability to sell advertising depends upon its circulation and the size and kind of an audience it addresses. In many cases, foreign publications find a limited market because of language barriers.

U.S. tariff treatment

Periodicals are free of duty under item 270.63 of the TSUS. This provision became effective February 1, 1967, by virtue of Public Law 89-651 and Presidential Proclamation 3754, which implemented the United Nations Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials (commonly referred to as the Florence Agreement). The duty-free status for item 270.63 was bound as a concession

May 1969
2:5

PERIODICALS

granted under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in the sixth (Kennedy) round of negotiations.

Previously, periodicals had been dutiable or free of duty under certain provisions of the TSUS, as shown below:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
	Periodicals, if entered within 6 months of the date of issue:	
270.60	Devoted to fashions, and printed in whole or in part by a lithographic process, or decorated by hand-----	4¢ per lb.
270.65	Devoted to current literature of the day, or containing current literature as a predominant feature-----	Free

U.S. consumption

The value of apparent domestic consumption of periodicals increased from \$2.1 billion in 1964 to an estimated \$3.0 billion in 1968, a 43-percent increase (table 1).

Circulation growth of consumer magazines is associated with population increases, whereas business publications grow in line with the general expansion of the U.S. economy. Advertising revenue for periodicals depends primarily on the level of total advertising expenditures.

Population growth, more technical and diversified audiences, and an ever-increasing range of cultural and recreational interests have enabled such publications to continue to increase in circulation despite competition for the readers' time from television, mass-marketed and inexpensive paperbound novels, and numerous other types of leisure activities. Improved quality and design, and special editions directed to selected population segments have also significantly contributed to the consumption growth of periodicals.

U.S. producers

Producers of periodicals operate establishments primarily engaged in publishing periodicals, or in preparing, publishing, and printing periodicals. These establishments carry on the various operations necessary for issuing periodicals, but may or may not perform their own printing. While the publication of periodicals is the primary function of these producers, many firms engage also in other types of

May 1969
2:5

activities such as the compilation of directories and the publishing of catalogs and newsletters; during recent years the income from such non-periodical activities has been reflected in the decline of periodical publishers' receipts as a percent of total industry revenue.

It is estimated that the domestic industry totaled 3,000 establishments with over 75,000 employees in 1968. According to Bureau of Census data for year 1963 (the latest available year with detailed information), there were 2,630 periodical printing and publishing establishments in the industry. About 85 percent of these establishments employed fewer than 20 persons. Most publishing is done by less than a dozen large firms located primarily in New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago. Nearly 60 percent of the total value of periodical industry shipments in 1963 was derived from firms located in New York State.

Bureau of Census data on the periodical publishing activities of nonprofit organizations (religious, educational, social, charitable, etc.) have been included to the extent where employees of such organizations were covered under the Social Security System.

U.S. production

Domestic production of the periodicals considered herein increased each year during 1964-68, with total product receipts reaching an estimated \$3.1 billion in 1968.

Bureau of the Census data indicate that in 1968 advertising receipts, a substantial portion of which came from national advertisers, accounted for about two-thirds of total revenue of periodical publishing, and receipts from circulation accounted for the remainder. For each type of periodical, the shares of advertising receipts of total revenue varies considerably, as follows: Farm journals, 87 percent; business publications, 77 percent; and consumer magazines, 58 percent.

The fastest growing segment of the periodical industry is business magazines. Over 3,000 U.S. publications of national and international business interests are currently being produced by some 300 domestic publishers.

U.S. exports

The value of U.S. exports of periodicals increased from about \$54 million in 1964 to \$78 million in 1968; total U.S. export sales during this period, however, ranged from only 2.5 to 3.1 percent of U.S. periodical publishers' receipts.

Exports of periodicals, which exceeded imports almost fourteen-fold in 1968, go to over 100 countries; Canada is the principal export market, accounting for some 60 percent of total U.S. export sales (table 2). The United Kingdom, Mexico, and Australia each purchased at least \$2 million of U.S. periodicals during 1964-68; Venezuela accounted for \$1 to \$2 million of U.S. exports during this period.

U.S. interest in the international periodical market is quite sizable, with several large U.S. publishers having production and other subsidiary arrangements abroad. In 1968, U.S. publishers directed about 125 periodicals specifically to overseas markets; such editions are usually produced outside the United States.

U.S. imports

The value of U.S. imports of periodicals decreased from \$4.5 million in 1964 to \$3.4 million in 1966, then rose to \$5.7 million in 1968 (table 3). Such imports, however, represent only a fraction of 1 percent of total U.S. circulation or apparent consumption.

During recent years the ranking foreign suppliers of periodicals were Canada, the United Kingdom, France, Japan, Italy, and West Germany. In 1968, Mexico (heretofore an insignificant supplier) was the principal source of imports, amounting in value to \$1.6 million.

Table 1.--Periodicals: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1964-68

(In thousands of dollars)								
Year	:	Production <u>1/</u>	:	Imports	:	Exports	:	Apparent consumption
1964-----	:	2,170,200	:	4,545	:	<u>2/</u> 54,451	:	2,120,300
1965-----	:	2,300,200	:	3,640	:	65,226	:	2,238,600
1966-----	:	2,404,700	:	3,366	:	74,166	:	2,333,900
1967-----	:	2,930,000	:	<u>4/</u> 3,551	:	76,434	:	2,857,000
1968-----	:	<u>3/</u> 3,100,000	:	<u>4/</u> 5,697	:	78,087	:	<u>3/</u> 3,028,000

^{1/} Publishers' receipts of primary products.

^{2/} Not strictly comparable with years 1965-68, due to classification changes.

^{3/} Estimated.

^{4/} Not strictly comparable with years 1964-66, due to classification changes.

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

May 1969

2:5

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

(In thousands of dollars)

Country	1964 ^{1/}	1965	1966	1967	1968
Canada-----	38,396	40,027	44,117	48,319	51,112
United Kingdom-----	2,249	5,677	6,614	5,357	4,452
Mexico-----	1,911	2,024	3,251	3,142	2,692
Australia-----	2,329	2,675	2,712	2,290	2,107
Venezuela-----	838	1,058	1,591	1,806	1,988
Netherlands-----	381	563	891	967	1,247
West Germany-----	314	1,092	714	784	1,029
France-----	418	740	909	929	940
Panama-----	567	555	677	859	871
Republic of South Africa-----	825	932	898	907	850
Japan-----	465	826	880	953	809
All other-----	5,758	9,056	10,915	10,121	9,990
Total-----	54,451	65,226	74,166	76,434	78,087

^{1/} Not strictly comparable with years 1965-68 due to classification changes.

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

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

PERIODICALS

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

(In thousands of dollars)						
Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	
Mexico-----	14	7	9	29	1,585	
United Kingdom-----	758	642	815	1,173	619	
Canada-----	1,919	1,182	645	438	594	
France-----	167	262	500	482	516	
Venezuela-----	129	105	103	105	501	
Japan-----	269	294	333	400	478	
Italy-----	341	283	326	247	353	
West Germany-----	359	350	397	211	327	
Netherlands-----	436	349	20	175	159	
Belgium-----	8	13	10	9	121	
Lebanon-----	16	67	92	78	112	
All other-----	129	86	115	204	332	
Total-----	4,545	3,640	3,366	3,551	5,697	

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

Tourist literature----- 270.70

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

U.S. trade position

Domestic consumption of tourist literature concerning foreign places, travel, and facilities is supplied almost entirely by imports, which averaged \$2.6 million annually during 1967-68. U.S. exports of such literature, if any, are negligible.

Comment

The printed matter herein considered consists of tourist and other literature, containing geographic, historical, hotel, institutional, timetable, travel, or similar information that features places, travel facilities, or educational opportunities outside the customs territory of the United States. This literature (which may be of any language and printed by any process) is in such forms as books, magazines, brochures, folders, and leaflets; also included are such items as posters, schedules, photographs, coupons, and maps, providing they include, as an essential feature, a supplementary written text or message.

The bulk of this type of literature is distributed free by travel agencies to tourists, travelers, or other persons interested in scheduling or planning travel abroad. Some literature, however, especially books and magazines, is intended solely for commercial outlets through subscriptions and over-the-counter sales.

Tourist literature is free of duty under item 270.70 of the TSUS. This provision was amended, as of February 1, 1967, by Public Law 89-651 and Presidential Proclamation 3754, which implemented the United Nations' Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials (commonly referred to as the Florence Agreement). The duty-free status for item 270.70 was bound as a concession under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in the sixth (Kennedy) round of negotiations.

The Florence Agreement, which is designed to promote freer exchange of ideas and knowledge across national boundaries, makes provision under item 270.70 for the free importation of information concerning foreign institutions and educational opportunities.

U.S. consumption of tourist literature relating chiefly to places or travel facilities outside the United States is derived predominantly from imports; U.S. output of printed information concerning places, travel facilities, etc., outside the customs territory of the United States is believed to be very small, and exports, if any, are negligible.

The value of annual U.S. imports of tourist literature averaged \$1.5 million during 1964-66 as compared with \$2.6 million during 1967-68 (see following table). Beginning February 1, 1967, however, the tariff description of item 270.70 was expanded and, consequently, statistics for 1967-68 are not entirely comparable with those of 1964-66.

The ranking suppliers for the 5-year period 1964-68 were the United Kingdom, Canada, and West Germany.

It is believed that the sharp increase in imports from Canada (from \$240,000 in 1966 to \$654,000 in 1967) reflects, in part, substantial quantities of tourist information concerning the World's Fair (Expo '67) held in Montreal, Canada, in 1967.

Tourist and other literature about places, facilities, and travel outside the Customs territory of the United States: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-68 1/

(In thousands of dollars)										
Country	:	1964	:	1965	:	1966	:	1967	:	1968
Canada-----	:	183	:	202	:	240	:	654	:	531
West Germany-----	:	93	:	88	:	121	:	321	:	526
United Kingdom-----	:	357	:	305	:	401	:	502	:	480
Netherlands-----	:	91	:	139	:	293	:	205	:	251
Italy-----	:	148	:	148	:	127	:	218	:	187
France-----	:	167	:	179	:	129	:	245	:	136
Switzerland-----	:	59	:	50	:	48	:	56	:	106
All other-----	:	324	:	287	:	335	:	382	:	476
Total-----	:	1,422	:	1,397	:	1,693	:	2,582	:	2,694
	:		:		:		:		:	

1/ Effective February 1, 1967, data for that year and 1968 are not entirely comparable with those shown for previous years.

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

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

CommodityTSUS
item

Music in books or sheets----- 273.10

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

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of music in books or sheets is supplied almost entirely by domestic sales. U.S. imports, which are exceeded somewhat by exports, represent less than 1 percent of consumption.

Comment

The music in books and sheets considered herein consists of all kinds of music printed on sheets or published in book form. Such printed music is used by individuals and groups for both vocal and instrumental purposes, including private or public performances by bands, orchestras, choirs, and choruses, particularly in schools and churches. Music in raised print used exclusively by the blind is not included here but is provided for under item 826.10 in the TSUS.

Music in books or sheets is free of duty under item 273.10 of the TSUS. This provision became effective February 1, 1967, by virtue of Public Law 89-651 and Presidential Proclamation 3754, which implemented the United Nations Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials (commonly referred to as the Florence Agreement). The duty-free status for item 273.10 was bound as a concession granted under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in the sixth (Kennedy) round of negotiations.

Previously, music in books or sheets had been dutiable or free of duty under certain provisions of the TSUS, as shown below:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
	Music in books or sheets:	
273.05	Printed over 20 years at time of importation-----	Free
	Printed not over 20 years at time of importation:	
273.15	Wholly or almost wholly of foreign authorship-----	3% ad val.
273.20	Other-----	10% ad val.

Official data are not available on production or consumption of music in either books or sheets. However, based on information supplied by industry, it is estimated that total U.S. receipts from the sale of such printed music amounted to \$70 million in 1968. It is believed that the major portion consisted of music in book form, since the value of receipts of sheet music, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, declined from \$18 million in 1958 to \$14 million in 1963.

Domestic producers of music in books or sheets consist of considerably fewer printers and publishers than the number which produce books and pamphlets in general; they are concentrated in a few metropolitan centers, primarily in the Northeastern States.

The value of U.S. exports increased irregularly from \$0.7 million in 1964 to \$1.2 million in 1968 (table 1). The annual export values during 1964-68 exceeded those of imports substantially.

Canada was the major market for U.S. exports of printed music, during 1964-68, averaging over 65 percent of total annual exports; the United Kingdom and West Germany together accounted for about 20 percent.

Annual values of U.S. imports of music in books or sheets fluctuated without any apparent trend during 1964-68, averaging about one-half million dollars (table 2). About 50 percent of the imports during this period came from the United Kingdom; most of the remainder came from West Germany, France, and Italy.

Table 1.--Music in books or sheets: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1964-68

(In thousands of dollars)

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Canada-----	497	651	720	552	739
United Kingdom-----	116	115	108	148	259
West Germany-----	38	59	29	48	41
Australia-----	16	15	30	12	22
Belgium-----	1	2	1	2	15
Republic of South Africa-----	1	3	4	3	14
Switzerland-----	14	9	13	14	13
Netherlands-----	2	17	3	4	12
All other-----	57	109	126	68	67
Total-----	741	979	1,033	851	1,181

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.--Music in books or sheets: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-68

(In thousands of dollars)

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
United Kingdom-----	275	331	327	211	171
West Germany-----	58	69	164	144	111
France-----	56	71	72	35	35
Italy-----	32	41	67	44	29
Canada-----	2	8	16	18	25
Hungary-----	4	6	6	6	15
Japan-----	1	9	22	19	14
All other-----	34	36	21	22	15
Total-----	462	571	695	499	415

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>
Printed globes-----	273.30
Maps, atlases, and charts-----	273.35

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

U.S. trade position

Domestic production accounts for the bulk of U.S. requirements for maps, atlases, charts, and globes. Exports, which exceed imports, account in terms of value for only a small percentage of U.S. production.

Description and uses

The printed maps, atlases, charts, and globes discussed in this summary include all such articles, excepting tourist literature containing geographic and other information relating chiefly to places or travel facilities outside the customs territory of the United States (covered under item 270.70 in this volume). The maps, atlases, and globes chiefly depict geographic subjects, but the charts also present anatomical, astronomical, biological, chemical, historical, optical, and other related subjects.

Such articles as books consisting largely of charts, parts catalogs, color cards, disc calculators, and automatic data processing cards punched to convey information are considered as charts for tariff 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>
273.30	Printed globes
273.35	Maps, atlases, and charts

Maps, atlases, and charts are free of duty under the TSUS. The duty-free status was bound as a concession granted by the United States under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations.

