

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

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

Schedule 7

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

Volume 8

Pyrotechnics and Products Not Elsewhere Enumerated



**TC Publication 278
Washington, D.C.
1968**

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

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

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- 7 - Rubber and Plastics Products**
- 8 - Pyrotechnics and Products Not Elsewhere Enumerated**

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

SCHEDULE 7

Volume 8

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INTRODUCTION

This volume (identified as volume 7:8) is the sixth in a series of eight volumes of summaries on the specified products and miscellaneous and nonenumerated products classified under schedule 7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). Schedule 7 is divided into 14 parts, and this volume deals with matches and pyrotechnics, candles, and blasting caps--part 9, subpart A; miscellaneous products--part 13, subpart A (pt.); articles of gelatine, glue, gut, wax, bone, hair, horn, hoof, whalebone, quill, shell, ivory, or sponge--part 13, subpart C; waste and scrap--part 13, subpart D; and nonenumerated products--part 14--of that schedule.

Although data on domestic consumption of the articles included in this volume are not available, it is known that consumption, supplied principally from domestic production, was valued in excess of \$425 million in 1966. In that year, U.S. consumption of matches was valued at about \$62 million; hair felt and articles thereof, at about \$100 million; and artificial sausage casings, at more than \$60 million. The remaining consumption--approximately \$205 million--consisted of a wide variety of commodities.

Exports of the articles discussed in this volume were valued at more than \$23 million in 1967. In that year, exported pressure-sensitive plastic tape, friction tape and pressure-sensitive tape of paper had a value of about \$17 million; blasting caps, of \$2.2 million; vacuum bottles, \$1.9 million; fireworks, flares, and other chemical signals, \$1.3 million; and candles and tapers, matches, and ferrocerium and other pyrophoric alloys, \$12 million. Principal markets for these exported articles included Canada, the United Kingdom, France, Japan, Venezuela, and Australia.

In 1967 the value of imports of the articles covered in this volume was \$96 million, of which \$75 million represented imports of wigs, toupees, and chignons. Hong Kong accounted for about 40 percent of the aggregate imports in 1967, Japan supplied about 15 percent, and some 20 countries together made up the balance. Hong Kong was the principal source of imported wigs, toupees, and chignons and an important supplier of fireworks, flares, and other chemical signals, candles and tapers, hand fans, certain articles of shell, ivory, or natural sponge, and articles of hair. Japan was an important supplier of matches, fireworks, flares, and other chemical signals, candles and tapers, ferrocerium, artificial eyes, casters, hand fans, incense, vacuum bottles and containers, wigs, toupees, and chignons, articles of shell, ivory, or natural sponge, miscellaneous waste and scrap, and nonenumerated products. The United Kingdom supplied most of the imports of alcohol, gas, kerosene, or other mantles; blasting caps; and nonenumerated products. Macao was the principal source of fireworks, flares, and other chemical signals, and West Germany, the principal source of imported sausage casings.

MATCHES

3

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Matches:	
In immediate containers each containing not more than 100 matches-----	755.05
Other-----	755.10

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

The value of domestic consumption of matches totaled about \$62 million in 1966. More than 97 percent of consumption in 1961-66 was supplied from domestic production. The value of exports averaged about \$450,000 a year in the period 1958, 1963-67.

Description and uses

This summary covers matches of all types, including the familiar wooden, household, strike-anywhere matches; book-folder safety matches and wooden strike-on-box matches, both of which may be lighted only by striking on a specially prepared composition on the folder or box; wind, wax, and fancy colored matches; and other types. Wind matches have short, thick, wooden stems designed to burn out of doors. Wax matches are made of paraffin or wax and are lighted by striking on a box; they are not common in the United States.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	:	Commodity	:	Rate effective January 1, 1968	:	Rate effective January 1, 1972
	:		:		:	
	:	Matches:	:		:	
755.05	:	In immediate containers:	:	15¢ per gross	:	7.5¢ per gross
	:	each containing not	:	of immediate	:	of immediate
	:	more than 100	:	containers.	:	containers.
	:	matches.	:		:	
755.10	:	Other-----	:	2¢ per 1,000	:	1¢ per 1,000
	:		:	matches.	:	matches <u>1</u> /.
	:		:		:	

1/ The rates of duty for 1970, 1971, and 1972 are contingent--see footnote 1 to Staged Rates and Historical Notes to part 13 of schedule 7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968), as shown in appendix A to this volume.

The rates effective January 1, 1972, reflect the final stages of a reduction negotiated under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in the Kennedy Round. The first of five annual stages of these reductions became operative January 1, 1968. Rates of duty for each of the individual stages are given in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968) an excerpt from which is reproduced as appendix A to this volume. The rates shown above as existing prior to January 1, 1968, are the rates applicable on August 31, 1963, the effective date of the TSUS.

Based on imports entered in 1967, the ad valorem equivalent of the rates in effect on December 31, 1967, was 16.5 percent for item 755.05 and 1.9 percent for item 755.10. Based on the rates in effect on January 1, 1968, they were 14.9 percent and 1.0 percent, respectively.

The internal revenue tax of 2 cents per 1,000 matches but not more than 10 percent of the selling price, previously imposed by section 4211 of the Internal Revenue Code on domestic and imported matches alike, was repealed, as of June 22, 1965.

U.S. consumption

Despite large increases in both population and consumption of tobacco products (except for a decline in cigarette consumption in 1968) in recent years, the value of domestic consumption of matches

declined from \$68 million in 1958 to \$62 million in 1966 (table 1). This pattern of consumption can be attributed to several factors, such as the increase in electrification of rural areas (and a corresponding decrease in the use of oil and kerosene lamps and stoves and the matches that would have been used to light them), an increase in the use of stoves, furnaces, and the like, with pilot lights, and, of course, a substantial increase in the use of cigarette lighters.

For reasons described in the section dealing with production, paper matches account for the bulk of total U.S. consumption of matches.

U.S. producers

The U.S. Bureau of the Census reports that the U.S. match industry was comprised of 26 establishments in 1963 (the latest year for which such data are available). An industry source estimates that these establishments were owned by approximately 12 companies. The number of establishments reported in 1963 is three more than the number in 1958. Nearly all of the matches made in the United States are produced by establishments in which matches are the primary product. Most of the establishments produce very little except matches; all production is by automatic machinery.

Of the approximately 12 companies producing matches domestically, eight produce only paper matches, two produce only wooden matches, and the others produce matches of both paper and wood.

Employment in the industry declined from a level of 5,127 employees in 1958 (4,350 of whom were production workers) to 4,155 employees (3,463 production workers) in 1965, and to 3,673 employees (3,091 production workers) in 1966. Twenty-three of the establishments in the industry in 1963 employed 20 or more persons, and two employed more than 500.

Twelve of the establishments were in the North Central region of the United States, seven in the Northeast, three in the South, and four in the Pacific region.

U.S. production

The value of shipments of matches declined between 1958 and 1966 (table 1). Wooden-stem matches bore the brunt of a decline, with shipments of these matches dropping in value from \$17.6 million in 1958 to \$7.8 million in 1963, or by 56 percent. At the same time, the value

of shipments of paper-stem matches (in books or otherwise) rose from \$50.0 million in 1958 to \$56.5 million in 1963, or by 13 percent. The value of shipments of other types of matches increased from \$0.3 million in 1958 to \$0.4 million in 1963 (the latest year for which data are available).

Paper matchbooks are an important advertising medium. The covers lend themselves to printing much better than the labels on match boxes, and their lower cost frequently allows them to be given away rather than being sold, as most boxes of matches are. This fact, plus the matchbook's size and convenience, accounts for the increase in production of paper matches and the corresponding decline in production of those of wood.

U.S. exports

Exports of matches produced in the United States have shown no discernible trend in the period covered by this summary. Exports of these items were valued at \$447,000 in 1958, rose to a value of \$518,000 in 1963, and then declined erratically to a value of \$427,000 in 1967 (table 2).

Matches from the United States frequently encounter restrictions in foreign markets. In some foreign countries the government has a monopoly covering the production and sale of matches. In others, private match monopolies effectively prevent the import of U.S. matches.

U.S. imports

Imports of matches have fluctuated from year to year (table 1). In 1967, imports were valued at \$1.5 million. Imports of matches in containers, each containing not more than 100 matches increased during 1964-67. In 1964, imports amounted to 1.5 million gross containers, valued at \$1.1 million, and in 1967 to 1.7 million gross containers, valued at \$1.5 million. Sweden supplied 47 percent of the value of these imports in 1967, and Japan 34 percent (table 3). Imports of matches packed otherwise than in containers each containing not more than 100 matches amounted to 9.8 million matches, valued at \$14,405 in 1964, declined to 7.0 million matches valued at \$11,908 in 1966, and increased in number to 10.6 million matches, valued at \$11,148, in 1967. Japan accounted for 83 percent of the value of these matches in 1967 (table 4). As can be seen from table 5, about 80 percent of the value of imports of matches in 1967 consisted of those with natural-colored wood stems, in immediate containers each containing not more than 100 matches. The small share of paper matches imported can be attributed to the fact that a marketing organization is necessary in

the sale of advertising for book matches. Most foreign producers and exporters do not have such an organization in the United States.

The importation or exportation of white phosphorous matches made from the common poisonous white or yellow phosphorous has been forbidden since 1912; the law also imposes a tax and other requirements on the domestic manufacture or sale of such matches.

MATCHES

Table 1.--Matches: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1958 and 1963-67

Year	: Produc- : tion : <u>1/</u> : <u>1,000</u> : <u>dollars</u>	: Imports : : : <u>1,000</u> : <u>dollars</u>	: Exports : : : <u>1,000</u> : <u>dollars</u>	: Apparent : con- : sumption : <u>1,000</u> : <u>dollars</u>	: Ratio of : imports to : consumption : <u>Percent</u>
1958-----	67,972	834	447	68,359	1.2
1963-----	64,756	<u>2/</u> 1,219	518	65,457	1.9
1964-----	64,625	1,085	412	65,298	1.7
1965-----	65,072	1,210	430	65,852	1.8
1966-----	60,845	1,468	413	61,900	2.4
1967-----	<u>3/</u>	1,512	427	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>

1/ Value of shipments.

2/ Partly estimated.

3/ Not available.

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

Table 2.--Matches: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1958 and 1963-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	: 1958	: 1963	: 1964	: 1965	: 1966	: 1967
Canada-----	298	283	226	213	163	187
Bahamas-----	35	49	53	58	74	70
United Kingdom-----	2	41	31	50	61	41
Bermuda-----	13	16	17	16	16	18
Jamaica-----	-	17	14	20	12	-
All other-----	99	112	71	73	87	111
Total-----	447	518	412	430	413	427

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

Table 3.--Matches, in immediate containers each containing not more than 100 matches: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (gross containers)				
Sweden-----	1,148,992	1,203,022	1,230,602	1,325,109
Japan-----	96,440	120,305	138,983	161,913
Italy-----	114,336	107,476	127,265	129,034
Finland-----	12,500	5,208	5,643	5,041
Belgium-----	98,022	73,750	-	-
All other-----	6,336	19,967	47,442	30,838
Total-----	1,476,626	1,529,728	1,549,935	1,651,935
Value				
Sweden-----	\$524,601	\$568,342	\$681,244	\$707,064
Japan-----	264,888	328,452	495,468	515,336
Italy-----	214,126	239,607	236,630	236,658
Finland-----	7,208	4,355	6,947	8,299
Belgium-----	43,393	29,882	-	-
All other-----	16,090	23,407	36,292	32,998
Total-----	1,070,306	1,194,045	1,456,581	1,500,355

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

Note:--This table reflects data applicable to matches with natural-colored wood stems and other matches such as book, wax, colored-stem and others.

MATCHES

Table 4.--Matches other than those packed in immediate containers each containing not more than 100 matches: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 units)			
Japan-----	6,682	3,386	5,179	8,533
Sweden-----	1,394	5,191	1,582	1,587
Finland-----	1,440	-	-	-
Italy-----	-	569	-	-
All other-----	316	189	226	441
Total-----	9,832	9,335	6,987	10,561
	Value			
Japan-----	\$10,621	\$6,667	\$9,842	\$9,197
Sweden-----	1,410	4,750	1,019	741
Finland-----	1,401	-	-	-
Italy-----	-	3,944	-	-
All other-----	973	690	1,047	1,210
Total-----	14,405	16,051	11,908	11,148

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

Table 5.--Matches: U.S. imports for consumption,
by kinds, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Year	(in thousands of dollars)				Total, all matches
	: In containers each containing :			Other matches	
	: not more than 100 matches-- :				
	: With natural :		Other		
	: colored	: wood stems			
1964-----	892	179	14	1,085	
1965-----	990	204	16	1,210	
1966-----	1,216	240	12	1,468	
1967-----	1,211	290	11	1,512	
	:	:	:	:	

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Fireworks-----	755.15
Flares and other chemical signals-----	755.20

Note.--For the statutory description see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of fireworks and flares and other chemical signals had a total value of about \$21 million in 1967, approximately 80 percent of which was accounted for by domestic production. The value of imports was six times as great as that of exports.

Description and uses

The articles covered by this summary contain flammable, combustible, or sometimes explosive materials that burn and produce flames, smoke, light, or sound effects. The various colors of aerial fireworks are attained by the addition to the gunpowder of substances such as lampblack (which produces red) and yellow sand (which makes gold). In the production of fireworks the common ingredients are nitrite, sulfur, and charcoal; other materials used are camphor and lycopodium powder, and filings of iron, steel, copper, zinc and resins. Flares may be used for signaling, for entertainment purposes (such as Fourth of July fireworks displays), or for such purposes as frightening birds away from crops.

Among the articles included here are Very flares (fired from a pistol and named after the inventor, Edwary W. Very), roman candles, firecrackers, sparklers, railway fog signals, emergency flares for vehicular use, and sky rockets. Not included here are percussion and detonating caps (item 730.91), matches (items 755.05 and 755.10), and caps for toy pistols (item 737.90).

U.S. tariff treatment

the column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
755.15	Fireworks-----	12¢ per lb., in- cluding the weight of all cover- ings, packing mater- ial, and wrap- pings.	<u>1</u> /	<u>1</u> /
755.20	Flares and other chemical signals.	32% ad val.	28.5% ad val.	16% ad val.

1/ Duty status not affected by trade conference.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect as of December 31, 1967, and for item 755.20 shows the modifications in the rate as a result of a concession granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

The rate applicable to imports entered under item 755.15, which has been in effect since December 7, 1965, was established as a result of the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-241). From the effective date of the TSUS on August 31, 1963, to that date, the rate of duty for item 755.15 was 32 percent ad valorem. Based on imports entered in 1967, the average ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate for this item was 26.3 percent.

U.S. consumption

It is estimated that the value of annual domestic consumption of fireworks and flares and other chemical signals was about \$21 million in 1966-67. Consumption of fireworks, which comprise by far the major part of the articles considered in this summary, has increased in recent years. This increase, despite restrictions against the sale and use of fireworks in many states and municipalities, is largely attributable to the increased use of display fireworks for promotional purposes and for group celebrations of holidays and festive events. The use of fireworks is highly seasonal, and the bulk of sales is made before the Fourth of July and during the Christmas season. Consumption of flares is small and subject to competition from the increased use of automatic signaling devices.

U.S. producers

Industry sources estimate that in 1967 there were more than 100 manufacturers of pyrotechnic articles in the United States. Although some producers are large concerns for which production of these articles constitutes only a small portion of their total output, and which market their products nationally, the majority are smaller concerns which probably manufacture mainly pyrotechnic articles and sell them in regional markets.

U.S. production

Domestic production of pyrotechnic articles was valued at \$14.1 million in 1958; by 1963 its value had risen to \$16.5 million. It is believed that production has increased in the years since 1963 and was probably valued in excess of \$18.0 million in 1967.

U.S. exports

Exports of domestically produced fireworks, flares, and related articles were valued at \$886,000 in 1965, \$655,000 in 1966, and \$1.3 million in 1967. Data for prior years are not comparable. Canada was the principal market for exports of these articles in all 3 years. Other important markets in 1967 were France, Japan, and the Republic of Korea (table 1).

U.S. imports

Total U.S. imports of all the articles considered herein, which supplied a very small part of annual U.S. consumption in 1966-67, increased from 5.6 million pounds, valued at \$2.2 million in 1964 to 8.2 million pounds, valued at \$3.9 million, in 1967. Imports of fireworks accounted for the great bulk of total imports, in terms of both quantity and value during this period (table 2).

Imports of fireworks increased from 5.5 million pounds, valued at \$2.2 million, in 1964 to 8.1 million pounds, valued at \$3.7 million, in 1967 (a slight decline in quantity from 1966); Macao and Japan were consistently the principal suppliers (table 3). Imports of flares and other chemical signals increased irregularly from 38,000 pounds, valued at \$26,000, in 1964 to 68,000 pounds, valued at \$209,000, in 1967. In 1966 and 1967 Canada was by far the principal supplier (table 4).

Most of the imports of fireworks (about 70 percent) are believed to be of the type that is set off by an individual, such as fire-crackers, cherry bombs, roman candles, and the like.

Table 1.--Fireworks; flares and other chemical signals: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1965-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1965	1966	1967
Canada-----	261	126	122
France-----	49	58	77
Japan-----	13	61	76
Republic of Korea-----	44	36	64
Brazil-----	12	80	17
Norway-----	-	59	-
All other-----	507	235	1/ 904
Total-----	886	655	1,260

1/ Includes articles valued at 457 thousand dollars exported to Australia.

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

Note.--Data for years prior to 1965 are not comparable.

