

**UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION**

**SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF  
INFORMATION**

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

**Schedule 1**

**Animal and Vegetable Products  
(In 14 volumes)**

**Volume 7**

**Vegetables and Edible Nuts**

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

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(In 14 volumes)**
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(In 5 volumes)**
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- 3 - Fish Products, Shellfish, and Shellfish 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 (abbreviated to TSUS in these volumes), which on August 31, 1963, replaced the 16 schedules of the Tariff Act of 1930.

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

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



SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

SCHEDULE 1

Volume 7

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This volume covers part 8 and part 9A of schedule 1 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). Part 8 includes vegetables in fresh, frozen, canned, dried, pickled, and most other forms except juice--the latter being covered in volume 10. Part 9A includes edible nuts in most forms.

Appendix A to this summary volume reproduces pertinent segments of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) relating to the items covered. It includes the general headnotes to the TSUS and parts 8 and 9A of schedule 1. Portions of the headnotes not applicable to this volume are shaded. Appendix A also gives the rates of duty applicable to the individual TSUS items, including the staged annual rate modifications that resulted from concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The notes from the TSUSA as shown in appendix A to this volume also document changes in the legal text of the tariff schedules after these schedules went into effect on August 31, 1963, and in the statistical annotations to the TSUS items.

Appendix B to this summary volume provides data on the value of U.S. imports in 1967 of the TSUS items included in the individual summaries. Also shown are percentage changes in imports from 1966 to 1967 and the three principal countries which supplied imports in 1967.

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Vegetables 1/ account for about one-tenth of the value of all crops grown in the United States. The largest vegetable crop is potatoes followed (in order of value) by tomatoes, lettuce, onions, sweet corn, and about 15 other vegetables that constitute important items of trade. Roughly half of the vegetable crop is canned, frozen, or preserved in some other manner prior to distribution.

Annual U.S. imports of fresh and processed vegetables have steadily increased in recent years and reached an all-time high of more than \$140 million in 1967--more than 3 times the value of such imports a decade earlier. In 1967 about 55 percent of the value of the imports consisted of fresh vegetables, most of which came from Mexico. Of the fresh vegetables imported in 1967, tomatoes accounted for more than half of the value. Cucumbers, which were the next most important, supplied less than 10 percent of the value. More than half of the value of the processed vegetables imported in 1967 was accounted for by canned tomato products, most of which came from Italy and Portugal. Canned and dried mushrooms, mostly from Taiwan, were the next most important processed vegetable, accounting for 20 percent of the value of such imports.

In 1967, \$141 million worth of vegetables were exported compared with about \$125 million 10 years earlier. Fresh vegetables accounted for \$63 million of the total in 1967; dried peas and beans for \$43 million; canned vegetables for \$15 million; and dehydrated vegetables for \$9 million.

None of the domestic vegetable crops, except dried beans, have regularly received Federal Government price-support assistance in recent years; however, Government purchases and diversion payments have been made from time to time to bolster prices of certain crops when supplies were large.

A number of vegetable crops sold fresh are marketed under Federal or State marketing orders that regulate quality, conduct promotional programs, or, in a few cases, regulate the volume shipped. Imports of several vegetables are limited to those meeting quality requirements comparable to domestic shipments. The Federal programs are operated under the authority of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, (7 U.S.C. 601-674).

Fresh fruit and vegetable distribution practices have been regulated since 1916, by the Standard Container Acts (15 U.S.C. 251-257);

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1/ The term "vegetables" as used in this volume refers only to vegetables which are fit for human consumption. For example, beans, peas, and onion sets which have been chemically treated for planting purposes are not "vegetables" for tariff purposes but are dutiable under part 6 of schedule 1.

## GENERAL STATEMENT ON VEGETABLES

since 1927, by the Produce Agency Act (7 U.S.C. 491-497); and since 1930, by the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act (7 U.S.C. 499). These laws, administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, deal with contracts, shipping practices, labeling, container standardization, and other such aspects of marketing. They are intended to facilitate trade in perishable merchandise handled by a large number of individual traders by imposing some uniformity on their business practices.

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Beans:	
Fresh, chilled, or frozen:	
Lima beans:	
If entered during June-October-----	135.10, -.11
If entered during November-----	135.12, -.13
If entered during December-May-----	135.14, -.15
Other beans-----	135.16, -.17
Prepared or preserved (except soybeans)	
(except dried, packed in salt, in	
brine, or pickled)-----	141.20, -.21

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

#### U.S. trade position

Virtually all of the large domestic consumption of the fresh and processed beans included here is supplied by domestic production. Imports, which are smaller than exports, consist principally of fresh snap beans which enter mainly from Mexico during the winter months when domestic production is limited to Florida.

#### Description and uses

Beans are the seed of a number of species of annual and perennial plants belonging to the legume family. The term "bean," as used in this summary, refers not only to the seed when eaten by itself (e.g., fresh and canned lima beans) but also the seed and surrounding pod, when eaten together (e.g., fresh and canned snap (string) beans).

Discussed in this summary are fresh (including chilled) and frozen beans, and beans (other than soybeans) prepared or preserved (except dried, packed in salt, in brine, or pickled) of which the only important product is canned beans. There are two major kinds of canned beans--canned fresh beans and canned reconstituted dried beans. Canned fresh beans, consisting mainly of snap (string) and lima beans, are usually canned in water to which a small amount of salt is added for seasoning. The canned reconstituted dried beans are generally canned in a sauce, with or without pork, or in a solution of water, generally with a small amount of salt or salt and sugar. (Where canned beans contain a substantial amount of pork, the product is not included in this summary but in the summary covering edible preparations, not specially provided for, item 182.95.) Fresh and frozen beans and canned fresh beans are usually eaten as a cooked vegetable. Canned reconstituted dried beans are most frequently served as a meat substitute because of their high protein content.

## BEANS, FRESH AND CANNED

Imported fresh beans are generally of the types produced domestically. Some, however, consist of fresh beans which are not grown to any extent domestically (e.g., the broad or faba bean).

Imports of the prepared or preserved beans covered by this summary are most often also prepared from beans of the types grown domestically, but they are often specially prepared and packaged and some are prepared from types of beans not commonly grown in the United States.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
Beans:		
Fresh, chilled, or frozen:		
Lima beans:		
135.10	If entered during June-October-----	3.5¢ per lb.
135.11	If products of Cuba-----	2.8¢ per lb. <u>1/</u>
135.12	If entered during November-----	2.1¢ per lb.
135.13	If products of Cuba-----	1.4¢ per lb. <u>1/</u>
135.14	If entered during December-May-----	2.34¢ per lb.
135.15	If products of Cuba-----	1.4¢ per lb. <u>1/</u>
135.16	Other beans-----	3.5¢ per lb.
135.17	If products of Cuba-----	3.1¢ per lb. <u>1/</u>
141.20	Prepared or preserved (except soybeans)--- (except dried, packed in salt, in brine, or pickled).	3¢ per lb. on entire contents of container
141.21	If products of Cuba-----	2.4¢ per lb. on entire contents of container <u>1/</u>

1/ Suspended.

For the period since the TSUS became effective on August 31, 1963, the rates of duty shown above have not changed. The rates for items 135.16 and 141.20 are those provided for in paragraph 765 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as originally enacted. The rates shown for items 135.11, 135.13, 135.15, 135.17, and 141.21 are preferential rates for products of Cuba, which were suspended on May 24, 1962. Imports from Cuba have been prohibited since February 7, 1962. The United States granted no concessions in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on the items covered by this summary.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the specific rates of duty in effect on December 31, 1967, based on dutiable imports during 1967, were as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
135.10-----	<u>1/</u> 25.1
135.12-----	12.4
135.14-----	11.7
135.16-----	23.9
141.20-----	17.9

1/ Based on imports in 1966. No imports in 1967.

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

During 1963-67 snap (string) beans accounted for 80 percent of the fresh and frozen consumption and nearly 95 percent of the canned consumption of lima and snap beans--about the same as in other recent years. Of the aggregate consumption of snap beans in recent years, 55 percent was canned, 27 percent fresh, and 18 percent frozen. In contrast 24 percent of the lima beans consumed were canned, 12 percent fresh, and 64 percent frozen. The share of the total consumption accounted for by snap and lima beans in each of the three major forms of consumption is principally the result of consumer preferences rather than price. What price competition does exist, tends to be between the two processed forms--canned and frozen, the latter normally being the more expensive.

Lima beans, fresh and frozen (items 135.10-15).--The annual consumption of fresh and frozen lima beans, which has been virtually equivalent to domestic production, has increased substantially in recent years. Annual domestic production averaged 166 million pounds (fresh shelled weight) during 1963-67 (table 1) compared with about 100 million pounds during the late 1940's. The share of production accounted for by frozen limas has increased in recent years. During the late 1940's less than 70 percent of the output was frozen, whereas in 1963-67 nearly 85 percent was frozen.

The 1964 United States Census of Agriculture indicated that lima beans for fresh market and for processing were harvested on more than 9,600 farms in that year. On the basis of acreage, California, Delaware, and New Jersey were the most important producing States. In 1967 about 35 firms preserved fresh lima beans by freezing.

Exports of fresh and frozen lima beans, which are not separately reported, probably ranged between 2 and 3 million pounds annually during 1963-67. Available information indicates that such exports were about equally divided between the fresh and frozen forms. Most exports were destined for Canadian markets.

Imports of fresh and frozen lima beans, which often totaled several million pounds annually during the 1940's have been negligible in recent years. Annual imports of fresh and frozen lima beans during 1963-67 averaged 211,000 pounds and came from Canada, Mexico, and Peru.

Beans (other than lima), fresh and frozen (item 135.16-17).--The aggregate annual consumption of fresh and frozen snap (string) beans, virtually all supplied by domestic production, has increased only moderately in recent years. The combined domestic production of fresh and frozen snap beans averaged 647 million pounds annually during 1963-67 (table 2) compared with 618 million pounds during the late 1940's; however, the share of that production supplied by fresh snap beans has changed significantly. It declined from about 93 percent of the total in the late 1940's to only 65 percent during 1963-67. This decline reflects an increased consumer demand for frozen snap beans which take considerably less time to prepare.

The 1964 United States Census of Agriculture indicated that fresh snap beans, including those for canning and freezing, were harvested from about 280,000 acres on nearly 20,000 farms. New York, Florida, and Wisconsin were the most important States, based on acreage harvested. According to a Federal Trade Commission survey, 43 firms, all with plants located near the producing areas, froze snap beans in 1959. The 4 largest firms accounted for about 50 percent of the output in 1959 and the 8 largest for about 65 percent of the output. Trade sources indicate that there has been no significant change in either the number of producers or the concentration of production since 1959.

Exports of fresh and frozen snap beans are not separately reported, but most are known to go to Canada. Canadian imports of U.S. produced fresh and frozen snap beans averaged 13 million pounds annually during 1963-67. Nearly 95 percent were fresh and the rest were frozen.

Imports, which have consisted mostly of fresh snap beans, have not been significant in comparison to domestic production. During 1963-67 imports averaged less than 8 million pounds annually--an amount equal to about 1 percent of domestic consumption. Most of the imports entered during the months of December-May and virtually all were from Mexico. During the import season almost all of the domestic crop is harvested in Florida and is generally sold in the Eastern United States. Most imports have been marketed in the Western United States.

Beans (except soybeans), prepared or preserved (except dried, packed in salt, in brine, or pickled) (items 141.20-21).--Domestic production (all canned) supplies virtually all of the domestic consumption of the prepared or preserved beans covered by this summary. Annual production data are available only for canned fresh snap (string) and lima beans. During 1963-67 the annual production of such canned beans averaged 845 million pounds (fresh weight) (table 3), more than 30 percent more than the average output of 640 million pounds during the late

1950's. In recent years snap beans have accounted for about 94 percent of the aggregate production of canned fresh snap and lima beans. Statistics on the production of canned reconstituted dried beans, including baked beans and pork and beans, are available only for years covered by the Census of Manufactures. The census data indicate that production of such beans increased from a level of 1.3 billion pounds (canned weight) in 1954 and 1.5 billion pounds in 1958 to 1.8 billion pounds in 1963.

About 200 firms, located in the producing areas, can fresh snap and lima beans. Some of these plants and a number of other located elsewhere in the United States can reconstituted dried beans.

U.S. exports of canned beans, the largest part of which went to Canada, averaged about 19 million pounds annually during 1963-67. About 60 percent of the exports consisted of canned reconstituted dry beans (e.g., pork and beans) and the remainder of canned fresh lima and snap beans. Annual imports of the prepared or preserved beans covered by this summary averaged about 0.6 million pounds during 1963-67 which was somewhat higher than in other recent years but very insignificant when compared with the total consumption of canned beans. The imports came mainly from Canada, Japan, Greece, and France.

## BEANS, FRESH AND CANNED

Table 1.--Lima beans, fresh, chilled, or frozen: <sup>1/</sup> U.S. production and imports for consumption, 1963-67

Year	Production			Imports
	For fresh market <sup>2/</sup>	For freezing	Total	
Quantity (1,000 pounds, shelled fresh-weight equivalent)				
1963-----	29,200	121,060	150,260	7
1964-----	27,050	121,400	148,450	-
1965-----	26,400	144,620	171,020	-
1966-----	25,450	151,160	176,610	229
1967-----	24,400	160,320	184,720	820
Value (1,000 dollars)				
1963-----	<sup>3/</sup>	9,354	<sup>3/</sup>	1
1964-----	<sup>3/</sup>	11,547	<sup>3/</sup>	-
1965-----	<sup>3/</sup>	13,341	<sup>3/</sup>	-
1966-----	<sup>3/</sup>	13,837	<sup>3/</sup>	34
1967-----	<sup>3/</sup>	14,670	<sup>3/</sup>	156

<sup>1/</sup> Fresh lima beans for canning, which account for about 25 percent of the fresh lima beans produced in the United States, are not included inasmuch as they are usually grown under contract and are not normally diverted to the freezing or fresh market.

<sup>2/</sup> U.S. Department of Agriculture quantity data, which were reported on an in-the-shell basis, were reduced by 50 percent to approximate shelled weight.

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

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, except as noted; imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

## BEANS, FRESH AND CANNED

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Table 2.--Beans (other than lima) fresh, chilled, or frozen: 1/ U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

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

Year	Production			Im-ports	Ex-ports <u>3/</u>	Apparent consumption	Ratio :(percent) of imports to consump- tion
	For fresh market	For freez- ing <u>2/</u>	Total				
Quantity							
1963--	410,600	249,980	660,580	8,524	16,032	653,072	1.3
1964--	400,500	246,940	647,440	7,556	11,157	643,839	1.2
1965--	388,400	231,900	620,300	8,409	11,608	617,101	1.4
1966--	363,300	259,140	622,440	6,423	11,705	617,158	1.0
1967--	379,200	304,160	683,360	7,278	12,562	678,076	1.1
Value							
1963--	39,272	13,291	52,563	1,269	1,897	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
1964--	38,881	13,634	52,515	1,132	1,586	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
1965--	40,094	12,286	52,380	1,039	1,559	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
1966--	43,464	14,198	57,662	962	1,605	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
1967--	43,876	16,900	60,776	1,064	1,744	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>

1/ Fresh beans (other than lima) for canning, which account for about 50 percent of the fresh beans (other than lima) produced in the United States, are not included inasmuch as most are grown under contract and they are not commonly diverted to the freezing or fresh market.

2/ Includes substantial quantities of beans which are reduced in size by cutting or slicing prior to freezing. Imports of such beans, which are negligible, would be dutiable under item 138.00.

3/ Exports are not separately reported but most are known to go to Canada. Data shown are Canadian imports from the United States.

4/ Not available.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; exports compiled from official Canadian import statistics; and imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

## BEANS, FRESH AND CANNED

Table 3.--Beans, canned lima and snap: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	Production	Im- ports <u>1/</u>	Exports	Apparent consumption
Quantity (1,000 pounds, fresh weight)				
1963-----	747,520	246	16,971	730,795
1964-----	729,040	297	4,213	725,124
1965-----	897,740	816	7,123	891,433
1966-----	842,440	194	5,556	837,078
1967-----	1,008,040	1,520	4,250	1,005,310
Value (1,000 dollars)				
1963-----	37,234	55	1,786	<u>2/</u>
1964-----	36,929	71	565	<u>2/</u>
1965-----	43,665	138	799	<u>2/</u>
1966-----	42,781	45	726	<u>2/</u>
1967-----	52,464	254	657	<u>2/</u>

1/ Includes all prepared or preserved beans under item 141.20

2/ Not available.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Beets (other than sugar beets), fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved)-----	135.20

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

### U.S. trade position

Nearly all beets consumed in the United States are domestically produced. Even though exports, which take about 2 percent of domestic output, have declined substantially in recent years, they were still many times larger than imports during 1963-67. Exports go almost entirely to Canada which is usually the only supplier of U.S. imports in most years.

### Description and uses

Included in this summary are fresh, chilled, or frozen beets (except sugar beets), which have not been reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved. The common garden beet, a biennial plant grown as an annual for its edible root, is the beet of commerce. Beets are served as a cooked vegetable side dish, as pickles, and in salads. The green leaves and stems are sometimes cooked and served as "greens." Fresh, chilled, or frozen beets, which have been reduced in size but not otherwise prepared or preserved, (item 138.00) are discussed in another summary in this volume. Most frozen beets have been reduced in size before freezing and, therefore, are not included in this summary. Prepared or preserved beets (mostly pickled and canned, items 141.75 and 141.81, respectively) and sugar beets (item 155.10) are discussed in other summaries.

The imported beets included in this summary are like and directly competitive with those grown in the United States.

The "fresh, chilled, or frozen beets" discussed in this summary are referred to hereafter as "fresh beets;" however, most are actually marketed in a chilled (refrigerated but not frozen) condition.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
135.20	Beets (not including sugar beets) fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or pre- served).	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	Free

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rate of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final (fifth) stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages). During the period from August 31, 1963, when the TSUS became effective, to December 31, 1967, the prior rate shown above did not change.

U.S. consumption and production

In recent years only about 20 percent of the fresh beets harvested in the United States have been sold through fresh market outlets compared with about 60 percent in 1940. The remainder have been sold to processors. In this summary, unless otherwise indicated, only fresh market beets are considered because virtually all imported fresh beets are sold through fresh market outlets, and there is little, if any, diversion of fresh market beets to processing uses and vice versa inasmuch as most processing beets are grown under contract with processors.

The annual production of fresh market beets, which supplies nearly all domestic consumption, has been declining for many years because an increasing share of consumers prefer beets in the convenient, time and labor saving, canned or frozen forms. The annual production of beets

for fresh market declined from a high of 246 million pounds in 1944 to 79 million pounds in 1966--the smallest output in more than 40 years.. Production in 1967 totaled 80 million pounds (see table).

#### U.S. producers

The 1964 United States Census of Agriculture indicated that beets were harvested from about 19,400 acres on about 4,000 farms; about 20 percent of the acreage consisting of fresh market beets. Fresh market beet production is usually one of several important vegetable crops on farms where they are produced. In recent years Texas has been by far the largest fresh market beet producing State followed by New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Most of the production marketed during the winter is from Texas, during the spring from North and South Carolina, and during the summer from New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Some beets are stored for marketing during periods when supplies are low and prices high. They remain in good condition for several months when stored under proper conditions.

#### U.S. exports

U.S. exports of fresh beets are not separately reported but most are known to go to Canada. Canadian annual imports of U.S. fresh beets have declined. Such imports averaged only 1.6 million pounds during 1963-67 compared with 4.5 million pounds during 1956-60 and 7.2 million pounds during 1951-55. Nearly all export shipments of fresh beets are made during the months of December-June with shipments reaching a peak during February-April. During 1963-67 exports, which were many times larger than imports, took about 1 percent of the U.S. output of fresh beets.

#### U.S. imports

Imports of fresh beets, which in most years come entirely from Canada, enter the United States in significant quantities only in years of high domestic prices. As a result, annual imports of fresh beets vary considerably. During 1963-67 they ranged from none to 0.3 million pounds and averaged 0.1 million pounds or 0.1 percent of domestic consumption. In the 11 years (1952-62) following 1951, the year in which the rate of duty was reduced from 10 to 5 percent ad valorem, annual imports of fresh beets ranged from none in several years to 2.4 million pounds in 1960 and averaged 0.6 million pounds--somewhat more than 0.1-million-pound average entered during the years 1963-67. Most of the imported fresh beets enter during the months of November-May and the quantities are small relative to the winter crop produced in Texas.

## BEETS (OTHER THAN SUGAR BEETS). FRESH

World production and trade

Beets are produced in many areas of the world but no data are available on world production. In recent years the output of fresh market beets in Canada, the only foreign producer supplying the U.S. market in most years, has averaged about 30 million pounds annually, which is equal to about 35 percent of the U.S. output in recent years. About 0.5 percent of the Canadian output has been exported--mostly to the United States.

Beets, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	Production	Imports	Exports <sup>1/</sup>	Apparent consumption
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
1963-----	94,800	12	2,304	92,508
1964-----	89,900	285	2,403	87,782
1965-----	84,600	279	1,828	83,051
1966-----	78,600	-	1,688	76,912
1967-----	79,700	51	-	79,751
Value (1,000 dollars)				
1963-----	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>3/</sup>	90	<sup>2/</sup>
1964-----	<sup>2/</sup>	6	95	<sup>2/</sup>
1965-----	<sup>2/</sup>	5	80	<sup>2/</sup>
1966-----	<sup>2/</sup>	-	80	<sup>2/</sup>
1967-----	<sup>2/</sup>	3	-	<sup>2/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> Data shown are Canadian imports of fresh beets from the United States. Exports to other countries are believed to have been insignificant.

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

<sup>3/</sup> Less than \$500.

Source: Production, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, and exports compiled from official Canadian import statistics, as noted.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Cabbage:	
Fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	135.30
Prepared or preserved:	
Sauerkraut-----	141.25
Other-----	141.30

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

#### U.S. trade position

Cabbage, because of its bulkiness and low value, is not marketed internationally to any extent. Virtually all of the fresh and prepared or preserved cabbage consumed in the United States is of domestic origin. About 3 percent of the fresh cabbage produced in the United States is exported.

#### Description and uses

Cabbage is a biennial vegetable plant grown as an annual for its tightly clustered leaves which form a head. The head is resistant to water loss because of the somewhat waxy surface of the leaves and can be stored under cool humid conditions for a number of months without a significant loss in weight.