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
1968-----	15.5
1969-----	14
1970-----	12
1971-----	10
1972-----	8.5

These rates represent the five stages of concessions granted in the sixth round of negotiations under the GATT. The final concession rate of duty is to become effective January 1, 1972, as shown above. Before January 1, 1968, the GATT rate of duty in effect under the TSUS was 17.5 percent ad valorem, which rate reflected concessions granted under the GATT before August 31, 1963.

Before February 1, 1967, maps, atlases, and charts, printed not over 20 years at time of importation (item 273.40) were dutiable under the TSUS (column 1 rate) at 8.5 percent ad valorem. Other articles, then free of duty, consisted of "Hydrographic charts issued by scientific institutions for their subscribers or exchanges" (item 273.25), and other charts, and maps and atlases printed over 20 years at the time of importation (item 273.35). Since February 1, 1967, item 273.35 has had a broader scope than before, and includes the articles previously covered under items 273.25, 273.35, and 273.40, and parts of items 806.10, 830.00, 850.10, and 851.10.

U.S. consumption

Data on the value of consumption of the articles here considered are not available; since exports and imports are both small, consumption is essentially equivalent to production. The demand for these articles appears to be increasing in step with the growth in population, affluence, and the multiplicity of planning agencies and studies of various types.

U.S. producers

There are about 20 producers of maps, atlases, and geographic and historic charts, with total assets of \$500,000 or more, and about 40 smaller producers. There are about 200 producers of other charts of various types. Virtually all of the commercial producers are located in the larger cities, mostly in the Northern States, with Chicago and New York as the chief centers. A great number of agencies

in the various levels of government publish maps and charts in great variety; they are located principally in the National and State capitals and in the county seats.

U.S. production

Although no figures are available representing the total value of the maps, charts, atlases, and globes produced in the United States, it is estimated to be currently well over \$100 million annually. According to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, receipts for the commercial publishing and printing (or publishing only) of maps, hydrographic charts, atlases, gazetteers, and globe covers, amounted to \$54.5 million in that year--up from \$35.2 million in 1963. Receipts for the commercial printing only of maps, atlases, and globes by lithographic methods amounted to \$10 million in 1967 (down from \$12.0 million in 1963); and for the commercial printing of scientific and technical recording charts and chart paper by all methods amounted to more than \$50 million in 1967 (up from \$14 million in 1963). These three classes totaled over \$115 million in 1967. Classes for which there are no data available are: (1) The commercial printing only of maps, atlases, and globes by methods other than lithographic, which is not separately reported; (2) the commercial printing of a vast variety of other types of charts (non-recording); and (3) the great quantity of maps and charts produced by Federal, regional, state, county, and city agencies, both for distribution to the people (free or for sale) and for the agencies' own use.

U.S. exports

The value of annual U.S. exports of maps, hydrographic charts,^{1/} atlases, gazetteers, globes, and globe covers was in a rising trend from 1964 to 1967, amounting to \$3.3 million in the latter year, then declined to \$3.1 million in 1968 (table 2). In the 5-year period, Canada was by far the chief market, with Japan, Mexico, Australia, and the United Kingdom also markets of importance. In 1968 the United States exported these articles to some 80 countries.

U.S. imports

The value of annual U.S. imports of maps, atlases, charts, and globes was in a generally rising trend from 1964 to 1968, amounting to \$2.6 million in 1968. Of the annual import totals, globes accounted

^{1/} Data are not available on U.S. exports of charts other than the hydrographic types.

MAPS, ATLASES, CHARTS, AND GLOBES

for 18 percent in 1968, 24 percent in 1967, and 16 percent or less in earlier years. Import values, by types of articles, in 1964-68, according to official statistics, were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Globes-----	88	69	294	402	478
Maps, atlases, and charts-----	<u>743</u>	<u>985</u>	<u>1,580</u>	<u>1,270</u>	<u>2,145</u>
Total-----	<u>831</u>	<u>1,054</u>	<u>1,874</u>	<u>1,672</u>	<u>2,623</u>

The chief sources of imports during the 5-year period were the United Kingdom, Italy, and West Germany, with Japan and Canada lower in rank but important suppliers (table 3). In 1968, Ireland became an important supplier.

Table 1.--Maps, atlases, charts, and globes: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-68

(In thousands of dollars)					
Year	Produc- tion	Imports	Exports ^{1/}	Apparent consumption	
1963-----	^{2/} 61,200	^{3/} 491	2,337	^{2/} 59,400	
1964-----	^{4/}	831	2,069	^{4/}	
1965-----	^{4/}	1,054	2,489	^{4/}	
1966-----	^{4/}	1,874	2,851	^{4/}	
1967-----	^{4/}	1,672	3,326	^{4/}	
1968-----	^{4/}	2,623	3,085	^{4/}	

^{1/} Does not include charts other than hydrographic.

^{2/} Known minimum; total may exceed \$100 million.

^{3/} Estimated.

^{4/} Not available.

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

Table 2.--Maps, atlases, charts, and globes: ^{1/} U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1964-68

(In thousands of dollars)						
Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	
Canada-----	753	1,095	1,146	1,411	1,316	
Japan-----	116	114	118	298	368	
Mexico-----	78	97	440	297	170	
Australia-----	70	54	77	276	169	
Republic of						
South Africa--	48	26	23	33	116	
United Kingdom--	127	128	146	122	107	
Saudi Arabia----	3	7	3	4	101	
Venezuela-----	145	58	81	125	90	
All other-----	729	^{2/} 910	^{2/} 817	760	648	
Total-----	2,069	2,489	2,851	3,326	3,085	

^{1/} Described in official export statistics as "Maps, hydrographic charts, atlases, gazetteers, globe covers, and globes terrestrial or celestial;" hence, these figures do not include the value of exports of charts other than the hydrographic types.

^{2/} Includes exports, valued at 252 thousand dollars, to Argentina.

^{3/} Includes exports, valued at 181 thousand dollars, to Argentina.

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

MAPS, ATLASES, CHARTS, AND GLOBES

Table 3.--Maps, atlases, charts, and globes: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-68

(In thousands of dollars)						
Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	
United Kingdom---	233	266	380	323	904	
Italy-----	96	92	361	434	426	
West Germany----	196	270	279	298	408	
Japan-----	18	95	67	185	332	
Ireland-----	30	12	4	68	122	
Canada-----	36	23	285	112	120	
All other-----	221	296	<u>1/</u> 498	252	313	
Total-----	831	1,054	1,874	1,672	2,623	

1/ Includes imports, valued at 115 thousand dollars, from the Republic of Korea.

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>
Drawings and plans-----	273.45,-.50,-.55

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

U.S. trade position

The U.S. requirements for drawings and plans are supplied principally from domestic production. In terms of value, exports, though small relative to domestic production, greatly exceed imports.

Description and uses

This summary covers architectural, engineering, industrial, and commercial drawings and plans, either originals or reproductions, which are printed on sensitized materials by any photographic process. Also included here are drawings suitable as designs for use in the manufacture of floor coverings, textiles, wall coverings or wall paper, jacquard designed on ruled paper, and art work painted by artists for sale and to be used to prepare lithographic plates for the printing of greeting cards.

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>
	Architectural, engineering, industrial, or commercial drawings and plans:
273.45	Produced over 20 years before importation
	Produced not over 20 years before importation:
273.50	Designs for use in manufacture of textiles and floor and wall coverings
273.55	Other

Drawings and plans produced over 20 years at time of importation (item 273.45) are free of duty under the TSUS, as they were under par. 1629 of the Tariff Act of 1930. The duty-free status was bound under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

DRAWINGS AND PLANS

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports of drawings and plans produced not over 20 years at time of importation, effective January 1 of the calendar years 1968-72, are as follows (in percent ad valorem):

<u>Year</u>	<u>TSUS items--</u>	
	<u>273.50</u>	<u>273.55</u>
1968-----	2.5	7.5
1969-----	2	6.5
1970-----	2	5.5
1971-----	1.5	5
1972-----	1.5	4

These rates represent the five stages of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the 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 applicable to these articles were 3 percent ad valorem for item 273.50 and 8.5 percent ad valorem for item 273.55; both rates reflected GATT concessions.

U.S. consumption and production

Official data are not available on the domestic consumption and production of drawings and plans, but they are believed to be valued in the millions of dollars; such amounts have undoubtedly increased in recent years following the trend of general economic upswing.

Drawings and plans are produced by a large number of engineers, architects, draftsmen, commercial artists, and others. The drawings and plans may be used as originals, but more frequently they are reproduced by any of a number of photo-reproduction processes.

U.S. exports and imports

U.S. exports of drawings and plans are not separately reported, but are known to exceed imports many times. Based on official Canadian import data, U.S. exports to Canada alone averaged CAN\$ 6.8 million per year during 1964-68, and in the peak year of 1965 amounted to CAN\$ 9.7 million.

The annual value of U.S. imports of drawings and plans increased during 1964-68 and amounted to about \$637,000 in 1968 (see following tables). In terms of value, about 63 percent of these imports entered under item 273.55 (mostly engineering drawings and plans), and

25 percent under item 273.50 (drawings for wallpaper, textiles, etc.), both types of which had not been made more than 20 years prior to the time of importation. The small remainder was in the over-20-year class (item 273.45).

Canada was the chief supplying country during most of this period, followed by France and the United Kingdom.

DRAWINGS AND PLANS

Table 1.--Drawings and plans: U.S. imports for consumption,
by types, 1964-68

(In thousands of dollars)

Type and TSUS Item No.	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Over 20 years (273.45)----	1	4	39	13	76
Not over 20 years:					
Certain designs					
(273.50)-----	127	153	111	192	161
Other (273.55)-----	227	236	336	378	399
Total-----	355	393	486	583	637

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.--Drawings and plans: U.S. imports for consumption,
by principal sources, 1964-68

(In thousands of dollars)

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Canada-----	140	162	252	294	228
France-----	113	182	120	140	146
United Kingdom-----	40	30	62	73	101
U.S.S.R.-----	-	-	-	-	67
West Germany-----	1	5	28	11	27
Japan-----	3	1	2	24	20
Sweden-----	2	-	1	8	19
All other-----	56	14	20	33	28
Total-----	355	393	486	583	637

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

Manuscripts, not specially provided for----- 273.60

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

U.S. trade position

The manuscripts used in the United States are provided chiefly by domestic sources. Since export data are not available, the trade balance is unknown. Imports are small.

Comment

This summary relates to manuscripts, typewritten matter, and carbon copies thereof, not specially provided for elsewhere in the TSUS. Manuscripts are authors' copies of their work, in handwritten or typewritten form, whether or not prepared for publication, from which printed copies may be made. They also include written office records, old scrolls on parchment or vellum, and ancient writings on clay tablets or on stone. Not included here are mimeographed, multi-graphed, or otherwise reproduced materials whether or not these are to be printed or otherwise reproduced or further processed.

Manuscripts are free of duty under the TSUS. The duty-free status was bound under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, effective January 1, 1948.

Data are not available on U.S. production and exports of manuscripts. Authors produce manuscripts for books, magazine and newspaper articles, plans, scripts, and school and educational projects. U.S. production is vastly greater in volume and value than imports.

The annual value of U.S. imports of manuscripts showed no particular trend during 1964-67, then rose sharply to \$3.2 million in 1968 (see following table). The United Kingdom and France were the principal suppliers during this period.

Manuscripts, not elsewhere enumerated: U.S. imports for consumption,
by principal sources, 1964-68

(In thousands of dollars)

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
United Kingdom-----	203	340	341	632	2,111
France-----	252	94	4	53	827
West Germany-----	33	3	50	2	75
Italy-----	-	-	-	54	49
Spain-----	-	-	-	-	41
Israel-----	18	39	26	22	38
All other-----	1/ 386	92	42	51	39
Total-----	892	567	462	815	3,179

1/ Includes imports, valued at \$307,000, from Switzerland.

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>
Decalcomanias-----	273.65, -.70, -.75, -.80

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

U.S. trade position

Most of the U.S. requirements for decalcomanias are supplied by U.S. producers. The United States is a net exporter of decalcomanias. In terms of value, annual U.S. imports account for less than 10 percent of domestic consumption.

Description and uses

A decalcomania (transfer picture) is a design, picture, image, or lettering laid on a carrier film for subsequent transfer to another surface. Such designs are produced in a variety of colors by means of the letter press, lithographic, gravure, or screen printing process. Some decalcomanias are backed with metal leaf. Decalcomanias can be placed on virtually any type of smooth surface. They are used widely as labels, trademarks, name plates, signs, imprinted advertising messages and instructions, and as decorative designs on ceramics, plastic tableware, or glassware.

Decalcomania labels are included herein, although other types of labels are classified in the TSUS under items 274.23 to 274.35, inclusive, which are covered in a separate summary. Other articles covered in separate summaries are toy decalcomanias (item 737.90), and decalcomania paper (items 254.30 and 254.32).

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>
	Decalcomanias (except toy decals):
	In ceramic colors:
273.65	Weighing not over 100 lbs. per 1,000 sheets <u>1/</u>
273.70	Weighing over 100 lbs. per 1,000 sheets <u>1/</u>
	Other:
273.75	Not backed with metal leaf
273.80	Backed with metal leaf

1/ On the basis of 20 by 30 inches in dimensions.

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

<u>Rate of duty on--</u>				
<u>Year</u>	<u>Item</u> <u>273.65</u>	<u>Item</u> <u>273.70</u>	<u>Item</u> <u>273.75</u>	<u>Item</u> <u>273.80</u>
1968	67¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	16¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	18¢ per lb.	26¢ per lb.
1969	60¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	14¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	16¢ per lb.	19¢ per lb.
1970	52¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	12¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	14¢ per lb.	13¢ per lb.
1971	45¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	10¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	12¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.
1972	37¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	9¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	10¢ per lb.	Free

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 in effect before January 1, 1968, also reflecting concessions under the GATT, were as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
273.65-----	75¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.
273.70-----	18¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.
273.75-----	20¢ per lb.
273.80-----	32.5¢ per lb.

The ad valorem equivalents of the compound and specific rates of duty for decalcomanias, by TSUS items, based on 1968 imports, were as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>a.v.e.</u> <u>(percent)</u>
273.65-----	15.7
273.70-----	12.3
273.75-----	2.3
273.80-----	2.5

U.S. consumption and production

The value of receipts for the commercial printing of decalcomanias (including decal labels) rose from \$34.8 million in 1963 to \$46.7 million in 1967 (table 1).