Table 2.--Fireworks; flares and other chemical signals: U.S. imports
for consumption, by types, 1964-67

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

Quantity in thousands of pounds, value in thousands of dollars					
Year	Total	Fireworks		Flares and other chemical signals	
		Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total
Quantity					
1964-----	5,580	5,542	99.3	38	0.7
1965-----	7,246	7,187	99.2	59	.8
1966-----	8,326	8,280	99.4	46	.6
1967-----	8,203	8,135	99.2	68	.8
Value					
1964-----	2,249	2,223	98.8	26	1.2
1965-----	2,919	2,883	98.8	36	1.2
1966-----	3,717	3,644	98.0	73	2.0
1967-----	3,923	3,714	94.7	209	5.3

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

Table 3.--Fireworks: U.S. imports for consumption,
by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Macao-----	3,168	4,513	5,399	4,972
Japan-----	1,286	1,806	1,810	2,146
Hong Kong-----	809	751	799	718
Taiwan-----	215	46	210	250
United Kingdom-----	64	69	59	49
All other-----	-	2	3	-
Total-----	5,542	7,187	8,280	8,135
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Macao-----	991	1,518	2,151	2,087
Japan-----	822	1,016	1,017	1,146
Hong Kong-----	235	235	322	314
Taiwan-----	105	32	118	142
United Kingdom-----	69	79	34	24
All other-----	1	3	2	1
Total-----	2,223	2,883	3,644	3,714

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

FIREWORKS; FLARES AND OTHER CHEMICAL SIGNALS

Table 4.--Flares and other chemical signals: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Canada-----	<u>1</u> / ¹	1	38	30
United Kingdom-----	2	5	7	11
Japan-----	34	52	-	23
All other-----	2	1	1	4
Total-----	38	59	46	68
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada-----	<u>2</u> / ²	<u>2</u> / ²	47	161
United Kingdom-----	4	10	20	34
Japan-----	17	22	-	9
All other-----	5	4	6	5
Total-----	26	36	73	209

¹/ Less than 500 pounds²/ Less than \$500.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Candles and tapers-----	755.25

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of candles and tapers was valued at approximately \$56 million in 1966, about 95 percent of which was accounted for by domestic production. The value of imports is currently approximately six to seven times that of exports.

Description and uses

A candle consists of a body of solidified tallow or wax through the length of which runs a wick of twisted cord or cotton fibers. The wick is burned to furnish light and/or heat (for chafing dishes, for example). Candles are used principally in places of worship, although they are also widely used to provide candlelight for dining. Of the tallows and waxes used in making candles, paraffin wax is the most important. Candles of beeswax are required for some religious uses. Candles are produced in many lengths, sizes, shapes, and colors, and may be plain or decorated. Tapers are long slender, waxed wicks used for lighting candles and fires, and by some smokers for lighting pipes. They are no longer a significant article of commerce.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
755.25	Candles and tapers---	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	10% ad val.

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

U.S. consumption

Because export data for the years prior to 1965 and production data for 1967 are not available, it is possible to calculate domestic consumption for 1965 and 1966 only. In 1965, domestic consumption of candles and tapers was valued at \$52 million and in 1966 at about \$56 million (table 1). The increase in consumption of these articles in recent years was due, at least in part, to the large number of churches that have been built as a result of the "move to suburbia", and to rising living standards.

U.S. producers

The U.S. Bureau of the Census reports that in 1963 the domestic candle industry consisted of 111 establishments having 3,167 employees. More than 40 percent of these establishments employed fewer than five persons, and none employed more than 500. By 1966, employment in the industry had grown to 3,620 persons.

While some of the firms also produce articles other than candles, most produce only candles. The primary products specialization ratio (candles and tapers as a percentage of total output) was 95 percent in 1963; the ratio was 94 percent in 1958.

Establishments producing candles are situated throughout the United States, with the greatest number (approximately 30) in New York State.

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U.S. production

The value of shipments of candles and tapers increased by 68 percent between 1958 and 1966, rising from \$31.7 million in 1958 to \$53.3 million in 1966 (table 1). There appears to be a slight seasonal phase in the production of candles and tapers, with the greatest number of man-hours being worked in the last quarter of each year.

U.S. exports

Between 1957 and 1965, separate statistics on exports of candles and tapers were not reported. In 1965, the value of exports totaled \$473,000, increasing to \$553,000 in 1966 and declining to \$516,000 in 1967 (table 2). The principal market in 1965-67 was Canada; second place among markets was held by the Netherlands in 1965, Venezuela in 1966, and the Bahamas in 1967.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of candles and tapers increased substantially in the period 1958-67, from \$607,000 to \$3.4 million, or by more than 450 percent. Notwithstanding this increase, imports accounted for a small part of annual domestic consumption during this period (table 1).

Japan has consistently been the primary source of imports, and in recent years Hong Kong has become the secondary supplier.

The average unit value of candles and tapers from Japan has remained at approximately 30 cents per pound for the past several years, while the average unit value of those from West Germany has been more than three times as much (table 3).

CANDLES AND TAPERS

Table 1.--Candles and tapers: U.S. producers' shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1958 and 1963-67

Year	Producers' shipments	Imports for consumption	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1958-----	31,746	607	1/	1/	1/
1963-----	43,661	1,861	1/	1/	1/
1964-----	47,787	2,180	1/	1/	1/
1965-----	50,336	2,355	473	52,218	4.5
1966-----	53,257	3,039	553	55,743	5.5
1967-----	1/	3,445	516	1/	1/

1/ Not available.

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

Table 2.--Candles and tapers: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1965-67 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1965	1966	1967
Canada-----	179	219	217
Bahamas-----	27	27	32
Switzerland-----	13	14	19
France-----	14	32	19
Japan-----	20	11	18
Sweden-----	28	21	14
Netherlands-----	40	14	13
Venezuela-----	13	42	13
Denmark-----	14	15	-
Belgium-----	6	15	-
All other-----	119	143	171
Total-----	473	553	516

1/ Exports of candles and tapers were not separately reported in official statistics prior to Jan. 1, 1965.

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

Table 3.--Candles and tapers: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Japan-----	4,786	4,657	5,995	6,639
Hong Kong-----	432	555	1,217	1,946
West Germany-----	118	154	270	301
Denmark-----	367	570	467	247
Israel-----	413	365	425	359
All other-----	314	351	396	492
Total-----	6,430	6,652	8,770	9,984
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan-----	1,407	1,408	1,816	1,969
Hong Kong-----	140	161	372	609
West Germany-----	108	152	247	271
Denmark-----	224	305	242	125
Israel-----	93	96	106	111
All other-----	208	233	256	360
Total-----	2,180	2,355	3,039	3,445
Unit value (cents per pound) ^{1/}				
Japan-----	29.4	30.2	30.3	29.7
Hong Kong-----	32.5	29.0	30.5	31.3
West Germany-----	91.9	98.3	91.6	90.1
Denmark-----	61.2	53.5	51.9	50.7
Israel-----	22.4	26.3	25.0	30.8
All other-----	66.0	66.6	64.7	73.4
Average-----	33.9	35.4	35.0	34.5

^{1/} Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

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CommodityTSUS
item

Alcohol, gas, kerosene, or other mantles treated
with metallic oxides or other chemicals----- 755.30

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

The great bulk of U.S. consumption of incandescent mantles is provided from domestic production. Exports are not separately reported but are believed to account for a large share of production and to be larger than imports.

Description and uses

Mantles, which resemble a weblike hood, are held in place over a gas (both liquid and gaseous), alcohol or kerosene flame, giving off a soft diffused light by incandescence. The mantles herein considered are made most often of loosely woven rayon thread and, to a lesser extent, of cotton and ramie. They are chemically treated, often with thorium and cerium oxides, which render them incandescent and incombustible.

Mantles are used in both portable lighting devices such as lanterns and lamps (which employ soft mantles) and stationary lighting fixtures (which employ chemically treated hard mantles with longer lasting qualities).

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS. item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
755.30	Alcohol, gas, kero- sene, or other mantles, treated with metallic oxides or other chemicals.	27% ad val.	24% ad val.	13.5% ad val.

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

U.S. consumption

Precise data are not available on which to calculate the domestic consumption of mantles. On the basis of information obtained from trade sources, however, annual consumption was probably fairly static during the period 1962-67.

U.S. producers

There are four known domestic producers of mantles. They are situated in Kansas, Maryland, New Jersey, and Tennessee. Mantles account for only a very small percentage of the total production of these firms, which are mainly engaged in the production of specialty lighting fixtures or camping equipment.

U.S. production and exports

Trade sources estimated that annual U.S. production of mantles amounted to about 1.25 million dozen in recent years and any increase in the next few years will be minimal. Soft mantles for replacement use accounted for practically all of production. Exports are not separately reported in official statistics; however, it is believed that they are larger than imports.

U.S. imports

Imports of mantles increased from 185,000 dozen, valued at \$194,000, in 1964 to 287,000 dozen, valued at \$273,000, in 1967 (see accompanying table). The United Kingdom supplied the largest share of the imports, while Austria, West Germany, and Hong Kong accounted for the remainder. Trade sources suggest that imports supplied an increasing share of domestic consumption during the period 1964-67--about 20 percent in 1967.

INCANDESCENT MANTLES

Alcohol, gas, kerosene, or other mantles: U.S. imports for
consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (dozen)			
United Kingdom-----	153,334	188,161	177,843	261,825
All other <u>1</u> /-----	31,505	14,635	8,074	25,431
Total-----	184,839	202,796	185,917	287,256
	Value			
United Kingdom-----	\$176,268	\$213,744	\$202,640	\$261,905
All other <u>1</u> /-----	17,795	8,407	6,785	11,375
Total-----	194,063	222,151	209,425	273,280

1/ Principally from Austria, West Germany, and Hong Kong.

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

CommodityTSUS
item

Ferrocerium and other pyrophoric alloys--- 755.35

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

U.S. imports of ferrocerium (lighter flints) and other pyrophoric alloys have declined since 1961, while exports have increased. In 1967, exports were 20 times imports in quantity and nearly nine times imports in value. Domestic consumption of these articles, which generally follows the pattern of that of cigar and cigarette lighters (items 756.02 to 756.15), is mainly supplied from U.S. production.

Description and uses

Pyrophoric alloys are those which emit sparks when scratched, struck or rubbed. They are usually combinations of cerium and other metals, the most common being ferrocerium. Ferrocerium is the principal material used in the production of lighter flints for cigar and cigarette lighters, automatic gas lighting devices, miner's lamps, and sparking toys. It also has military application in the ignition of explosives. Ferrocerium is prepared in two steps. First, misch metal is made by the electrolysis of rare earth chlorides; then, the misch metal is alloyed with iron to produce ferrocerium.

Misch metal (item 632.78) and cerium and other rare earth metals (item 632.38) are discussed in a summary entitled "Rare earth, scandium, and yttrium metals" in Volume 3 of Schedule 6.

FERROCERIUM AND OTHER PYROPHORIC ALLOYS

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
755.35	Ferrocium and other pyrophoric alloys.	\$1 per lb. + 12.5% ad val.	90¢ per lb. + 11% ad val.	50¢ per lb + 6% ad val.

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

Based on imports entered during 1967, the average ad valorem equivalent of the rate of duty in effect on December 31, 1967, was 33.2 percent, and that for the rate in effect on January 1, 1968, was 29.6 percent.

Pursuant to the authority of section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, the Tariff Commission on April 7, 1955, instituted an investigation to determine whether "ferrocium and all other cerium alloys provided for in paragraph 302(q) of the Tariff Act of 1930," were being imported into the United States (as a result in whole or in part of the duty or other customs treatment reflecting concessions granted thereon under the GATT) in such increased quantities, either actual or relative, as to cause or threaten serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products. In the Tariff Commission's report to the President dated December 21, 1955, the Commission found injury and recommended that the duty concession granted in the GATT be withdrawn. ^{1/} The recommendation of the Commission was not accepted by the President, and escape clause action was not invoked.

^{1/} Ferrocium (Lighter Flints) and All Other Cerium Alloys . . . ,
1955 (processed).

Investigation also was undertaken pursuant to the authority of section 225(b) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, and the Tariff Commission in its report to the President dated April 22, 1964, stated that industry conditions had "improved"--noted in U.S. Tariff Commission Public Information release, dated April 22, 1964. Under the circumstances, the articles provided for under item 755.35 were not withheld from the Kennedy Round trade-agreement negotiations.

U.S. consumption, producers, and production

Inasmuch as there has been only one domestic producer in recent years, ^{1/} the U.S. Bureau of the Census has been precluded by law from publishing data on the production of ferrocerium and other pyrophoric alloys. In connection with the investigation in 1964 under section 225(b) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, the sole producer of lighter flints furnished the Tariff Commission certain information regarding production. These data were supplied and received in confidence, however, and may not be used here as a basis for estimating domestic consumption.

The single domestic producer, a subsidiary of a large corporation, manufactures misch metal which it then processes into lighter flints (although misch metal also has other uses); this concern also produces other cerium alloys for use in the metallurgical and electronics industries. The parent company, through affiliates and subsidiaries, in various plants in other locations, produces related products, such as cigar and cigarette lighters, and a variety of unrelated products. In the aggregate, lighter flints constitute a very small part of the total sales of all products by the parent corporation.

In the manufacture of lighter flints, ferrocerium is either cast or extruded in the form of rods of appropriate diameter, and the flints are made by simply cutting the rods into the desired lengths. For the past several years the domestic producer has manufactured flints by the extrusion method. This is a much more efficient process than the casting method, and for the use thereof the domestic producer pays the German patentee a royalty for each pound of flints produced.

U.S. exports

From 1964 to 1967, total exports of these articles increased from 37,455 pounds, valued at \$139,279 to 141,338 pounds, valued at \$303,499. During this period the average unit value declined from \$3.72 per pound to \$2.15 per pound (table 1).

^{1/} One former producer of lighter flints ceased production in the late 1950's.

Many of the exports were probably shipments for sale through, or for the use of, the domestic producer's foreign affiliates. The United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia were the principal markets for these articles in 1967. Exports and imports are in the form of rods of an appropriate diameter and length which are later cut to meet specific requirements.

U.S. imports

Imports, which supply only a small part of domestic consumption, amounted to 9,621 pounds, valued at \$47,895 in 1964. By 1967, the quantity imported had declined to 7,241 pounds, valued at \$35,062. The average unit value per pound declined slightly in this period from \$4.98 in 1964 to \$4.84 in 1967 (table 1). Japan was the principal source of imports of these articles in 1967, supplying 69 percent of the quantity and 77 percent of the value (table 2).

Table 1.--Ferrocerium and other pyrophoric alloys: U.S. imports for consumption and exports of domestic merchandise, 1964-67

Year	Imports	Exports
	Quantity (pounds)	
1964-----	9,621	37,455
1965-----	7,916	54,151
1966-----	13,903	61,620
1967-----	7,241	141,338
	Value	
1964-----	\$47,895	\$139,279
1965-----	36,027	220,715
1966-----	65,407	209,254
1967-----	35,062	303,499
	Unit value (per pound)	
1964-----	\$4.98	\$3.72
1965-----	4.55	4.08
1966-----	4.70	3.40
1967-----	4.84	2.15

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

Table 2.--Ferrocerium and other pyrophoric alloys: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1967.

Source	Quantity (pounds)	Value
Japan-----	5,013	\$27,008
Austria-----	876	4,098
West Germany-----	1,319	3,416
All other-----	33	540
Total-----	7,241	35,062

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Blasting caps:	
Containing not over 1 gram of explosive each-----	755.40
Containing over 1 gram of explosive each-----	755.45
Blasting, mining, and similar fuses-----	755.50

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

The value of U.S. consumption of blasting caps and fuses in 1966 is estimated at about \$38 million. In that year imports supplied an estimated 5 percent of consumption, and the value of exports exceeded the value of imports.

Description and uses

Blasting caps are small tubes closed on one end, usually of copper or aluminum, about 1 to 2 inches long and about one-fourth inch in diameter, containing a small charge of explosive. They are used to detonate a larger charge of explosive. Blasting, mining, and similar fuses consist of a cordlike shaped (round) length of flexible textile material with a core containing fine-grained gunpowder or other explosives. They are made in various lengths (usually in 50-foot rolls, which are cut to desired footage) and, for ease of connection, are of a diameter that fits the inner diameter of the blasting caps into which one end of the fuse is inserted when used. Most fuses are water-proofed and some are protected with a lead, wire, or plastic covering. Safety fuses are designed to burn at a slow and predetermined rate to permit the user ample opportunity to get away. They are employed to fire explosives from a distance or after a delay. Instantaneous fuses detonate at a speed in excess of 20,000 feet per second; consequently, they must be ignited by a safety fuse or detonator.

The blasting caps considered here include those often referred to as detonators and as booster blasting caps, particularly when of a type detonated by electrical current. Lead-in wires for electric detonators have been held by the U.S. Bureau of Customs to be provided for by items 688.04 and 688.06.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS : item :	Commodity :	Rate prior to January 1, 1968 :	Rate effective January 1, 1972 :
755.40 :	Blasting caps: Containing not over 1 gram of explosive each.	0.18¢ each	0.09¢ each <u>1/</u>
755.45 :	Containing over 1 gram of explosive each.	0.3¢ each + 0.075¢ each for each 0.5 gram of explosive over 1.5 grams per cap.	0.15¢ each + 0.0375¢ each for each 0.5 gram of explo- sive over 1.5 grams per cap <u>1/</u>
755.50 :	Blasting, mining, and similar fuses.	85¢ per 1,000 ft.	42¢ per 1,000 ft.

1/ The rates of duty for 1970, 1971, and 1972 are contingent--see footnote 1 to Staged Rates and Historical Notes to part 13 of schedule 7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968), as shown in appendix A to this volume.

The rates effective January 1, 1972, reflect the final stages of reductions negotiated under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in the Kennedy Round. The first of five annual stages of these reductions became operative January 1, 1968. Rates of duty for each of the individual stages are given in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968) an excerpt from which is reproduced as appendix A to this volume. The rates shown above as existing prior to January 1, 1968, are the rates applicable on August 31, 1963, the effective date of the TSUS.