The main uses of cabbage are for salads (chiefly in coleslaw), as a cooked vegetable, and as sauerkraut. In the preparation of sauerkraut, fresh cabbage is shredded, salted, and placed in large tanks where it undergoes lactic acid fermentation. The fermentation process takes 10 to 30 days depending on the temperature at which the process takes place. The finished sauerkraut is usually left in the tank until needed. The bulk of the production is eventually canned in retail- and institutional-size containers but some is sold in bulk containers, such as barrels, for later repackaging or for bulk sales to household and institutional users. The bulk of the imported sauerkraut, like most produced domestically, is mild-flavored. There is, however, a limited demand for imported specialty packs such as sauerkraut in wine sauce.

Sliced cabbage preserved in vinegar is the only other common prepared or preserved cabbage product included in this summary which is produced domestically and it is of minor importance in comparison with sauerkraut. It is usually served as a relish. Imports entered from

## CABBAGE (INCLUDING SAUERKRAUT)

Europe of prepared or preserved cabbage (except sauerkraut) are similar to the domestic product. Most imports from the Orient, however, differ considerably from the domestic and European product because they are usually made from a type of cabbage known as "Chinese cabbage" which has a distinct flavor and texture. Chinese cabbage is not grown to any extent in the United States. The imports from the Orient are used principally in oriental cuisine. As used herein, the term "fresh" includes "fresh, chilled, or frozen." The bulk of the U.S. cabbage crop is marketed in a chilled state. Cabbage is not marketed as a frozen product without being reduced in size in which state it is covered under item 138.00, which is included in another summary. Dried, desiccated, or dehydrated cabbage, provided for under items 140.55 and 140.75, are also discussed in another summary in this volume.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
135.30:	Cabbage: Fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not re- duced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved). Prepared or preserved (whether or not reduced in size):	0.75¢ per lb.	0.7¢ per lb.	0.55¢ per lb.
141.25:	Sauerkraut-----	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
141.30:	Other-----	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	8.5% ad val.

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

the period from August 31, 1963, when the TSUS became effective, to December 31, 1967, the prior rates shown above did not change.

The average ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty in effect on December 31, 1967 on fresh cabbage (item 135.30), based on dutiable imports during 1967, was 21.5 percent.

#### U.S. production and trade

Fresh cabbage (item 135.30).--Domestic production is approximately equal to the domestic consumption of fresh cabbage inasmuch as imports supply an insignificant share of consumption and only a very small share of production is exported (table 1). The production of cabbage has been declining irregularly for many years, chiefly because of the increased availability of other fresh and frozen vegetables throughout the year. The decline, however, has been in the production of cabbage for the fresh market rather than of cabbage for sauerkraut, which has been gradually increasing. During the 1950's cabbage production averaged 2.5 billion pounds annually compared with 2.8 billion pounds during the 1940's. Continuing that trend, production averaged only 2.3 billion pounds annually during the period 1963-67. About 82 percent of the production during that period was sold to fresh market outlets and the remainder to processors.

Domestic cabbage is available throughout the year. Supplies come chiefly from Florida and Texas during the early months of the year, from California, Georgia, and Mississippi in the early spring, and from Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia in the late spring. In the summer and fall months, production is widely scattered throughout the country.

Cabbage was grown commercially on about 13,000 farms in 1964. On an estimated 90 percent of these farms, cabbage was produced for fresh market sale while on the remaining farms cabbage was grown for sale to processors, chiefly for the preparation of sauerkraut. For most growers, cabbage is one of several important cash crops. Trade sources indicate that about two-thirds of the cabbage for processing is grown under contract.

Exports and imports of fresh cabbage are insignificant when compared with domestic production. Exports, practically all of which went to Canada, averaged 68 million pounds annually during 1963-67--the equivalent of about 3 percent of domestic production. Imports, most of which entered during the first half of each year, averaged 3 million pounds annually during the same period and were equal to 0.1 percent of consumption. The Netherlands and Canada were the most important suppliers (table 2). The year-round availability of domestic cabbage throughout the country, the high cost of shipping cabbage long distances

relative to its value per pound and the import duty, have tended to limit the importation of fresh cabbage.

Sauerkraut (item 141.25).--Imports and exports of sauerkraut are normally small and have only a nominal effect on the domestic supply. The average annual production of sauerkraut, over a period of years, is a reliable indication of consumption. Production has increased from an annual average of 267 million pounds during the 1940's, to 305 million pounds during the 1950's and to 321 million pounds during 1963-67 (table 3).

Sauerkraut producers normally depend on "open market" (not under contract) purchases of fresh cabbage for about one-third of their needs. Although some cabbage is purchased for sauerkraut during most months of the year, most is purchased in the fall months. In some years, however, (e.g., 1964 and 1966) when fall fresh market prices are considerably higher than usual and above what most processors are willing to pay, only a small portion of the "open market" cabbage goes to processors. As a result, the domestic output of sauerkraut is usually substantially reduced in those years.

In recent years New York has accounted for about 40 percent, Wisconsin 25 percent, and Ohio 10 percent of the cabbage grown for sauerkraut. About 75 firms, located in the areas of cabbage production, produce and pack sauerkraut. They range in size from small, family-owned companies to large corporations. Most of these produce and can only sauerkraut and sauerkraut juice (a byproduct of the sauerkraut producing operation), but some also process other fruits and vegetables.

Exports of sauerkraut are not separately reported but are estimated to have averaged about 1 million pounds annually during 1963-67--equal to 0.3 percent of domestic production.

Imports of sauerkraut have supplied only a small part of domestic consumption. During 1963-67, the share of annual consumption supplied by imports ranged from 0.1 to 3.8 percent and averaged 1.2 percent (table 3). Imports of sauerkraut are usually larger in the year following a year of limited domestic production. In 1966, for example, domestic production was about 85 percent of normal. Imports in the following year were sharply higher, reaching an all-time high of 12.6 million pounds. More than 85 percent of the imports during 1963-67 entered from the Netherlands, most of the rest were from West Germany (table 4).

Otherwise prepared or preserved cabbage (except sauerkraut) (item 141.30).--Trade sources indicate that the domestic consumption and production of prepared or preserved cabbage other than sauerkraut are small and exports are negligible or nil. Imports of this item were not separately reported prior to August 31, 1963. In the years 1964-67, annual imports ranged from a low of 9,600 pounds in 1964 to a high of 25,500 pounds in 1966. West Germany was the main supplier.

## CABBAGE (INCLUDING SAUERKRAUT)

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Table 1.--Cabbage, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	Production for--			Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption
	Fresh market	Sauerkraut	Total			
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1963---	1,907,380	394,520	2,301,900	1,465	54,710	2,248,655
1964---	1,882,700	325,700	2,208,400	1,151	57,742	2,151,809
1965---	1,848,300	477,820	2,326,120	3,430	61,754	2,267,796
1966---	1,812,280	359,120	2,171,400	1,965	78,679	2,094,686
1967---	1,933,400	528,600	2,462,000	6,976	88,116	2,380,860
Value (1,000 dollars)						
1963---	50,556	2,572	53,128	51	1,721	<u>1/</u>
1964---	51,404	2,501	53,905	39	1,732	<u>1/</u>
1965---	51,466	3,258	54,724	146	2,365	<u>1/</u>
1966---	66,873	3,596	70,469	69	3,242	<u>1/</u>
1967---	53,549	4,567	58,116	244	3,121	<u>1/</u>

1/ Not available.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

## CABBAGE (INCLUDING SAUERKRAUT)

Table 2.--Cabbage, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Country	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Netherlands-----	-	580	2,190	761	6,286
Canada-----	1,192	558	590	756	597
All other-----	273	12	650	449	93
Total-----	1,465	1/ 1,151	3,430	1/ 1,965	6,976
Foreign value (1,000 dollars)					
Netherlands-----	-	20	89	34	216
Canada-----	43	19	27	24	24
All other-----	8	2/	30	11	3
Total-----	51	39	146	69	1/ 244
Unit value (cents per pound) 3/					
Netherlands-----	-	3.4	4.1	4.5	3.4
Canada-----	3.6	3.5	4.5	3.1	4.0
All other-----	3.1	2/	4.6	2.5	3.5
Average-----	3.5	3.4	4.3	3.5	3.5

1/ Because of rounding, figures do not add to the total shown.

2/ Less than \$500.

3/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

## CABBAGE (INCLUDING SAUERKRAUT)

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Table 3.--Sauerkraut: U.S. carry-in stocks, production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	Carry-in stocks <u>1/</u>	Produc- tion <u>2/</u>	Imports	Exports <u>3/</u>	Apparent consump- tion	Ratio of imports to consump- tion
	<u>1,000</u> pounds	<u>1,000</u> pounds	<u>1,000</u> pounds	<u>1,000</u> pounds	<u>1,000</u> pounds	Percent
1963--	208,260	303,780	379	1,000	310,179	0.1
1964--	201,240	250,789	599	1,000	287,828	.2
1965--	163,800	367,921	2,319	1,000	341,111	.7
1966--	191,929	276,522	3,536	1,000	331,378	1.1
1967--	139,609	407,022	12,634	1,000	330,833	3.8
1968--	227,432	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>

1/ January 1 canners' stocks including uncanned stock.

2/ Data shown are 77 percent of the reported production of fresh cabbage for sauerkraut. An average of 1 pound of fresh cabbage is required to produce .77 of a pound of sauerkraut.

3/ Exports, which are not separately reported, are estimated.

4/ Not available.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, as noted; carry-in stocks compiled from data supplied by the National Canners Association; imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

## CABBAGE (INCLUDING SAUERKRAUT)

Table 4.--Sauerkraut: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Country	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Netherlands-----	-	107	1,682	3,096	11,961
West Germany-----	355	490	506	397	571
All other-----	24	2	131	43	102
Total-----	379	599	2,319	3,536	12,634
	Foreign value (1,000 dollars)				
Netherlands-----	-	4	67	120	518
West Germany-----	36	47	49	53	59
All other-----	4	<u>1/</u>	6	5	6
Total-----	40	51	<u>2/121</u>	178	583
	Unit value (cents per pound) <u>3/</u>				
Netherlands-----	-	3.7	4.0	3.9	4.3
West Germany-----	10.3	9.5	9.6	13.4	10.3
All other-----	16.5	18.8	4.3	10.9	6.2
Average-----	10.7	8.5	5.2	5.0	4.6

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ Because of rounding, figures do not add to total shown.

3/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Carrots, fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or pre- served)-----	135.40

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

### U.S. trade position

Nearly all carrots consumed in the United States are produced domestically. Exports, mostly to Canada, account for about 5 percent of domestic production. Imports, almost exclusively from Canada, have increased substantially in recent years and now supply about 3 percent of domestic consumption.

### Description and uses

The cultivated carrot is a biennial plant grown as an annual for its yellow or orange-red, elongated, edible root, which is the carrot of commerce. Carrots are used principally in salads, side dishes, stews, soups, and, to some extent, in mixed vegetable juices.

This summary is concerned with all fresh, chilled, or frozen carrots that have not been reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved. As used in this summary, the term "fresh carrots" encompasses the "fresh, chilled, or frozen carrots" falling within the scope of this summary. Most of the carrots discussed herein are marketed in a chilled state, but small quantities are marketed fresh, and negligible quantities are marketed frozen. Most frozen carrots are reduced in size before freezing and are, therefore, included under item 138.00, which is covered in a separate summary. Canned carrots are discussed in the summary on item 141.81.

Most of the imported carrots dealt with in this summary are of the same type and quality as those produced for fresh market sales in the United States. As a result, they are in direct competition with domestically grown carrots during the period when they are available on the U.S. market.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
135.40	Carrots, fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved).	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	6% ad val.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rate of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of a concession granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final (fifth) stage of the annual modifications are shown (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages). During the period from August 31, 1963, when the TSUS became effective, to December 31, 1967, the prior rate shown above did not change.

U.S. consumption and production

Nearly all (about 97 percent) of the fresh carrots consumed in the United States are supplied by domestic production (table 1). Annual production of fresh carrots, which has increased, averaged 1.7 billion pounds annually during 1963-67 compared with 1.5 billion pounds during the 1950's. Most of the increased production has been for processing rather than for fresh market sale. In 1940 only an estimated 60 million pounds of carrots, accounting for 6 percent of the crop, was processed--nine-tenths by canning. During 1963-67, however, an average of 273 million pounds, equal to about 15 percent of output, was processed annually--six-tenths by canning and four-tenths by freezing.

U.S. producers

The 1964 United States Census of Agriculture indicated that fresh carrots were harvested from about 80,000 acres on about 4,000 U.S.

farms. California and Texas are the most important producing States accounting in 1967 for 37 and 26 percent, respectively, of the U.S. output of carrots. Carrots are available throughout the year. Most of the production during the winter is in Texas and California; during the spring and early summer, in California and Arizona; during the late summer and early fall, in many areas especially Wisconsin, Michigan, Texas, Washington, Oregon, and New York, and in the late fall, in California. Some carrots are stored for marketing during periods when supplies are low and prices high. They remain in good condition for as long as 6 months when stored under proper conditions.

#### U.S. exports

For many years U.S. exports of fresh carrots have exceeded imports by a considerable margin. During 1963-67, average annual exports were about twice as large as imports and accounted for about 5 percent of domestic output. Exports of fresh carrots averaged 92 million pounds annually during 1963-67 compared with 64 million pounds during 1951-55. Nearly all fresh carrot exports take place during the months of January-June. Canada is by far the most important foreign market and the United Kingdom is second (table 2).

#### U.S. imports

Annual U.S. imports of fresh carrots have increased from an average of 8 million pounds annually during the 1950's to 46 million pounds during 1963-67. For many years, Canada has supplied nearly all of these imports. Most imported carrots are distributed in the New England and Middle Atlantic regions of the United States during the fall and early winter months. In 1967 the total of these imports was equal to more than 36 percent of the carrots produced in these regions.

Annual imports of fresh carrots averaged 2 million pounds during the 5 years preceding January 1, 1948 (the effective date of the last duty reduction on fresh carrots prior to January 1, 1968) and 4 million pounds during the 5 succeeding years. Prior to 1957, annual imports had supplied less than 1 percent of consumption. Since that time, however, the share of domestic consumption supplied by imports has increased moderately and averaged 2.7 percent during 1963-67.

#### Foreign production and trade

Carrots are produced in many areas of the world; however, no data are available on total world production and trade. In recent years production in Canada, the only country having a significant influence

## CARROTS, FRESH

on the U.S. carrot market, has averaged about 350 million pounds, equivalent to about 20 percent of the U.S. output. Between 10 and 15 percent of this Canadian production of carrots has been exported annually--nearly all to the United States.

Table 1.--Carrots, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-67.

(Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars)						
Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption	
Quantity						
1963---	1,801,500	38,850	134,653	1,705,697	2.3	
1964---	1,621,500	48,999	75,520	1,594,979	3.1	
1965---	1,758,800	37,798	78,652	1,717,946	2.2	
1966---	1,738,600	46,636	100,846	1,684,390	2.8	
1967---	1,732,100	58,188	68,302	1,721,986	3.4	
Value						
1963---	52,184	1,304	5,308	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	
1964---	56,175	1,606	2,726	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	
1965---	61,819	1,117	2,930	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	
1966---	69,994	1,337	5,096	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	
1967---	69,678	2,279	2,534	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	

1/ Mostly for fresh market sale, but includes quantities sold to processors.

2/ Not available.

Source: Production, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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

Country	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Canada-----	71,086	64,614	67,664	77,149	64,171
United Kingdom-----	54,665	7,991	6,474	13,604	531
All other-----	8,902	2,915	4,514	10,093	3,600
Total-----	134,653	75,520	78,652	100,846	68,302
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Canada-----	2,191	2,075	2,394	3,667	2,321
United Kingdom-----	2,694	507	312	876	27
All other-----	423	144	224	553	186
Total-----	5,308	2,726	2,930	5,096	2,534
Unit value (cents per pound)					
Canada-----	3.1	3.2	3.5	4.8	3.6
United Kingdom-----	4.9	6.3	4.8	6.4	5.1
All other-----	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.5	5.2
Average-----	3.9	3.6	3.7	5.1	3.7

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



<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Cauliflower, fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved):	
If entered June 5-October 15-----	135.50
Other-----	135.51

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

#### U.S. trade position

Virtually all of the U.S. consumption of cauliflower is supplied by domestic production. In 1963-67, some 5 percent of U.S. production was exported, while imports were negligible.

#### Description and uses

Cauliflower, a biennial plant of the cabbage family, is cultivated as an annual for its white, tender, edible head, which is formed by the shortened flower parts of the plant. It is grown in much the same way as cabbage, although successful cultivation is more difficult. Cauliflower is usually consumed as a cooked vegetable but some is used in fresh salads and some is pickled for use as an appetizer.

Cauliflower is grown in many of the cooler regions of the world, mainly for local consumption. Most of the international trade in fresh cauliflower has been confined to transactions between neighboring countries. The perishable nature of the product and the special packing and handling expenses involved in transporting the product long distances has limited international trade.

As used in this summary, the term "fresh cauliflower" includes both fresh and chilled cauliflower. Most cauliflower distributed through fresh market outlets is in a chilled (cooled but not frozen) state. Few, if any, whole heads of frozen cauliflower have been produced domestically or have been imported under items 135.50 or 135.51; the size of the whole heads has made their freezing and marketing in that form impractical. When frozen, cauliflower heads generally have been separated into pieces. Both fresh and frozen pieces of vegetables (including cauliflower), which have not been otherwise prepared or preserved, are covered under item 138.00, which is discussed in a separate

summary. (In both 1966 and 1967 several million pounds of chilled pieces of cauliflower destined for freezing entered the United States from Mexico under item 138.00.)

### U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Cauliflower, fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or pre- served):			
135.50:	If entered June 5- October 15.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.
135.51:	Other-----	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	12.5% ad val.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final (fifth) stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages). During the period from August 31, 1963, when the TSUS became effective, to December 31, 1967, the prior rates shown above did not change.

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

In recent years domestic production has not only supplied virtually all of the fresh cauliflower consumed in the United States but also a sizable quantity for export. During 1963-67, the U.S. production of fresh cauliflower averaged 252 million pounds annually--virtually the same as during the 1950's; however, while the total annual

output has been quite steady in recent years, the share of the total sold through fresh market outlets has declined from virtually all in the years prior to World War II to only about three-fourths in 1967. Virtually all of the decline in fresh market sales is attributable to the expanded demand for frozen cauliflower. The annual production of that product increased from negligible quantities in the years prior to World War II to an all-time high of 54 million pounds (product weight) in 1966. Production totaled 51 million pounds in 1967.

Cauliflower is grown throughout the year in the United States. It is grown chiefly in Texas, Florida, and Arizona during the winter season (January-March); California during the early spring season (April 1-May 15); New York, Colorado, Washington, and New Jersey during the late spring and summer season (May 16-September); New York (Long Island), Oregon, Michigan, and other Northern States during the early fall season (October 1-November 15); and California during the late fall season (November 16-December).

According to the 1964 United States Census of Agriculture cauliflower was harvested commercially on about 2,100 farms. In terms of acreage the most important producing States were California, New York, and Texas.

#### U.S. exports and imports

No separate data are available respecting total U.S. exports of cauliflower; however, trade sources indicate that exports go almost entirely to Canada. Data on imports of fresh cauliflower into Canada show that U.S. exports to that market averaged 12 million pounds annually during 1963-67, when they were equal to about 5 percent of the total U.S. production of cauliflower (see table).

U.S. imports of cauliflower during 1963-67 averaged less than 0.1 percent of domestic production. Such imports, which came mostly from Canada, averaged about 100,000 pounds annually, compared with more than 400,000 pounds annually during the early 1950's. During 1963-67, two-thirds of U.S. imports of cauliflower (in terms of quantity) entered during the lower rate of duty period of June 5-October 15 (item 135.50).

## CAULIFLOWER, FRESH

Cauliflower, fresh or chilled: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	Production	Imports	Exports <sup>1/</sup>	Apparent consumption
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
1963-----	259,600	112	12,500	247,212
1964-----	250,700	115	13,259	237,556
1965-----	247,300	117	11,482	235,935
1966-----	251,100	61	10,776	240,385
1967-----	252,400	106	12,744	239,762
Value (1,000 dollars)				
1963-----	19,414	4	1,368	<sup>2/</sup>
1964-----	19,291	7	1,422	<sup>2/</sup>
1965-----	20,333	13	1,373	<sup>2/</sup>
1966-----	21,887	3	1,376	<sup>2/</sup>
1967-----	21,770	6	1,603	<sup>2/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> Data shown are Canadian imports of fresh cauliflower from the United States. Exports to other countries are believed to have been insignificant.

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

Source: Production data compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; exports compiled from official Canadian import statistics; imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Celery, fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved):	
If entered April 15-July 31-----	135.60
Other-----	135.61

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

#### U.S. trade position

Virtually all of the celery consumed in the United States is supplied by domestic production. In recent years about 7 percent of the domestic crop has been exported.

#### Description and uses

Celery is a biennial herbaceous plant grown as an annual for its elongated leafstalks, which grow in a cluster termed a bunch. In the fresh form, celery is used as an appetizer and in salads. It is also used in some Chinese-American foods such as chow mein, and in vegetable juices, soups, stews, and as a vegetable side dish.

Celery is grown in many countries of the world, mainly for domestic consumption. Most of the limited international trade in fresh celery has been confined to transactions between neighboring countries because of the perishable nature of the product and the special packing and handling expenses involved in transporting the product long distances.

As used in this summary, the term "fresh celery" includes celery in the chilled state. Most celery distributed through fresh market outlets is in a chilled (cooled but not frozen) state. Few, if any, bunches of frozen celery have been produced domestically or have been imported; the size of the whole bunches has made their freezing and marketing in that form impractical. When frozen, celery bunches generally have been cut into pieces. Both fresh and frozen pieces of vegetables (including celery), which have not been otherwise prepared or preserved, are covered under item 138.00, which is discussed in another summary.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Celery, fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved):			
135.60:	If entered April 15- July 31.	0.5¢ per lb.	0.45¢ per lb.	0.25¢ per lb.
135.61:	Other-----	1¢ per lb.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

1/ Rate of duty not affected by the trade conference.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final (fifth) stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages). During the period from August 31, 1963, when the TSUS became effective, to December 31, 1967, the prior rates shown above did not change.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the specific rates of duty in effect on December 31, 1967, based on dutiable imports during 1967, were as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
135.60-----	5.0
135.61-----	22.3

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

Virtually all of the fresh celery consumed in the United States is supplied by domestic production. U.S. annual production of fresh celery during 1963-67 averaged 1.5 billion pounds (see table), the same as during the 1950's. A sizable portion of domestic output is known to be processed (e.g., into soups and Chinese-American foods) but data are available only on the output of frozen celery (pieces). Trade sources indicate that the annual production of frozen celery was negligible until recently. Such production, which was not separately reported prior to 1964, totaled 1.2 million pounds in 1964, 2.5 million in 1965, 4.9 million in 1966, and 3.7 million pounds in 1967.

