

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

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

Schedule 2

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

Volume 2

Wood and Related Products II

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SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION BY SCHEDULES

- Schedule 1 - Animal and Vegetable Products
(In 14 volumes)
- Schedule 2 - Wood and Paper; Printed Matter
(In 5 volumes)
- Schedule 3 - Textile Fibers and Textile Products
(In 6 volumes)
- Schedule 4 - Chemicals and Related Products
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- Schedule 5 - Nonmetallic Minerals and Products
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and Nonenumerated Products
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FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

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INTRODUCTION

This volume (identified as volume 2:2) is the second in a complete series of five volumes of summaries on the wood and paper products classified under schedule 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). The summaries in this volume cover most wood manufactures other than lumber and panel products (see volume 2:1), as well as cork and cork products, and unspun fibrous vegetable materials (bamboo, rattan, and so forth) and most articles made thereof.

These products have a single feature in common (other than a juxtaposition in the TSUS): all, except certain straws and grasses, are derived from trees or related forest plants. However, these summaries fall into three distinct groups covering unrelated industries: (1) wood products that include only manufactured and a few semifinished articles; (2) raw cork and cork products; and (3) raw unspun fibrous vegetable materials and the products thereof in semiprocessed forms and finished articles.

The wood products covered in this volume are, in the aggregate, considerably more important in the domestic and foreign commerce of the United States than either cork and cork products or unspun fibrous vegetable materials and articles thereof. However, as information on cork, as well as that on unspun fibrous vegetable materials, is presented in more than one summary, these two groups of summaries are preceded by separate general statements, each containing descriptive material and data on the overall trade in the pertinent type of products, and the following discussion relates only to the wood manufactures included in the first 13 summaries in this volume.

The forest-based industries which produce the wood products considered here are usually, but not invariably, distinct from those producing the commodities included in volume 2:1. The latter products--lumber, veneer, plywood, and related millwork--are generally manufactured in, or in close proximity to, the mills where the initial process of the log is performed. On the other hand, the wood manufactures covered in the present volume are usually made in plants which are physically separated from sawmills, and planing, veneer, and plywood mills. In fact, the raw materials for the wood manufactures summarized herein are the more basic products covered by volume 2:1.

The U.S. industry producing the wooden articles covered in this volume consists of a very large number of establishments situated in all parts of the United States but concentrated in areas where material suitable for woodworking is readily available. Manufacturing facilities range in size from small shops making only one or two products to large factories which produce a wide variety of articles or a few mass-produced products such as doors, containers, or tool handles.

In general, the summaries in this volume provide trade data for the years 1963-67, although data for earlier years are given where appropriate. The value of U.S. production (manufacturers' shipments) roughly equivalent to domestic consumption, of the wood products covered here increased from approximately \$2.3 billion in 1963 to about \$3.0 billion in 1967. This increase has been shared by all commodities except baskets of wood. Production of shipping containers and holders increased (largely because of increased use of pallets and skids) by more than 55 percent in this 5-year period, the largest percentage gain among all the wood products considered here.

Although U.S. exports of these products are exceeded by the corresponding imports, the United States is one of the world's principal exporters, exceeded by the countries of the European Economic Community as a group, and sharing the lead, among individual countries, with Japan. Sweden and Portugal are also important exporters.

U.S. exports, valued at \$27 million in 1963 and \$42 million in 1967, amounted to less than 1.5 percent of the value of U.S. manufacturers' shipments in those years. Considering individual commodities, the United States is a net exporter only of wood charcoal, baskets of wood, shipping containers, wood doors, articles of wood not elsewhere enumerated, and, notably, cooperage products. Cedar pencil slats (classed for tariff purposes as articles of wood not elsewhere enumerated) are the single most important wood product exported--valued at \$6.7 million in 1967. Canada is the principal market for most of the articles covered by these summaries.

The United States is the principal world import market for wood manufactures, followed by the United Kingdom and West Germany. The value of U.S. imports of such commodities increased from \$32 million in 1963 to about \$57 million in 1967, or by 75 percent, the gain being shared to some extent by all products except baskets of wood. Imports of densified wood, shipping containers, specialty boxes, doors, and picture and mirror frames more than doubled in value between 1963 and 1967. The largest increases in value of imports were accounted for by household utensils, wood carvings, and specialty boxes, categories in which the consuming public is very much aware of large quantities of imported merchandise. Nevertheless, although imports accounted for more than 10 percent of domestic consumption of these articles in 1967, total imports were equivalent in that year to only about 2 percent of the U.S. apparent consumption of all the wood articles covered here.

U.S. imports of these wood products come principally from Japan, Canada, Italy, and Mexico. These four countries supplied almost two-thirds of the U.S. imports in 1967; Japan alone accounted for more than one-third, including the major part of two very large import classes--household utensils and specialty boxes.

CommodityTSUS item

Wood charcoal ----- 200.30

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

U.S. trade position

More than 95 percent of domestic consumption of wood charcoal is supplied by U.S. producers. Since 1964, annual exports are believed to have exceeded imports.

Description and uses

Wood charcoal, including shell and nut charcoal, is covered here. Charcoal, from whatever source it is derived, is a black porous form of carbon made, usually in kilns, by subjecting animal or vegetable substances to high temperatures and limiting or excluding the supply of air. Charcoal is essentially an impure form of carbon, and most of that made from wood contains a residue of tars which tends to improve ignition. Because of its porous nature, charcoal can absorb impurities from gases or liquids passed through it.

The bulk of domestic wood charcoal is made from hardwoods (oak, hickory, beech, etc.) which, because of their greater density, produce more charcoal per cord of wood than softwoods (pine, fir, cedar, etc.); however, small amounts are also made from softwoods, and from agricultural residues such as nutshells. Coconut shells are a chief source of charcoal in a number of tropical countries.

Charcoal is marketed as lumps, fines, powder, and briquettes. Lump is the usual form of wood charcoal as it comes from a kiln. The smaller particles resulting from breakage and crumbling are termed "fines" and include any size that will pass through a 3/4-inch screen. Powdered charcoal is prepared by grinding either fines or lumps and is often used in making briquettes, a product of increasing popularity.

Briquettes made from ground wood charcoal with 9 percent starch as a binder were held by the U.S. Customs Court to be free of duty (C.D. 2021/1958). Subsequent administrative decisions have used the phrase "less than 10 percent starch" (T.D. 56369(51)/1965). The starch serves merely to hold the ground charcoal in briquette form.

Charcoal is principally used for outdoor cooking. It is also used for home and commercial cooking, for the production of chemicals, for metallurgical processing, for the preparation of activated charcoal, and for agricultural purposes (curing tobacco, soil conditioning, and in livestock and poultry feeds).

The other types of charcoal, discussed in another summary, are bone char (charcoal prepared from animal bones) and decolorizing and gas-or vapor-absorbing chars and carbons, whether or not activated. These types are classified for tariff purposes under TSUS items 493.25 and 493.26, respectively.

U.S. tariff treatment

Imports under TSUS item 200.30 are free of duty. This duty-free status was derived chiefly from paragraph 1802 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and was bound, effective January 1, 1968, in the 1964-67 trade negotiations (Kennedy Round) by the United States under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

U.S. consumption

The use of wood charcoal has increased since World War II, chiefly owing to the spreading popularity of outdoor cooking. The apparent domestic consumption of wood and nutshell charcoal amounted to 397,000 tons in 1963--up almost 68 percent from the level in 1958 (table 1)--and probably exceeded 400,000 tons a year in 1964-67.

The populous and industrial eastern section of the United States is the principal region of consumption. Also important is the southwestern section, where mild temperatures through much of the year are conducive to outdoor living.

U.S. producers

Recent information regarding the number of domestic producers of wood charcoal is not available, but for 1961 a U.S. Forest Service survey showed that there were about 300 active producers. About 170 of them accounted for about 98 percent of the total output; the 13 largest, for 56 percent. The major producers were situated chiefly in the North Central and South Central States. Although few in number, some of the largest charcoal producers are parts of integrated forest products operations. Most of the remaining producers are independent and operate small and medium-size establishments.

U.S. production

In 1963, the latest year for which data are available, U.S. production of wood charcoal amounted to about 390,000 short tons, or 68 percent more than the quantity in 1958 (table 1), and production is believed to have continued to rise since 1963. The 1963 total included 379,000 tons produced from hardwoods--as reported in the U.S. Census of Manufactures--and an estimated 11,000 tons from softwoods. The value of shipments (including interplant transfers) of hardwood charcoal was \$28.4 million in 1963, compared with \$14.7 million in 1958. U.S. production of charcoal from domestic or imported nuts or nutshells is believed to be negligible.

In recent years, an increasing proportion (about four-fifths in 1963) of the domestic production of wood charcoal was marketed in the form of briquettes; sales of charcoal in other forms have declined, including the sales of industrial users.

U.S. exports

Available data indicate that U.S. exports of wood charcoal have increased in every year but one in the period 1958-67, amounting to 1 to 2 percent of increasing U.S. production. A significant increase in exports occurred in 1964 when the quantity and unit value of exports to Canada, the principal U.S. export market, changed markedly (table 2). Beginning with 1965, data on charcoal exports were combined in official statistics with those on exports of fuel wood and wood waste; charcoal is believed to be, by far, the principal component of the combined class. Data for the new export class for the years 1965-67, indicating a continuing increase in exports of charcoal, are as follows (in thousands of dollars):

<u>Country</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Canada-----	946	1,165	1,260
Mexico-----	26	148	254
Chile-----	60	98	68
All other-----	61	81	53
Total-----	<u>1,093</u>	<u>1,492</u>	<u>1,635</u>

In each of the years 1958 through 1964, the quantity of charcoal exported was less than that imported, but in 1961 through 1964 the value of exports exceeded the value of imports, reflecting the higher unit value of the exports. It is believed that, beginning with 1965, annual exports of charcoal have exceeded annual imports in value and perhaps also in quantity.

In recent years, Canada has been the chief recipient of U.S. exports of charcoal, with Chile usually second in importance. Mexico was consistently the third most important market until 1966, when it apparently became second in importance.

U.S. imports

Annual U.S. imports of wood charcoal fluctuated without apparent trend in the decade 1958-67. In 1967, they totaled 8,911 short tons, valued at \$752,000--the lowest annual quantity and the highest annual value of the 1963-67 period (table 3). The available data indicate that imports have supplied about 3 percent of U.S. consumption (table 1).

Ceylon and Mexico are the leading suppliers of charcoal to the United States. Imports from Ceylon, accounting for more than half of total imports in recent years, consist of coconut-shell charcoal customarily used to make activated charcoal. Mexico and Canada supply most of the remaining imports which consist of ordinary wood charcoal, similar in most respects to the U.S. product. Charcoal developed for special purposes is imported from France and other European countries, and, particularly in 1965, from Canada, as indicated by the high unit value of imports.

Table 1.--Wood charcoal, including shell and nut charcoal: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1958, 1961, and 1963 1/

(In thousands of short tons)					
Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	
1958-----	232	7	2	237	
1961-----	<u>2/</u> 328	10	5	333	
1963-----	<u>3/</u> 390	11	4	397	

1/ Data are not available on production beginning with 1964 and on quantity of exports beginning with 1965.

2/ From U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

3/ Contains an estimate for a small amount of softwood charcoal.

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

Note.--The ratio of imports to consumption did not exceed 3 percent in the years shown.

WOOD CHARCOAL

Table 2.--Charcoal, fuel grades except animal charcoal ^{1/}: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1961, 1963, and 1964

Country	1961	1963	1964
Quantity (short tons)			
Canada-----	4,371	3,472	8,587
Chile-----	154	567	319
Mexico-----	64	76	127
All other-----	159	123	<u>2/</u> 280
Total-----	4,748	4,238	9,313
Value (1,000 dollars)			
Canada-----	494	507	696
Chile-----	16	68	33
Mexico-----	8	10	18
All other-----	27	20	<u>2/</u> 56
Total-----	544	605	803
Unit value (per ton) ^{3/}			
Canada-----	\$113	\$146	\$81
Chile-----	102	120	102
Mexico-----	120	127	143
All other-----	168	165	<u>2/</u> 199
Average-----	115	143	86

^{1/} May include small amounts of charcoal of vegetable origin other than wood, shell, or nut.

^{2/} Includes 60 tons, valued at 25 thousand dollars, exported to Australia, with a unit value of \$416.73.

^{3/} Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown. In 1962, U.S. exports of wood charcoal amounted to 4,181 tons, valued at 527 thousand dollars; the average unit value was \$126 per ton. Export statistics on charcoal alone, after 1964, are not available; they were combined with fuel wood and wood waste.

Table 3.--Wood charcoal, including shell and nut charcoal: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Country	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (short tons)					
Ceylon-----	5,719	6,445	6,020	5,163	5,717
Mexico-----	4,088	4,464	3,088	2,868	2,316
Philippine Republic----	-	340	-	809	332
Canada-----	617	571	55	123	157
All other-----	85	<u>1/</u> 744	60	379	389
Total-----	10,509	12,564	9,223	9,342	8,911
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Ceylon-----	243	268	239	264	532
Mexico-----	130	151	102	153	120
Philippine Republic----	-	16	-	50	28
Canada-----	36	51	40	28	21
All other-----	17	<u>1/</u> 68	10	29	51
Total-----	426	555	391	524	752
Unit value (per ton) <u>2/</u>					
Ceylon-----	\$42	\$42	\$40	\$51	\$93
Mexico-----	32	34	33	53	52
Philippine Republic----	-	48	-	62	85
Canada-----	59	90	728	230	135
All other-----	200	<u>1/</u> 92	162	76	131
Average-----	41	44	42	56	84

1/ Includes 589 tons, valued at 28 thousand dollars, imported from Costa Rica, with a unit value of \$47.42.

2/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

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

CommodityTSUS item

Densified wood and articles

thereof----- 203.10, 203.20, and 203.30

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

U.S. trade position

Domestic production supplies more than 90 percent of the U.S. consumption of densified wood and articles thereof. Imports, which by far exceed exports, account for nearly 10 percent of domestic consumption.

Description and uses

Densified or compression-modified wood, also known as high-density wood, is made from selected grades of veneers or thicker sheets of solid wood which are usually impregnated with resin-forming chemicals and subjected to various degrees of heat and pressure, depending on the end product desired. Most densified wood is produced in certain basic forms and shapes, such as blocks, plates, sheets, and strips, which are then further processed into various articles. Some finished articles, however, are made in rough form in one continuous process.

Two important types of densified wood are designated "compreg" and "impreg." In making compreg, impregnated veneer sheets are bonded under heat and pressures ranging from 500 to 2,000 pounds per square inch. Other solid wood forms are also used in making this material. Such high pressures result in a substantial compression of the material, with a corresponding increase in density. Wood treated in this manner undergoes considerable change in physical characteristics, e.g., dimensional stability and resistance to some chemicals are greatly increased and most of the desirable mechanical properties are improved substantially. The many products made from compreg and compreg-like materials include furniture parts, specialty flooring, dies, silent gears, bearings, tool and cutlery handles, and picker sticks for textile machinery.

Impreg is also made from impregnated veneer sheets (rarely from other wood forms), but by a process somewhat different from that used for compreg. The veneer sheets are dried individually so that the resin in each sheet may be cured separately. The sheets are then bonded with a resin adhesive under heat and pressures ranging from about 75 to 200 pounds per square inch. Wood thus treated does not undergo the extreme structural change that takes place in compreg, compared with untreated wood, however, impreg has greater stability, higher resistance to decay and termites, and greater hardness. It is used mainly for making automotive die models, pattern stock, and special electrical equipment where high electrical resistance is needed.

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Densified wood, as here considered, comprises such material in all forms, including manufactures therefrom which are not more specifically provided for elsewhere in the TSUS.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
	Compression-modified or densified wood, and articles of such wood:
203.10	Blocks, plates, sheets, and strips.
203.20	Tool handles, and handles and backs for brooms, mops, and brushes.
203.30	Other.

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

Rate of duty for TSUS items--

<u>Year</u>	<u>203.10</u>	<u>203.20 and 203.30</u>
1968-----	18% ad val.	17¢ per lb. + 14% ad val.
1969-----	16% ad val.	15.5¢ per lb. + 12.5% ad val.
1970-----	14% ad val.	13.9¢ per lb. + 11% ad val.
1971-----	12% ad val.	12.2¢ per lb. + 9.5% ad val.
1972-----	10% ad val.	10.5¢ per lb. + 8.5% ad val.

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

Prior to January 1, 1968, the rates of duty applicable to such densified wood and articles thereof, were as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
203.10-----	20% ad val.
203.20-----	19¢ per lb. + 15.5% ad val.
203.30-----	19¢ per lb. + 15.5% ad val.

The rate of duty on item 203.10 was established on August 31, 1963, the effective date of the TSUS. The rates on the articles covered by the other item numbers had been in effect since January 31, 1963, as the result of a GATT concession granted by the United States to Japan, Proclamation 3517 (see Fifth Supplemental Report, Tariff Classification Study, May 16, 1963, p. 10).

For item 203.20, the ad valorem equivalent of the compound rate of duty (based on imports in 1967) was 40 percent; for item 203.30, it was 24 percent.

U.S. consumption

Apparent domestic consumption of the basic forms of densified wood (blocks, plates, sheets, and strips) is estimated to have had a value of at least \$2.1 million in 1964 and \$2.6 million in 1965. Consumption of articles of densified wood had an average value of at least \$3.5 million a year in 1964-65; since 1965 the use of articles is believed to have increased, and by 1967 was perhaps 10 percent greater than in 1965.

U.S. producers

In 1965 at least seven domestic concerns produced densified wood and/or articles thereof for sale. Three of these firms shipped only the basic forms, two shipped both the basic forms and articles, and two shipped only the articles. Some of these firms are known to be affiliated with foreign producers. An additional but unknown number of concerns also produced articles from purchased (domestic or imported) densified wood. Such production may be substantial, but lack of data regarding it results in an understatement of the producers' shipments shown herein. Two additional concerns that had produced densified wood in basic forms in 1961-62 were not producing in 1964-65.

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For three of the seven concerns, production and sales of densified wood and articles accounted for a significant part of their business; for the others, such production was less important. The latter group, however, included some large, diversified companies whose production of densified wood comprised almost half of total U.S. output. The plants of the seven known concerns, all east of the Mississippi River, are in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, South Carolina, and Georgia.

U.S. shipments and exports

The value of annual U.S. shipments of densified wood in basic forms averaged \$1.9 in 1961-62 and \$2.1 million in 1964-65. Since four of the concerns produce both the basic forms and articles, total production of the basic forms was actually greater than total reported shipments. In 1964-65, the value of annual shipments of articles made from densified wood averaged at least \$3.2 million. See table 1 for the aggregate value of shipments of basic forms and articles.

U.S. exports of densified wood, including wood impregnated with resin and resinlike materials in the basic forms have been separately reported in official statistics beginning with 1965. Such exports amounted to about 87,000 square feet, valued at \$96,000, in 1967 (table 2). West Germany and Canada were the chief markets.

U.S. imports

U.S. annual imports of densified wood and articles thereof increased from about 800,000 pounds, valued at \$379,000, in 1964 (the first full year for which data are available) to 1.2 million pounds, valued at \$527,000, in 1967. In 1964-67, basic forms accounted for about four-fifths of the total weight and about half of the total value of imports (tables 3 and 4). Imports of the basic forms of densified wood, on which the duty is lower than on the articles, increased considerably during the period 1964-67, while imports of the articles fluctuated without apparent trend.

The share of U.S. consumption supplied by imported densified wood and articles thereof is estimated to have increased since 1961. Imported densified wood in basic forms accounted for about 9 percent of the value of apparent U.S. consumption in 1964-65; comparable data on articles of densified wood are not available.

In the period 1964-67, West Germany was the principal supplier of U.S. imports of densified wood in basic forms (item 203.10), with Belgium and the United Kingdom next in importance (table 3). West Germany also supplied virtually all the imports of certain handles and backs (item 203.20) in the same period (table 4). The great bulk of imports of other articles of densified wood (item 203.30) originated in the United Kingdom in 1964-66; in 1967, however, Canada became a significant source, supplying about half the imports (table 4).

The value per pound of imports of densified wood in basic forms averaged about 30 cents in the period 1964-67, with imports from West Germany and the Netherlands valued somewhat below the average, and those from the United Kingdom and Belgium, considerably above it (table 3). The average unit value of imports of tool handles and certain other handles and backs was about 80 cents per pound in the same period; that of imports of other articles, about \$2.00 per pound (table 4).

Table 1.--Densified wood and articles thereof: U.S. producers' shipments, imports for consumption, and exports of domestic merchandise, 1961-67

(In thousands of dollars)			
Year	Shipments <u>1/</u>	Imports	Exports <u>2/</u>
1961-----	2,550 :	<u>3/</u> 65 :	<u>3/</u> 30
1962-----	3,250 :	<u>3/</u> 80 :	<u>3/</u> 50
1963-----	4,150 :	<u>3/</u> 130 :	<u>3/</u> 60
1964-----	5,050 :	379 :	<u>3/</u> 80
1965-----	5,600 :	506 :	113
1966-----	6,000 :	460 :	191
1967-----	6,200 :	527 :	96

1/ Data for 1961-62 and 1964-65 are based on Tariff Commission surveys of U.S. producers of basic forms of densified wood; the figures shown understate total shipments because data on shipments of articles of densified wood are incomplete. Data are estimated for the remaining years shown.

2/ Basic forms only.

3/ Estimated.

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

Table 2.--Densified wood: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1965-67

Country	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 square feet)		
West Germany-----	14	65	24
Canada-----	80	94	32
All other-----	46	9	31
Total-----	140	168	87
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
West Germany-----	32	91	43
Canada-----	60	87	39
All other-----	21	13	14
Total-----	113	191	96
	Unit value (per square foot) ^{1/}		
West Germany-----	\$2.36	\$1.41	\$1.80
Canada-----	.74	.92	1.21
All other-----	.46	1.46	.45
Average-----	.81	1.14	1.10

^{1/} Calculated from the unrounded figures; because of variable thicknesses of material, the unit value shown may lack significance.

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

DENSIFIED WOOD

Table 3.--Densified wood, in blocks, plates, sheets, and strips (TSUS item 203.10): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
West Germany-----	343	602	697	805
Belgium-----	98	124	143	73
United Kingdom-----	117	35	62	79
Netherlands-----	16	99	58	46
All other-----	1	1/	9	-
Total-----	576	861	968	1,004
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
West Germany-----	83	153	171	192
Belgium-----	38	61	67	42
United Kingdom-----	53	15	33	36
Netherlands-----	4	12	13	12
All other-----	1	2/	5	-
Total-----	179	241	289	282
	Unit value (per pound) 3/			
West Germany-----	\$0.24	\$0.25	\$0.25	\$0.24
Belgium-----	.39	.49	.47	.58
United Kingdom-----	.45	.43	.53	.45
Netherlands-----	.28	.12	.23	.26
All other-----	.31	1.32	.61	-
Average-----	.31	.28	.30	.28

1/ Less than 500 pounds.

2/ Less than \$500.

3/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

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

Table 4.--Articles of densified wood: U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS items and principal sources, 1964-67

TSUS item and country	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Tool handles, etc. (item 203.20):				
West Germany-----	198	244	177	170
All other-----	1	4	-	-
Total-----	199	248	177	170
Other articles (item 203.30):				
United Kingdom-----	14	19	14	20
Canada-----	-	1	-	27
All other-----	5	16	1	3
Total-----	19	36	16	50
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Tool handles, etc. (item 203.20):				
West Germany-----	157	194	137	129
All other-----	3	11	-	-
Total-----	160	205	137	129
Other articles (item 203.30):				
United Kingdom-----	36	49	31	58
Canada-----	-	1	-	52
All other-----	5	11	2	5
Total-----	41	60	34	116
	Unit value (per pound) ^{1/}			
Tool handles, etc. (item 203.20):				
West Germany-----	\$0.79	\$0.79	\$0.78	\$0.76
All other-----	2.36	2.63	-	-
Average-----	.80	.83	.78	.76
Other articles (item 203.30):				
United Kingdom-----	2.59	2.54	2.17	2.97
Canada-----	-	.84	-	1.97
All other-----	.89	.67	1.94	1.53
Average-----	2.12	1.67	2.15	2.33

^{1/} Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

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

CommodityTSUS item

Baskets of wood----- 204.05

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

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of wood baskets, valued at about \$19 million in 1966, is supplied almost entirely by domestic production. Imports and exports each amount to less than 1 percent of domestic consumption.

Description and uses

Baskets of wood are semiflexible containers of varying capacities which are suitable for storing, packing, or transporting a variety of commodities, or for personal, household, or general utility purposes. The baskets are of either interwoven wood-splint construction or wood-veneer stave construction. Baskets, manufactured of interwoven round wood stems of the tropical shida fern, are also considered here. Chip baskets, i.e., baskets manufactured of strips of wood veneer measuring less than 1/16 inch in thickness, are provided for under item 222.44 and are covered in a separate summary titled, "Baskets and bags, of unspun fibrous vegetable materials," which also includes baskets of willow, rattan, and bamboo (items 222.40, 222.41, and 222.42).

The wood baskets considered here are of two general types: (1) fruit and vegetable baskets and (2) utility baskets. Most fruit and vegetable baskets are of veneer stave-and-hoop construction, the principal exception being the splint or market basket, which is of interwoven veneer construction. Fruit and vegetable baskets for use in the United States are manufactured in standard sizes prescribed in the Standard Container Act of 1928, as amended. These containers--commonly known as round stave baskets (such as tub or bushel baskets), splint baskets, vegetable hampers, and grape (climax) baskets--are used for packing and transporting agricultural produce. Utility baskets, usually of interwoven veneer construction, include clothes and laundry hampers, and the types used for shopping, picnic, sewing, wastepaper, and other household or general purposes.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Percent ad valorem</u>
1968-----	30.5
1969-----	27
1970-----	23.5
1971-----	20
1972-----	17

These rates represent the five stages of a concession granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rate is to become effective January 1, 1972, as shown above. Prior to January 1, 1968, the rate of duty applicable to such baskets, which reflected concessions granted under the GATT, was 34 percent ad valorem.

In general, baskets which are the usual or ordinary shipping containers, not designed for reuse, are dutiable at the same rate as the imported contents and are not reported separately as imported baskets (see general headnote 6 to the TSUS).

U.S. consumption, producers, and production

U.S. consumption of wood baskets is approximately equivalent to production, imports and exports each being less than 1 percent of consumption. The production of fruit and vegetable baskets is estimated to have totaled \$24 million in value in 1963 and \$16 million in 1966. Although no data are available, it is estimated that such production in 1967 dropped below 1966 output. The declining trend in output is due to the substitute use of fiber boxes and wire-bound veneer boxes and crates. In 1963, the industry producing fruit and vegetable baskets consisted of 90 concerns which employed an average of 40 persons each and had plants situated chiefly in and near the fruit- and vegetable-growing areas of the United States.

The production of utility baskets in 1963 was valued at \$3.6 million and annual output during the subsequent period of 1964-67 is believed to have remained relatively constant at about \$3 million. It is estimated that 10 to 15 relatively small concerns specialize in the manufacture of clothes and laundry hampers, and baskets for picnic, sewing, shopping, and related purposes. In addition, a minor

share of production consists of baskets made principally by hand on Indian reservations and by handicraft shops where few persons are employed in each location. Because most baskets of the utility type are of interwoven construction, their fabrication requires a substantial proportion of hand labor.

U.S. exports

Exports consist entirely of fruit and vegetable baskets; there are no known exports of utility baskets. Exports were valued at \$72,000 in 1964, the last year in which they were separately reported; they are believed to have continued at about the same level during 1965-67. Canada, Mexico, and countries of the Caribbean area are the principal export markets. In addition to exports of baskets as such, a large number of baskets are exported containing merchandise and are not reported separately.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of wood baskets in 1964-67, consisting almost entirely of household and utility types, are shown in the accompanying table. Imports of fruit and vegetable baskets, if any, are negligible.

Imports from Italy and other European sources consist principally of interwoven chestnut splint baskets, which are often decorated and made especially for use as clothes, picnic, sewing, and waste baskets, and for other personal and household purposes.

Imports from Japan consist principally of baskets interwoven of shida fern stems. Such baskets are of the fancy gift type used for Easter and other special occasions to hold candy, fruit, nuts, and the like.

BASKETS OF WOOD

Baskets of wood: U.S. imports for consumption,
by principal sources, 1964-67

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 baskets)				
Italy-----	50	55	57	43
Japan-----	408	98	340	85
All other-----	<u>1/</u> 279	15	49	112
Total-----	737	167	447	239
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Italy-----	28	49	45	30
Japan-----	20	13	33	12
All other-----	<u>1/</u> 63	10	14	8
Total-----	110	72	93	49
Unit value (per basket) <u>2/</u>				
Italy-----	\$0.55	\$0.90	\$0.80	\$0.69
Japan-----	.05	.14	.10	.14
All other-----	<u>1/</u> .22	.65	.29	.07
Average-----	.15	.43	.21	.21

1/ Includes 234,000 baskets, valued at \$50,000, with a unit value of \$0.21, imported from Hong Kong.

2/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

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

CommodityTSUS item

Barrels and other cooperage containers
and parts, of wood----- 204.10, 204.15, and 204.20

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

U.S. trade position

Virtually all of the U.S. consumption of cooperage products is supplied by domestic producers. In recent years, imports accounted for only a negligible share of consumption; exports were several times as large as imports.

Description and uses

This summary covers casks, barrels, hogsheads, and other cooperage products, and parts thereof, all the foregoing of wood. Depending on their construction, barrels and similar cooperage containers, which are used for the shipment and storage of merchandise, are separated into two main categories: (1) slack cooperage for holding nonliquids, such as powders, semisolids, and solids, and (2) tight cooperage for holding liquids, semisolids, and heavy solids. Tight cooperage is made of heavier material than slack cooperage.