According to trade sources, there were about 200 producers of decalcomanias in 1968. Almost two-thirds of these producers were located in Illinois and New York, followed by Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and California, in that order.

U.S. exports

Annual U.S. exports of decalcomanias increased in value from \$1.8 million in 1965 to \$2.6 million in 1968 (table 2). In 1965-68, the annual value of exports averaged about 6 percent of the estimated value of production in 1963. The leading markets in this period were France, Canada, Mexico, and the United Kingdom. France ranked first in years 1965-67, but U.S. exports to France decreased considerably in 1968 while exports to Canada more than doubled.

U.S. imports

Annual U.S. imports of decalcomanias decreased in quantity and value from 1964 to 1967, then more than tripled in 1968, amounting in that year to 266,000 pounds valued at almost \$2 million (table 3). Imports averaged less than \$7.00 per pound in 1964, but in each of the 4 years 1965-68 they averaged between \$7.45 and \$8.00 per pound. Most imports were in the class "not in ceramic colors and not backed with metal leaf" (table 3). The second-ranking type was the class "in ceramic colors and weighing over 100 pounds per 1,000 sheets."

In the 1964-68 period, the United Kingdom was by far the principal source of imported decalcomanias; West Germany, Canada, and the Netherlands were important secondary suppliers during that time, except in 1968 when France became the second-ranking source (table 4).

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

(In thousands of dollars)

Year	Production ^{1/}	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption ^{1/}
1963-----	34,850	^{1/} 757	^{1/} 1,100	34,500
1964-----	^{2/}	749	^{1/} 1,100	^{2/}
1965-----	^{2/}	679	1,808	^{2/}
1966-----	^{2/}	632	1,749	^{2/}
1967-----	46,700	555	2,277	46,000
1968-----	^{2/}	1,979	2,641	^{2/}

^{1/} Estimated.

^{2/} Not available.

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

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

(In thousands of dollars)

Country	1965	1966	1967	1968
Canada-----	218	279	530	1,127
France-----	698	506	737	270
Mexico-----	196	171	242	259
United Kingdom-----	112	178	66	236
Iran-----	94	70	138	142
Australia-----	10	39	99	70
All other-----	480	506	465	537
Total-----	1,808	1,749	2,277	2,641

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

Table 3.--Decalcomanias: U.S. imports for consumption, by types (and TSUS items), 1964-68

Type (TSUS item)	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
In ceramic colors:					
Not over 100 lbs. per 1,000 sheets (273.65)-----	1	1/	1	2	1
Over 100 lbs. per 1,000 sheets (273.70)-----	34	36	31	31	35
Other:					
Not backed with metal leaf (273.75)-----	75	51	47	38	229
Backed with metal leaf (273.80)-----	1/	2	1/	1/	1/
Total-----	110	89	79	71	266
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
In ceramic colors:					
Not over 100 lbs. per 1,000 sheets (273.65)-----	4	4	8	12	9
Over 100 lbs. per 1,000 sheets (273.70)-----	157	148	145	124	168
Other:					
Not backed with metal leaf (273.75)-----	584	512	474	418	1,798
Backed with metal leaf (273.80)-----	4	14	5	1	3
Total-----	749	679	632	555	1,979
	Unit value (per pound) 2/				
In ceramic colors:					
Not over 100 lbs. per 1,000 sheets (273.65)-----	\$3.64	\$13.94	\$10.65	\$7.71	\$9.97
Over 100 lbs. per 1,000 sheets (273.70)-----	4.67	4.10	4.71	3.99	4.78
Other:					
Not backed with metal leaf (273.75)-----	7.83	10.08	10.04	11.01	7.85
Backed with metal leaf (273.80)-----	11.67	7.20	10.34	28.68	10.60
Average-----	6.83	7.61	7.97	7.86	7.45

1/ Less than 500 pounds.

2/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

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

February 1969

2:5

Table 4.--Decalcomanias: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-68

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
United Kingdom-----	41	40	37	27	157
France-----	2	2	5	4	74
West Germany-----	9	8	11	7	11
Canada-----	12	16	5	5	4
Netherlands-----	12	12	10	16	9
All other-----	34	11	10	12	10
Total-----	110	89	79	71	266
Value (1,000 dollars)					
United Kingdom-----	492	477	446	364	1,567
France-----	9	9	20	22	218
West Germany-----	52	33	75	40	59
Canada-----	101	105	40	47	44
Netherlands-----	35	31	29	49	34
All other-----	60	24	21	33	58
Total-----	749	679	632	555	1,979
Unit value (per pound) ^{1/}					
United Kingdom-----	\$12.12	\$11.91	\$11.97	\$13.27	\$9.98
France-----	5.31	4.01	4.22	5.79	2.94
West Germany-----	5.68	4.31	6.70	6.02	5.22
Canada-----	8.32	6.48	7.54	9.48	10.25
Netherlands-----	2.92	2.52	2.89	3.00	3.91
All other-----	2.12	5.18	2.65	4.26	5.52
Average-----	6.83	7.61	7.97	7.86	7.45

^{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.

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

Postcards----- 273.85, -.90, -.95

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

U.S. trade position

U.S. requirements for postcards are met chiefly by U.S. producers. Annual U.S. exports, which exceed U.S. imports, are valued at less than 5 percent of production.

Description and uses

The postcards covered by this summary are cards which are dedicated to admission to the mail. These are of two types: (1) Cards with a picture on one side and a space for a message, address, and a postage stamp on the other, or (2) cards with space for the address and postage stamp on one side, and blank on the other for the message. Commercial postcards produced domestically are usually about $5\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size, but may also be more or less than this size.

Not included in this summary are: U.S. Government postal cards which are provided for in the TSUS under item 274.40; picture cards of the same sizes as postcards, lacking the designated spaces for the address and postage stamp on the reverse, which are classified for tariff purposes as pictorial matter under items 274.50, -.60, -.65, and -.70, depending upon the printing process; and postcards lithographically printed on materials other than paper, provided for in the TSUS under item 274.90.

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>
	Postcards:
273.85	With certain views in the United States
	Other:
273.90	Not lithographically printed
273.95	Lithographically printed on paper

POSTCARDS

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rate of duty for--</u>		
	<u>Item</u> <u>273.85</u>	<u>Item</u> <u>273.90</u>	<u>Item</u> <u>273.95</u>
1968-----	18	10.5	7
1969-----	16	9.5	6
1970-----	14	8	5.5
1971-----	12	7	4.5
1972-----	10	6	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. The rates of duty under the TSUS in effect before January 1, 1968, also reflecting concessions under the GATT, were as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>ad valorem</u>
273.85-----	20
273.90-----	12
273.95-----	8

U.S. consumption and production

In 1968, the value of U.S. consumption of postcards is estimated at \$25 million, approximating production because exports and imports, both small, almost balance each other; not included is the value of the printing of postcards by photo-finishers and individuals.

There are about 50 to 100 concerns engaged in the commercial production of postcards, of which five concerns account for a high proportion of the total--two are located in California and one each in the cities of Boston, Chicago, and New York.

The value of receipts for the printing of postcards and souvenir cards in the printing and publishing industries totaled \$19 million in 1963, as compared with the \$12 million reported in 1958 (table 1).

U.S. exports

Annual U.S. exports of postcards declined in value from \$588,000 in 1965 (the first year in which they were separately reported) to \$524,000 in 1967, then increased to \$623,000 in 1968 (table 2). The United Kingdom was by far the chief market, with Canada second, and the Bahamas third. In 1968, postcards were exported to some 40 countries.

U.S. imports

Annual U.S. imports of postcards decreased in quantity but increased in value from 19.6 million cards, valued at \$189,000 in 1964 to 15.2 million postcards, valued at \$436,000 in 1968 (table 3). The average annual unit value (per thousand cards) increased in the same period from \$9.63 to \$28.67. Imported postcards consisted overwhelmingly of the type that are other than U.S. views and are printed in whole or part by a lithographic process (item 273.95), this class being considerably greater than imports of the other classes together (items 273.85 and 273.90) in each of the 5 years under review. In terms of value, only the imports of lithographically printed postcards showed an increasing trend during the period (table 3).

Japan, West Germany, Canada, France, Switzerland, and Ireland were the leading sources for U.S. imports of postcards during 1964-68, when their ranking positions varied from year to year (table 4).

Imports of postcards by types and principal sources (table 5) show that Japan and West Germany are the only countries among the five leading sources which supplied all three kinds of postcards.

Table 1.--Postcards: U.S. producers' receipts, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1958 and 1963-68

(In thousands of dollars)				
Year	Receipts	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption
1958-----	12,000	96	<u>1</u> / 307	11,800
1963-----	19,000	108	<u>1</u> / 500	18,600
1964-----	<u>2</u> /	189	<u>2</u> /	<u>2</u> /
1965-----	<u>2</u> /	156	588	<u>2</u> /
1966-----	<u>2</u> /	171	567	<u>2</u> /
1967-----	<u>2</u> /	181	524	<u>2</u> /
1968-----	<u>1</u> / 25,000	436	623	<u>1</u> / 25,000

1/ Estimated.

2/ Not available.

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

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

(In thousands of dollars)				
Country	1965	1966	1967	1968
United Kingdom-----	179	220	211	193
Canada-----	155	76	84	119
Bahamas-----	12	33	36	45
Panama-----	9	10	12	36
Australia-----	40	14	9	26
Bermuda-----	14	17	22	25
Netherlands Antilles--	15	10	13	22
Barbados-----	7	13	5	20
Jamaica-----	24	33	12	19
All other-----	133	141	120	118
Total-----	588	567	524	623

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

Table 3.--Postcards: U.S. imports for consumption, by types, 1964-68

Type (TSUS item)	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	Quantity (1,000 cards)				
U.S. views (273.85) ----	800	1,916	1,288	1,569	1,413
Other:					
Not lithographically printed (273.90)---	4,349	869	2,727	1,352	2,639
Lithographically printed (273.95) ---	14,449	14,621	10,458	9,094	11,140
Total -----	19,598	17,406	14,473	12,015	15,192
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
U.S. views (273.85) ----	19.4	25.5	20.4	34.6	15.0
Other:					
Not lithographically printed (273.90)---	57.2	19.8	27.9	27.3	42.5
Lithographically printed (273.95) ---	112.1	110.3	122.7	119.4	378.1
Total -----	188.7	155.6	171.1	181.4	435.6
	Unit value (per 1,000 cards) ^{1/}				
U.S. views (273.85) ----	\$24.31	\$13.29	\$15.85	\$22.06	\$10.59
Other:					
Not lithographically printed (273.90)---	13.15	22.73	10.34	20.22	16.09
Lithographically printed (273.95) ---	7.76	7.55	11.73	13.13	33.94
Average -----	9.63	8.94	11.82	15.10	28.67

^{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.

POSTCARDS

Table 4.--Postcards: U.S. imports for consumption by principal sources, 1964-68

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Quantity (1,000 cards)					
Japan-----	517	366	1,558	656	3,728
Canada-----	5,538	7,642	5,950	3,751	5,149
West Germany-----	3,096	2,597	1,185	1,825	1,035
France-----	1,055	692	545	362	486
Switzerland-----	1,271	249	358	126	671
Ireland-----	646	1,661	617	1,342	1,160
All other-----	7,475	4,199	4,260	3,953	2,963
Total-----	19,598	17,406	14,473	12,015	15,192
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Japan-----	8.2	9.5	45.3	38.4	290.5
Canada-----	24.2	37.3	30.5	28.9	32.1
West Germany-----	39.0	24.8	24.5	31.9	31.8
France-----	21.8	12.8	21.0	12.1	22.8
Switzerland-----	18.1	3.8	6.5	3.1	19.0
Ireland-----	15.1	22.7	11.4	27.5	7.0
All other-----	62.2	44.6	31.8	39.5	32.4
Total-----	188.7	155.6	171.1	181.4	435.6
Unit value (per 1,000 cards) ^{1/}					
Japan-----	\$15.82	\$26.01	\$29.06	\$58.53	\$77.93
Canada-----	4.38	4.88	5.12	7.69	6.23
West Germany-----	12.59	9.56	20.71	17.48	30.72
France-----	20.71	18.53	38.59	33.50	46.84
Switzerland-----	14.25	15.18	18.23	24.68	28.30
Ireland-----	23.44	13.68	18.51	20.48	6.05
All other-----	8.33	10.63	7.46	9.99	10.93
Average-----	9.63	8.94	11.82	15.10	28.67

^{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.

POSTCARDS

61

Table 5.--Postcards: U.S. imports for consumption, by types and principal sources, 1968

Type (TSUS item) and country	Quantity	Value
	<u>1,000 cards</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
With view of any place in the United States (273.85):		
Ireland-----	1,145	6,688
Japan-----	179	5,391
Switzerland-----	63	1,639
West Germany-----	21	896
Sweden-----	5	350
Total-----	1,413	14,964
Other than of U.S., not printed lithographically (273.90):		
France-----	439	19,132
West Germany-----	575	11,180
Japan-----	299	3,140
Netherlands-----	274	2,322
Italy-----	135	2,297
All other-----	917	4,385
Total-----	2,639	42,456
Other than of U.S., on paper, printed lithographically (273.95):		
Japan-----	3,250	281,993
Canada-----	4,947	30,666
West Germany-----	439	19,085
Switzerland-----	608	17,351
Belgium-----	888	8,500
All other-----	1,008	20,547
Total-----	11,140	378,142
Total, all kinds-----	15,192	435,562

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Greeting cards and other social and gift cards-----	274.00, -.05

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

U.S. trade position

The U.S. requirements for greeting and other social and gift cards are supplied chiefly by U.S. producers. Exports in recent years have been about equal to imports, which supplied less than 1 percent of domestic consumption.

Description and uses

This summary covers greeting cards, valentines, tally cards, place cards, and all other social and gift cards, including folders, booklets, and cutouts, or in any other form, finished or not finished, and with or without envelopes. For tariff purposes they are divided into two groups, according to whether they are with or without greeting, title, or other wording (items 274.05 and 274.00, respectively).

Cards bearing a greeting in text or illustration generally are referred to as greeting cards. They are printed in varying combinations of color or in black and white, and usually express sentiments keyed to a holiday such as Christmas, or to occasions such as wedding and birth anniversaries, sympathy in bereavement, and well wishes to a convalescent. Tally cards are those commonly used in the scoring of card games; place cards are used to indicate the seating of individual guests at dinners, card parties, and other social affairs.