In recent years California, Florida, Michigan, and New York have been the most important producers of celery with California and Florida accounting for about 55 and 30 percent of the output, respectively. Celery is produced throughout the year in the United States. During winter and spring most of the crop is produced in Florida and California. The bulk of early summer and late fall output is produced in California. New York is the most important producing State during the late summer and Michigan, during the early fall season. According to the 1964 United States Census of Agriculture, celery was grown on 899 farms in that year. Other crops were also grown on most of these farms, but celery was a major crop for most.

The United States has been a net exporter of fresh celery for many years. In recent years about 7 percent of the domestic celery crop has been exported. Annual exports of celery averaged 107 million pounds during 1963-67 compared with 74 million pounds during the 1950's. Almost all of these exports have gone to Canada.

Annual U.S. imports of fresh celery, mostly from Canada, have declined in recent years. Such imports averaged 148,000 pounds during 1963-67 compared with 426,000 pounds during the 1950's. During 1963-67, about 60 percent of all celery imports entered during the April 15-July 31 rate period (item 135.60).

## CELERY, FRESH

Celery, fresh or chilled: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	Production	Imports	Exports <sup>1/</sup>	Apparent consumption
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
1963-----	1,429,700	-	100,243	1,329,457
1964-----	1,406,900	123	86,940	1,320,083
1965-----	1,415,200	278	102,859	1,312,619
1966-----	1,482,700	100	120,270	1,362,530
1967-----	1,533,600	238	122,639	1,411,199
Value (1,000 dollars)				
1963-----	50,513	-	4,403	<u>2/</u>
1964-----	63,474	10	4,730	<u>2/</u>
1965-----	62,201	15	5,442	<u>2/</u>
1966-----	71,060	3	6,666	<u>2/</u>
1967-----	68,433	13	6,637	<u>2/</u>

<sup>1/</sup> Includes exports of fresh and chilled celery only.

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

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Chickpeas or garbanzos:	
Fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved)-----	135.70
Dried, desiccated, or dehydrated:	
Split-----	140.20
Other-----	140.21
Otherwise prepared or preserved-----	141.35

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

### U.S. trade position

Chickpeas are considerably more important in world trade than in U.S. trade. Imports have supplied about half of the chickpeas consumed in the United States in recent years. Exports are negligible.

### Description and uses

Chickpeas are the seed of an annual legume cultivated in warm, dry climates. The plant, but not the seed, contains a poison which renders it unfit for livestock feed. In much of the world, chickpeas are known by their Spanish name, "garbanzos." Chickpeas range in size from that of an ordinary garden pea to several times that size, and range in color from black to white. The small black- and brown-colored chickpeas are used for livestock feed, especially in India, Communist China, and Mexico. The large, creamy-white chickpea is widely used for human food in an area extending from India through the Mediterranean basin and in Latin America. Chickpeas are a common food item in the U.S. Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. In the United States as a whole they are consumed principally by persons of Mediterranean or Latin American origin.

Chickpeas are marketed in four forms--fresh, split dried (prepared by splitting whole, dried chickpeas), whole dried, and otherwise prepared or preserved (including canned reconstituted (soaked) whole, dried chickpeas and salted and roasted whole chickpeas). As used herein, the term "dried chickpeas" includes dried, desiccated, or dehydrated chickpeas and the term "fresh chickpeas" includes fresh, chilled, or frozen chickpeas.

## CHICKPEAS OR GARBANZOS

U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	: Chickpeas or garbanzos:			
135.70:	Fresh, chilled, or fro-	2¢ per	1.8¢ per	1¢ per lb.
:	zen (but not reduced	lb.	lb.	
:	in size nor otherwise			
:	prepared or preserved).			
:	Dried, desiccated, or			
:	dehydrated:			
140.20:	Split-----	2.5¢	2.2¢ per	1.2¢ per
:		per lb.	lb.	lb.
140.21:	Other-----	1.4¢	1/	1/
:		per lb.		
141.35:	Otherwise prepared or	1¢ per	0.9¢ per	0.75¢ per
:	preserved.	lb. on	lb. on	lb. on
:		entire	entire	entire
:		contents:	contents	contents
:		of con-	of con-	of con-
:		tainer	tainer	tainer

1/ Rate of duty not affected by the trade conference.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final (fifth) stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages). During the period from August 31, 1963, when the TSUS became effective, to December 31, 1967, the prior rates shown above did not change.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the specific rates of duty in effect on December 31, 1967, based on dutiable imports during 1967, were as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
135.70-----	1/
140.20-----	19.4
140.21-----	13.7
141.35-----	5.9

1/ No imports in 1967. Imports reported under this item in other recent years consisted of whole dried chickpeas which should have been entered under item 140.21.

#### Comment

Fresh chickpeas (item 135.70).--There is no known domestic consumption or production of fresh chickpeas. The imports reported during the years 1963-67 under item 135.70 consisted of whole dried chickpeas which should have been entered under item 140.21.

Split, dried chickpeas (item 140.20).--The domestic consumption of split, dried chickpeas, which is negligible, is supplied wholly by imports. During 1963-67 such imports, mostly from Portugal, ranged from 1,680 to 49,069 pounds annually.

Other dried chickpeas (item 140.21).--U.S. consumption of whole, dried chickpeas can only be estimated from imports and reported domestic production. During 1963-67, U.S. consumption (including Puerto Rico) probably ranged between 14 and 16 million pounds annually. In the United States some whole, dried chickpeas are sold at retail, but most are further processed by canning or salting and roasting (item 141.35). Imported whole, dried chickpeas are marketed mostly on the East Coast and in Puerto Rico, where about one-half of all such U.S. imports are entered. Domestic (California) production dominates the Southwest market.

Annual domestic production of whole, dried chickpeas averaged 7.3 million pounds during 1963-67--1.3 million pounds more than during the years 1955-59 (See table). In addition, production in Puerto Rico may have amounted to 1 million pounds annually in recent years. Domestic production has supplied about half of the whole, dried chickpeas consumed in the United States in recent years. In the continental United States the crop is produced entirely in California in a small area near Santa Maria and Lompoc.

Separate data on U.S. exports of whole, dried chickpeas have not been available since 1957, but they are estimated to have averaged less than 1.0 million pounds annually during 1963-67. Annual imports of whole, dried chickpeas during 1963-67 averaged 6.6 million pounds--about 1.5 million pounds less than during the late 1950's. About 45 percent of the imports during 1963-67 entered from Portugal and most of the remainder from Mexico and Morocco.

Otherwise prepared or preserved chickpeas (item 141.35).--The bulk of the otherwise prepared or preserved chickpeas consumed in the United States are canned reconstituted (soaked), whole, dried chickpeas. Most of the remainder are salted and roasted whole chickpeas. Domestic consumption of canned 1/ chickpeas increased considerably from an estimated 2 million pounds in the years immediately preceding the Second World War to an estimated 20 to 30 million pounds annually during 1963-67. Almost all of the domestic production and most of the imports of whole, dried chickpeas are believed to be used in the preparation of canned chickpeas for home and institutional use. Approximately 30 food processing firms are engaged in canning chickpeas.

U.S. exports of prepared or preserved chickpeas are not separately reported, but they are believed to be negligible. U.S. imports of otherwise prepared or preserved chickpeas are also insignificant, averaging 0.5 million pounds or less annually in 1963-67. Turkey supplied 70 percent and Syria 22 percent of these imports. All of the imports from Turkey are believed to have been salted and roasted (see following paragraph), while most of those from Syria and other sources are believed to have been canned.

In recent years small but increasing quantities of salted and roasted chickpeas have been consumed in the United States. The quantity consumed during any of the years 1963-67 probably did not exceed 1 million pounds. U.S. consumption is supplied by both domestic production and imports. Domestic salted and roasted chickpeas are produced from both domestically grown and imported whole, dried chickpeas. The number of U.S. processors of salted and roasted chickpeas is not known, but for most, chickpeas are probably a very small part of their business of processing and marketing confectionery products.

U.S. exports of salted and roasted chickpeas are believed to be negligible or nil. During 1963-67 annual imports of roasted and salted chickpeas from Turkey, which is by far the most important U.S. supplier, increased from 141,000 pounds to 431,000 pounds. The Turkish salted and roasted chickpeas sell for about one-third more than the domestically produced product because a special Turkish process results in a better product.

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1/ One pound of canned chickpeas is equivalent to about one-third of a pound of whole, dried chickpeas.

Foreign production and trade

U.S. production of dried chickpeas is equal to only a fraction of 1 percent of the world output of this crop. World production is centered in India and Pakistan, where about 90 percent of the world production occurs, and in countries of the Middle East and Mediterranean basin area. Because the bulk of the Indian and Pakistani output is consumed in those countries, international trade centers in countries of the Mediterranean basin, Southern and Eastern Europe, and the Caribbean. Morocco, Ethiopia, Turkey, Portugal, and Mexico are the most important exporting countries and France, Italy, and Greece are among the more important importing countries. Several other countries including Cuba and several countries in North Africa and Communist Eastern Europe, are known to be important importers but no data are available for these countries.

## CHICKPEAS OR GARBANZOS

Chickpeas or garbanzos, dried, whole: U.S. production  
and imports for consumption, 1963-67

Year	Production <sup>1/</sup>		Imports	
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Value
	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
1963-----	5,500	8,046	772	
1964-----	4,200	9,233	815	
1965-----	8,700	7,494	713	
1966-----	9,200	4,140	573	
1967-----	8,800	3,995	409	

<sup>1/</sup> Production data do not include the unreported production in Puerto Rico which may have amounted to 1,000 thousand pounds annually in recent years. Value of production is not separately reported. Considerable carryover from year to year exists.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Exports of whole dried chickpeas, estimated at less than 1 million pounds annually, are not separately reported.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Corn-on-the-cob, fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved)-----	135.75

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

#### U.S. trade position

U.S. production supplies virtually all of the substantial quantity of corn-on-the-cob consumed in the United States as well as moderate quantities for export. U.S. imports are negligible.

#### Description and uses

Corn-on-the-cob is the name given to the fruit (ear) of the sweet corn plant. Sweet corn is differentiated from field corn, which belongs to the same species, by the high sugar content of its immature kernels, which make up the edible portion of the ear.

Normally corn-on-the-cob is consumed as a vegetable. It is most commonly prepared by boiling and then the kernels are eaten from the cob. The kernels may also be cut (whole kernel) or scraped (cream style) from the cob and served alone or mixed with other foods. Large quantities of corn-on-the-cob are sold to processors who preserve it, mainly by canning or freezing, usually after removing the kernels from the cob. Some, however, is canned or frozen on the cob. Miniature, immature ears of corn are sometimes pickled and served alone or mixed with other pickled vegetables.

In this summary only fresh, chilled, or frozen corn-on-the-cob is discussed. Corn-on-the-cob which has been further processed and corn kernels which have been removed from the cob are discussed in summaries on items 138.00, 141.75, and 141.81.

#### Comment

The column 1 rate of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) is as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
135.75	Corn-on-the-cob, fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved).	25% ad val.

For the period since the TSUS became effective on August 31, 1963, the rate of duty shown above has not changed. The United States did not grant a concession on this item under the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Until after World War II, most fresh market corn-on-the-cob was marketed in the region where grown. Now, however, it is available to some extent in most regional markets during most of the year. During the late 1940's, there was a substantial increase in the acreage devoted to the production of fresh market corn-on-the-cob. Such acreage reached a peak of 217,000 acres in 1950 and has ranged from 188,000 to 215,000 acres since then. Among the factors which contributed to this expansion of acreage have been: an increased consumer demand; new hybrids suitable for growing in the South and the West for local markets and for shipping to distant markets; new insecticides (especially to control the corn earworm); and the development of improved packing and shipping materials, methods, and equipment which make it possible to maintain high quality in the channels of distribution.

As recently as the late 1940's, corn-on-the-cob was available only during the months of April through October and more than 80 percents of the output was sold during the July-September period. The marketing pattern has changed since that time. In 1967 corn-on-the-cob was available throughout the year and only 58 percent of the output was marketed in the July-September period.

During the July-September period, corn-on-the-cob is produced in many States, especially in the northern part of the United States. The most important producing States during these months are New Jersey, Ohio, New York, Michigan, and Pennsylvania. From October to May 15, Florida is by far the most important producing State, lesser amounts being produced in Texas and California. California and several Southern States are the main producing areas from May 16 to June 30.

The 1964 United States Census of Agriculture indicated that sweet corn was harvested for fresh market and processing on 36,900 farms in that year. Fresh market corn-on-the-cob is believed to have been harvested on about three-fourths of these farms. This commodity is an important source of income for most of these producers.

The annual domestic production of fresh market corn-on-the-cob increased from an average of 1.1 billion pounds, valued at \$41 million, in 1951-55 to an average of 1.3 billion pounds, valued at \$58 million, during 1963-67. Such production supplies virtually all domestic consumption as well as substantial quantities for export. Exports are not separately reported, but Canada is believed to be the only important U.S. export market. Canadian imports of U.S. produced fresh corn, all of which is believed to have been on the cob, ranged from 16 to 21 million pounds annually during 1963-67.

Even though the duty on corn-on-the-cob was reduced from 50 to 25 percent ad valorem in 1948, annual U.S. imports have remained small. During 1964-67 such imports, which come entirely from Mexico and Canada, ranged from 245,000 pounds in 1965 to more than 550,000 pounds in 1967 and averaged 360,000 pounds annually.

The annual production of frozen corn-on-the-cob increased from negligible quantities in the late 1930's to 44 million pounds in 1967. U.S. exports and imports of frozen corn-on-the-cob are believed to be negligible.

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Cowpeas:	
Fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved):	
Black-eye-----	135.80
Other-----	135.81
Dried, desiccated, or dehydrated:	
Black-eye-----	140.25
Other-----	140.26
Prepared or preserved:	
Black-eye-----	141.40

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

#### U.S. trade position

Cowpeas are insignificant articles of international trade. Practically all of the small U.S. imports and exports of cowpeas are in the dried form.

#### Description and uses

Cowpeas are the seeds of warm-weather-loving annual plants that more closely resemble beans than peas. While the term cowpeas embraces a number of varieties differing mainly in seed size and coloration, the black-eye cowpea makes up the bulk of U.S. production. As the name implies, black-eye cowpeas have a dark-colored area around the point at which the seed was attached to the pod. They are more commonly utilized for human consumption than other cowpeas. For trade purposes black-eye cowpeas are commonly considered a market class of dry edible beans, and are often referred to as black-eye peas, southern peas, or black-eye beans rather than cowpeas.

Fresh cowpeas are cooked and consumed as a vegetable, either in the pod or after removal from the pod (green-shelled cowpeas). Dried cowpeas are used primarily for human consumption, but they are also used as seed for sowing hay, forage, green manure, and cover crops. Canned fresh cowpeas and canned reconstituted (soaked) dried black-eye cowpeas are the only important forms of prepared or preserved cowpeas. As used in this summary, the term "fresh" includes fresh, chilled, or frozen and the term "dried" includes dried, desiccated, or dehydrated.

The fresh and dried cowpeas that are imported are similar in type and quality to those produced domestically.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	: Cowpeas:			
	: Fresh, chilled, or frozen			
	: (but not reduced in			
	: size nor otherwise			
	: prepared or preserved):			
135.80:	Black-eye-----	3.5¢ per	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
		lb.		
135.81:	Other-----	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
	: Dried, desiccated, or			
	: dehydrated:			
140.25:	Black-eye-----	0.75¢	0.65¢ per	0.37¢ per
		per lb.	lb.	lb.
140.26:	Other-----	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
	: Prepared or preserved:			
141.40:	Black-eye-----	3¢ per	2.7¢ per	1.5¢ per
		lb. on	lb. on	lb. on
		entire	entire	entire
		contents:	contents	contents
		of con-	of con-	of con-
		tainer	tainer	tainer

1/ Rate of duty not affected by the trade conference.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final (fifth) stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages). During the period from August 31, 1963, when the TSUS became effective, to December 31, 1967, the prior rates shown above did not change. The current dutiable rate for fresh black-eye cowpeas (item 135.80) and the duty-free status of other fresh cowpeas (item 135.81) and of dried cowpeas other than black-eye (item 140.26) are those provided for in the Tariff Act of 1930, as originally enacted.

There have been no imports of fresh black-eye cowpeas for many years and no imports of dried or prepared or preserved black-eye cowpeas entered in 1967. The ad valorem equivalents of the duties in effect on December 31, 1967, on dried and prepared or preserved black-eye cowpeas were 9.0 and 13.2 percent, respectively, based on the small quantity of dutiable imports of each in 1966.

Fresh cowpeas (items 135.80 and 135.81).--The domestic consumption of fresh cowpeas is supplied almost entirely by domestic production. Imports of fresh cowpeas have been negligible and exports are also believed to have been negligible. The production of cowpeas for use in the fresh or chilled form is estimated to have declined somewhat in recent years. Increased production for the freezing and canning markets, however, has probably more than offset this decline. The quantity preserved annually by freezing has increased quite steadily from a mere 0.6 million pounds in 1948 to 44.2 million pounds in 1967.

Domestic producers of fresh cowpeas, including the black-eye type are located primarily in the South and Southwest. The 1964 United States Census of Agriculture indicated that fresh cowpeas were harvested from more than 88,000 acres on nearly 15,000 farms in that year. The most important States were Texas and Georgia with about 30 and 25 percent of the acreage, respectively. Cowpeas are usually one of several cash vegetable crops grown on the farms on which they are produced. In many areas 2 crops of cowpeas are harvested per year. In 1965, the latest year for which data are available, about 15 U.S. firms, all located in the areas of the country where fresh cowpeas are grown, produced frozen cowpeas. One of these firms is reported to have processed about 50 percent of the 1963 output of frozen cowpeas.

Dried cowpeas (items 140.25 and 140.26).--The domestic consumption of dried cowpeas has been supplied almost entirely by domestic production. Such production ranged between 450 million and 600 million pounds annually in the 1930's but has declined since that time largely as a result of the decreased use of the seed for sowing hay, forage, green manure, and cover crops. During the years 1963-67 annual production ranged from 104 million to 150 million pounds (see table). Black-eye cowpeas comprised the bulk of this output.

Domestic producers grow dried cowpeas, including the black-eye type, primarily in the Southern States--where in 1964 dried cowpeas were harvested from 78,500 acres on about 11,000 farms--and in California. The acreage and number of farms involved in producing the California output is not known, but in recent years, California producers, who produce the black-eye type almost exclusively, have supplied about 50 percent of the U.S. output.

U.S. exports of dried cowpeas in 1963-67 are estimated to have totaled more than 4.0 million pounds annually, or about 3 percent of production. Annual U.S. imports of dried cowpeas during 1963-67 ranged from 0.1 million pounds to 0.6 million pounds--equal to less than one-half of 1 percent of consumption. During 1963-67, 97 percent of the imports consisted of "other" dried cowpeas, which entered free of duty, and the remainder consisted of dried black-eye cowpeas, which were subject to a 0.75 cent per pound duty. Most of the imports entered from Mexico.

Prepared or preserved black-eye cowpeas (item 141.40).--The U.S. consumption of prepared or preserved black-eye cowpeas, consisting almost entirely of canned fresh and canned reconstituted (soaked) dry black-eye cowpeas, is supplied entirely by domestic production. There have been no imports of this item in recent years and exports are believed to have been negligible. The U.S. production of canned cowpeas, the bulk of which consists of the fresh, green-shelled type, has increased in recent years. Such production ranged from 43.3 million to 65.4 million pounds and averaged 53.2 million pounds annually during 1963-67--more than 8 million pounds more than during the late 1950's. Nearly 55 percent of the canned production consisted of "other" cowpeas which are not a part of this summary; the remainder were black-eye cowpeas.

In 1967 an estimated 80 U.S. processors canned cowpeas. The majority of them canned both fresh and dried reconstituted cowpeas and were located in areas where fresh cowpeas were grown. Those that canned only dried reconstituted cowpeas usually were located near major consuming areas. Cowpeas are usually only one of a number of vegetables and fruits canned by most of these processors.

Cowpeas (including black-eye), dried, desiccated, or dehydrated:  
 U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	Production	Imports	Exports <u>1/</u>	Apparent consumption
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
1963-----	150,020	600	4,000	146,620
1964-----	125,720	314	4,500	121,534
1965-----	119,840	108	4,000	115,948
1966-----	135,080	358	4,000	131,438
1967-----	104,380	259	4,500	100,139
Value (1,000 dollars)				
1963-----	12,892	35	360	<u>2/</u>
1964-----	9,842	21	370	<u>2/</u>
1965-----	9,986	8	360	<u>2/</u>
1966-----	10,252	27	370	<u>2/</u>
1967-----	<u>2/</u>	23	370	<u>2/</u>

1/ Estimated from combined export data which included dried chickpeas and cowpeas prior to Jan. 1, 1965 and since that time have also included dried white peas and Austrian winter peas.

2/ Not available.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Note.--The ratio of imports to consumption did not exceed 0.4 percent during any of the years shown.



<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved):	
If entered December-February-----	135.90, -.91
If entered March-June or September-November-----	135.92, -.93
If entered July-August-----	135.94

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

### U.S. trade position

The domestic consumption of fresh cucumbers has more than doubled since the beginning of World War II. Imports have increased in recent years and supplied 9 percent of consumption in the 1966 crop year. Imports are of greatest significance during the December-February tariff period when they supply about half of consumption. In recent years exports, which occur mainly during the months of June-December, have amounted to about 6 percent of production.

### Description and uses

Cucumbers are the elongated, succulent fruit of a highly frost-sensitive vine. In recent years about two-thirds of all fresh cucumbers have been sold to processors who produce cucumber pickles and the remainder through fresh-market outlets--primarily for use in salads but also for home pickling.

While the tariff items considered here embrace all fresh cucumbers, regardless of whether they are destined for sale to processors or through fresh-market outlets, the production and trade data presented are limited almost entirely to fresh-market cucumbers inasmuch as nearly all imports enter for fresh sale. There is little direct competition between cucumbers sold for processing and those sold for fresh use. Processed cucumbers (including pickled cucumbers) are discussed in the summary covering items 141.75 and 141.81. The negligible quantities of fresh, chilled, or frozen cucumbers that are reduced in size but not otherwise prepared or preserved are covered in the summary for item 138.00.