Casks, barrels, and hogsheads (TSUS item 204.10) are cylindrical wooden containers with symmetrically bulging sides (except tobacco hogsheads, which have straight sides) made of staves bound together with hoops and having two flat, parallel ends or heads (heading) of equal diameter. Most of these containers are now assembled with steel strip or wire hoops. (Metal hoops as separate articles are not covered in this summary.) Based on liquid capacity, the sizes of this class of containers range from less than 10 gallons for a small cask or keg to 31 gallons for a standard-size U.S. wine barrel, and to 63 to 140 gallons for a hogshead or large cask. In the United States, bourbon whiskey is generally stored and aged in 50-gallon barrels of select-grade white oak which are charred on the inside before use.

In the cooperage trade, an assembled barrel or keg is known as a setup, in contrast to an unassembled one, known as knocked down. The latter has usually been set up to insure a good fit of the staves, then disassembled. Barrel "shook" consists of the set or sets of pieces necessary to assemble a complete barrel or barrels. Shipment of shook is more economical than that of complete barrels, and new slack cooperage especially is shipped as shook.

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2:2

Cooperage stock, the trade term for cooperage parts, includes staves, heading, and hoops--designed either for slack or tight containers. Wood staves, wood hoops, and tight barrelheads of softwood are classifiable in the TSUS under item 204.15. Imports of all other coopers' products of wood, under item 204.20, include slack barrelheads of any wood and tight barrelheads of hardwood; buckets, pails, tubs, and similar open-top containers; barrel bungs or wood plugs designed to close the tap opening in the side or head of a barrel; and such "heavy cooperage" as tanks and vats.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
204.10	Casks, barrels, and hogsheads.
204.15	Staves and hoops; tight barrelheads of softwood.
204.20	Other cooperage containers and parts.

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports under items 204.10 and 204.20, effective January 1 of the calendar years 1968-72, are as follows (in percent ad valorem):

Rate of duty for--

<u>Year</u>	<u>Item 204.10</u>	<u>Item 204.20</u>
1968-----	6.5	15
1969-----	6	13
1970-----	5	11.5
1971-----	4	10
1972-----	3.5	8

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

Prior to January 1, 1968, the GATT rates of duty applicable to items 204.10 and 204.20 were 7.5 and 16-2/3 percent ad valorem, respectively.

The duty-free rate which applies to wood hoops and wood staves was provided for in the original Tariff Act of 1930, par. 1805, and was bound in a GATT concession; the free rate on tight barrelheads of softwood became effective August 7, 1960, under Public Law 86-606.

U.S. consumption

Virtually all of the U.S. consumption of finished cooperage containers and cooperage parts is supplied by domestic producers (tables 1 and 2).

Consumption of coopered containers--about three-fourths of the value of which is accounted for by whiskey barrels--paralleled the production of whiskey in the period 1961-67 as in prior years. Thus consumption of the containers decreased in value from \$66 million in 1961 to about \$49 million in 1963. Subsequently, with whiskey production increasing in each year, the consumption of coopered containers also increased to an estimated value of \$64 million in 1967. The level of consumption in 1967 was substantially below that of the late 1940's. During the intervening years whiskey production had declined; and the increasing use of competitive containers of aluminum for beer, of other metal barrels or drums for liquids and semisolids, and of fiber shipping containers for powders and certain solids also caused the consumption of coopered containers to decline.

U.S. apparent consumption of cooperage parts was valued at \$20 million in 1963, the most recent year for which complete data are available. It is probable that during the period 1964-67 the U.S. consumption of parts rose above the 1963 level, as production of coopered containers increased.

Because Federal law prohibits the reuse of charred oak barrels in the United States for bourbon whiskey, substantial quantities of new charred oak barrels are being consumed by distillers of bourbon. Whereas domestic reuse of bourbon barrels has been rather limited (including permissible reuse for corn whiskey), the reuse of such barrels has been greater abroad, where they are acceptable for the storage and aging of whiskeys, wines, and other liquids. Treasury Decision No. 6945, published in the Federal Register of January 26, 1968, however, established a new standard of identity for a domestic whiskey, designated "light" whiskey, which may be matured (aged) in used barrels or in uncharred new oak barrels. This development could result in a significant change in the consumption of new barrels as well as in the disposal of used bourbon barrels. In fact, anticipation of the Decision appears to be reflected in the decline in exports of used barrels in 1967.

U.S. producers

In the domestic cooperage industry, separate plants usually manufacture (1) cooperage stock, (2) slack cooperage, and (3) tight cooperage. Cooperage plants are situated principally in the hardwood-timber-producing regions in the eastern third of the United States, with Missouri, Kentucky, Illinois, and Ohio among the chief producing States. A few plants manufacture cooperage in the West, chiefly from softwood.

In 1963, 71 concerns with 107 establishments--83 fewer than in 1958--manufactured finished cooperage products, such as kegs and barrels. Nine of these establishments, each with more than 100 but fewer than 500 employees, together accounted for about three-fifths of total employment (2,616) by all the establishments and for about two-thirds of the value of shipments in 1963. Most of these large establishments were affiliated with large U.S. distillers.

In 1958 (according to unpublished data provided by the Bureau of the Census), there were 156 cooperage stock mills producing staves and heading, of which 44 had 20 or more employees each; such mills had a total of 2,958 employees. Similar data are not available for 1963, but information from the trade indicates a decline by 1963 in the number of cooperage stock mills.

U.S. production

U.S. shipments--including interplant transfers--of cooperage containers (equivalent to production) declined in value from \$67.6 million in 1961 to \$49.5 million in 1963, then increased to an estimated \$65.0 million in 1967 (table 1).

In 1963, the last year for which detailed data are available, tight cooperage accounted for about 88 percent and slack cooperage for the remaining 12 percent of the value of shipments (table 3). However, reported shipments of slack cooperage numbered 2.9 million units (56 percent of the total reported quantity), and those of tight cooperage numbered 2.2 million units, with some shipments unreported as to quantity. These figures point up the much higher unit value of the tight cooperage, which consists chiefly of bourbon whiskey barrels.

Shipments of cooperage parts were valued at \$25.4 million in 1963, the last year for which data are available (table 3). It is likely that shipments of parts increased subsequent to 1963, as production of new cooperage containers, as well as exports of new parts, increased.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of all cooperage products, both new and used, have been significant and have increased in recent years. The tabulation below summarizes data (in millions of dollars) on such exports for the period 1963-67:

Product	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
New cooperage:					
Containers-----	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.1
Parts-----	6.1	6.7	7.1	9.4	12.5
Total-----	6.9	7.6	7.9	10.1	13.6
Used cooperage:					
Containers-----	3.4	6.1	10.2	11.2	6.5
Parts-----	0.8	1.3	2.0	3.7	3.9
Total 1/-----	4.1	7.4	12.2	15.0	10.4
Total, new and used 1/--	11.1	15.0	20.1	25.1	24.0

1/ Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

The value of U.S. exports of cooperage containers increased from 1963 to 1966, then declined sharply to about \$7.7 million in 1967 (table 4). This trend was determined almost entirely by the changes in exports of used tight barrels (including casks and hogsheads up to 150 gallons capacity), which averaged about 90 percent of the total value of annual exports of all cooperage containers during 1964-67. (In 1963 the ratio was 80 percent.) In terms of quantity, exports of used cooperage containers have declined since 1964, whereas their average unit value increased from \$3.70 in 1964 to \$10.28 in 1966, and then declined to \$8.96 in 1967. Thus, changes in the unit value of exports reflect changes in price and/or composition of exports.

In 1967 Canada was the most important market for used cooperage containers; in 1964-66, however, the United Kingdom ranked first, as exports to that country increased markedly (table 5). Both countries are significant producers and exporters of alcoholic beverages. During 1963-66 Canada was the principal market for U.S. exports of new cooperage containers; in 1967, however, exports to West Germany slightly exceeded those to Canada.

U.S. exports of cooperage parts also increased during 1963-67, and were valued at more than \$16 million in 1967 (table 6). Most of the parts exported consisted of staves and heading for tight barrels.

New staves accounted for one-third to one-half of the total annual exports; used staves, for about one-fourth; and tight heading (new and used), for one-fifth to one-fourth of the total. Slack barrel parts and other cooperage parts were relatively insignificant components of the exports of parts.

Tight staves, if new, were valued in the range of \$10 to \$12 per set during 1963-67, while the value of used staves rose from less than \$3 per set to more than \$10 in the same period (table 6). The increase in the average value of exports of used staves may reflect changes in the composition of exports as well as changes in price. Heading (new and used) averaged about \$3 per set during the period.

The United Kingdom was the chief market for both new and used cooperage parts and Spain was also an important market for new parts during the period 1963-67 (table 7).

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of all of the cooperage products considered herein supplied a very small part of U.S. consumption; their value equaled or slightly exceeded \$1 million a year in 1965-67; it was somewhat less in 1963-64. Imports, by TSUS items, during 1963-67 (in thousands of dollars) were as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
204.10	Casks, barrels, etc ---	72	114	70	123	137
204.15	Staves, hoops, etc ----	621	768	910	846	795
204.20	Other cooperage-----	<u>1/ 38</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>68</u>
	Total-----	731	935	1,029	1,015	1,000

1/ Understated because certain products were not separately reported during January-August.

During the period 1963-67, Canada was the chief source of U.S. imports of wooden barrels, except for 1965, when the United Kingdom was the chief source (table 8). France and Italy have also been important sources in some years, and the Netherlands became an important one in 1967.

Canada was the chief source of staves and hoops of wood and tight barrelheads of softwood throughout 1963-67 (table 9). Denmark has also been an important source of staves, and, in addition, of miscellaneous cooperage articles (table 10).

An undetermined number of casks, barrels, and hogsheads of wood, containing alcoholic beverages, olives, and other products, enter the United States each year. Most of these cooperage containers are classified by the Customs Bureau as "not designed for, or capable of, reuse" and are "not subject to treatment as imported articles" under the provisions of general headnote 6(b)(i) of the TSUS.

Table 1.--Cooperage containers, new: U.S. shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-67

(In thousands of dollars)					
Year	: Ship- ments <u>1/</u>	: Imports <u>2/</u>	: Exports	: Apparent consumption <u>2/</u>	
1961-----	: 67,559	: 66	: 1,133	: 66,492	
1962-----	: 58,233	: 50	: 727	: 57,556	
1963-----	: 49,536	: 72	: 830	: 48,778	
1964-----	: 53,982	: 114	: 903	: 53,193	
1965-----	: 61,631	: 70	: 793	: 60,908	
1966-----	: 63,476	: 123	: 714	: 62,885	
1967-----	: <u>3/</u> 65,000	: 137	: 1,123	: <u>3/</u> 64,000	

1/ Includes small amounts of recoopered used barrels.

2/ The ratio of imports to apparent consumption was less than 0.5 percent in each year.

3/ Estimated.

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

Table 2.--Cooperage parts, new: U.S. shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1958 and 1961-67

(In thousands of dollars)					
Year	: Ship- : ments <u>1/</u>	: Imports <u>2/</u>	: Exports	: Apparent : consumption <u>2/</u>	
1958-----	28,400	495	4,575	24,300	
1961-----	<u>3/</u>	661	6,540	<u>3/</u>	
1962-----	<u>3/</u>	968	5,449	<u>3/</u>	
1963-----	25,400	659	6,094	20,000	
1964-----	<u>3/</u>	821	6,658	<u>3/</u>	
1965-----	<u>3/</u>	958	7,145	<u>3/</u>	
1966-----	<u>3/</u>	892	9,419	<u>3/</u>	
1967-----	<u>3/</u>	863	12,487	<u>3/</u>	

1/ Data do not include the value of parts manufactured in the same establishment where cooperage containers were made.

2/ The ratio of imports to apparent consumption was 2.0 percent in 1958 and 3.3 percent in 1963.

3/ Not available.

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

Table 3.--Cooperage stock and containers, new: U.S. shipments
(including interplant transfers), by kinds, 1958 and 1963

(In thousands of dollars)			
Kind	1958	1963	
Cooperage stock:			
Slack staves and heading-----	5,097	5,454	
Tight stock:			
Staves-----	14,969	13,558	
Heading-----	5,789	4,188	
Total, tight stock-----	20,758	17,746	
Unspecified stock-----	1/ 2,500	1/ 2,200	
Total, cooperage stock-----	28,355	25,400	
Cooperage containers:			
Slack-----	8,025	5,391	
Tight whiskey barrels:			
New-----	40,518	35,936	
Used (recoopered)-----)	9,783	1,643	
Other tight containers-----)		3,029	
Total, tight containers-----	50,301	40,608	
Unspecified containers-----	9,153	3,537	
Total, cooperage containers-----	67,479	49,536	
1/ Estimated.			

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

Table 4.--Cooperage containers: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by types, 1963-67

Type	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity				
Tight barrels, etc.: 1/					
New-----1,000 containers--:	34	45	27	23	24
Used-----do-----:	1,022	1,646	1,316	1,093	729
Slack barrels, new and					
used 2/--1,000 containers--:	19	43	3/	3/	3/
Heavy cooperage 4/-----:					
1,000 bd. ft. 5/--:	6,615	679	3/	3/	3/
	Value				
Tight barrels, etc.: 1/					
New-----1,000 dollars--:	249	400	378	354	388
Used-----do-----:	3,374	6,085	10,203	11,240	6,533
Slack barrels, new and					
used 2/-----1,000 dollars--:	108	188)		
Heavy cooperage 4/-----:)	414	361
1,000 dollars--:	474	316)		735
Total 6/-----do-----:	4,204	6,988	10,996	11,954	7,656
	Unit value 7/				
Tight barrels, etc.: 1/					
New-----per container--:	\$7.34	\$8.98	\$14.19	\$15.26	\$15.98
Used-----do-----:	3.30	3.70	7.75	10.28	8.96
Slack barrels, new and					
used 2/-----per container--:	5.58	4.35	3/	3/	3/
Heavy cooperage 4/-----:					
per 1,000 bd. ft.--:	\$72	\$465	3/	3/	3/

1/ Including casks and hogsheads, all up to 150 gallons.

2/ Including casks and hogsheads, probably mostly new.

3/ Not available.

4/ Cooperage of 150 gallons or more, wood tanks, vats, pipe, conduit, and cooling towers; the last three are not cooperage for the purposes of this summary.

5/ Reported as estimated lumber content.

6/ Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

7/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

Table 5.--Cooperage containers: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by kinds and principal markets, 1963-67

(In thousands of dollars)					
Kind and country	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
New:					
West Germany -----	-	-	4	-	261
Canada -----	291	356	177	274	257
Mexico -----	65	55	90	84	165
Netherlands -----	13	1	9	-	150
Venezuela -----	88	7	131	141	102
All other -----	373	484	382	215	188
Total -----	<u>1/</u> 830	<u>1/</u> 903	793	714	1,123
Used: <u>2/</u>					
Canada -----	1,399	1,601	1,810	2,530	2,900
United Kingdom ---	838	2,867	5,776	6,656	2,206
Guyana -----	80	155	263	284	300
Jamaica -----	31	141	486	258	160
Republic of					
South Africa ---	135	131	375	234	157
Mexico -----	281	415	573	494	128
All other -----	610	775	920	784	682
Total -----	3,374	6,085	10,203	11,240	6,533
Grand total -----	<u>4,204</u>	<u>6,988</u>	<u>10,996</u>	<u>11,954</u>	<u>7,656</u>

1/ May include data for a small amount of used slack barrels; also some wood pipe, conduit, and cooling towers, which are articles not covered in this summary.

2/ Includes only data for tight barrels, casks, and hogsheads up to 150 gallons.

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

Table 6.--Cooperage parts: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by types, 1963-67

Type	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 sets) ^{1/}				
Staves, tight:					
New, total-----	312	342	319	465	766
Finished-----	2/	2/	260	317	474
Unfinished-----	2/	2/	59	148	292
Used-----	293	454	401	429	370
Staves, slack:					
New and used-----	428	342	2/	2/	2/
Unfinished-----	2/	2/	167	333	22
Heading, tight, new and used-----	576	575	902	950	910
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Staves, tight:					
New, total-----	3,131	3,796	3,652	5,149	8,465
Finished-----	2/	2/	3,071	3,725	4,851
Unfinished-----	2/	2/	581	1,424	3,614
Used-----	759	1,331	1,876	3,648	3,848
Staves, slack:					
New and used-----	559	313	2/	2/	2/
Unfinished-----	2/	2/	400	706	49
Heading, tight, new and used-----	2,063	1,854	2,350	2,961	3,045
All other-----	342	696	842	698	984
Total-----	6,853	7,989	9,120	13,162	16,391
	Unit value (per set) ^{1/} ^{2/}				
Staves, tight:					
New, average-----	\$10.02	\$11.09	4/	4/	4/
Finished-----	2/	2/	\$11.81	\$11.76	\$10.24
Unfinished-----	2/	2/	9.90	9.63	12.39
Used-----	2.59	2.93	4.68	8.51	10.40
Staves, slack:					
New and used-----	1.31	.91	2/	2/	2/
Unfinished-----	2/	2/	2.40	2.12	2.25
Heading, tight, new and used-----	3.58	3.22	2.61	3.12	3.35

^{1/} No data on quantity or unit value of "All other" cooperage parts are available.

^{2/} Not available.

^{3/} Calculated from the unrounded figures.

^{4/} Not meaningful.

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

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Table 7.--Cooperage parts: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise,
by kinds and principal markets, 1963-67

(In thousands of dollars)					
Kind and country	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
New:					
United Kingdom----	3,712	3,953	3,520	5,514	8,047
Spain-----	914	1,299	1,723	2,153	2,601
Canada-----	735	756	1,054	819	882
Japan-----	249	143	330	454	708
All other-----	484	507	518	479	249
Total-----	1/ 6,094	1/ 6,658	7,145	9,419	12,487
Used:					
United Kingdom----	550	1,080	1,629	3,506	3,739
Mexico-----	41	107	223	141	123
Canada-----	82	56	51	43	22
All other-----	86	88	72	53	20
Total-----	2/ 759	2/ 1,331	1,975	3,743	3,904
Grand total-----	6,853	7,989	9,120	13,162	16,391

1/ May include data for some used, tight heading and miscellaneous stock.

2/ Includes data for tight staves only.

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

Table 8.--Casks, barrels, and hogsheads of wood (item 204.10):
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Country	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 containers)					
Canada-----	5	9	2	6	9
Netherlands-----	-	1/	-	1/	2
France-----	1/	1	1	1	1
Italy-----	6	11	4	1	4
United Kingdom-----	2	5	4	4	1
All other-----	5	3	1	1/	1/
Total-----	18	30	12	13	18
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Canada-----	18	33	8	48	72
Netherlands-----	-	3	-	1	22
France-----	6	7	15	37	17
Italy-----	12	24	7	3	11
United Kingdom-----	16	22	32	32	11
All other-----	19	25	8	2	3
Total-----	72	114	70	123	137
Unit value (per container) 2/					
Canada-----	\$4.00	\$3.60	\$3.80	\$7.49	\$8.05
Netherlands-----	-	8.87	-	6.95	8.70
France-----	21.04	10.66	14.19	32.04	32.12
Italy-----	2.12	2.06	1.81	3.76	3.02
United Kingdom-----	7.22	4.23	8.83	7.86	7.58
All other-----	3.94	7.64	5.10	6.75	7.88
Average-----	4.06	3.78	5.68	9.60	7.80

1/ Less than 500 containers.

2/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

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

Table 9.--Staves and hoops of wood and tight barrelheads of softwood (item 204.15): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

(In thousands of dollars)						
Country	: 1963	: 1964	: 1965	: 1966	: 1967	
Canada-----	467	644	774	672	621	
Denmark-----	154	124	135	174	174	
All other-----	1	1/	-	1	1/	
Total-----	621	768	910	846	795	
1/ Less than \$500.						

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

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

Table 10.--Cooperage products of wood not elsewhere enumerated (item 204.20): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)						
Country	: 1964	: 1965	: 1966	: 1967		
Denmark-----	28	37	28	31		
West Germany-----	1	1	9	23		
Canada-----	11	8	6	9		
All other-----	12	3	3	5		
Total-----	53	49	46	68		

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

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Wood containers:	
Packing boxes-----	204.25
Harvesting containers-----	204.27
Other-----	204.30

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

U.S. trade position

Domestic production supplies substantially all of the U.S. consumption of the wood containers covered by this summary; both exports and imports are small, each amounting to less than 1 percent of U.S. consumption.

Description and uses

The containers and holders, of wood, here considered must be complete units, whether wholly or partly assembled or unassembled, and are of a type used chiefly for packing, shipping, or marketing merchandise. Such containers or holders are made in a wide variety of sizes, shapes, and types. They are broadly distinguished: (1) by material, such as lumber, veneer (including molded veneer), plywood, and cleated fiberboard (i.e., wood cleats fastened to paperboard); (2) by use, such as agricultural and industrial; and (3) by type of construction, such as nailed, lock-corner (dovetail), and wirebound boxes, and also bins, crates, pallets, skids, and cable reels. Unassembled boxes (and parts of boxes) are often referred to as box shook and, when imported in complete sets to make a given number of boxes, are dutiable as boxes.

The packing boxes and cases included under item 204.25 must have solid sides, lids, and bottoms. The harvesting containers included under item 204.27 are chiefly open-top boxes and bins designed for the gathering, sorting, transporting, and incidental storage of fruit and vegetable crops, generally within a limited harvesting area. The other wood containers covered by this summary (item 204.30) include such articles as crates, open-top boxes (e.g., fruit-marketing lugs) and cases (e.g., soft-drink cases), pallets, skids, and large reels.

Certain types of wood containers, not included in this summary, are covered in separate summaries as follows: (1) Wood specialty boxes, cases, and chests, such as cigar and jewelry boxes, and instrument cases (items 204.35 to 204.50 inclusive); (2) cooperage, including

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barrels and casks (items 204.10 to 204.20 inclusive); (3) baskets of wood (item 204.05); and (4) baskets and bags of unspun fibrous vegetable materials, such as bamboo, rattan, and willow (items 222.40 to 222.44 inclusive). Box shooks consisting of insufficient parts or sets to make complete boxes are dutiable according to the component material, such as lumber or plywood, discussed in summaries in volume 2:1.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
	Complete packing boxes, cases, and crates, and other containers and holders chiefly used for packing, transporting, or marketing merchandise, of wood:
204.25	Packing boxes and cases with solid sides, lids, and bottoms.
204.27	Containers designed for use in the harvesting of fruits and vegetables.
204.30	Other.

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports of packing boxes (item 204.25), effective January 1 of the calendar years 1968, 1970, and 1971, are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
1968-----	1% ad val.
1970-----	0.5% ad val.
1971-----	Free

These rates represent the stages of a concession granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rate of duty is to become effective January 1, 1971, as shown above. Prior to January 1, 1968, the rate of duty applicable to such packing boxes was 1.75 percent ad valorem, which reflected concessions granted under the GATT.

The current column 1 rate of duty applicable to item 204.30 is 16-2/3 percent ad valorem, a GATT rate in effect since May 30, 1950. Imports of harvesting containers (item 204.27) have been free of duty since December 7, 1965, the effective date of Public Law 89-241, which established the provision. From August 31, 1963 (the effective date of the TSUS), to December 7, 1965, while there was yet no separate duty

provision for imports of "containers designed for use in the harvesting of fruits and vegetables," many such containers were entered under item 204.30. Prior to August 31, 1963, harvesting containers were free of duty as agricultural implements, not specially provided for, under par. 1604 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

U.S. consumption

The value of annual U.S. consumption of the wood containers and holders considered here has been increasing in recent years and averaged about \$645 million during 1963-67. The use of wood packing boxes has declined generally since World War II because of the competitive use of the lighter and cheaper fiber shipping cartons, however, there has been a substantial increase in the use of wood pallets, skids, and reels.

U.S. producers

In 1958, as reported in the U.S. Census of Manufactures, 1,079 establishments were engaged chiefly in the production of the wood containers here considered, excluding pallets and skids. By 1963, the number of establishments had decreased to 879, of which 297 had 20 or more employees each. In that year 663 of these plants produced nailed or lock corner boxes and shook, 117 produced wirebound boxes and crates, and 99 made other types of veneer and plywood containers. By 1967 the number of establishments is believed to have declined still further owing to continued competition from substitute types of containers. Trade sources indicate that currently there are more than 1,000 producers of wood pallets and skids, 250 to 300 of them full-time producers. Plants are located in practically every state and concentrations are found in the principal industrial centers.

In addition to the establishments producing wooden containers for sale, many factories have shipping departments which make boxes and crates for their own use from purchased lumber. Such production is believed to be significant.

U.S. production

Domestic production of the types of wood containers and holders discussed herein is indicated by the value of factory shipments (including interplant transfers) as reported in official statistics, supplemented by industry data. Trade sources indicate that official figures considerably understate the value of shipments of pallets and skids. In 1963 the estimated value of shipments of wood containers and holders was at least \$510 million and by 1967 the value of shipments had increased to an estimated \$800 million (table 1).

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The total value of factory shipments of boxes, cases, and crates declined between 1947 and 1963, according to data in the U.S. Census of Manufactures--a decline paced by that of nailed wooden boxes and box shoo which decreased substantially. The value of shipments of wirebound boxes, however, increased slightly in this period and the value of shipments of pallets and skids increased substantially between 1954 and 1963 (data for 1947 are not available). After 1963, the value of factory shipments of most types of wood containers, especially pallets and skids, increased. Of the estimated total factory shipments of \$800 million in 1967, boxes, cases, and crates accounted for about half, and pallets, skids, and reels for the remainder. According to trade sources, more than 100 million pallets and skids were produced annually in 1966-67, or about 45 percent more than in 1963.

U.S. exports

In 1963-67, annual export values of the wood containers discussed herein, equivalent to less than 1 percent of domestic output, increased in every year during the period (table 1). The value of exports of packing boxes and shoo declined from \$2.8 million in 1962 to \$1.5 million in 1965 but increased thereafter to \$2.2 million in 1967 (table 2). More than half of the 1967 exports of packing boxes and shoo consisted of shoo of various types, and the remainder of assembled packing boxes. Exports of pallets and skids increased in value from \$1.3 million in 1965 to \$2.4 million in 1967 (table 3) and are believed to have been increasing prior to 1965. (Statistics on these articles for years before 1965 are not available however.)

In 1963-67 Canada was the principal market for U.S. exports of wood containers, with countries in Latin America and the West Indies taking most of the remainder (tables 2 and 3).

U.S. imports

The value of U.S. imports of all the types of wood containers considered here amounted to less than 1 percent of the value of domestic consumption in each year during 1963-67. In this period, annual imports increased irregularly and amounted to about \$2 million in 1967 (table 1).

Imports of packing boxes solid on all faces (table 4) accounted for about one-fourth of the total value of imports in 1967; harvesting containers (table 5) accounted for about half the total value; and other types of containers and holders (table 6) accounted for the remainder. As indicated by the wide fluctuation in the unit values of imports, the types of containers imported under each TSUS item have varied from year to year.

Canada is the chief source of packing boxes (item 204.25) and virtually the sole supplier of harvesting containers (item 204.27). Other containers and holders (item 204.30) are supplied principally by Mexico.

Table 1.--Wood containers for shipping and storing merchandise:
U.S. factory shipments, imports for consumption, and exports of
domestic merchandise, 1963-67

(In thousands of dollars)			
Year	Shipments ^{1/}	Imports	Exports
1963-----	510,000	^{2/} 860	^{3/} 1,843
1964-----	540,000	1,672	^{3/} 1,899
1965-----	620,000	1,603	2,835
1966-----	760,000	2,043	3,815
1967-----	800,000	2,013	4,620

^{1/} Data contain estimates, including some from trade sources.

^{2/} Includes an estimate for certain containers not separately classified prior to August 31, 1963.

^{3/} Does not include wood pallets and skids; such articles were not separately reported in official statistics before 1965.

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

Note.--The ratio of imports to shipments was less than 1 percent in all years.

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Table 2.--Wood packing boxes 1/ and shook: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1963-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Country	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Canada-----	350	487	530	635	670
Mexico-----	75	70	97	269	471
Jamaica-----	223	192	152	198	241
Trinidad-----	227	174	229	283	191
Dominican Republic-----	176	131	64	85	126
Leeward and Windward Islands---	34	39	42	56	118
Surinam-----	51	49	52	60	83
Bahamas-----	57	90	88	75	65
All other-----	650	666	232	210	205
Total-----	1,843	1,899	1,487	1,872	2,170

1/ May include some containers known as packing cases.

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

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

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Table 3.--Wood pallets and skids: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1965-67

Country	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pieces)			
Canada-----	191	314	325
France-----	4	2	26
West Germany-----	1	6	24
Peru-----	1	1	35
United Kingdom-----	5	9	8
Mexico-----	1/	38	7
All other-----	78	76	93
Total-----	280	445	519
Value (1,000 dollars)			
Canada-----	1,009	1,426	1,759
France-----	14	11	180
West Germany-----	4	31	126
Peru-----	3	6	89
United Kingdom-----	15	42	36
Mexico-----	2	166	30
All other-----	300	260	230
Total-----	1,347	1,944	2,450
Unit value (per piece) 2/			
Canada-----	\$5.29	\$4.54	\$5.41
France-----	3.30	5.21	6.98
West Germany-----	4.62	5.59	5.17
Peru-----	6.66	6.15	2.51
United Kingdom-----	3.03	4.44	4.24
Mexico-----	4.32	4.42	4.41
All other-----	3.84	3.45	2.47
Average-----	4.82	4.37	4.72

1/ Less than 500 pieces.