Based on imports entered in 1967, the ad valorem equivalents of the rates as of December 31, 1967, were 3.2 percent for item 755.40, 0.7 percent for item 755.45, and 9.7 percent for item 755.50; those for the rates effective January 1, 1968 were 2.7 percent, 0.6 percent, and 8.7 percent, respectively.

U.S. consumption

U.S. consumption of blasting safety fuses is believed to have declined in recent years but consumption of both instantaneous fuses and blasting caps increased. It is estimated that the value of blasting caps and fuses in 1966 was approximately \$38 million, about 95 percent of which was supplied from U.S. production.

U.S. producers

There are about 25 manufacturers of blasting caps and fuses. These producers are situated chiefly in New England and the Middle Atlantic States. Most also manufacture other articles, principally chemical products.

U.S. production

The value of factory shipments of the articles covered by this summary was nearly \$38 million in 1963 and is believed to have increased to approximately \$40 million in 1966. In 1963, shipments of fuses were valued at almost \$10 million and shipments of blasting caps totaled nearly \$28 million.

The increasing use of electric blasting caps is shown by the following tabulation (compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce) for shipments in 1954, 1958, and 1963:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total shipments of blasting caps (1,000 dollars)</u>	<u>Shipments of electric blasting caps</u>	
		<u>Value (1,000 dollars)</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
1954-----	25,044	23,331	93.2
1958-----	26,502	25,201	95.1
1963-----	27,946	26,728	95.6

U.S. exports

Because of security restrictions, statistics for blasting caps and fuses were not separately reported prior to 1964 and are not presently reported by country of destination. The value of exports of

these items was \$3.6 million in 1964, rose to \$3.8 million in 1965, and declined to \$3.7 million in 1966 and to \$2.2 million in 1967. Export data may be overstated because of the inclusion of items not within the scope of this summary.

U.S. imports

The total value of imports of blasting caps and fuses increased in each year since 1964 with the exception of 1967, when a sharp decline set in. However, imports accounted for a very small part of annual domestic consumption during the period 1964-67. Imports in 1964 amounted to \$616,000; they increased to \$1,358,000 in 1966 but declined to \$618,000 in 1967 (table 1). Imports of blasting caps amounted to 7.1 million units, valued at \$377,000 in 1964, increased to 7.5 million units, valued at \$431,000, in 1966, but declined to 5.9 million units, valued at \$331,000 in 1967. The United Kingdom was the principal supplying nation (table 2). Imports of fuses also increased during 1964-66, but declined in 1967. Imports amounted to 27,000 feet, valued at \$239,000, in 1964, 71,000 feet, valued at \$927,000, in 1966, and 33,000 feet, valued at \$287,000, in 1967. The United Kingdom and Canada were the principal suppliers (table 3).

Table 1.--Blasting caps and fuses: U.S. imports for consumption,
by principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
United Kingdom-----	501	430	601	366
Canada-----	88	414	719	251
Sweden-----	4	25	38	-
All other-----	23	18	-	1
Total-----	616	887	1,358	618

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

BLASTING CAPS AND FUSES

Table 2.--Blasting caps: U.S. imports for consumption, by sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 units)				
United Kingdom-----	7,062	4,362	6,866	4,054
Canada-----	14	2,312	662	1,842
Total-----	7,076	6,674	7,528	5,896
Value (1,000 dollars)				
United Kingdom-----	376	284	387	208
Canada-----	1	162	44	123
Total-----	377	446	431	331

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

Table 3.--Fuses; mining, blasting, and others: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 feet)				
United Kingdom-----	16	19	27	20
Canada-----	9	20	42	13
Sweden-----	1/	1	2	-
All other-----	2	2	-	1/
Total-----	27	42	71	33
Value (1,000 dollars)				
United Kingdom-----	125	146	214	158
Canada-----	87	252	675	128
Sweden-----	4	25	38	-
All other-----	23	18	-	1
Total-----	239	441	927	287

1/ Less than 500.

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

ARTIFICIAL EYES, EXCEPT PROSTHETIC ARTICLES

43

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Artificial eyes, except prosthetic articles-----	790.00

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

The value of annual U.S. production of artificial eyes, other than prosthetic, has ranged between \$4 million and \$5 million in recent years. U.S. consumption is supplied almost wholly from domestic production. The value of exports, which are estimated by trade sources to account for about 5 percent of annual production, has been much larger than the value of imports.

Description and uses

Artificial eyes, except prosthetic articles (artificial eyes used for humans), are items of glass, metal, or plastics which are used as parts of dolls and toys, in the creation of fur pieces, and by taxidermists in stuffing and mounting the skins of animals in lifelike form. Prosthetic articles are provided for in TSUS item 709.57.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
790.00	Artificial eyes, except prosthetic articles.	32.5% ad val.	29% ad val.	16% ad val.

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

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negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

U.S. consumption, producers, production, exports, and imports

There has been a steady increase in the consumption of artificial eyes, other than prosthetic, during the last decade. The increase is attributable almost exclusively to the expanded sales of dolls and toy animals.

There are at least five domestic producers of artificial eyes which are not prosthetic appliances. One firm, producing such eyes only, accounts for more than 50 percent of the total production. Four other producers are diversified companies which manufacture eyes as one of the many items used in the doll and toy trade. These five manufacturers are situated in New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts.

Data on U.S. production are not published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, but trade sources have estimated that the value of annual domestic shipments of this type of artificial eyes has ranged from \$4 million to \$5 million in recent years. The doll and toy trade uses about 99 percent of all the domestically produced and imported artificial eyes. Of the artificial eyes used in the manufacture of dolls and toys, about 75 percent are made of plastics, and the remainder, of metal. Less than 1 percent of the eyes of this type are made of glass; these are used in the taxidermy trade and in the creation of small fur pieces, such as scarfs.

Export data are not available, but it is estimated, on the basis of reports from the trade, that about 5 percent of domestic production is exported each year.

Imports, more than 99 percent of which are of plastics, were valued at not more than \$6,000 a year during the period 1958-63. In 1964, imports were valued at almost \$10,000, and increased thereafter to \$57,000, in 1967 (see accompanying table).

Trade sources have indicated that the primary reason for the relatively substantial increase in imports during the last 4 years was the recent expiration of several patents held by the dominant domestic producer. The artificial eyes formerly covered by these patents are now being copied by manufacturers in foreign countries, primarily Japan, West Germany, and the Republic of Korea. In 1967, these countries accounted for about 93 percent of U.S. imports. (See accompanying table).

ARTIFICIAL EYES, EXCEPT PROSTHETIC ARTICLES

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Artificial eyes, except prosthetic articles: U.S. imports
for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	: 1964	: 1965	: 1966	: 1967
Japan-----	\$3,431	\$19,360	\$20,828	\$29,484
West Germany-----	3,953	12,067	5,400	13,146
Republic of Korea-----	633	9,423	8,030	10,444
Hong Kong-----	1,217	7,393	3,133	2,280
All other-----	513	1,196	15,630	1,824
Total-----	9,747	49,439	53,021	57,178

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

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Castors-----	790.03

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume)..

U.S. trade position

The value of annual U.S. consumption of casters is estimated at more than \$50 million. Imports, which supply an insignificant part of domestic consumption, are probably much smaller than exports.

Comment

Casters are frame-mounted wheels, sets of wheels, or balls used to support or facilitate the movement of furniture, office equipment, shopping carts, materials-handling equipment--such as hand trucks--and various other pieces of equipment. Casters are divided into light-, medium-, heavy-, and extra-heavy-duty classes. Wheel diameter ranges from 1-1/2 to 14 inches; weight-supporting capability ranges up to 15,000 pounds (per caster). In some industrial applications, casters have springs, grooved wheels (for use on inverted angle-iron tracks) or pneumatic tires, and roller or ball bearings. Considering all designs and sizes, hundreds of models are available.

Some frames are of the swivel type and others are rigid; the frames are usually made of steel. The wheels are generally of steel, cast iron, rubber, or plastics. Because of its stylish appearance, the "ball" caster for use on rugs and carpets in homes and executive offices is growing in popularity.

CASTERS

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
790.03	Casters-----	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	9.5% ad val.

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

There are more than 60 domestic firms manufacturing casters; they are situated throughout the United States, primarily in the midwestern and eastern sections of the country.

Statistical data are not available on the U.S. consumption of casters; however, annual consumption is estimated to have been valued at more than \$50 million. Virtually all of the domestic consumption is supplied from domestic production.

Statistics on exports of casters are not separately reported, but it is believed that exports are substantial.

Separate data on imports of casters were not reported prior to the effective date of the TSUS, August 31, 1963. During the period 1964-67, annual imports increased from 976,000 casters, valued at \$196,000 to 2.7 million casters, valued at \$744,000 (see accompanying table). During this period Japan supplied 91 percent of the quantity and 93 percent of the value; imported casters ranged in value from 7 cents each to \$6.02 each.

Casters: U.S. imports for consumption,
by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (number)				
Japan-----	931,807	711,795	1,205,030	2,370,111
Canada-----	48	-	3,000	343,850
United Kingdom-----	20,688	18,274	16,244	8,299
West Germany-----	5,490	41,825	3,700	1,673
Italy-----	17,520	-	-	-
All other-----	616	-	5,664	16,104
Total-----	976,169	771,894	1,233,638	2,740,037
Value				
Japan-----	\$177,113	\$195,999	\$365,124	\$689,584
Canada-----	289	-	4,028	29,033
United Kingdom-----	13,042	9,340	12,257	11,287
West Germany-----	2,926	2,997	658	4,275
Italy-----	1,255	-	-	-
All other-----	919	-	1,921	9,537
Total-----	195,544	208,336	383,988	743,716

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Fossils-----	790.20

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

The great bulk of fossils used for study in the United States are of domestic origin. Imports are small, and exports are negligible.

Comment

Fossils are generally mineralized former living organisms (animal and vegetable) found imbedded in the strata of the earth. Thus, they may be the actual remains or relics of animals and plants buried in sedimentary rocks, or remains replaced by minerals. However, fossils may be molds, casts, or impressions, such as tracks or trails left on stratified rocks. Such fossilized remains or other evidences of ancient life are mostly those of extinct animals or other organisms. Although coal and petroleum are derivatives of ancient living organisms and at times are even referred to as fossil fuels, they are not generally regarded as fossils even though frequently containing cells and fragments recognizable under microscopes. Some coal deposits however, do contain fossil specimens within the meaning of this summary. The mineral matter of fossils may be calcium carbonate, silica, iron oxide, pyrite, or other substances.

Fossils are used in research and study in a number of earth sciences, such as historical geology, geophysics, geochemistry, paleozoology, and paleobotany, and for display purposes. Most of the active search for fossils is carried on by the geological staffs of scientific institutions and museums, and--more recently--by exploring teams of large industrial organizations in search of minerals and oil.

Fossils are provided for free of duty in the Tariff Schedules of the United States under item 790.20. Effective January 1, 1968, their duty-free status was bound pursuant to a concession granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Fossils were provided for free of duty in the Tariff Act of 1930 and had been duty-free for many years prior to that time.

The great bulk of fossils used for study in the United States are found in this country. Fossils are generally not articles of commerce and, therefore, there is no sound basis for estimating the value of those unearthed in the United States. Exports are believed to be negligible.

Fossils are imported into the United States by museums and educational institutions. Imports are small, as shown in the following tabulation (compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce) for 1958 and 1961-67:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value of imports</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Value of imports</u>
1958-----	\$800	1964-----	\$3,450
1961-----	1,492	1965-----	2,670
1962-----	1,350	1966-----	11,748
1963-----	1,552	1967-----	48,365

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Hair felt and articles thereof, not elsewhere enumerated-----	790.23

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

The value of annual U.S. consumption of hair felt and articles thereof is estimated at about \$100 million. Virtually all of such consumption is supplied from domestic production. Exports are negligible.

Description and uses

This summary relates to felt made from the so-called nontextile animal hairs, such as the hair of cattle and some kinds of goats, and to articles made from it, not enumerated elsewhere. Wool felt and felt made from related "textile" animal hairs (such as camel, alpaca, cashmere goat, and angora goat) and articles made from these felts are treated in the summary covering TSUS item numbers 355.15 and 355.16.

Hair felt is a coarse fabric generally made by matting or interlocking animal hair into compact sheets of various thicknesses by a combination of mechanical and chemical processes and the application of moisture and heat. Hair felt is produced also by the needle loom process by mixing hair with other fibers such as wool or jute. The great bulk of the U.S. output of hair felt is produced from cattle hair obtained from domestic tanneries. Hair felt has many uses, the principal ones being insulation in construction, padding in upholstering, and pads for polishing, for example, polishing color TV picture tubes and automobile glass.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS. item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	:Rate pursuant to conces- :sions granted in 1964-67 : trade conference	
			:First stage, : effective : Jan. 1, : 1968	:Final stage, : effective : Jan. 1, : 1972
790.23	Hair felt, and articles thereof, not specially provided for.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	4% ad val.

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

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

Precise data on U.S. consumption of hair felt are not available; however, it is estimated that the domestic consumption of felt and articles of felt has amounted to about \$100 million annually in recent years. Some uses of hair felt have been declining because of increasing competition from other materials such as fiber glass insulation, and padding of synthetic fiber materials. On the other hand, the use of hair felt for polishing purposes has increased recently, owing largely to increased prices of wool polishing felts.

In 1967 approximately 27 firms produced hair felt in the United States; most of these were situated in Massachusetts, Illinois, and the mid-Atlantic States.

Data with respect to the volume of production of hair felt are not available; it is known, however, that sales of domestic products have been many times larger than those of imports. Exports, which are not classified separately in official statistics, are believed to have been negligible in recent years.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of hair felt have traditionally supplied only a small part of domestic consumption--probably less than 0.5 percent annually in the period 1964-67. Imports increased from 246,000 pounds, valued at \$222,000, in 1964, to 397,000 pounds, valued at \$383,000, in 1965. Thereafter, imports declined, until in 1967 they totaled 87,000 pounds, valued at \$80,000 (see accompanying table). In the period 1964-67, France, Belgium and West Germany were the principal supplying countries. A large part of imports, especially those from Belgium, have consisted of glass-polishing felt, U.S. production of which has been limited.

HAIR FELT AND ARTICLES THEREOF

Hair felt and articles thereof, not elsewhere enumerated: U.S. imports
for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (pounds)				
France-----	88,127	193,971	54,875	67,190
West Germany-----	10,999	19,202	15,716	3,614
Belgium-----	107,132	180,342	49,636	3,638
Japan-----	200	70	-	6,048
United Kingdom-----	9,131	2,369	597	-
All other-----	<u>1/</u> 30,484	1,321	5,110	6,934
Total-----	246,073	397,275	125,934	87,424
Value				
France-----	\$85,883	\$181,687	\$51,710	\$62,654
West Germany-----	11,968	20,528	17,496	4,148
Belgium-----	95,427	171,444	75,908	3,597
Japan-----	113	750	-	1,270
United Kingdom-----	7,680	3,575	7,488	-
All other-----	<u>1/</u> 21,152	4,942	2,692	8,006
Total-----	222,223	382,926	155,294	79,675

1/ Includes 5,866 pounds, valued at \$19,704, from Italy and 24,546 pounds, valued at \$1,172, from Canada.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
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Hand fans-----	790.25
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Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

In general, imported hand fans are not believed to be directly comparable to or competitive with fans produced in the United States. In 1967, 4.6 million units were imported, in comparison with an estimated 12 million to 15 million units produced domestically. Exports are negligible.

Description and uses

The articles included here are of the type traditionally held in the hand; these fans are not powered by battery or other mechanical means. Two general types of hand fans are of concern here: those that can be folded or closed and those permanently expanded or unfoldable. The foldable fans have a set of slender radiating sticks (composing the frame) which are pivoted at one end, whereas the unfoldable fans may or may not have such radiating sticks. Foldable-hand-fan frames may be made of thin slips of ivory, wood, or some plastics material; the basic fan material, however, is generally paper or silk, lace, or other fabric. Unfoldable hand fans may be made of cardboard, feathers, palm leaf, and so forth. Cardboard hand fans generally have a handle but no frame.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rate of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) is 17 percent ad valorem. This rate was not affected during the recent 1964-67 Kennedy Round trade conference.

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

The U.S. consumption of hand fans, which is estimated to have aggregated between 16 million and 19 million units in 1967, has declined sharply in recent decades as electric fans and air conditioning equipment have been installed in households, theaters, churches, and other enclosed gathering places. Although the decline continued in the period 1958-67, total consumption is still substantial.

In 1967 three domestic concerns are believed to have accounted for the great bulk of total production, and an unknown number of printing shops produced the remainder. Domestic production consists mostly of machine-made cardboard fans bearing printed advertisements. Some firms, however, manufacture other types of hand fans as well.

Parelleling domestic consumption, U.S. production of hand fans has also declined sharply in the past three decades or so. Total domestic production in 1967 is estimated at 12 million to 15 million units.

Separate statistical data on exports are not available; but exports are believed to be negligible.

U.S. imports

For the most part, imported fans consist of novelty fans, many of which are foldable. Japan, Taiwan, and Hong Kong were the principal suppliers in 1967, when imports supplied approximately a fourth of domestic consumption, in terms of quantity. In general, fans from either of these countries are not comparable to or competitive with domestically produced fans, most imported fans being more elaborate.

Since the implementation of the TSUS on August 31, 1963, no separate import data on palm leaf fans have been available; in 1958-62, the value of annual imports of such fans ranged from \$14,000 to \$19,000. During the same period, the value of annual imports of all other hand fans declined from \$343,000 to \$230,000. In 1963, the value of total imports of all hand fans was \$228,000. In 1964, total imports amounted to 5.1 million units, valued at \$272,000; and in 1967, to 4.6 million units, valued at \$184,000. (See accompanying table).