In this summary, all "fresh, chilled, or frozen cucumbers" are referred to as "fresh cucumbers"; however, most are actually marketed in a chilled condition. Whole cucumbers are not commercially preserved by freezing.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
Cucumbers:		
135.90	If entered December-February-----	2.2¢ per lb.
135.91	If products of Cuba-----	1¢ per lb. <u>1/</u>
135.92	If entered March-June or September-November.	3¢ per lb.
135.93	If products of Cuba-----	2.4¢ per lb. <u>1/</u>
135.94	If entered July-August-----	1.5¢ per lb.

1/ Suspended.

The United States granted no concessions in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) on the items covered by this summary. For the period since the TSUS became effective on August 31, 1963, the rates of duty shown above have not changed. The rates for items 135.91 and 135.93 are preferential rates for products of Cuba which were suspended on May 24, 1962. Imports from Cuba have been prohibited since February 7, 1962. The rate for item 135.92 is that provided in the Tariff Act of 1930, as originally enacted; the United States has an obligation under the GATT not to increase this rate while the Cuban preferential rate (item 135.93) is 2.4 cents per pound.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the specific rates of duty, based on dutiable imports during 1967, were as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
135.90-----	28.8
135.92-----	36.2
135.94-----	27.3

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

It is estimated that cucumbers were grown for the fresh market on about one-half of the 30,000 farms on which the 1964 United States Census of Agriculture indicated that cucumbers were harvested in that year. Cucumbers are usually one of several important crops on these farms where other fruits and vegetables are also usually grown.

The production data shown in table 1 is estimated to account for about 95 percent of total U.S. commercial output of cucumbers for fresh use; it does not include output from market gardens and farms in noncommercial areas, or production in greenhouses.

The annual consumption of fresh cucumbers (based on officially reported data), which has more than doubled since the beginning of World War II, averaged 515 million pounds during the crop years 1962-66. (The crop years referred to in this summary begin December 1 of the year indicated.) While this increase is attributable in significant part to the approximately 50 percent increase in the number of consumers over this period, it is also due to improved fresh produce distribution facilities and the increased use of salads, which often include cucumbers, in place of higher caloric foods.

During the crop years 1962-66 it is estimated that 6 percent of the domestic output of fresh cucumbers was exported, virtually all to Canada. Exports are especially large during the period June-December. More than 60 percent of exports in recent years have been destined for fresh use, the remainder for processing.

Imports supplied an average of 13 percent of the annual consumption of fresh cucumbers during the crop years 1962-66 compared with about 8 percent during the 1950's and virtually none prior to World War II.

Prior to the 1961 crop year, Cuba supplied about 80 percent of U.S. imports of fresh cucumbers. Since the cessation of trade with Cuba, the Bahamas and Mexico have been the principal suppliers. The imports from the Bahamas have been marketed principally in the Eastern and Midwestern United States while those from Mexico have been marketed mainly on the west coast.

Imports normally begin to enter the United States in volume in December, reach a peak in February, decline to minor quantities by the end of June, and thereafter are negligible until the following December. Therefore, imports are of significance during only two of the three seasonal tariff periods. During the crop years 1962-66 the proportion of annual imports entering in each of the tariff periods,

and the proportion of annual domestic commercial production and consumption in these periods were as follows:

TSUS item	Tariff period	Production Percent	Imports Percent	Consumption Percent
135.90	December-February-----	11	69	19
135.92	March-June and September-November----	74	30	69
135.94	July-August-----	15	1	12
	All seasons-----	100	100	100

The data shown above, based on official U.S. Department of Agriculture statistics, somewhat understate the share of production harvested during the July-August tariff period because a large portion of the unreported production (discussed earlier) is harvested during those months. Actual production steadily increases from small quantities in the early spring months to large amounts in the summer. Data showing deliveries to major markets indicate that in recent years about one-half of the total annual production was marketed during the period from the latter part of May to the last of August.

Because fresh cucumbers are perishable and must be consumed within 2 to 3 weeks after harvest, even when properly refrigerated, only insignificant quantities are carried over from one tariff period to the beginning of the next.

Winter period (December-February, item 135.90).--The annual consumption of fresh cucumbers in the winter (December-February) period averaged 96 million pounds during the crop years 1962-66 (table 2). Domestic production during the winter period for the crop years 1962-66 ranged from 42 to 62 million pounds and averaged 52 million pounds, which was sufficient to supply 50 percent of domestic consumption plus a small quantity for export. All of the reported commercial production during December-February is harvested in Florida. This production is highly speculative because frost often destroys a part of the crop. In addition to the officially reported production, an estimated one-third to one-half of the annual greenhouse output is harvested during the December-February period. The greenhouse cucumber producing industry is located near population centers throughout much of the country but it is concentrated especially in the States of Ohio and Indiana.

During the crop years 1962-66, 8 percent of the reported annual production of fresh cucumbers during the winter period was exported.

Virtually all of these exports, which averaged about 4 million pounds annually, went to Canada.

Because of the speculative nature of fresh cucumber production during the winter period, domestic output during those months is generally low and domestic prices are usually sufficiently high to attract a large volume of imports. In fact, during the crop years 1962-66, about 70 percent of all imports entered during those months.

Imports during the winter (December-February) tariff period have increased significantly since January 1, 1948, when the rates of duty for imports from Cuba and from all other countries were reduced to 1.0 cent and 2.2 cents per pound, respectively. The following tabulation shows average annual imports from Cuba and from all other countries during the winter period for the 2 years prior to the reductions and for various periods since that time (in millions of pounds):

Period <u>1/</u>	Cuba	All other countries	Total
1946-47-----	2.6	0.1	2.7
1948-49-----	6.0	<u>2/</u>	6.0
1950-54-----	15.4	.2	15.6
1955-59-----	27.9	1.5	29.4
1962-66-----	-	47.9	47.9

1/ All periods shown are for calendar years except 1962-66, which covers crop years beginning Dec. 1 of the years indicated.

2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

Because of its preferential rate advantage, Cuba was able to supply most of the imported fresh cucumbers entered during the winter period until trade with that country was embargoed in early 1962. During the 1962-66 crop years, Mexico and the Bahamas supplied 52 and 40 percent, respectively, of the total winter-period imports (table 3).

Spring and fall period (March-June and September-November, item 135.92).---During the crop years 1962-66, 94 percent of the fresh cucumbers consumed during the spring-fall (March-June and September-November) tariff period were domestically produced (table 4). Annual reported domestic production during this period during the crop years 1962-66 ranged from 340 million to 368 million pounds and averaged 352 million pounds. Production during much of this period, like that occurring during December-February, is highly speculative because of the danger of frost. During the early part of the spring season, all of the supply comes from Florida. During the latter part of that season, California, North Carolina, and South Carolina are the most important suppliers. Production during the first part of the fall season comes from several Northern States, of which New York is the

most important. During the last part of that season, Florida, California, and Virginia are the most important producers. In addition to the reported domestic production, an estimated one-half to two-thirds of the fresh cucumbers produced in greenhouses are harvested during the spring and fall (see discussion of winter period).

During the crop years 1962-66 about 5 percent of the production of fresh cucumbers during the spring and fall seasons was exported; nearly all of these exports, which averaged 16 million pounds annually, went to Canada. About one-third of these exports were for processing purposes.

During the crop years 1962-66 imports supplied about 9 percent of the fresh cucumbers consumed during the spring season but virtually none of those consumed during the fall. Most of the imports actually entered during the first part of the spring season when domestic output is normally low and prices are usually high.

Despite the fact that there has been no incentive in the form of reduced rates of duty, imports of fresh cucumbers entered during the spring-fall period have increased considerably in recent years as indicated in the following tabulation, which shows average annual imports (in millions of pounds):

Period <u>1/</u>	Cuba	All other countries	Total
1946-47-----	0.2	0.1	0.3
1948-49-----	.9	.1	1.0
1950-54-----	3.1	.3	3.4
1955-59-----	8.0	1.5	9.5
1962-66-----	-	20.9	20.9

1/ All periods shown are for calendar years except 1962-66, which covers crop years beginning Dec. 1 of the years indicated.

Because of the preferential duty treatment given imports of fresh cucumbers from Cuba during the March-June and September-November period, Cuba supplied most of the imports until trade with that country was embargoed in early 1962. Mexico and the Bahamas now supply the bulk of the imports during this tariff period; they accounted for 58 and 31 percent, respectively, of the imports entered during the crop years 1962-66 (table 5).

Summer period (July-August, item 135.94).--Virtually all of the fresh cucumbers consumed during the summer (July-August) period are domestically produced. The reported annual commercial production of fresh cucumbers during July and August averaged 70 million pounds

during the crop years 1962-66 (table 6)--about the same as during the 1950's. In recent years the most important States in the production of fresh cucumbers during the summer period have been New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. During July and August substantial but unreported quantities of fresh cucumbers are marketed from market gardens and farms in many Northern States, which are not considered commercial producing States. During the crop years 1962-66 annual exports, which averaged 9 million pounds, took about 13 percent of the domestic output of fresh cucumbers during the summer period. About two-thirds of these exports, virtually all of which went to Canada, were subsequently processed.

Imports of fresh cucumbers have not been of importance during the summer rate period because domestic output is large during those months and low-priced.

#### Foreign production and trade

Fresh cucumbers are produced in many areas of the world but no data are available on most of this production. Only the production during the winter and spring months in the Bahamas and several other Caribbean countries and in Mexico has a significant influence on the U.S. market. Most of the commercial Bahamian crop is reported to be produced by a subsidiary of a U.S. firm solely for export. Similarly, the bulk of the Mexican crop is also exported. Most of the Bahamian and Mexican exports go to the U.S. market but small quantities go to Canada.

## CUCUMBERS, FRESH

Table 1.--Cucumbers, fresh market: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports, and apparent consumption, crop years 1962-66

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

Crop year beginning Dec. 1--	Production	Imports	Exports <sup>1/</sup>	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity					
1962-----	474	57	27	504	11.3
1963-----	493	53	26	520	10.2
1964-----	466	75	33	508	14.8
1965-----	478	72	42	508	14.2
1966-----	465	88	18	535	16.5
Value					
1962-----	24	3	1	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>2/</sup>
1963-----	27	5	1	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>2/</sup>
1964-----	28	6	1	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>2/</sup>
1965-----	32	5	7	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>2/</sup>
1966-----	32	7	1	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>2/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> Data shown for crop years prior to 1966 and data used for December of crop year 1966 are Canadian imports of U.S. product; such imports are believed to approximate U.S. exports during those periods.

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

Source: Compiled from tables 2, 4, and 6 of this summary.

Table 2.--Cucumbers, fresh market: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports, and apparent consumption, December-February season, crop years 1962-66

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

Crop year beginning Dec. 1--	Produc- tion <u>1/</u>	Im- ports	Ex- ports <u>2/</u>	Apparent consump- tion	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity					
1962-----	42	46	3	85	54.1
1963-----	50	39	4	85	45.9
1964-----	57	54	5	106	50.9
1965-----	62	47	5	104	45.2
1966-----	51	54	4	101	53.5
Value					
1962-----	3	3	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
1963-----	3	4	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
1964-----	3	4	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
1965-----	4	3	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
1966-----	4	4	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>

1/ Includes the commercial production of field-grown cucumbers as reported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for two-thirds of the late fall season.

2/ Data shown for crop years prior to 1966 and data used for December of crop year 1966 are Canadian imports of U.S. product; such imports are believed to approximate U.S. exports during those periods.

3/ Less than 500 thousand dollars.

4/ Not available.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; exports and imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 3.--Cucumbers, fresh market: U.S. imports for consumption, December-February tariff period, crop years 1962-66

Source	Crop year beginning Dec. 1--				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Mexico-----	14,965	15,327	28,868	30,261	34,602
Bahamas-----	19,047	22,360	24,837	16,742	13,310
All other-----	<sup>1/</sup> 11,861	878	407	91	5,880
Total-----	45,873	38,565	54,112	47,094	53,792
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Mexico-----	1,140	1,256	2,127	2,278	2,766
Bahamas-----	1,204	2,242	1,464	1,030	911
All other-----	<sup>1/</sup> 590	52	26	9	463
Total-----	2,934	3,550	3,617	3,317	4,140
	Unit value (cents per pound) <sup>2/</sup>				
Mexico-----	7.6	8.2	7.4	7.5	8.0
Bahamas-----	6.3	10.0	5.9	6.2	6.8
All other-----	5.0	6.0	6.2	8.9	7.9
Average-----	6.4	9.2	6.7	7.0	7.7

<sup>1/</sup> Includes 6,666 thousand pounds from Haiti, valued at 308 thousand dollars, and 5,185 thousand pounds from Honduras, valued at 281 thousand dollars.

<sup>2/</sup> Calculated from unrounded figures.

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

Table 4.--Cucumbers, fresh market: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports, and apparent consumption, March-June and September-November season, crop years 1962-66

(Quantity in millions of pounds; value in millions of dollars)						
Crop year beginning Dec. 1--	Production <sup>1/</sup>	Imports	Exports <sup>2/</sup>	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption	
Quantity						
1962-----	363	11	18	356	3.1	
1963-----	368	14	15	367	3.8	
1964-----	349	21	20	350	6.0	
1965-----	340	25	19	346	7.2	
1966-----	342	34	8	368	9.2	
Value						
1962-----	18	<sup>3/</sup>	1	<sup>4/</sup>	<sup>4/</sup>	
1963-----	21	1	1	<sup>4/</sup>	<sup>4/</sup>	
1964-----	21	2	1	<sup>4/</sup>	<sup>4/</sup>	
1965-----	23	2	1	<sup>4/</sup>	<sup>4/</sup>	
1966-----	24	3	1	<sup>4/</sup>	<sup>4/</sup>	

<sup>1/</sup> Includes only the commercial production of field-grown cucumbers as reported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for all of the early spring season; all of the late spring season; two-thirds of the late summer season; all of the early fall season; and one-third of the late fall season.

<sup>2/</sup> Data shown for crop years prior to 1966 and data used for December of crop year 1966 are Canadian imports of U.S. product; such imports are believed to approximate U.S. exports during those periods.

<sup>3/</sup> Less than 500,000 dollars.

<sup>4/</sup> Not available.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; exports and imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce except as noted.

## CUCUMBERS, FRESH

Table 5.--Cucumbers, fresh market: U.S. imports for consumption, March-June and September-November tariff period, crop years 1962-66

Source	Crop year beginning Dec. 1--				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Mexico-----	4,613	2,610	10,355	16,799	25,652
Bahamas-----	4,953	10,206	8,843	5,752	2,544
Canada-----	623	703	1,280	2,106	2,008
All other-----	1,108	486	166	4	<u>2/</u> 3,554
Total-----	11,297	14,005	20,644	24,661	33,758
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Mexico-----	209	176	708	1,226	1,931
Bahamas-----	177	988	713	483	214
Canada-----	74	143	183	383	326
All other-----	39	23	8	<u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u> 330
Total-----	499	1,330	1,612	2,092	2,801
	Unit value (cents per pound) <u>3/</u>				
Mexico-----	4.5	6.7	6.8	7.3	7.5
Bahamas-----	3.6	9.7	8.1	8.4	8.4
Canada-----	11.9	20.4	14.3	18.2	16.2
All other-----	3.5	4.7	5.1	10.0	9.3
Average-----	4.4	9.5	7.8	8.5	8.3

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ Includes 2,395 thousand pounds from the Dominican Republic, valued at 227 thousand dollars.

3/ Calculated from unrounded figures.

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

Table 6.--Cucumbers, fresh market: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports, and apparent consumption, July-August season, crop years 1962-66

Crop year beginning Dec. 1--	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports	Exports <u>2/</u>	Apparent consump- tion
Quantity (million pounds)				
1962-----	69	<u>3/</u>	6	63
1963-----	75	<u>3/</u>	7	68
1964-----	60	<u>3/</u>	8	52
1965-----	76	<u>3/</u>	18	58
1966-----	72	<u>3/</u>	6	66
Value (million dollars)				
1962-----	3	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>5/</u>
1963-----	3	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>5/</u>
1964-----	4	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>5/</u>
1965-----	5	<u>4/</u>	6	<u>5/</u>
1966-----	4	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>5/</u>

1/ Includes the commercial production of field-grown cucumbers as reported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for all of the early summer season and one-third of the late summer season.

2/ Data shown for crop years prior to 1966 and data used for December of crop year 1966 are Canadian imports of U.S. product; such imports are believed to approximate U.S. exports during those periods.

3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

4/ Less than 500,000 dollars.

5/ Not available.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; exports and imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce except as noted.

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



DASHEENS, ENDIVE, OKRA, AND VEGETABLES  
NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED, FRESH

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise pre- pared or preserved):	
Dasheens-----	136.00, -.01
Endive, including Witloof chicory-----	136.10
Okra-----	136.80, -.81
Chayote ( <u>Sechium edule</u> )-----	137.75
Parsnips-----	137.80
Other, not elsewhere enumerated-----	137.85

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

U.S. trade position

Domestic production supplies nearly all of the demand for many of the vegetables discussed herein including sweet potatoes, asparagus, spinach, Brussels sprouts, pumpkins, parsnips, okra, and endive. Substantial quantities of most of these vegetables are exported--almost entirely to Canada--and small quantities are imported. Imports supply a sizable share of the dasheens consumed in the United States and virtually all of the consumption of certain other vegetables such as Witloof chicory, chayotes, cippolini, waterchestnuts, arrowhead, fiddlehead, and water lily roots.

Description and uses

Dasheens (item 136.00-136.01), the corms and tubers of certain tropical plants of the genus *Colocasia*, are substituted for white potatoes, especially in tropical areas. Certain varieties of dasheens (known as caladiums or elephant's ears) are grown in gardens for their ornamental leaves. Dasheens are often imported into the United States under such names as taro, malanga, eddo, and inhame, which are names by which the dasheen is commonly known in other parts of the world. The yautia (Xanthosoma sp.), which is often imported into the United States under the names tannia, tanier, yautia, and malanga, is superficially like the dasheen and imports have been entered under the tariff provisions for dasheens. Endive (item 136.10), which is also known as escarole, is the leafy portion of the plant Cichorium endiva; it is used principally in fresh salads but is occasionally served as a cooked vegetable. Witloof chicory, also known as chicory, French endive, and succory (item 136.10) is the forced growth of the plant

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Cichorium intybus. The forced growth consists of a clump of tightly packed creamy-white leaves which together are about 5 inches in length and 2 inches in diameter. Witloof chicory is used for the same purposes as endive. (Dried chicory root (items 160.30 and 160.35), a coffee additive, is discussed in another summary.) Okra (item 136.80-136.81), the fruit of Hibiscus esculentus, is used in soups and as a cooked vegetable and is often referred to as gumbo in the Southern United States. Chayote (item 137.75), the tuberous root and round to pear-shaped fruit of the tropical vine Sechium edule, which belongs to the same family of plants as cucumbers and melons, is also called chocho and Christophine. The plant is usually grown for its fruit, which is prepared by cooking and is said to have a summer squash-like flavor. When used for food, the chayote root is also prepared by cooking. Parsnips (item 137.80) are the fleshy tap roots of the biennial plant Pastinaca sativa, a plant which is grown as an annual. The roots of this vegetable are cooked before serving. Fresh vegetables not individually provided for in the TSUS (item 137.85) include sweet potatoes, asparagus, spinach, broccoli, and Brussels sprouts, all of which are grown commercially in the United States and which are also imported. Other vegetables included in the group are pumpkins, 1/ yams, 2/ waterchestnuts, cippolini (an edible, onion-like bulb of a species of hyacinth), jicamas, arrowhead, fiddlehead greens, and water lily roots, none of which are grown to any extent commercially in the United States.

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1/ The imported pumpkins are not believed to be the same kind of pumpkins grown domestically. The consumption of domestic pumpkins occurs almost entirely during the Halloween season; most imported pumpkins enter at other times.

2/ This is the true yam belonging to the genus Dioscorea. The varieties of sweet potatoes, which are referred to as "yams" in the United States, belong to the genus Ipomoea and are not closely related to the true yam.

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U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or pre- served:			
136.00:	Dasheens-----	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
136.01:	If products of Cuba--	20% ad val. <u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>
136.10:	Endive, including Witloof chicory.	0.2¢ per lb.	0.15¢ per lb. <u>4/</u>	0.15¢ per lb. <u>4/</u>
136.80:	Okra-----	25% ad val.	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
136.81:	If product of Cuba and entered from Dec. 1 to the fol- lowing May 31, in- clusive.	15% ad val. <u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
	Other:			
137.75:	Chayote ( <u>Sechium</u> <u>edule</u> ).	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
137.80:	Parsnips-----	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
137.85:	Not elsewhere enumerated.	25% ad val.	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>

1/ Suspended.

2/ Rate of duty not affected by the trade conference.

3/ Cuban provision deleted, effective Jan. 1, 1969, at the second stage.

4/ The full reduction became effective on Jan. 1, 1968.

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The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final (fifth) stages of the annual rate modifications are shown (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages). As a result of concessions granted, item 137.70 was deleted on January 1, 1968 and was replaced by the following items: 137.75 (Chayote), 137.80 (parsnips, and 137.85 (other fresh vegetables, not elsewhere enumerated). During the period from August 31, 1963, when the TSUS became effective, to December 31, 1967, the prior rates shown above did not change.

The preferential rates of duty for imports of dasheens and okra (entered December 1-May 31) produced in Cuba (items 136.01 and 136.81, respectively), were suspended May 24, 1962. Imports from Cuba have been prohibited since February 7, 1962.

Based on dutiable imports during 1967, the average ad valorem equivalent of the 0.2 cent-per-pound rate of duty in effect on December 31, 1967, on endive was 0.5 percent.

U.S. producers

The following tabulation compiled from the 1964 United States Census of Agriculture shows the number of farms that produced the types of vegetables covered by this summary, the acres devoted to the production of these vegetables and the most important States producing these vegetables:

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Vegetable	Total number of farms	Acreage	Most important States in terms of acreage in 1964
Sweet potatoes <u>1</u> /-----	24,690	102,835	Louisiana, Virginia, North Carolina
Okra-----	8,864	17,818	Georgia, Texas, Tennes- see, Florida
Asparagus-----	5,609	139,439	California, New Jersey, Washington
Pumpkins-----	4,679	14,368	Illinois, California, New Jersey
Cauliflower-----	2,089	24,883	California, New York
Collards-----	1,943	11,442	Georgia, Florida, South Carolina
Spinach-----	1,916	40,791	Texas, California
Mustard greens-----	1,913	9,667	Texas, California, Georgia
Turnip greens-----	1,840	11,465	Tennessee, Georgia, Texas
Broccoli-----	1,338	36,089	California, Oregon, Texas, New York
Dasheens <u>2</u> /-----	174	430	Hawaii
Parsnips-----	248	1,739	California, Michigan
Other vegetables <u>3</u> /----	<u>4</u> /	25,024	<u>4</u> /
Total-----	<u>5</u> /	435,990	

1/ Includes only farms harvesting 20 or more bushels of sweet potatoes.