2/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

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

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Table 4.--Wood packing boxes and cases with solid sides, lids, and bottoms (item 204.25): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pieces)			
Canada-----	59	89	133	260
United Kingdom-----	<u>1/</u>	-	8	22
Japan-----	33	24	28	56
All other-----	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	6
Total-----	92	113	169	345
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Canada-----	874	762	703	507
United Kingdom-----	<u>1/</u>	-	10	45
Japan-----	8	11	12	14
All other-----	3	5	<u>3/</u>	4
Total-----	885	778	725	569
	Unit value (per piece) <u>4/</u>			
Canada-----	\$14.83	\$8.56	\$5.29	\$1.95
United Kingdom-----	<u>1/</u> 463.00	-	1.28	1.99
Japan-----	.25	.47	.42	.24
All other-----	5.93	30.41	25.47	.63
Average-----	9.57	6.87	4.30	1.65

1/ Represents the importation of 1 box.

2/ Less than 500 pieces.

3/ Less than \$500.

4/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

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

Table 5.--Wood containers for harvesting fruits and vegetables (item 204.27): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1966 and 1967 1/

Country	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pieces)	
Canada-----	1,653	1,113
All other-----	-	13
Total-----	1,653	1,126
	Value (1,000 dollars)	
Canada-----	1,022	1,015
All other-----	-	6
Total-----	1,022	1,021
	Unit value (per piece) <u>2/</u>	
Canada-----	\$0.62	\$0.91
All other-----	-	.46
Average-----	.62	.91

1/ Data on imports of these articles in 1964-65 were included in import statistics for TSUS item 204.30. Item 204.27 was not established until December 1965.

2/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

Table 6.--Wood containers not elsewhere enumerated for shipping and storing merchandise (item 204.30): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67.

Country	1964 ^{1/}	1965 ^{1/}	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pieces)			
Mexico-----	496	456	248	348
Canada-----	861	2,639	17	47
Brazil-----	-	-	61	264
Japan-----	107	67	44	96
All other-----	53	32	19	660
Total-----	1,516	3,194	389	1,416
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Mexico-----	272	267	157	223
Canada-----	434	489	62	57
Brazil-----	-	-	19	48
Japan-----	35	40	35	47
All other-----	47	30	23	49
Total-----	787	825	296	423
	Unit value (per piece) ^{2/}			
Mexico-----	\$0.55	\$0.59	\$0.63	\$0.64
Canada-----	.50	.19	3.57	1.20
Brazil-----	-	-	.31	.18
Japan-----	.33	.59	.80	.49
All other-----	.89	.94	1.18	.07
Average-----	.52	.26	.76	.30

^{1/} Data include wood harvesting containers.

^{2/} Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Wood boxes, cases, and chests for jewelry, cigars, tools, and other articles-----	204.35, 204.40, and 204.50

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

U.S. trade position

A substantial share of U.S. consumption of the articles considered here is probably supplied by imports.

Description and uses

The containers considered herein, in chief value of wood, are cigar and cigarette boxes, jewelry boxes, silverware chests, microscope cases, tool or utensil cases, and similar boxes, cases, and chests, which include those used for cosmetics, crayons, knives, matches, money, recipes, slides, and stamps. Many of these containers are lined with textile fabrics or paper.

Not included here are such articles as: (1) cases for musical instruments (provided for in item 726.05); (2) cases suitable for pipes or for cigar or cigarette holders (item 756.60); (3) cases or containers imported and classifiable with optical goods, scientific and professional instruments, watches and clocks and timing devices, photographic goods, motion pictures, and recordings and recording media (schedule 7, part 2); and (4) cases, boxes, and containers of types ordinarily sold at retail with the tools and cutlery (including forks and spoons), provided for in schedule 6, part 3E, if said containers are imported therewith.

The term "boxes," as hereafter used in the text of this summary, generally includes cases and chests (an exception is cigar and cigarette boxes).

U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
	Wood specialty boxes, cases, and chests:
204.35	Cigar and cigarette boxes.
	Other containers for jewelry, tools, utensils, and other articles:
204.40	Not lined with textile fabrics.
204.50	Lined with textile fabrics.

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports of certain cases and chests effective January 1 of the calendar years noted are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rate of duty for item 204.35</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Rate of duty for item 204.50</u>
1968-----	13% ad val.	1968-----	2¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.
1969-----	12% ad val.		
1970-----	10% ad val.	1970-----	2¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.
1971-----	9% ad val.		
1972-----	7.5% ad val.		

These rates represent the stages of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rates of duty are to become effective January 1, 1972, for item 204.35, and January 1, 1970, for item 204.50, as shown above.

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

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
204.35-----	15% ad val.
204.50-----	2¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.

The pre-Kennedy Round rate for item 204.35, also resulting from GATT concessions, was in effect prior to the effective date of the TSUS, August 31, 1963. The prior rate for item 204.50 became effective December 7, 1965, pursuant to Public Law 89-241. The ad valorem equivalent of the compound rate of duty for item 204.50, based on 1967 imports, was 6.8 percent.

The current column 1 rate of duty applicable to imports under item 204.40 is 16-2/3 percent ad valorem, which was derived from a GATT concession rate in effect since May 30, 1950.

U.S. consumption, producers, and production

The level of domestic consumption of wood specialty boxes is unknown, but is believed to have been substantially above \$7 million in 1967--the value of imports in that year.

Domestic producers of the boxes considered here are concentrated in the Northern States. In addition, there are domestic manufacturers which pack their particular products in boxes of their own manufacture but which are not considered to be boxmakers. In recent years, the substantial growth in the use of plastics and paperboard in the manufacture of specialty boxes has apparently caused a decline in both the number of producers and the domestic production of wood specialty boxes.

U.S. factory shipments of cigar boxes wholly or in part of wood, the only commodity for which official data are available, were valued at \$8.2 million in 1954, \$2.5 million in 1958, and \$2.4 million in 1963; and, thus, they have been in a declining trend.

U.S. exports

The value of U.S. exports of small, decorative, wooden boxes and cases (caskets) for jewels, silver, and other small or valuable articles totaled about \$715,000 ^{1/} in 1965, the first year for which data are available, but then declined to \$240,000 in 1966 and to \$204,000 in 1967. Canada was the principal market in the period 1965-67. The value of exports in 1967 was equivalent to less than 3 percent of the foreign value of imports of similar classes of merchandise.

^{1/} The figure for 1965 is believed to include the value of exports of some coffins.

U.S. imports

The value of U.S. imports of wood specialty boxes, most of which are believed to be empty when imported, increased in the period 1964-67 (table 1). In 1967, imports, by value, consisted of 2 percent cigar and cigarette boxes, 11 percent other boxes not lined with textile fabrics, and 87 percent of boxes lined with textile fabrics.

In the same year, Japan supplied 74 percent of the value of imports of all containers here considered and ranked first as the source of cigar and cigarette boxes and other lined boxes (see tables 2-4 inclusive). Sweden accounted for about 12 percent of the value of all boxes imported and ranked second as a supplier of lined boxes. Italy accounted for about 5 percent of total imports of boxes and ranked first as a supplier of unlined boxes, although before 1967 Japan was also the leading supplier of these.

Table 1.--Wood specialty boxes, cases, and chests: U.S. imports for consumption, by types, 1964-67

Type (TSUS item)	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity			
Cigar and cigarette (204.35)-----1,000 boxes--	49	67	59	116
Other:				
Not lined (204.40)-----do.-----	597	476	635	779
Lined (204.50)-----1,000 lbs.--	2,288	3,260	4,462	5,451
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Cigar and cigarette (204.35)-----	50	99	84	145
Other:				
Not lined (204.40)-----	537	523	703	798
Lined (204.50)-----	2,338	3,617	5,210	6,172
Total-----	2,925	4,239	5,997	7,115

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

Table 2.--Cigar and cigarette boxes (item 204.35): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Country	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 boxes)					
Japan-----	22	34	39	43	80
Italy-----	4	5	6	8	11
Spain-----	2	3	1	2	6
All other-----	9	8	<u>1/</u> 21	5	<u>2/</u> 19
Total-----	37	49	67	59	116
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Japan-----	17	25	43	60	110
Italy-----	9	8	6	9	12
Spain-----	8	5	3	6	11
All other-----	12	13	<u>1/</u> 47	10	<u>2/</u> 13
Total-----	46	50	99	84	145
Unit value (per box) <u>3/</u>					
Japan-----	\$0.76	\$0.73	\$1.09	\$1.40	\$1.37
Italy-----	2.36	1.59	.98	1.04	1.12
Spain-----	3.48	1.63	2.80	2.40	1.76
All other-----	1.39	1.66	<u>1/</u> 2.26	1.95	<u>2/</u> .68
Average-----	1.23	1.02	1.47	1.44	1.25

1/ Includes 15 thousand boxes, valued at 37 thousand dollars, imported from the United Kingdom, with a unit value of \$2.40.

2/ Includes 15 thousand boxes, valued at 2 thousand dollars, imported from Hong Kong, with a unit value of \$0.158.

3/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

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

Table 3.--Wood specialty boxes, cases, and chests (except cigar and cigarette boxes), not lined with textile fabrics (item 204.40):
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 boxes)				
Italy-----	69	92	139	216
Japan-----	362	243	317	347
Yugoslavia-----	81	16	36	39
Spain-----	4	6	18	31
Poland-----	15	25	31	37
All other-----	65	94	94	109
Total-----	597	476	635	779
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Italy-----	100	107	196	272
Japan-----	202	174	202	203
Yugoslavia-----	87	18	40	58
Spain-----	8	11	38	55
Poland-----	9	14	25	42
All other-----	130	199	201	169
Total-----	537	523	703	798
Unit value (per box) <u>1/</u>				
Italy-----	\$1.45	\$1.16	\$1.42	\$1.26
Japan-----	.56	.72	.64	.58
Yugoslavia-----	1.08	1.08	1.12	1.47
Spain-----	1.74	1.95	2.10	1.80
Poland-----	.60	.56	.80	1.13
All other-----	2.02	2.11	2.13	1.55
Average-----	.90	1.10	1.11	1.03

1/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

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

Table 4.--Wood specialty boxes, cases, and chests (except cigar and cigarette boxes), lined with textile fabrics (item 204.50): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Japan-----	2,117	2,682	3,704	4,596
Sweden-----	92	440	598	611
Hong Kong-----	29	41	62	109
Italy-----	17	28	25	29
All other-----	33	69	74	106
Total-----	2,288	3,260	4,462	5,451
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan-----	2,007	2,771	4,070	4,961
Sweden-----	200	630	883	872
Hong Kong-----	39	48	83	102
Italy-----	43	65	73	95
All other-----	49	102	102	142
Total-----	2,338	3,617	5,210	6,172
Unit value (per pound) ^{1/}				
Japan-----	\$0.95	\$1.03	\$1.10	\$1.08
Sweden-----	2.17	1.43	1.48	1.43
Hong Kong-----	1.32	1.18	1.34	.93
Italy-----	5.06	2.37	2.88	3.28
All other-----	1.48	1.48	1.38	1.34
Average-----	1.02	1.11	1.17	1.13

^{1/} Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
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Wood doors-----	206.30
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Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968).

U.S. trade position

The U.S. consumption of wood doors is virtually all supplied by domestic producers; imports in recent years have been very small and exports were even less.

Description and uses

This summary covers wood doors with or without their hardware. Of the greatest economic importance are mass-produced doors of the conventional type, which are of rigid construction and are customarily used as closures to framed openings in the walls of buildings, rooms, or closets. Such doors are generally made in standard sizes, grades, and types that include flush, panel, sash, louver, screen, storm, and garage doors, and certain combinations of these types.

The flush door is by far the major type of wood door produced in the United States, and its popularity and use are steadily expanding. Flush doors are made with smooth facings (door skins) of plywood, veneer, or hardboard; they are bonded by adhesives under heat and pressure to a wood framework known as a core, which may be either solid or hollow. The solid-core construction, which minimizes warping, is preferred for exterior doors. Most flush doors are faced with skins of hardwood plywood (either domestic or imported) that are usually given a clear finish to show the natural decorative color and grain of the wood. Paint-grade flush doors are generally faced with less decorative woods or with hardboard.

The panel door, which was common in most pre-World War II construction but is now declining in use, consists of an assembly of stiles (solid vertical members), rails (solid cross members), and panels (thinner sheets of wood filling spaces between stiles and rails). Such doors of paint-grade are made of softwoods. Natural-finished hardwoods are used in select grades of panel doors.

Sash or glazed doors are made of panel or flush construction, with glass panes installed in the frames or panel openings. Louvered doors have a panel of narrow slats arranged horizontally to permit the passage of air.

Commercial standards have been established by the U.S. Department of Commerce for various types of wood doors.

Information on the principal materials used in making wood doors, such as lumber, veneer, plywood, and hardboard, is contained in summaries in volume 2:1.

Imported doors are used mostly in general building construction and are comparable in size, quality, and grade to domestically made stock doors. Although available in a greater variety of hardwoods, the imported doors are limited to fewer types, grades, and sizes than doors produced in the United States.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports of wood doors, with or without their hardware, effective January 1 of the calendar years 1968-72, are as follows:

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

These rates represent the five stages of a concession granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rate of duty is to become effective January 1, 1972, as shown above. The rate of duty prior to January 1, 1968, reflecting a concession granted under the GATT, was 15 percent ad valorem.

U.S. consumption

Annual U.S. apparent consumption of wood doors, which is in a long term upward trend, is only slightly greater than domestic production because of the negligible U.S. foreign trade in these commodities.

In 1966, apparent consumption amounted to an estimated 57 million doors, representing a slight decrease from the 59 million doors consumed in 1964 (table 1). About 55 percent of consumption in recent years has consisted of flush doors, and the remainder, of panel, louver, screen, garage, and other types of doors.

The volume of new building construction is the major factor determining the demand for wood doors in the United States. However, the demand for doors for renovation and remodeling and for some types of nonresidential buildings may be quite substantial even in periods when the level of housing starts is low.

U.S. producers

Nearly 200 domestic concerns produce more than 95 percent of the doors installed each year in the United States. About half of these concerns are independent door producers which account for the bulk of the production of flush doors. Door plants are located in at least 30 of the 50 States, but are concentrated in the North Central, Southern, and Pacific Coast States. Concerns on the West Coast make practically all of the softwood doors, and also many hardwood flush doors using imported plywood; eastern concerns make principally hardwood doors.

U.S. production

The annual U.S. production (shipments) of wood doors increased from about 45 million doors in 1961 to about 59 million in 1964, then declined slightly to an estimated 57 million doors in 1966 (table 1). Total annual value increased from about \$290 million in 1961 to about \$420 million in 1966. The output of flush doors increased from about 20 million units in 1958 to about 30 million in 1963, while the production of panel doors decreased from about 4.8 million units to 4.5 million in the same period.

U.S. exports

Annual U.S. exports of wood doors in 1967 amounted to 118,000 doors, valued at \$2.4 million (table 2), higher than in any of the preceding 6 years. The official figures make no separation by types of doors; the average unit value per door, which was about \$14.00 in 1963-64, rose to about \$20.00 in 1966-67.

Canada has been the chief market for U.S. exports of wood doors in recent years, with the Bahama Islands second, and numerous other countries (which change rank from year to year) taking the remainder (table 2).

U.S. imports

Annual U.S. imports of wood doors generally increased in 1963-66, and in 1967 more than doubled to about 484,000 doors, valued at \$2.1 million (table 3). Flush doors accounted for 75 percent of the quantity and 64 percent of the value in 1965--representing a decline from highs of 84 and 78 percent, respectively, in 1963 (table 4). Data on imported doors by types are not available for 1966-67.

Through 1966, Canada had been the chief supplier of imported doors, mostly of the flush type; in 1967, however, Mexico became the chief supplier by a substantial margin (table 3). Japan, Spain, Taiwan, and Columbia have also been important suppliers in recent years. There is considerable variation in the type and quality of imported doors, as reflected in the range of unit values.

Imported wood doors have been sold mostly in port or border areas; they have been of relatively minor importance, accounting for less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 percent of annual domestic consumption in recent years. Nevertheless, they have been larger in number than exports, though smaller in value.

Table 1.--Wood doors: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-67

(In thousands of doors)					
Year	: Produc- : tion <u>1/</u>	: Imports	: Exports	: Apparent : consumption	
1961-----	45,130	96	66	45,160	
1962-----	49,540	99	73	49,570	
1963-----	57,340	146	66	57,420	
1964-----	59,330	150	101	59,380	
1965-----	57,550	188	84	57,650	
1966-----	56,910	121	100	56,930	
1967-----	<u>2/</u>	484	118	<u>2/</u>	
	:	:	:	:	

1/ Estimated from reported shipments of doors.

2/ Not available.

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

Table 2.--Wood doors: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1963-67

Country	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 doors)					
Canada-----	34	42	29	30	36
Bahamas-----	14	22	34	39	43
Sweden-----	1/	1/	2	4	4
Netherlands					
Antilles-----	1/	1/	1	1	3
Spain-----	-	-	1/	1	2
Leeward and Wind-					
ward Islands-----	1/	1	2	4	3
Mexico-----	1	1	2	6	7
All other-----	16	33	16	17	20
Total-----	66	101	84	100	118
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Canada-----	532	612	595	760	877
Bahamas-----	165	261	366	507	583
Sweden-----	2/	5	61	97	128
Netherlands					
Antilles-----	5	4	17	15	80
Spain-----	-	-	1	36	61
Leeward and Wind-					
ward Islands-----	7	27	24	64	53
Mexico-----	9	18	26	47	53
All other-----	223	462	467	521	525
Total-----	941	1,389	1,556	2,046	2,360
Unit value (per door) 3/					
Canada-----	\$15.50	\$14.43	\$20.86	\$25.28	\$24.13
Bahamas-----	11.90	11.67	10.85	13.06	13.55
Sweden-----	4/140.00	31.87	40.05	27.21	32.27
Netherlands					
Antilles-----	18.83	21.95	28.61	26.96	24.63
Spain-----	-	-	29.41	35.54	28.23
Leeward and Wind-					
ward Islands-----	14.09	22.95	15.89	16.86	20.37
Mexico-----	6.91	13.14	10.57	8.01	7.62
All other-----	14.00	13.99	29.35	31.06	26.22
Average-----	14.22	13.80	18.46	20.38	19.95

1/ Less than 500 doors. 2/ Less than \$500.

3/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

4/ Represents the exportation of 2 doors, valued at \$280.

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

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

Table 3.--Wood doors: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Country	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 doors)					
Mexico-----	<u>1</u> /	1	2	6	262
Canada-----	60	57	61	61	66
Japan-----	58	41	27	12	73
Spain-----	11	15	15	14	24
Taiwan-----	10	31	50	20	49
Colombia-----	2	2	27	6	7
All other-----	6	3	5	3	3
Total-----	146	150	188	121	484
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Mexico-----	19	32	66	131	939
Canada-----	251	293	316	310	347
Japan-----	192	114	74	42	254
Spain-----	46	73	95	109	210
Taiwan-----	37	93	116	109	177
Colombia-----	35	47	241	113	86
All other-----	75	39	54	85	78
Total-----	656	691	962	899	2,090
Unit value (per door) <u>2</u> /					
Mexico-----	\$6.54	\$47.11	\$3.80	\$23.44	\$3.59
Canada-----	4.21	5.12	5.15	5.08	5.30
Japan-----	3.34	2.80	2.73	3.52	3.48
Spain-----	4.34	4.69	6.19	8.06	8.58
Taiwan-----	3.73	3.00	2.31	5.40	3.64
Colombia-----	15.36	28.65	8.97	18.97	11.69
All other-----	12.61	12.57	13.72	32.10	24.57
Average-----	4.48	4.61	5.12	7.44	4.32

1/ Less than 500 doors.

2/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

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

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Table 4.--Wood doors: U.S. imports for consumption, by types, 1961-65 ^{1/}

Type	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Quantity (1,000 doors)					
Flush-----	63	80	123	116	140
Other-----	33	19	23	34	48
Total-----	96	99	146	150	188
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Flush-----	276	335	509	510	613
Other-----	171	142	147	181	349
Total-----	447	477	656	691	962
Unit value (per door) ^{2/}					
Flush-----	\$4.38	\$4.18	\$4.14	\$4.38	\$4.38
Other-----	5.23	7.58	6.28	5.39	7.30
Average-----	4.67	4.82	4.48	4.61	5.12

^{1/} Data by types are not available for 1966-67.^{2/} Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Tools, tool bodies, brush backs, and handles, of wood-----	206.50, 206.52, 206.53, and 206.54

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

U.S. trade position

More than 90 percent of U.S. consumption of the tools and tool handles of wood here considered is supplied by domestic production. Imports exceed exports by a substantial margin.

Description and uses

The articles of wood considered here consist of tools, tool bodies, certain handles, and backs for brooms, mops, and brushes. Specifically provided for are broom and mop handles 3/4 inch or more in diameter and 38 inches or more in length--known collectively as "broomsticks" (item 206.50), paint brush and paint roller handles (item 206.52), and brush backs (item 206.53), all of which are familiar articles with names descriptive of their uses. The other articles in chief value of wood (item 206.54) consist of tool handles (including knife, fork, and spoon handles), brush handles, and broom and mop handles other than those provided for in item 206.50. Also included in item 206.54 are tools of wood such as mallets, and tool bodies of wood; at the present time, however, tool bodies are less frequently made of wood than in past years. Any articles which are broom and mop backs, as distinguished from brush backs, would be provided for under item 206.54.

According to the trade, tool handles are often divided into three general classes: (1) handles for striking tools (axes, picks, hammers, and the like); (2) those for lifting, pulling, and similar strain type tools (forks, rakes, spades, shovels, and the like); and (3) other handles, for small tools, utensils, and appliances. Most tools and tool handles of wood, being subjected to stress and strain in use, are made of select quality durable hardwoods, such as ash, hickory, oak, birch, beech, and maple. Low-priced tool handles may be made of less durable or lower grades of wood. Broom and mop handles, on the other hand, are often made of the lighter weight, but strong, species of softwood, such as southern pine and Douglas-fir. Imported wood tools, handles, and backs are made of the same or comparable species and grades as these domestically produced articles.

Handles and backs made of densified wood (item 203.20) are covered in another summary in this volume. Wood blocks and blanks rough shaped so as to be dedicated to finishing into handles and backs (item 200.55) and wood dowel rods (items 200.91 to 200.95) as stock suited to making finished handles for brooms, mops, and other articles, are covered in summaries in volume 2:1.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
	Tools, tool bodies, and handles and backs for tools and implements, all the foregoing of wood:
206.50	Broom and mop handles of certain dimensions.
206.52	Paint brush and paint roller handles.
206.53	Brush backs.
206.54	Other.

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

<u>Rate of duty for--</u>			
<u>Year</u>	<u>Items 206.50</u> <u>and 206.52</u>	<u>Item</u> <u>206.53</u>	<u>Item</u> <u>206.54</u>
1968-----	7.5	11.5	15
1969-----	6.5	10	13
1970-----	5.5	9	11.5
1971-----	5	7.5	10
1972-----	4	6.5	8

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

The rates of duty applicable to tools and tool handles of wood, prior to January 1, 1968, were as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Percent ad valorem</u>
206.50-----)	8.5
206.52-----)	
206.53-----	13
206.54-----	16-2/3

These rates were also concession rates under the GATT, with the exception of the rate on paint roller handles, which became effective under Public Law 85-696.

U.S. consumption

The total value (f.o.b. factory) of all types of wood handles and backs consumed annually in the United States trended upward in the period 1963-66 and amounted to about \$52 million in 1966 (table 1). In each of the years 1963-67 the value of imports was from half again as much to twice as much as that of exports. Domestic production in 1963-66 accounted for more than 90 percent of the value of consumption annually.

The trend in domestic consumption has been influenced to a considerable degree by the increase in population, disposable personal income and the resultant increase in construction generally. The use of certain types of wood handles has not grown as much as it otherwise might have, because of the increased use of tools with plastic, metal, or other nonwood handles and backs. Furthermore, certain types of manual tools have been displaced by power tools.

U.S. producers

About 250 concerns in the United States are believed to be producers of wood tools, handles, and backs. Some of these concerns, however, may do only finishing operations such as sanding and enameling. In 1967 the domestic producers were distributed by regions as follows:

<u>Region</u>	<u>Percent</u>
North Central-----	30
Middle Atlantic-----	25
New England-----	22
South-----	20
West-----	3
Total-----	100

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More than half of these firms are concentrated in the States of New York, Maine, Ohio, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. Twenty-nine concerns are reported to have assets of more than \$1 million, and 23 concerns, assets of \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. For these large concerns the output of wood handles is a small part of their business. About 10 percent of the concerns are believed to account for more than half of the total output.

U.S. production

The value of U.S. production of the articles here considered, virtually all wood handles and brush backs, increased during the period 1963-66 and amounted to an estimated \$50 million in 1966 (table 1). The value in 1967 probably exceeded \$50 million.

Factory shipments (including interplant transfers) of wood handles and brush backs, by types, give some indication of the relative importance of each type. Data on such shipments for 1963, from the U.S. Census of Manufactures, are as follows:

<u>Type of handle</u>	<u>Value of shipments</u>	
	<u>(1,000 dollars)</u>	<u>(Percent of total)</u>
Broom, mop, and paint brush-----	14,430	36
Hand tools:		
Striking-----	9,080	23
Lifting and pulling-----	5,790	14
Other-----	<u>1,770</u>	<u>4</u>
Subtotal, hand tools-----	16,640	41
Brush backs-----	1,400	4
Other-----	<u>7,730</u>	<u>19</u>
Total, all types-----	40,200	100

The value of annual shipments of most types of articles increased from 1963 to 1965. An exception was paint roller handles, which decreased, reportedly as a result of competition both from domestic plastic

handles and from imported roller handles. Changes in value of shipments, by types, were as follows:

<u>Type of wood article</u>	<u>Increase or decrease (-)</u>
	<u>1965 over 1963</u> (Percent)
Broom and mop handles-----	16
Paint brush handles-----	13
Paint roller handles-----	-9
Brush backs-----	11
Tools-----	1/ 32
Tool bodies-----	2/
Tool handles-----	20
All articles-----	18

1/ Based on a small value in both years.

2/ No shipments reported.

U.S. exports

During 1963-67, the value of annual U.S. exports of wood handles of all types (including a small share of other wood articles, such as shoe trees and lasts) fluctuated without apparent trend and averaged about \$1.9 million (table 2). During the same period, the export classification of the articles herein considered was changed twice, but the product mix remained predominantly of wood handles for (1) striking tools, (2) lifting, pulling, and similar strain type tools, and (3) small tools, utensils, and appliances, not elsewhere classified.

In 1963-64 and 1966-67 the value of annual exports of striking-tool handles ranged from 59 to 65 percent of the value of all tool handles exported, indicating a fairly stable share of the total.

In 1963-67 the principal market countries for tool handles were Canada, the United Kingdom, and Mexico (table 2). In 1967 Canada took 35 percent, by value, of all such articles exported from the United States; and the United Kingdom, 18 percent.

U.S. imports

Annual U.S. imports of tools and tool handles of wood declined somewhat in 1963-65 when their average value was about \$3.1 million; however, such imports increased sharply in both 1966 and 1967, reaching about \$4.3 million in the latter year. Imports of paint brush and paint roller handles far surpassed imports of the other types and

comprised about 80 percent of the total value in 1963-65, dropping to 65 percent in 1967. Imports, by types, in 1963-67 were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

Article	: 1963	: 1964	: 1965	: 1966	: 1967
Broom and mop handles-----	485	259	324	531	760
Paint brush and paint roller handles-----	2,639	2,534	2,331	2,775	2,782
Brush backs-----	54	153	179	216	345
Other handles, backs, etc.-----	<u>1</u> / 100	153	203	290	402
Total-----	3,278	3,099	3,037	3,812	4,289
	:	:	:	:	:
<u>1</u> / Estimated					

Annual U.S. imports of broom and mop handles (item 206.50) were in an upward trend in 1964-67. About 11 million broomsticks were imported in the latter year with an average unit value of 6.7¢ each. The principal supplying countries in 1964-67 were Canada and Brazil, with Hong Kong and Malaysia also important suppliers (table 3). The handles from Canada were chiefly of Douglas-fir; those from Brazil, of Parana pine; and those from Hong Kong and Malaysia, chiefly of ramin wood.

Annual imports of paint brush and paint roller handles (item 206.52) decreased in value from 1963 to 1965, then increased to \$2.8 million a year in 1966-67 (table 4). In 1963-67 the leading sources were Finland and Japan, reflecting the principal use of maple, birch, or beech for these handles.

Annual imports of brush backs (item 206.53) increased from 1964 to 1967 and had a value of \$345,000 in the latter year (table 5). The chief supplier was Japan. The imports of brush backs from Denmark have had a consistently lower unit value than those from other countries.

Annual imports of the other wooden articles considered here (item 206.54) increased from 1964 to 1967 and to a value of \$402,000 in the latter year (table 6). West Germany was the chief source during this period.

Table 1.--Tools, tool bodies, brush backs, and handles, of wood: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	: Produc- tion <u>1/</u>	: Imports	: Exports	: Apparent consump- tion	: 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>
1963-----	40,200	<u>1/</u> 3,278	1,798	41,700	8
1964-----	41,700	3,099	1,934	42,900	7
1965-----	47,300	3,037	2,126	48,200	6
1966-----	50,000	3,812	1,934	52,000	7
1967-----	<u>2/</u>	4,289	1,957	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>

1/ Estimated in part.

2/ Not available.

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

Table 2.--Tool handles and backs, of wood: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1963-67

(In thousands of dollars)										
Country	:	1963	:	1964	:	1965 <u>1/</u>	:	1966 <u>1/</u>	:	1967 <u>1/</u>
	:		:		:		:		:	
Canada-----	:	651	:	703	:	875	:	811	:	682
United Kingdom-----	:	384	:	355	:	337	:	341	:	355
Mexico-----	:	116	:	148	:	185	:	138	:	259
New Zealand-----	:	154	:	138	:	128	:	137	:	168
Republic of South	:		:		:		:		:	
Africa-----	:	75	:	123	:	92	:	99	:	85
Sweden-----	:	101	:	84	:	86	:	83	:	52
All other-----	:	317	:	383	:	423	:	325	:	356
Total-----	:	1,798	:	1,934	:	2,126	:	1,934	:	1,957
	:		:		:		:		:	

1/ Data include figures for shoe lasts and trees, each probably accounting for a small percentage of the total.