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>
	Greeting and other social and gift cards:
274.00	Without greeting, title, or other wording
274.05	With greeting, title, or other wording

GREETING AND OTHER SOCIAL AND GIFT CARDS

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rate of duty for--</u>	
	<u>Item</u> <u>274.00</u>	<u>Item</u> <u>274.05</u>
1968-----	9	13
1969-----	8	12
1970-----	7	10
1971-----	6	9
1972-----	5	7.5

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 became effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

Before January 1, 1968, the GATT rates of duty in effect under the TSUS were for item 274.00, 10 percent ad valorem and for item 274.05, 15 percent ad valorem. These rates reflected the final stage of a GATT concession which became effective July 1, 1963.

U.S. consumption

The value of apparent annual U.S. consumption of greeting and social and gift cards is virtually the same as the value of production, since exports and imports are about equal. Consumption is estimated to have ranged between \$450 million and \$500 million in 1968, based upon trends in the value of factory shipments. In 1967 the value of consumption was \$440 million (table 1).

Consumption of greeting cards throughout the nation varies with area population density. The steady annual rise in consumption is attributable to the growth in disposable personal income, to the fact that cards have frequently supplanted letters and notes for many occasions, and to the quality and interesting selection of cards available.

U.S. producers

In the decade 1958-67, the number of greeting card producers declined as output increased, and in 1967 totaled 223 establishments, with 92 having 20 or more employees each.

In 1967, two-thirds of the establishments were in the Middle Atlantic (40 percent) and North Central (27 percent) regions, and the leading States were: New York--68 establishments; Illinois--24; and Massachusetts--17.

U.S. production

The annual U.S. production of greeting cards is represented in official statistics as the value of receipts from factory shipments (including interplant transfers). These values increased in each recent year and, in 1967, total receipts for greeting cards shipped by all industries amounted to \$440 million (table 2). It is estimated that well over 6 billion cards are sold each year. Regarding the total receipts of \$440 million in 1967, 94 percent was accounted for by the greeting card industry and the remainder by other industries. Eighty-seven percent of the value of shipments by the greeting card industry in 1967 was accounted for by its primary product--greeting cards--and the remainder by secondary products. Of the \$440 million, about \$380 million was received in publishers' sales of 5 billion cards, and the rest came from publication by other outlets and from unspecified receipts.

Generally, Christmas cards account for about 40 percent of the value of cards sold; seasonal greeting cards, other than Christmas cards, account for about 20 percent; and other greeting cards, about 40 percent.

U.S. exports

The annual value of U.S. exports of greeting cards, separately reported beginning in 1965, revealed no trend through 1968 and averaged about \$2.4 million annually for the 4-year period (table 3). Canada is by far the principal market, with Hong Kong, the Philippines, and the United Kingdom also of importance. Japan, Jamaica, and the Bahamas have recently become more significant markets. The export category does not include tally and place cards, exports of which are believed to be small.

U.S. imports

Annual values of U.S. imports of greeting cards did not change greatly during 1964-68, when they ranged between \$1.8 and \$2.4 million per year (table 4).

The chief supplying countries are West Germany and the United Kingdom. Italy, Japan, and Belgium are secondary suppliers (tables

4 and 5). About 90 percent of the imports in 1968 consisted of cards with wording (item 274.05). The cards without wording (item 274.00) come principally from Japan, West Germany, and Denmark.

Imported greeting cards are generally similar to those produced domestically, though both are produced in a myriad of types, sizes, and designs. Foreign-language cards have not been important as an article of trade in recent years. Inasmuch as quality cards are produced domestically at a low unit cost, imports have only a small share of the domestic greeting-card market.

Tally and place cards, which are included in the statistical classification of greeting cards, account for only a small part of imports.

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

(In thousands of dollars)					
Year	Shipments	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	
1963-----	310,200	1,814	1/	310,000	
1964-----	352,100	1,764	1/	351,900	
1965-----	367,400	2,205	2,613	367,000	
1966-----	410,700	2,430	2,190	410,900	
1967-----	440,000	2,264	2,146	445,000	
1968-----	2/ 475,000	2,350	2,571	2/ 475,000	

1/ Not available.

2/ Estimated.

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

Table 2.--Greeting cards: U.S. factory shipments, by kinds, 1963-67

(In thousands of dollars)						
Kind	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	
Publishers' sales---	263,000	302,000	334,000	372,000	380,000	
Printed for publi-						
cation by others--	40,000	43,000	26,000	27,000	44,000	
Not specified by						
kind-----	7,000	7,000	7,000	12,000	16,000	
Total-----	310,000	352,000	367,000	411,000	440,000	

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

Table 3.--Greeting cards: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1965-68 ^{1/}

(In thousands of dollars)				
Market	1965	1966	1967	1968
Canada-----	961	494	515	804
Hong Kong-----	136	135	147	221
Philippine Republic-----	244	184	168	208
Japan-----	99	143	132	122
Jamaica-----	57	61	72	109
Bahamas-----	54	79	87	108
United Kingdom-----	232	187	133	96
Panama-----	30	40	54	75
Australia-----	91	108	88	75
Republic of South Africa-----	94	59	80	74
All other-----	615	700	670	679
Total-----	2,613	2,190	2,146	2,571

^{1/} Statistics on exports of greeting cards were not separately published before 1965. Data do not include other social and gift cards.

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

Table 4.--Greeting and other social and gift cards, with or without wording: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-68

(In thousands of dollars)					
Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
West Germany-----	604	738	886	640	610
United Kingdom-----	301	407	320	343	419
Italy-----	256	291	276	275	274
Japan-----	50	81	140	297	245
Belgium-----	81	116	144	127	157
Spain-----	62	69	96	84	123
Denmark-----	121	154	121	100	101
France-----	91	95	110	92	94
All other-----	198	255	337	306	328
Total-----	1,764	2,205	2,430	2,264	2,350

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 5.--Greeting and other social and gift cards, with wording:
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-68

(In thousands of dollars)

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
West Germany-----	595	709	867	597	578
United Kingdom-----	299	406	316	340	406
Italy-----	247	282	265	261	268
Japan-----	44	54	104	245	147
Belgium-----	79	114	130	119	144
Spain-----	60	68	88	83	117
France-----	80	83	98	87	90
Denmark-----	106	126	92	79	82
All other-----	195	243	331	296	302
Total-----	1,706	2,084	2,291	2,107	2,134

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

Calendars of paper----- 274.10, -.15, -.20

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

U.S. trade position

The U.S. requirements for paper calendars are supplied chiefly by U.S. producers. Exports and imports approximate each other in value and represent about 1 percent of the value of annual production and consumption, respectively.

Description and uses

The calendars here considered include all calendars of paper showing days, weeks, and months of the year, and sometimes more than 1 year. Such calendars are produced in various forms, such as annual or perpetual, desk or wall, and the like, and are used for both business and personal purposes. Many calendars bear advertising matter and are distributed to the consumer free of charge.

For tariff purposes, calendars of paper are of three types:

(1) Not over 0.020 inch thick, printed in whole or in part by a lithographic process; (2) over 0.020 inch thick, printed in whole or in part by a lithographic process; and (3) printed, other than by a lithographic process.

Imported calendar sets, consisting of all the components necessary to assemble completed calendar pads, are classifiable as entireties.

For the purposes of determining the classification of calendars produced in whole or in part by a lithographic process, the thickness of such printed matter is that of the thinnest paper contained therein, except that the thickness of a permanently mounted lithograph is the combined thickness of the lithograph and its mounting.

CALENDARS OF PAPER

U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
	Calendars of paper:
	Printed lithographically:
274.10	Not over 0.020 inch thick
274.15	Over 0.020 inch thick
274.20	Other

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

Rate of duty for--

<u>Year</u>	<u>Item 274.10</u>	<u>Item 274.15</u>	<u>Item 274.20</u>
1968-----	10.5¢ per lb.	4.5¢ per lb.	13% ad val.
1969-----	9.5¢ per lb.	4¢ per lb.	12% ad val.
1970-----	8¢ per lb.	3.5¢ per lb.	10% ad val.
1971-----	7¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.	9% ad val.
1972-----	6¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.	7.5% 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 will become effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

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

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
274.10-----	12¢ per lb.
274.15-----	5¢ per lb.
274.20-----	15% ad val.

Based on 1968 imports, the ad valorem equivalent rate of duty in that year for item 274.10 was 15.6 percent, and for item 274.15 it was 5.1 percent.

U.S. consumption and production

The value of annual U.S. consumption of paper calendars has been about the same as the value of production because exports and imports have been about equal.

It is believed that there are some 200 concerns in the United States that make calendars. Almost 25 percent of these are located in New York State, and 10 percent each in the States of Illinois and Pennsylvania. Ohio, New Jersey, and Massachusetts each contain between 5 and 10 percent of the producers. These six leading States contain over 60 percent of the producers in the United States.

The value of receipts for the printing of calendars and calendar pads by the commercial printing industry amounted to \$55.4 million in 1963 and \$97.2 million in 1967 (table 1). Two-thirds of the 1967 receipts were accounted for by calendars printed by lithographic processes and the rest by other methods (letterpress, gravure, etc.). The value of the large output of calendars by the Federal Government is not available.

U.S. exports

Annual U.S. exports of printed paper calendars of all types increased in value from \$1.2 million in 1964 to \$1.6 million in 1968 (table 2). Canada was by far the chief foreign market for U.S. exports during this period.

U.S. imports

Annual U.S. imports of paper calendars increased from 1.0 million pounds, valued at \$0.9 million in 1964 to 1.7 million pounds, valued at \$1.3 million in 1968 (table 3). The average annual unit value of imports rose from 84 cents per pound in 1964 to 92 cents in 1966, then dropped to 80 cents per pound in 1968.

Calendars imported in the period 1964-68 entered principally under item 274.15--those printed in whole or in part by a lithographic process on paper over 0.020 inch in thickness. Imports of the other calendars considered here (items 274.10 and 274.20), together did not equal the leading type. Each type showed annual variation in average unit values.

West Germany, Switzerland, and Japan are the leading sources of calendar imports (table 4). In 1964-68, Mexico, a minor source, supplied calendars that were substantially higher in average annual unit value than those from other countries.

CALENDARS OF PAPER

Table 1.--Calendars of paper: U.S. producers' receipts, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1958 and 1963-68

(In thousands of dollars)					
Year	Receipts	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	
1958-----	64,500	<u>1/</u> 600	1,358	63,700	
1963-----	55,500	<u>1/</u> 1,170	1,108	55,600	
1964-----	<u>2/</u>	867	1,188	<u>2/</u>	
1965-----	<u>2/</u>	896	1,285	<u>2/</u>	
1966-----	<u>2/</u>	1,026	1,367	<u>2/</u>	
1967-----	97,200	1,154	1,287	97,200	
1968-----	<u>2/</u>	1,333	1,593	<u>2/</u>	

1/ Estimated.2/ Not available.

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

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

(In thousands of dollars)					
Market	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Canada-----	327	439	537	376	603
West Germany-----	65	69	56	60	73
Republic of South Africa-----	45	43	31	47	68
Australia-----	29	34	41	47	60
United Kingdom-----	128	76	52	80	51
Sweden-----	33	39	34	37	47
France-----	36	33	36	62	47
Jamaica-----	44	50	64	49	42
Denmark-----	8	13	18	17	41
Japan-----	24	16	37	61	33
Hong Kong-----	16	40	15	26	30
All other-----	433	433	446	425	498
Total-----	1,188	1,285	1,367	1,287	1,593

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

CALENDARS OF PAPER

75

Table 3.--Calendars of paper: U.S. imports for consumption, by types, 1964-68

Type (TSUS item)	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Lithographic:					
Not over 0.020 inch thick					
(274.10)-----	132	100	88	164	277
Over 0.020 inch thick					
(274.15)-----	711	698	783	882	881
Other (274.20)-----	192	218	247	327	505
Total-----	1,034	1,016	1,118	1,373	1,663
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Lithographic:					
Not over 0.020 inch thick					
(274.10)-----	134	76	86	139	186
Over 0.020 inch thick					
(274.15)-----	547	614	720	773	780
Other (274.20)-----	187	206	220	241	367
Total-----	867	896	1,026	1,154	1,333
	Unit value (per pound) <u>1/</u>				
Lithographic:					
Not over 0.020 inch thick					
(274.10)-----	\$1.02	\$0.76	\$0.97	\$0.85	\$0.67
Over 0.020 inch thick					
(274.15)-----	.77	.88	.92	.88	.89
Other (274.20)-----	.98	.94	.89	.74	.73
Average-----	.84	.88	.92	.84	.80

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.

CALENDARS OF PAPER

Table 4.--Calendars of paper: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-68

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
West Germany-----	293	265	232	378	409
Switzerland-----	270	235	292	281	343
Japan-----	124	122	202	237	333
Canada-----	17	9	19	26	105
Netherlands-----	50	49	42	48	68
Mexico-----	33	31	25	27	32
All other-----	247	304	305	376	374
Total-----	1,034	1,016	1,118	1,373	1,663
Value (1,000 dollars)					
West Germany-----	217	213	224	306	363
Switzerland-----	237	230	272	266	296
Japan-----	97	92	146	155	219
Canada-----	22	14	36	45	81
Netherlands-----	47	51	43	51	61
Mexico-----	73	59	65	56	56
All other-----	174	238	241	275	258
Total-----	867	896	1,026	1,154	1,333
Unit value (per pound) ^{1/}					
West Germany-----	\$0.74	\$0.80	\$0.96	\$0.81	\$0.89
Switzerland-----	.88	.97	.93	.95	.86
Japan-----	.78	.75	.72	.66	.66
Canada-----	1.35	1.47	1.88	1.71	.77
Netherlands-----	.95	1.04	1.01	1.05	.90
Mexico-----	2.20	1.88	2.62	2.04	1.77
All other-----	.70	.78	.79	.73	.69
Average-----	.84	.88	.92	.84	.80

^{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.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Printed paper labels, flaps, and bands-----	274.23, -.27, -.29, -.33, -.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 printed paper labels, flaps, and bands is supplied almost wholly by domestic output; imports account for only a fraction of 1 percent of consumption. Exports, although several times larger than imports, account for about 1 percent or less of U.S. production.

Description and uses

The articles included in this summary consist of printed papers, cut to size or shape, for use primarily in the identification and/or packaging of many types of merchandise.

Printed paper labels are small individual pieces of paper cut to shape or contained in larger perforated sheets, and imprinted on the face with an identifying legend, or merely with a border of guidelines for writing in a legend. Some printed labels are made in stock designs, such as price- and size-marking labels, shipping labels, warning labels, and identification labels; others are printed to order, primarily for the identification of prepackaged merchandise. Such labels usually are gummed on the back. Pressure-sensitive and heat-sensitive labels, however, have replaced gummed labels in many applications. Paper wrappers such as candy wrappers that have been printed as labels have been classified for tariff purposes as labels. Imported labels consist largely of two types: (1) those used to identify foreign proprietary brand products packaged in the United States or manufactured in this country under foreign license (e.g., liquors); and (2) baggage labels for use by foreign passenger carriers.