2/ Data is for dryland and wetland taro which are types of dasheens.

3/ Includes artichokes, Brussels sprouts, kale, parsley, dandelion greens, watercress, Swiss chard, lotus roots, and miscellaneous vegetables.

4/ Not available.

5/ Cannot be added because some farms produce more than one vegetable.

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

Fresh, chilled, or frozen dasheens.---The reported U.S. production of dasheens (including closely related crops such as taro) amounted to more than 8 million pounds in 1967; virtually all was produced and consumed in Hawaii. Such production was about the same as in other recent years. Dasheens are also produced in Puerto Rico; such production totaled 32 million pounds in 1964 as compared with 28 million

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pounds in 1959, according to the 1964 United States Census of Agriculture. In recent years shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States mainland have ranged between 6 million and 8 million pounds annually (shipments from Puerto Rico are not imports). U.S. imports have ranged between 3 million and 7 million pounds annually in recent years. Such imports came predominantly from Cuba prior to the cessation of trade with that country, and since then have come mainly from the Dominican Republic and Haiti. Recently most imports have entered the Miami, New York, and Baltimore customs districts where they are consumed principally by persons of Cuban, Puerto Rican, and West Indian backgrounds. U.S. exports of dasheens are believed to have been negligible in recent years.

Fresh, chilled, or frozen endive, including Witloof chicory.--The consumption of both endive and Witloof chicory have increased in recent years along with the increased popularity of salads in which they are used. Virtually all of the endive consumed in the United States is produced domestically but nearly all of the Witloof chicory is imported. Domestic production of endive--little of which is exported--has increased sharply in recent years, as shown in the following tabulation:

Period	Production		Imports	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>dollars</u>
5-year average:				
1950-54-----	63,720	2,464	1,389	308
1955-59-----	80,620	3,694	1,442	358
1960-64-----	103,220	5,650	1,625	435
Annual:				
1965-----	106,700	5,976	2,028	542
1966-----	114,300	6,632	1,932	621
1967-----	112,200	6,941	2,045	794

As indicated above, imports have also increased in recent years. These imports have come mainly from Belgium and consist almost entirely of Witloof chicory.

Fresh, chilled, or frozen okra.--Although statistics on the domestic production of okra are not available, it is known that most of the okra consumed in the United States is supplied by domestic production. Such production, especially that destined for processing, is reported to have increased in recent years. Annual exports are believed to have been small. Imports, which enter almost entirely during the off-season

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for domestic production (December-May), ranged from 1 million to 2 million pounds annually during the late 1950's. Prior to the suspension of trade with Cuba in 1962, that country supplied most of the imports. Mexico and Guatemala have been the most important sources of U.S. imports in recent years. Annual imports in the years 1963-67 ranged from virtually none in 1964 to 1.2 million pounds in 1967.

Fresh, chilled, or frozen chayote, parsnips, and vegetables not elsewhere enumerated.--Discussed in the following paragraphs are a group of vegetables which are produced in large quantities in the United States and are also imported, and another group of vegetables which are almost entirely imported. The production in 1967 of some of the vegetables in the former group are shown below:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Quantity</u> <u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>1,000 dollars</u>
Sweet potatoes----	1,369,700	62,399
Asparagus-----	304,100	54,150
Spinach-----	413,340	15,512
Brussels sprouts--	66,000	7,387

In addition large, but unreported in official statistics, quantities of pumpkins and parsnips are also produced. The domestic production of the vegetables in this group supplies virtually all of the consumption of these vegetables as well as significant quantities for export. In 1967, Canadian imports of these U.S. produced vegetables included 9.7 million pounds of broccoli, 8.0 million pounds of sweet potatoes, 7.5 million pounds of spinach, 7.2 million pounds of asparagus, 3.7 million pounds of Brussels sprouts, and 1.3 million pounds of parsnips. Data on Canadian imports of U.S. produced pumpkins are not reported. Data on the exports of vegetables in this group to countries other than Canada are not available (except for asparagus), but such exports were probably insignificant. About 95 percent of the 5.8 million pounds of asparagus exported in 1967, the first year it was separately reported, went to Canada. Imports of these vegetables in 1966 are estimated (based on a sample of actual entries) to have included about 3.5 million pounds of fresh Brussels sprouts from Mexico; about 2.0 million pounds of asparagus from Mexico; about 0.7 million pounds of frozen Brussels sprouts mainly from the Netherlands, Canada, and the United Kingdom; and about 0.1 million pounds each of parsnips and spinach from Canada.

Imports in 1966 of vegetables included in the group of vegetables not produced to any extent commercially in the United States are estimated (based on a sample of actual entries) to have amounted to about 1.5 million pounds of pumpkins, mainly from the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, and the Leeward and Windward Islands; 0.6 million pounds of

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cippolini from Morocco; 0.3 million pounds of jicamas from Mexico; and 0.2 million pounds of waterchestnuts from Hong Kong. Other vegetables in this category, which were imported in small quantities and supplied all of the limited U.S. consumption in recent years, included chayotes, yams, kudzu vine, water lily roots (lotus roots), burdock root, arrowhear, and fiddlehead greens.

Dasheens, endive, okra, and vegetables not elsewhere enumerated, fresh chilled, or frozen: U.S. imports for consumption, by tariff classification, 1964-67

Description and TSUS item number	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved):	:	:	:	:
Dasheens (136.00)-----	3,148	3,751	4,195	6,636
Endive, including Witloof chicory (136.10)-----	1,944	2,028	1,932	2,045
Okra (136.80)-----	9	174	259	1,234
Other, not elsewhere enumerated (137.70) <u>1/</u> -----	7,179	7,827	11,469	8,493
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved):	:	:	:	:
Dasheens (136.00)-----	155	175	216	349
Endive, including Witloof chicory (136.10)-----	488	542	621	794
Okra (136.80)-----	2	18	35	121
Other, not elsewhere enumerated (137.70) <u>1/</u> -----	701	731	1,003	695

1/ As a result of concessions granted by the United States in the 1964-67 trade conference, item 137.70 was deleted on Jan. 1, 1968 and items 137.75 (chayote), 137.80 (parsnips), and 137.85 (other fresh vegetables, not elsewhere enumerated) were added.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Eggplant, fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size not other- wise prepared or preserved):	
If entered from April 1 to November 30--	136.20, -.21
Other-----	136.22, -.23

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

### U.S. trade position

In recent years domestic producers have supplied about 92 percent of the consumption of eggplant, a minor vegetable crop in the United States. Imports, principally from Mexico, enter mainly during the months of December-March when the duty is lowest. Such imports supply about one-fifth of the eggplant consumed during those months.

### Description and uses

Eggplant is the fruit of an annual bushy plant which is grown, for the most part, in tropical and subtropical areas of the world. In warm regions of the Far East, India, and the Mediterranean area, eggplant is an important vegetable crop. It is of minor importance in the United States where it is one of the few common vegetables grown that also thrive in the tropics. The cultivation of this crop is limited in temperate regions because it is killed by light frosts and is injured by extended periods of cool weather.

Eggplant is usually served as a vegetable side dish or meat substitute; it is normally cut into slices or strips which are fried, baked, or broiled, but it may be served whole (e.g., baked stuffed eggplant).

Most eggplant is sold through fresh market outlets but small quantities are processed--mainly by freezing.

This summary covers fresh, chilled, or frozen eggplant that has not been reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved. Most eggplant that has been reduced in size or otherwise prepared or preserved is dutiable under item 138.00 or item 141.81, which are discussed in other summaries. The imported eggplant covered by this summary is like and directly competitive with that produced domestically.

U.S. tariff treatment

The current column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in appendix A) are as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
	Eggplant, fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor other- wise prepared or preserved):	
136.20	If entered from April 1 to November 30---	1.5¢ per lb.
136.21	If product of Cuba-----	1.2¢ per lb. <u>1/</u>
136.22	Other-----	1.1¢ per lb.
136.23	If product of Cuba-----	0.5¢ per lb. <u>1/</u>

1/ Suspended.

The United States granted no concessions in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on the items covered by this summary. For the period since the TSUS became effective on August 31, 1963, the rates of duty shown above have not changed. The rates shown for items 136.21 and 136.23 are preferential rates for products of Cuba, which were suspended on May 24, 1962. Imports from Cuba have been prohibited since February 7, 1962.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the specific rates of duty in effect on December 31, 1967, based on dutiable imports during 1967 were as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
136.20-----	19.9
136.22-----	14.8

U.S. consumption and production

The total estimated annual consumption of eggplant, which has been increasing slowly but irregularly for many years, reached an all-time high of about 85 million pounds in 1967. The increase in consumption, however, has just kept pace with the increase in population as indicated by per capita consumption which has remained at about 0.4 of a pound for many years.

Annual domestic fresh eggplant production increased from 66 million pounds during the 1950's to 76 million pounds during the years 1963-67 (table 1). During the years 1963-67 annual production of eggplant averaged about 20 million pounds during the months of December-March--the months when the lowest duty prevails and when most imports enter.

Eggplant is generally available throughout the year. In recent years about one-half of the production has been harvested in Florida during the fall, winter, and spring; a large part of the remainder has been harvested in New Jersey during the summer. Substantial quantities are also produced in California where the crop is grown throughout the year and in Texas where most of the output is harvested in the fall. Small quantities are harvested during the summer months in a number of the Northern States.

The 1964 United States Census of Agriculture indicated that eggplant was harvested from about 4,350 acres on about 2,000 farms in that year. Few, if any, eggplant producers derive a major part of their income from this crop.

#### U.S. exports and imports

U.S. exports of eggplant are not separately reported but they are believed to be smaller than imports and to go largely to Canada. During 1963-67 annual U.S. imports of eggplant, more than 80 percent of which entered during the months of December-March when the duty is the lowest (item 136.22), averaged 6.1 million pounds which was sufficient to supply about 8 percent of domestic consumption (tables 1 and 2). In the same years, annual imports during the months of December-March averaged 5.0 million pounds and supplied about one-fifth of the eggplant consumed during those months. More than 75 percent of the imports came from Mexico during the years 1963-67. Substantial quantities also entered from the Bahamas. Prior to the early 1960's, Cuba was usually the only important supplier.

Table 1.--Eggplant, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. production, and imports for consumption, 1963-67

Year	Production		Imports		Ratio of im- ports (based on quantity) to production
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1963-----	74,800	4,046	4,663	312	6.2
1964-----	74,600	4,491	5,214	521	7.0
1965-----	79,100	4,496	5,344	433	6.8
1966-----	75,300	5,382	7,312	576	9.7
1967-----	77,700	5,009	8,113	603	10.4

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Data on domestic exports are not available but such exports are believed to have been smaller than imports. No data are given for consumption.

Table 2.--Eggplant, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. imports  
for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Mexico-----	2,671	3,388	4,426	5,686	7,187
Bahamas-----	977	1,814	837	1,615	864
Haiti-----	801	-	-	-	-
All other-----	214	13	80	11	62
Total-----	4,663	5,214	5,344	7,312	8,113
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Mexico-----	182	307	388	481	565
Bahamas-----	65	210	41	94	35
Haiti-----	52	-	-	-	-
All other-----	14	4	3	1	3
Total-----	312	521	433	576	603
	Unit value (cents per pound) <u>1/</u>				
Mexico-----	6.8	9.1	8.8	8.5	7.9
Bahamas-----	6.6	11.6	4.9	5.8	4.1
Haiti-----	6.4	-	-	-	-
All other-----	6.4	27.6	4.0	8.3	4.8
Average-----	6.7	10.0	8.1	7.9	7.4

1/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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



<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Garlic:	
Fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or pre- served)-----	136.30
Dried, desiccated, or dehydrated:	
All except flour-----	140.30
Flour-----	140.60

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

#### U.S. trade position

In recent years the domestic consumption of fresh garlic (for all purposes) has increased substantially, almost entirely as the result of a sharp increase in demand for garlic for dehydration. Domestic production has supplied over two-thirds of the domestic consumption of fresh garlic and nearly all of the rapidly expanding domestic consumption of dehydrated garlic. Exports have been small.

#### Description and uses

Garlic is a hardy, onion-like plant. Garlic differs from the onion in that instead of producing one large bulb, it produces a group of small white or purplish bulbs, called cloves, enclosed in a white or purplish membranous bag.

Garlic is used as a condiment for flavoring many foods and large quantities are used by pet food manufacturers. Garlic may be used fresh, or may be dehydrated and used in the form of flakes, granules, or flour (powder). Fresh garlic can be stored only for a few months because its quality deteriorates rapidly. Dehydrated garlic can be stored for much longer periods. Much of the garlic flour is mixed with table salt and sold as garlic salt. Since garlic is not grown from seed, a portion of each year's crop must be saved for planting the next crop.

Imported fresh garlic is very similar in quality, appearance, and packaging to that produced in this country. Dehydrated domestic garlic, however, is considered to be of a somewhat better quality than that which is imported. This largely is due to the fact that domestic dehydrators exercise considerable quality control over the growing, harvesting, and processing of the garlic they dehydrate.

In this summary the term "fresh garlic" includes fresh, chilled, or frozen garlic and the term "dehydrated garlic" includes dried, desiccated, or dehydrated garlic.

### U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
	Garlic:	
136.30	Fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved).	0.75¢ per lb.
	Dried, desiccated, or dehydrated:	
140.30	All except flour-----	35% ad val.
140.60	Flour-----	35% ad val.

The United States granted no concessions in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on the items covered by this summary. For the period since the TSUS became effective on August 31, 1963, the rates of duty shown above have not changed. The current rates for dehydrated garlic (item 140.30) and for garlic flour (item 140.60) are those provided for in paragraph 775 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as originally enacted.

The ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty on fresh garlic was 2.9 percent, based on dutiable imports in 1967.

### U.S. consumption

Consumption of garlic in all forms rose from an average of 31 million pounds annually (fresh-weight basis) in 1949-51 to 65 million pounds in 1963-67 (apparent consumption shown in table 1 plus imports shown in table 4). The sharp increase in consumption was due largely to a substantial increase in the use of dehydrated garlic by food processors. The consumption of garlic in the fresh form rose moderately, from an annual average of about 23 million pounds in 1949-51 to about 29 million pounds in 1963-67 (table 2). Imports supplied a smaller percentage of the garlic consumed fresh during 1963-67 (58 percent) than during 1949-51 (68 percent). The use of garlic for dehydration, on the other hand, increased sharply from an annual average of less than 8 million pounds in 1949-51 to nearly 35 million pounds in 1963-67 (table 3). In the latter years, imports supplied from none to 4 percent of the total.

Annual consumption of dehydrated garlic increased sharply from an average of less than 8 million pounds (fresh-weight equivalent) in 1949-51 to 37 million pounds in 1963-67 (table 4). The share of this consumption supplied by imports of garlic in the dehydrated form ranged from 1 to 3 percent in recent years.

### U.S. producers

The 1964 United States Census of Agriculture indicated that garlic was harvested from 4,198 acres on 159 farms in that year. California, which produces virtually all of the garlic grown for edible uses, accounted for 108 of the farms and 3,885 of the acres planted. Texas, Oregon, and Nevada accounted for most of the small remaining acreage. The production in these States is believed to be used largely for planting the California crop.

The 1954 United States Census of Agriculture reported that 10 of the 120 California farms then growing garlic accounted for about one-half of the total U.S. production. Garlic accounted for about two-thirds of the value of the commercial vegetable produced by these 10 farms, but for the smaller producers the proportion was less than one-third. Later data are not available, but the situation is believed to have not changed significantly since 1954.

Three vegetable dehydrating firms, all located in California, account for all of the U.S. production of dehydrated garlic. These firms dehydrate other vegetables and fruits, and also produce other food products.

### U.S. production

Commercial production of fresh garlic in the United States has been confined almost entirely to California in recent years. The total reported annual production of fresh garlic, including that which was subsequently dehydrated, averaged 46 million pounds during 1963-67 (table 1) compared with only 14 million pounds during 1949-51. The share of the total fresh garlic crop dehydrated increased from an average of 46 percent during 1949-51 to 74 percent during 1963-67.

Garlic produced in California consists of an early variety which is harvested from the last part of February through early August, and a late variety harvested from August 15 through October. The early variety does not keep as well as the late variety and normally is sold before, or soon after, the late variety comes on the market. In contrast, the late variety keeps well in storage and is marketed from August through the following March or April.

There has been a substantial upward trend in the production of dehydrated garlic. Annual production increased irregularly from less than 7 million pounds (fresh-weight basis) in 1951 to an average of 35 million pounds during 1963-67 (table 4).

#### U.S. exports and imports

U.S. exports of garlic are not separately reported in official statistics, but they are known to be small.

Imports of garlic in all forms, over 90 percent of which was fresh, averaged 18 million pounds (fresh-weight basis) annually in 1963-67 compared with 20 million pounds in 1951-55. High domestic prices in 1959 resulted in all-time high imports of nearly 26 million pounds in both 1959 and 1960. Annual imports since that time have not exceeded 21 million pounds.

Fresh garlic.--U.S. imports of fresh garlic during 1963-67 averaged 17 million pounds annually (table 1), nearly all for fresh use. Mexico was the most important source of fresh garlic imports in every year during 1963-67 and supplied 42 percent of the total. Other important suppliers were Italy, Spain, Peru, Argentina, and Chile.

The bulk of the fresh garlic imported from Mexico, Peru, Argentina, and Chile in recent years entered from February through June, while most from Italy and Spain entered from July through January. Domestic production formerly supplied most of the fresh garlic consumed in the Eastern part of the United States from July through March or April, but imports now supply most of the Eastern market in those months, and no significant quantity of domestic fresh garlic is marketed in the East except in June and July. Domestic production still supplies more than half of the Western market, but it meets significant competition there from Mexican and Italian garlic.

The Tariff Commission has conducted two escape-clause investigations of fresh garlic. In 1952, as a result of its first investigation, 1/ the Commission found and reported to the President, that as a result of a trade concession under the GATT, fresh garlic was being imported in such increased quantities, both actual and relative, as to cause serious injury to the domestic industry producing the like product. The Commission recommended that the situation be remedied by establishing a system of import quotas, allocated by country of origin. The President, however, did not accept the Commission's recommendation.

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1/ U.S. Tariff Commission, Garlic, Report on Section 7 Escape Clause Investigation; 2d ser. 177, 1953.

As a result of its second investigation, 1/ completed in February 1958, the Commission found unanimously that fresh garlic was not being imported into the United States in such increased quantities, either actual or relative, as to cause or threaten serious injury to the domestic industry producing the like or directly competitive products.

Pursuant to investigation under the provisions of section 225(b) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, 2/ the Commission in April 1964 found that economic conditions in the industry producing fresh garlic were substantially improved from those prevailing at the time of the Commission's finding of injury in 1952.

Dehydrated garlic.--Actual imports of dehydrated garlic (including flour) in recent years were as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Quantity</u> <u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>1,000 dollars</u>
1963-----	256	91
1964-----	295	84
1965-----	383	141
1966-----	110	31
1967-----	203	65

These imports, when converted to a fresh basis (table 4), averaged 0.8 million pounds annually during 1963-67--about the same as in the late 1950's. Mexico, followed by Japan, has been the most important supplying country in recent years. Data on imports of garlic flour and other dehydrated garlic were combined prior to August 31, 1963. About two-thirds of the dehydrated garlic imported in 1964-67 consisted of garlic flour, which was supplied largely by Mexico.

#### World production and trade

Inasmuch as garlic is a minor crop and is often grouped with other vegetables in statistical data, a complete picture of world production and trade cannot be given; however, estimates prepared from available information indicate that in recent years annual output of the major producing countries in the free world has amounted to about 700 million pounds. The most important producing countries in the free world are

1/ U.S. Tariff Commission, Garlic, Report on Escape Clause Investigation No. 7-64, 1958.

2/ U.S. Tariff Commission, Public Information release on Investigations TEA 225(b)-1 to 15, dated Apr. 22, 1964.

Spain with about 32 percent of the output, Italy with about 18 percent, Egypt with about 17 percent, and France with about 15 percent. Other major free-world producing countries are Brazil, the United States, Japan, and Mexico.

In Eastern Europe the most important garlic producing countries are reported to be Rumania, Bulgaria, and Poland; however, annual production data for these and other Eastern European countries are not available.

The share of the world garlic crop that is dehydrated is reported to have increased somewhat in recent years, but comprehensive data on this output, which is still small in comparison to total garlic output, is not available.

The bulk of the world output of garlic is consumed in the countries where grown. Only very fragmentary information is available on that portion of output that enters international trade.

Table 1.--Garlic, fresh (sold for fresh use and dehydration): U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

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

Year	Production	Imports	Apparent consumption <sup>1/</sup>	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity				
1963-----	41.0	20.2	61.2	33.0
1964-----	50.6	17.9	68.5	26.1
1965-----	55.2	16.8	72.0	23.3
1966-----	35.0	15.1	50.1	30.1
1967-----	50.6	16.6	67.2	24.7
Value				
1963-----	3.7	3.9	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1964-----	4.7	2.5	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1965-----	4.6	2.1	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1966-----	2.9	2.4	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1967-----	4.5	4.3	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>

<sup>1/</sup> Exports are not separately reported but are believed to have been negligible; hence "apparent" consumption may be considered as production plus imports.

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

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

## GARLIC

Table 2.--Fresh garlic, sold for fresh use: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports	Apparent consumption <u>2/</u>	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1963-----	15.3	19.1	34.4	55.5
1964-----	11.5	16.8	28.3	59.4
1965-----	11.6	16.8	28.4	59.2
1966-----	11.3	15.1	26.4	57.2
1967-----	11.1	15.3	26.4	58.0

1/ Includes production data for California only. Such data is believed to account for virtually all U.S. production in recent years.

2/ Production plus imports. Exports, which are not separately reported, have been of minor significance.

Source: Estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission staff on the basis of information obtained from the trade.

Table 3.--Fresh garlic sold for dehydration: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	Production	Imports	Apparent consumption <sup>1/</sup>	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1963-----	25.7	1.1	26.8	4.1
1964-----	39.1	1.1	40.2	2.7
1965-----	43.6	-	43.6	-
1966-----	23.7	-	23.7	-
1967-----	39.5	1.3	40.8	3.2

<sup>1/</sup> Production plus imports.

Source: Estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission on the basis of information obtained from the trade.