Hand fans: U.S. imports for consumption,
by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 units)				
Japan-----	2,520	1,356	712	1,952
Taiwan-----	996	691	498	1,559
Hong Kong-----	1,403	1,234	655	1,001
All other-----	185	200	188	119
Total-----	5,104	3,481	2,053	4,631
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan-----	113	69	69	68
Taiwan-----	19	8	9	20
Hong Kong-----	72	47	30	46
All other-----	68	62	42	50
Total-----	272	186	150	184

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Incense (including joss sticks):	
Joss sticks-----	790.35
Other-----	790.37

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

The great bulk of the U.S. consumption of incense (other than joss sticks) is supplied from domestic production; all of the U.S. consumption of joss sticks is supplied from imports. Exports of incense (other than joss sticks) are small, and exports of joss sticks are nil.

Comment

Incense gives off a fragrant smoke or perfume when burned. In Europe, the primary ingredient in incense is frankincense (gum olibanum); in the United States, the ingredients usually include benzoin, gum olibanum or styrax. Incense is made in the form of powder, cake, cone, liquid, or stick (joss stick). Joss sticks are made from odoriferous (scented) woods, aromatic gums, saltpeter, and a binder, mostly in the form of thin sticks which have a bamboo core.

Incense and joss sticks are both used in religious services and in households. Joss sticks are also used as insect repellent and for igniting fireworks. (Joss sticks are commonly called punk when used for the latter purposes.)

INCENSE (INCLUDING JOSS STICKS)

The column 1 (trade agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to January 1, 1968	Rate effective January 1, 1972
	Incense (including joss sticks):		
790.35	Joss sticks-----	Free	<u>1/</u>
790.37	Other-----	8% ad val.	4% ad val. <u>2/</u>

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

2/ The rates of duty for 1970, 1971, and 1972 are contingent--see footnote 1 to staged rates and historical notes to part 13 of schedule 7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968), as shown in appendix A to this volume.

The rate effective January 1, 1972, reflects the final stage of a reduction negotiated under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in the Kennedy Round. The first of five annual stages of this reduction became operative January 1, 1968. Rates of duty for each of the individual stages are given in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968), an excerpt from which is reproduced as appendix A to this volume. The rates shown above as existing prior to January 1, 1968 are the rates applicable on August 31, 1963, the effective date of the TSUS.

Annual U.S. consumption of incense is believed to have increased substantially in the period 1964-67, though statistical data are available only on imports. The estimated increase in the consumption of incense is based principally on the increase in the number of suburban houses of worship built in this period which use incense in their services.

Annual U.S. consumption of joss sticks, which is supplied solely from imports, increased in value from \$20,000 in 1964 to \$40,000 in 1966 but declined to \$33,000 in 1967 (see accompanying table).

In 1967 there were 11 major producers of incense, scattered mainly throughout the eastern United States, and about 100 smaller producers, known as basement producers, located in various parts of the country. Although statistical data are not available, it is known that domestic production of incense substantially exceeded imports and thus supplied the bulk of domestic consumption of incense.

Data on exports of incense are not available, but exports are believed to have been small.

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Japan has been the principal source of imports covered by this summary and in 1967 supplied 85 percent of the joss sticks and 66 percent of the other incense imported (see accompanying table). The value of imports of other incense increased from \$64,000 in 1964 to \$157,000 in 1967.

INCENSE (INCLUDING JOSS STICKS)

Joss sticks and other incense: U.S. imports for consumption,
by principal sources, 1964-67

Year and source	Joss sticks	Other incense	Total
1964:			
Japan-----	\$17,022	\$44,983	\$62,005
India-----	284	8,417	8,701
Netherlands-----	-	9,294	9,294
All other-----	2,931	1,348	4,279
Total-----	20,237	64,042	84,279
1965:			
Japan-----	\$19,252	\$62,548	\$81,800
India-----	547	12,678	13,225
Netherlands-----	-	7,367	7,367
All other-----	738	2,225	2,963
Total-----	20,537	84,818	105,355
1966:			
Japan-----	\$22,397	\$74,540	\$96,937
India-----	-	11,221	11,221
Netherlands-----	-	7,205	7,205
All other-----	1/ 17,655	1,258	18,913
Total-----	40,052	94,224	134,276
1967:			
Japan-----	\$27,840	\$102,955	\$130,795
India-----	2,190	47,334	49,524
Netherlands-----	-	4,643	4,643
All other-----	2,940	2,150	5,090
Total-----	32,970	157,082	190,052

1/ Includes imports valued at \$11,653 from the United Kingdom.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Planting pots in part of peat moss-----	790.40

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

U.S. annual consumption of planting pots in part of peat moss is estimated to have amounted to about 350 million units in 1966-67, approximately two-thirds of which was supplied from imports. Exports were negligible.

Description and uses

Peat moss is composed of partially decayed moss and marshland vegetation. Planting pots in part of peat moss are ordinarily made of a mixture of tightly compressed sphagnum peat moss (about 70 percent) and paper pulp (about 30 percent), which is used as a binder.

In use planting pots are filled with soil and seeds, roots, or plants. After germination of the seed or budding of the root, the pot is placed directly in the ground. The plant roots penetrate the pot wall freely and enter the surrounding soil. The pot then becomes a part of the growing medium. The planting pots are treated with nutrients to offset the loss of nitrogen from the soil that results from the breakdown of the paper pulp in the pot wall during the growing period. The pot walls are highly porous and permit aeration of the soil, which supplies oxygen to the roots of the plants. In addition, the pot walls, being made of peat, retain water so that a uniform supply of moisture is available to the plant roots. In recent years a compressed and dehydrated pot (which already contains the soil) has been developed in Norway. It is circular and less than 1/2 inch thick. When placed in water it grows to a height of about 2-1/2 inches, and the seed is then placed in the pot. An industry source has predicted that this type of pot (known as a pellet) will eventually displace the conventional type.

PLANTING POTS IN PART OF PEAT MOSS

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
790.40:	Planting pots in part	8% ad	7% ad val.	4% ad val.
:	of peat moss.	val.	:	:
:	:	:	:	:

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

U.S. consumption, producers, production and exports

Data on the domestic consumption of planting pots in part of peat moss are not available from official statistics. However, on the basis of information obtained from trade sources, it is estimated that annual U.S. consumption totaled approximately 350 million units in 1966-67.

These pots are manufactured domestically by two concerns, one situated in Lebanon, Ind. and the other New Iberia, La. Trade sources estimated that total U.S. output in 1966-67 amounted to slightly more than 100 million units annually.

U.S. exports are not separately reported in official statistics. However, it is known that exports are negligible.

U.S. imports

Because of the scarcity of domestic peat moss of a type and quality suitable for making planting pots, the bulk of U.S. consumption of these pots is supplied from imports. U.S. imports were not

separately reported prior to the effective date of the TSUS, August 31, 1963. During the period 1964-67, imports averaged 223 million units, valued at \$940,000, per year. They reached their highest level in 1966 when they totaled 249 million units, valued at \$1.1 million (see accompanying table). Norway and Denmark consistently supplied the bulk of imports in those years.

PLANTING POTS IN PART OF PEAT MOSS

Planting pots in part of peat moss: U.S. imports for
consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 units)				
Norway-----	113,228	106,614	143,267	124,090
Denmark-----	91,031	33,307	43,597	71,316
Ireland-----	22,155	27,064	19,335	16,246
Finland-----	3,555	6,387	26,626	16,307
All other-----	4,402	1,971	16,483	5,318
Total-----	234,371	175,343	249,308	233,277
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Norway-----	462	455	570	452
Denmark-----	433	176	228	286
Ireland-----	91	111	80	69
Finland-----	12	19	99	68
All other-----	25	15	79	30
Total-----	1,023	776	1,056	905

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

Note.--1964 is the first year for which import data were separately reported.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Sausage casings not specially provided for, whether or not cut to length:	
Of cellulosic plastics materials-----	790.45
Other-----	790.47

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

It is estimated that U.S. consumption of artificial sausage casings, of which imports supply only a small part, was valued in excess of \$65 million in 1967.

Description and uses

This summary discusses those sausage casings not elsewhere enumerated in the TSUS that are generally referred to as artificial casings, that is, casings other than the animal intestines, weasands, bladders, tendons, and integuments prepared for use as sausage casings which are provided for in item 190.58. The principal kinds of sausage casings herein considered are made of cellulosic plastics materials and from hide fleshings or splittings. Sausage casings are produced in a large variety of types which may be colored or otherwise further processed for use in the casing of sausages.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Sausage casings not specially provided for, whether or not cut to length:			
790.45	Of cellulosic plas- tics materials-----	25.5% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
790.47	Other-----	12.5% ad	11% ad val.	6% ad val.

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

The rate provisions given above as of December 31, 1967, reflect the changes made under the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-241), which became effective on December 7, 1965. From August 31, 1963 to December 6, 1965, the sausage casings considered here had been provided for in a single provision with duty at the rate of 16 percent ad valorem. The rates adopted were based on estimated weighted averages reflecting more accurately the nature of imports of sausage casings, as well as a decision of the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals (C.A.D. 865) affirming a decision of the lower court that under the tariff schedules prior to TSUS, casings made of pig bungs with viscon liners were classifiable as non-enumerated articles dutiable at the lower rate of 10 percent ad valorem.

U.S. consumption, production and exports

No statistical data are available on the U.S. consumption and production of artificial sausage casings. Annual consumption in 1967 is estimated to have been valued in excess of \$65 million. In 1954, the last year for which official figures are available, the value of production was in excess of \$31 million; it is believed that production in 1967 was valued at about \$65 million. It has been estimated that approximately 10 percent of the meat supply of this country is converted into sausages of one type or another. The production of sausage meats thus amounts to more than 3 billion pounds annually, of which 85 percent is reported to be encased in casings of the types covered by this summary, and the remaining 15 percent, in natural casings.

There are only a few producers of cellulose sausage casings in the United States (all situated in the midwestern and the eastern sections of the country) and two known producers of those made from hide fleshings or splittings (one of which is situated in New Jersey).

Separate export data are not available from official statistics, but it is believed that exports are small in relation to production.

U.S. imports

Separate import statistics on the sausage casings here considered have been available only for the period since August 31, 1963, the effective date of the TSUS. It is estimated that in 1960-63 the value of annual imports ranged between \$300,000 and \$500,000. Imports were valued at \$691,000 in 1964, and \$992,000 in 1965; West Germany supplied 78 percent of the quantity and 87 percent of the value during this 2-year period.

After the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965 became effective, imports of sausage casings of the cellulosic type here considered decreased from about 15,000 pounds, valued at about \$42,000, in 1966 to about 8,000 pounds, valued at \$30,000, in 1967 (table 1). West Germany was by far the chief supplier. Imports of sausage casings other than of cellulosic plastics materials increased from about 868,000 pounds, valued at \$1.6 million, in 1966 to about 1.2 million pounds, valued at \$2.2 million, in 1967 (table 2). West Germany accounted for 84 percent of the quantity and 91 percent of the value during this 2-year period. In the aggregate, imports account for a very small part of U.S. consumption.

ARTIFICIAL SAUSAGE CASINGS

Table 1.--Sausage casings of cellulosic plastics materials: U.S. imports for consumption, by countries, 1966 and 1967

Source	1966	1967
	Quantity (pounds)	
West Germany-----	12,059	8,236
Portugal-----	-	86
Canada-----	1,900	-
France-----	212	-
Austria-----	973	-
Total-----	15,144	8,322
	Value	
West Germany-----	\$39,045	\$29,920
Portugal-----	-	498
Canada-----	1,369	-
France-----	266	-
Austria-----	930	-
Total-----	41,610	30,418

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

Table 2.--Sausage casings other than of cellulosic plastics materials:
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1966 and 1967

Source	1966	1967
Quantity (pounds)		
West Germany-----	669,348	1,040,887
Denmark-----	159,665	103,415
Switzerland-----	4,320	11,473
Portugal-----	-	2,549
Netherlands-----	8,679	3,447
Czechoslovakia-----	12,031	9,592
Spain-----	13,237	6,479
All other-----	979	1,870
Total-----	868,259	1,179,712
Value		
West Germany-----	\$1,429,933	\$2,063,027
Denmark-----	108,119	72,236
Switzerland-----	7,322	34,889
Portugal-----	-	15,802
Netherlands-----	41,523	13,948
Czechoslovakia-----	11,834	8,760
Spain-----	16,735	7,550
All other-----	4,388	6,388
Total-----	1,619,854	2,222,600

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Sheets, strips, tapes, monograms, and other flat shapes or forms: Having a light-reflecting surface produced by glass grains (ballotini)-----	790.50
Other articles, pressure sensitive, including stencils-----	790.55

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

No statistical data are available on U.S. consumption of the pressure sensitive and ballotini articles here considered, but it is known that the domestic market for these products is very large. Imports are substantially smaller than exports and are insignificant in relation to domestic production and consumption.

Description and uses

This summary covers two groups of related articles: whether or not in rolls and whether or not having protective liners, such as protective release papers over gummed areas. Item 790.50 embraces sheets, strips, tapes, monograms, and other flat shapes or forms, whether or not pressure sensitive and having a light-reflecting surface produced in whole or in part by glass grains (ballotini). These tiny glass grains are generally coated on the reflecting surface of fabrics, plates, tapes, or other flat shapes and are principally used in advertising and safety signs.

Item 790.55 provides for pressure sensitive sheets, strips, tapes, stencils, monograms, and other flat shapes or forms (other than those provided for in item 790.50). Among the articles included here are a variety of tapes, labels, adhesive tape which is not medicated, pressure sensitive aluminum trim for automobiles, monogram strip, and protective covers for books. The principal tapes included are friction, paper, cellophane, rubber, and plastic. These tapes and other pressure sensitive articles included in this item will adhere to surfaces by the application of light finger or hand pressure without the use of heat or moisture.

There are many kinds of pressure sensitive tapes; all are composed of two principal components: the backing and the adhesive that

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is applied to the backing. The backing may be any one of a large number of different kinds of paper, cloth, or plastics materials. The adhesives are generally composed of a rubber or elastomer and a resin.

Pressure sensitive and ballotini shapes and forms are used extensively in industry, in offices, and in the home. Some of the more important uses are in advertising, masking, insulating, decorating, sealing, protecting, identifying, and bundling.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate pursuant to concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference		
		Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
790.50	Sheets, strips, tapes, monograms, and other flat shapes or forms, all the foregoing, whether or not pressure sensitive, with or without protective liners, and whether or not in rolls, having a light-reflecting surface produced in whole or in part by glass grains (ballotini).	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
790.55	Sheets, strips, tapes, stencils, monograms, and other flat shapes or forms, all the foregoing articles (except articles provided for in item 790.50) which are pressure sensitive, with or without protective liners, and whether or not in rolls.	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	10% ad val.

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

U.S. consumption, producers, and production

No statistical data are available on U.S. consumption of the pressure sensitive and reflective articles here considered, but it is known that the domestic market is very large, owing to the development of hundreds of different pressure sensitive and ballotini articles designed to meet the requirements of industry, business, and home uses. Virtually all of domestic consumption is supplied by the domestic industry.

There are more than 50 domestic companies, situated throughout the country, manufacturing these articles. A few of the larger producers account for the bulk of the domestic output. Some of these firms also make other products not related to the pressure sensitive or reflective articles here considered.

The value of shipments of the articles covered here increased from about \$204 million in 1958 to about \$350 million in 1963, or at a rate of about 11 percent a year. Tapes of various kinds are by far the most important of these articles. According to industry estimates, more than 80 percent of the domestic consumption of pressure sensitive tape consists of specialized industrial tape products, and the remaining portion is made up of the ordinary household types. One domestic manufacturer alone markets more than 300 different varieties of pressure sensitive tape products.

U.S. exports

Although data on exports are not strictly comparable with those on production and imports, exports are known to be substantial and to be many times as large as imports, in terms of value. In 1964, exports of rubber and friction tape alone were valued at \$2.3 million. The value of exports of gummed paper and tape, including both pressure sensitive tape of paper, cloth, or plastics and non-pressure-sensitive tape, exceeded \$18 million in 1964; it is believed that the greater part of these exports were of the pressure sensitive type. In 1967, the value of exports of pressure sensitive plastics tape, friction tape, and pressure sensitive tape of paper amounted to about \$17 million. Exports are comparable in type and quality to the articles consumed domestically and are marketed in approximately 100 foreign countries.

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U.S. imports

Data on imports of these articles are available only for the time beginning August 31, 1963, when the TSUS became effective. In 1964, imports of the articles here under consideration were valued at about \$1.1 million, and in 1967, about \$2.5 million. Japan, the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Denmark were the chief suppliers in 1964-67 (see accompanying table). Imports, which are generally comparable in quality and type to those produced by the domestic industry, supplied an insignificant part--probably less than 0.5 percent--of total domestic consumption.