Printed flaps are sheets inserted between the contents and the cover of boxes, especially candy and cigar boxes; they serve as decoration, an instruction sheet, and/or a protective covering for the contents.

Bands are narrow strips of paper, usually partly gummed, which are sealed around individual cigars or used to enfold bundles or bind such items as paper currency, vegetables, shirts, and other articles.

PRINTED PAPER LABELS, FLAPS, AND BANDS

Bands are also widely used by hotels and motels for sanitary identification of toilet seats. Cigar bands, usually multicolored and embossed, constitute only a small part of the printed labels, flaps, and bands consumed; other bands, which are generally much less elaborate, are used in substantial quantity.

The above described paper labels, flaps, and bands may be further advanced in value if printed in whole or in part in metal leaf (items 274.27 and 274.33), an operation usually involving the application of thin layers of foil (metal leaf) on paper by means of heat and pressure. Since these papers are used solely for novelty or decorative effect, the quantities consumed are not significant.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
	Printed paper labels, flaps, and bands:
	Printed lithographically:
	Cigar bands:
274.23	Not printed in metal leaf
274.27	Printed in metal leaf
	Other:
274.29	Not printed in metal leaf
274.33	Printed in metal leaf
274.35	Not printed lithographically

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports of printed paper labels, flaps, and bands, effective January 1 of the years 1968-72, are as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
274.23--	27¢ per lb.	24¢ per lb.	21¢ per lb.	18¢ per lb.	15¢ per lb.
274.27--	58¢ per lb.	52¢ per lb.	45¢ per lb.	39¢ per lb.	32¢ per lb.
274.29--	16¢ per lb.	14¢ per lb.	12¢ per lb.	10¢ per lb.	9¢ per lb.
274.33--	27¢ per lb.	24¢ per lb.	21¢ per lb.	18¢ per lb.	15¢ per lb.
274.35--	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% 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 will become effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

Prior to January 1, 1968, the rates of duty under the TSUS applicable to printed paper labels, flaps, and bands, also reflecting concessions under the GATT, were as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
274.23-----	31¢ per lb.
274.27-----	65¢ per lb.
274.29-----	18¢ per lb.
274.33-----	30¢ per lb.
274.35-----	12% ad val.

The ad valorem equivalents of the current rates of duty for the following TSUS items, based on 1968 imports, were:

274.23-----	9.5%
274.27-----	32.2%
274.29-----	11.4%
274.33-----	11.0%

U.S. consumption and production

U.S. consumption of the items considered herein is supplied almost wholly by domestic printers. Some 150 to 200 firms regularly produce printed labels, flaps, and bands, both stock and printed-to-order. It is believed many other printing establishments manufacture such items on special order for their regular customers. While the bulk of the printing industry is concentrated in the Northeastern and North Central States, printing establishments capable of making the products considered here are located in cities of many other sections throughout the country.

The value of domestic shipments (including a small proportion of foil labels which are classifiable elsewhere in the TSUS) amounted to \$379 million in 1963; estimated value of shipments thereafter increased from \$380 million in 1964 to \$440 million in 1967 (table 1). The bulk of shipments probably consisted of products printed by letterpress, gravure, or silk screen processes.

U.S. exports

The annual value of U.S. exports of labels and wrappers of paper and paperboard (the export class most closely related to the articles

covered in this summary) increased irregularly from \$3.8 million in 1965 (the first year when this class was separately reported) to \$4.7 million in 1968 (table 2). During this period, Canada was by far the chief market for U.S.-produced labels and wrappers, and the Philippine Republic, second. Lesser, but also important markets were Singapore, Venezuela, the United Kingdom, and the Republic of South Africa.

U.S. imports

Annual U.S. imports of printed paper labels, flaps, and bands were in an upward trend during 1964-68, increasing from 192,000 pounds, valued at \$361,000 in 1964 to 286,000 pounds, valued at \$480,000 in 1966, and then decreasing to 257,000 pounds, valued at \$411,000 in 1968 (table 3).

The United Kingdom is the chief source of imports, with France, Canada, and the Netherlands also suppliers of importance.

Lithographically printed items, except cigar bands, and not of metal leaf (item 274.29), has been the major class of articles imported during recent years (table 4); included in this class were mainly labels for various liquors and also seafood, primarily tuna and crabmeat. Second in importance were articles printed other than lithographically, such as by letterpress, which include mostly labels printed for a wide variety of products (item 274.33). Imports of cigar bands, lithographically printed and not of metal leaf (item 274.23) ranked third in importance, and originated predominantly from the Netherlands.

Table 1.--Printed paper labels, flaps, and bands: U.S. shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1964-68

(In thousands of dollars)

Year	Shipments ^{1/}	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption ^{1/}
1964-----	380,000	361	^{2/}	380,000
1965-----	390,000	408	3,812	390,000
1966-----	420,000	480	4,959	420,000
1967-----	440,000	450	3,745	440,000
1968-----	^{3/}	411	4,687	^{3/}

^{1/} Estimated.^{2/} Not separately reported.^{3/} Not available.

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

Table 2.--Labels and wrappers of paper and paperboard: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1965-68

(In thousands of dollars)

Country	1965	1966	1967	1968
Canada-----	1,092	1,047	892	1,180
Philippine Republic-----	274	483	450	464
Singapore-----	^{1/}	271	243	295
Venezuela-----	181	265	183	195
United Kingdom-----	291	312	158	189
Republic of South Africa---	69	512	106	178
Kenya-----	3	19	58	124
France-----	62	111	153	116
Costa Rica-----	124	70	32	113
Honduras-----	141	93	24	103
All other-----	1,575	1,776	1,446	1,730
Total-----	3,812	4,959	3,745	4,687

^{1/} Included in "All other" as exports to Malaysia.

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

PRINTED PAPER LABELS, FLAPS, AND BANDS

Table 3.--Printed paper labels, flaps, and bands: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-68

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
United Kingdom-----	51	57	125	99	97
France-----	21	28	14	14	28
Canada-----	25	40	29	53	35
Netherlands-----	53	46	47	36	15
West Germany-----	10	10	21	14	12
Japan-----	13	23	24	21	18
All other-----	19	21	27	19	51
Total-----	192	225	286	258	257
Value (1,000 dollars)					
United Kingdom-----	93	102	163	194	152
France-----	58	61	57	38	74
Canada-----	49	73	59	58	40
Netherlands-----	89	90	90	79	38
West Germany-----	24	31	40	28	29
Japan-----	15	32	44	30	27
All other-----	32	19	26	23	51
Total-----	361	408	480	450	411
Unit value (per pound) ^{1/}					
United Kingdom-----	\$1.85	\$1.77	\$1.31	\$1.95	\$1.56
France-----	2.72	2.16	3.97	2.67	2.64
Canada-----	1.95	1.84	2.07	1.08	1.14
Netherlands-----	1.69	1.98	1.91	2.22	2.50
West Germany-----	2.42	2.95	1.97	2.06	2.34
Japan-----	1.12	1.41	1.85	1.38	1.50
All other-----	1.66	.89	.93	1.19	1.00
Average-----	1.87	1.81	1.67	1.75	1.60

^{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 4.--Printed paper labels, flaps, and bands: U.S. imports for consumption, by types, 1964-68

Type (TSUS item)	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Printed lithographically:					
Cigar bands:					
Not metal leaf (274.23) --	51	45	46	30	15
Metal leaf (274.27) -----	-	1	<u>1</u> /	-	<u>1</u> /
Other:					
Not metal leaf (274.29) --	90	118	168	169	157
Metal leaf (274.33) -----	4	2	2	1	5
Not litho-printed (274.35) ----	47	59	70	57	80
Total -----	192	225	286	258	257
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Printed lithographically:					
Cigar bands:					
Not metal leaf (274.23) --	86	91	87	75	42
Metal leaf (274.27) -----	-	1	2	-	<u>1</u> /
Other:					
Not metal leaf (274.29) --	160	197	264	259	221
Metal leaf (274.33) -----	10	5	8	4	12
Not litho-printed (274.35) ----	104	113	119	113	135
Total -----	361	408	480	450	411
	Unit value (per pound) <u>2</u> /				
Printed lithographically:					
Cigar bands:					
Not metal leaf (274.23) --	\$1.69	\$2.02	\$1.90	\$2.46	\$2.84
Metal leaf (274.27) -----	-	1.91	4.29	-	1.80
Other:					
Not metal leaf (274.29) --	1.77	1.66	1.57	1.53	1.41
Metal leaf (274.33) -----	2.55	2.51	3.68	4.34	2.46
Not litho-printed (274.35) ----	2.23	1.92	1.70	1.98	1.69
Average -----	1.87	1.81	1.67	1.75	1.60

1/ Less than 500 pounds or \$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.

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

Postage and revenue stamps-----	274.40
---------------------------------	--------

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

U.S. trade position

The United States is believed to be a net importer of postage and revenue stamps.

Description and uses

The postage and revenue stamps considered here include such stamps, canceled or uncanceled, and Government-stamped envelopes and postal cards (or stamped paper) bearing no printing other than the official imprint thereon. They may include official stamps and stamped paper of any nation, past or present.

The articles here considered thus consist of two distinct but related types: (1) Stamps and stamped paper printed by or for national governments to be used for postage and revenue purposes, and (2) the same kinds of stamps and stamped paper, canceled or uncanceled, collected by philatelists.

The value of stamps or stamped paper for official purposes is determined by their face value, and that of stamps or stamped paper for collections, largely by their rarity.

U.S. tariff treatment

Postage and revenue stamps and stamped paper are free of duty under item 274.40 of the TSUS. These articles were also free of duty under paragraph 1771 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and were bound, effective January 1, 1948, as part of a concession granted by the United States under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

U.S. consumption and production

Domestic consumption of postage and revenue stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal cards consists of the very large Government output for postage and revenue uses; in addition, there are those stamps and stamped paper with a philatelic value obtained from both

domestic and foreign sources. Since stamps, like other collectors' items, change ownership repeatedly, "trade" would probably be a better term than "consumption" when applied to stamps for collectors.

The U.S. Government, through its Bureau of Engraving and Printing and Government Printing Office, and through contractors, is the sole producer of official U.S. postage and revenue stamps. Production of such stamps in terms of their face value has ranged between \$1.3 and \$2.1 billion annually in recent years, as shown in the following tabulation (in millions of dollars):

Fiscal year ended June 30	Face value of--			Total
	Postage : stamps	Revenue : stamps	Stamped : paper ^{1/}	
1964-----	1,398	240	183	1,821
1965-----	1,295	119	148	1,562
1966-----	1,359	82	162	1,603
1967-----	1,544	61	147	1,751
1968-----	2,067	21	214	2,303

^{1/} Value assigned to stamped envelopes includes selling price of envelope.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Treasury Department and the U.S. Post Office Department.

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

Due to changing regulations regarding their use, the output of revenue stamps during the last decade has diminished greatly in terms of their face value from \$3.2 billion in 1959 to \$21 million in 1968. While the Government produces stamps primarily for postage or revenue use, it maintains a philatelic agency to aid collectors in the purchase of uncanceled U.S. stamps.

Several U.S. bank-note companies produce official stamps for foreign countries; such stamps have an annual export value which has probably been in the millions of dollars.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of postage and revenue stamps and stamped paper are not separately reported in official U.S. statistics, but are believed to be of considerable value. They consist of canceled and uncanceled U.S. and other stamps for dealers and collectors, and also of new issues for foreign governments produced in this country. Published

statistics on foreign countries' imports of U.S. stamps, for collectors in EEC countries, averaged about \$1.5 million in 1965-66; West Germany was the principal recipient. Total U.S. exports are widely distributed to many foreign countries.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of postage and revenue stamps and stamped paper increased irregularly in value from \$3.8 million in 1964 to \$4.0 million in 1968 (see following table). Although Israel and the United Kingdom have been the more important suppliers during recent years, other high-ranking sources include Hungary, Canada, West Germany, and the U.S.S.R. The number of supplying countries has been large during recent years, ranging from about 50 to 80.

POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS

Postage and revenue stamps: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-68

(In thousands of dollars)						
Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	
Israel-----	751	353	610	675	849	
United Kingdom----	216	332	392	650	674	
Hungary-----	125	196	204	281	274	
Canada-----	171	162	211	167	258	
West Germany-----	223	317	404	372	231	
U.S.S.R.-----	189	159	101	232	228	
Rumania-----	326	82	188	229	209	
Poland-----	113	130	158	121	175	
Spain-----	74	146	325	431	175	
France-----	439	46	73	51	108	
Lebanon-----	260	109	121	167	91	
All other-----	946	947	799	770	751	
Total-----	3,834	2,978	3,587	4,148	4,023	

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>
------------------	----------------------------

Exposed X-ray film----- 274.45

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

U.S. trade position

Virtually all of the exposed X-ray film required in the United States is produced here. Exports and imports are insignificant.

Comment

The X-ray film here considered consists of exposed X-ray film, whether or not developed. Exposed X-ray film is ordinarily developed and used for medical and engineering purposes. Unexposed X-ray film (item 723.15) is discussed in another volume of summaries.

Exposed X-ray film is free of duty under item 274.45 of the TSUS as it was under paragraph 1629(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, effective May 20, 1948 (62 Stat. 176). The duty-free status was bound as a concession granted under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations.

It may be assumed that virtually all X-ray film is eventually exposed. There is, however, a limited production of exposed X-ray film for sale as visual aids for teaching, research, and the like. Exposing the film, however, is not an industrial process to which a monetary value can be attributed. Therefore, it can be said that annual U.S. consumption of exposed X-ray film is approximately equal to the estimated value of domestic shipments of unexposed X-ray film, which averaged \$130 million annually during the period 1963-68.

U.S. exports of exposed X-ray film, which are not separately reported in official statistics, are believed to be less than imports.

The value of annual U.S. imports of exposed X-ray film, which fluctuated during 1964-68, amounted to about \$45,000 in 1968 (see following table). Although Switzerland was the chief supplying country in 1968, Canada has been the most consistent supplier over the 5-year period.

U.S. imports of exposed X-ray film include principally those films taken of U.S. citizens requiring such service while abroad and returned here for U.S. doctors' examinations, and copies of films made abroad and sent here for the benefit of doctors, medical schools, and others.