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

Note.--Total quantities, given only in 1963 and 1964, were 666,000 dozen and 745,000 dozen, respectively.

Table 3.--Broom and mop handles of wood (item 206.50): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pieces)				
Canada -----	1,160	1,306	4,392	4,861
Brazil -----	2,264	2,973	2,354	4,786
Malaysia -----	-	83	934	1,184
Italy -----	-	-	-	193
Mexico -----	5	-	112	110
Hong Kong -----	1,407	1,448	109	-
All other -----	5	79	128	134
Total 1/-----	4,840	5,889	8,028	11,268
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada -----	62	91	346	439
Brazil -----	85	109	81	196
Malaysia -----	-	6	83	85
Italy -----	-	-	-	27
Mexico -----	2/	-	7	5
Hong Kong -----	112	110	6	-
All other -----	1	7	7	8
Total 1/-----	259	324	531	760
Unit value (per piece) 3/				
Canada -----	\$0.05	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09
Brazil -----	.04	.04	.03	.04
Malaysia -----	-	.07	.09	.07
Italy -----	-	-	-	.14
Mexico -----	.05	-	.06	.05
Hong Kong -----	.08	.08	.06	-
All other -----	.22	.09	.06	.06
Average -----	.05	.05	.07	.07

1/ Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

2/ Less than \$500.

3/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

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Table 4.--Paint brush and paint roller handles, of wood (item 206.52):
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

(In thousands of dollars)						
Country	: 1963	: 1964	: 1965	: 1966	: 1967	
Finland-----	317	381	425	605	750	
Japan-----	562	633	571	599	586	
Canada-----	517	453	426	432	478	
West Germany-----	714	595	431	488	426	
Sweden-----	358	263	313	424	340	
Italy-----	61	82	74	114	141	
All other-----	111	127	91	112	60	
Total <u>1/</u> -----	2,639	2,534	2,331	2,775	2,782	

1/ Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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

Table 5.--Brush backs of wood (item 206.53): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pieces)				
Japan-----	728	962	1,636	4,456
Denmark-----	904	894	541	621
Netherlands-----	190	10	17	293
Taiwan-----	-	-	-	227
All other-----	43	52	45	202
Total <u>1/</u> -----	1,866	1,918	2,239	5,798
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan-----	101	146	190	275
Denmark-----	26	24	16	19
Netherlands-----	22	2	3	18
Taiwan-----	-	-	-	12
All other-----	4	7	6	21
Total <u>1/</u> -----	153	179	216	345
Unit value (per piece) <u>2/</u>				
Japan-----	\$0.14	\$0.15	\$0.12	\$0.06
Denmark-----	.03	.03	.03	.03
Netherlands-----	.11	.18	.20	.06
Taiwan-----	-	-	-	.05
All other-----	.10	.14	.14	.10
Average-----	.08	.09	.10	.06

1/ Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.2/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

TOOLS AND TOOL HANDLES, OF WOOD

Table 6.--Other handles and tools, of wood (item 206.54): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)								
Country	:	1964	:	1965	:	1966	:	1967
	:		:		:		:	
West Germany-----	:	68	:	93	:	142	:	165
Japan-----	:	46	:	39	:	57	:	94
Canada-----	:	21	:	21	:	49	:	74
Sweden-----	:	14	:	12	:	27	:	49
All other-----	:	4	:	<u>1/</u> 38	:	13	:	20
Total <u>2/</u> -----	:	153	:	203	:	290	:	402
	:		:		:		:	

1/ Includes imports valued at 26 thousand dollars from Hong Kong.

2/ Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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

CommodityTSUS item

Picture and mirror frames, of wood----- 206.60

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

U.S. trade position

U.S. production of the frames considered here has supplied about 95 percent of domestic consumption in recent years, although imports have been increasing steadily. Exports are very small compared with imports.

Description and uses

In this summary the term "picture and mirror frames, of wood" includes, in addition to the usual frames for pictures (including paintings) and mirrors, wood frames used on wall plaques, medallions, posters, and similar displays. The frames are made from many species of wood in a variety of sizes, shapes, finishes, and ornamentations. Frames sell at prices ranging from a few cents to many dollars. The low-priced frames include those made of standard moldings and commonly sold in variety chainstores, while the medium- and high-priced frames made of either machine-worked or hand-carved moldings and sold by custom framers and department stores. Wood moldings of the types for making picture and mirror frames (TSUS item 202.66) are covered in a summary in volume 2:1.

For tariff purposes, picture and mirror frames of wood include both the assembled and unassembled (knocked down) frames. Unassembled frames are included here if the necessary parts to make a complete frame are mitered at each end. The wood frame of imported framed pictures, posters, and similar displays are ordinarily separately dutiable from the picture or other framed article. The wood frame of imported framed mirrors is not ordinarily separately dutiable (see items 544.51 to 544.55).

Picture and similar frames of base metal, whether or not coated or plated with precious metal, covered under items 652.70 and 652.72, are discussed in another volume of summaries. Frames of wood which are antiques are provided for under item 766.25 and are considered in another volume.

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U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports of picture and mirror frames of wood, effective January 1 of the calendar years 1968-72, are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Percent ad valorem</u>
1968-----	10.5
1969-----	9.5
1970-----	8
1971-----	7
1972-----	6

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

The rate of duty under the TSUS prior to January 1, 1968, reflecting a GATT concession, was 12 percent ad valorem.

U.S. consumption

The domestic consumption of wood frames for pictures and mirrors, valued at about \$33 million in 1963, increased by more than 40 percent to an estimated \$47 million in 1966 (table 1). In the same period, the ratio of imports to consumption increased from 6 to 8 percent.

U.S. producers

In 1963 there were 269 establishments in the United States engaged primarily in the manufacture of finished picture and mirror frames (chiefly of wood), down from 346 such establishments in 1958. These concerns also made frame moldings for pictures, mirrors, photographs, and medallions, and they framed pictures for the wholesale trade. They employed about 6,600 persons in 1963, but about four-fifths of the concerns employed fewer than 20 persons each. The frame plants are widely distributed; New York, Illinois, and California are the principal producing States.

The many custom-framing shops in the United States making completed frames for individual pictures from finished or unfinished moldings are, of course, not included in this discussion.

U.S. production

Estimated U.S. factory shipments of picture and mirror frames of wood increased in value from a little more than \$31 million in 1963 to \$43 million in 1966 (table 1). In terms of value, the medium- and high-priced frames probably dominate domestic production and shipments.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of picture and mirror frames of wood are very small compared with imports. Of the total exports in 1967, amounting to \$116,000, about 40 percent went to Canada, and the remainder to a large number of countries, but chiefly to Venezuela and Mexico (table 2). Separate official statistics on such exports are not available for the years before 1965.

Exports of pictures in frames are separately classified, but the value of such frames alone is not published.

U.S. imports

Annual U.S. imports of picture and mirror frames of wood more than doubled in the period 1963-67, and had a value of \$4.7 million in 1967 (table 3). Mexico and Italy were by far the principal sources of such frames in 1965-67, and Belgium, West Germany, and Japan were next in importance in that period. Many other countries (26 in 1967--15 of them European) supplied the United States with wood frames. Imports ranged from low-priced ordinary frames to high-priced frames, hand-carved or made from machine-worked moldings.

The value of imported frames affixed to pictures and mirrors is unknown.

Table 1.--Picture and mirror frames, of wood: U.S. shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	Ship- ments <u>1/</u>	Imports	Exports	Apparent consump- tion <u>1/</u>	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>
1963-----	31,100	1,865	<u>2/</u>	32,900	6
1964-----	37,100	2,174	<u>2/</u>	39,200	6
1965-----	39,600	2,981	98	42,500	7
1966-----	43,000	3,840	69	46,800	8
1967-----	<u>2/</u>	4,702	116	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>

1/ Estimated.

2/ Not available.

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

Table 2.--Picture and mirror frames, of wood: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1965-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Country	1965	1966	1967
Canada-----	71	25	46
Venezuela-----	2	5	23
Mexico-----	3	5	10
Bahamas-----	4	7	6
Republic of South Africa-----	2	4	4
All other-----	16	23	27
Total-----	98	69	116

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

Table 3.--Picture and mirror frames, of wood: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

(In thousands of dollars)						
Country	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	
Mexico-----	70	184	629	1,331	1,900	
Italy-----	798	870	1,039	940	1,071	
Belgium-----	250	241	277	278	326	
West Germany-----	157	168	186	235	284	
Japan-----	60	86	145	170	217	
Taiwan-----	-	-	11	109	154	
United Kingdom-----	83	113	133	128	142	
Canada-----	38	74	122	149	141	
Spain-----	61	82	100	109	136	
Netherlands-----	165	169	170	172	134	
All other-----	183	187	169	219	197	
Total-----	1,865	2,174	2,981	3,840	4,702	

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

CommodityTSUS item

Wood blinds, shutters, screens, and shades----- 206.65 and 206.67

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

U.S. trade position

Domestic production of the commodities here considered supplies about 90 percent of U.S. consumption; imports have supplied about 10 percent of domestic usage in recent years; and exports are believed to be relatively small.

Description and uses

The articles included here ordinarily are completely assembled wood shutters, blinds, shades, and screens, with or without their hardware. Similar articles manufactured of fibrous vegetable materials are discussed in a separate summary (item 222.50).

The chief products included here are woven wood roll shades, venetian blinds, shutters, and folding screens (utility or decorative). The woven roll shade consists of an assembly of narrow wood slats, approximately 3/16 to 5/16 inch thick and 3/8 to 3/4 inch wide, held together with interwoven cords and fitted with additional cords and hardware to roll and unroll the shade. Such shades are produced in various sizes from about 2 to 12 feet wide and from about 4 to 12 feet in length. The woven roll shade is used as a window blind or for screening porch or room areas.

The venetian blind is a window blind made of an assembly of thin wood slats which are strung together in a horizontal position with cords and webbing or tape, and fitted with hardware to move the slats and thus control the passage of light and air. The venetian blind is produced in sizes that compare with those of woven wood roll shades. However, venetian blinds are now more often made of metal than of wood.

A shutter consists of a rectangular wooden frame, in the center of which is fitted a set of movable or fixed louver boards or slats. The shutters (in pairs) are designed to close a window opening to control visibility and the passage of light and air. Each shutter frame is usually made of 1-inch lumber in dimensions which range from 6 to 16 inches in width and from 24 to 80 or more inches in length. Wood shutters are traditionally used as exterior window fittings; however, in the past decade such products have found considerable use in home interiors, where they not only are employed as window covers

but are manufactured and fitted with hardware for use as cafe doors, folding closet doors, free-standing screens, and folding doors for room dividers.

Utility or decorative screens usually consist of rectangular wooden frames in sizes comparable to those of shutters. Each frame encloses a thin panel of wood, cloth, plastic, paper, or other material, which may be plainly finished or highly decorated. Each frame may have leg members or a supporting stand, and generally three or four frames of the same size are hinged together to make a complete screen. Such movable screens are used to separate, conceal, shelter, or protect room and porch areas.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
	Wood blinds, shutters, screens, and shades, with or without their hardware:
206.65	Consisting of wood frames enclosing fixed louver boards.
206.67	Other.

The column 1 rate of duty applicable to imports under item 206.65 is 16-2/3 percent ad valorem, which has been in effect since July 17, 1961. This rate reflects a decision by the United States Customs Court (CD 2277) and also a concession granted by the United States under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports under item 206.67, effective January 1 of the calendar years 1968-72, are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Percent ad valorem</u>
1968-----	36
1969-----	32
1970-----	28
1971-----	24
1972-----	20

These rates represent the five stages of a concession granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under

the GATT. The final concession rate of duty is to become effective January 1, 1972, as shown above. Prior to January 1, 1968, the rate of duty applicable to such articles, which reflects concessions granted under the GATT, was 40 percent ad valorem.

U.S. consumption

Domestic uses of wood blinds, shutters, and shades are related to style trends in home furnishings. U.S. consumption of wood venetian blinds and roll shades has declined substantially in the past decade because of increased substitution of metal, plastics, or other materials for wood in the manufacture of blinds and shades.

U.S. consumption of wood shutters with either fixed or movable louvers or slats has been increasing in recent years owing to popular acceptance of the shutter for decorative and space-saving closures serving numerous uses in home interiors. It is estimated that imported shutters have supplied 10 to 15 percent of domestic requirements in the period 1964-67. Imports declined substantially in 1967. Domestic shipments likewise declined, but not to the same extent as imports. The relatively greater share of consumption supplied by domestic shipments is due largely to improvement in the domestic manufacture of wood shutters by greater application of water-repellent chemicals and prime coating of the finished product. Increased use of shutters made of metal or vinyl plastics has been an additional competitive factor in the sale of wood shutters in recent years.

The use of wood decorative screens has also been rising. Such screens, which have frames of wood, but may have panels of plastics or textile material, are increasingly used as ornamental screens and interior room dividers in modern homes.

U.S. producers, production, and exports

Wood shutters and blinds are produced in the wood millwork industry, which includes more than 3,000 domestic firms producing doors, molding, window and door frames, porch work, and related building components. A relatively small number of these concerns specialize in the production of wood shutters and blinds.

Wood venetian blinds and roll shades are manufactured by about 15 relatively small concerns which specialize in the production of window blinds, porch shades, and related products. Folding wood screens are manufactured by specialty furniture concerns which service the wood furniture industry.

Domestic production of the articles considered here is included in official statistics for various industries. Aggregate production, estimated to have totaled \$13 million in value in 1963, increased to \$14 million in 1966. About 70 percent of the annual totals was accounted for by production of wood shutters and blinds with fixed or movable louvers, or with solid wood panel inserts; the remainder by production of wood roll shades, venetian blinds, and folding screens.

U.S. exports of wood blinds, shutters, screens, and shades, are not separately reported but are estimated to have averaged between 1 and 2 percent of domestic production in recent years.

U.S. imports

Imports of wood blinds and other articles considered here were separately reported beginning on August 31, 1963. Estimated annual imports for the 3-year period ending December 31, 1963, averaged \$800,000 in value and increased to more than \$1 million a year in the period 1964-67 (see following table).

Imports under item 206.65 consist of wood shutters with fixed louvers, practically all of which are imported from Japan, Mexico, and Taiwan. About one-half of "other" imports, item 206.67, consist of wood shutters with movable louvers imported chiefly from Japan. The remainder consists principally of folding screens, such as ornamental teakwood folding floor screens, imported chiefly from Hong Kong and India. Imports of other articles, including venetian blinds, roll shades, and so forth, are very small.

Wood blinds, shutters, screens, and shades: U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS items and principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)

TSUS item and country	1964	1965	1966	1967
With fixed louvers (206.65):				
Japan-----	64	85	413	160
Mexico-----	81	102	107	124
Taiwan-----	65	79	228	78
All other-----	13	75	29	15
Total-----	223	341	777	377
Other (206.67):				
Japan-----	842	685	590	479
Taiwan-----	28	23	44	111
Hong Kong-----	72	78	89	107
India-----	33	57	38	55
All other-----	76	42	33	34
Total-----	1,051	885	794	786
Total, all types-----	1,274	1,226	1,571	1,163

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Toothpicks and other small wares, of wood-----	206.85 and 206.87

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

U.S. trade position

Domestic producers generally supply in excess of 90 percent of U.S. consumption of the articles here considered. Exports are small in comparison with imports.

Description and uses

This summary covers toothpicks and a related class of small wooden articles including skewers, candy sticks, ice cream sticks, tongue depressors, drink mixers, cocktail picks and spears, handicraft sticks, mustard paddles, steak markers, and similar articles. As indicated by the names, these articles are primarily for commercial and household use in the preparation and dispensing or serving of various foods, drinks, or confections, or in medical treatment. Certain wood applicators, small round sticks about 1/8 inch in diameter and 6 inches in length, smooth, glossy and polished, were administratively determined in March 1967 to be classifiable for tariff purposes as dowels advanced in condition (item 200.95) which are covered in another summary.

Wood toothpicks are made chiefly of birch because of its strength, white color, and lack of taste. They are either flat or round, the latter type being the more expensive whether domestic or imported. In addition to their usual use, large numbers are used for spearing hors d'oeuvres and for binding sandwiches.

The other small wares of wood herein considered, the most important of which are the ice cream sticks, are produced chiefly from woods of maple, birch, and gum, or similar close-grained hardwoods selected for good quality, light color, tastelessness, and freedom from discoloration. Most of the products are made as flatware stamped from wood veneer in thicknesses ranging from 1/16 to 1/12 inch. Those which are otherwise shaped include cocktail picks, candy sticks, and meat skewers.

Meat skewers, perhaps the largest in size of this group, are round or square sticks of wood ranging from 1/4 to 1 inch in diameter or on a side, pointed at one end, and varying from 5 to 14 inches in length. The smaller sizes are used chiefly by butchers to prepare meat cuts in retail establishments, and the larger, by packers to prepare carcasses in slaughtering plants.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
	Toothpicks, skewers, ice cream sticks, and similar small wares, of wood:
206.85	Toothpicks.
206.87	Other.

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

<u>Rate of duty for--</u>		
<u>Year</u>	<u>Item</u> <u>206.85</u>	<u>Item</u> <u>206.87</u>
1968-----	11	15
1969-----	10	13
1970-----	8.5	11.5
1971-----	7	10
1972-----	6	8

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

Prior to January 1, 1968, the rate of duty applicable to item 206.85 was 12.5 percent ad valorem, and that applicable to item 206.87, 16-2/3 percent ad valorem. These pre-Kennedy Round rates were derived from GATT concession rates in effect prior to August 31, 1963, the effective date of the TSUS.

U.S. consumption

The domestic consumption of toothpicks and certain other small wares of wood considered here trended upward in the period 1964-67, as shown by the following known values of consumption (in millions of dollars):

<u>Article</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Toothpicks-----	4.4	4.7	5.6	5.2
Other small				
wares of wood-----	<u>5.1</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>7.9</u>
Total-----	9.5	11.3	12.2	13.1

Expanding use of these articles reflects the demands of a growing population with increasing disposable income. For certain of these articles, competition from similar products made of paper and plastics has increased in recent years.

U.S. producers

Toothpicks and related small wares of wood are manufactured by about 25 concerns in the United States, but one-fourth of them probably account for more than 90 percent of the total output. Nearly all the producers manufacture other wood products as well. Most of the producers are concentrated in New England, particularly in Maine; other producers are situated in the Middle Atlantic, Great Lakes, and Southern States.

U.S. production

Based upon sales data from trade association reports and a Tariff Commission survey for 1964-66, domestic production of the articles here considered is believed to have trended upward in 1963-67. Value of production (in millions of dollars), f.o.b. factory, is estimated to have been as follows:

<u>Article</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Toothpicks-----	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.8
Ice cream sticks-----	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.7
Other flat veneer				
products-----	<u>1.2</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>2.4</u>
Total-----	8.9	10.3	10.5	11.9

The class "other flat veneer products" excludes flat veneer forks and spoons (covered in the summary on household utensils and forks and spoons, of wood) and skewers for which adequate data are not available.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of wood toothpicks, ice cream sticks, and similar small wares of wood, none of which are separately reported in official statistics, are believed to range between 1 and 2 percent of production and to have amounted to less than \$200,000 annually in the period 1963-67.

U.S. imports

Imports of toothpicks and the other small wares of wood trended upward in the period 1963-67 and had a value of \$1.2 million in 1967 (see table following). In this period, toothpicks accounted for as little as 35 percent and as much as 60 percent of annual imports of all articles considered here. Japan was by far the major source of toothpicks, supplying more than twice the value in 1966 of any other recent year. Imports of other small wares, the bulk of which were supplied by Japan and Canada, were about 10 percent of apparent consumption annually in 1965-67. The imported articles covered in this summary closely resemble the domestic products as to species of wood, size, shape, finish, and quality.

Toothpicks and other small wares, of wood: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

(In thousands of dollars)						
Product and country	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	
Toothpicks:						
Japan-----	321	232	439	929	432	
All other-----	4	5	1	1/ 81	4	
Total-----	325	237	440	1,010	436	
Other small wares:						
Japan-----	260	354	434	327	353	
Canada-----	45	77	195	326	402	
All other-----	2	10	4	12	10	
Total-----	307	441	633	665	765	
All products:						
Japan-----	581	586	873	1,256	785	
Canada-----	45	77	195	326	402	
All other-----	6	15	5	1/ 93	14	
Total-----	632	678	1,073	1,675	1,201	

1/ Includes imports valued at 78 thousand dollars from the Republic of Korea.

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

CommodityTSUS item

Wood utensils:

Forks and spoons----- 206.45 and 206.47

Household articles and parts

thereof not elsewhere enumerated----- 206.95 and 206.97

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

U.S. trade position

Domestic production supplies about three-fourths of U.S. consumption of the wood utensils here considered. Both production and imports have been in an upward trend; exports have been much smaller than imports.

Description and uses

The utensils of wood discussed in this summary include, in addition to forks and spoons (items 206.45 and 206.47), household articles not elsewhere enumerated such as bowls, trays, platters, cutting boards, book ends, various types of racks, and other articles, and parts thereof (items 206.95 and 206.97), which are all made principally for use in the home. Many of the articles are turned, molded, or otherwise shaped from lumber, bolts, or rough-shaped blocks or blanks. Others, such as some of the forks, spoons, and plates are stamped out of "flat" veneer, and are used principally outside the home.

The entire range of utensils here considered is made from many domestic and imported woods having adequate strength and wearing qualities, as well as attractive color and grain. Woods used include such native hardwoods as birch, beech, maple, and gum, and imported mahogany and other tropical woods.

The tariff classification of imported wood articles is not always distinct between household utensils (items 206.95 and 206.97) and "articles not specially provided for, of wood" (item 207.00, covered in another summary). A household utensil for tariff purposes is an article used chiefly in the home where it serves some useful purpose in the operation of housekeeping. Generally, those articles of wood which are not more specifically provided for elsewhere, and used in the household as a novelty, decoration, or adornment, have been considered to be articles of wood not elsewhere enumerated (item 207.00).

U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
	Wood utensils:
	Forks and spoons:
206.45	Of mahogany.
206.47	Other.
	Household articles and parts thereof not elsewhere enumerated:
206.95	Of mahogany.
206.97	Other.

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports of these commodities, except for TSUS item 206.95, effective January 1 of the calendar years 1968-72, are as follows (in percent ad valorem):

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rate of duty for--</u>		
	<u>Item</u> <u>206.45</u>	<u>Item</u> <u>206.47</u>	<u>Item</u> <u>206.97</u>
1968-----	12.5	15.5	15
1969-----	11	14	13
1970-----	9.5	12	11.5
1971-----	8	10	10
1972-----	7	8.5	8

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

The rates of duty applicable to the same three items, prior to January 1, 1968, were as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Percent ad valorem</u>
206.45-----	14
206.47-----	17.5
206.97-----	16-2/3

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

For TSUS item 206.95, the current column 1 rate of duty is 14 per cent ad valorem, a rate resulting from a GATT concession which became effective June 30, 1958, under paragraph 412 of the Tariff Act of 1930. No Kennedy Round concession was made on this item.

U.S. consumption

Domestic consumption of the articles herein considered increased consistently in the period 1963-67, and was valued at an estimated \$78 million in 1967 (table 1). Consumption of articles of mahogany is vastly less than that of other woods. Although the household utensils under discussion face competition from similar articles of plastics, glass, metal, and other materials, the attractiveness, utility, and reasonable price of wood contribute to its continued use.

U.S. producers

Several hundred domestic woodworking concerns produce household utensils of wood. Most of these concerns are small, employing fewer than 20 persons each. The plants are located chiefly in the eastern half of the United States, especially in the hardwood-producing regions of the Northeastern and North Central States. Only a few concerns produce articles comparable to the imported luxury items of mahogany and other exotic woods. About 10 concerns specialize in the manufacture of flat veneer forks and spoons.

U.S. production

Domestic production of the articles herein considered--as estimated from the value of factory shipments reported in the Census of Manufactures for 1963 and the Annual Survey of Manufactures for 1964-66--rose in value from \$44 million in 1963 to \$58 million in 1967 (table 1). These estimates include all or part of the following classes: (1) woodenware turned, shaped, or molded; (2) wood novelties and specialties; (3) flat veneer products, including shipments of forks and spoons averaging at least \$1 million annually; and (4) miscellaneous wooden goods and turnings not elsewhere classified.

Domestic production of mahogany utensils is considerably less than that of utensils of other woods, and is believed to be less than imports of such articles.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of household utensils of wood have been small, with a probable value of about \$300,000 a year. Those reported in the past 3 years (1965-67) in the new census export class "household utensils of wood" ranged from \$100,000 to \$200,000 a year, but do not include exports of all articles equivalent to the import classes considered in this summary. Canada was consistently a leading market in 1965-67, but Australia ranked first in 1967 (table 2). Venezuela and Mexico were also important markets.

U.S. imports

The value of annual U.S. imports of wood household utensils trended upward during 1964-67 and amounted to \$15.9 million in 1967 (table 3). During the 4-year period, forks and spoons averaged only 4 percent of the total of all utensils imported annually.

The value of U.S. imports of the household utensils provided for under items 206.95 and 206.97 increased from \$10.0 million in 1964 to \$15.3 million in 1967 (table 3). The very small share of them made of mahogany (item 206.95) came chiefly from Haiti and included bowls; dishes for candy, nuts, and similar foods; platters and trays, and lazy-susan bases. The imported utensils of other woods (item 206.97) include a great variety of articles for household use. Among these are bookends and desk sets; candlesticks; coat, hat, and tie racks; salad bowls; coaster and decanter sets; carving or cutting boards; salt, pepper, and spice sets; bottle (including wine) racks; trays of various types (including hardboard); cannister sets; nutcrackers and bottle openers with wooden handles; trivets and mugs; potato mashers and meat hammers; and towel holders and shoe horns. Japan is the chief country of origin of such household utensils; the most important among a large number of other suppliers are the Philippine Republic, Italy, Taiwan, Denmark, Spain, and Hong Kong (table 4). In 1964-65, Yugoslavia was the supplier of second importance.

U.S. imports of forks and spoons with an average value of about \$560,000 a year in 1964-67, included only a very small share of those made of mahogany (item 206.45) and were chiefly salad serving sets from France and Italy. The imported forks and spoons of other woods (item 206.47) consist chiefly of salad serving sets, kitchen (stirring) spoons, and picnic forks and spoons (including ice cream spoons) usually made of flat veneer. Japan is the principal source of such forks and spoons; other important supplying countries include the Philippine Republic, France, and Italy (table 5).

Imported articles, which generally serve the same purposes as the domestic utensils, include a substantial proportion of expensive products made from exotic woods. Some specialties and novelties of unique design, which have no exact counterparts in domestic production, also are imported.

Table 1.--Household utensils (including forks and spoons) of wood: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	Produc- tion <u>1/</u>	Imports	Exports	Apparent consump- tion <u>2/</u>	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>
1963-----	44,000	<u>3/</u> 9,700	<u>2/</u> 300	56,000	17
1964-----	48,000	10,595	<u>2/</u> 300	61,500	17
1965-----	51,000	13,556	<u>4/</u> 204	68,000	20
1966-----	55,000	14,990	<u>4/</u> 124	73,500	20
1967-----	58,000	15,894	<u>4/</u> 206	78,000	20

1/ Estimated from factory shipments as reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

2/ Adjusted for the difference between foreign and landed duty-paid values of imports.

3/ Estimated.

4/ Reported according to classification revised in 1965.

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

Table 2.--Household utensils of wood: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1965-67

(In thousands of dollars)						
Country	:	1965	:	1966	:	1967
	:		:		:	
Australia-----	:	11	:	7	:	49
Canada-----	:	75	:	15	:	43
Mexico-----	:	8	:	13	:	21
Bahamas-----	:	5	:	8	:	15
Panama-----	:	7	:	11	:	10
France-----	:	8	:	4	:	9
Venezuela-----	:	25	:	13	:	8
West Germany-----	:	14	:	7	:	8
All other-----	:	50	:	46	:	45
Total-----	:	204	:	124	:	206
	:		:		:	

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

Note.--The class "household utensils of wood" was established at the beginning of 1965. Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 3.--Household utensils (including forks and spoons) of wood:
U.S. imports for consumption, by types, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)				
Type (TSUS item)	1964	1965	1966	1967
Forks and spoons:				
Mahogany (item 206.45)-----	5	4	3	1
Other wood (item 206.47)----	551	549	552	579
Total-----	556	553	555	580
Other utensils:				
Mahogany (item 206.95)-----	26	36	27	16
Other wood (item 206.97)----	10,013	12,967	14,408	15,298
Total-----	10,039	13,003	14,435	15,314
All types:				
Mahogany-----	31	40	30	17
Other wood-----	10,564	13,516	14,960	15,877
Total-----	10,595	13,556	14,990	15,894

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

Table 4.--Household utensils (excluding forks and spoons) of wood other than mahogany (item 206.97): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967
Japan-----	5,564	1/ 7,426	9,116	1/ 9,011
Philippine Republic--	411	585	923	1,044
Italy-----	580	806	993	920
Taiwan-----	21	75	129	741
Denmark-----	498	485	526	550
Spain-----	98	204	345	522
Hong Kong-----	244	287	387	510
Yugoslavia-----	1,077	1,026	233	337
Canada-----	161	339	412	310
Sweden-----	221	318	232	216
All other-----	1,138	1,416	1,112	1,137
Total-----	10,013	12,967	14,408	15,298

1/ Includes a small amount classified as mahogany but believed to be lauan.