Sheets, strips, tapes, monograms, and other flat shapes or forms which are pressure sensitive or which have a light-reflecting surface produced in whole or in part by glass grains (ballotini): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	Item 790.50	Item 790.55	Total
1964:			
Japan-----	\$2,400	\$669,603	\$672,003
United Kingdom-----	807	147,933	148,740
Canada-----	16,302	1,722	18,024
Denmark-----	-	60,896	60,896
West Germany-----	-	137,686	137,686
All other-----	3,913	49,303	53,216
Total-----	23,422	1,067,143	1,090,565
1965:			
Japan-----	-	798,624	798,624
United Kingdom-----	1,545	231,267	232,812
Canada-----	-	13,806	13,806
Denmark-----	-	71,530	71,530
West Germany-----	-	122,423	122,423
All other-----	7,021	35,758	42,779
Total-----	8,566	1,273,408	1,281,974
1966:			
Japan-----	2,642	940,736	943,378
United Kingdom-----	-	277,006	277,006
Canada-----	-	80,864	80,864
Denmark-----	2,094	173,822	175,916
West Germany-----	507	197,303	197,810
All other-----	2,720	52,341	55,061
Total-----	7,963	1,722,072	1,730,035
1967:			
Japan-----	279	1,347,732	1,348,011
United Kingdom-----	909	323,541	324,450
Canada-----	-	296,054	296,054
Denmark-----	36,771	163,289	200,060
West Germany-----	12,119	131,083	143,202
All other-----	5,611	169,524	175,135
Total-----	55,689	2,431,223	2,486,912

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Vacuum bottles and other vacuum containers having a capacity of--	
Not over 1 pint-----	790.59
Over 1 pint but not over 2 pints-----	790.60
Over 2 pints but not over 4 pints-----	790.61
Over 4 pints-----	790.62
Parts-----	790.63

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

The value of annual U.S. production of vacuum bottles and other vacuum containers and parts in recent years has ranged from \$33 million to \$35 million. U.S. consumption is supplied almost wholly from domestic production. The value of exports, which account for about 5 percent of annual production, has been much larger than the value of imports.

Description and uses

Vacuum bottles and other vacuum containers are articles ordinarily designed to keep hot and cold beverages and food near their initial temperature for a considerable period of time. These containers are constructed with an exterior jacket (usually of metal or plastics) and a double-walled glass "inner" or "piston." The walls of the piston are usually silvered, with a partial vacuum in the space between them. The vacuum and silvering provide insulation which greatly reduces the rate at which heat from the outside atmosphere is transmitted to materials kept in the containers, or vice versa. The separate glass pistons are not a part of this summary (see summary covering TSUS items 545.31 to 545.37). Few vacuum bottles are made larger than quart size. Gallon vacuum bottles are not only expensive but the glass piston is easily broken and costly to replace. Most gallon "picnic jugs" used in the United States are now made of plastics and fiber glass and are not covered in this summary (see TSUS item 772.15). Quart and pint bottles of these materials, however, have not taken much of the market from vacuum bottles.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Vacuum bottles and other vacuum containers and parts thereof; Containers having a capacity of--			
790.59:	Not over 1 pint-----	8¢ each + 40% ad val.	7¢ each + 36% ad val.	4¢ each + 20% ad val.
790.60:	Over 1 but not over 2 pints.	15¢ each + 40% ad val.	13¢ each + 36% ad val.	7.5¢ each + 20% ad val.
790.61:	Over 2 but not over 4 pints.	21¢ each + 40% ad val.	18¢ each + 36% ad val.	10¢ each + 20% ad val.
790.62:	Over 4 pints-----	33¢ each + 40% ad val.	29¢ each + 36% ad val.	16¢ each + 20% ad val.
790.63:	Parts (except glass pistons).	45% ad val.	40% ad val.	22.5% ad val.

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

The ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty shown above on two selected dates, based on the value of dutiable imports during 1967, are as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 1967</u>	<u>Jan. 1, 1968</u>
	<u>(Prior rate)</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>(First stage rate</u> <u>of Kennedy Round)</u> <u>Percent</u>
790.59	55.2	49.3
790.60	45.6	40.8
790.61	45.2	40.5
790.62	45.2	40.6

U.S. consumption

Although precise data are not available on the U.S. annual consumption of vacuum containers and parts, consumption is known to have increased substantially in the past decade. It is estimated that the value of domestic consumption amounted to between \$22 million and \$23 million in 1958 and rose thereafter to about \$33.5 million in 1967. This increase is largely the result of a marked increase in recreational activities.

U.S. producers

There are four domestic producers of vacuum bottles and other vacuum containers. Three are situated in Connecticut and one in Tennessee. Three of the firms are highly diversified corporations that produce many items, ranging from household electrical appliances and plumbing supplies to automotive instrument equipment. The other company manufactures lunch kits in addition to vacuum bottles. The four companies purchase most of their glass pistons from glass manufacturers.

U.S. production and exports

The value of U.S. production (shipments) of vacuum containers and parts amounted to \$22.9 million in 1958 and increased to \$33.2 million in 1963, or by 45 percent. Precise data are not available for later years, but it is estimated that production was valued at approximately \$35.0 million in 1966. Vacuum containers having a capacity of 2 pints or less accounted for more than 95 percent of total shipments in recent years.

Separate export data are not available from official statistics. However, exports of vacuum bottles, jugs and chests, and parts (not including glass liners), the bulk of which are included within the scope of this summary, averaged about \$1.5 million annually during the period 1964-67.

U.S. imports

The value of annual U.S. imports rose from \$64,000 in 1964 to \$106,000 in 1967. Imports have been an insignificant factor in the U.S. market, accounting for much less than 1 percent of consumption in recent years.

In the period 1964-67, West Germany and Japan were the principal sources of imports, accounting for 38 percent of the total value; other important sources included Sweden and Hong Kong (see accompanying table). About 44 percent of imports during this period consisted of units that were over 1 pint but not over 2 pints in size (item 790.60); 23 percent were over 2 but not over 4 pints (item 790.61); 19 percent were not over 1 pint (item 790.59); and 5 percent were over 4 pints (item 790.62). Imports of parts (item 790.63) accounted for 9 percent of total imports during this period; however, virtually all of this total was entered in 1967.

Vacuum bottles and other vacuum containers and parts thereof: U.S.
imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Japan-----	\$7,911	\$6,235	\$15,975	\$27,589
West Germany-----	9,403	23,510	12,431	15,767
Hong Kong-----	15,082	4,267	5,115	9,954
Sweden-----	10,948	13,489	11,392	7,605
Italy-----	6,646	5,260	13,160	5,630
Canada-----	5,939	8,024	6,275	3,997
All other-----	7,598	7,627	7,425	<u>1/</u> 35,092
Total-----	63,527	68,412	71,773	105,634

1/ Includes imports valued at \$28,456 from France, \$28,180 of which consisted of the value of parts.

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

CommodityTSUS
item

Wigs, toupees, chignons, and similar articles----- 790.70

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

Imports of the articles included herein are substantial; they supplied slightly less than half of U.S. consumption in 1967. Exports are believed to be small.

Description and uses

A wig is an artificial head of hair, made in imitation of a natural growth and usually worn for personal or theatrical adornment. A toupee is a small wig or section of hair worn by men to cover a bald spot. A chignon is a knot, twist, lock, or other arrangement of hair worn by women as supplemental adornment for natural hair or for wigs. Other hair goods included herein are wiglets, falls (a type of wig which is also used to supplement the wearer's hair), pony tails, switches, and similar articles. It has been held by the U.S. Bureau of Customs that wigs for ladies and manikins, as well as artificial eyelashes are covered by TSUS item 790.70. A recent court decision has held that wigs for dolls are also covered by this item number. Human hair not made up into articles is separately provided for in the TSUS under item 186.50. Beauticians' practice heads and other miscellaneous articles of hair are classified under item 792.75.

Materials used in the hair goods covered here vary. The higher quality and higher priced hair goods are usually hand made of human hair; those of somewhat lesser quality and price are machine made, also of human hair. Machine-made hair goods of synthetic fibers are generally lower in both quality and price. Oriental hair is the preferred human hair used in hair goods because of its length, strength, and natural smoothness. Human hair is not collected on a commercial scale in the United States.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
790.70	Wigs, toupees, chignons, and similar articles.	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	7% ad val.

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

On November 10, 1965, the U.S. Treasury Department, Office of Foreign Assets Control, in effect proclaimed an embargo on "human hair, Asiatic." This embargo applies to all countries that import Asiatic hair and to all items covered by this summary that contain any human hair of Asiatic origin. However, if a certification agreement has been made between the United States and a supplying nation and if the supplying nation provides the appropriate certificate of origin (which states that the item in question does not contain any human hair from Communist China, North Viet Nam, or North Korea), the item can be imported into the United States.

U.S. consumption

In 1967 the bulk of the consumption of human hair wigs and of wigs of manmade fibers was supplied from domestic production. In addition, the consumption of toupees, chignons, and similar articles was virtually all supplied from domestic production. This was especially true for toupees, most of which are custommade.

The consumption of toupees, chignons, and similar articles is believed to have increased moderately since 1960, while the consumption of wigs, wiglets, and falls has increased sharply. Wig consumption is expected to continue to increase for the next few years, principally owing to a new and sudden demand by women for wigs. This

demand began about 1962 and has spiraled upwards since with no immediate end in sight.

The market for hair and hair-type goods in the United States is experiencing a large growth; however, demand is concentrated in the lower priced synthetic goods. Despite this fact, the value of sales is about evenly divided between synthetic and human hair goods. It was estimated by a prominent industry source that the retail sales value (per unit) of articles of synthetic materials usually ranges from \$15 to \$150, while that of articles of human hair usually ranges from \$30 to \$250. Prices of human hair goods vary with the type of manufacture, increasing as the amount of hand labor increases.

U.S. producers

More than 100 domestic firms produce wigs, toupees, chignons, or similar articles. These producers are, for the most part, very small, employing fewer than 20 persons each. About 70 percent of these producers are situated in New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

The larger producers are situated in Lawrence, Mass.; Brooklyn, New York; and Long Island City, N. Y.; and Miami, Fla.

It is believed that the small firms are mostly specialty houses, with hair goods accounting for the major part of their total output.

U.S. production and exports

In making a wig or toupee, human hair or synthetic fibers are attached, by sewing or tying, to a cotton, silk, or synthetic material net cap, which serves as the base.

The domestic manufacture of wigs utilizes machine techniques to a great extent in wefting the hair (weaving or sewing the human hair in a continuous strand to prepare it for application to the foundation) and in attaching the rows of wefting to the foundation cap. There are two other methods of making wigs, not broadly employed in this country: (1) hand wefting the hair and machine sewing the wefting to the foundation, and (2) hand tying or sewing the hair to the foundation. Other processes in the manufacture of wigs include cleaning, sorting, and drawing raw hair; dyeing and drying raw hair; and waving, curling, or conditioning the wig.

Chignons are essentially a result of conditioning and arrangement, rather than of manufacturing. The bulk of chignons are made of synthetic fibers rather than of human hair. Toupees are usually made of human hair and are usually custom fashioned.

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Official data of the U.S. Department of Commerce indicate that total U.S. shipments of wigs, toupees, chignons, and similar items were valued at \$15.4 million in 1958 and \$19.6 million in 1963. It has been estimated by industry sources that the value of domestic production of hair goods of manmade fibers was \$40 million to \$48 million in 1966 and \$50 million to \$60 million in 1967, and reached \$80 million in 1968, with an additional increase of 15 percent expected in 1969. Industry sources have also estimated that the value of domestic production of hair goods of human hair was \$20 million in 1966 and \$30 million in 1967, but declined to less than \$20 million in 1968. According to industry sources, import competition and the embargo on Asiatic human hair were responsible for the decline.

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

U.S. imports

In the period 1958-67, imports of wigs, toupees, chignons, and similar articles increased sharply, from a value of \$250,000 in 1958 to one of almost \$75 million in 1967. In 1967 the principal supplying nations were Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea, Japan, and France (see accompanying table). Imports are believed to have accounted for about 45 percent of the consumption of these commodities in 1967.

It is estimated that wigs accounted for about 90 percent of total imports in 1967 of the items discussed in this summary.

Wigs, toupees, chignons, and similar articles: U.S. imports
for consumption, by principal sources, 1958 and 1963-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1958	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Hong Kong-----	-	195	2,284	16,736	10,847	33,866
Republic of Korea-----	-	-	140	1,847	10,593	20,719
Japan-----	2	1,281	4,231	6,711	4,160	7,408
France-----	200	2,796	3,834	5,081	5,284	4,249
Italy-----	3	285	762	1,769	2,862	3,185
Spain-----	-	121	501	1,519	2,717	1,498
West Germany-----	44	1,136	1,582	1,662	1,682	1,290
All other-----	1	490	1,050	1,487	1,676	2,351
Total-----	250	6,304	14,384	36,812	39,821	74,566

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

Note.--Data for periods prior to Aug. 31, 1963, refer only to articles wholly or in chief value of human hair; however, it is believed that articles made of manmade fibers have always accounted for less than 5 percent of total imports.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Articles of gelatine, glue, or combinations thereof-----	792.10
Goldbeaters' molds and goldbeaters' skins, of gut-----	792.20
Other articles of gut-----	792.22
Articles of beeswax, other than skiwax-----	792.30
Other articles of wax-----	792.32

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

It is believed that the bulk of domestic consumption of the articles covered by this summary is supplied by U.S. producers. Exports are believed to be negligible.

Description and uses

The articles discussed in this summary are those which are made of gelatine and/or glue, gut, or wax and which are not enumerated elsewhere.

Articles of gelatine, glue, or combinations thereof (item 792.10), consist of a variety of manufactured articles of which gelatine and/or glue, is the component material of chief value. Capsules for medical or drug use, and decorative ornaments are examples of such articles.

Goldbeaters' molds and goldbeaters' skins of gut (item 792.20) are used in the manufacture of gold, silver, and other metal leaf. Goldbeaters' skins are made of the thin, tough membrane from the outer coat of the caecum of the ox. These skins are generally 5 to 6 inches square. A goldbeaters' mold is a collection of 850 to 1,200 goldbeaters' skins. Flattened pieces of gold or other metal are placed between the skins to be hammered into thin leaf. Goldbeaters' molds made of gut have been replaced almost wholly by molds of synthetic material.

Articles in chief value of gut (item 792.22), other than goldbeaters' molds and skins, include those made of catgut, from animal intestines (usually from sheep); whip gut, made by twisting together a number of strands of catgut; oriental gut, animal sinews and glue; and wormgut,

obtained from the silkworm. Catgut, whip gut, and oriental gut as such are provided for under item 190.25, while wormgut is included under item 191.10.

Articles of beeswax (item 792.30) consist of all articles of which the component material of chief value is beeswax, except skiwax of beeswax. This category includes decorative objects, and wax dummies or figures. Other articles of wax (item 792.32) include miscellaneous manufactured articles of which the component material of chief value is a wax other than beeswax. This provision, however, does include skiwax wholly or in chief value of beeswax. Skiwx with small amounts of coal-tar color for identification purposes only, is one of the better known wax products covered by item 792.32; another item is wax lighters for charcoal and other fires. The waxes of which these wax products are made, other than beeswax, are included in items 494.06 to 494.30. Beeswax itself is provided for under items 494.02 and 492.04.

Candles and tapers of wax are discussed in a separate summary in this volume.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	:Articles not specially provided for:			
792.10:	Of gelatine, glue, or combinations thereof.	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	6% ad val.
	Of gut:			
792.20:	Goldbeaters' molds and goldbeaters' skins.	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
792.22:	Other-----	17% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
	Of wax:			
792.30:	Of beeswax (except skiwx).	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	10% ad val.
792.32:	Other-----	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	3% ad val.

1/ Status not affected by the trade conference.

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

U.S. consumption, production, and exports

No official statistics are available concerning domestic consumption or production of the articles discussed in this summary. From the trade information available, it appears that domestic consumption of these articles consists principally of domestic merchandise; however, there is no domestic production of goldbeaters' skins and goldbeaters' molds.

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7:8

No specific data are available concerning domestic manufacturers of these articles; general information available indicates that none of the articles here considered are the principal products of any domestic manufacturer.

Exports of articles covered by this summary are not separately classified in official statistics; however, they are believed to be negligible.

U.S. imports

Most of the imported articles covered in this summary are similar to and competitive with articles produced in the United States. Aggregate imports, however, account for only a small part of domestic consumption.

The value of U.S. imports of articles of gelatine or glue increased from about \$4,000 in 1964 to about \$212,000 in 1967 (see accompanying table). Imports consisted almost entirely of capsules for medical or drug use. Canada was the principal source of imports in 1967.

The value of imports of articles of gut declined from about \$679,000 in 1964 to about \$48,000 in 1967. A large part of the decline is due to the replacement of gut by synthetic materials in the manufacture and use of sutures, strings for musical instruments, and strings for tennis rackets. A large portion of the imported articles included in this classification are semimanufactures imported by domestic producers for further manufacturing or processing. Surgical sutures, which have constituted the bulk of imports thus far, were imported in a nonsterile form and sterilized by domestic processors. Goldbeaters' skins and molds were not imported in 1965, and such imports were valued at only \$710 in 1964, \$1,807 in 1966, and \$537 in 1967. Goldbeaters' skins and molds have been almost entirely replaced by molds of synthetic materials. Articles of gut come principally from Australia.

The value of imports of articles of beeswax, except skiwax, increased from about \$45,000 in 1964 to about \$52,000 in 1965, but decreased to about \$18,000 in 1967, with the United Kingdom accounting for the greater part of the total (see accompanying table). Such imports consisted primarily of wax dummies for use in museums.

Imports of articles made of wax, other than beeswax, were valued at \$139,000 in 1967, compared with \$161,000 in 1964. The bulk of these imports consisted of skiwax. In 1965-67 West Germany was the leading supplier of articles in this category, accounting for imports valued at \$77,000 in 1965 and at \$79,000 in 1967. The United Kingdom, which was the principal supplier in 1964 with imports valued at about \$52,000, supplied imports valued at less than \$2,000 in 1967.