EXPOSED X-RAY FILM

Exposed X-ray film: U.S. imports for consumption,
by principal sources, 1964-68

(In thousands of dollars)

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Switzerland-----	3.1	--	--	--	25.9
Canada-----	28.8	28.6	10.5	5.7	12.5
Sweden-----	--	--	--	9.2	3.1
Mexico-----	--	--	--	2.7	2.8
United Kingdom-----	6.5	7.1	18.1	--	0.4
All other-----	1.6	6.6	3.2	1.5	0.3
Total-----	40.0	42.4	31.9	19.1	44.9

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>
Photographs and certain other pictorial matter-----	274.50, -.60, -.65, -.70

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

U.S. trade position

U.S. requirements for photographs, lithographs, and certain other pictorial matter are supplied principally by U.S. producers. Exports and imports are small; in recent years, imports have slightly exceeded exports.

Description and uses

The articles here considered consist primarily of pictorial matter; they include photographs (positives and negatives), engravings, etchings, lithographs, wood cuts, and pictorial matter produced by relief or stencil printing process, whether or not bound and not specially provided for elsewhere in the TSUS. Such pictorial matter may be in black-and-white or in single or multiple colors and on paper, paperboard, or other materials of almost any thickness. These articles are generally used for advertising, commercial, educational, decorative, and artistic purposes. Included here, in addition to photographs and the like in their usual form, are such articles as photographic transparencies (including microfilm and color slides), bank notes for collections, stock certificate forms, picture cards that are neither postcards nor greeting cards, bottle labels (except decalcomanias and wrappers), Christmas gift tags, and matchbook covers, provided that all these articles are printed in the manner indicated and containing pictorial matter.

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>
	Photographs, engravings, etchings, lithographs, and similar pictorial matter, not elsewhere enumerated:
274.50	Printed over 20 years
	Printed not over 20 years:
	Lithographs on paper:
274.60	Not over 0.020 inch thick
274.65	Over 0.020 inch thick
274.70	Other

Photographs and certain other pictorial matter, printed over 20 years at time of importation (item 274.50), are free of duty under the TSUS, as they also were previous to the TSUS; the duty-free status was bound under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), effective January 1, 1948.

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports of photographs and certain other pictorial matter, printed not over 20 years at time of importation, effective January 1 of the years 1968-72, are as follows:

<u>Rate of duty for--</u>			
<u>Year</u>	<u>Item 274.60</u>	<u>Item 274.65</u>	<u>Item 274.70</u>
1968-----	10.5¢ per lb.	4.5¢ per lb.	7.5% ad val.
1969-----	9¢ per lb.	4¢ per lb.	6.5% ad val.
1970-----	8¢ per lb.	3.5¢ per lb.	5.5% ad val.
1971-----	7¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.	5% ad val.
1972-----	6¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.	4% 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 GATT. The final concession rates of duty will become effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

The ad valorem equivalents of the specific rates of duty for items 274.60 and 274.65, based on the imports in 1968, were 7.3 percent and 4.6 percent, respectively.

The rates of duty in effect under the TSUS before January 1, 1968, also reflecting concessions under the GATT, were as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
274.60-----	12¢ per lb.
274.65-----	5¢ per lb.
274.70-----	8.5% ad val.

U.S. consumption and production

The values of U.S. consumption and production of the articles here considered are virtually the same, because exports and imports, both minor compared to domestic use, are about equal. Production of photographs, engravings, etchings, lithographs, and similar pictorial matter is not separately reported in official or industry statistics; no accurate estimate can be made, but it is believed that the value of production (or consumption) runs into the hundreds of millions of dollars, of which photographs and lithographs undoubtedly account for by far the greatest portion.

Photographic finishers and lithographers, numbering in the hundreds, conduct their businesses in almost all of the larger cities, and in many of the smaller communities as well, throughout the United States. Etchers and engravers are fewer, and are situated mostly in the larger cities. Furthermore, a large number of amateur photographers are engaged in developing and/or printing, which, though small in individual operation, are quite significant in the aggregate.

U.S. exports

The value of annual U.S. exports of photographic prints remained about the same in 1965-67, then rose to \$4.1 million in 1968 (table 1). In this period, Canada was by far the chief market for exports of U.S.-produced photographs, with the United Kingdom and Japan usually in a high rank. Important but lesser markets included Italy, Australia, Mexico, and West Germany. Data are not available on exports of engravings, etchings, lithographs, and similar articles.

U.S. imports

Annual U.S. imports of the articles covered by this summary were in a generally upward trend in 1964-68, with a peak value of \$7.4 million in 1966; in 1968, imports amounted to \$5.4 million (table 2). Pictorial matter other than lithographs printed not over 20 years (item 274.70) and lithographs printed not over 20 years and not over

0.020 inch thick (item 274.60) accounted for the bulk of imports. During the period 1964-67, Switzerland, Italy, West Germany, the United Kingdom, and Canada, in that order, were the chief foreign sources of the articles here considered, their ranks varying from year to year (table 3). In 1968, Italy and Canada ranked first and second, respectively, with Denmark, Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and West Germany following. Canada, the United Kingdom, and West Germany were the only countries in 1968 which were important sources of imports of all four types of the pictorial matter here considered (table 4). In that year the Netherlands was the leading source of imports for item 274.50; Italy, for item 274.60; Japan, for item 274.65; and Denmark, for item 274.70.

Table 1.--Photographic prints: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1965-68

(In thousands of dollars)						
Country	1965	1966	1967	1968		
Canada-----	1,007	1,247	1,441	1,560		
Japan-----	316	90	152	425		
Italy-----	63	71	82	406		
United Kingdom-----	410	413	240	330		
Australia-----	77	102	127	173		
Mexico-----	162	65	142	155		
West Germany-----	77	247	129	108		
All other-----	1,022	1,154	861	911		
Total-----	3,134	3,389	3,174	4,068		

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

Note.--The data in this table represent only one of the articles covered by this summary; similar data are not available on the remaining articles.

Table 2.--Photographs, engravings, etchings, lithographs, and certain other pictorial matter: U.S. imports for consumption, by types, 1964-68

(In thousands of dollars)					
Type (TSUS item)	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Printed over 20 years					
(274.50), total-----	314	197	244	176	399
Printed not over 20 years:					
Lithographs:					
Not over 0.020 inch thick (274.60)-----	1,364	1,315	1,749	1,425	1,651
Over 0.020 inch thick (274.65)	141	430	253	174	336
Other (274.70)-----	1,740	2,153	5,110	2,354	2,971
Total, not over 20 years-----	3,246	3,898	7,112	3,953	4,958
Total, all types-----	3,559	4,095	7,356	4,129	5,357

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.--Photographs, engravings, etchings, lithographs, and certain other pictorial matter: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-68

(In thousands of dollars)										
Country	:	1964	:	1965	:	1966	:	1967	:	1968
	:		:		:		:		:	
Italy-----	:	705	:	658	:	864	:	804	:	915
Canada-----	:	239	:	239	:	512	:	498	:	705
Denmark-----	:	43	:	95	:	111	:	120	:	619
Netherlands-----	:	174	:	179	:	247	:	348	:	611
United Kingdom-----	:	496	:	483	:	754	:	566	:	590
West Germany-----	:	478	:	569	:	685	:	661	:	572
Japan-----	:	167	:	479	:	253	:	135	:	318
Switzerland-----	:	492	:	512	:	3,087	:	302	:	298
All other-----	:	764	:	880	:	842	:	695	:	728
Total-----	:	3,559	:	4,095	:	7,356	:	4,129	:	5,357
	:		:		:		:		:	

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

Table 4.--Photographs, engravings, etchings, lithographs, and certain other pictorial matter: U.S. imports for consumption, by types and principal sources, 1964 and 1966-68

(In thousands of dollars)				
Type (TSUS item) and country	1964	1966	1967	1968
Printed over 20 years at time of importation (274.50):				
Netherlands-----	2	5	1	198
United Kingdom-----	94	56	62	95
Canada-----	4	-	20	44
West Germany-----	6	35	15	21
All other-----	208	148	78	41
Total-----	314	244	176	399
Printed not over 20 years at time of importation:				
Lithographs on paper, not over 0.020 inch thick (274.60):				
Italy-----	420	430	421	476
Netherlands-----	125	158	285	344
West Germany-----	173	209	207	203
United Kingdom-----	165	371	134	148
Japan-----	61	71	35	106
Canada-----	125	130	59	78
All other-----	295	380	284	296
Total-----	1,364	1,749	1,425	1,651
Lithographs on paper, over 0.020 inch thick (274.65):				
Japan-----	34	78	38	114
Canada-----	2	4	16	71
Denmark-----	3	12	4	26
United Kingdom-----	5	7	45	25
France-----	3	6	2	20
West Germany-----	37	89	42	19
All other-----	57	57	27	61
Total-----	141	253	174	336
Other than lithographs on paper (274.70):				
Denmark-----	19	70	63	527
Canada-----	108	377	404	511
Italy-----	258	404	365	425
West Germany-----	262	352	397	329
United Kingdom-----	232	320	324	322
Switzerland-----	412	3,059	245	249
France-----	116	107	103	147
All other-----	333	421	453	461
Total-----	1,740	5,110	2,354	2,971

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

March 1969

2:5

CommodityTSUS
item

Printed matter not elsewhere enumerated----- 270.15, 274.73,
-.75, -.80, -.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 items covered by this summary is almost wholly supplied by domestic production. Annual U.S. exports, which are much greater than imports, account for about 1 percent of U.S. production.

Description and uses

The items considered here constitute a large basket provision of printed matter, not elsewhere enumerated in the TSUS; these items consist mainly of textual or pictorial matter produced by any type of printing process. In general, this summary covers items which are produced by commercial or job printing firms on a specific order basis, although some products are marketed independently. Typical of the articles discussed here are advertising matter, display material, posters, letterheads, legal documents, and certain business forms including manifold business forms. Manifold business forms are special forms for use in the operation of a business, in single and multiple sets, including carbonized or interleaved with carbon paper or otherwise processed for multiple reproduction. Also included in this summary are international custom documents, commonly referred to as carnets (item 270.15); these documents serve simultaneously as custom entry forms and as custom bonds.

The basket provision of the printed matter discussed here falls into three major groups: (1) Printed matter for use in the production of books which if imported would be free of duty (item 274.73); (2) lithographically printed matter not for use in the production of such duty-free books (items 274.75 and 274.80, according to thickness of paper); and (3) printed matter, other than lithographically printed, and not for use in the production of duty-free books (items 274.85 and 274.90, depending on susceptibility of authorship). Item 274.85 covers printed matter susceptible of authorship, requiring the work of an author and must be something that is more or less the product of mental activity as distinguished from that which is purely mechanical, such as stereotyped descriptive phrases provided for under item 274.90. Item 274.90 covers printed matter not susceptible of authorship and includes, among other things, a miscellaneous assortment of

October 1969

2:5

signs and placards, usually with stereotyped texts, such as are used for giving warnings, advertising realty, etc., which, although expressing complete thoughts, are not ordinarily associated with particular authors or with the principle of authorship.

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>
270.15-----	International customs forms (carnets) Printed matter not specially provided for:
274.73-----	For use in the production of duty-free books Other:
	Lithographically printed:
274.75-----	Not over 0.020 inch thick
274.80-----	Over 0.020 inch thick
	Other:
274.85-----	Susceptible of authorship
274.90-----	Other

International customs forms are free of duty under item 270.15 of the TSUS. This provision was entered into force March 3, 1969, by virtue of Public Law 90-635 and Presidential Proclamation 3886. Printed matter not elsewhere enumerated for use in the production of duty-free books is also free of duty under item 274.73. This provision became effective February 1, 1967, by virtue of Public Law 89-651 and Presidential Proclamation 3754, which implemented the United Nations Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials (commonly referred to as the Florence Agreement). The duty-free status for item 274.73 was bound as a concession granted under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in the sixth (Kennedy) round of negotiations. Printed matter for use in the production of duty-free books had previously been dutiable at various rates under the provisions of TSUS items 274.75, -.90.

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports of all other printed matter not elsewhere enumerated (items 274.75, -90), effective January 1 of the years 1968-72, are as follows:

Rate of duty for--

	<u>Item</u> <u>274.75</u>	<u>Item</u> <u>274.80</u>	<u>Item</u> <u>274.85</u>	<u>Item</u> <u>274.90</u>
1968-----	10.5¢ per lb.	4¢ per lb.	3.5% ad val.	13% ad val.
1969-----	9.5¢ per lb.	4¢ per lb.	3% ad val.	12% ad val.
1970-----	8¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.	2.5% ad val.	10% ad val.
1971-----	7¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.	2% ad val.	9% ad val.
1972-----	6¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.	2% ad val.	7.5% 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 GATT. The final concession rates of duty will become effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

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

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
274.75-----	12¢ per lb.
274.80-----	5¢ per lb.
274.85-----	4% ad val.
274.90-----	15% ad val.

Based on imports in 1968, the average ad valorem equivalents of the rates of duty for items 274.75 and 274.80, in that year, were 9.8 percent and 2.9 percent, respectively.

U.S. consumption and production

More than 99 percent of U.S. consumption is annually supplied by domestic output. Data are not available on the production of all the articles included here. However, it is estimated that in 1968 the value of U.S. consumption and production accounted for well over \$4 billion, and has steadily risen in recent years at about 6 percent per year. This upward trend appears to continue through 1969 and is mainly attributable to increasing demand for advertising and informational printed matter, as well as to the growth in the use of computers and other automatic data processing equipment. Consumption and production of lithographically printed matters alone accounted for about one-half of all products covered by this summary.

Domestic producers of the articles here considered include lithographic, letterpress, gravure, flexographic, and screen printing establishments. Producers of manifold business forms engage primarily in designing and printing--by any printing process--these types of articles.

In 1967, there were in the United States 6,820 lithographic printing establishments, 12,100 other printing establishments, and 541 establishments that specialized in the production of manifold business forms.

The larger size concerns are located mainly in the Northeastern and East North Central States, while the others are at widely scattered locations throughout the United States. Most producers of the items covered by this summary--except producers of manifold business forms--also manufacture other products, not covered here, such as calendars, labels, pictures, greeting cards, and postcards.

U.S. exports and imports

Official U.S. export statistics are not comparable to those of U.S. imports. According to estimates, however, the value of U.S. exports of items covered here amounted to well over \$35 million in 1968, of which about 40 percent was accounted for by advertising printed matter. These exports remained rather stable during the last 5 years. About one-third of annual U.S. exports of the miscellaneous printed matter discussed here go to Canada, followed by the United Kingdom and Mexico. Other important markets, each of which accounted for about \$1 million in 1968, were West Germany, France, Japan, Italy, Australia, and the Netherlands.