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

Table 5.--Forks and spoons of wood other than mahogany (item 206.47):
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

(In thousands of dollars)						
Country	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	
Japan-----	186	171	189	154	167	
Philippine Republic--	33	<u>1/</u> 45	66	<u>1/</u> 114	<u>1/</u> 120	
France-----	48	75	74	104	82	
Italy-----	51	39	35	53	61	
Belgium-----	30	43	39	20	36	
West Germany-----	27	59	37	20	26	
Sweden-----	30	41	23	23	21	
Yugoslavia-----	12	31	37	26	19	
All other-----	58	47	49	38	47	
Total-----	475	551	549	552	579	

1/ Includes a small amount classified as mahogany but believed to be lauan.

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

CommodityTSUS item

Articles of wood not elsewhere enumerated-- 207.00 and 207.01

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

U.S. trade position

U.S. producers supply more than 99 percent of the domestic consumption of the wood products here considered. Imports, though small compared with production, amounted to \$16 million in 1967. Exports approximately equal imports.

Description and uses

The articles in chief value of wood covered in this summary defy complete description because the tariff provisions are catchall classifications for miscellaneous wood products not elsewhere enumerated in the TSUS. Imports in this "basket" class include a broad range of wood products which may be grouped as follows: (1) Building construction materials, such as certain types of millwork, prefabricated houses and parts, and laminated and built-up structural members; (2) industrial materials and equipment, such as ladders, match splints, pencil slats, and shoe lasts; (3) general utility, decorative, and specialty articles, such as carvings, coat and garment hangers, crutches, novelties and figurines, shoe trees and forms, spools for thread, and faucets and spigots; and (4) Canadian articles of wood which are original motor-vehicle equipment.

Total domestic production of the products included here is substantially larger than imports and includes many articles that are not imported. Production of articles generally similar to actual imports is also large, but there is considerable importation of unique articles of which there is little or no domestic production. Exports include some products not included among imports.

There are certain imported articles included here which by name or use suggest that they should really be dutiable under special provisions elsewhere in the TSUS. For example, wood carvings, included here, are the ordinary types of figurines, replicas and novelties which bear close relationship to but are not of the kinds specially provided for as "wood carvings for architectural or furniture decoration" (item 202.66) or as sculptures or statuary which are original works of art (item 765.15), covered in other summaries. Certain general

utility articles included here are not of the types provided for as "household utensils" (items 206.95 and 206.97, covered in another summary). Articles of wood chiefly designed for household consumption where they merely serve as a novelty, decoration or adornment (if not specially provided for) are among the types of imported products classifiable under item 207.00.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
207.00	Articles not specially provided for, of wood.
207.01	If Canadian original motor-vehicle equipment.

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports under item 207.00, effective on January 1 of the calendar years 1968-72, are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Percent ad valorem</u>
1968-----	15
1969-----	13
1970-----	11.5
1971-----	10
1972-----	8

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

Prior to January 1, 1968, the rate of duty for item 207.00, which reflected concessions granted under the GATT, was 16-2/3 percent ad valorem. This pre-Kennedy Round rate was in effect prior to the effective date of the TSUS, August 31, 1963. For certain articles, however--faucets and spigots, match splints, skillets for match boxes, spools suitable for thread--the 16-2/3 percent rate became applicable on August 31, 1963.

The duty-free rate for item 207.01--articles of wood, not specially provided for, which are Canadian articles and original motor-vehicle equipment--was established pursuant to the provisions of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-283); the duty-free status has, in effect, applied to merchandise entered on or after January 18, 1965.

U.S. consumption

In recent years the annual U.S. consumption of miscellaneous wood products has been rising, exceeding \$1 billion in value in each year during 1959-67, and was estimated at about \$1.4 billion in 1967. More than 99 percent of consumption is estimated to have been supplied by domestic producers.

The continuing high level of apparent consumption has been sustained by the great demand for products used in building construction and industrial operations; these sectors accounted for more than 80 percent of total usage of the products considered here.

U.S. producers

There are probably almost 4,000 concerns engaged in the manufacture of the general class of wood products considered here. About 2,500 of them account for the major share of domestic output consisting of products for building construction and industrial processing. The remaining concerns produce general utility and specialty woodenware. Many of them also make products of materials other than wood. Certain types of products, such as millwork, prefabricated houses, pencil slats, shoe lasts and related forms, crutches, and ladders, are each produced rather exclusively by a small number of concerns. Considering the entire range of products, it is estimated that more than 75 percent of the concerns each employed fewer than 20 persons in 1963.

The manufacturers producing miscellaneous wood products are widely distributed in most of the timber-producing and wood-using regions of the country. Such manufacturers are concentrated in the Northeast, the Central, and the Lake States. Certain other articles may be produced elsewhere in widely scattered areas.

U.S. production

The value of annual U.S. factory shipments (including interplant transfers) of the miscellaneous wood products considered here has trended upward during the past decade and amounted to about \$1.4

billion in 1967 (table 1). Building materials, such as millwork in its various forms and prefabricated structural wood products accounted for more than 80 percent of the total in this period (table 2). The remainder of the products were chiefly woodenware products of general utility and industrial types, including boot and shoe lasts and trees, pencil slats, ladders, scaffolds, toilet seats, novelties, and turnings.

U.S. exports

The value of U.S. exports of wood products comparable to imported articles increased from an estimated \$12 million in 1958 to about \$18 million in 1964. Under a revised export class, exports were estimated at about \$17 million a year in 1965-67 (table 3).

During 1963-67, from 25 to 35 percent of the value of exports was accounted for by building construction products such as window units and sash, prefabricated houses and parts, laminated structural beams, and miscellaneous millwork; and from 40 to 50 percent, by pencil slats. The remainder accounted for about 35 percent of exports in 1963-64 and, under the revised classification, about 20 percent in 1965-67. This last group, since reclassification, consists of a wide variety of wood products such as applicators, blinds, bulletin boards, coffins, made-up fencing, furniture core stock, clothes hangers, oars, and paddles, shade rollers, shingles, signs, stepladders, toothpicks, and trestles. Because many of these products correspond to imported articles classified elsewhere in the TSUS, only 50 percent of the value of this class--"wood manufactures not elsewhere classified"--is taken into account as representing the exports which most nearly match the types of articles imported under item 207.00.

Canada is the leading market for the wood construction materials considered here, with the Bahamas second (table 4). Canada is by far the leading market for other miscellaneous wood products, with the Bahamas and Mexico the next in order of a large number of other market countries. West Germany is the chief market for pencil slats, with France, the United Kingdom, Mexico, and Japan also important markets (table 5).

U.S. imports

Annual U.S. imports of miscellaneous wood articles (chiefly item 207.00) which have been trending upward in the past decade, had a total value of \$16 million in 1967 (table 6). During 1964-67 more than 50 countries from all parts of the world supplied imports of such products. Japan was by far the chief source of such imports, with Italy and Canada in second and third rank, respectively, during

the period. The top 10 countries in 1967 (as shown in table 6) accounted for 75 to 80 percent of the value of total imports during 1964-67.

The more important types of articles imported under item 207.00 include wood carvings; coat and garment hangers; building materials such as prefabricated houses and parts, including window and door frames, dadoed door jambs, staircase components, panels, partitions, and so-called folding doors; certain types of racks for guns and for apparel; novelties, including figurines, ship models, and Christmas decorations; wall plaques, trophy bases, and brackets; parts for lamps and chandeliers; caskets; candleholders and religious articles; shoe lasts, trees, and heels; and bobbins, spools, and mousetraps.

The value of annual imports of wood carvings, an important class of articles included under item 207.00, trended upward in 1964-67 and amounted to \$2.9 million in 1967 (table 7). Such carvings consist of figurines and novelties (many of which are produced by machine work) for display and decoration in homes and offices. Italy is by far the chief country of origin of U.S. imports of these articles. Other important suppliers, particularly in 1966-67, were Taiwan, West Germany, Spain, and the Philippine Republic.

There are also significant imports of coat and garment hangers in chief value of wood. Statistics on imports of the hangers, supplied chiefly from European countries, were reported for 1966-67 (in thousands of dollars) as follows:

<u>Country</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Yugoslavia-----	675	660
Poland-----	281	474
West Germany-----	126	135
All other-----	<u>393</u>	<u>333</u>
Total-----	1,475	1,602

All types of wooden clothes hangers, however, are not covered in this summary, and those which are household utensils are included under item 206.97 (at the same rate of duty applicable to item 207.00), see Treasury Decision 56475 (154). Although the value of these latter imports is unknown, examination of customs invoices indicates that hangers valued at about 350,000 dollars' worth entered, under item 206.97, through New York City alone in 1965, and at least 46,000 dollars worth, in 1967.

Imports of original motor-vehicle equipment made chiefly of wood in Canada (item 207.01) were valued at \$1,800 in 1966 and \$2,400 in 1967.

ARTICLES OF WOOD NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED

Table 1.--Articles of wood not elsewhere enumerated (miscellaneous wood products): U.S. factory shipments, imports for consumption, and exports of domestic merchandise, 1963-67

(In millions of dollars)				
Year	Shipments <u>1/</u>	Imports	Exports	
1963-----	1,120 :	<u>1/</u> 11 :	14	
1964-----	1,170 :	12 :	18	
1965-----	1,210 :	12 :	<u>1/</u> 17	
1966-----	1,330 :	14 :	<u>1/</u> 17	
1967-----	1,450 :	16 :	<u>1/</u> 17	
<u>1/</u> Estimated.				

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

Table 2.--Miscellaneous wood products: Estimated U.S. factory shipments (including interplant transfers), by types, 1958, 1963, and 1966

(In millions of dollars, ex-factory value)				
Type	1958	1963	1966	
Certain millwork products <u>1/</u> -----	426 :	540 :	560	
Prefabricated wood products-----	294 :	380 :	470	
Other miscellaneous products <u>2/</u> -----	208 :	200 :	300	
Total-----	928 :	1,120 :	1,330	

1/ Includes a small amount of certain industrial dimension stock lumber.

2/ Includes pencil slats, a significant export product (see tables 3 and 5).

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

Table 3.--Miscellaneous wood products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by product classes, 1963-67

(In thousands of dollars)					
Product class	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Construction materials:					
Window units and sash-----	1,125	1,239	1,779	1,458	1,660
Prefabricated buildings and structural members--	675	1,542	1,573	1,381	1,371
Millwork not elsewhere classified-----	1,381	2,239	1,536	1,349	2,109
Total-----	3,182	5,020	4,889	4,188	5,140
Pencil slats-----	5,373	6,905	6,537	7,208	6,729
All other 1/-----	5,260	5,950	5,450	5,430	5,310
Total, all classes-----	13,815	17,875	16,880	16,830	17,180

1/ Estimated from remaining export classes of wood products to include only the types most nearly comparable with imported articles.

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

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

Table 4.--Certain construction materials of wood: 1/ U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1963-67

(In thousands of dollars)					
Country	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Canada-----	1,984	2,390	2,839	2,246	2,530
Bahamas-----	412	1,035	1,037	804	1,367
Mexico-----	240	786	169	143	134
West Germany-----	3	3	7	45	129
Jamaica-----	13	23	44	67	100
All other-----	530	783	793	883	880
Total-----	3,182	5,020	4,889	4,188	5,140

1/ Includes window units and sash, prefabricated buildings and structural members, and millwork not elsewhere classified.

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

Table 5.--Pencil slats of wood: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1963-67

Country	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pencil gross)				
West Germany-----	2,008	2,995	2,323	2,756	2,297
France-----	1,301	1,449	1,270	1,585	1,324
United Kingdom-----	1,256	1,299	1,454	1,236	1,375
Mexico-----	730	992	1,062	1,220	1,020
Japan-----	687	663	909	1,271	949
Canada-----	641	671	606	910	758
Italy-----	283	393	411	640	656
Venezuela-----	171	196	336	437	563
Czechoslovakia-----	425	948	929	704	441
All other-----	2,546	3,326	3,294	2,966	3,400
Total-----	10,048	12,932	12,594	13,725	12,783
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
West Germany-----	1,103	1,717	1,250	1,471	1,238
France-----	735	828	718	905	776
United Kingdom-----	714	699	804	660	738
Mexico-----	335	440	470	588	523
Japan-----	371	349	479	662	484
Canada-----	333	347	305	585	370
Italy-----	131	191	193	272	317
Venezuela-----	92	104	167	214	314
Czechoslovakia-----	229	514	501	394	249
All other-----	1,330	1,716	1,650	1,457	1,720
Total-----	5,373	6,905	6,537	7,208	6,729
	Unit value (per pencil gross) ^{1/}				
West Germany-----	\$0.55	\$0.57	\$0.54	\$0.53	\$0.54
France-----	.56	.57	.57	.57	.59
United Kingdom-----	.57	.54	.55	.53	.54
Mexico-----	.46	.44	.44	.48	.51
Japan-----	.54	.53	.53	.52	.51
Canada-----	.52	.52	.50	.64	.49
Italy-----	.46	.49	.47	.42	.48
Venezuela-----	.54	.53	.50	.49	.56
Czechoslovakia-----	.54	.54	.54	.56	.56
All other-----	.52	.52	.50	.49	.51
Average-----	.53	.53	.52	.53	.53

^{1/} Calculated from the rounded figures.

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

Table 6.--Articles of wood not elsewhere enumerated (miscellaneous wood products): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967
Japan-----	3,861	3,799	3,461	3,569
Italy-----	1,648	1,827	2,036	2,045
Canada-----	979	1,062	1,060	1,434
Ecuador-----	107	163	331	981
Taiwan-----	337	323	592	962
Yugoslavia-----	303	233	915	930
Spain-----	461	551	716	899
West Germany-----	790	620	950	890
Poland-----	56	54	347	549
Philippine Republic-----	410	513	418	545
All other-----	3,202	2,961	3,202	3,261
Total-----	12,154	12,106	14,028	16,065

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

Table 7.--Wood carvings not elsewhere enumerated (item 207.00 pt.): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967
Italy-----	629	709	906	833
Taiwan-----	121	104	240	352
West Germany-----	247	197	366	280
Spain-----	156	160	254	279
Philippine Republic-----	168	242	240	253
Japan-----	94	99	135	223
Kenya-----	193	158	139	177
India-----	96	110	98	119
All other-----	482	398	415	421
Total-----	2,186	2,177	2,793	2,937

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

Note.--Data in this table are included in table 6.

Cork is the bark of the cork oak tree (Quercus suber) which is indigenous to those countries in the western Mediterranean area. Portugal, Spain, France, and Italy in Europe, and Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia in Africa are the principal cork-producing countries of the world. For more than 2,000 years practically all commercial cork has come from these Mediterranean countries. Attempts have been made to cultivate plantations of cork oak trees in the United States, but such plantings have not produced commercial cork.

After a young cork oak attains a diameter of about 9 inches in approximately 20 years, the bark (or cork) is skillfully "stripped" off in slabs without injuring the trees and new cork begins to grow immediately. Thereafter, periodic "stripping" operations are carried out about every 8 to 10 years, the time necessary to develop the 1 to 2 inches of thickness required for commercial cork. A healthy cork oak can be productive for 100 to 200 years. It can yield from 35 pounds of cork per stripping when young to several hundred pounds at maturity.

Most of the commercial cork forests of the world are under forest management to promote maximum production. In addition, marketing programs for grading, baling, and shipping have been established by the governments of the leading producing countries.

World production of natural raw cork has remained fairly stable over the past decade. Annual production in 1962-65 is estimated to have averaged about 400,000 short tons. Portugal, with a rising trend in output, is the leading producer, with an annual average of about 231,000 short tons in this period; Spain is second in rank, with 68,000; Morocco is third, with 36,000; and other countries account for the remainder. It is estimated that about one-third of world production is used within the countries of origin; the rest enters channels of international trade.

The United States, once the principal market for raw cork, still remains an important importing nation. In 1965 the United States imported 38,000 short tons, approximately 14 percent of world exports, and the remainder was imported by industrialized countries throughout the world, principally those in western Europe and Japan.

For U.S. tariff purposes, the term "cork" includes natural cork, compressed cork, and composition cork. The term "compressed cork" means the form molded under heat and pressure from cork particles without the addition of other materials. The term "composition cork" means the form molded from cork particles to which there is added a binding material such as glue, gelatin, or synthetic resin.

The many valuable physical and chemical characteristics of cork have made it suitable for a large variety of commercial applications. Cork has a nonfibrous air-filled cellular structure. It is light in weight (having a specific gravity of 0.20 to 0.25), relatively impervious to liquids, highly resistant to temperature changes, and excellent in compressibility and resilience and therefore good in absorbing sound and other vibrations, and has a high coefficient of friction. These and other properties render cork particularly useful for insulation, bottle stoppers, liners for crown bottle caps, life preservers, fishing equipment (floats, bobbers, and rod handle grips), gaskets, heavy equipment isolation (cushioning) material, athletic goods, shoe fittings, bulletin boards, games, and miscellaneous novelty articles.

In the early 1950's the development of less expensive substitutes began to make substantial inroads in markets traditionally supplied by cork. More recently polyurethane and polystyrene have largely displaced cork for insulation purposes. Also, plastic liners have proven competitive with cork liners used in crown bottle caps. The downward trend in U.S. cork consumption is reflected in the record of U.S. imports and domestic production of cork manufactures.

Domestic firms have discontinued the production of corkboard insulation and almost completely discontinued the manufacture of cork stoppers. Principal domestic products include composition cork disks, used as crown bottle liners, and cork gaskets, in addition to a wide variety of miscellaneous cork products. There are about 10 concerns, situated on the eastern seaboard, which process primary raw cork and waste into granulated cork and composition cork. Some of these concerns have foreign affiliates in the principal producing countries which perform purchasing services, and in some cases also engage in manufacturing operations. In addition to the 10 processing concerns, there are many smaller firms which purchase natural or composition cork and use it to manufacture gaskets, sporting goods, games, novelties, and other finished products.

The value of U.S. shipments (production) of all basic cork products amounted to \$30.6 million in 1958, \$25.6 million in 1963, and \$17.0 million in 1966.

Summaries on basic cork, including raw cork and waste, semi-manufactured cork material, and manufactured cork products are contained in this volume. Other products of cork, included in total domestic shipments (mentioned above), are specially provided for in the TSUS and are discussed in other summary volumes. The most important of these manufactures are floor coverings of cork (item 728.20), fishing rod grips (item 731.15), and other fishing equipment (item 731.60).

The aggregate value of all U.S. cork imports, including raw cork and waste, and manufactured and semimanufactured cork, decreased irregularly from \$17.2 million in 1952 to \$8.2 million in 1967. This decline is due principally to a drop in imports of raw cork, including waste and shavings. For example, raw cork, including waste and shavings, represented 83 percent of the total value of imported cork in all forms in 1952, and 45 percent in 1967. In terms of quantity, imports of raw cork, including waste and shavings, amounted to 121,000 short tons in 1952 and 25,000 short tons in 1967.

Aggregate data on U.S. cork imports are not reported in a common unit of measurement; however, it is believed the increase in value of semimanufactured and manufactured cork from \$2.9 million in 1952 to \$4.5 million in 1967 indicates in general the trend toward importation of greater proportions of processed cork.

The relative importance, by value, of the various cork products imported into the United States in 1967, compared with those imported in 1958 and 1952, by major types, is shown below (in thousands of dollars):

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1967</u>
Natural cork and waste-----	14,273	6,769	3,676
Semimanufactured cork (granulated, composition, etc.)-----	28	182	966
Manufactures of cork:			
Cork insulation-----	1,426	1,056	1,247
Cork disks, stoppers, etc-----	1,289	1,482	1,923
Miscellaneous cork manufactures <u>1/--</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>507</u>	<u>404</u>
Total, manufactures of cork-----	<u>2,862</u>	<u>3,045</u>	<u>3,574</u>
Total, cork and cork products---	17,163	9,996	8,216

1/ The data include floor coverings of cork, although the import of such articles are separately reported under TSUS item 728.20, in effect since Aug. 31, 1963.

Detailed import data for each of the categories of cork products listed above are included in the summaries which follow.

CommodityTSUS item

Natural cork and cork waste, shavings, and refuse----- 220.05

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

U.S. trade position

Domestic requirements for cork are supplied entirely by imports.

Description and uses

Natural cork is the raw bark, removed from the cork oak tree (Quercus suber), in the form of boards, strips, or slabs, which include pieces of cork one-half inch or greater in maximum dimension. Cork waste, shavings, and refuse are residual materials of all kinds, resulting from the harvesting, processing, and manufacturing of natural cork. These include shavings, scraps, pieces, and rejected sheets of corkboard insulation.

Raw cork may be processed directly into specific products, such as stoppers and disks, by die-cutting the trimmed slabs into specific shapes. Raw cork may also be ground into granulated cork which, in turn, is processed into compressed cork insulation, or composition cork. These products are discussed in further detail in the summaries which follow.

U.S. tariff treatment

Imports of natural cork and cork waste are free of duty under TSUS item 220.05, as derived from the duty-free provision of paragraph 1661 of the Tariff Act of 1930. This duty-free treatment was bound in a concession granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations, effective January 1, 1968, under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Comment

Natural cork and practically all cork waste, shavings, and refuse utilized in the United States are imported. There are, however, small supplies of cork waste developed in the United States during the processing of natural cork into various products. Such domestic waste is usually combined with imported waste and shavings, and processed into granulated cork. Inasmuch as domestic production of natural cork is nonexistent and that of waste cork is very small, exports, if any, are believed to be negligible.

Annual U.S. imports of natural cork and cork waste materials are in a long downward trend, attributable primarily to the cessation of domestic production of corkboard insulation and almost complete cessation of domestic production of cork stoppers. Imports of cork and cork materials amounted to 243 million pounds, valued at \$14.3 million in 1952, but to only 50 million pounds, valued at \$3.7 million, in 1967. Imports for the period 1963-67 are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Quantity</u>		<u>Value</u>	<u>Unit value</u>
	<u>(1,000 short tons)</u>	<u>(1,000 pounds)</u>	<u>(1,000 dollars)</u>	<u>(cents per pound) 1/</u>
1963-----	38	75,783	4,330	5.7
1964-----	40	79,999	4,651	5.8
1965-----	38	75,507	4,658	6.2
1966-----	30	60,786	3,962	6.5
1967-----	25	49,578	3,676	7.4

1/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

In the period shown, Portugal supplied 94 percent of the total quantity of imports; Spain, 5 percent; and all other sources, 1 percent.

Imports of natural cork were not reported separately from those of cork waste, shavings, and refuse for 1966-67. In 1963-65, however, the quantity of natural cork imported amounted to 6 percent of the total; the remaining imports consisted of cork waste, shavings, and refuse.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Intermediate cork products:	
Granulated or ground-----	220.10 and 220.15
Natural and composition-----	220.20
Vulcanized cork and rubber-----	220.25

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

U.S. trade position

U.S. requirements for the cork material considered here are supplied largely by domestic processing from imported natural cork and cork waste.

Description and uses

Granulated or ground cork--consisting of cork particles made by grinding natural cork or waste cork generated in the manufacture of cork products--is used primarily in the manufacture of composition cork. Regranulated cork (included in item 220.15) is the granulated waste of cork insulation; it is used primarily in loose form as insulation fill material.

The natural cork products included in item 220.20 are in the processed forms of cubes, blocks, sheets, or rods, which are used to manufacture articles such as bottle stoppers, life preservers, fishing bobbers, and fishing rod handles, as well as various decorative, novelty, and specialty products.

The composition cork products included in item 220.20 consist of forms molded from granulated cork to which a binding material such as glue, gelatin, or synthetic resin has been added. Composition cork in rod form is sliced into disks and used as liners for crown bottle caps. Prepared in block form, it is sliced into sheets which are used to manufacture gaskets, washers, oil seals, table mats, bath mats, pavement expansion-joint material, parts for shoes or for sporting and athletic equipment, and a variety of novelty and specialty products.

Vulcanized sheets and slabs of ground or pulverized cork and rubber (item 220.25), being impervious to liquids, oils, and solvents, are used primarily in the manufacture of gaskets, oil seals, and related products.

INTERMEDIATE CORK PRODUCTS

U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
	Cork, granulated or ground:
220.10	Weighing not over 6 pounds per cubic foot, uncompressed, except regranulated cork.
220.15	Other.
220.20	Natural and composition cork cut or molded into blocks, rods, sheets, and similar shapes.
220.25	Vulcanized sheets and slabs of ground cork and rubber.

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

<u>Rates of duty for--</u>				
<u>Year</u>	<u>Item 220.10</u>	<u>Item 220.15</u>	<u>Item 220.20</u>	<u>Item 220.25</u>
1968-----	2.7¢ per lb.	0.9¢ per lb.	7.1¢ per lb.	9% ad val.
1969-----	2.4¢ per lb.	0.8¢ per lb.	6.3¢ per lb.	8% ad val.
1970-----	2.1¢ per lb.	0.7¢ per lb.	5.5¢ per lb.	7% ad val.
1971-----	1.8¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per lb.	4.7¢ per lb.	6% ad val.
1972-----	1.5¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.	4¢ per lb.	5% ad val.

These rates represent the five stages of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rates of duty are to become effective January 1, 1972, as shown above. Prior to January 1, 1968, the GATT rates of duty in effect and their ad valorem equivalents, based on imports in 1967, were as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>	<u>Ad valorem equivalent (Percent)</u>
220.10-----	3¢ per lb.	23.7
220.15-----	1¢ per lb.	8.6
220.20-----	8¢ per lb.	27.0
220.25-----	10% ad val.	10.0

The pre-Kennedy Round rates of duty for items 220.10 and 220.15 were those originally provided for in paragraph 1511 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

The pre-Kennedy Round rate of duty for item 220.20, which became effective July 1, 1963, reflects the final stage of a concession negotiated under the GATT in 1960-62, except for cork cubes and squares. Inasmuch as imports of cork cubes and squares are negligible, these articles were combined in item 220.20 with composition cork in the rough and not further advanced than blocks, rods, sheets, slabs, sticks, strips, or similar forms. This consolidation of import classes had the effect of increasing the negotiated rate of 6 cents per pound to 8 cents per pound, which is the rate originally provided for cork cubes and squares in paragraph 1511 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

The pre-Kennedy Round rate of duty for item 220.25 became effective December 6, 1965, with the enactment of the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965. Prior to passage of the act, imports of vulcanized sheets and slabs of pulverized cork and rubber were classified according to the component material of chief value. If in chief value of cork, imports of vulcanized sheets and slabs of pulverized cork and rubber were classified as manufactures of cork not specially provided for in item 220.50.

U.S. consumption and production

Inasmuch as granulated cork and composition cork are intermediate forms of manufacture, their production is not separately reported. However, annual production is believed to have declined in the period 1963-67 about one-third, the same proportion as the decline in imports of raw cork and waste. Granulated and composition cork are produced by firms which are the major processors of natural cork, situated principally in the Middle Atlantic States.

Granulated cork, composition cork in blocks, and natural cork in cubes, are not significant items of commerce because they are largely further processed in integrated manufacturing operations.

The principal consumers of composition cork in rods are the manufacturers of crown bottle caps. The principal users of composition cork in sheets are the manufacturers of gaskets.

U.S. exports

Official U.S. statistics combine exports of granulated cork, natural cork and cork waste in a single export classification. However,

INTERMEDIATE CORK PRODUCTS

granulated cork is believed to have constituted practically all of the exports, reported below, in this broad classification in 1965-67:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Quantity</u> <u>(1,000 pounds)</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>(1,000 dollars)</u>
1965-----	1,515	335
1966-----	334	164
1967-----	183	123

Exports of composition cork are combined with those of other cork products in a single export classification. However, the bulk of total exports in this class is believed to consist of composition cork; exports of cork products including composition cork are as follows for 1965-67:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Quantity</u> <u>(1,000 pounds)</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>(1,000 dollars)</u>
1965-----	3,333	1,635
1966-----	3,749	1,751
1967-----	3,658	1,533

Canada is the principal market for U.S. exports of granulated and composition cork. U.S. exports of sheets or slabs of vulcanized cork and rubber are not separately reported but are believed to be negligible.

U.S. imports

Imports of composition cork are primarily in the form of rods, sheets, and blocks; it is estimated that such imports in 1967 supplied less than 5 percent of domestic requirements. Imports of "other" granulated cork, item 220.15, increased irregularly during 1964-67 (see following table). The increase is believed to have been at least partly attributable to declining U.S. supplies of granulated cork manufactured from natural cork and waste.

Portugal supplies practically all of the granulated cork weighing not over 6 pounds per cubic foot and about 75 percent of the "other" granulated types, including regranulated cork; the remainder comes from Morocco and Spain.

Portugal supplies nearly three-quarters of U.S. imports of natural and composition cork in the form of sheets, rods, and the like, while Mexico and Spain are the sources of nearly all of the remainder.

The United Kingdom supplied 90 percent of U.S. imports of vulcanized cork and rubber in 1967, and Canada supplied the remainder.

Intermediate cork products: U.S. imports for consumption,
by types, 1963-67

Type	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Granulated cork:					
Weighing not over 6 pounds					
per cubic foot-----	851	648	359	683	686
Other-----	955	674	5,189	10,045	1,972
Composition cork-----	240	187	441	411	904
Vulcanized cork and rubber---	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	440	766
Total-----	2,046	1,509	5,989	11,579	4,328
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Granulated cork:					
Weighing not over 6 pounds					
per cubic foot-----	91	78	54	81	87
Other-----	96	75	495	1,113	229
Composition cork-----	109	87	131	147	268
Vulcanized cork and rubber---	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	201	382
Total-----	296	240	680	1,542	966
	Unit value (cents per pound) <u>2/</u>				
Granulated cork:					
Weighing not over 6 pounds					
per cubic foot-----	11	12	15	12	13
Other-----	10	11	10	11	12
Composition cork-----	45	46	30	36	30
Vulcanized cork and rubber---	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	46	50

1/ Imports of vulcanized cork and rubber were reported in various other classes, prior to December 1965, according to the component material of chief value.

2/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Insulation of compressed cork:	
Corkboard-----	220.30
Fittings and pipe coverings-----	220.31

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

U.S. trade position

Practically all of the domestic requirements for cork insulation are supplied by imports.