ARTICLES OF GELATINE, GLUE, GUT, OR WAX

Articles of gelatine, glue, gut, or wax, not elsewhere enumerated: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67 1/

Source	:Gelatine : : or glue :	Gut	: Beeswax :	: Other wax
1964:	:	:	:	:
Canada-----	-	-	\$11,692	\$4,433
West Germany-----	\$347	\$9,549	199	47,901
Australia-----	-	669,637	-	-
Switzerland-----	-	-	-	20,611
United Kingdom-----	1,936	-	12,458	51,579
France-----	-	-	20,497	500
All other-----	1,359	-	-	36,060
Total-----	3,642	679,186	44,846	161,084
1965:	:	:	:	:
Canada-----	-	-	558	8,012
West Germany-----	950	-	-	76,507
Australia-----	-	258,356	-	-
Switzerland-----	-	-	-	11,406
United Kingdom-----	12,393	316	37,312	910
France-----	-	4,412	13,318	-
All other-----	2/51,579	-	534	25,233
Total-----	64,922	263,084	51,722	122,068
1966:	:	:	:	:
Canada-----	10,295	-	-	-
West Germany-----	417	6,128	1,878	75,399
Australia-----	-	1,200	-	-
Switzerland-----	-	-	2,050	7,017
United Kingdom-----	1,549	-	5,327	943
France-----	-	1,448	3,968	3,260
All other-----	1,670	-	1,400	10,712
Total-----	13,931	8,776	14,623	97,331
1967:	:	:	:	:
Canada-----	200,737	-	-	400
West Germany-----	525	-	1,272	78,562
Australia-----	1,592	45,141	-	-
Switzerland-----	-	-	4,560	42,659
United Kingdom-----	1,790	1,036	7,271	1,923
France-----	-	2,176	3,440	2,210
All other-----	7,677	-	1,013	13,438
Total-----	212,321	48,353	17,556	139,192

1/ Imports of goldbeaters' molds and skins amounted to \$710 in 1964, \$1,807 in 1966, and \$537 in 1967; there were no imports of these articles in 1965.

2/ Includes imports valued at \$50,109 from Belgium.

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

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ARTICLES OF BONE, HORN, HOOF, WHALEBONE, OR QUILL, OR OF
ANY COMBINATION THEREOF, NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED

99

Commodity

TSUS
item

Articles of bone, horn, hoof, whalebone, or
quill, or of any combination thereof, not
elsewhere enumerated----- 792.40

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

The great bulk of U.S. consumption of the articles covered in this summary is supplied by imports. Only a few small firms are known to produce such articles.

Description and uses

The commodities covered in this summary consist of a large number of miscellaneous items. Among the more significant bone articles herein considered are salad spoons and forks and a variety of ornaments and figures, many of them hand carved. The more important manufactures of horn include shoe horns, ships, figures of a variety of birds, animals, and other subjects, and various ornaments. (Certain cutlery with handles of bone or horn are provided for under various item numbers in part 3 of schedule 6. Umbrella handles of horn or other materials named here are provided for in item 751.25, and buttons of horn, in item 745.30. Handles for certain knives, whether or not of the named materials are provided for under such provisions as items 649.85 and 649.89). Whalebone, properly called baleen, is a springy substance growing in long plates from the upper jaws of certain whales. In the past, whalebone was used in making corset stays, riding whips, and various other articles, but the use of some of these articles has been abandoned and in other articles substitute materials have replaced whalebone to a great extent.

100 ARTICLES OF BONE, HORN, HOOF, WHALEBONE, OR QUILL, OR OF
ANY COMBINATION THEREOF, NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	:Rate pursuant to conces- :sions granted in 1964-67 : trade conference	
			:First stage, :Final stage,	
			: effective : effective	
			: Jan. 1, : Jan. 1,	
			: 1968 : 1972	
	:Articles not specially	:	:	:
	: provided for:	:	:	:
792.40	: Of bone, horn, hoof,	: 10% ad val.	: 9% ad val.	: 5% ad val.
	: whalebone, or quill,	:	:	:
	: or of any combina-	:	:	:
	: tion thereof.	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:

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

U.S. consumption, production, and exports

The bulk of the U.S. consumption of the articles here considered is supplied from imports. Statistics are not available on U.S. production of such articles. Domestic production of the bone or horn articles here considered appears negligible. There is no known domestic production of quill toothpicks or of whalebone manufactures. For many purposes, plastics materials have replaced bone, horn, hoof, and whalebone as raw materials, and imported articles made of bone, horn, hoof, and whalebone compete to some extent with domestic articles of plastics.

Statistics on exports are not available, but exports are believed to have been small.

ARTICLES OF BONE, HORN, HOOF, WHALEBONE, OR QUILL, OR OF
ANY COMBINATION THEREOF, NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED

101

U.S. imports

The value of annual U.S. imports of all the articles here considered increased from about \$141,000 in 1964 to \$186,000 in 1966, then decreased to \$135,000 in 1967. During 1964-67, Italy, India, France, and West Germany were the leading suppliers. Shipments from Italy and India were mainly of horn articles; those from France were largely of quill toothpicks; and those from West Germany, of quill toothpicks and articles of bone.

The following tabulation, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, shows the value of imports of such articles, by principal sources, for 1964-67:

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Italy-----	\$58,497	\$78,215	\$110,457	\$53,974
India-----	20,836	16,611	10,338	19,744
France-----	17,085	16,959	15,799	16,760
West Germany-----	16,820	15,899	15,958	13,264
Mexico-----	430	2,266	9,101	8,153
United Kingdom-----	5,790	1,720	2,729	6,807
Japan-----	4,343	5,941	10,116	6,166
All other-----	17,145	11,347	11,959	10,295
Total-----	140,946	148,958	186,457	135,163

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Articles of shell-----	792.50
Articles of ivory-----	792.60
Articles of natural sponge-----	792.70

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

It is believed that the bulk of domestic consumption of the articles covered by this summary is supplied from imports, the value of which in 1967 was slightly more than \$1.1 million. Exports are believed to be negligible.

Description and uses

The articles discussed in this summary are manufactured articles of which the component material of chief value is shell, ivory, or natural sponge and which are not elsewhere enumerated in the TSUS.

Articles of shell (item 792.50) consist of a variety of articles, including shells which have been colored, a great number of novelty items, ash trays, cooking implements, bric-a-brac, as well as such articles as pieces of shell, and shell grit. For summaries on articles of shell not covered here, see separate summaries on costume jewelry, items 740.30 to 740.38, and buttons, items 745.04 to 745.40. (Marine shells, crude are provided for under item 190.65).

Articles of ivory (item 792.60) are generally hand carved; they consist predominantly of carved figurines (both human and animal) and include various objects of art, decorative curios, and plaques and, to a lesser extent, such articles as cigarette and powder boxes, piano key tops, and paintings on ivory. (Ivory tusks are provided for under item 190.60).

Articles of natural sponge (item 792.70) are of limited commercial significance; in recent years, imports have consisted of small pieces of sponge packaged separately in cellophane. Marine sponges are provided for under items 190.85 to 190.94.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Articles not spe- cially provided for:			
792.50	Of shell-----	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
792.60	Of ivory-----	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	6% ad val.
792.70	Of natural sponge---	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	6% ad val.

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

For products of the Philippine Republic, an important supplier of U.S. imports of articles of shell, the current rate of duty is--as indicated in part c of general headnote 3--60 percent of the column 1 rate of duty.

U.S. consumption, production and exports

Although data are not available on which to calculate aggregate U.S. consumption of the articles considered here, it is estimated that annual consumption amounted to less than \$2 million during the period 1964-67. The domestic production of these articles is small and consists almost entirely of the manufacture of articles of shell. U.S. exports are not separately reported in official statistics, but are believed to be negligible.

U.S. imports

Most of the imported articles covered in this summary are similar to and competitive with such articles produced domestically, and supply the bulk of domestic consumption.

The value of U.S. imports of articles of shell increased from \$524,000 in 1964 to \$548,000 in 1967 (see accompanying table). The Philippines, Japan, and Hong Kong together accounted for 90 percent of the total during 1964-67. Novelties and temporarily strung, dyed or natural shells made up the bulk of the imports.

The value of imports of articles of ivory increased from about \$530,000 in 1964 to \$659,000 in 1966, then decreased to \$567,000 in 1967. Hong Kong accounted for more than 75 percent of the total imports during 1964-67. The bulk of imports, by value, were carved figurines and novelty items. Owing to the large amount of handwork on articles of ivory, such articles--especially the carved figurines--usually have a high unit value.

Imports of articles of natural sponge were valued at slightly more than \$2,000 in 1965, compared with more than \$7,000 in 1964; there were no imports of articles of natural sponge in 1966, and those entered in 1967 were valued at \$2,500. Imports of these articles have declined steadily in recent years because of the increased use of synthetic sponges in place of natural sponges.

ARTICLES OF SHELL, IVORY, AND NATURAL SPONGE

Articles of shell, ivory, or natural sponge, not elsewhere enumerated:
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	Shell	Ivory	Natural sponge
1964:			
Philippines-----	\$192,278	-	-
Japan-----	155,083	\$105,589	\$4,778
Hong Kong-----	130,246	364,477	-
Italy-----	34,001	1,816	-
France-----	2,991	1,571	-
India-----	-	42,393	-
All other-----	9,429	14,136	2,420
Total-----	524,028	529,982	7,198
1965:			
Philippines-----	162,394	-	-
Japan-----	152,049	86,436	-
Hong Kong-----	104,238	448,949	-
Italy-----	33,279	1,621	1,000
France-----	10,234	-	522
India-----	254	30,719	-
All other-----	9,638	10,619	615
Total-----	472,086	578,344	2,137
1966:			
Philippines-----	215,061	-	-
Japan-----	190,870	108,846	-
Hong Kong-----	64,750	521,879	-
Italy-----	28,997	527	-
France-----	9,442	848	-
India-----	-	16,638	-
All other-----	13,079	10,422	-
Total-----	522,199	659,160	-
1967:			
Philippines-----	250,173	-	-
Japan-----	189,472	107,221	-
Hong Kong-----	59,696	441,895	-
Italy-----	22,895	302	300
France-----	12,434	984	1,900
India-----	279	9,498	-
All other-----	12,602	7,276	347
Total-----	547,551	567,176	2,547

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

CommodityTSUS
item

Articles of hair----- 792.75

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

Imported articles of hair are believed to supply the bulk of U.S. consumption of these articles. Exports are believed to be virtually nil.

Comment

TSUS item 792.75 is applicable to articles of hair, not specifically provided for elsewhere in the tariff schedules, of both human and animal origin. Examples of the articles of hair included under this item number are beauticians' practice heads and manikin heads in chief value of human hair, human hair nets, 1/ human hair wefts (hair that is actually woven or sewn in a continuous strand, to prepare it for application to the foundation of a wig), color rings (color samples for wigs), and pony hair (animal hair shaped and gummed--ready to be placed into the ferrule of a brush).

1/ Hair nets made from materials other than human hair are provided for elsewhere in the TSUS at various rates, depending on their composition, and are not within the scope of this summary.

ARTICLES OF HAIR

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Articles not spe- cially provided for:			
792.75	Of hair-----	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	7% ad val.

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

Item number 792.75 became effective on December 7, 1965, pursuant to the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-241). From August 31, 1963, when the TSUS became effective, until that date, articles of hair were not specifically provided for and were dutiable either under item 799.00 (at a rate of 10 percent ad valorem), or by similitude in items 798.00 or 798.50.

Available information indicates that the bulk of aggregate U.S. consumption of the various articles covered by this summary is supplied by imports. Although separate data on U.S. production are not available, such production is fairly small, and for some items, such as human hair nets, there is no known domestic output. Exports are not separately reported in official statistics; it is believed, however, that exports are negligible.

The first year for which complete import data were separately reported was 1966, when imports were valued at \$354,025; in 1967 imports increased in value to \$440,512. France, Japan, Hong Kong and the Republic of Korea were the principal sources of imports during 1966-67 (see accompanying table). Practice heads comprised the bulk of imports in recent years and came principally from France; color rings, probably the second most important article imported under this

classification, came mainly from France, Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea, and Japan--some of the principal foreign wig-producing areas. Imports of other articles encompassed by this summary, such as pony hair and human hair nets, are negligible.

Articles of hair not specially provided for: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1966-67 ^{1/}

Source	1966	1967
France-----	\$154,596	\$193,594
Hong Kong-----	26,150	91,850
Republic of Korea-----	19,778	73,063
Japan-----	118,024	28,753
Austria-----	19,872	25,272
West Germany-----	8,080	24,070
All other-----	7,525	3,910
Total-----	354,025	440,512

^{1/} Data are not separately available on imports prior to December 7, 1965; see text.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Waste and scrap, not specially provided for-----	793.00.

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

The waste and scrap covered by this summary are byproducts. Imports of such either supplement the domestic supply or account for all of U.S. consumption. See section on U.S. consumption and trade).

Description and uses

There is no one definition which would apply to "waste and scrap" for purposes of tariff classification. However, a judicial decision which has on occasion been quoted by the Bureau of Customs in its rulings, reads: In the tariff sense, waste is a term which includes manufactured articles which have become useless for the original purpose for which they were made and fit only for remanufacture into something else. It also includes refuse, surplus, and useless stuff resulting from manufacture or from manufacturing processes and commercially unfit, without remanufacture, for the purposes for which the original material was suitable and from which material such refuse, surplus or unsought residuum was derived. The latter class of waste might be appropriately designated as new waste..... See Harley Co. v. United States, 14 Cust. Ct. appl. 112, T.D. 41644.

The most significant articles imported as waste and scrap, not specially provided for, are sheepskin scrap, fur waste (especially beaver and rabbit), mustard bran, pulp mill liquid (also called waste wood distillation liquor), and graphite waste.

Articles of waste and scrap specifically provided for in the TSUS include textile waste in schedule 3, metal waste in schedule 6, fish waste in schedule 1, wood waste in schedule 2, waste or scrap glass in schedule 5, and plastics and rubber waste and scrap, and scrap film in schedule 7. For a list of the types of waste and scrap specifically provided for elsewhere in the TSUSA-1968, see the index, pp. X - 87, 88.

Sheepskin waste is usually imported in cuttings of 1/2 inch to 2 inches in cross-sectional dimension. It is boiled to remove the skin, and the remaining wool is generally blended with virgin wool

into yarn and sold to the garment and carpet industries. Small quantities of this wool, often referred to as tanner's wool, are used in industrial filters and paper making. Cuttings of rabbit and beaver fur skins which are likewise boiled to remove the skin, are used in the production of men's and ladies' fur felt hats; rabbit fur also is mixed with textile fibers in the manufacture of other garments, especially sweaters and outerwear.

Mustard bran is the outer layer of the mustard seed, which is removed in the process of making mustard flour. It is used in the manufacture of low-grade mustard. Graphite waste is remanufactured into parts for steel furnaces because of its high melting point. Pulp mill liquid, referred to by the trade as sulphate turpentine, is a byproduct derived from wood in the process of pulp making. It is used in the production of pine oil, paint, and certain chemicals.

Other articles which are classifiable under item 793.00 as a result of U.S. Treasury decisions or U.S. Customs Bureau practice include oil from automotive crankcases, hard raw coconut shell, dried apple pomace, soybean oil sludge, unground iron slag, residual palm oil, and spent sulfuric acid.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
793.00	Waste and scrap not specially provided for.	4% ad val.	3% ad val.	Free

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

U.S. consumption and trade

No official data are available on U.S. production or exports of the types of waste and scrap covered by this summary. Because waste and scrap are byproducts, the volume of production is not affected by imports, however, they may affect the price obtained for domestic waste and scrap. Imports generally supplement the domestic byproducts or supply total U.S. consumption.

Waste and scrap, not specially provided for: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Value (1,000 dollars)					
Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Canada-----	372	579	850	712	778
Japan-----	10	25	26	27	227
United Kingdom-----	56	149	147	123	131
West Germany-----	26	73	84	66	66
Netherlands-----	14	37	49	27	37
Belgium-----	12	25	28	22	18
Italy-----	3	29	20	14	7
All other-----	51	119	193	303	103
Total-----	544	1,036	1,397	1,294	1,367

Source: Data for the period 1964-67 compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce; that for 1963 estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission staff.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Articles not provided for elsewhere in the tariff schedules-----	798.00, -.50, 799.00

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

Because the tariff act has recently been revised to provide specifically for as many of the articles actually imported as practicable, total imports under these residual provisions are small. They have been found to consist mainly of certain products peculiar to a country or area, semimanufactured animal or vegetable products or byproducts, unique or novel products, or products combining two or more of these characteristics. Most of them have no exact U.S. counterpart.

Comment

This summary relates to articles which are provided for by the residual classification provisions of the TSUS. No imported article can be classified under these provisions until all other classification possibilities are exhausted. TSUS item numbers 798.00 and 798.50 are similitude provisions; any article which is not provided for elsewhere under the tariff schedules and which cannot be classified under either of these two item numbers is provided for under item number 799.00 as a nonenumerated product.

In preparing the TSUS, an attempt was made to provide for every known significant article of commerce so that few, if any, products would be classified under the provisions included here. It is possible, however, that the use of these provisions may increase as new products come into being.

It was apparent after the TSUS became effective on August 31, 1963, that provision had not been specifically made for some products for which imports were of significance; such imports were therefore being entered under item 799.00. The Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-241), which became effective December 7, 1965, was intended to correct these omissions; therefore, the act established a specific provision (item 792.75) for articles of hair, not specially provided for, and altered the wording of item 192.20 to

include wreaths made from fresh plant parts. These two products were the most important of the articles entered under item 799.00 from August 31, 1963, to December 6, 1965.

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Any article, not provided for elsewhere in the tariff schedules: Which is similar in the use to which it may be applied to any article or articles enumerated in any of the foregoing pro- visions of these schedules as charge- able with duty:			
798.00:	Most resembling as to use a particular e- numerated article chargeable with duty.	The same rate of duty as the par- ticular enumer- ated ar- ticle which it most re- sembles as to use.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
798.50:	Not most resembling as to use a particular enumerated article chargeable with duty, but equally resem- bling as to use two or more enumerated articles chargeable with duty.	The rate of duty applica- ble to that one of such two or more ar- ticles	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

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7:8

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
			which it	
			most re-	
			sembles	
			in re-	
			spect to	
			the ma-	
			terials	
			of which	
			it is	
			composed.	
799.00:	Other-----	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	5% ad val.