Table 4.--Garlic, dehydrated or reduced to flour: U.S. carry-in stocks, production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1963-68

Year	Carry-in stocks	Production	Imports <sup>1/</sup>	Apparent consumption <sup>2/</sup>	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>Million</u> <u>pounds</u> <sup>3/</sup>	<u>Million</u> <u>pounds</u> <sup>3/</sup>	<u>Million</u> <u>pounds</u> <sup>3/</sup>	<u>Million</u> <u>pounds</u> <sup>3/</sup>	<u>Percent</u>
1963----	16.2	26.8	0.8	25.1	3.2
1964----	18.7	40.2	.9	27.9	3.2
1965----	31.9	43.6	1.2	38.3	3.1
1966----	38.4	23.7	.3	42.0	.7
1967----	20.4	40.8	.6	51.0	1.2
1968----	10.8	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>

<sup>1/</sup> Imports were converted to a fresh-weight equivalent by using a conversion factor of 1 pound of dehydrated garlic equals 3.15 pounds of fresh garlic.

<sup>2/</sup> Exports are not separately reported but are believed to have been small; hence, an approximation of "apparent" consumption may be considered to be the sum of carry-in, production, and imports, less carry-in for the succeeding year.

<sup>3/</sup> Fresh-weight equivalent.

<sup>4/</sup> Not available.

Source: Carry-in and production compiled from data supplied by the dehydrated garlic industry, and imports computed from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Horseradish, fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor other- wise prepared or preserved)-----	136.40

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

U.S. trade position

Domestic production normally supplies virtually all of the crude horseradish consumed in the United States. In exceptional years (the most recent of which was the 1958 crop year), substantial quantities have been imported in response to reduced domestic output and high prices.

Description and uses

Horseradish is the fleshy, extremely pungent flavored root of a plant of the mustard family that is grown as an annual crop. As used in this summary, the term "crude horseradish" includes fresh and chilled horseradish. There is no known production of frozen horseradish. Dehydrated horseradish and other prepared or preserved forms of horseradish are covered in separate summaries dealing with items 140.55, 140.75, 141.75, and 141.81.

Nearly all crude horseradish is converted to a prepared form prior to distribution. It can be stored for many months when kept under cool moist conditions; however, once the root is ground into prepared horseradish, it rapidly declines in quality and has a shelf life of only 6 to 8 weeks. Prepared horseradish is used principally as a condiment or table relish consisting of ground horseradish preserved in vinegar, or in vinegar and cream, or mixed with ground beets and preserved in vinegar. Some horseradish is used as an ingredient in sauces, relishes, and prepared mustards. Significant quantities are also dehydrated and sold to food processors for use in relishes and sauces. In powdered form, the dehydrated product is used as a condiment by housewives, food processors, and institutions.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

## HORSERADISH, FRESH

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1971
136.40	Horseradish, fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or pre- served).	1.5¢ per lb.	1.4¢ per lb.	1.1¢ per lb.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rate of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages). During the period from August 31, 1963, when the TSUSA became effective, to December 31, 1967, the prior rate shown above did not change. Inasmuch as imports of crude horseradish have been negligible in recent years, no meaningful ad valorem equivalent of the duty can be computed.

#### U.S. consumption

The apparent consumption of crude horseradish in the United States is believed to have remained at about the same level in recent years as it was during the 5 crop years 1/ 1955-59, 2/ when it averaged 9.7 million pounds annually.

Trade sources indicate that the total quantity of horseradish consumed in the United States has not changed significantly in recent years; due to the increased population, however, there has been a decline in the per capita consumption. A decline in the use of prepared horseradish as such has been offset largely by the increased use of

1/ The crop years referred to in this summary begin Sept. 1 of the years indicated.

2/ The years 1955-59 are the only recent years for which accurate U.S. production data are available. The production data for the years 1955-59 were obtained by questionnaire by the U.S. Tariff Commission during its 1960 escape-clause investigation of crude horseradish.

relishes and sauces containing grated horseradish and to a lesser extent by the development and expanded use of dehydrated horseradish.

#### U.S. producers and production.

The United States Census of Agriculture indicated that crude horseradish was harvested from 1,497 acres on 112 farms in 1964 compared to 2,717 acres on 189 farms in 1959.

Horseradish is grown in many States in the northern half of the United States, led by Illinois, which accounted for 63 percent of the acreage in 1964. Other important producing States were New Jersey, Delaware, California, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Oregon. By far the greatest concentration of acreage is in the area around East St. Louis, Illinois.

Data submitted by growers to the U.S. Tariff Commission in 1960 indicated that at least six growers in the United States processed in their own plants all or part of the horseradish which they grew. During the crop years 1955-59, these six accounted for about one-fourth of the total quantity of horseradish harvested in the United States. One of these growers was by far the largest producer in the United States accounting for the major share of the production reported by the six.

Financial data for the crop years 1955-59 submitted to the U.S. Tariff Commission in 1960 by 59 growers indicated that virtually all produced other farm crops in addition to horseradish. Of these growers, 39 reported that sales of horseradish accounted for less than 50 percent of their farm income in most years.

U.S. production of crude horseradish in recent years is believed to have remained at about the same level as during the crop years 1955-59, when it averaged 9.3 million pounds annually.

#### U.S. exports

U.S. exports of crude horseradish are not reported separately. Canada is believed to have been the principal destination of U.S. exports in most years, but in 1964 significant quantities reportedly were exported to Sweden and West Germany because of small crops in those countries. Trade sources indicate that annual exports have fluctuated widely, from negligible amounts to as much as one-half million pounds.

U.S. imports

Annual U.S. imports of crude horseradish fluctuated between zero and 392,000 pounds during 1930-50. Imports were negligible in 1951 and 1952, following a reduction in 1951 of the duty on horseradish in its natural state from 3 to 1.5 cents per pound. As a result of a short supply of domestic horseradish caused by a drought in 1952 and 1953, domestic prices were high enough to result in greatly increased imports in 1953-55, reaching a high of 2.7 million pounds in 1954. Imports were insignificant in the 1956 and 1957 crop years since U.S. production was large and domestic market prices too low to make importation profitable. A substantial quantity of horseradish was imported in the 1958 crop year as a result of high market prices, which reflected the reduced size of the domestic crop harvested in the fall of 1958. Since the beginning of the 1959 crop year, the supply of domestically produced horseradish has been more than adequate; thus, imports were small in the 1959 crop year and have been negligible or nil since that time. Since 1954, most horseradish imports have entered from Japan. West Germany and Sweden were important suppliers in earlier years.

In 1960 the U.S. Tariff Commission investigated crude horseradish under section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended. <sup>1/</sup> As a result of its investigation, the Commission concluded that crude horseradish was not being imported in such increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production, as to cause or threaten serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products.

Foreign production and trade

Horseradish is grown in commercial quantities in most northern European countries and in Japan. The principal producing countries in Europe--West Germany, Sweden, Denmark, and the Netherlands--produce an estimated aggregate of about 10 million pounds of crude horseradish annually. Most of the horseradish consumed in European countries is sold in crude form to housewives, and only minor quantities are sold to processors.

Horseradish has been a common crop in Japan for many years. As a result of intensive culture, the yield per acre in Japan is considerably higher than in the United States. During recent years, Japanese production is estimated to have averaged about 6 million pounds annually. Despite the apparent low costs of growing horseradish in Japan, the high cost of transportation to the United States, particularly to east coast ports, seems to preclude volume shipments to this country except in years when U.S. prices are high.

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<sup>1/</sup> See Crude Horseradish, Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-88 Under the Provisions of Section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 As Amended, U.S. Tariff Commission, September 1960

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Lentils:	
Fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved)-----	136.50
Dried, desiccated, or dehydrated (but not otherwise prepared or preserved)-----	140.35

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

#### U.S. trade position

Domestic dried lentil production and exports have increased sharply since the late 1950's due largely to an attractive European market formerly supplied largely by Chile and Argentina. The domestic consumption of dried lentils has also increased. Imports are negligible.

#### Description and uses

Lentils are the flat, circular seeds of the lentil plant, an annual legume. The seed is produced chiefly in Mediterranean and South American countries and to a lesser extent in Eastern Europe and the United States. The use of fresh lentils in the United States is negligible or nil. Dried lentils, which are the lentils of international trade, are a rich source of proteins. They are used mainly in soups and stews. As used in this summary the term "fresh lentils" includes fresh, chilled, or frozen lentils and the term "dried lentils" includes dried, desiccated, or dehydrated lentils.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Lentils:			
136.50	Fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved).	0.2¢ per lb.	0.18¢ per lb.	0.1¢ per lb.
140.35	Dried, desiccated, or dehydrated (but not otherwise prepared or preserved).	0.2¢ per lb.	0.15¢ per lb. <u>1/</u>	0.15¢ per lb. <u>1/</u>

1/ The final rate for this item became effective Jan. 1, 1968, at the first stage.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages). During the period from August 31, 1963, when the TSUS became effective, to December 31, 1967, the prior rates shown above did not change.

The ad valorem equivalent of the rate of duty in effect on December 31, 1967, on dried lentils was 1.4 percent based on dutiable imports in 1967. There have been no imports of fresh lentils since August 31, 1963, when such imports were first separately reported. 1/

Since May 19, 1959, the Plant Quarantine Division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture has prohibited the entry of imports of

1/ In 1966, 11,200 pounds of lentils, valued at \$1,544, were entered as fresh lentils whereas the imported product was dried lentils.

lentils originating in any South American country for either food or planting purposes (7 CFR 319.37(b) and 319.56). The purpose of the prohibition is to prevent the entry of a strain of lentil rust which is not found in the United States.

#### U.S. consumption

During 1962-66 <sup>1/</sup> the consumption of dried lentils ranged from 12 million pounds to 31 million pounds and averaged 19 million pounds annually (table 1). This was substantially more than the estimated 10 million to 12 million pounds consumed annually during the late 1940's.

#### U.S. producers

The 1964 United States Census of Agriculture reported that dried lentils were harvested from more than 67,000 acres on 526 farms in that year, a substantial increase from the 12,619 acres harvested on 160 farms in 1954. In 1964, 70 percent of the acreage was in Washington which, together with Idaho, accounted for virtually all U.S. production.

Lentils are produced principally on large, well-mechanized farms in Southeastern Washington and Northwestern Idaho. In this area, which is primarily a wheat-growing area, lentils (or peas) are often planted on wheat land which otherwise would be summer fallowed in alternate years. Because the pea and lentil crops require little cultivation and are cared for with about the same equipment used in growing wheat, the cost of producing either crop is not much more than the cost of cultivating the fallow land.

Since the costs and methods of growing the lentil and pea crops are similar, the proportion of land devoted to each in any year is mainly dependent on which crop is expected to offer the best return. In years when the demand for these crops is expected to be strong and the price is high, they not only replace much summer fallow but also some wheat and other crops.

#### U.S. production

The domestic production of dried lentils was of only limited importance until 1958. In that year a severe world shortage of lentils developed largely as the result of a rust disease which virtually

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<sup>1/</sup> The crop year for lentils begins July 1.

eliminated the production of lentils in Chile and Argentina. As a result, an attractive European market developed for U.S. lentils and domestic prices increased substantially. With higher prices, annual production increased sharply from 14 million pounds in 1958 to an all-time high of 80 million pounds in 1964, and averaged 65 million pounds in the years 1962-66 (table 1).

#### U.S. exports

Exports of dried lentils were not separately reported prior to January 1, 1965. However, estimates based on information from trade sources indicate that exports, which had not been of much significance prior to the mid-1950's, began to increase at that time and totaled about 3 million pounds in the 1958 crop year. Annual exports increased rapidly thereafter and averaged 46 million pounds in the years 1962-66.

The increased exports went largely to European markets to take the place of lentils formerly supplied by Chile and Argentina. By far the most important export markets have been the Netherlands and West Germany. These countries each accounted for about 35 percent of the exports in recent years (table 2).

#### U.S. imports

U.S. annual imports of fresh lentils, which were not separately reported prior to August 31, 1963, are believed to always have been negligible or nil. No imports of fresh lentils have entered the United States since they have been separately reported.

Following the imposition of the prohibition on imports of dried lentils from South America in 1959, imports declined sharply from a previous level of over 6 million pounds annually to only 0.1 million pounds during the crop years 1962-66 (table 1) when they accounted for less than 1 percent of consumption. The most important suppliers were the United Kingdom and Turkey.

Table 1.--Lentils, dried, desiccated, or dehydrated: U.S. production, carry-in stocks, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, crop years 1962-66

Year beginning July 1--	Carry-in stocks	Production	Imports <u>1/</u>	Exports	Apparent consump- tion <u>2/</u>
	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>
1962-----	1,777	58,700	73	42,215	16,247
1963-----	2,088	66,200	123	37,640	21,110
1964-----	9,661	80,300	168	45,459	31,353
1965-----	13,317	58,300	94	42,190	12,114
1966-----	17,407	62,800	126	61,341	<u>3/</u> 13,845

1/ Prior to Aug. 31, 1963 import statistics for fresh and dried lentils were combined. Imports of fresh lentils as reported by the Plant Quarantine Division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture have been subtracted from the imports reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce for the period prior to Aug. 31, 1963.

2/ Apparent consumption was calculated by subtracting carry-out stocks (the equivalent of carry-in stocks of the succeeding year) and exports from the sum of production, carry-in stocks, and imports.

3/ Takes into account 5,147 thousand pounds of stocks carried into the 1967 crop year.

Source: Carry-in stocks data supplied by the Pacific Northwest Pea Growers and Dealers Association, Inc.; production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted; exports for crop years 1962-65 supplied by the Pacific Northwest Pea Growers and Dealers Association, Inc. and for crop year 1966 compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 2.--Lentils, dried, desiccated, or dehydrated: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, crop years 1962-66

(In thousands of pounds)

Market	Year beginning July 1--				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
West Germany-----	11,667	10,685	12,370	16,723	26,219
Netherlands-----	26,036	18,054	17,494	10,369	8,948
Greece-----	-	-	-	-	4,477
Venezuela-----	1,148	2,304	2,382	2,734	4,414
France-----	260	248	4,753	1,585	3,638
Peru-----	870	76	308	215	2,883
Panama-----	871	606	476	2,429	2,748
Italy-----	66	-	126	978	2,189
Trinidad-----	-	-	-	417	819
Republic of South Africa---	-	-	-	-	797
Belgium-----	366	286	2,276	309	767
Spain-----	-	-	352	752	619
Colombia-----	-	4,444	76	1,106	-
Brazil-----	-	-	2,222	-	-
All other-----	931	937	2,624	4,573	2,823
Total-----	42,215	37,640	45,459	42,190	61,341

Source: Data for crop years 1962-65 compiled from information supplied by the Pacific Northwest Pea Growers and Dealers Association, Inc.; while these data include only exports through Pacific Northwest ports they are believed to account for virtually all exports. Data for crop year 1966 compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Lettuce, fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved):	
If entered June 1-October 31-----	136.60
Other-----	136.61

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

#### U.S. trade position

Domestic production supplies virtually all of the lettuce consumed in the United States. Exports, which account for about 5 percent of the domestic lettuce crop, are many times larger than imports.

#### Description and uses

Lettuce is a vegetable grown for its crisp, succulent leaves, which are used almost exclusively as an ingredient in salads, or for garnishing salads and other dishes. Most lettuce is marketed in a chilled rather than a fresh form; it is not known to be marketed commercially in the frozen form. Lettuce is one of the most important vegetable crops produced in the United States; in farm value, it exceeds all vegetable crops grown for fresh and processing purposes except potatoes and tomatoes.

The three types of lettuce commonly grown in the United States are head, leaf, and cos or romaine. Of these types, only head lettuce is well adapted to long-distance shipping and only this type is available in most markets throughout the year. The other types are available in regional markets when climatic conditions permit their production in nearby areas. Some leaf lettuce is produced during the winter months in greenhouses.

## LETTUCE, FRESH

U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Lettuce, fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved):			
136.60:	If entered June 1- October 31.	0.85¢ per lb.	0.75¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.
136.61:	Other-----	2¢ per lb.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

1/ Rate of duty not affected by the trade conference.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of a concession granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final (fifth) stages of the annual modifications are shown (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages). During the period from August 31, 1963, when the TSUS became effective, to December 31, 1967, the prior rates shown above did not change. The rate for lettuce entered during the period November-May (item 136.61) is that provided for in the Tariff Act of 1930, as originally enacted.

The average ad valorem equivalent of the specific rates of duty in effect on December 31, 1967, based on dutiable imports during 1967, were as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
136.60-----	13.2
136.61-----	15.4

U.S. consumption, production, and trade

The domestic consumption of lettuce, which averaged about 3.9 billion pounds annually in the years 1963-67, is virtually all supplied by domestic production (see table). Such consumption has been increasing for many years as the result of the growth in population and in per capita salad consumption.

According to the 1964 United States Census of Agriculture lettuce was harvested on 4,670 farms. California and Arizona were the most important producing States, with California supplying about 60 percent of the total output. Lettuce is produced throughout the year. During the late fall, winter, and early spring, most of the crop is produced in California and Arizona. It is produced in many widely scattered areas of the country during the remainder of the year. U.S. annual production of lettuce during 1963-67 averaged 4.1 billion pounds compared to 3.2 billion pounds during the 1950's.

The United States has been a large net exporter of lettuce for many years. In recent years such exports have accounted for about 5 percent of production and have been many times larger than imports. Annual exports of lettuce have increased substantially in recent years averaging 194 million pounds during the years 1963-67, compared to 137 million pounds in the late 1950's. In recent years, more than 95 percent of the exports have gone to Canada.

Annual U.S. imports of lettuce, which for many years have been insignificant in comparison to consumption, production, and exports, have declined in recent years. They averaged less than 0.5 million pounds during the years 1963-67 compared with nearly 6 million pounds during the 1950's despite the fact that a reduced rate of duty of 0.85-cent-per-pound for imports entered during June-October (item 136.60) became operative on June 30, 1958. In the years 1963-67, about 75 percent of all imports of lettuce entered during the June-October period. Canada has been the only important source of imports for many years. Most of the imports from Canada consist of greenhouse-grown leaf lettuce having a considerably higher value than the small quantities of head lettuce imported from Mexico and the Dominican Republic.

Lettuce, fresh or chilled: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
1963	3,932,800	546	164,450	3,768,896
1964	3,914,400	451	175,929	3,738,922
1965	4,091,200	447	180,801	3,910,846
1966	4,213,000	474	219,027	3,994,447
1967	4,260,800	326	232,200	4,028,926
Value (1,000 dollars)				
1963	165,042	29	7,578	<u>1/</u>
1964	172,069	32	8,338	<u>1/</u>
1965	188,364	33	9,721	<u>1/</u>
1966	220,257	52	11,869	<u>1/</u>
1967	212,359	24	12,164	<u>1/</u>

1/ Not available.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Lupines:	
Fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise pre- pared or preserved)-----	136.70
Dried, desiccated, or dehydrated-----	140.38

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

#### U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of lupines, supplied principally by domestic producers, has declined sharply in recent years. U.S. exports are negligible.

#### Description and uses

Lupines, which resemble large flat beans, are the seeds of herbaceous plants grown chiefly in several Mediterranean countries, the Soviet Union, Argentina, the Republic of South Africa, and the United States. The dried seed, which has a high protein content, is used as food for livestock and humans; it is also sown for forage, green manure, cover, and ornamental crops. All lupine plants have showy flowers. The seed of certain selected varieties is sown for ornamental purposes. Lupines are not known to be produced or imported for use in the fresh, chilled, or frozen form in the United States.

The domestic and imported seeds, which are generally of different species, have the same uses except that none of the domestic seed is believed to be consumed by humans. Most species of lupines contain a bitter, poisonous alkaloid, which makes them unpalatable and dangerous to animals except in small quantities. Recently several "sweet" or nonpoisonous selections suitable for livestock forage have been developed in the United States. When lupine seed is to be used for human consumption, the poisonous element is removed by soaking and boiling.

U.S. tariff treatment and other import requirements

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1970
	Lupines:			
136.70:	Fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not re- duced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved).	0.25¢ per lb.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
140.38:	Dried, desiccated, or dehydrated.	0.25¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.	0.15¢ per lb.

1/ Rate of duty not affected by the trade conference.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of a concession granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. During the period from August 31, 1963, when the TSUS became effective, to December 31, 1967, the prior rates shown above did not change.

The ad valorem equivalent of the duty in effect on December 31, 1967, on dried lupines (item 140.38) was 1.8 percent, based on dutiable imports, in 1967.

Before being admitted into the United States, dried lupines for seeding purposes must meet certain quality standards as provided by the Federal Seed Act.

U.S. consumption

The consumption of dried lupines declined sharply from an average of more than 50 million pounds annually in the late 1940's and early 1950's to 4 million pounds in the crop years 1962-66. 1/ Virtually

1/ The crop year begins July 1 of the year specified.

all of the decline in consumption was the direct result of a decrease in demand by Southern farmers who found other crops more suitable. The use of about 0.5 million pounds annually of dried lupines as human food has not changed in recent years.

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

The 1964 United States Census of Agriculture indicated that the number of farms producing dried lupines and the acreage devoted to such production had declined sharply in recent years. In 1949 about 93,000 acres on about 3,450 farms had been devoted to the production of dried lupines, but in 1964 less than 2,200 acres were harvested on fewer than 100 farms. Florida and South Carolina accounted for most of the acreage harvested in 1964.

Lupine production reached a peak of 202 million pounds in 1950 and has been declining irregularly since then. Production declined from 5.6 million pounds in crop year 1962 to 2.5 million pounds in 1966 (see table).

Domestic exports of dried lupines are not separately reported but are believed to have been negligible in recent years.

#### U.S. imports

During the 1962-66 period, annual U.S. imports of dried lupines continued at about the same level as in the 1950's averaging 0.8 million pounds annually or 21 percent of consumption (see table). Italy was the only consistent supplier of U.S. imports during the 1962-66 period accounting for almost 60 percent of total imports. Virtually all of the Italian lupines were imported for human consumption while those from the Republic of South Africa as well as the small quantities from other countries are believed to have been imported for planting purposes.

Lupines, dried, desiccated, or dehydrated: U.S. production, carry-in stocks, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, crop years 1962-66

Year beginning July 1--	Carry-in stocks	Produc- tion	Imports <u>1/</u>	Apparent consump- tion <u>2/</u>	Ratio of imports to consump- tion
	<u>1,000</u> pounds	<u>1,000</u> pounds	<u>1,000</u> pounds	<u>1,000</u> pounds	Percent
1962-----	826	5,635	653	6,919	9.4
1963-----	195	1,850	1,280	3,218	39.8
1964-----	107	3,030	431	3,491	12.3
1965-----	<u>3/</u> 77	<u>3/</u> 2,500	414	2,891	14.3
1966-----	<u>3/</u> 100	<u>3/</u> 2,500	1,031	<u>4/</u> 3,531	29.2

1/ All imports entered under item 136.70 (fresh, chilled, or frozen lupines) have consisted of dried lupines. Data on such imports are, therefore, included with the dried lupine data presented herein.