U.S. imports rose from a value of \$3.8 million in 1964 to \$5.4 million in 1968. Canada and the United Kingdom are the leading suppliers, followed by Japan (table 1). Lithographically printed matter represents the largest share of U.S. imports (table 2). Other imports consist of substantial quantities of advertising and display material relating to foreign products.

Table 1.--Printed matter not elsewhere enumerated: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-68

(In thousands of dollars)

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Canada-----	660	1,025	813	820	1,483
United Kingdom-----	969	1,521	1,372	951	1,160
Japan-----	474	458	967	730	992
Netherlands-----	106	99	133	181	345
West Germany-----	286	320	448	364	301
Sweden-----	130	169	132	140	245
Switzerland-----	295	238	293	260	179
Mexico-----	262	42	38	140	149
Italy-----	245	207	189	107	111
All other-----	403	515	390	347	444
Total-----	3,831	4,594	4,775	4,040	5,409

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

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

PRINTED MATTER NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED

Table 2.--Printed matter not elsewhere enumerated: U.S. imports for consumption, by types, 1964-68 1/

(In thousands of dollars)					
Type (TSUS item)	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
For use in the production of duty-free books (274.73)-----	-	-	-	<u>2/</u> 457	693
Other:					
Lithographically printed:					
Not over 0.020 inch thick (274.75)-----	1,487	1,533	1,405	1,177	1,279
Over 0.020 inch thick (274.80)-----	601	1,046	1,456	816	1,172
Other:					
Susceptible of authorship (274.85)-----	1,298	1,116	1,084	861	933
Other (274.90)-----	446	899	830	729	1,332
Total-----	3,831	4,594	4,775	4,040	5,409

1/ Includes data on international customs forms (TSUS item 270.15, made effective March 3, 1969).

2/ Includes data for February-December only; formerly part of items 274.75, -.90.

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

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

A P P E N D I X E S

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

Page 3

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

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

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

(a) Products of Insular Possessions.

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

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

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

APPENDIX A

110

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

Page 4

action taken by the President thereunder:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) whenever a proclaimed rate is terminated or suspended, the rate shall revert, unless otherwise provided, to the next intervening proclaimed rate previously superseded but not terminated or, if none, to the statutory rate.

5. Intangibles. For the purposes of headnote 1 --

(a) corpses, together with their coffins and accompanying flowers,

(b) currency (metal or paper) in current circulation in any country and imported for monetary purposes,

(c) electricity,

(d) securities and similar evidences of value, and

(e) vessels which are not "yachts or pleasure boats" within the purview of subpart D, part 6, of schedule 6,

are not articles subject to the provisions of these schedules.

6. Containers or Holders for Imported Merchandise.

For the purposes of the tariff schedules, containers or holders are subject to tariff treatment as follows:

(a) Imported Empty: Containers or holders if imported empty are subject to tariff treatment as imported articles and as such are subject to duty unless they are within the purview of a provision which specifically exempts them from duty.

(b) Not Imported Empty: Containers or holders if imported containing or holding articles are subject to tariff treatment as follows:

(i) The usual or ordinary types of shipping or transportation containers or holders, if not designed for, or capable of, reuse, and containers of usual types ordinarily sold at retail with their contents, are not subject to treatment as imported articles. Their cost, however, is, under section 402 or section 402a of the tariff act, a part of the value of their contents and if their contents are subject to an ad valorem rate of duty such containers or holders are, in effect, dutiable at the same rate as their contents, except that their cost is deductible from dutiable value upon submission of satisfactory proof that they are products of the United States which are being returned without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any means while abroad.

(ii) The usual or ordinary types of shipping or transportation containers or holders, if designed for, or capable of, reuse, are subject to treatment as imported articles separate and distinct from their contents. Such holders or containers are not part of the dutiable value of their contents and are separately subject to duty upon each and every importation into the customs territory of the United States unless within the scope of a provision specifically exempting them from duty.

(iii) In the absence of context which requires otherwise, all other containers or holders are subject to the same treatment as specified in (ii) above for usual or ordinary types of shipping or transportation containers or holders designed for, or capable of, reuse.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

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

(i) sampling,
(ii) verification of packing lists or other documents filed at the time of entry, or
(iii) evidence showing performance of commercial settlement tests generally accepted in the trade and filed in such time and manner as may be prescribed by regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury,
the commingled articles shall be subject to the highest rate of duty applicable to any part thereof unless the consignee or his agent segregates the articles pursuant to subdivision (b) hereof.

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

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

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

(ii) that the commingling was not intended to avoid the payment of lawful duties.
Any article with respect to which such proof is furnished shall be considered for all customs purposes as a part of the article, subject to the next lower rate of duty, with which it is commingled.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

Page 6

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

General statistical headnotes:

1. Statistical Requirements for Imported Articles.

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

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

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

(c) the foreign port of lading;

(d) the United States port of unloading;

(e) the date of importation;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

Page 7

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

- (i) the 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
Oct.	-	100 lbs.
mg.	-	milligram
M.	-	1,000
bd. ft.	-	board feet
M. bd. ft.	-	1,000 board feet
mc.	-	millicurie
cord	-	128 cubic feet
square	-	amount to cover 100 square feet of surface
sup. ft.	-	superficial foot
oz.	-	ounces avoirdupois
fl. oz.	-	fluid ounce
oz. troy	-	troy ounce
pf. gal.	-	proof gallon

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

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

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 ordi-
6(b)(i) narily sold at retail with their contents,"
added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 4,
Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 934, effective
date Dec. 7, 1965.

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

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

SCHEDULE 2. - WOOD AND PAPER; PRINTED MATTER

88

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 Paper-Mechs, of Paper, or of Paperboard

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

APPENDIX A

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

Page 113

117

SCHEDULE 2. - WOOD AND PAPER; PRINTED MATTER Part 5. - Books, Pamphlets, and Other Printed and Manuscript Material

2 - 5 --

270.05 - 270.25

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<p>PART 5. - BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND OTHER PRINTED AND MANUSCRIPT MATERIAL</p> <p><u>Part 5 headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. Except for decalcomanias, labels, flaps, and bands, all of which are covered by the provisions therefor in this part, regardless of the nature of the printing thereon, this part covers only printed matter consisting essentially of textual or pictorial matter produced by any printing process, and similar matter in manuscript or typewritten form. The text may be set forth in any language by means of any kind of characters. With the exceptions above indicated, this part does not cover any article in which printing is merely incidental to the primary use of the article or in which printing is employed mainly for coloration or to produce a decorative or novelty effect (see part 4 of this schedule).</p> <p>2. For the purposes of this part -- (a) the term "paper" includes paperboard; (b) the term "books" includes books, bound and not bound, and pamphlets; (c) the term "periodicals" embraces only paper-covered or unbound publications issued regularly at stated periods, such as weekly, monthly, or quarterly, and bearing the date of issue; and (d) the term "photographs" embraces only pictures other than motion pictures, produced on photosensitive materials, and includes positive and negative images on exposed, or exposed and developed, photographic film.</p> <p>3. For the purposes of determining the classification of printed matter produced in whole or in part by a lithographic process, the thickness of such printed matter is that of the thinnest paper contained therein, except that the thickness of a permanently mounted lithograph is the combined thickness of the lithograph and its mounting.</p>			
270.05	00	Printed matter issued by literary or scientific institutions for their subscribers or exchanges.....	X.....	Free	Free
270.10	00	Printed matter of individuals, not advertising matter, for gratuitous private circulation.....	X.....	Free	Free
270.15	00	International customs forms (carnets), and parts thereof, in English or French (whether or not in additional languages).....	X.....	Free	Free
270.25		Books not specially provided for.....	Free	Free
	20	Bibles and prayer books.....	No.		
	40	Books (other than Bibles and prayer books): Wholly or chiefly in language other than English.....	No.		
	60	Other: Wholly or in part the work of an author who is a national or domiciliary of the United States.....	No.		
	80	Other.....	No.		

(1st supp. 3/1/69)

APPENDIX A

118

Page 114

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

SCHEDULE 2. - WOOD AND PAPER; PRINTED MATTER

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

2 - 5 --
270.45 - 273.60

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Printed catalogs relating chiefly to current offers for the sale of United States products:			
270.45	00	Wholly or almost wholly of foreign authorship.....	No.....	2% ad val.	15% ad val.
270.50	00	Other.....	No.....	5.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
270.55	00	Newspapers.....	Lb.....	Free	Free
270.63	00	Periodicals.....	X.....	Free	Free
270.70	00	Tourist and other literature (including posters), containing geographic, historical, hotel, institutional, time-table, travel, or similar information, chiefly with respect to places, travel facilities, or educational opportunities outside the customs territory of the United States.....	X.....	Free	Free
270.85	00	Printed catalogs, price lists, or trade notices, relating to offers, by a person whose principal place of business or bona fide residence is in a foreign country, to sell or rent products of a foreign country or to furnish foreign or international transportation or commercial insurance services.....	X.....	Free	Free
273.10	00	Music in books or sheets.....	X.....	Free	Free
273.30	00	Printed globes.....	X.....	14% ad val.	35% ad val.
273.35	00	Maps, atlases, and charts (except tourist and other literature provided for in item 270.70).....	X.....	Free	Free
		Architectural, engineering, industrial, or commercial drawings and plans, whether originals or reproductions printed on sensitized materials by any photographic process:			
273.45	00	Produced over 20 years before importation.....	X.....	Free	Free
273.50	00	Produced not over 20 years before importation: Suitable as designs for use in the manufacture of floor coverings, textiles, wall coverings, or wall paper.....	X.....	2% ad val.	20% ad val.
273.55	00	Other.....	X.....	6.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
273.60	00	Manuscripts, typewritten matter, and carbon copies thereof, all the foregoing not specially provided for.....	X.....	Free	Free

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

Page 115

SCHEDULE 2. - WOOD AND PAPER; PRINTED MATTER
Part 5. - Books, Pamphlets, and Other Printed and Manuscript Material

2 - 5 --

273.65 - 274.70

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
273.65	00	Decalcomanias (except toy decalcomanias): In ceramic colors: Weighing not over 100 pounds per 1000 sheets (on the basis of 20 by 30 inches in dimensions).....	Lb.....	60¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	\$1.25 per lb. + 15% ad val.
273.70	00	Weighing over 100 pounds per 1000 sheets (on the basis of 20 by 30 inches in dimensions).....	Lb.....	14¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
273.75	00	Other:			
273.80	00	Not backed with metal leaf.....	Lb.....	16¢ per lb.	40¢ per lb.
	00	Backed with metal leaf.....	Lb.....	19¢ per lb.	65¢ per lb.
273.85	00	Postcards: With views of any landscape, scene, building, place or locality in the United States.....	M.....	16% ad val.	25% ad val.
273.90	00	Other:			
273.95	00	Not printed in whole or in part by a lithographic process.....	M.....	9.5% ad val.	30% ad val.
	00	Printed on paper in whole or in part by a lithographic process.....	M.....	6% ad val.	25% ad val.
274.00	00	Greeting cards, valentines, tally cards, place cards, and all other social and gift cards, including folders, booklets, and cutouts, or in any other form, finished or not finished, and with or without envelopes:			
274.05	00	Without greeting, title, or other wording.....	M.....	8% ad val.	30% ad val.
	00	With greeting, title, or other wording.....	M.....	12% ad val.	45% ad val.
274.10	00	Calendars of paper: Printed on paper in whole or in part by a lithographic process:			
274.15	00	Not over 0.020 inch in thickness.....	Lb.....	9.5¢ per lb.	30¢ per lb.
274.20	00	Over 0.020 inch in thickness.....	Lb.....	4¢ per lb.	8.75¢ per lb.
	00	Other.....	Lb.....	12% ad val.	35% ad val.
274.23	00	Printed paper labels, flaps, and bands: Printed in whole or in part by a lithographic process:			
274.27	00	Cigar bands: Not printed in whole or in part in metal leaf.....	Lb.....	24¢ per lb.	35¢ per lb.
274.29	00	Printed in whole or in part in metal leaf.....	Lb.....	52¢ per lb.	65¢ per lb.
274.33	00	Other:			
274.35	00	Not printed in whole or in part in metal leaf.....	Lb.....	14¢ per lb.	40¢ per lb.
274.40	00	Printed in whole or in part in metal leaf.....	Lb.....	24¢ per lb.	65¢ per lb.
274.45	00	Not printed in whole or in part by a litho- graphic process.....	Lb.....	9.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
274.50	00	Postage and revenue stamps, cancelled or not can- celled, and government stamped envelopes and postal cards bearing no printing other than the official imprint thereon.....	X.....	Free	Free
274.55	00	X-ray film, exposed, whether or not developed.....	X.....	Free	Free
274.60	00	Photographs, engravings, etchings, lithographs, and wood cuts, and pictorial matter produced by relief or stencil printing process, all the foregoing, whether bound or not bound, and not specially provided for:			
274.65	00	Printed over 20 years at time of importation.....	X.....	Free	Free
274.70	00	Printed not over 20 years at time of importation: Lithographs on paper: Not over 0.020 inch in thickness.....	Lb.....	9¢ per lb.	30¢ per lb.
	00	Over 0.020 inch in thickness.....	Lb.....	4¢ per lb.	8.75¢ per lb.
	00	Other.....	Lb.....	6.5% ad val.	25% ad val.