1/ Status not affected by the 1964-67 trade conference. The duty status of articles classifiable under this item is dependent on the concession status of the TSUS item from which the rate of duty on such articles is derived.

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

No official data are available on U.S. consumption, production, or exports of products covered here, which are not specifically enumerated in the tariff schedules. Statistics on imports do not accurately reflect the entries of such products, particularly for 1964 and 1965, in part because in some instances the TSUS provisions under which the imported products were entered and on which statistical data were based have not been the provisions under which the merchandise was finally determined to be classifiable. Under the circumstances, classification changes have not always been reflected in import statistics, particularly for prior years. As a result, import volume has tended to be overstated for some periods of time since August 31, 1963, and understated for others.

As was anticipated, imports under item 798.00 have been small (valued at about \$72,000 in 1967), and no imports were reported under item 798.50 through 1967. Strips of fur felt are the only products known to have been reported under the provision of item 798.00; they were entered by similitude to fur skins (item 124.60).

There have been appreciable imports reported under item 799.00. Some of the articles which were imported with some degree of regularity and the classification of which was not affected by the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965 were sealing wax made of such materials as rosin and lime, flower seeds or bulbs with a growing medium therefor, butterfly sets, mosquito repellent coils (pyrethrin and ground vegetable substances), dried bird's nests, hand painted egg shells, bone oil (obtained by the distillation of bones and horns), diagnostic sera, plastic stoppers and cartridges filled with silica gel and in chief value thereof, and miscellaneous articles of coconut shell. Imports of these and other nonenumerated articles in 1967 were valued at \$1,281,000 and came from a total of 29 supplying countries.

Coconut shells from which the oil has been extracted, and which have been ground for use in oil-well drilling are classifiable under item 799.00, whereas the unground shells in such circumstances would be classifiable under item 793.00 as waste, not specially provided for (T.D. 56545 (192)). Diagnostic sera produced from the blood of immunized horses, goats, or rabbits and used in clinical diagnosis of certain diseases are held to be outside the scope of item 437.76 for therapeutic serum and analogous biological products since the sera do not have any alleviative or curative properties (T.D. 67-113(2)). Similarly, the other products identified in the preceding paragraph do not for one reason or another, fit into any specific provision of the tariff schedules or even into any of the various "basket" classifications provided for groups of products.

A P P E N D I X A

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

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

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

GENERAL HEADNOTES AND RULES OF INTERPRETATION

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.

^{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".

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

Page 4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) electricity,

(d) securities and similar evidences of value, and

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

are not articles subject to the provisions of these schedules.

6. **Containers or Holders for Imported Merchandise.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

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

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

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

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

- (i) that such part (A) is commercially negligible,
 - (B) is not capable of segregation without excessive cost, and (C) will not be segregated prior to its use in a manufacturing process or otherwise, and
 - (ii) that the commingling was not intended to avoid the payment of lawful duties.
- Any article with respect to which such proof is furnished shall be considered for all customs purposes as a part of the article, subject to the next lower rate of duty, with which it is commingled.

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

- (i) that the value of the commingled articles is less than the aggregate value would be if the shipment were segregated;
- (ii) that the shipment is not capable of segregation without excessive cost and will not be segregated prior to its use in a manufacturing process or otherwise; and
- (iii) that the commingling was not intended to avoid the payment of lawful duties.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

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 (1968)

General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

Page 7

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

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

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

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

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1
General
Headnotes

Amendments and ModificationsPROVISIONS

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

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

PROVISIONS

Gen Hdnte--Headnotes 3(d), (e), and (f) redesignated as 3(d), (e), headnotes 3(e), (f), and (g), respectively, and new headnote 3(d) added. Pub. L. 89-283, Secs. 401(a), 403, Oct. 21, 1965, 79 Stat. 1021, 1022; entered into force Oct. 22, 1965, by Pres. Proc. 3682, Oct. 21, 1965, 3 CFR, 1965 Supp., p. 68.

Gen Hdnte--Language "and containers of usual types ordinarily sold at retail with their contents," added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 4, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 934, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

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

SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS

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Part 1 - Footwear; Headwear and Hat Braids; Gloves; Luggage, Handbags, Billfolds, and Other Flat Goods

- A. Footwear
- B. Headwear and Hat Braids
- C. Gloves
- D. Luggage; Women's and Children's Handbags; and Billfolds, Card Cases, Coin Purses, and Similar Flat Goods

Part 2 - Optical Goods; Scientific and Professional Instruments; Watches, Clocks, and Timing Devices; Photographic Goods; Motion Pictures; Recordings and Recording Media

- A. Optical Elements, Spectacles, Microscopes, and Telescopes; Optical Goods Not Elsewhere Provided For
- B. Medical and Surgical Instruments and Apparatus; X-Ray Apparatus
- C. Surveying, Navigational, Meteorological, Drawing, and Mathematical Calculating Instruments; Measuring and Checking Instruments Not Specially Provided For
- D. Measuring, Testing, and Controlling Instruments
- E. Watches, Clocks, and Timing Apparatus
- F. Photographic Equipment and Supplies
- G. Motion Pictures; Tape Recordings, Phonograph Records, and Other Recordings; Recording Media; Scrap and Waste Photographic Film

Part 3 - Musical Instruments, Parts and Accessories

- A. Musical Instruments
- B. Musical Instrument Parts and Accessories

Part 4 - Furniture; Pillows, Cushions, and Mattresses; Nontextile Floor Coverings

- A. Furniture, Pillows, Cushions, and Mattresses
- B. Nontextile Floor Coverings

Part 5 - Arms and Ammunition; Fishing Tackle; Wheel Goods; Sporting Goods, Games and Toys

- A. Arms and Ammunition
- B. Fishing Tackle
- C. Wheel Goods
- D. Games and Sporting Goods
- E. Models; Dolls, Toys, Tricks, Party Favors

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

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

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

- A. Buttons, Buckles, Pins, Hooks and Eyes, and Slide Fasteners
- B. Artificial and Preserved Flowers and Foliage; Millinery Ornaments; Trimmings; and Feather Products

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

- A. Combs, Hair Ornaments, Brooms and Brushes, Paint Rollers
- B. Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Whips, Riding-Crops, and Parts Thereof

Part 9 - Matches and Pyrotechnics; Candles; Blasting Caps; Smokers' Articles

- A. Matches, Pyrotechnics, Candles, Blasting Caps
- B. Cigar and Cigarette Lighters and Holders; Tobacco Pipes

Part 10 - Pens, Pencils, Leads, Crayons, and Chalks

Part 11 - Works of Art; Antiques

- A. Works of Art
- B. Antiques

Part 12 - Rubber and Plastics Products

- A. Reinforced or Laminated Plastics, Foam or Sponge Rubber and Plastics
- B. Rubber and Plastics Waste and Scrap; Rubber and Plastics Film, Strips, Sheets, Plates, Slabs, Blocks, Filaments, Rods, Tubing and Other Profile Shapes
- C. Specified Rubber and Plastics Products
- D. Articles Not Specially Provided For, of Rubber or Plastics

Part 13 - Products Not Elsewhere Enumerated

- A. Miscellaneous Products
- B. Articles of Fur and of Leather
- C. Articles of Gelatin, Glue, Gut, Wax, Bone, Hair, Horn, Hoof, Whalebone, Quill, Shell, Ivory, or Sponge
- D. Waste and Scrap

Part 14 - Nonenumerated Products

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SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS

Part 9. - Matches and Pyrotechnics; Candles; Blasting Caps; Smokers' Articles

7 - 9 - A

755.05 - 755.50

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		PART 9. - MATCHES AND PYROTECHNICS; CANDLES; BLASTING CAPS; SMOKERS' ARTICLES			
		Subpart A. - Matches, Pyrotechnics, Candles, Blasting Caps			
		<u>Subpart A headnote:</u>			
		1. The importation of white phosphorus matches is prohibited.			
		<u>Matches:</u>			
755.05		In immediate containers each containing not more than 100 matches.....	13.5¢ per gross of immediate containers	20¢ per gross of immediate containers
	20	<i>Matches with natural-colored wood stems.....</i>	<i>Gr. con- tainers</i>		
	40	<i>Other (book, wax, colored-stem, etc.) specify type.....</i>	<i>Gr. con- tainers</i>		
755.10	00	Other.....	M.....	1¢ per 1000 matches	2-3/4¢ per 1000 matches
755.15	00	Fireworks.....	Lb.....	12¢ per lb., including the weight of all coverings, packing material, and wrappings	12¢ per lb., including the weight of all coverings, packing material, and wrappings
755.20	00	Flares and other chemical signals.....	Lb.....	28.5% ad val.	40% ad val.
755.25	00	Candles and tapers.....	Lb.....	18% ad val.	27.5% ad val.
755.30	00	Alcohol, gas, kerosene, or other mantles, treated with metallic oxides or other chemicals.....	Doz.....	24% ad val.	40% ad val.
755.35	00	Ferrocium and other pyrophoric alloys.....	Lb.....	90¢ per lb. + 11% ad val.	\$2 per lb. + 25% ad val.
		<u>Blasting caps:</u>			
755.40	00	Containing not over 1 gram of explosive each.....	No.....	0.15¢ each	0.225¢ each
755.45	00	Containing over 1 gram of explosive each.....	No.....	0.27¢ each + 0.0675¢ each for each 0.5 gram of explosive over 1.5 grams per cap	0.3¢ each + 0.075¢ each for each 0.5 gram of explosive over 1.5 grams per cap
755.50	00	Blasting, mining, and similar fuses.....	M. ft...	76¢ per 1,000 feet	\$1 per 1,000 feet

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STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

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Staged Rates

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. 3744 (Japanese Compensation), Sept. 13, 1946, 3 CFR, 1946 Comp., p. 75, as modified by Pres. Proc. 5418, Nov. 8, 1947, 22 P.R. 15487:

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

1/ See Kennedy Round staged rates, infra.

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. 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
755.05	15¢ per gross of immediate containers	13.5¢ per gross of immediate containers	12¢ per gross of immediate containers	10.5¢ per gross of immediate containers	9¢ per gross of immediate containers	7.5¢ per gross of immediate containers
755.10 1/	2¢ per 1000 matches	1¢ per 1000 matches	1¢ per 1000 matches	1¢ per 1000 matches	1¢ per 1000 matches	1¢ per 1000 matches
755.20	32% ad val.	28.5% ad val.	25.5% ad val.	22% ad val.	19% ad val.	16% ad val.
755.25	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
755.30	27% ad val.	24% ad val.	21.5% ad val.	18.5% ad val.	16% ad val.	13.5% ad val.
755.35	\$1 per lb. + 12.5% ad val.	90¢ per lb. + 11% ad val.	80¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	70¢ per lb. + 8.5% ad val.	60¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.
755.40 1/	0.18¢ each	0.15¢ each	0.14¢ each	0.1¢ each	0.1¢ each	0.09¢ each
755.45 1/	0.3¢ each + 0.075¢ each for each 0.5 gram of explosive over 1.5 grams per cap	0.27¢ each + 0.0675¢ each for each 0.5 gram of explosive over 1.5 grams per cap	0.24¢ each + 0.06¢ each for each 0.5 gram of explosive over 1.5 grams per cap	0.21¢ each + 0.0525¢ each for each 0.5 gram of explosive over 1.5 grams per cap	0.18¢ each + 0.045¢ each for each 0.5 gram of explosive over 1.5 grams per cap	0.15¢ each + 0.0375¢ each for each 0.5 gram of explosive over 1.5 grams per cap
755.50	85¢ per 1,000 ft.	76¢ per 1,000 ft.	68¢ per 1,000 ft.	59¢ per 1,000 ft.	51¢ per 1,000 ft.	42¢ per 1,000 ft.
756.02	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	18% ad val.	15% ad val.
756.04	48% ad val.	43% ad val.	38.5% ad val.	34% ad val.	29.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
756.06	45% ad val.	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	31% ad val.	27% ad val.	22.5% ad val.
756.10	24% ad val.	21.5% ad val.	19% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.
756.13	30% ad val.	26% ad val.	23% ad val.	20% ad val.	17% ad val.	14% ad val.
756.23	2.5¢ each + 40% ad val.	1.2¢ each + 36% ad val.	1¢ each + 32% ad val.	1.75¢ each + 28% ad val.	1.5¢ each + 24% ad val.	1.25¢ each + 20% ad val.
756.25	1.5¢ each + 20% ad val.	1¢ each + 18% ad val.	1¢ each + 16% ad val.	1.5¢ each + 14% ad val.	1.2¢ each + 12% ad val.	1.2¢ each + 10% ad val.
756.30	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
756.33	2.125¢ each + 25.5% ad val.	1.9¢ each + 22.5% ad val.	1.7¢ each + 20% ad val.	1.4¢ each + 17.5% ad val.	1.2¢ each + 15% ad val.	1¢ each + 12.5% ad val.
756.40	35% ad val.	31% ad val.	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	17.5% ad val.
756.45	2.4¢ each + 15% ad val.	2.2¢ each + 13.5% ad val.	2¢ each + 12% ad val.	1.7¢ each + 10.5% ad val.	1.5¢ each + 9% ad val.	1.25¢ each + 7.5% ad val.
756.50	35% ad val.	31% ad val.	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	17.5% ad val.
756.55	1¢ each + 15% ad val.	0.9¢ each + 13% ad val.	0.8¢ each + 12% ad val.	0.7¢ each + 10% ad val.	0.6¢ each + 9% ad val.	0.5¢ each + 7.5% ad val.
756.60	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.

1/ See footnote 1 following Staged Rates on page A-18.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

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Schedule 7,
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Other Amendments and ModificationsPROVISION

755.15--Column 1 and 2 rates of duty of 32% ad val. and 42% ad val., respectively, changed to 12¢ per lb., including the weight of all coverings, packing material, and wrappings. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 79, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 949, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

PROVISION

755.20--Item 755.20 (column 1 rate--2.5¢ each + 40% ad val.; column 2 rate--5¢ each + 60% ad val.), included and items 755.21 and 755.23 and heading immediately preceding item 755.21 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R. , effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

Statistical NotesPROVISION

755.15--See Other Amendments and Modifications

755.45--

00--Etab. (transferred from 755.4520 & 40)....Jan. 1, 1966
20--Disc. (transferred to 755.4500).....do
40--Disc. do do

Effective
date

PROVISION

755.15--

50--Disc. (transferred to 755.1020 & 40).....Jan. 1, 1967
20--Etab. (transferred from 755.1000pt).....do
40--Etab. do do

Effective
date

755.20--See Other Amendments and Modifications

20--Disc. (transferred to 755.2100 & 755.2200).....Jan. 1, 1968

755.21--

00--Disc. (transferred to 755.0420 & 40).....Jan. 1, 1967
20--Etab. (transferred from 755.0400pt).....do
40--Etab. do do

755.21--See Other Amendments and Modifications

20--Etab. (transferred from 755.2200pt).....Jan. 1, 1968

755.22--

00--Disc. (transferred to 755.0620 & 40).....Jan. 1, 1967
20--Etab. (transferred from 755.0600pt).....do
40--Etab. do do

755.22--See Other Amendments and Modifications

00--Etab. (transferred from 755.2000pt).....Jan. 1, 1968

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SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS
Part 13. - Products Not Elsewhere Enumerated7 - 13 - A
790.00 - 790.47

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		PART 13. - PRODUCTS NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED			
		Subpart A. - Miscellaneous Products			
		<u>Subpart A headnotes:</u>			
		1. This subpart does not cover -- (i) glass inner for vacuum bottles and other vacuum containers (see part 3 of schedule 5); (ii) pressure-sensitive articles impregnated or coated with drugs (see part 13B of schedule 4); or (iii) pressure-sensitive floor cover- ings and wall coverings.			
		2. The term "pressure sensitive", as used in items 790.50 and 790.55, refers to articles which have an adhesive coating on one or both surfaces that will adhere to other surfaces upon the application of pressure only.			
790.00	00	Artificial eyes, except prosthetic articles.....	X.....	29% ad val.	70% ad val.
790.03	00	Casters.....	No.....	17% ad val.	45% ad val.
790.04	00	Cinchespins: Spring type.....	Gross.....	12% per gross	20% per gross
790.07	00	Other than spring type: Of plastics.....	Gross.....	11% ad val.	80% ad val.
790.08	00	Other.....	Gross.....	11% ad val.	35% ad val.
790.10	00	Dog leashes, collars, muzzles, harnesses, and similar dog equipment.....	X.....	10.5% ad val.	31% ad val.
790.15	00	Fly ribbons (ribbon fly catchers).....	X.....	12.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
790.20	00	Fossils.....	X.....	Free	Free
790.23	00	Hair felt, and articles thereof, not specially provided for.....	Lb.....	7% ad val.	35% ad val.
790.25	00	Hand fans.....	No.....	17% ad val.	50% ad val.
790.30	00	Harness, saddles, and saddlery, and parts thereof.....	X.....	11% ad val.	15% ad val.
790.35	00	Incense (including joss sticks): Joss sticks.....	X.....	Free	Free
790.37	00	Other.....	X.....	7% ad val.	20% ad val.
790.39	00	Inflatable mattresses and other inflatable articles not specially provided for.....	X.....	11% ad val.	75% ad val.
790.40	00	Planting pots in part of peat moss.....	M.....	7% ad val.	20% ad val.
790.45	00	Sausage casings not specially provided for, whether or not cut to length: Of cellulosic plastics materials.....	Lb.....	22.5% ad val.	60% ad val.
790.47	00	Other.....	Lb.....	11% ad val.	40% ad val.