Description and uses

The cork insulation considered here consists of boards and other specific shapes compressed from granulated particles under controlled heat and pressure, without the addition of fillers or binding materials. During a process of steam baking, heat plasticizes the natural resins of the cork, causing the particles to bind together. Compressed cork, known in the trade as corkboard, is produced as boards, blocks, and slabs or is molded into special shapes for fittings and pipe covering. The cork insulation may be coated or uncoated.

Because of the low thermal conductivity of cork, compressed cork is particularly suited for insulation in low-temperature applications for cold-storage rooms, refrigerator freight cars and trucks, refrigerated warehouses, ice cream hardening rooms, fur storage vaults, and cold air ducts in air conditioning systems and other pipe systems.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
	Insulation, coated or not coated, of compressed cork:
220.30	In boards, blocks, or slabs.
220.31	Fitting covers, lags, and pipe coverings.

Imports of the cork products included in TSUS item 220.30 became duty free on May 30, 1963, for a 3-year period pursuant to

Public Law 88-32; the temporary suspension of duty was made permanent pursuant to Public Law 89-431, effective May 26, 1966. The prior rate, 2.5 cents per board foot, was that originally provided in the Tariff Act of 1930.

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports under TSUS item 220.31, effective January 1 of the calendar years 1968-72, are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cents per pound</u>
1968-----	4.5
1969-----	4
1970-----	3.5
1971-----	3
1972-----	2.5

These rates represent the five stages of a concession granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The final concession rate of duty is to become effective January 1, 1972, as shown above. Prior to January 1, 1968, the rate was 5 cents per pound, as originally provided in the Tariff Act of 1930. The ad valorem equivalent of the duty, based on imports in 1967, was 11 percent.

U.S. consumption, production, and exports

Domestic consumption of cork insulation in the period 1963-67 was supplied entirely by imports.

U.S. production of corkboard (including small amounts of pipe fittings) declined from 93.4 million board feet in 1950 to 16.4 million board feet in 1959, averaging 61 million board feet annually in the decade 1950-59. There were four producers of corkboard operating in 1950, but only one at the end of 1959, and that firm had discontinued production by the end of 1961.

The discontinuance of domestic production and the decline in consumption of cork insulation is attributable primarily to the growth in competitive types of insulation, including fiber glass, foam glass, rock wool, polyethylene foam, and polyurethane foam. Such competitive materials are usually lower in cost and more economical to apply. However, corkboard is often preferred by designers, particularly for low-temperature applications.

The negligible quantities of exports reported in official statistics in recent years are believed to be exports of materials of foreign origin.

U.S. imports

Annual U.S. imports of cork insulation averaged 17.4 million board feet in the period 1950-59. In 1962, the year prior to removal of the duty, imports totaled 14.4 million board feet. In 1963 (the duty was removed on May 30), imports reached 18.8 million board feet but then declined steadily to 12.4 million board feet in 1967 (see following table). Portugal, the world's principal producer, supplied about 75 percent of U.S. imports in 1963-67, and Spain and Morocco supplied practically all of the remainder.

Cork insulation 1/: U.S. imports for consumption, by types, 1963-67

Type (TSUS item)	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity				
Corkboard (220.30)					
1,000 board feet--	18,838	18,284	14,103	14,008	12,419
Fitting covers (220.31)					
1,000 pounds--	-	<u>2/</u>	2	7	21
	Value				
Corkboard (220.30)					
1,000 dollars--	1,473	1,542	1,229	1,120	1,237
Fitting covers (220.31)					
1,000 dollars--	-	<u>2/</u>	1	6	10
Total, 1,000 dollars-----	1,473	1,542	1,230	1,126	1,247
	Unit value <u>4/</u>				
Corkboard (220.30)					
Per 1,000 board feet-----	\$78	\$84	\$87	\$80	\$100
Fitting covers (220.31)					
per pound--	-	31	34	84	46

1/ The term "corkboard" in this table includes all the articles provided for under item 220.30, and the term "fitting covers" includes all articles under item 220.31.

2/ Less than 500 pounds.

3/ Less than \$500.

4/ Computed from the unrounded figures.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Cork disks, wafers, washers, and stoppers-----	220.35, 220.38, 220.40, 220.45, and 220.46

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

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of the cork articles considered here consists largely of imported stoppers and domestically produced disks, wafers, and washers.

Description and uses

Disks, wafers, and washers are thin pieces of cork having a diameter much greater than their thickness; they are produced in a wide range of diameters and thicknesses, chiefly from blanks of composition cork especially prepared in the forms of rods and sheets. These products are used mainly to line and seal the caps or tops of many different containers and dispensers of liquids and semisolids, including fruit jars, soft-drink bottles, toothpaste tubes, medicine and perfume bottles, and similar containers for foods, drugs, cosmetics, and chemicals. A large share of the cork disks consumed are for lining and sealing crown bottle caps. Such disks are made of composition cork and ordinarily have a diameter of 1.03 to 1.07 inches and a thickness of about one-twelfth inch.

Cork stoppers, which are frequently referred to simply as corks or stoppers, are straight-sided or tapered cylinders of high grade natural cork. Cork stoppers are generally used as closures for glass and pottery containers, such as phials, flasks, bottles, and jugs. Some solid cork stoppers are crown-capped with disks of wood, plastic, metal, or glass; these are used principally for wine and liquor bottles. Hollow or perforated stoppers, known as shell corks, are used as coverings or fittings for glass stoppers for perfume, cosmetic, and liquor bottles of cut glass or china.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
	Disks, wafers, washers, and stoppers, of cork:
	Tapered and with length greater than maximum diameter:
220.35	Hollow or perforated.
	Not hollow and not perforated:
220.38	Maximum diameter not over 0.75 inch.
220.40	Maximum diameter over 0.75 inch.
220.45	Other.
220.46	If Canadian article and original motor- vehicle equipment.

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports of these commodities, effective January 1 of the calendar years 1968-72, are as follows (in cents per pound):

Rate of duty for--

<u>Year</u>	<u>Item</u> <u>220.35</u>	<u>Item</u> <u>220.38</u>	<u>Items</u> <u>220.40 and 220.45</u>
1968-----	54	22	18
1969-----	48	20	16
1970-----	42	17	14
1971-----	36	15	12
1972-----	30	12	10

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

Prior to January 1, 1968, the rates of duty on the foregoing commodities, resulting from GATT concessions, and the ad valorem equivalents based on imports in 1967, were as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u> <u>(cents per pound)</u>	<u>Ad valorem</u> <u>equivalent</u> <u>(percent)</u>
220.35-----	60	39
220.38-----	25	17
220.40-----	20	14
220.45-----	20	11

The duty-free rate for item 220.46, Canadian articles which are original motor-vehicle equipment, has, in effect, applied to merchandise entered on or after January 18, 1965, pursuant to the provisions of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-283). Prior to that date, such imports, if any, were dutiable under item 200.45 at 20 cents per pound.

U.S. consumption and production

Domestic consumption of cork stoppers and disks has long been declining, due to competition from other types of closures and the increasing use of containers which do not utilize cork stoppers. Domestic requirements for cork stoppers are supplied almost entirely by imports, except for a small amount, produced chiefly in the New York City area, accounting for less than 5 percent of consumption.

A substantial portion of imported cork stoppers are further manufactured in the United States by attaching to each stopper an embossed wood disk, which serves as a decorative top. Other decorative caps include those of plastics, metal, or glass.

Consumption of cork disks, wafers, and washers is practically all supplied from domestic production, which was valued at \$8.5 million in 1958 and \$6.0 million in 1963. Data for subsequent years are not available; however, production is known to have continued to decline in recent years and this downtrend is attributable to the growing competition from plastic liners used in crown bottle caps.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of cork disks, wafers, and washers, valued at \$1.2 million in 1958, declined to a value of \$18,000 in 1964, the last year in which they were separately reported. Exports of disks, wafers, and washers in 1967, if any, were negligible. There were no known exports of cork stoppers in the decade 1958-67.

U.S. imports

During the period 1964-67, total annual U.S. imports of the cork articles considered here declined somewhat in quantity, but the average value per unit of weight for the total increased (see following table). The increase was due to an increase in the unit value of tapered solid stoppers, item 220.40, the only category for which the volume of imports was greater in 1967 than in 1964. Stoppers of this particular kind and solid untapered stoppers (included in item 220.45), used principally as closures for wine and liquor bottles, account for the bulk of the total imports. Only a small share of the total imports in 1964-67 consisted of disks, wafers, and washers, which entered under item 220.45.

Of the aggregate value of total imports in the period 1964-67, 62 percent was accounted for by Portugal; 27 percent, by Spain; and the remainder, by France, Italy, and other European countries.

Cork disks, wafers, washers, and stoppers: U.S. imports for consumption, by types, 1964-67

Type (TSUS item)	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Disks, stoppers, etc.:	:	:	:	:
Tapered:	:	:	:	:
Hollow or perforated (220.35)----	14	18	9	8
Not hollow and not perforated:	:	:	:	:
Not over 0.75 inch in diameter (220.38)-----	150	87	119	92
Over 0.75 inch in diameter (220.40)-----	427	303	357	495
Other (220.45)-----	688	864	783	582
Of Canadian origin (220.46) 1/----	-	-	-	-
Total-----	1,280	1,273	1,268	1,177
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Disks, stoppers, etc.:	:	:	:	:
Tapered:	:	:	:	:
Hollow or perforated (220.35)----	28	24	13	13
Not hollow and not perforated:	:	:	:	:
Not over 0.75 inch in diameter (220.38)-----	203	115	167	132
Over 0.75 inch in diameter (220.40)-----	446	324	459	711
Other (220.45)-----	1,248	1,615	1,487	1,067
Of Canadian origin (220.46) 1/----	-	-	-	-
Total-----	1,923	2,077	2,126	1,923
	Unit value (per pound) 2/			
Disks, stoppers, etc.:	:	:	:	:
Tapered:	:	:	:	:
Hollow or perforated (220.35)----	\$1.93	\$1.28	\$1.42	\$1.53
Not hollow and not perforated:	:	:	:	:
Not over 0.75 inch in diameter (220.38)-----	1.35	1.32	1.40	1.44
Over 0.75 inch in diameter (220.40)-----	1.04	1.07	1.29	1.44
Other (220.45)-----	1.81	1.87	1.90	1.83
Of Canadian origin (220.46) 1/----	-	-	-	-
Average-----	1.50	1.63	1.68	1.63

1/ Classification established Dec. 20, 1965; statistical data for imports, if any, prior to that date are included in item 220.45.

2/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Cork articles, not specially provided for-----	220.50

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

U.S. trade position

Domestic consumption of the entire group of miscellaneous cork articles considered here is supplied principally from U.S. production; less than 2 percent of the value of consumption is accounted for by imports. Exports, consisting almost entirely of cork gaskets, are somewhat larger than total imports of this class.

Description and uses

Articles included in this summary are those wholly or in chief value of cork (natural, composition, or compressed) which are not specially provided for elsewhere in the TSUS. Typical of the cork manufactures covered by this classification are such finished articles as table mats and pads, coasters, floats for fishing nets, acoustic tile (for wall and ceiling), life preservers, balls, pipe knockers, underlay mats, and expansion-joint filler material. Included also are various cork articles which are components of other articles, such as shoe insoles, liners for sun helmets, lamp bases, handles, grips, sleeves, tubes, gaskets, rings (excluding washers), and numerous other articles for finished products, such as sporting goods, fishing gear, clothing, mechanical and scientific equipment, household utensils, and novelties.

Major cork manufactures covered in separate summaries in this volume include composition cork (items 220.20 and 220.25), cork insulation (items 220.30 and 220.31), and cork disks and stoppers (items 220.35 to 220.46). Other significant cork articles, included in summaries in other volumes, are floor coverings (item 728.20), fishing rod grips (item 731.15), and sports fishing equipment in general (item 731.60).

U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Percent ad valorem</u>
1968-----	32
1969-----	28.5
1970-----	25
1971-----	21.5
1972-----	18

These rates represent the five stages of a concession granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rate of duty is to become effective January 1, 1972, as shown above. Prior to January 1, 1968, the rate of duty applicable to such cork articles, which reflected a concession granted under the GATT, was 36 percent ad valorem.

U.S. consumption and production

Domestic shipments (production) of the cork products included herein are estimated to have amounted to \$32 million in 1958, to \$31 million in 1963, and to substantially less in 1966. It is estimated that about half of the value of shipments is accounted for by cork gaskets, and the remainder, by the other articles covered in this summary. The apparent decline in 1966 is attributable to a substantial decline in production of cork gaskets since 1963.

U.S. exports

Exports of practically all articles covered by this summary are believed to be very small, except those of cork gaskets, which were separately reported in 1965-66. Exports of cork gaskets amounted to 416,000 pounds, valued at \$281,000, in 1965; to 448,000 pounds, valued at \$373,000, in 1966; and to 293,000 pounds, valued at \$339,000, in 1967. About two-thirds of the total exports went to Canada.

U.S. imports

Imports of the cork manufactures considered here were in a rising trend in the period 1963-67. During the period, imports for consumption, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, by principal sources were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

<u>Country</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1/ 1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Portugal-----	112	161	194	228	193
Spain-----	16	29	21	23	21
United Kingdom-----	3	2	16	7	18
All other-----	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>20</u>
Total-----	146	208	241	269	252

1/ Estimated in part.

Imports consist of most of the kinds of articles enumerated under "description and uses," although imports of cork gaskets, if any, are believed to be very small.

Portugal is the source of more than three-fourths of U.S. imports; Spain and the United Kingdom are the other important suppliers.

GENERAL STATEMENT ON UNSpun FIBROUS VEGETABLE
MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS THEREOF

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The term "unspun fibrous vegetable materials," as defined in head-note 2(d), part 2B of schedule 2, embraces "bamboo, rattan, willow, chip, straw, palm leaf, grass, seagrass, and similar fibrous vegetable substances which have not been spun." This definition is included for convenience in making reference to this class of materials in this volume of summaries and elsewhere in the tariff schedules, and also to introduce, wherever feasible, uniformity in the treatment of products made from these materials. These materials are generally long, slender, and sufficiently flexible to permit interweaving or interlacing for basketry, wickerwork, blinds, shades, matting, and other articles.

Bamboo is a treelike grass having woody stems, jointed and hollow or rarely solid, of tropical or semitropical origin. Stems may grow to a height of more than 100 feet and a diameter of 8 to 12 inches. Bamboo stems are harvested by removing all side branches, cutting to various lengths, and sorting according to diameter and quality. Split bamboo consists of stems split lengthwise into strips that are half-round, quarter-round, or smaller in cross section.

In the countries where bamboo is harvested commercially, particularly in the Orient, it is used in almost every aspect of native life including construction of houses, fences, bridges, furniture, water pipes, weapons, baskets, and floor mats, and as food in the form of fresh or preserved young shoots. In some areas, particularly in India, bamboo is used as raw material for paper manufacture.

In semitropical areas of the United States several species of bamboo have been cultivated to maturity and harvested for research and experimental purposes, but, as yet, such yields have not entered regular channels of domestic trade. Hence, U.S. commercial requirements for bamboo have been supplied entirely by imports of the sticks or poles, whole (in the round) and split. These imports have innumerable uses, but the more important are for rug and fishing poles, heavy-duty hand brooms, and bristles of rotary brushes for street sweepers; in addition, certain high-grade Tonkin split bamboo is used for the making of fine fishing rods.

Rattan is the trade term for the woody stems of a tree-climbing palm resembling a vine in its growth. There are many kinds of rattan occurring in most tropical and some subtropical regions. The most important commercially are species of the genus Calamus found chiefly in the East Indies and Southeastern Asia. The stems reach 200 feet or more in length and up to 2 inches or more in diameter. The stems are gathered in the jungle, freed of leaves and climbing hooks or spines, cleaned, sorted according to size and grade, and usually cut into lengths of 14 to 16 feet. The thicker rattan stems are generally processed further by a lengthwise splitting operation of the outer layer or bark into what is known as cane or peel; the remaining woody core is called rattancore or reed, which may be further split into

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strips of smaller diameter. The species of rattan found in the Philippines (Calamus maximus), commonly known in that area as palasan, has relatively greater flexibility in stick form and is therefore preferred for the manufacture of stick-rattan furniture, produced in the Philippines as well as in the United States.

Rattan stems imported into the United States are either used in the round condition for manufacture into finished articles or converted into cane and reed, which, in turn, are made into a number of articles. Rattan and its derivatives (cane and reed) are used principally in making stick-rattan furniture, woven cane chair seats and backs, heavy baskets, mats, brooms, and similar articles.

Malacca cane (Calamus rotang) is a species of rattan used in the manufacture of malacca walking canes.

Willow, as referred to here, means the flexible slender twigs or withes of the osier or willow, of which there are many species growing naturally in the United States, as well as in most temperate regions of the world. The willow of commerce, which is especially cultivated to yield the flexible slender stems, is no longer produced commercially in the United States but is grown and harvested principally in Argentina and the countries of Europe. In harvesting, the willow stems are cleaned of all leaves and bark, sorted as to size and grade, and cut to length. For certain weaving purposes, the cleaned stems may be split lengthwise into half-round strips. Basketry and wickerwork are the principal products made of osier or willow withes. The U.S. requirements for willow, which are quite small, are almost entirely dependent on imports.

The term "chip," as referred to here, consists of shavings, strips, or cuttings of wood produced from several species of trees, but principally from willow and pine trees. As defined in headnote 2(c), part 2B of schedule 2, chip must be flat, narrow, flexible strips of wood which are under one-sixteenth inch in thickness and can be woven, braided, or plaited into a definite shape or form. Chip is used in making baskets, wall mats, splash mats, mats for wrapping flower pots, and other similar articles. Chip is made into chip roping by laying very thin chip shreds across a cord, overlaying them with another cord, and twisting the two cords to bind in the shreds and form a strand. This roping is used in making decorative streamers, wreaths, bells, and stars.

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Palm leaf is obtained from palm trees which grow throughout tropical areas of the world. Raffia is produced from a species of palm (Raphia pendunculata) found principally in Madagascar. To produce raffia or palm leaf, the leaves of palm trees are removed, dried, and cut into strips which, in turn, are woven into various articles.

Giantreed (Arundo donax), a member of the grass family with jointed and hollow woody stems, closely resembles bamboo. This plant is abundant in Europe, where it grows to a height of 6 to 12 feet with a diameter usually less than 2 inches. Reed stems are harvested by removing all side branches, cutting into sections, and eliminating the joint nodes; the sections may be further splint in half or quartered for convenience in shipping. U.S. imports of the reed sticks are used for making reeds for musical instruments such as saxophones and clarinets.

Virtually all of the U.S. requirements for the articles discussed in the subsequent summaries are supplied by imports, which increased in value from about \$15.9 million in 1964 to \$16.7 million in 1967. In 1964, imports of finished products made from unspun vegetable materials accounted for 73 percent of the value of total imports, and articles in the rough and semimanufactures accounted for the remainder; in 1967, finished articles accounted for 79 percent of the value of total imports.

U.S. imports covered in the following summaries include products of the Philippine Republic which have been and are dutiable at preferential rates through the calendar year of 1973 (see general headnote 3(c) in appendix A of this volume).

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Bamboo and rattan sticks, in the rough or cut to length-----	222.05

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

U.S. trade position

Domestic requirements for rough bamboo and rattan sticks are supplied entirely by imports.

Description and uses

This summary covers bamboo and rattan sticks, in the rough, or cut into lengths suitable for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, whips, fishing rods, or walking canes. The imports include rug poles, fishing poles, ski poles, and stakes for gardening, and bamboo sticks which have been dyed, varnished, nodules trimmed, burned, tempered, or drilled butt to end to aid the tempering process.

The bamboo sticks, as well as the sticks of rattan, are manufactured into innumerable articles, mainly in the country to which they are native and only to a limited extent in the United States. The manufactured articles are discussed in separate summaries in this volume. Rattan sticks are also used in the manufacture of furniture (item 727.10).

U.S. tariff treatment

Bamboo or rattan sticks, in the rough, or cut into lengths suitable for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, whips, fishing rods, or walking canes are free of duty under item 222.05 of the TSUS. These sticks were also duty free under paragraph 1806 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and were bound, effective January 1, 1948, as part of a concession granted by the United States under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Comment

U.S. consumption of bamboo and rattan sticks is supplied entirely by imports, there being no domestic production and no known exports.

The value of U.S. imports of bamboo and rattan sticks, chiefly from countries of the Orient, averaged \$1.3 million a year during 1964-67 (see following table). Combined imports from Japan and Taiwan, the major supplying countries, accounted for an even larger share of total imports in the 4-year period, increasing from 74 percent in 1964 to 94 percent in 1967. These same countries supplied most of the bamboo sticks, which accounted for more than 90 percent of the value of total imports during the period. Rattan sticks are imported chiefly from Malaysia, Hong Kong, Singapore, and other parts of Southeast Asia. The decline in imports from Southeast Asia during 1966-67 is attributable to disruptions in the rattan trade caused by political disturbances in that area.

Bamboo and rattan sticks: U.S. imports for consumption,
by principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)				
Country	1964	1965	1966	1967
Japan-----	589	726	818	795
Taiwan-----	304	347	425	283
Burma-----	4	5	27	39
Philippine Republic-----	12	9	13	12
Singapore-----	1 ^{1/}	1 ^{1/}	11	6
India-----	22	11	5	5
Hong Kong-----	30	22	12	5
Malaysia-----	43	36	1	-
All other ^{2/} -----	^{3/} 209	^{4/} 257	^{5/} 158	2
Total-----	1,213	1,413	1,470	1,147

^{1/} Imports included in data for Malaysia.

^{2/} Chiefly European countries--the reported imports in 1964-66 apparently consisted principally of sticks of Arundo donax (see also in this volume, General Statement on Unspun Fibrous Materials and summary covering item 222.64).

^{3/} Includes imports valued at 96,000 dollars from France and those valued at 67,000 dollars from Spain.

^{4/} Includes imports valued at 178,000 dollars from France.

^{5/} Includes imports valued at 105,000 dollars from France and those valued at 36,000 dollars from Spain.

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

RATTAN (EXCEPT WHOLE RATTAN) AND
WEBBING MADE THEREFROM

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Rattan (except whole rattan) and webbing made therefrom-----	222.10

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

U.S. trade position

Practically all U.S. requirements for the articles considered here are supplied by imports; production is very small and exports are negligible.

Description and uses

The articles included in this summary are those which have been processed from whole rattan stems and are commercially known as cane, reed, rattan webbing, and sanded rattan sticks or poles. Whole rattan in the rough is discussed separately in the summary on bamboo or rattan sticks (item 222.05).

Cane and reed are produced from whole rattan by splitting the stems lengthwise. The outer layer or bark is split or peeled from the core in strips of various sizes; these constitute cane which is woven into webbing. The core or inner section is known as reed, which may be further split or cut into different sizes. Sanded rattan sticks or poles are whole rattan stems which have been cut to length, scraped, sanded, and polished.

Cane, cane webbing, and reed are used in the United States in the manufacture of furniture (including chair seats and backs), trays, covers for bottles, handles, baskets, hampers, street sweepers, toys, and other articles. Reed is used as spline in the assembly of cane-webbing furniture, the reed spline being inserted along the margin of a cane-webbing panel to secure it in place in a wood frame. Reed is also used as sticks for toy balloons, as bristles for heavy-duty brooms, and in the making of handicraft articles. Sanded rattan sticks are used chiefly in the manufacture of stick rattan furniture (see the summary on item 727.10).

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RATTAN (EXCEPT WHOLE RATTAN) AND
WEBBING MADE THEREFROM

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports of TSUS item 222.10, effective January 1 of the calendar years 1968-72, are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Percent ad valorem</u>
1968-----	7.5
1969-----	6.5
1970-----	5.5
1971-----	5
1972-----	4

These rates represent the five stages of a concession granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rate of duty is to become effective January 1, 1972, as shown above. Prior to January 1, 1968, the rate of duty was 8.5 percent ad valorem, which rate reflected concessions granted under the GATT before August 31, 1963.

Products of the Philippine Republic imported into the United States, including those entered under item 222.10, are dutiable at preferential rates through the calendar year ending in 1973 (see TSUS general headnote 3(c)).

U.S. consumption, production, and exports

During 1958-63, domestic consumption of cane and reed articles nearly doubled, owing mainly to style trends which incorporate rattan webbing as component parts in modern wood furniture. Annual consumption continued to increase, reaching a peak in 1965, when it was valued at about \$3 million, but declined thereafter to a value of about \$2 million in 1967.

The value of domestic production of cane, reed, and cane webbing, the combined output of three concerns, is estimated to have amounted in the late 1950's to \$500,000 to \$600,000 a year. Since then, producers having supplemented their output with increasing quantities of imports, the value of domestic production has declined totaling less than \$100,000 in 1967. It is estimated that the value of exports has averaged less than \$10,000 a year. Canada has been the principal market for such exports.

U.S. imports

Annual U.S. imports of all types of the rattan articles considered here increased in value from \$2.1 million in 1963 to \$3.0 million in 1965 and then dropped to \$2.0 million in 1967. Hong Kong, the Philippine Republic, West Germany, and Malaysia, the principal sources of imports, together accounted for more than 95 percent of total imports during 1963-67 (table 1).

Beginning in 1963 and continuing through 1967, imports of rattan webbing accounted for more than half of the value of total imports (table 2). In 1964, 6.5 million square feet of webbing were imported; in 1967, imports were slightly larger. The remaining imports consisted of "other" rattan articles including cane, reed, and sanded rattan sticks or poles. Hong Kong and West Germany have been the principal suppliers of rattan webbing and "other" rattan articles consisting of cane and reed. The Philippine Republic has been the chief source (probably the exclusive supplier) of sanded rattan sticks or poles, which are commonly known as palasan poles.

RATTAN (EXCEPT WHOLE RATTAN) AND
WEBBING MADE THEREFROM

Table 1.--Rattan (except whole rattan) and rattan webbing: U.S.
imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Country	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Hong Kong-----	1,241	1,530	1,922	1,654	1,211
Philippine Republic-----	333	433	523	426	445
West Germany-----	525	520	432	332	271
Malaysia-----	8	78	150	73	80
All other-----	20	21	21	1/ 63	42
Total-----	2,127	2,582	3,048	2,548	2,049

1/ Includes imports valued at 40 thousand dollars from Singapore.

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

Table 2.--Rattan (except whole rattan) and rattan webbing: U.S.
imports for consumption, by types, 1963-67

Year	Rattan webbing		Other	Total
	Quantity	Value	rattan articles (value)	value 1/
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>sq.ft.</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
1963-----	2/ 6,886	2/ 1,444	2/ 683	2,127
1964-----	6,497	1,780	802	2,582
1965-----	7,998	2,060	989	3,048
1966-----	7,961	1,708	840	2,548
1967-----	6,723	1,181	868	2,049

1/ Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

2/ Includes estimated imports for the 8-month period, January-August.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Split bamboo; willow; chip and chip roping-----	222.15, 222.20, 222.25, and 222.28

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

U.S. trade position

All domestic requirements for the articles considered here are supplied by imports.

Description and uses

Split bamboo (item 222.15) consists of strips or narrow pieces of bamboo obtained by splitting natural or round bamboo sticks or poles (see the summary on bamboo sticks, item 222.05). Split bamboo is used in the United States to make bristles for heavy-duty hand brooms and rotary brushes for street sweepers; in special sizes and grades, for shoe-tree sticks; and the high-grade Tonkin split bamboo for making fine fishing rods.

Willow is the long, slender, and pliable stem (twig or withe) of several species of cultivated willows (osiers); it is peeled of thin bark and used in the round or in split strips for weaving into baskets, furniture, and other articles. Willow "prepared for basket makers' use" (item 222.20) comes in lengths not exceeding $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet; "other" willow (item 222.25) consists of willow stems used for various purposes, including the manufacture of artists' charcoal.

The term "chip" (item 222.28 pt.) means flat, narrow, flexible strips of wood which are less than one-sixteenth inch in thickness and can be woven, braided, or plaited into a definite shape or form. Chip is produced from several species of wood but principally from willow and pine. It is used to make baskets, hat braids, wall mats, mats for wrapping flower pots, and handicraft articles.

Chip roping (item 222.28 pt.) is made by laying very thin strips of wood across a cord, overlaying them with another cord, and twisting the two cords to bind in the strips and form a strand. This roping is used to make decorative streamers, wreaths, bells, and stars.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
222.15	Split bamboo. Willow for--
222.20	Basket making.
222.25	Other uses.
222.28	Chip and chip roping.

The column 1 rate of duty applicable to imports of split bamboo (item 222.15) is "Free" as a result of a single stage reduction effective January 1, 1968. The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports of willow, effective January 1 of the calendar years 1968-72, are as follows (in percent ad valorem):

	<u>Rate of duty for--</u>	
<u>Year</u>	<u>Item</u> <u>222.20</u>	<u>Item</u> <u>222.25</u>
1968-----	15.5	4
1969-----	14	4
1970-----	12	3
1971-----	10	3
1972-----	8.5	2

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

Prior to January 1, 1968, the GATT rates of duty on these items were as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
222.15-----	0.625¢ per lb.
222.20-----	17.5% ad val.
222.25-----	5% ad val.

The ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty on item 222.15, based on imports in 1967, was 5.0 percent.

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Imports of chip and chip roping (item 222.28) are free of duty, as provided originally under paragraph 1648 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

Comment

Domestic consumption of the articles considered here is supplied almost entirely by imports. However, small amounts of split bamboo are produced in the United States from special grades of imported bamboo sticks which are split and manufactured into high-grade fishing rods.

U.S. imports, by kind, as reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce for the period 1963-67 were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

<u>Kind (TSUS item)</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Split bamboo (222.15)-----	27	40	52	40	71
Willow for--					
Basket makers' use (222.20)-----	12	9	15	9	7
Other uses (222.25)-----	<u>1/ 9</u>	8	8	6	9
Chip and chip roping (222.28)-----	<u>13</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Total-----	61	62	75	56	89

1/ Estimated.