APPENDIX A

120

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

Page 116

SCHEDULE 2. - WOOD AND PAPER; PRINTED MATTER

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

2 - 5 --
274.73 - 274.90

Item	Stat. Sur- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
274.73	00	Printed matter not specially provided for: Suitable for use in the production of such books as would themselves be free of duty.....	X.....	Free	Free
		Other:			
		Printed on paper in whole or in part by a lithographic process:			
274.75	00	Not over 0.020 inch thick.....	Lb.....	9.5¢ per lb.	30¢ per lb.
274.80	00	Over 0.020 inch thick.....	Lb.....	4¢ per lb.	8.75¢ per lb.
		Other:			
274.85	00	Susceptible of authorship.....	X.....	3% ad val.	25% ad val.
274.90	00	Other.....	X.....	12% ad val.	35% ad val.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1
Schedule 2,
Part 5Staged Rates

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

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
270.45	3% ad val.	2.5% ad val.	2% ad val.	2% ad val.	1.5% ad val.	1.5% ad val.
270.50	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.
273.30	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
273.50	3% ad val.	2.5% ad val.	2% ad val.	2% ad val.	1.5% ad val.	1.5% ad val.
273.55	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.
273.65	75¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	67¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	60¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	52¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	37¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.
273.70	18¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	16¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	14¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	12¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	10¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	9¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.
273.75	20¢ per lb.	18¢ per lb.	16¢ per lb.	14¢ per lb.	12¢ per lb.	10¢ per lb.
273.80	32.5¢ per lb.	26¢ per lb.	19¢ per lb.	13¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.	Free
273.85	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
273.90	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
273.95	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.
274.00	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
274.05	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
274.10	12¢ per lb.	10.5¢ per lb.	9.5¢ per lb.	8¢ per lb.	7¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.
274.15	5¢ per lb.	4.5¢ per lb.	4¢ per lb.	3.5¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.
274.20	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
274.23	31¢ per lb.	27¢ per lb.	24¢ per lb.	21¢ per lb.	18¢ per lb.	15¢ per lb.
274.27	65¢ per lb.	58¢ per lb.	52¢ per lb.	45¢ per lb.	39¢ per lb.	32¢ per lb.
274.29	18¢ per lb.	16¢ per lb.	14¢ per lb.	12¢ per lb.	10¢ per lb.	9¢ per lb.
274.33	30¢ per lb.	27¢ per lb.	24¢ per lb.	21¢ per lb.	18¢ per lb.	15¢ per lb.
274.35	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
274.60	12¢ per lb.	10.5¢ per lb.	9¢ per lb.	8¢ per lb.	7¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.
274.65	5¢ per lb.	4.5¢ per lb.	4¢ per lb.	3.5¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.
274.70	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.
274.75	12¢ per lb.	10.5¢ per lb.	9.5¢ per lb.	8¢ per lb.	7¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.
274.80	5¢ per lb.	4¢ per lb.	4¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.
274.85	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.	3% ad val.	2.5% ad val.	2% ad val.	2% ad val.
274.90	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.

Other Amendments and ModificationsPROVISION

270.15--Items 270.15 (free), 270.20 (free), 270.30 (free), 270.35 (column 1 rate--2% ad val.; column 2 rate--25% ad val.), and 270.40 (column 1 rate--7.5% ad val.; column 2 rate--15% ad val.) deleted and item 270.25 added in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-651, Secs. 2, 3(a)(1)(A), Oct. 14, 1966, 80 Stat. 897; entered into force Feb. 1, 1967, by Pres. Proc. 3754, Nov. 3, 1966, 3 CFR, 1966 Comp., p. 90.

- ① 270.15--New item 270.15 added. Pub. L. 90-635, Secs. 1, 4, Oct. 24, 1968, 82 Stat. 1351; entered into force Mar. 3, 1969, by Pres. Proc. 3886, Jan. 18, 1969, 34 F.R. 903.

270.45--Heading immediately preceding item 270.45 amended. Pub. L. 89-651, Secs. 2, 3(a)(1)(B), Oct. 14, 1966, 80 Stat. 897; entered into force Feb. 1, 1967, by Pres. Proc. 3754, Nov. 3, 1966, 3 CFR, 1966 Comp., p. 90.

PROVISION

270.60--Items 270.60 (column 1 rate--4¢ per lb.; column 2 rate--8¢ per lb.) and 270.65 (free) and heading immediately preceding item 270.60 deleted and item 270.63 added in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-651, Secs. 2, 3(b), Oct. 14, 1966, 80 Stat. 897, 898; entered into force Feb. 1, 1967, by Pres. Proc. 3754, Nov. 3, 1966, 3 CFR, 1966 Comp., p. 90.

- 270.70--Article description amended. Pub. L. 89-651, Secs. 2, 3(c), Oct. 14, 1966, 80 Stat. 897, 898; entered into force Feb. 1, 1967, by Pres. Proc. 3754, Nov. 3, 1966, 3 CFR, 1966 Comp., p. 90.

APPENDIX A

122

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 2
Schedule 2,
Part 5

Other Amendments and Modifications--(con.)

PROVISION

273.05--Items 273.05 (free), 273.15 (column 1 rate--3% ad val.;
273.10 column 2 rate--15% ad val.) and 273.20 (column 1 rate--
273.15 10% ad val.; column 2 rate--25% ad val.) and headings
273.20 immediately preceding items 273.05 and 273.15 de-
leted and item 273.10 added in lieu thereof. Pub. L.
89-651, Secs. 2, 3(d), Oct. 14, 1966, 80 Stat. 897,
898; entered into force Feb. 1, 1967, by Pres. Proc.
3754, Nov. 3, 1966, 3 CFR, 1966 Comp., p. 90.

273.25--Item 273.25 (free) and heading immediately preceding it
273.30 and items 273.35 (free) and 273.40 (column 1 rate--8.5%
273.35 ad val.; column 2 rate--25% ad val.) and heading
273.40 immediately preceding item 273.35 deleted; new item
273.35 added in lieu thereof; and item 273.30 amended
by adding "Printed" to article description. Pub. L.
89-651, Secs. 2, 3(e), Oct. 14, 1966, 80 Stat. 897,
898; entered into force Feb. 1, 1967, by Pres. Proc.
3754, Nov. 3, 1966, 3 CFR, 1966 Comp., p. 90.

PROVISION

274.25--Item 274.25 (Cuba--24¢ per lb.) deleted. Pres.
Proc. 3822 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1967,
32 F.R. 19002, effective date Jan. 1, 1969.

274.31--Item 274.31 (Cuba--16¢ per lb.) deleted. Pres.
Proc. 3822 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1967,
32 F.R. 19002, effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

274.73--Item 274.73 and heading "Other" immediately pre-
ceding item 274.75 added. Pub. L. 89-651,
274.80 Secs. 2, 3(a)(1)(C) and (D), Oct. 14, 1966, 80
274.85 Stat. 897; entered into force Feb. 1, 1967, by
274.90 Pres. Proc. 3754, Nov. 3, 1966, 3 CFR, 1966
Comp., p. 90.

Statistical Notes

PROVISION

Effective
date

① 270.15--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Disc.(transferred to 270.2540).....Feb. 1, 1967
Re-estab.(certain international customs
forms and parts thereof transferred
from 274.7500pt & 274.9000pt).....Mar. 3, 1969

270.20--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Disc.(transferred to 270.2560 & 80).....Feb. 1, 1967

270.25--See Other Amendments and Modifications
20--Estab.(transferred from 270.3000,
270.3500, 806.1000pt, 830.0000pt,
850.1000pt & 851.1000pt).....Feb. 1, 1967
40--Estab.(transferred from 270.1500,
806.1000pt, 830.0000pt, 850.1000pt
& 851.1000pt).....do
60--Estab.(transferred from 270.2000pt,
270.4000pt, 270.4500pt, 270.5000pt,
806.1000pt, 830.0000pt, 850.1000pt &
851.1000pt).....do
80--Estab. do do

270.30--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Disc.(transferred to 270.2520).....Feb. 1, 1967

270.35--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Disc.(transferred to 270.2520).....Feb. 1, 1967

270.40--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Disc.(transferred to 270.2560 & 80).....Feb. 1, 1967

270.45--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Books, n.s.p.f., consisting of textual
matter transferred to 270.2560 & 80;
printed catalogs of U.S. products
transferred from 274.7500pt,
274.8000pt & 274.8500pt.....Feb. 1, 1967

PROVISION

Effective
date

270.50--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Books, n.s.p.f., consisting of textual
matter transferred to 270.2560 & 80;
printed catalogs of U.S. products
transferred from 274.7500pt, 274.8000pt,
274.8500pt & 274.9000pt.....Feb. 1, 1967

270.60--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Disc.(transferred to 270.6300).....Feb. 1, 1967

270.63--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Estab.(transferred from 270.6000
& 270.6500).....Feb. 1, 1967

270.65--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Disc.(transferred to 270.6300).....Feb. 1, 1967

270.70--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Certain articles transferred from
274.7500pt, 274.8000pt, 274.8500pt,
274.9000pt & 851.1000pt.....Feb. 1, 1967

273.05--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Disc.(transferred to 273.1000).....Feb. 1, 1967

273.10--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Estab.(transferred from 273.0500,
273.1500, 273.2000, 806.1000pt,
850.1000pt & 851.1000pt).....Feb. 1, 1967

273.15--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Disc.(transferred to 273.1000).....Feb. 1, 1967

273.20--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Disc.(transferred to 273.1000).....Feb. 1, 1967

APPENDIX A

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

123

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 3
Schedule 2,
Part 5

Statistical Notes--(con.)

PROVISION	Effective date	PROVISION	Effective date
273.25--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Disc.(transferred to 273.3500).....Feb. 1, 1967		274.73--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Estab.(transferred from 274.7500pt, 274.8000pt, 274.8500pt & 274.9000pt).....Feb. 1, 1967	
273.30--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Unit of quantity changed from "No." to "X".....Feb. 1, 1967		274.75--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Certain articles transferred to 270.4500, 270.5000, 270.7000 & 274.7300..Feb. 1, 1967 ① Certain international customs forms and parts thereof transferred to 270.1500.....Mar. 3, 1969	
273.35--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Printed maps, atlases, and charts transferred from 273.2500, 273.4000, 806.1000pt, 830.0000pt, 850.1000pt & 851.1000pt).....Feb. 1, 1967		274.80--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Certain articles transferred to 270.4500, 270.5000, 270.7000 & 274.7300..Feb. 1, 1967	
273.40--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Disc.(transferred to 273.3500).....Feb. 1, 1967		274.85--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Certain articles transferred to 270.4500, 270.5000, 270.7000 & 274.7300.....Feb. 1, 1967 Unit of quantity changed from "Lb." to "X".....do	
274.05-- 00--Estab.(transferred from 274.0520 & 40)....Jan. 1, 1966 20--Disc.(transferred to 274.0500).....do 40--Disc. do do		274.90--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Certain articles transferred to 270.5000, 270.7000 & 274.7300.....Feb. 1, 1967 ① Certain international customs forms and parts thereof transferred to 270.1500.....Mar. 3, 1969	

(1st supp. 3/1/69)

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

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	All countries	Percent	First supplier	Second supplier	Third supplier
title and	Amount in	change	Country	Value	Country
page;	1968	from			
TSUS item	1968	1967			
Printed matter for private circulation (p. 3)					
270.05	141	+142	Netherlands	36	Canada
270.10	217	+14	Canada	151	U.K.
Books not elsewhere enumerated (p. 5)					
270.25	68,074	-1	U.K.	26,057	Netherlands
Printed catalogs, price lists, and trade notices (p. 13)					
270.45	354	-49	Japan	81	Switzerland
270.50	278	+59	Canada	147	Japan
270.85	1,183	+67	W. Germany	236	Japan
Newspapers (p. 17)					
270.55	4,663	+33	Canada	4,630	U.K.
Periodicals (p. 21)					
270.63	5,697	+60	Mexico	1,585	U.K.
Tourist literature (p. 27)					
270.70	2,694	+4	Canada	531	W. Germany
Music in books or sheets (p. 31)					
273.10	415	-17	U.K.	171	W. Germany
Maps, atlases, charts, and globes (p. 35)					
273.30	478	+19	Italy	262	Japan
273.35	2,145	+69	U.K.	903	W. Germany
Drawings and plans (p. 41)					
273.45	76	+499	U.S.S.R.	67	U.K.
273.50	161	-16	France	129	Japan
273.55	399	+6	Canada	222	U.K.
Manuscripts (p. 45)					
273.60	3,179	+290	U.K.	2,111	France
Delcomanias (p. 47)					
273.65	9	-24	Canada	7	Italy
273.70	168	+36	U.K.	82	W. Germany
273.75	1,798	+330	U.K.	1,484	France
273.80	3	+302	Canada	2	W. Germany
Postcards (p. 55)					
273.85	15	-57	Ireland	7	Japan
273.90	42	+55	France	19	W. Germany
273.95	378	+217	Japan	282	Canada
Greeting and other social and gift cards (p. 63)					
274.00	216	+37	Japan	98	W. Germany
274.05	2,134	+1	W. Germany	578	U.K.

See footnote at end of table.

Value of U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS items included in the individual summaries of this volume, total and from the 3 principal suppliers, 1968--Continued

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

Summary title and page; TSUS item	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount in 1968	Percent change from 1967	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
Calendars of paper (p. 71)								
274.10	186	+34	Canada	44	Japan	42	W. Germany	19
274.15	780	+1	W. Germany	270	Switzerland	202	Japan	71
274.20	367	+52	Japan	106	Switzerland	83	W. Germany	73
Printed paper labels, flaps, and bands (p. 77)								
274.23	42	-43	Netherlands	35	Switzerland	5	Denmark	1
274.27	1/	2/	Netherlands	1/	-	-	-	-
274.29	221	-15	U.K.	113	Canada	23	Japan	18
274.33	12	+207	U.K.	9	France	3	Netherlands	1
274.35	135	+20	France	56	U.K.	30	Canada	16
Postage and revenue stamps (p. 85)								
274.40	4,023	-3	Israel	849	U.K.	674	Hungary	274
Exposed X-ray film (p. 89)								
274.45	45	+135	Switzerland	26	Canada	12	Sweden	3
Photographs and certain other pictorial matter (p. 91)								
274.50	399	+126	Netherlands	198	U.K.	95	Canada	44
274.60	1,651	+16	Italy	476	Netherlands	344	W. Germany	204
274.65	336	+93	Japan	114	Canada	71	Denmark	26
274.70	2,971	+26	Denmark	527	Canada	511	Italy	425
Printed matter not elsewhere enumerated (p. 99)								
270.15	3/	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
274.73	693	+51	Netherlands	172	Sweden	155	U.K.	76
274.75	1,279	+9	Canada	541	U.K.	252	Japan	153
274.80	1,172	+44	U.K.	636	Japan	328	Canada	130
274.85	933	+3	Japan	272	W. Germany	155	Canada	135
274.90	1,332	+83	Canada	644	Japan	181	U.K.	105

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ No imports in 1967.

3/ Entered into force March 3, 1969.

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

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

December 1969

2:5

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	II	Tobacco and Tobacco Products
1	12	Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils
1	13	Hides, Skins, Leather, Feathers, and Miscellaneous Articles of Animal Origin
1	14	Edible Preparations, Natural Resins, and Miscellaneous Articles of Vegetable Origin
2	1	Wood and Related Products I
2	2	Wood and Related Products II
2	3	Paper and Related Products I
2	4	Paper and Related Products II
3	2	Fibers, Yarns, Waste, and Intermediate Products of Silk, Manmade Fiber, Metalized, Paper, Certain Hair, and Yarns, N.S.P.F.
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