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SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS
 7 - 13 - A, B
 790.50 - 791.30
 Part 13. - Products Not Elsewhere Enumerated

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
790.50	00	Sheets, strips, tapes, monograms, and other flat shapes or forms, all the foregoing, whether or not pressure sensitive, with or without protective liners, and whether or not in rolls, having a light-reflecting surface produced in whole or in part by glass grains (ballotini).....	X.....	22% ad val.	50% ad val.
790.55	00	Sheets, strips, tapes, stencils, monograms, and other flat shapes or forms, all the foregoing articles (except articles provided for in item 790.50) which are pressure sensitive, with or without protective liners, and whether or not in rolls.....	X.....	18% ad val.	40% ad val.
		Vacuum bottles and other vacuum containers and parts thereof:			
		Containers:			
790.59	00	Having a capacity of not over 1 pint.....	No.....	7¢ each + 36% ad val.	15¢ each + 45% ad val.
790.60	00	Having a capacity of over 1 but not over 2 pints.....	No.....	13¢ each + 36% ad val.	30¢ each + 45% ad val.
790.61	00	Having a capacity of over 2 but not over 4 pints.....	No.....	18¢ each + 36% ad val.	37.5¢ each + 45% ad val.
790.62	00	Having a capacity of over 4 pints.....	No.....	29¢ each + 36% ad val.	45¢ each + 45% ad val.
790.63	00	Parts.....	X.....	40% ad val.	55% ad val.
790.70	00	Wigs, toupees, chignons, and similar articles.....	X.....	12.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
Subpart B. - Articles of Fur and of Leather					
<u>Subpart B. headings:</u>					
1. For the purposes of the tariff schedules (except part 5A of schedule 1) --					
(a) the term "leather" includes "leather", as defined in heading 1121, part 5A, schedule 1, and also includes ramhide, parchment, and vellum.					
Wearing apparel not specially provided for, of fur on the skin:					
791.04	00	Of silver, black, or platinum fox.....	X.....	33.3% ad val.	50% ad val.
791.10	00	Of dog, goat, or kid.....	X.....	15.5% ad val.	33% ad val.
791.15	00	Other.....	X.....	18% ad val.	30% ad val.
Articles not specially provided for, of fur on the skin:					
791.17	00	Of silver, black, or platinum fox.....	X.....	33.3% ad val.	50% ad val.
791.19	00	Other.....	X.....	15% ad val.	30% ad val.
Leather cut or wholly or partly manufactured into forms or shapes suitable for conversion into footwear:					
791.19	00	Patent leather.....	X.....	6.5% ad val.	15% ad val.
791.25	00	Other.....	X.....	9% ad val.	15% ad val.
791.30	00	Splitting leather cut or wholly or partly manufactured into forms or shapes suitable for conversion into belting.....	Lb.....	8% ad val.	17.5% ad val.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

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SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS
Part 13. - Products Not Elsewhere Enumerated7 - 13 - B, C, D
791.35 - 793.00

Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
791.33	00	Leather melting.....	Lb.....	9% ad val.	14.5% ad val.
791.43	00	Book bindings, wholly or in part of leather.....	X.....	5% ad val.	30% ad val.
791.44	00	Book covers, wholly or in part of leather.....	X.....	10.5% ad val.	30% ad val.
791.53	00	Leather shoelaces.....	X.....	6.5% ad val.	15% ad val.
791.54	00	Leather straps and strops.....	X.....	12.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
791.57	00	Leatherboard comprised primarily of leather fibers bonded together with rubber or plastics materials.....	Lb.....	6.5% ad val.	10% ad val.
791.60	00	Leather apparel belts, with or without buckles (except buckles classifiable in part 6A of this schedule).....	X.....	15.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
791.61		If products of Cuba.....		14% ad val. (s)	
791.65	00	Bags, baskets, boxes, and cases, all the foregoing, not specially provided for, of leather.....	X.....	18% ad val.	35% ad val.
		Wearing apparel not specially provided for, of leather:			
791.70	00	Of reptile leather.....	X.....	12.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
791.79	00	Other.....	X.....	10.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
		Articles not specially provided for, of leather:			
791.80	00	Of reptile leather.....	X.....	14% ad val.	35% ad val.
791.81	00	If Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment (see headnote 2, part 6B, schedule 6).....	X.....	Free	
791.90	00	Other.....	X.....	7.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
791.91	00	If Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment (see headnote 2, part 6B, schedule 6).....	X.....	Free	
Subpart C. - Articles of Gelatine, Glue, Gut, Wax, Bone, Hair, Horn, Hoof, Whalebone, Quill, Shell, Ivory, or Sponge					
		Articles not specially provided for:			
792.10	00	Of gelatine, glue, or combinations thereof.....	X.....	10.5% ad val.	25% ad val. *
		Of gut:			
792.20	00	Goldbeaters' molds and goldbeaters' skins.....	No.....	Free	Free
792.22	00	Other.....	X.....	17% ad val.	40% ad val.
		Of wax:			
792.30	00	Of beeswax (except skiwax).....	X.....	18% ad val.	20% ad val.
792.32	00	Other.....	X.....	5.5% ad val.	20% ad val.
792.40	00	Of bone, horn, hoof, whalebone, quill, or of any combination thereof.....	X.....	9% ad val.	25% ad val.
792.50	00	Of shell.....	X.....	15.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
792.60	00	Of ivory.....	X.....	10% ad val.	35% ad val.
792.70	00	Of natural sponge.....	Lb.....	11% ad val.	25% ad val.
792.75	00	Of hair.....	X.....	12.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
Subpart D. - Waste and Scrap					
793.00	00	Waste and scrap not specially provided for.....	X.....	3% ad val.	10% ad val.
(*) - Suspended. See general headnote 1(b).					

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

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Staged Rates

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. 3712 (U.K. Compensation), April 5, 1966, 3 CFR, 1966 Comp., p. 35, as modified by Pres. Proc. 3818, Nov. 8, 1967, 32 F.R. 15467:

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after May 1 --				
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
792.60	12% ad val.	11% ad val.	11% ad val.	1/	1/	1/

1/ See Kennedy Round staged rates, infra.

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. 3812 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1967, 32 F.R. 19602:

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
790.00	32.5% ad val.	29% ad val.	26% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	19% ad val.	16% ad val.
790.03	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
790.04	20% per gross	18% per gross	16% per gross	14% per gross	12% per gross	10% per gross
790.07	17% ad val.	13% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
790.08	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
790.10	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
790.11	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
790.23	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.
790.30	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
790.37 1/	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.
790.39	14% ad val.	13% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
790.40	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.
790.45	25.5% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
790.47	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
790.50	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	20% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
790.55	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
790.59	8¢ each + 40% ad val.	7¢ each + 36% ad val.	6¢ each + 32% ad val.	5.5¢ each + 28% ad val.	4.5¢ each + 24% ad val.	4¢ each + 20% ad val.
790.60	15¢ each + 40% ad val.	13¢ each + 36% ad val.	12¢ each + 32% ad val.	10¢ each + 28% ad val.	9¢ each + 24% ad val.	7.5¢ each + 20% ad val.
790.61	21¢ each + 40% ad val.	18¢ each + 36% ad val.	16¢ each + 32% ad val.	14¢ each + 28% ad val.	12¢ each + 24% ad val.	10¢ each + 20% ad val.
790.62	33¢ each + 40% ad val.	29¢ each + 36% ad val.	26¢ each + 32% ad val.	23¢ each + 28% ad val.	19¢ each + 24% ad val.	16¢ each + 20% ad val.
790.63	45% ad val.	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	31% ad val.	27% ad val.	22.5% ad val.
790.70	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
791.09	37.5% ad val.	33.5% ad val.	30% ad val.	26% ad val.	22% ad val.	18.5% ad val.
791.10	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
791.13	30% ad val.	28% ad val.	26% ad val.	24% ad val.	22% ad val.	20% ad val.
791.17	37.5% ad val.	33.5% ad val.	30% ad val.	26% ad val.	22% ad val.	18.5% ad val.
791.19	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
791.20	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.
791.21	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
791.22	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
791.35	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
791.43	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.	3% ad val.
791.44	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
791.46	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.
791.48	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.

1/ See footnote 1 at the end of this list of Staged Rates.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 2
Schedule 7,
Part 13

Staged Rates

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. 3822 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1969, 32 F.R. 19002 (con.):

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
791.67	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.
791.68	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
791.69	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
791.70	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
791.71	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
791.90	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3% ad val.
792.10	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
792.30	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
792.32	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	3.5% ad val.	3% ad val.
792.40	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
792.50	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
792.60	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
792.70	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
792.75	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
793.00	4% ad val.	3% ad val.	2% ad val.	1.5% ad val.	0.5% ad val.	Free

1/ In accordance with general note 3(f) to Schedule XX (Geneva - 1967), the rates of duty for this item in the columns headed 1970, 1971, 1972 will become effective unless the European Economic Community and the United Kingdom do not proceed with certain reductions provided for in their respective schedules annexed to the Geneva (1967) Protocol to the GATT. If these two participants do not so proceed, the President shall so proclaim, and the rate of duty in the column headed 1969 will continue in effect unless or until the President proclaims that they have agreed so to proceed. See related footnote 1 to Kennedy Round Staged Rates at the end of schedule 4, parts 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 13; schedule 5, part 1; schedule 6, part 2; and schedule 7, parts 2, 9, 12, and 13.

Other Amendments and Modifications

PROVISION

790.06--Item 790.06 (Cuba--14% per gross) deleted.
Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round),
32 F.R. , effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

790.15--Item 790.15 added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 83,
Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 949, effective date
Dec. 7, 1965.

790.39--Item 790.39 added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a),
15(f), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 949, effective
date Dec. 7, 1965.

790.45--Item 790.45 (column 1 rate--16% ad val.; column 2
790.47 rate--40% ad val.) deleted and new items 790.45 and
790.47 and heading immediately preceding item
790.45 added in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-241,
Secs. 2(a), 83, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 949,
effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

PROVISION

791.81--Items 791.81 and 791.91 added. Pub. L. 89-283,
79 Stat. 401(a), 405(d), Oct. 21, 1965, 79 Stat.
1021, 1025, entered into force Dec. 20, 1965,
by Pres. Proc. 3682, Oct. 21, 1965, 3 CFR,
1965 Supp., p. 68; effective with respect to
articles entered on and after Jan. 18, 1965.

792.75--Item 792.75 added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a),
84, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 949, effective
date Dec. 7, 1965.

Statistical Notes

PROVISION

790.15--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Estat. (transferred from 790.3000pt).....Dec. 7, 1965

790.39--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Estat. (transferred from 790.7000,
300.0000pt & 790.7000pt).....Dec. 7, 1965

Effective
date

PROVISION

790.4b--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Sausage casings of materials other than
cellulosic plastics transferred to
790.4700.....Dec. 7, 1965

790.47--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Estat. (transferred from 790.4600pt).....Dec. 7, 1965

Effective
date

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 3
Schedule 7,
Part 13

Statistical Notes--(con.)

<u>PROVISION</u>	<u>Effective date</u>
791.21--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
00--Estab.(transferred from 791.6000pt).....	Dec. 20, 1965
791.21--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
00--Estab.(transferred from 791.6000pt).....	Dec. 20, 1965

<u>PROVISION</u>	<u>Effective date</u>
792.75--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
00--Estab.(transferred from 799.0000pt & 389.6000pt).....	Dec. 7, 1965

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS
 Part 14. - Nonenumerated Products

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798.00 -

799.00

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		PART 14. - NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS			
		Any article, not provided for elsewhere in these schedules: Which is similar in the use to which it may be applied to any article or articles enumerated in any of the foregoing provisions of these schedules as chargeable with duty: Most resembling as to use a particular enumerated article chargeable with duty.....	X.....	The same rate of duty as the particular enumerated article which it most resembles as to use	The same rate of duty as the particular enumerated article which it most resembles as to use
798.00	00				
		Not most resembling as to use a particular enumerated article chargeable with duty, but equally resembling as to use two or more enumerated articles chargeable with duty.....	X.....	The rate of duty applicable to that one of such two or more articles which it most resembles in respect to the materials of which it is composed	The rate of duty applicable to that one of such two or more articles which it most resembles in respect to the materials of which it is composed
798.50	00				
		Other.....	X.....	9% ad val.	20% ad val.
799.00	00				

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1
Schedule 7,
Part 14Staged Rates

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. 3822 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1967, 32 F.R. 19062:

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
799.00	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.

A P P E N D I X B

Value of U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS
items included in the individual summaries
of this volume, total and from the 3 prin-
cipal suppliers, 1967.

Value of U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS items included in the individual summaries of this volume, total and from the 3 principal suppliers, 1967

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

TSUS item	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount in 1967	Per- cent change from 1966	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
Matches (p. 3)								
755.05	1,500	+3	Sweden	707	Japan	515	Italy	237
755.10	11	-6	Japan	9	Sweden	1	Norway	1
Fireworks; flares and other chemical signals (p. 13)								
755.15	3,714	+2	Macao	2,087	Japan	1,146	Hong Kong	314
755.20	209	+186	Canada	160	U.K.	33	Japan	9
Candles and tapers (p. 21)								
755.25	3,445	+13	Japan	1,969	Hong Kong	609	W. Germany	271
Incandescent mantels (p. 27)								
755.30	273	+30	U.K.	262	Austria	7	W. Germany	3
Ferrocium and other pyrophoric alloys (p. 31)								
755.35	35	-46	Japan	27	Austria	4	W. Germany	3
Blasting caps and fuses (p. 37)								
755.40	330	-24	U.K.	208	Canada	122	-	-
755.45	2	-	Canada	2	-	-	-	-
755.50	287	-69	U.K.	158	Canada	128	France	1
Artificial eyes, except prosthetic articles (p. 43)								
790.00	57	+8	Japan	29	W. Germany	13	Korea Rep.	10
Casters (p. 47)								
790.03	744	+94	Japan	690	Canada	29	U.K.	11
Fossils (p. 51)								
790.20	48	+312	S. Arabia	40	U.K.	3	Poland	3
Hair felt and articles thereof (p. 53)								
790.23	80	-49	France	63	Netherlands	6	W. Germany	4
Hand fans (p. 57)								
790.25	184	+23	Japan	68	Hong Kong	46	Spain	39
Incense (including joss sticks) (p. 61)								
790.35	33	-18	Japan	28	Hong Kong	3	India	2
790.37	157	+67	Japan	103	India	47	Netherlands	5
Planting pots in part of peat moss (p. 65)								
790.40	905	-14	Norway	452	Denmark	286	Ireland	69
Artificial sausage casings (p. 69)								
790.45	30	-27	W. Germany	30	Portugal	1/	-	-
790.47	2,223	+37	W. Germany	2,063	Denmark	72	Switzerland	35
Reflecting (ballotini) or pressure sensitive shapes or forms (p. 75)								
790.50	56	+599	Denmark	37	W. Germany	12	France	2
790.55	2,431	+41	Japan	1,348	U.K.	324	Canada	296

See footnotes at end of table.

Value of U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS items included in the individual summaries of this volume, total and from the 3 principal suppliers, 1967--Continued

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

TSUS item	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount in 1967	Per- cent change from 1966	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
Vacuum bottles and other vacuum containers and parts thereof (p. 81)								
790.59	9	-20	Hong Kong	5	Taiwan	1	W. Germany	1
790.60	41	+46	Japan	15	W. Germany	8	Sweden	6
790.61	24	-5	Japan	12	W. Germany	6	Italy	3
790.62	4	-44	Australia	2	Hong Kong	1	W. Germany	1
790.63	2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wigs, toupees, chignons, and similar articles (p. 87)								
790.70	74,566	+87	Hong Kong	33,866	Korea Rep.	20,719	Japan	7,408
Articles of gelatine, glue, gut, or wax (p. 93)								
792.10	212	+1,424	Canada	201	Japan	3	Italy	2
792.20	1	-70	France	1	-	-	-	-
792.22	48	+451	Australia	45	France	2	U.K.	1
792.30	18	+20	U.K.	7	Switzerland	5	France	3
792.32	139	+43	W. Germany	79	Switzerland	43	Norway	7
Articles of bone, horn, hoof, whalebone, or quill, or of any combination thereof, not elsewhere enumerated (p. 99)								
792.40	135	-28	Italy	54	India	20	France	17
Articles of shell, ivory, and natural sponge (p. 103)								
792.50	548	+5	Phil. Rep.	250	Japan	189	Hong Kong	60
792.60	567	-14	Hong Kong	442	Japan	107	India	9
792.70	3	-	France	2	Greece	1/	Italy	1/
Articles of hair (p. 107)								
792.75	441	+24	France	194	Hong Kong	92	Korea Rep.	73
Waste and scrap, not specially provided for (p. 111)								
793.00	1,367	+6	Canada	778	Japan	227	U.K.	131
Nonenumerated products (p. 115)								
798.00	72	+11	U.K.	33	Japan	27	Haiti	6
798.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
799.00	1,281	+25	U.K.	312	W. Germany	269	Japan	145

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ No imports for 1967, erroneously reported as \$28,180.

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

OTHER AVAILABLE VOLUMES OF THE SUMMARIES SERIES

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1	7	Vegetables and Edible Nuts
1	11	Tobacco and Tobacco Products
1	12	Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils
2	1	Wood and Related Products I
2	2	Wood and Related Products II
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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
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7	3	Photographic Equipment and Supplies, Recordings, and Musical Instruments
7	4	Arms and Ammunition; Fishing Tackle; Wheel Goods; Sporting Goods; Toys and Games
7	5	Furniture, Buttons and other Fastening Devices, Brooms, Brushes, Umbrellas, Canes, and Clothespins
7	6	Jewelry and Related Articles, Decorative Materials, Combs, Smokers' Articles, Pens, Pencils, Works of Art, and Antiques
7	7	Rubber and Plastics Products