Imports of split bamboo come principally from Taiwan and Japan, and small amounts originate in Korea and Hong Kong. A large part of the imports of willow come from Argentina, with smaller amounts entering from Spain, Portugal, and Poland. Chip and chip roping are supplied almost exclusively by Japan.

BLINDS, SHADES, AND WOVEN MATERIAL, OF UNSpun
FIBROUS VEGETABLE MATERIALS

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Material and articles, of unspun fibrous vegetable materials:	
Material suitable for blinds, shades, etc.---	222.30, 222.32, 222.34, and 222.36
Blinds, shutters, curtains, screens, and shades-----	222.50

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

U.S. trade position

Domestic requirements for the commodities considered here are supplied entirely by imports.

Description and uses

This summary covers woven or partly assembled material of unspun fibrous vegetable materials, suitable for use in making blinds, shutters, curtains, screens, or shades; and also blinds, shutters, curtains, screens, and shades, of unspun fibrous vegetable materials, with or without their hardware. The unspun fibrous vegetable materials include bamboo, rattan, willow (osier), chip, raffia, palm-leaf, straw, grass, seagrass, and similar fibrous substances which have not been spun.

The principal woven material imported consists of mats made of matchstick bamboo or chip; however, woven material of other unspun vegetable fibers is also imported occasionally. Matchstick bamboo material is made by splitting bamboo into very narrow strips which are further processed into round rods of about .05 inch in diameter and lengths up to 10 feet. Chip material is produced by slicing thin wood veneers into narrow strips of about .05 to .06 inch in thickness, one-fourth to three-eighths inch in width, and up to 10 feet in length. The matchstick bamboo or chip material is woven together with binding cords or threads to form large mats ordinarily of 2.5 to 10 feet in width and 100 feet in length, in large bulk rolls. The U.S. importer (usually the processor) converts such material into finished blinds, shades, and the like, by cutting to specific sizes and assembling with necessary pull cords, rails, and hardware.

The blinds, curtains, screens, and shades included here are manufactured in foreign countries of the woven materials described above. They usually consist of completely finished articles used as porch shades and for interior household and decorative purposes. Also included here are folding screens of the panel type that are made of the unspun fibrous materials.

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BLINDS, SHADES, AND WOVEN MATERIAL, OF UNSPUN
FIBROUS VEGETABLE MATERIALS

U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
	Woven material, suitable for blinds, shades, etc., consisting of--
222.30	Bamboo, rattan, or willow.
222.32	Chip.
222.34	Raffia.
222.36	Other unspun fibrous vegetable substances.
222.50	Blinds, shades, screens, etc.

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rate of duty for--</u>			
	<u>Item</u> <u>222.30</u>	<u>Item</u> <u>222.32</u>	<u>Item</u> <u>222.34</u>	<u>Item</u> <u>222.36</u>
1968-----	25	22	7.5	9
1969-----	22	20	7	8
1970-----	19.5	17	6	7
1971-----	16.5	15	5.5	6
1972-----	14	12.5	5	5

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

Prior to January 1, 1968, the rates of duty applicable to imports of the woven material, rates which reflected concessions granted under the GATT, were as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Percent ad valorem</u>
222.30-----	28
222.32-----	25
222.34-----	8.5
222.36-----	10

BLINDS, SHADES, AND WOVEN MATERIAL, OF UNSPUN
FIBROUS VEGETABLE MATERIALS

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The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports under TSUS item 222.50, effective October 1 of the calendar years 1966-70, are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Percent ad valorem</u>
1966-----	.36
1967-----	32
1968-----	28
1969-----	24
1970-----	20

These rates represent the five stages of a concession granted by the United States under the GATT. The final concession rate of duty is to become effective October 1, 1970, as shown above. Prior to October 1, 1966, the rate of duty, which reflected a concession granted under the GATT, was 40 percent ad valorem.

Comment

The material for domestic production and a substantial portion of the articles considered here are supplied entirely by imports, hence, domestic consumption is equivalent to imports of the woven material and the blind and shade products. Domestic consumption declined substantially in the period 1964-67. The decline is attributable to style trends which favor the use of textile or vinyl materials for blinds, shades, screens, and the like. About a dozen U.S. importer-producer concerns process the imported woven material by cutting it to size and adding the necessary hardware to make finished blinds, screens, folding doors, and related articles. Exports, if any, are very small.

Aggregate imports of the woven material and blinds, shades, and so forth, declined in value from 1964 to 1967 as shown below, by types (in thousands of dollars):

<u>Type (TSUS item)</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Woven material of--				
Bamboo, rattan, or				
willow (222.30)-----	125	112	64	74
Chip (222.32)-----	210	170	139	144
Raffia (222.34)-----	1	4	2	4
Other (222.36)-----	60	30	9	11
Total-----	396	316	214	233
Blinds, shades, etc. (222.50)-----	774	653	505	482
Grand total-----	1,170	969	719	715

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BLINDS, SHADES, AND WOVEN MATERIAL, OF UNSPUN
FIBROUS VEGETABLE MATERIALS

Imports of woven material made from bamboo, rattan, or willow, consist almost entirely of matchstick bamboo fibers. Japan is the source of more than 90 percent of the imports of woven material made of matchstick bamboo or of chip. The Philippine Republic and Hong Kong are the sources of imports of woven raffia material, and Austria and Japan, of woven material of "other" fibers, mainly of straw and seagrass.

Imports of the blind and shade articles consist principally of rollup shades, curtains, porch shades, and blinds. Such articles are manufactured chiefly of woven matchstick bamboo material. Imports included a small proportion of folding panel screens. Japan was the source of about 90 percent of total imports of these articles in 1967, and Hong Kong and Taiwan accounted for most of the remainder.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Baskets and bags, of unspun fibrous vegetable materials-----	222.40, 222.41, 222.42 and 222.44

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

U.S. trade position

U.S. requirements for the baskets and bags considered here are supplied almost entirely by imports. Domestic production is very small and there are no known exports.

Description and uses

Baskets and bags included here are manufactured of unspun fibrous vegetable materials. Whereas the baskets may be fairly rigid, containers of varying sizes used to hold, protect, or carry a variety of articles, bags are usually more flexible. Baskets made of wood (item 204.05) are covered in a separate summary in this volume. Luggage and handbags, of unspun fibrous vegetable materials (see items 706.04 to 707.60) and fishing baskets (item 731.10), are covered in separate summaries in other volumes.

The baskets and bags considered here are usually, but not necessarily, of interwoven construction. They are made from unspun fibrous vegetable materials of bamboo (item 222.40), willow (item 222.41), rattan or palm leaf (item 222.42), and other fibers, such as chip, straw, grass, and seagrass (included in item 222.44). Rattan includes whole or split rattan (cane or peel and reed); willow includes the slender twigs or stems of willow, whether or not split. Chip means the flat, narrow, flexible strips of wood which are less than one-sixteenth inch in thickness. Also included here are baskets made of "carrizo" vegetable fibers from Mexico, which, for import purposes, are classed as bamboo baskets (item 222.40). Materials--other than unspun fibrous vegetable materials--used in making these articles are disregarded in determining chief value if their primary function is to bind, tie, or otherwise hold unspun fibrous vegetable materials together, or to support or reinforce such material.

The baskets considered here have a wide range of uses which, according to the trade, are included in three main categories:
(1) Fancy gift baskets used as containers for candy, flowers, or

BASKETS AND BAGS, OF UNSPUN FIBROUS VEGETABLE MATERIALS

fruit and as Easter baskets; (2) baskets for table and food serving of bread, fruit, biscuits, wine bottles, potatoes, and casseroles; and (3) general utility containers such as hampers, bassinets, and baskets, the names of which indicate a specific use, such as pet, bicycle, fire-side, letter, picnic, sewing, and waste baskets. The bags considered here, usually manufactured of the more flexible materials such as straw, palm leaf, and seagrass, are principally used as containers for shopping and similar purposes.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
	Baskets and bags, of unspun fibrous vegetable materials of--
222.40	Bamboo.
222.41	Willow.
222.42	Rattan or palm leaf.
222.44	Other (including chip, straw, etc.).

The column 1 rate of duty applicable to imports of baskets of bamboo (item 222.40) is 25 percent ad valorem, reflecting a concession granted in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which has been in effect since September 10, 1955. The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports of all other baskets and bags here considered, effective January 1 of the calendar years 1968-72, are as follows (in percent ad valorem):

<u>Rate of duty for--</u>			
<u>Year</u>	<u>Item</u> <u>222.41</u>	<u>Item</u> <u>222.42</u>	<u>Item</u> <u>222.44</u>
1968-----	18	32	15
1969-----	16	30	13.5
1970-----	14	28.5	11.5
1971-----	12	26.5	10
1972-----	10	25	8.5

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

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Prior to January 1, 1968, the following GATT rates of duty were in effect from July 1, 1963, for products of the indicated TSUS items:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Percent ad valorem</u>
222.41-----	20
222.42-----	34
222.44-----	17

Comment

About 95 percent of U.S. requirements for the baskets and bags considered here are supplied by imports; there are only a few firms which produce such articles in the United States. The value of domestic production probably did not exceed \$400,000 in 1967; this includes the finishing of some types of baskets imported in a semi-manufactured form. Fancy flower baskets, for example, are imported without handles to economize on ocean shipping space and, thus, to reduce landed costs. These imported baskets are finished in the United States near their final destination, by hand weaving the top portion and handle of each to make a finished product. The relatively high proportion of hand labor required to produce interwoven baskets renders this activity unattractive to U.S. concerns except on a very limited basis. There are no known exports of the types of baskets and bags considered here.

U.S. imports of baskets and bags have increased in recent years and had a value of \$8.3 million in 1967, slightly less than in 1966 but about 40 percent greater than in 1964. Willow baskets accounted for about half of the total value during the period 1964-67 (table 1).

The principal sources of imports of all pertinent types of baskets and bags in 1964-67 are shown in the accompanying table 2. The types of baskets imported and the corresponding sources are bamboo--Mexico; willow--Poland, Madeira Islands, and Yugoslavia; and rattan and palm leaf--Hong Kong and Mexico. The principal types and sources of baskets of "other" materials include straw--Italy and Yugoslavia, and chip--Japan.

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Table 1.--Baskets and bags, of unspun fibrous vegetable materials:
U.S. imports for consumption, by types, 1964-67

Type	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 baskets)				
Bamboo-----	8,667	8,874	10,984	12,702
Willow-----	8,670	9,050	9,807	8,284
Rattan or palm leaf---	5,312	5,900	6,062	6,375
Other material <u>1</u> /----	9,241	8,837	11,070	11,350
Total-----	31,890	32,661	37,923	38,711
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Bamboo-----	958	1,078	1,375	1,608
Willow-----	2,989	3,474	4,560	3,907
Rattan or palm leaf---	1,006	1,171	1,173	1,184
Other material <u>1</u> /----	857	1,254	1,686	1,622
Total-----	5,810	6,977	8,794	8,321
Unit value (cents per basket) <u>2</u> /				
Bamboo-----	11.0	12.1	12.5	12.7
Willow-----	34.5	38.4	46.5	47.2
Rattan or palm leaf---	18.9	19.8	19.4	18.6
Other material <u>1</u> /----	9.3	14.2	15.2	14.3
Average-----	18.2	21.4	23.2	21.5

1/ Includes articles of chip, straw, grass, and seagrass.

2/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

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Table 2.--Baskets and bags, of unspun fibrous vegetable materials:
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)					
Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	
Poland-----	853	1,071	1,382	1,443	
Mexico-----	934	969	1,170	1,248	
Yugoslavia-----	728	1,099	1,311	1,065	
Japan-----	656	673	1,009	958	
Hong Kong-----	676	780	741	762	
Portugal-----	400	474	541	755	
Madeira Islands-----	770	768	1,055	391	
Italy-----	224	438	623	366	
Hungary <u>1</u> /-----	203	213	297	251	
Taiwan-----	52	118	139	222	
Republic of Korea----	61	117	177	215	
Spain-----	131	62	159	175	
All other-----	122	195	190	470	
Total-----	5,810	6,977	8,794	8,321	

1/ TSUS column 2 rates of duty applicable to products of Hungary.

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

CommodityTSUS item

Floor coverings of unspun
fibrous vegetable materials----- 222.55 and 222.57

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

U.S. trade position

It is believed that virtually all U.S. consumption of floor coverings of unspun fibrous vegetable materials is supplied by imports.

Description and uses

Floor coverings considered here consist of rugs, mats, squares, and runners, in chief value of unspun fibrous vegetable materials including straw, palm leaf, grass, seagrass, hemp, abaca, rush, rattan, bamboo, willow, chip, and similar fibrous vegetable substances. Other materials shall be disregarded in determining the component material of chief value in any floor covering if their primary function is to bind, tie, or otherwise hold unspun fibrous vegetable materials together, or to support or reinforce such materials. The articles may be decorated by printing or otherwise finished with dyes, stains, or preservatives.

The floor coverings included under item 222.55 are those made of common China, India, or Japan straw; the floor coverings of "other" unspun fibrous vegetable materials are provided for under item 222.57. Excluded from the articles considered here are such articles as floor covering underlays, tufted coir door mats, and floor coverings of textile materials provided for under applicable provisions of part 5A of schedule 3 of the TSUS.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

Rate of duty for--

<u>Year</u>	<u>Item</u> <u>222.55</u>	<u>Item</u> <u>222.57</u>
1968-----	5.5	14
1969-----	5	12.5
1970-----	4	11
1971-----	3.5	9.5
1972-----	3	8

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

The rates of duty applicable to floor coverings prior to January 1, 1968, were as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Percent ad valorem</u>
222.55-----	6.4
222.57-----	16

The pre-Kennedy Round rate for item 222.55 was derived from a GATT rate which became effective on July 1, 1963. Item 222.57 was derived from several provisions of the pre-TSUS tariff schedules and the 16 percent ad valorem rate became applicable to all of the articles included, on August 31, 1963, upon effectuation of the TSUS.

Comment

In recent years virtually all of the U.S. consumption of the articles described herein is believed to have been supplied by imports. Data on production, if any, are included in the data on production of other types of floor covering. Some importers are probably engaged in minor processing or assembly operations of seagrass or hemp squares imported in bundles.

Imports of floor coverings in 1964-67, by types and principal sources, were valued as follows (in thousands of dollars):

<u>Type and country</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Common China, India, or Japan straw (item 222.55):				
Japan (total)-----	82	62	81	1/63
Other fibers (item 222.57):				
Japan-----	389	485	439	376
Taiwan-----	253	197	185	111
Philippine Republic-----	181	171	98	56
All other-----	<u>63</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>42</u>
Total, other fibers-----	<u>886</u>	<u>923</u>	<u>782</u>	<u>585</u>
Total, all types-----	968	985	863	648

1/ Imports from other sources, valued at \$2 thousand, are included in total.

During the period 1964-67, Japan supplied virtually all imports of the common straw coverings ("goza" or grass mats) and accounted for about half of the imports of other unspun fibrous vegetable coverings (chiefly rice straw rugs and mats). Other important sources were Taiwan, supplying seagrass mats, and the Philippine Republic, which entered shipments of hemp-square rugs, door mats, and pandanus mats. Spain and Portugal have been sources of small but regular import shipments of esparto grass matting.

ARTICLES OF UNSpun FIBROUS VEGETABLE MATERIALS NOT 171
ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED

Commodity

TSUS item

Articles of unspun fibrous vegetable
materials not elsewhere enumerated----- 222.60, 222.62,
and 222.64

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

U.S. trade position

Domestic requirements for the commodities considered here are
supplied entirely by imports.

Description and uses

Articles considered here are those which are manufactured of
bamboo, rattan, willow, chip, raffia, straw, seagrass, and related
unspun fibrous vegetable materials, e.g., bagasse, carrizo, flax,
giantreed (Arundo donax), hemp, and loofah, and which are not
specifically enumerated elsewhere in the TSUS. Included are a
wide variety of articles (with names usually descriptive of their
uses) that are used for commercial, household, general utility,
personal, and recreation purposes.

Articles manufactured of one or more of the materials of bamboo,
rattan, willow, or chip (item 222.60) include such items as birdcages,
back scratchers, carpetbeaters, backrests, fly swatters, rakes, place
mats, doilies, trays, coasters, and willow sheets or squares. Most
of these articles are used for personal convenience and for household
operation; willow sheets and squares are thin, loosely woven, fabrics
which are used as stiffening materials in hats.

Articles of raffia (item 222.62) consist of simulated grass mats
used for display and decorative purposes, doilies, place mats, coasters,
and woven plates used for the manufacture of handbags and hats.

Other articles (included under item 222.64) are those manufac-
tured principally of straw, grass, seagrass, palm leaf (except raffia),
and weeds. They consist mainly of bottle covers, tumbler holders,
place mats, coasters, table mats, novelties, curios, and reeds for
musical instruments.

172 ARTICLES OF UNSpun FIBROUS VEGETABLE MATERIALS NOT
ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED

U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
	Articles of unspun fibrous vegetable materials not elsewhere enumerated:
222.60	Of one or more of the materials bamboo, rattan, willow, or chip.
222.62	Of raffia.
222.64	Other.

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

	<u>Rate of duty for--</u>		
	<u>Item</u> <u>222.60</u>	<u>Item</u> <u>222.62</u>	<u>Item</u> <u>222.64</u>
1968-----	23	7.5	9
1969-----	20	6.5	8
1970-----	17.5	5.5	7
1971-----	15	5	6
1972-----	12.5	4	5

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

Prior to January 1, 1968, the GATT rates of duty applicable to these items were as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Percent ad valorem</u>
222.60-----	23
222.62-----	8.5
222.64-----	10

Comment

Domestic consumption of the commodities considered here is supplied entirely by imports. The articles are composed of unspun fibrous vegetable materials which are indigenous to the country of origin. They are generally characterized by their novel appearance or unique style and have a relatively low unit value.

Annual imports (consumption) of all the articles here considered are estimated to have nearly doubled from their level in 1958 to the average annual value of \$3.5 million during 1964-67 (see accompanying table).

Hong Kong and Japan are the leading sources of supply for articles of bamboo, rattan, willow, and chip, with Taiwan also an important source. Italy is the only significant supplier of raffia articles. Japan is the principal supplier of the miscellaneous category of the articles here under consideration; other suppliers of note include Austria, the Philippine Republic, and Italy.

ARTICLES OF UNSpun FIBROUS VEGETABLE MATERIALS NOT
ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED

Articles of unspun fibrous vegetable materials not elsewhere enumerated:
U.S. imports for consumption, by kinds and principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Kind and country	1964	1965	1966	1967
Articles of--				
Bamboo, rattan, willow, or chip (item 222.60):				
Hong Kong-----	810	696	803	836
Japan-----	903	822	774	835
Taiwan-----	269	227	215	344
All other-----	112	117	102	118
Total-----	2,094	1,862	1,894	2,133
Raffia (item 222.62):				
Italy-----	260	193	128	69
All other-----	30	21	17	15
Total-----	290	214	145	84
Other fibrous vegetable materials (item 222.64):				
Japan-----	375	398	350	393
Austria-----	209	175	174	176
Philippine Republic-----	149	290	123	162
Italy-----	83	184	246	156
France-----	11	11	88	77
Poland-----	32	49	88	59
All other-----	340	466	289	304
Total-----	1,199	1,573	1,358	1,327
Grand total-----	3,583	3,649	3,397	3,544

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

A P P E N D I X E S

APPENDIX A

**TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968):
GENERAL HEADNOTES AND RULES OF INTERPRETATION, AND EXCERPTS
(UNSHADED PORTIONS) RELATING TO THE ITEMS INCLUDED IN THIS VOLUME**

GENERAL HEADNOTES AND RULES OF INTERPRETATION

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".

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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 parenthesis, the effective date shall be governed as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) electricity,

(d) securities and similar evidences of value, and

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

are not articles subject to the provisions of these schedules.

6. Containers or Holders for Imported Merchandise.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

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.

General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX A

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TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1
General
Headnotes

Amendments and Modifications

PROVISIONS

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

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

PROVISIONS

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

Gen Hdnte--Language "and containers of usual types ordi-
narily sold at retail with their contents,"
6(b)(1) added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 3(a), 4,
Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 934, effective
date Dec. 7, 1965.

SCHEDULE 2. - WOOD AND PAPER; PRINTED MATTER

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SCHEDULE 2. - WOOD AND PAPER; PRINTED MATTER
Part 1. - Wood and Wood Products

2 - 1 - A

200.03 - 200.35

Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
<p>PART 1. - WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS</p> <p><u>Part 1 headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. For the purposes of subparts D, E, and F of this part, hardboard shall be deemed to be wood.</p> <p>2. The effectiveness of the proviso to section 304(a)(3)(J) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1304(a)(3)(J)), to the extent permitted by that section and as provided for in Schedules IX to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, is suspended, with the result that sawed lumber and sawed timbers however provided for, telephone, trolley, electric-light, and telegraph poles of wood, and bundles of shingles, other than redcedar shingles, shall not be required to be marked to indicate the country of origin.</p> <p>Subpart A. - Rough and Primary Wood Products; Wood Waste</p> <p><u>Subpart A headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. The term "wood waste", as used in this subpart, means residual material other than firewood resulting from the processing of wood, including scraps, shavings, sawdust, veneer clippings, chipper rejects and similar small wood residues, and also larger or coarser solid types of residual wood such as slabs, edgings, cull pieces, and veneer log cores.</p> <p>2. The provisions for wood products in items 200.60 (poles, piles, and posts), 200.65 (laths), 200.75 (fence pickets, palings) and rails), 200.80 (railroad ties), and 200.85 (shingles and shakes) cover such products whether or not they have been treated with creosote or other wood preservatives.</p>					
200.03	00	Firewood, hopped-wood fuel and wood waste made into fuel by compression, whether or not containing an added binder:			
		Firewood, and fuel not containing an added binder	Lb.	Free	Free
200.06	00	Fuel containing an added binder	Lb.	3% ad val.	20% ad val.
200.10	00	Wood waste	X	Free	Free
200.15	00	Wood chips other than waste	S. ton	Free	Free
200.40	00	Wood flour	Lb.	13% ad val.	25% ad val.
200.25	00	Wood excelsior, including excelsior pads and wrappings	S. ton	15% ad val.	33-1/3% ad val.
200.30	00	Wood charcoal, including shell and nut charcoal	Lb.	Free	Free
200.35		Logs and timber, in the rough, split, hewn, or roughly sided or squared but not made into lumber		Free	Free
	15	Logs (except pulpwood):			
		Softwood	M. bd. ft.		
	26	Hardwood:			
		Birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.) and maple (<i>Acer</i> spp.)	M. bd. ft.		
	30	Catalpa (<i>Fraxinus copallifera</i>)	M. bd. ft.		
	35	Mahogany (<i>Swietenia</i> spp.) or Kaya spp.	M. bd. ft.		

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SCHEDULE 2. - WOOD AND PAPER; PRINTED MATTER
Part 1. - Wood and Wood Products

2 - 1 - B, C
202.52 - 203.30

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		lumber and wood siding, drilled or treated, and edge-glued or end-glued wood not over 6 feet in length or over 13 inches in width, whether or not drilled or treated:			
202.52	00	Softwood lumber and siding, drilled, or pressure treated with creosote or other wood preservative, or both, but not otherwise treated.....	M.bd.ft.	1% ad val.	10% ad val.
202.53	00	Hardwood, edge-glued or end-glued, not drilled or treated.....	M.bd.ft.	4% ad val.	10% ad val.
202.54	00	Other.....	M.bd.ft.	7% ad val.	20% ad val.
		Wood flooring, whether in strips, planks, blocks, assembled sections or units, or other forms, and whether or not drilled or treated (except softwood flooring classifiable as lumber):			
		Hardwood flooring in strips and planks, whether or not drilled or treated:			
202.56	00	Oak (<i>Quercus</i> spp.).....	M.bd.ft.	4% ad val.	8% ad val.
202.58	00	Other.....	M.bd.ft.	3% ad val.	8% ad val.
	50	Maple (<i>Acer</i> spp.), birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.), and beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp.).....	M.bd.ft.		
	52	Other.....	M.bd.ft.		
202.60	00	Other.....	M.sq.ft.	15% ad val.	33-1/3% ad val.
		Wood moldings, and wood carvings and ornaments suitable for architectural or furniture decoration, whether or not drilled or treated:			
		Standard wood moldings, not drilled or treated:			
202.62	00	Pine (<i>Pinus</i> spp.).....	M.lin.ft.	1.5% ad val.	5% ad val.
202.64	00	Other.....	M.lin.ft.	1% ad val.	5% ad val.
	50	Softwood.....	M.lin.ft.		
	52	Hardwood.....	M.lin.ft.		
202.66	00	Other.....	Lb.	15% ad val.	40% ad val.
		Subpart C. - Densified Wood and Articles Thereof			
		Compression-modified or densified wood, whether or not impregnated with synthetic resin, and articles of such wood:			
203.10	00	Blocks, plates, sheets and strips.....	Lb.	18% ad val.	50% ad val.
203.20	00	Tool handles including knife, fork, and spoon handles, and handles and backs for brooms, mops, and brushes.....	Lb.	17¢ per lb. + 14% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 40% ad val.
203.30	00	Other.....	Lb.	17¢ per lb. + 14% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 40% ad val.

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SCHEDULE 2. - WOOD AND PAPER; PRINTED MATTER

Part 1. - Wood and Wood Products

2 - 1 - D

204.05 - 206.54

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Subpart D. - Wooden Containers			
		<u>Subpart D headnote:</u>			
		1. The provisions of this subpart do not cover -- (i) luggage, handbags, or flat goods (see part 1D of schedule 7); (ii) furniture (see part 4A of schedule 7); (iii) cases for musical instruments (see part 3B of schedule 7); (iv) cases or containers imported and classifiable with articles provided for in part 3E of schedule 6 or in part 2 of schedule 7; or (v) cases suitable for pipes or for cigar or cigarette holders (see part 9B of schedule 7).			
204.05	00	Baskets, of wood.....	No.....	30.5% ad val.	50% ad val.
		Casks, barrels, hogsheads, other coopers' products, and parts thereof, all the foregoing of wood:			
204.10	00	Casks, barrels, and hogsheads.....	No.....	6.5% ad val.	15% ad val.
204.15	00	Staves and hoops; tight barrelheads of soft- wood.....	X.....	Free	Free
204.20	00	Other.....	X.....	15% ad val.	33-1/3% ad val.
		Complete packing boxes, cases, and crates, and other containers and holders chiefly used for packing, transporting, or marketing merchandise, all the foregoing (except baskets and coopers' products) of wood, whether wholly or partly assembled or not assembled:			
204.25	00	Packing boxes and cases with solid sides, lids, and bottoms.....	No.....	1% ad val.	15% ad val.
204.27	00	Containers designed for use in the harvesting of fruits and vegetables.....	No.....	Free	Free
204.30	00	Other.....	No.....	16-2/3% ad val.	33-1/3% ad val.
		Jewelry boxes, silverware chests, cigar and cigarette boxes, microscope cases, tool or utensil cases, and similar boxes, cases, and chests, all the foregoing of wood:			
204.35	00	Cigar and cigarette boxes.....	No.....	13% ad val.	60% ad val.
		Other:			
204.40	00	Not lined with textile fabrics.....	No.....	16-2/3% ad val.	33-1/3% ad val.
204.50	00	Lined with textile fabrics.....	Lb.....	2¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
		Subpart E. - Miscellaneous Products of Wood			
206.30	00	Wood doors with or without their hardware.....	No.....	13% ad val.	33-1/3% ad val.
		Forks and spoons, of wood:			
206.45	00	Of mahogany (<i>Swietenia</i> spp. or <i>Khaya</i> spp.).....	X.....	12.5% ad val.	33-1/3% ad val.
206.47	00	Other.....	X.....	15.5% ad val.	33-1/3% ad val.
		Tools; tool bodies; tool handles, including knife, fork, and spoon handles; handles and backs for brooms, mops, and brushes; all the foregoing of wood:			
206.50	00	Broom and mop handles, 3/4 inch or more in diameter and 38 inches or more in length.....	No.....	7.5% ad val.	33-1/3% ad val.
206.52	00	Paint brush and paint roller handles.....	X.....	7.5% ad val.	33-1/3% ad val.
206.53	00	Brush backs.....	No.....	11.5% ad val.	33-1/3% ad val.
206.54	00	Other.....	X.....	15% ad val.	33-1/3% ad val.