2/ Apparent consumption was calculated by subtracting carry-out stocks (the equivalent of carry-in of the succeeding year) from the sum of production, carry-in stocks, and imports. Exports are not separately reported but are believed to be negligible.

3/ Estimated by the staff of the Tariff Commission.

4/ Allowance was made for an estimated 100 thousand pounds of stocks carried into the 1967 crop year.

Source: Production and carry-in stocks compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, except as noted; imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Onions:	
Fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved):	
Onion sets-----	136.90
Other-----	136.91
Dried, desiccated, or dehydrated:	
All except flour-----	140.40
Flour-----	140.65
Packed in salt, in brine, pickled, or otherwise prepared or preserved:	
Packed in salt, in brine, or pickled-----	141.45
Other-----	141.50

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

#### U.S. trade position

The United States is the most important producer of fresh and dehydrated onions. About 95 percent of the fresh output and a large part of the dehydrated output is consumed domestically. Imports supply less than 5 percent of the consumption of each.

The domestic production of onion sets and of onions prepared or preserved other than by dehydration supplies most domestic needs. A notable exception is that 80 percent or more of the brined or pickled silver skin onions consumed in the United States are imported.

#### Description and uses

Fresh onions (item 136.91) may be divided into two general groups: pungent or strong onions (e.g., the yellow globe and danvers varieties), and mild onions (e.g., the Bermuda and Spanish type varieties). Pungent onions are usually preferred for seasoning, pickling, canning, and dehydrating purposes and as an ingredient in relishes. Mild onions are preferred for use in salads and sandwiches. Onion sets (item 136.90) are small, undersized bulbs used for planting.

In this summary, the term "fresh" includes all fresh (except sets), chilled (refrigerated but not frozen) and frozen onions, which have not

been reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved; however, in terms of volume most of the onions included under the term "fresh" are fresh or chilled rather than frozen. Many frozen onions are reduced in size but not otherwise prepared or preserved. They, together with the small quantities of fresh and chilled onions that are also reduced in size but not otherwise prepared or preserved, are provided for under item 138.00 which is covered in a separate summary. Some frozen onions such as French-fried onion rings are reduced in size and otherwise prepared or preserved. They, together with canned small whole onions, canned French-fried onions, and other prepared or preserved (except dehydrated or pickled) onions, are provided for under item 141.50.

In this summary, the term "dehydrated" also includes dried and desiccated onions. Dehydrated onions (items 140.40 and 140.65) ordinarily contain less than 5 percent moisture and are sliced, flaked, minced, chopped, or powdered. They are used principally for seasoning meats, sauces, soups, and relishes. Onions packed in salt, in brine, or pickled (item 141.45) usually consist of small white onions (up to 1-1/4 inches in diameter), which are preserved in vinegar or brine. They are used predominantly as condiments. Silver skin onions packed in brine are included in this category. These small-sized onions are used in cocktails or are mixed with canned or frozen vegetables such as peas.

Most of the imported articles covered in this summary are of a quality comparable to the domestically-produced products; however, most imported dehydrated onion products are not produced under as rigid quality control standards as the similar domestic product.

U.S. tariff treatment and other import requirements

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Onions:			
	Fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or pre- served):			
136.90:	Onion sets-----	1.25¢ per lb.	1.1¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per lb.
136.91:	Other-----	1.75¢ per lb.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
	Dried, desiccated, or dehydrated onions:			
140.40:	All (except onion flour).	35% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
140.65:	Onion flour-----	35% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
	Packed in salt, in brine, pickled, or otherwise prepared or preserved:			
141.45:	Packed in salt, in brine, or pickled.	8% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
141.50:	Other-----	17.5% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

1/ Rate of duty not affected by the trade conference.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of a concession granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final (fifth) stages of the annual modifications are shown (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages). During the period from August 31, 1963, when the TSUS became effective, to December 31,

1967, the prior rates shown above did not change. The current rates for dehydrated onions (item 140.40) and onion flour (item 140.65) are those provided for in paragraph 775 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as originally enacted.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the specific rates of duty in effect on December 31, 1967, based on dutiable imports during 1967, were as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
136.90-----	6.8
136.91-----	25.2

Imports of fresh onions must meet plant quarantine regulations as well as the grade, size, and maturity standards in effect under the U.S. Department of Agriculture's marketing orders. These requirements have not perceptibly restricted the total volume of imports.

#### U.S. producers

In 1964 farmers on about 8,400 farms harvested onions other than onion sets from about 107,000 acres. Sales of onions are an important source of income for most of these producers. The principal producing States for the late summer crop, which is by far the largest and generally accounts for nearly three-fourths of annual domestic production, are New York, California, Michigan, Oregon, and Colorado. Texas supplies virtually all of the early spring crop and, with New Mexico, the bulk of the early summer onion crop. California and Arizona are the principal suppliers of the late spring crop.

Onion sets are grown principally in the South Holland, Illinois; Hollandale, Minnesota; Grant, Michigan; and Racine, Wisconsin areas by an estimated 200 farmers.

In 1967 more than 40 firms are estimated to have processed onions. Five of them (all in California) produced dehydrated onions while the remaining firms (most of which are located in the Northeastern and Great Lakes States and California) produced canned small whole onions, as well as such products as French-fried onion rings, and frozen onions. One firm produced brined silver skin onions. Processed onion products were an important item of production for many of these processors.

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

Fresh onions (item 136.91).--The annual consumption of fresh onions, which has been increasing, averaged about 2.6 billion pounds during

1963-67 (table 1) compared with about 2.3 billion pounds during the 1950's. Inasmuch as the per capita consumption of fresh onions remained virtually unchanged during those years, the increased annual consumption is largely due to population growth.

Domestic production supplied about 98 percent of the fresh onions consumed in 1963-67--about the same share supplied in other recent years. In 1967 an estimated 85 to 90 percent of the crop was consumed fresh. The remainder was processed--mostly into dehydrated products but also into frozen, pickled, and canned products. In comparison only a negligible portion of the annual output was processed prior to World War II.

The United States has been a net exporter of fresh onions. In the period 1963-67, annual exports, which accounted for about 5 percent of domestic output, averaged 125 million pounds (table 2)--about 20 percent less than in the late 1950's. This decrease resulted largely from the loss of the important Cuban market. In 1963-67, the bulk of the exports went to Canada and the United Kingdom. Exports are usually largest during the summer and fall when domestic prices are low.

In the period 1963-67, annual imports of fresh onions (except sets) averaged 50 million pounds (tables 1 and 3) compared with 38 million pounds during the late 1950's. In recent years most imports have come from Mexico, but significant quantities have also been supplied by Chile and Italy. The imports from Mexico and Chile mainly consist of mild-flavored onions which generally are imported in the late winter and early spring months. Such imports are on the market at the same time as domestic spring onions and late summer onions that are withdrawn from storage. The imports from Italy consist of mild-flavored red onions which compete with mild-flavored domestic onions produced in the late spring and early summer.

During 1963-67, the ratio of annual imports to consumption of fresh onions ranged from 1.7 to 2.5 percent.

Onion sets (item 136.90).--The domestic production of onion sets, which supplies virtually all domestic consumption, has remained quite stable for a number of years at about 20 million to 25 million pounds annually. Exports are not separately reported, but they are believed to have been negligible or nil.

Imports of onion sets have fluctuated widely from year to year depending on the domestic supplies available for planting. In the period 1963-67, annual imports ranged from 14,000 to 242,000 pounds (table 4). The Netherlands, New Zealand, Canada, and Italy were the only suppliers in that period.

Dehydrated onions and onion flour (items 140.40 and 140.65).--The volume of dehydrated onions produced annually in the United States has increased substantially since World War II and largely reflects the increased use of the dehydrated product in place of fresh onions in the manufacture of other foods. Production prior to World War II was negligible. Domestic production is estimated to have amounted to 20 million pounds in 1960 and to 36 million pounds in 1965. Estimates for other recent years are not available. It is, however, evident that such production has supplied more than 95 percent of domestic consumption in recent years. Exports of dehydrated onions are not separately reported but they are believed to have amounted to as much as 7 to 8 million pounds in some recent years.

In the period 1963-67, annual imports of dehydrated onions ranged from a low of 0.2 million to a high of 1.5 million pounds (table 5) and averaged 0.5 million pounds--somewhat less than during the preceding 5-year period. Imports are estimated to have supplied 5 percent or less of annual consumption in recent years. The most important sources of imports during 1963-67 were Mexico with 46 percent of the total, Bulgaria with 31 percent, and Hungary and Israel with 8 percent each. Since August 31, 1963, when imports of onion flour were first separately reported, imports were reported only in 1965, when less than 17,000 pounds entered.

Onions packed in salt, in brine, or pickled (item 141.45).--Data on domestic consumption and production of the onion products covered by this item are not available but in recent years domestic production is believed to have been large relative to imports. These products are largely produced from domestic onions that are too small for fresh market sale; however, some are specially grown for processing (especially the silver-skin type). Trade sources indicate that the supply of domestic onions suitable for preparing these products has been inadequate in some years. Exports of these products are not separately reported but they are believed to be small.

Annual imports of onions packed in salt, in brine, or pickled have increased from an average of 0.8 million pounds in the late 1940's to 5.5 million pounds in 1963-67. The Netherlands has been the principal source of such imports. Most of these imports consist of silver-skin type onions which are imported in brine in barrels holding 300 pounds each. These onions are repacked in smaller containers before final sale to consumers.

Trade sources indicate that for many years prior to 1966, imports supplied all of the domestic consumption of silver-skin onions packed in brine. Such consumption probably ranged between 5 million and 6 million pounds annually during 1963-67. In 1966 and 1967, domestic production accounted for an estimated 10 to 20 percent of consumption.

Onions otherwise prepared or preserved (item 141.50).--Official data on the domestic production of the canned and frozen onion products, which make up the bulk of the output of the onion products covered by item 141.50, are not available; however, such production is estimated to have averaged more than 60 million pounds (fresh weight) annually in recent years. Inasmuch as most of these products have only been available to consumers for a few years, production will probably continue to expand. Exports of these products are not separately reported, but they are believed to be small relative to domestic production. Imports were not separately reported prior to August 31, 1963. In 1964-67, imports averaged 1.0 million pounds annually. Such imports came mainly from the Netherlands, Belgium, and Canada.

#### Foreign production and trade

Onions are probably as widely grown in the world as any cultivated crop. The average annual world production of onions, based on the output reported for most of the known producing countries (data are not available for the Soviet Union and Communist China) during 1961-65, was more than 19 billion pounds. Japan was the largest producer during those years with 15 percent of the world output, followed by the United States with 13 percent, Spain with 10 percent, the United Arab Republic with 7 percent, and Italy and Turkey with 5 percent each. In recent years about 10 percent of the reported world production of onions has been exported. The most important exporting countries have been the Netherlands and the United Arab Republic with 20 percent of the total each, India and Spain with 11 percent each, and the United States with 5 percent.

Data on the world production and trade in dehydrated onion products is not available; however, these products have become quite important in world trade in recent years. Among the more important exporting countries are the United States, Bulgaria, the United Arab Republic, Mexico, the Netherlands, and Hungary.

Brined onions and pickled onions are the only other onion products that are traded internationally to any extent. The most important known producing and exporting countries are the Netherlands, Italy, and Japan.

Table 1.--Onions (except onion sets), fresh: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

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

Year	Production	Imports	Exports <sup>1/</sup>	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
Quantity					
1963-----	2,578,100	44,174	131,889	2,490,385	1.8
1964-----	2,595,900	42,538	86,397	2,552,041	1.7
1965-----	2,808,000	48,313	123,342	2,732,971	1.8
1966-----	2,475,100	60,470	108,791	2,426,779	2.5
1967-----	2,839,700	53,571	176,699	2,716,572	2.0
Value					
1963-----	82,197	2,374	5,988	2/	2/
1964-----	65,540	2,301	4,098	2/	2/
1965-----	77,955	2,779	5,534	2/	2/
1966-----	107,422	3,659	5,176	2/	2/
1967-----	90,858	3,721	7,782	2/	2/

<sup>1/</sup> Includes exports of onion sets; such exports are believed to have been negligible or nil in recent years.

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

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 2.--Onions, fresh: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal sources, 1/ 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Canada-----	50,923	50,382	59,736	65,193	110,227
United Kingdom-----	17,177	1,242	20,182	9,885	20,686
Japan-----	16,667	3,547	5,752	371	5,180
Netherlands-----	11,682	888	2,435	-	9,526
Jamaica-----	4,244	4,696	6,206	6,248	5,038
Panama-----	3,918	6,431	5,830	5,946	2,748
Dominican Republic----	5,141	8,514	3,710	4,922	569
All other-----	22,137	10,697	19,491	16,226	22,725
Total-----	131,889	86,397	123,342	108,791	176,699
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Canada-----	2,415	2,399	3,145	3,382	4,962
United Kingdom-----	612	57	691	294	903
Japan-----	768	180	201	21	246
Netherlands-----	556	74	95	-	238
Jamaica-----	193	174	237	249	235
Panama-----	160	274	215	238	140
Dominican Republic----	276	524	148	318	24
All other-----	1,008	416	802	674	1,034
Total-----	5,988	4,098	5,534	5,176	7,782
Unit value (cents per pound) <u>2/</u>					
Canada-----	4.7	4.8	5.3	5.2	4.5
United Kingdom-----	3.6	4.6	3.4	3.0	4.4
Japan-----	4.6	5.1	3.5	5.6	4.7
Netherlands-----	4.8	8.3	3.9	-	2.5
Jamaica-----	4.5	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.7
Panama-----	4.1	4.3	3.7	4.0	5.1
Dominican Republic----	5.4	6.1	4.0	6.5	4.1
All other-----	4.6	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.6
Average-----	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.4

1/ Includes exports of onion sets, which are believed to have been negligible.

2/ Calculated from unrounded figures.

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

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## ONIONS AND ONION SETS

Table 3.--Onions (except onion sets), fresh: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Mexico-----	35,321	31,964	39,312	50,530	41,407
Italy-----	5,273	3,727	5,833	4,830	4,077
Chile-----	2,748	5,364	2,427	4,067	6,793
New Zealand-----	258	1,077	405	264	470
All other-----	574	406	336	779	824
Total-----	44,174	42,538	48,313	60,470	53,571
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Mexico-----	1,906	1,705	2,158	3,097	2,776
Italy-----	320	363	506	351	550
Chile-----	64	161	62	108	246
New Zealand-----	9	39	14	10	24
All other-----	75	32	39	93	125
Total-----	2,374	2,300	2,779	3,659	3,721
	Unit value (cents per pound) <sup>1/</sup>				
Mexico-----	5.4	5.3	5.5	6.1	6.7
Italy-----	6.1	9.8	8.7	7.3	13.5
Chile-----	2.3	3.0	2.6	2.6	3.6
New Zealand-----	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	5.1
All other-----	13.1	7.9	11.6	12.0	15.2
Average-----	5.4	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.9

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

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

Table 4.--Onion sets: U.S. imports for consumption, 1963-67

Year	Quantity	Foreign value	Unit value <u>1/</u>
	<u>1,000</u> pounds	<u>1,000</u> dollars	Cents per pound
1963-----	14	2	11.9
1964-----	97	6	6.0
1965-----	29	6	19.5
1966-----	242	38	15.7
1967-----	91	17	18.5

1/ Computed from the unrounded figures.

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

## ONIONS AND ONION SETS

Table 5.--Processed onions: U.S. imports for consumption, by kinds, 1963-67

Year	Dried, desiccated, or dehydrated (items 140.40 and 140.65)		Prepared or preserved except dried, desiccated, or dehydrated Packed in salt, in brine, or pickled 1/ (item 141.45)		Otherwise prepared or preserved (item 141.50)
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
1963-----	1,457	5,207	2/		
1964-----	417	5,630		1,330	
1965-----	218	5,677		1,138	
1966-----	243	5,673		663	
1967-----	323	5,161		688	
Foreign value (1,000 dollars)					
1963-----	378	762	2/		
1964-----	140	878		296	
1965-----	51	865		261	
1966-----	66	1,192		189	
1967-----	84	1,087		206	

1/ Onions packed in salt accounted for less than one-half of 1 percent of the total imports entered under item 141.45 in any year.

2/ Not separately reported prior to Aug. 31, 1963.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Peas:	
Fresh, chilled, or frozen:	
If entered from July 1 to September 30:	
Fresh or chilled-----	136.98
Frozen-----	136.99
Other-----	137.01
Prepared or preserved (except dried, desiccated, or dehydrated)-----	141.55

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

### U.S. trade position

Annual U.S. consumption of fresh, frozen, and canned green peas, which is supplied almost entirely by domestic production, has been at about the same level since 1950. During those years, the share of total U.S. consumption accounted for by frozen peas increased considerably, while the shares accounted for by fresh and canned peas declined. Imports and exports of peas have been insignificant compared with production.

### Description and uses

The fresh peas considered here (green peas) are the undried seeds of the common garden and field pea (Pisum sativum) and of other leguminous plants bearing seeds resembling those of the common pea. Fresh cowpeas (items 135.80 and 135.81) and chickpeas (item 135.70) are discussed in separate summaries. Unlike dried peas, most of which are allowed to mature and dry on the plant, green peas are harvested in an immature state. Dried peas (items 140.45 and 140.46) are discussed in a separate summary. Green peas are grown almost exclusively for human consumption, and are used mainly as a cooked vegetable. Prior to processing, virtually all green peas that are to be frozen or canned are removed from the pod. Most green peas sold for fresh use are marketed in the pod but they are ordinarily removed from the pod by the consumer just before being cooked for table use. Snow peas, however, are marketed either in fresh or frozen form in the pod; these peas are harvested at a very immature stage for use, pod and all, principally in oriental cuisine.

Canned fresh peas and canned dried peas, the latter made from peas which have been reconstituted by soaking in water, are the only prepared or preserved peas (item 141.55) commonly consumed. The bulk of U.S. imports of canned peas have been prepared from peas of the kind commonly grown in the United States; however, those entered from

the Dominican Republic in recent years are believed to have been pigeon peas, which are not produced in the United States and which are consumed primarily by persons of Caribbean descent living in the larger metropolitan areas and in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Peas:			
	Fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or pre- served):			
	If entered from July 1 to September 30:			
136.98:	Fresh or chilled-----	1¢ per lb.	0.9¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.
136.99:	Frozen-----	1¢ per lb.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
137.01:	Other-----	2¢ per lb.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
141.55:	Prepared or preserved (except dried, desicca- ted, or dehydrated).	1¢ per lb. on entire con- tents of con- tainer.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

1/ Rate of duty not affected by the trade conference.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final (fifth) stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages). During the period from August 31, 1963, when the TSUS became effective, to December 31, 1967, the prior rates shown above did not change.

The ad valorem equivalents of the specific rates of duty in effect on December 31, 1967, based on dutiable imports in 1967, were as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
136.98) formerly 137.00-----	3.9
136.99)	
137.01-----	11.8
141.55-----	4.5

The average ad valorem equivalent of the duty on items 136.98 and 136.99 ranged from 3.1 percent for entries from Japan (snow peas) to 21.4 percent for entries from Mexico (unshelled fresh peas). The ad valorem equivalents of the duty on item 137.01 ranged from 5.6 percent for entries from Japan (snow peas) to 56.4 percent for entries from Canada (unshelled fresh peas). The ad valorem equivalents of the duty on item 141.55, based on entries from individual countries, varied little from the average for all entries.

#### U.S. consumption

Annual U.S. consumption of green peas in the fresh, frozen, and canned forms during the years 1963-67 averaged about 1.1 billion pounds fresh weight equivalent (table 1)--about the same as during the 1950's. Per capita consumption, however, was about a fifth less in the mid-1960's than a decade earlier. During the period since 1950, domestic consumption of frozen green peas has increased considerably, while consumption of canned green peas has declined. Nevertheless, canned peas accounted for 61 percent, frozen peas for 38 percent, and fresh peas for 1 percent of the total domestic consumption of green peas in 1963-67.

#### U.S. producers

In 1964 green peas were harvested commercially from nearly 400,000 acres on more than 13,000 U.S. farms. Green peas are only one of several sources of income for most farmers who grow them.

The major growing areas for green peas are in the Great Lakes region and along the West Coast. In recent years, Wisconsin and Washington have each accounted for about 25 percent of the U.S. output. Other important producing States are Minnesota and Oregon.

The bulk of the peas grown on the west coast are frozen, while most of those grown in other parts of the country are canned. The bulk of the peas sold through fresh market outlets are grown in California.

Canned peas are produced in the United States by more than 100 firms and frozen peas by about 50. While peas are one of the more important items processed by most of these firms, most of them also process other vegetables and fruits.

### U.S. production

Although the U.S. harvest of green peas has varied somewhat from year to year, the long-run trend of domestic production has been stable. U.S. output during the period 1963-67 averaged 1.1 billion pounds annually. Sixty-one percent of the output during those years was canned, 38 percent was frozen, and 1 percent was sold through fresh-market outlets.

Domestic production of canned peas averaged 918 million pounds annually during 1963-67, compared with about 930 million pounds annually during the 1950's. The decline in output probably reflected the gradual shift in consumer tastes in favor of frozen peas. Virtually all of the domestically produced green peas for canning are grown under contract. Such peas are rarely, if ever, diverted to the fresh market and only occasionally to the freezing market.

Annual domestic production of frozen peas averaged 412 million pounds during 1963-67 (table 3), compared with about 275 million pounds during the 1950's. The annual domestic output of peas for the fresh market has been small relative to production for canning and freezing; it ranged from a low of 7 million pounds to a high of 20 million pounds and averaged 13 million pounds during 1963-67--about 1 percent of the total output of green peas for fresh market, freezing and canning. The bulk of the peas for the fresh market are grown in the summer months. The small output in the winter months is confined to Florida, Texas, and California and fluctuates considerably from year to year, due to variations in growing conditions and in acreage planted.

### U.S. foreign trade

Annual U.S. exports and imports of green peas have been about equal in volume in recent years. Exports, however, have consisted largely of canned peas, while imports have consisted chiefly of unshelled fresh peas entered during the winter months.