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SCHEDULE 2. - WOOD AND PAPER; PRINTED MATTER
Part 1. - Wood and Wood Products2 - 1 - E, F
206.60 - 207.01

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
206.60	00	Picture and mirror frames, of wood.....	X.....	10.5% ad val.	33-1/3% ad val.
		Wood blinds, shutters, screens, and shades, all the foregoing, with or without their hardware:			
206.65	00	Consisting of wooden frames in the center of which are fixed louver boards or slats, with or without their hardware.....	X.....	16-2/3% ad val.	33-1/3% ad val.
206.67	00	Other.....	X.....	36% ad val.	50% ad val.
		Toothpicks, skewers, candy sticks, ice cream sticks, tongue depressors, drink mixers, and similar small wares, all the foregoing of wood:			
206.85	00	Toothpicks.....	X.....	11% ad val.	25% ad val.
206.87	00	Other.....	X.....	15% ad val.	33-1/3% ad val.
		Household utensils and parts thereof, all the foregoing not specially provided for, of wood:			
206.95	00	Of mahogany (<i>Swietenia</i> spp. or <i>Khaya</i> spp.).....	X.....	14% ad val.	33-1/3% ad val.
206.97	00	Other.....	X.....	15% ad val.	33-1/3% ad val.
Subpart F. - Articles Not Specially Provided For, of Wood					
<u>Subpart F headnote:</u>					
1. This subpart covers all products of wood which are not provided for elsewhere in the tariff schedules.					
207.00		Articles not specially provided for, of wood.....	15% ad val.	33-1/3% ad val.
	20	Wood carvings.....	X		
	30	Coat and garment hangers.....	X		
	50	Other.....	X		
207.01	00	If Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment (see headnote 2, part 6B, schedule 6).....	X.....	Free	

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STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

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Schedule 2,
Part 1

Staged Rates

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

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
202.53	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3% ad val.	2% ad val.	1% ad val.	Free
202.58	4% ad val.	3% ad val.	2% ad val.	1.5% ad val.	0.5% ad val.	Free
202.60	16-2/3% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8% ad val.
202.64	1.5% ad val.	1% ad val.	0.5% ad val.	0.5% ad val.	Free	Free
202.66	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
203.10	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
203.20	19¢ per lb. + 15.5% ad val.	17¢ per lb. + 14% ad val.	15.5¢ per lb. + 12.5% ad val.	13.9¢ per lb. + 11% ad val.	12.2¢ per lb. + 9.5% ad val.	10.5¢ per lb. + 8.5% ad val.
203.30	19¢ per lb. + 15.5% ad val.	17¢ per lb. + 14% ad val.	15.5¢ per lb. + 12.5% ad val.	13.9¢ per lb. + 11% ad val.	12.2¢ per lb. + 9.5% ad val.	10.5¢ per lb. + 8.5% ad val.
204.05	34% ad val.	30.5% ad val.	27% ad val.	23.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	17% ad val.
204.10	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.
204.20	16-2/3% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8% ad val.
204.25	1.75% ad val.	1% ad val.	1% ad val.	0.5% ad val.	Free	Free
204.35	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
204.50	2¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.
206.30	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
206.45	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
206.47	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
206.50	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.
206.52	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.
206.53	13% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.
206.54	16-2/3% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8% ad val.
206.60	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
206.67	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	32% ad val.	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	20% ad val.
206.85	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
206.87	16-2/3% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8% ad val.
206.97	16-2/3% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8% ad val.
207.00	16-2/3% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8% ad val.

Other Amendments and ModificationsPROVISION

Part 1--Headnote 2 added. Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round),
hante 2, 32 F.R., effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

200.90--Item 200.90 (column 1 rate--2.5% ad val., column 2 rate--5%
ad val.) deleted and items 200.91 and 200.92 and heading
200.93 immediately preceding item 200.91 added in lieu thereof.
Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R., effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

202.31--Item 202.31 (Cuba--\$1.20 per 1000 ft.) deleted. Pres. Proc.
(Kennedy Round), 32 F.R., effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

202.32--Items 202.36 (column 1 and 2 rate--\$3 per 1000 ft.), 202.39
202.33 (column 1 rate--\$1.60 per 1000 ft.; column 2 rate--\$3.10
per 1000 ft.), 202.41 (column 1 rate--2.5% ad val.,
column 2 rate--15% ad val.), and 202.43 (column 1 rate--
\$1.50 per 1000 ft.; column 2 rate--\$3 per 1000 ft.) deleted
and items 202.32, 202.33, 202.34, 202.35, 202.37, 202.38,
202.39, 202.40, 202.42, 202.44, and 202.46 and headings immediately
preceding items 202.32, 202.35, and 202.44 added in lieu
thereof. The column 1 rates of duty for items 202.36 and
202.41 and for certain species classifiable under items
202.42 and 202.43 had been temporarily suspended by former
items 916.20, 916.21, 916.22, and 916.23. Pres. Proc.
(Kennedy Round), 32 F.R., effective
date Jan. 1, 1968.

PROVISION

202.45--Item 202.45 redesignated as item 202.47. Pres. Proc.
(Kennedy Round), 32 F.R., effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

202.56--Item 202.57 (column 1 rate--4% ad val.; column 2
rate--8% ad val.) deleted and items 202.56 and
202.58 and heading immediately preceding item
202.56 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc.
(Kennedy Round), 32 F.R., effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

202.62--Item 202.63 (column 1 rate--1.5% ad val.; column 2
rate--3% ad val.) deleted and items 202.62 and
202.64 and heading immediately preceding item
202.62 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc.
(Kennedy Round), 32 F.R., effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

204.27--Item 204.27 added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a),
10(a), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 935, effective
date Dec. 7, 1965.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

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Other Amendments and Modifications--(con.)

PROVISION

204.50--Column 1 rate of duty of 8.5% ad val. reduced to 5% ad val. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 11(a), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 935, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

PROVISION

207.01--Item 207.01 added. Pub. L. 89-283, Secs. 401(a), 405(d), Oct. 21, 1965, 79 Stat. 1021, 1025; entered into force Dec. 20, 1965, by Pres. Proc. 3682, Oct. 21, 1965, 3 CFR, 1965 Supp., p. 68; effective with respect to articles entered on and after Jan. 18, 1965.

Statistical Notes

PROVISION	Effective Date	PROVISION	Effective Date
200.16--		200.23--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
09--Etab. (transferred from 200.1620, 40 & 50).....	Jan. 1, 1966	20--Etab. (transferred from 200.2040).....	Jan. 1, 1966
20--Unit of quantity changed from "Lb." to "S. ton".....	Jan. 1, 1964	202.24--	
Disc. (transferred to 200.1500).....	Jan. 1, 1964	20--Etab. (transferred from 202.2420 & 20).....	Jan. 1, 1966
40--Unit of quantity changed from "Lb." to "S. ton".....	Jan. 1, 1964	20--Disc. (transferred to 202.2400).....	do
Disc. (transferred to 200.1620).....	Jan. 1, 1966	40--Disc. do	do
03--Unit of quantity changed from "Lb." to "S. ton".....	Jan. 1, 1964	202.30--	
Disc. (transferred to 200.1500).....	Jan. 1, 1966	20--Etab. (transferred from 202.2020 & 40).....	Jan. 1, 1966
		20--Disc. (transferred to 202.2000).....	do
		40--Disc. do	do
200.26--		202.32--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
04--Disc. (transferred to 200.2616).....	Jan. 1, 1966	20--Etab. (transferred from 202.2020pt & 40pt).....	Jan. 1, 1966
10--Disc. do	do	202.33--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
15--Etab. (transferred from 200.3504, 10 & 20).....	do	20--Etab. (transferred from 202.2020pt & 40pt).....	Jan. 1, 1966
20--Disc. (transferred to 200.3616).....	do	202.34--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
40--Disc. (transferred to 200.3521).....	do	20--Etab. (transferred from 202.2720).....	Jan. 1, 1966
50--Disc. (transferred to 200.3544 & 50).....	do	40--Etab. (transferred from 202.2120).....	do
60--Disc. (transferred to 200.3547).....	do	202.35--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
63--Etab. (transferred from 200.3525 & 73).....	do	20--Etab. (transferred from 202.2020pt).....	Jan. 1, 1966
64--Disc. (transferred to 200.3552).....	do	202.40--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
67--Etab. (transferred from 200.3540pt & 80pt).....	do	(Item 202.40)	
68--Disc. (transferred to 200.3447 & 62).....	do	20--Etab. (transferred from 202.2020 & 40).....	Jan. 1, 1966
69--Etab. (transferred from 200.3500pt & 80pt).....	do	10--Etab. (transferred from 202.2620 & 40).....	Jan. 1, 1966
70--Disc. (transferred to 200.3571).....	do	Temporarily transferred to 202.2020.....	Apr. 12, 1966
71--Etab. (transferred from 200.3570 & 90).....	do	20--Disc. (transferred to 202.2610).....	Jan. 1, 1966
76--Disc. (transferred to 200.3553).....	do	40--Disc. do	do
80--Disc. (transferred to 200.3557 & 83).....	do	10--Etab. (transferred from 202.3550 & 80).....	do
81--Disc. (transferred to 200.3567).....	do	Temporarily transferred to 202.2020.....	Apr. 12, 1966
90--Disc. (transferred to 202.2672).....	do	40--Disc. (transferred to 202.2020).....	Jan. 1, 1966
207.21--		202.37--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
02--Etab. (transferred from 200.2620 & 40).....	Dec. 7, 1965	20--Etab. (transferred from 202.2020pt).....	Jan. 1, 1966
20--Disc. (transferred to 200.2600).....	do	202.38--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
40--Disc. do	do	20--Etab. (transferred from 202.2020).....	Jan. 1, 1966
200.26--		202.43--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
20--Disc. (transferred to 200.2040).....	Jan. 1, 1966	(Item 202.43)	
40--Etab. (transferred from 200.2020 & 40pt).....	do	20--Temporarily transferred to 202.2150.....	Apr. 12, 1966
60--Disc. (transferred to 200.2620 & 50).....	do	40--Temporarily transferred to 202.2140.....	do
64--Etab. (transferred from 200.2040pt).....	do	202.40--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
200.32--See Other Amendments and Modifications		20--Etab. (transferred from 202.2320 & 202.4350pt).....	Jan. 1, 1966
20--Disc. (transferred to 200.2100).....	Jan. 1, 1966	40--Etab. (transferred from 202.4320 & 202.4350pt).....	do
40--Disc. (transferred to 200.2020).....	do		
200.31--See Other Amendments and Modifications			
20--Etab. (transferred from 200.2020).....	Jan. 1, 1966		

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

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Part I

Statistical Notes--(con.)

PROVISION	Effective date	PROVISION	Effective date
202.41--See Other Amendments and Modifications (item 212.22)		202.56--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
00--Estab. (transferred from 202.4120 & 40)....Jan. 1, 1966		00--Estab. (transferred from 202.5740pt).....Jan. 1, 1966	
In part, temporarily transferred to 212.2200.....Apr. 16, 1966		202.57--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
Disc. (transferred to 202.4200).....Jan. 1, 1966		20--Disc. (transferred to 202.5800).....Jan. 1, 1966	
20--Disc. (transferred to 202.4100).....Jan. 1, 1966		40--Disc. (transferred to 202.5600 & 202.5840).....do	
40--Disc.do.....do		202.58--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
202.42--See Other Amendments and Modifications		20--Estab. (transferred from 202.5720).....Jan. 1, 1966	
20--Estab. (transferred from 202.4310).....Jan. 1, 1966		40--Estab. (transferred from 202.5740pt).....do	
20--Estab. (transferred from 202.4380).....do		202.59--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
20--Estab. (transferred from 202.4350pt).....do		00--Estab. (transferred from 202.5120).....Jan. 1, 1966	
20--Estab. (transferred from 202.4300pt).....do		202.62--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
202.43--See Other Amendments and Modifications (item 212.22)		20--Disc. (transferred to 202.6200).....Jan. 1, 1966	
10--Disc. (transferred to 202.4220).....Jan. 1, 1966		40--Disc. (transferred to 202.6420).....do	
20--Disc. (transferred to 202.4340).....do		60--Disc. (transferred to 202.6440).....do	
30--Disc. (transferred to 202.4080).....do		202.64--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
40--Disc. (transferred to 202.4040).....do		20--Estab. (transferred from 202.6340).....Jan. 1, 1966	
50--In part, temporarily transferred to 212.2220.....Apr. 15, 1966		40--Estab. (transferred from 202.6360).....do	
Disc. (transferred to 202.4020, 202.4280 & 202.4400).....Jan. 1, 1966		204.15--	
60--In part, temporarily transferred to 212.2440.....Apr. 16, 1966		00--Estab. (transferred from 204.1520 & 40)....Jan. 1, 1966	
Disc. (transferred to 202.4040, 202.4280 & 202.4200).....Jan. 1, 1966		20--Disc. (transferred to 205.1500).....do	
202.44--See Other Amendments and Modifications		40--Disc.do.....do	
20--Estab. (transferred from 212.5380).....Jan. 1, 1966		204.27--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
202.45--See Other Amendments and Modifications		00--Estab. (transferred from 204.3000pt).....Dec. 7, 1965	
20--Disc. (transferred to 202.4780).....Jan. 1, 1966		204.50--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
40--Disc. (transferred to 202.4740).....do		206.30--	
202.46--See Other Amendments and Modifications		00--Estab. (transferred from 206.3020 & 40)....Jan. 1, 1966	
00--Estab. (transferred from 212.4300).....Jan. 1, 1966		20--Disc. (transferred to 206.3000).....do	
202.47--See Other Amendments and Modifications		40--Disc.do.....do	
20--Estab. (transferred from 202.4680).....Jan. 1, 1966		207.00--	
40--Estab. (transferred from 202.4640).....do		30--Estab. (transferred from 207.0040pt).....Jan. 1, 1966	
202.52--		40--Disc. (transferred to 207.0030 & 50).....do	
00--Estab. (transferred from 202.4220 & 40)....Jan. 1, 1966		50--Estab. (transferred from 207.0040pt).....do	
20--Disc. (transferred to 202.5220).....do		207.01--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
40--Disc.do.....do		00--Estab. (transferred from 207.0040pt).....Dec. 20, 1965	

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

SCHEDULE 2. - WOOD AND PAPER; PRINTED MATTER

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

Page 97

2 - 2 - A
220.05 - 220.50

Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<p>PART 2. - CORK AND CORK PRODUCTS; BAMBOO, RATTAN, WILLOW AND CHIP; BASKETWORK, WICKERWORK, AND RELATED PRODUCTS OF FIBROUS VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES</p> <p>Subpart A. - Cork and Cork Products</p> <p><u>Subpart A headnote:</u></p> <p>1. For the purposes of the tariff schedules -- (a) the term "cork" embraces natural cork, compressed cork, and composition cork; (b) the term "compressed cork" means forms molded under heat and compression from cork particles without the addition of other materials; and (c) the term "composition cork" means forms molded from cork particles to which a binding material such as glue, gelatin, or synthetic resin has been added.</p>			
220.05	00	Natural cork not manufactured, and cork waste, shavings, and refuse of all kinds.....	Lb.....	Free	Free
		Cork, granulated or ground:			
220.10	00	Weighing not over 6 pounds per cubic foot uncompressed, except regranulated cork.....	Lb.....	2.7¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
220.15	00	Other.....	Lb.....	0.9¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.
220.20	00	Natural and composition cork, not further advanced than cut or molded into blocks, rods, sheets, slabs, sticks, strips and similar shapes.....	Lb.....	7.1¢ per lb.	10¢ per lb.
220.25	00	Vulcanized sheets and slabs wholly of ground or pulverized cork and rubber.....	Lb.....	9% ad val.	25% ad val.
220.30	00	Insulation, coated or not coated, of compressed cork: In boards, blocks, or slabs.....	Bd. ft.	Free	Free
220.31	00	Fitting covers, lags, and pipe coverings.....	Lb.....	4.5¢ per lb.	5¢ per lb.
		Disks, wafers, washers, and stoppers, all the foregoing, of cork:			
		Tapered and of a thickness (or length) greater than the maximum diameter:			
220.35	00	Hollow or perforated.....	Lb.....	54¢ per lb.	75¢ per lb.
		Not hollow and not perforated:			
220.38	00	With maximum diameter not over 0.75 inch.....	Lb.....	22¢ per lb.	31¢ per lb.
220.40	00	With maximum diameter over 0.75 inch...	Lb.....	18¢ per lb.	25¢ per lb.
220.45	00	Other.....	Lb.....	18¢ per lb.	25¢ per lb.
220.46	00	If Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment (see headnote 2, part 6B, schedule 6).....	Lb.....	Free	
220.50	00	Articles not specially provided for, of cork.....	X.....	32% ad val.	45% ad val.

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2 - 2 - B

222.05 - 222.28

SCHEDULE 2. - WOOD AND PAPER; PRINTED MATTER

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

Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<p>Subpart B. - Bamboo, Rattan, Willow, and Chip; Basketwork, Wickerwork, and Related Products of Fibrous Vegetable Substances</p> <p><u>Subpart B headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. This subpart does not cover --</p> <p>(i) webs, wadding, batting, and nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof (see part 4C of schedule 3);</p> <p>(ii) floor covering underlays (see part 5A of schedule 3);</p> <p>(iii) braids suitable for making or ornamenting headwear (see part 1B of schedule 7);</p> <p>(iv) luggage, handbags, and flat goods (see part 1D of schedule 7);</p> <p>(v) furniture (see part 4A of schedule 7); or</p> <p>(vi) fishing baskets or creels (see part 5B of schedule 7).</p> <p>2. For the purposes of the tariff schedules --</p> <p>(a) the unqualified term "rattan" means rattan, whether whole or split, and reeds, cane (peel), strips and similar products derived therefrom;</p> <p>(b) the term "willow" means the flexible slender twigs or withes of the osier or willow, whether or not split; and</p> <p>(c) the term "chip" means flat, narrow, flexible strips of wood which are under 1/16 inch in thickness and can be woven, braided, or plaited into a definite shape or form; and</p> <p>(d) the term "unspun fibrous vegetable materials" means bamboo, rattan, willow, chip, straw, palm leaf, grass, seagrass, and similar fibrous vegetable substances, which have not been spun.</p> <p>3. For the purposes of this subpart, materials other than unspun fibrous vegetable materials shall be disregarded in determining the component material of chief value in any article if their primary function in the article is to bind, tie, or otherwise hold unspun fibrous vegetable materials together, or to support or reinforce such materials.</p>			
222.05	00	Bamboo or rattan sticks, in the rough, or cut into lengths suitable for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, whips, fishing rods, or walking canes.....	X.....	Free	Free
222.10		Rattan (except whole rattan) and webbing made therefrom.....	7.5% ad val.	20% ad val.
	20	Webbing.....	Sq. ft.		
	40	Other.....	X		
222.15	00	Split bamboo.....	Lb.....	Free	1.25¢ per lb.
222.20	00	Willow:			
		Prepared for basket makers' use.....	Lb.....	15.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
222.25	00	Other.....	Lb.....	4% ad val.	10% ad val.
222.28	00	Chip and chip roping.....	Lb.....	Free	Free

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

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SCHEDULE 2. - WOOD AND PAPER; PRINTED MATTER

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

2 - 2 - B
222.30 - 222.64

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
222.30	00	Woven or partly assembled material of unspun fibrous vegetable materials, suitable for use in making blinds, shutters, curtains, screens or shades:			
		Of one or more of the materials bamboo, rattan, or willow.....	X.....	25% ad val.	45% ad val.
222.32	00	Of chip.....	X.....	22% ad val.	25% ad val.
222.34	00	Of raffia.....	X.....	7.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
222.36	00	Other.....	X.....	9% ad val.	25% ad val.
		Baskets and bags, of unspun fibrous vegetable materials, whether lined or not lined:			
222.40	00	Of bamboo.....	No.....	25% ad val.	50% ad val.
222.41	00	Of willow.....	No.....	18% ad val.	50% ad val.
222.42	00	Of rattan or of palm leaf.....	No.....	32% ad val.	50% ad val.
222.44	00	Other.....	No.....	15% ad val.	50% ad val.
222.50	00	Blinds, shutters, curtains, screens, and shades, all the foregoing, of unspun fibrous vegetable materials, with or without their hardware.....	X.....	32% ad val.	50% ad val.
		Floor coverings, of unspun fibrous vegetable materials:			
222.55	00	Of common China, India, or Japan straw.....	X.....	5.5% ad val.	16% ad val.
222.57	00	Other.....	X.....	14% ad val.	40% ad val.
		Articles not specially provided for, of unspun fibrous vegetable materials:			
222.60	00	Of one or more of the materials bamboo, rattan, willow, or chip.....	X.....	23% ad val.	45% ad val.
222.62	00	Of raffia.....	X.....	7.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
222.64	00	Other.....	X.....	9% ad val.	25% ad val.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1
Schedule 2,
Part 2Staged 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. 6, 1967, 32 F.R. 15487 :

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after May 1 --				
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
222.60	25% ad val.	24% ad val.	23% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

1/ See Kennedy Round staged rates, infra.

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. 3744 (Japanese Compensation), Sept. 13, 1966, 3 CFR, 1966 Comp., p. 75, as modified by Pres. Proc. 3918, Nov. 6, 1967, 32 F.R. 15487 :

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after October 1 --				
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
222.50	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	32% ad val.	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	20% ad val.

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. 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
220.10	3¢ per lb.	2.7¢ per lb.	2.4¢ per lb.	2.1¢ per lb.	1.8¢ per lb.	1.5¢ per lb.
220.15	1¢ per lb.	0.9¢ per lb.	0.8¢ per lb.	0.7¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.
220.20	8¢ per lb.	7.1¢ per lb.	6.3¢ per lb.	5.5¢ per lb.	4.7¢ per lb.	4¢ per lb.
220.25	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
220.31	5¢ per lb.	4.5¢ per lb.	4¢ per lb.	3.5¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.
220.35	60¢ per lb.	54¢ per lb.	48¢ per lb.	42¢ per lb.	36¢ per lb.	30¢ per lb.
220.38	25¢ per lb.	22¢ per lb.	20¢ per lb.	17¢ per lb.	15¢ per lb.	12¢ per lb.
220.40	20¢ per lb.	18¢ per lb.	16¢ per lb.	14¢ per lb.	12¢ per lb.	10¢ per lb.
220.45	20¢ per lb.	18¢ per lb.	16¢ per lb.	14¢ per lb.	12¢ per lb.	10¢ per lb.
220.50	36% ad val.	32% ad val.	28.5% ad val.	25% ad val.	21.5% ad val.	18% ad val.
222.10	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.
222.15	0.625¢ per lb.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
222.20	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
222.25	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	4% ad val.	3% ad val.	3% ad val.	2.5% ad val.
222.30	28% ad val.	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	19.5% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	14% ad val.
222.32	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	20% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
222.34	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.
222.36	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
222.41	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
222.42	34% ad val.	32% ad val.	30% ad val.	28.5% ad val.	26.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
222.44	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
222.55	6.4% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.	3% ad val.
222.57	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.
222.60	23% ad val.	23% ad val.	20% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
222.62	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.
222.64	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.

APPENDIX A

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TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

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Schedule 2,
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Other Amendments and Modifications

PROVISION

220.25--Item 220.25 added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 12(a), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 935, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

220.30--Rate of duty of 2.5¢ per board ft. terminated. Pub. L. 89-431, Secs. 1(a), 2, May 26, 1966, 80 Stat. 168, 169, effective date May 27, 1966. The rate of duty had been temporarily suspended by former item 904.40.

PROVISION

220.46--Item 220.46 added. Pub. L. 89-283, Secs. 401(a), 405(d), Oct. 21, 1965, 79 Stat. 1021, 1025; entered into force Dec. 20, 1965, by Pres. Proc. 3682, Oct. 21, 1965, 3 CFR, 1965 Supp., p. 68; effective with respect to articles entered on and after Jan. 18, 1965.

Statistical Notes

PROVISION

Effective
date

PROVISION

Effective
date

220.05--
00--Estab.(transferred from 220.0520 & 40)....Jan. 1, 1966
20--Disc.(transferred to 220.0500).....do
40--Disc. do do

220.25--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Estab.(transferred from 774.2500pt
& 774.6000pt).....Dec. 7, 1965

220.30--See Other Amendments and Modifications

220.46--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Estab.(transferred from 220.4500pt).....Dec.20, 1965

222.05--
00--Estab.(transferred from 222.0520 & 40)....Jan. 1, 1966
20--Disc.(transferred to 222.0500).....do
40--Disc. do do

APPENDIX B

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

Summary title and TSUS item	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Total value in 1967	Per- cent change from 1966	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
Wood charcoal (p. 3)								
200.30	752	+43	Ceylon	532	Mexico	120	Phil. Rep.	28
Densified wood (p. 11)								
203.10	282	-3	W. Germany	192	Belgium	42	U.K.	36
203.20	129	-6	W. Germany	129	-	-	-	-
203.30	116	+243	U.K.	58	Canada	52	Belgium	2
Baskets of wood (p. 21)								
204.05	49	-47	Italy	30	Japan	12	Phil. Rep.	2
Cooperage (p. 25)								
204.10	137	+11	Canada	72	Netherlands	22	France	17
204.15	795	-6	Canada	621	Denmark	174	Colombia	1/
204.20	68	+46	Denmark	31	W. Germany	23	Canada	9
Wood containers for shipping and storing merchandise (p. 41)								
204.25	569	-21	Canada	507	U.K.	45	Japan	14
204.27	1,021	-0.2	Canada	1,015	Brazil	6	-	-
204.30	423	+43	Mexico	223	Canada	57	Brazil	48
Wood specialty boxes, cases, and chests (p. 51)								
204.35	145	+72	Japan	110	Italy	12	Spain	11
204.40	798	+13	Italy	272	Japan	203	Yugoslavia	58
204.50	6,172	+18	Japan	4,969	Sweden	872	Hong Kong	102
Wood doors (p. 59)								
206.30	2,090	+133	Mexico	939	Canada	347	Japan	254
Tools and tool handles, of wood (p. 67)								
206.50	760	+43	Canada	439	Brazil	196	Malaysia	85
206.52	2,782	+0.2	Finland	750	Japan	586	Canada	478
206.53	345	+60	Japan	275	Denmark	19	Netherlands	18
206.54	402	+39	W. Germany	165	Japan	94	Canada	74
Picture and mirror frames, of wood (p. 79)								
206.60	4,702	+22	Mexico	1,900	Italy	1,072	Belgium	326
Wood blinds, shutters, screens, and shades (p. 85)								
206.65	377	-51	Japan	160	Mexico	124	Taiwan	78
206.67	786	-1	Japan	479	Taiwan	111	Hong Kong	107
Toothpicks and other small wares, of wood (p. 91)								
206.85	436	-57	Japan	432	Portugal	2	Hong Kong	1
206.87	765	+15	Canada	402	Japan	353	Portugal	4
Household utensils of wood (p. 97)								
206.45	2/ 1	-76	France	1/	Haiti	1/	-	-
206.47	3/ 579	+5	Japan	167	Phil. Rep.	120	France	82
206.95	4/ 15	-44	Haiti	11	Poland	1	Netherlands	1
206.97	5/ 15,298	+6	Japan	9,011	Phil. Rep.	1,044	Italy	920

See footnotes at end of table.

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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)

Summary title and TSUS item	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Total value in 1967	Per-cent change from 1966	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
Articles of wood not elsewhere enumerated (p. 107)								
207.00	16,063	+15	Japan	3,569	Italy	2,045	Canada	1,432
207.01	2	+30	Canada	2	-	-	-	-
Natural cork and cork waste (p. 121)								
220.05	3,676	-7	Portugal	3,450	Spain	176	Italy	32
Intermediate cork products (p. 123)								
220.10	87	+7	Portugal	86	W. Germany	1	-	-
220.15	229	-79	Portugal	193	Morocco	23	Spain	12
220.20	268	+82	Portugal	200	Mexico	34	Spain	26
220.25	382	+90	U.K.	307	Canada	74	Spain	2
Cork insulation (p. 129)								
220.30	1,237	+10	Portugal	992	Spain	236	Morocco	5
220.31	10	+57	Portugal	7	Italy	2	Spain	1
Cork disks, wafers, washers, and stoppers (p. 133)								
220.35	13	-3	Portugal	9	Spain	4	-	-
220.38	132	-20	Portugal	122	Spain	8	Italy	2
220.40	711	+55	Portugal	479	Spain	174	France	43
220.45	1,067	-28	Portugal	553	Spain	335	Italy	103
220.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Articles of cork not elsewhere enumerated (p. 139)								
220.50	252	-6	Portugal	193	Spain	21	U.K.	18
Bamboo and rattan sticks (p. 147)								
222.05	1,147	-22	Japan	795	Taiwan	283	Burma	39
Rattan (except whole rattan) and webbing made therefrom (p. 149)								
222.10	2,049	-20	Hong Kong	1,211	Phil. Rep.	445	W. Germany	271
Split bamboo; willow; chip and chip roping (p. 153)								
222.15	71	+79	Taiwan	69	Portugal	2	Japan	1/
222.20	7	-23	Argentina	5	Spain	1	Portugal	1
222.25	9	+48	Argentina	9	-	-	-	-
222.28	2	+136	Japan	2	Canada	1/	-	-
Blinds, shades, and woven material, of unspun fibrous vegetable materials (p. 157)								
222.30	74	+15	Japan	70	Spain	3	Taiwan	1/
222.32	144	+3	Japan	139	Norway	3	Rep. Korea	2
222.34	4	+70	Phil. Rep.	3	Hong Kong	1	-	-
222.36	11	+18	Austria	8	Japan	1	W. Germany	1
222.50	482	-5	Japan	448	Hong Kong	19	Taiwan	10

See footnotes at end of table.

June 1968

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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)

Summary title and TSUS item	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Total value in 1967	Per-cent change from 1966	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
Baskets and bags, of unspun fibrous vegetable materials (p. 161)								
222.40	1,608	+17	Mexico	872	Japan	374	Taiwan	204
222.41	3,907	-14	Poland	1,361	Yugoslavia	790	Portugal	732
222.42	1,183	+1	Hong Kong	746	Mexico	359	Macao	18
222.44	1,622	-4	Japan	485	Italy	328	Yugoslavia	273
Floor coverings of unspun fibrous vegetable materials (p. 167)								
222.55	63	-22	Japan	61	Hong Kong	1	Haiti	1/
222.57	585	-25	Japan	376	Taiwan	111	Phil. Rep.	56
Articles of unspun fibrous vegetable materials not elsewhere enumerated (p. 171)								
222.60	2,133	+13	Hong Kong	837	Japan	835	Taiwan	344
222.62	84	-42	Italy	69	Phil. Rep.	5	W. Germany	3
222.64	1,327	-2	Japan	393	Austria	176	Phil. Rep.	162

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ Excludes reported imports (believed to be of lauan) valued at about 5 thousand dollars from the Philippine Republic.

3/ Includes imports excluded from item 206.45; see footnote 2.

4/ Excludes reported imports (believed to be of lauan) valued at about 4 thousand dollars from Japan and like imports valued at about 1 thousand dollars from the Philippine Republic.

5/ Includes imports excluded from item 206.95; see footnote 4.

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