Exports.--Annual U.S. exports of canned peas averaged 6 million pounds during the 1963-67 period (table 2), compared with an average of 10 million pounds during the 1950's. Exports in recent years accounted for less than 1 percent of domestic production (table 2). Venezuela was the leading export market during 1963-67, accounting for 35 percent of the total value of shipments.

Nearly all of U.S. exports of fresh and frozen peas are believed to go to Canada. During the 1965-67 period Canadian imports of U.S. grown fresh and frozen peas averaged 1.8 million pounds annually (table 3). The trade was about evenly divided between the fresh and the frozen forms. Exports during 1963-67 were equivalent to less than one-half of 1 percent of the average annual output of fresh and frozen peas in the United States during that period.

Imports.--Annual U.S. imports of fresh and frozen peas during the 1963-67 period averaged nearly 6 million pounds, about the same as during the 1950's, and were equivalent to 1.4 percent of domestic consumption (table 3). In recent years most of these imports have entered from Mexico (table 4), principally during the winter months of January, February, and March when domestic production has been negligible. The bulk of the imports from Mexico and most other suppliers has consisted of unshelled peas destined to be sold fresh. U.S. imports from Japan and Taiwan, however, are believed to have consisted primarily of snow peas; these imports were high in value (up to 40 cents a pound) but small in quantity (ranging from about 0.2 million to 0.8 million pounds annually during 1963-67).

Annual U.S. imports of canned peas increased during recent years but were equivalent to only 0.6 percent of domestic consumption (table 2). During the 1963-67 period such imports averaged 3.0 million pounds annually, compared with 1 million pounds during the 1950's. About two-thirds of the imported canned peas have come from the Dominican Republic in recent years. Such imports are believed to have consisted entirely of pigeon peas.

#### Foreign production and trade

Data on world production of green peas for fresh market and freezing are not available. Because of the perishable nature of fresh and frozen peas, most international trade in these commodities has been between neighboring countries. Reported world production of canned green peas, however, totaled about 1.8 billion pounds in 1965. The most important producing countries in that year were the United States with 50 percent of the total and France with 23 percent. The United Kingdom, Canada, West Germany, and Italy were also important producers. World trade in canned peas is believed to be negligible relative to world production.

## PEAS (EXCEPT DRIED)

Table 1.--Peas for fresh market, canning, and freezing: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption
Quantity (1,000 pounds, fresh-weight equivalent)				
1963-----	1,051,420	6,534	5,395	1,052,559
1964-----	985,700	6,455	5,903	986,252
1965-----	1,215,820	9,254	5,256	1,220,607
1966-----	1,025,200	7,974	5,609	1,027,565
1967-----	1,171,640	9,793	8,616	1,172,817
Value (1,000 dollars)				
1963-----	46,064	745	1,137	<u>1/</u>
1964-----	48,808	853	1,231	<u>1/</u>
1965-----	61,400	2,216	1,118	<u>1/</u>
1966-----	54,155	1,371	1,244	<u>1/</u>
1967-----	64,433	2,247	1,658	<u>1/</u>

1/ Not available.

Source: Based on data shown in tables 2 and 3. Canned pea quantity data was converted to a fresh-weight basis by multiplying by 0.725.

Note.--Ratio of imports to consumption averaged 0.7 percent during 1963-67.

Table 2.--Peas, canned or otherwise preserved, except dried: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
1963-----	896,117	739	5,969	890,887
1964-----	814,752	1,256	5,400	810,608
1965-----	1,016,149	4,751	6,162	1,014,738
1966-----	859,050	2,255	6,545	854,760
1967-----	1,002,073	5,928	5,673	1,002,328
Value (1,000 dollars)				
1963-----	27,703	151	975	<u>2/</u>
1964-----	27,982	305	898	<u>2/</u>
1965-----	36,797	1,235	1,021	<u>2/</u>
1966-----	33,735	507	1,122	<u>2/</u>
1967-----	40,392	1,306	1,042	<u>2/</u>

1/ Production quantity data compiled from U.S. Department of Agriculture statistics concerning green peas for canning; such data were converted to a canned-weight basis by multiplying by 1.38. Data on canned peas produced from dried peas are not available but such production is insignificant compared with the output of canned fresh peas.

2/ Not available.

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

Note.--Ratio of imports to consumption averaged 0.6 percent during 1963-67.

## PEAS (EXCEPT DRIED)

Table 3.--Peas for fresh market and freezing: 1/ U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

(Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars)							
Year	Production			Imports	Exports <u>2/</u>	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
	For fresh market	For freezing	Total				
Quantity							
1963---	18,300	383,760	402,060	5,998	1,067	406,991	1.5
1964---	20,300	375,000	395,300	5,544	1,988	398,856	1.4
1965---	12,000	467,480	479,480	5,810	789	484,501	1.2
1966---	7,000	395,700	402,700	6,339	864	408,175	1.6
1967---	8,000	437,500	445,500	5,495	4,503	446,492	1.2
Value							
1963---	1,972	16,389	18,361	594	162	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1964---	2,041	18,785	20,826	548	333	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1965---	1,338	23,265	24,603	981	97	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1966---	932	19,488	20,420	864	122	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1967---	1,058	22,983	24,041	941	616	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>

1/ Not included are fresh peas for canning which account for about 60 percent of all fresh peas produced in the United States. Most, if not all, of the imported and exported fresh peas are for fresh market sales rather than for canning.

2/ Includes only Canadian imports from the United States; they are believed to approximate total U.S. exports.

3/ Not available.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce; and exports compiled from official import statistics of Canada, as noted.

Table 4.--Peas, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Mexico-----	5,298	5,102	4,702	5,767	4,848
Taiwan-----	-	139	728	127	379
Japan-----	185	92	64	41	47
Dominican Republic-----	477	80	251	18	123
Canada-----	32	131	61	369	39
All other-----	6	-	4	17	59
Total-----	5,998	5,544	5,810	6,339	5,495
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Mexico-----	465	433	642	783	778
Taiwan-----	-	56	264	39	127
Japan-----	74	34	22	13	16
Dominican Republic-----	47	4	42	1	13
Canada-----	5	21	10	26	1
All other-----	3	-	1	2	6
Total-----	594	548	981	864	941
	Unit value (cents per pound) <sup>1/</sup>				
Mexico-----	8.8	8.5	13.7	13.6	16.1
Taiwan-----	-	40.3	36.3	30.6	33.3
Japan-----	40.0	36.5	34.2	30.8	34.6
Dominican Republic-----	9.9	5.2	16.7	5.1	10.2
Canada-----	16.6	16.2	16.2	7.1	3.6
All other-----	33.4	-	43.0	10.8	10.5
Average-----	9.9	9.9	16.9	13.6	17.1

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

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



<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Peppers, fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved)-----	137.10, -.11

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

### U.S. trade position

U.S. producers supply most of the domestic consumption of fresh peppers. Exports, nearly all of which have gone to Canada, have accounted for 4 percent of annual domestic production in recent years. Imports, which have come mostly from Mexico since trade with Cuba ceased in 1962, have been somewhat larger than exports and have supplied about 6 percent of annual domestic consumption.

### Description and uses

Peppers are the fruit of highly frost-sensitive annual plants belonging to the genus *Capsicum*. The peppers discussed herein are unrelated to the perennial vine *Piper nigrum*, the fruit of which is the black and white pepper of commerce.

Fresh peppers are sold either through fresh-market outlets or to processors. There are two main kinds of peppers--those with sweet or mild-flavored flesh and those with hot or pungent-flavored flesh. While the tariff items discussed in this summary include both kinds of peppers, the production and trade data presented herein are limited almost entirely to sweet peppers and specifically to the familiar bell-shaped green peppers inasmuch as virtually all U.S. imports and exports consist of this kind of peppers. Such peppers are sold primarily through fresh-market outlets. The imported fresh peppers are indistinguishable from the domestically grown fresh peppers and they sell for the same price on the domestic market (varying with the season) if they are of similar size and quality.

In recent years the domestic production of fresh peppers for processing has been equal to somewhat more than half of the output of fresh green peppers. Some of the production of sweet peppers and most of the production of hot peppers is processed into products such as pungent sauces, dried peppers, pepper powders, canned peppers, and pickled peppers. These products are discussed in separate summaries. (See summaries which include items 141.60, 141.61, 141.75, 141.81, 161.71, 161.80, 161.82, 161.83, 161.84, and 182.46.)

Fresh peppers are used uncooked (mainly in salads) or cooked (mainly as stuffed peppers and in casserole dishes).

U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
137.10	Peppers, fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved).	2.5¢ per lb.
137.11	If products of Cuba-----	2.2¢ per lb. <u>1/</u>

1/ Suspended.

For the period since the TSUS became effective on August 31, 1963, the rates of duty shown above have not changed. The United States did not grant any concessions on these items in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The rate for item 137.11 is the preferential rate for products of Cuba, which was suspended on May 24, 1962. Imports from Cuba have been prohibited since February 7, 1962.

The average ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty, based on dutiable imports during 1967, was 16.7 percent.

U.S. consumption

Even though the U.S. annual consumption of fresh peppers has been increasing for many years, it has fluctuated considerably from year to year largely in response to variations in the supply of domestically grown fresh peppers. During the period 1963-67 annual consumption averaged 367 million pounds compared with about 140 million pounds in the years immediately preceding World War II (see table). Factors which have contributed to the increased consumption of fresh peppers include an increasing population with more disposable income, effective publicity regarding the uses of peppers, and more widespread distribution of fresh peppers throughout the country because of improved refrigerated truck transportation.

U.S. producers

According to the 1964 United States Census of Agriculture, green sweet peppers were grown on about 26,000 acres on more than 4,800 farms in that year--an average of about 5 acres per farm. An estimated 90 percent of those farms produced sweet peppers for the fresh market; the remainder produced sweet peppers for processing. The majority of producers are only partly dependent on peppers for their income; they usually produce other crops that require similar growing conditions and equipment.

### U.S. production

The U.S. production of fresh peppers increased from an average of 133 million pounds annually in the late 1930's to an all-time high of 377 million pounds in 1967 (see table). Fresh peppers are grown in most of the States, but the bulk of the crop is produced in Florida, California, New Jersey, Texas, North Carolina, and Ohio. These States accounted for 90 percent of the average annual production of 363 million pounds harvested during the years 1963-67. During that period Florida accounted for 37 percent and California, 22 percent of the U.S. total.

During the years 1963-67 about one-half of the yearly output of fresh peppers was harvested during the summer season (July-September); however, nearly nine-tenths of this output was harvested during the 6-week period, August 16-September 30. Production was quite evenly distributed throughout the remainder of the year (see tabulation in import section).

### U.S. exports

U.S. exports of fresh peppers, which were negligible prior to World War II, increased from 4 million pounds in 1954 to a record level of 17 million pounds in 1966. During the years 1963-67, exports of fresh peppers, nearly all to Canada, averaged 15 million pounds annually and took 4 percent of domestic production. Exports were substantial in all months, but were lowest during the months of August, September, and October when Canadian production supplies much of that market.

### U.S. imports

Annual U.S. imports of fresh peppers during the years 1963-67 ranged from 15 to 30 million pounds and averaged 21 million pounds--equal to 6 percent of U.S. consumption. Nearly two-thirds of the imports during the 5 years 1963-67 entered during the winter season and about one-fifth during the spring season. During those seasons domestic production is smaller and prices are higher than during the summer and fall seasons when about two-thirds of the domestic crop is harvested. The following tabulation based on data for the years 1963-67 indicates the share of annual production and imports available in

each season and presents a seasonal index of prices received by domestic growers:

Season	Percent of annual--		Price to growers (Seasonal Index)
	Imports	Production	
Winter (January-March)-----	65	16	109
Spring (April-June)-----	21	20	111
Summer (July-September)-----	3	50	83
Fall (October-December)-----	11	14	97
All seasons-----	100	100	100

For many years Mexico has been the only important supplier of U.S. imports of fresh peppers; 93 percent of the U.S. imports originated in that country in the period 1963-67. Mexican fresh peppers are marketed mainly in the western and central portions of the United States during the winter and spring seasons.

Peppers for fresh market: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

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

Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity					
1963-----	358,650	16,652	11,508	363,794	4.6
1964-----	350,190	14,750	14,611	350,329	4.2
1965-----	359,010	19,075	16,105	361,980	5.3
1966-----	369,090	26,396	16,829	378,657	7.0
1967-----	377,640	30,116	14,091	393,665	7.7
Value					
1963-----	28,074	2,234	999	1/	1/
1964-----	33,944	2,027	1,547	1/	1/
1965-----	34,385	2,120	2,008	1/	1/
1966-----	37,228	3,860	2,030	1/	1/
1967-----	38,583	4,509	1,994	1/	1/

1/ Not available.

Source: Production compiled by taking 90 percent of the official U.S. Department of Agriculture fresh green sweet pepper statistics (the remaining 10 percent is estimated to have been sold for processing); import and export data compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.



<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Potatoes, white or Irish:	
Fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor other- wise prepared or preserved):	
Certified seed-----	137.20, -.21
Other than certified seed (table stock)-----	137.25, -.26, -.28, -.29
Dried, desiccated, or dehydrated:	
Other than flour-----	140.50
Flour-----	140.70

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

U.S. trade position

The potato is by far the most important vegetable crop grown in the United States, accounting for more than one-fourth of the value of all domestically produced fresh vegetables.

Domestic production supplies nearly all of the fresh and dehydrated potatoes consumed in the United States as well as significant quantities for export.

Description and uses

White or Irish potatoes are the tubers of certain perennial plants grown as annuals. As used herein, the term "table stock" refers to that portion of the potato crop that is generally used for human and animal food (items 137.25-29). The term "seed potatoes" refers to selected grade potatoes used mainly for planting. Unless imported seed potatoes are certified, they are dutiable as table stock potatoes. In order to enter the United States as certified seed potatoes (items 137.20-21), such potatoes must be "certified by a responsible officer or agency of a foreign government in accordance with official rules and regulations to have been grown and approved especially for use as seed," and must be "in containers marked with the foreign government's official certified seed potato tags." Domestically grown certified seed potatoes must meet similar standards.

Dried, desiccated, or dehydrated potatoes (item 140.50) are referred to as "dehydrated potatoes" in this summary; they include such products as granules and flakes (for mashed potatoes), slices (for scalloped potatoes), and strips (for shoestring potatoes or french fried potatoes). Potato flour (item 140.70), which consists chiefly of starch, is prepared from cooked potatoes compressed and dried into

thin flakes, which are ground and sieved to yield a flour. Potato flour, which compares favorably with wheat flour in food value except that it is somewhat lower in protein, is used mainly by bakers and other food manufacturers.

The imported products covered by this summary are generally comparable to the domestic products and compete directly with them.

Fresh, chilled, or frozen potatoes which have been reduced in size but not otherwise prepared or preserved (item 138.00); potato chips; canned potatoes; certain other potato products such as frozen french fried potatoes and frozen potato patties (item 141.81); and sweet potatoes (item 137.85) are discussed in separate summaries.

### U.S. tariff treatment and other import requirements

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Potatoes, white or Irish:			
	Seed, certified by a re-			
	sponsible officer or			
	agency of a foreign			
	government in accord-			
	ance with official			
	rules and regulations			
	to have been grown and			
	approved especially			
	for use as seed, in			
	containers marked with			
	the foreign govern-			
	ment's official certi-			
	fied seed potato tags:			
137.20	For not over 114,000,000	37.5¢	1/	1/
	pounds entered during	per		
	the 12-month period	100 lbs.:		
	beginning September			
	15 in any year.			
137.21	Other-----	75¢ per	1/	1/
		100 lbs.:		

See footnotes at end of table.

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POTATOES, WHITE OR IRISH

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TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Potatoes, white or Irish-- Continued:			
	Other than such certified seed (table stock):			
137.25:	For not over 45,000,000 pounds and such additional quantity as may be allowed pursuant to headnote 2 of this part, en- tered during the 12- month period begin- ning September 15 in any year.	37.5¢ per 100 lbs.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
137.26:	If products of Cuba and entered during the period from De- cember 1 in any year to the last day of the follow- ing February, both dates inclusive.	30¢ per 100 lbs. <u>2/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
137.28:	Other-----	75¢ per 100 lbs.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
137.29:	If products of Cuba and entered during the period from De- cember 1 in any year to the last day of the follow- ing February, both dates inclusive.	30¢ per 100 lbs. <u>2/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
	Dried, desiccated, or dehydrated:			
140.50:	Other than flour-----	2.75¢ per lb.	2.4¢ per lb.	1.3¢ per lb.
140.70:	Flour-----	2.5¢ per lb.	2.2¢ per lb.	1.2¢ per lb.

1/ Rate of duty not affected by the trade conference.

2/ Suspended.

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## POTATOES, WHITE OR IRISH

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Only the first and final (fifth) stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages). During the period from August 31, 1963, when the TSUS became effective, to December 31, 1967, the prior rates shown above did not change.

The rates of duty for the articles under items 137.21 and 137.28 are those provided for in paragraph 771 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as originally enacted. These rates were bound against increase as a result of a concession, effective January 1, 1948, under the GATT.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the specific rates of duty in effect on December 31, 1967, based on dutiable imports during 1967, were as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
137.20-----	14.2
137.21-----	26.4
137.25-----	15.6
137.28-----	28.6
140.50-----	15.8
140.70-----	17.2

Pursuant to a 1936 trade agreement with Canada, annual tariff quotas were made part of the customs treatment for imports of certified seed potatoes. A later trade agreement under the GATT became effective January 1, 1948; it increased the quota on certified seed-potato imports, dutiable at 37.5 cents per hundred pounds (presently item 137.20), from 90 million to 150 million pounds during each quota year, beginning on September 15. This concession was renegotiated, reducing the quota to 114 million pounds, effective September 15, 1957.

In a 1939 trade agreement with Canada, annual tariff quotas also were placed on imports of table stock potatoes. Under the GATT, effective January 1, 1948, the period during which the first 60 million pounds of such potatoes could be imported at the 37.5-cents-per-hundred-pounds reduced rate (presently item 137.25) in any quota year was extended from the original March 1-November 30 period to include the entire year. This concession was renegotiated, effective September 15, 1957, reducing the quota on imports, dutiable at 37.5 cents per hundred pounds, from 60 million to 36 million pounds. Also established was a quota on imports over 36 million pounds but less than 60 million pounds, dutiable at 60 cents per hundred pounds. On August 31, 1963, when the TSUS became effective, the latter quota was eliminated and the 36-million-pound quota increased to 45 million pounds. Whenever

the U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates (as of September 1) that the potato crop (including seed potatoes) will be less than 21 billion pounds, the quota is increased by the quantity the estimate falls short of 21 billion pounds.

Imports of fresh potatoes must meet plant quarantine regulations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture as well as the standards in effect under domestic marketing orders, as administered by the Department of Agriculture. These requirements have not restricted the total volume of imports.

#### U.S. consumption and production

Nearly all of the domestic consumption of potatoes (all uses) is supplied by U.S. production, which has increased moderately during the past several decades. While the total quantity of table stock potatoes consumed has increased, the average annual per capita consumption of such potatoes has declined from 132 pounds (fresh weight basis) during the 1930's to 111 pounds in 1963-67. The decline has been almost entirely in the use of fresh potatoes. Since 1952 the decline in fresh potato consumption has been offset by an increased per capita consumption of processed potatoes. Potato chips, starch, and flour were the only important potato products prior to the early 1950's, except for an expanded output of dehydrated potatoes during and immediately following World War II. Beginning in the early 1950's, many consumers developed a definite preference for processed potatoes in easy-to-prepare forms and consumption increased substantially. Most forms of such processed potatoes shared in this increase, but by far the largest increases were recorded for frozen and dehydrated potatoes. In 1967 the consumption of frozen and dehydrated potatoes, both of which were insignificant in the early 1950's, accounted for 38 and 18 percent, respectively, of the processed potatoes consumed.

Annual U.S. production of potatoes (all uses) during the crop years (beginning September 15) 1962-66 averaged nearly 28 billion pounds compared with less than 24 billion pounds during the 1950's. In recent years about 50 percent of the output has been sold through fresh-market outlets, 35 percent to processors, 8 percent has been used for seed, and the remainder has gone for miscellaneous uses such as livestock feed. Annual production of table stock potatoes (items 137.25 and 137.28) increased from an average of about 21 billion pounds during the 1950's to nearly 24 billion pounds during the crop years 1962-66 (table 1).

Whereas a gradual reduction in the acreage planted to potatoes has resulted in reduced use of seed potatoes, that portion of the crop planted with certified seed potatoes has gradually increased. The annual domestic production of certified seed potatoes (items 137.20

## POTATOES, WHITE OR IRISH

and 137.21) averaged nearly 4 billion pounds (table 2) during the crop years 1962-66--somewhat higher than during the 1950's. However, the total quantity of seed potatoes (including both certified and noncertified) actually used for planting purposes in recent years has averaged only about 2 billion pounds annually--the balance has been diverted to table stock uses.

The use of dehydrated potatoes (item 140.50) was unimportant prior to World War II. In order to meet military and lend-lease requirements, production increased significantly during the war, and averaged about 120 million pounds annually during those years. Following the war, production declined sharply because of the lack of consumer acceptance of the dehydrated potato products then available. In the early 1950's, improved dehydrated potato products became available and consumption began to increase. During the years 1963-67 annual domestic production of dehydrated potatoes, which supplied nearly all domestic consumption of such potatoes, ranged from 124 million pounds to 270 million pounds and averaged 188 million pounds (table 3).

To avoid disclosure of operations of individual concerns, production data on potato flour (item 140.70) are not available. However, domestic production of such flour is probably equal to less than 5 percent of the production of dehydrated potatoes.

Marketing orders for fresh potatoes are currently (1968) operative in six important potato-producing areas. The orders, which authorize standards in grade, size, quality, and maturity, are designed primarily to encourage more orderly marketing of better quality potatoes, and to increase prices to growers. During most recent years the U.S. Department of Agriculture has operated potato diversion programs--largely in areas operating under marketing orders. Under the diversion programs, supplementary payments are made to growers for U.S. No. 2 or better quality potatoes diverted to flour, starch, or livestock feed. No price-support program for potatoes has been in operation since 1950. The average price received by farmers for their potato crop in the years since 1950 has fluctuated widely, from \$1.31 per hundredweight in 1953 and 1958 to \$3.50 in 1964.

#### Domestic producers

In 1964 potatoes were harvested from 1.2 million acres on 310,000 farms; however, 6,500 of these farms accounted for 81 percent of the production. The production and sale of potatoes was the major business of most large-scale producers. The principal producing States in 1967 were Idaho, Maine, California, Washington, and New York. The number of certified seed-potato producers is not reported; however, seed potatoes were certified on 216,154 acres in 1967.

In 1968, 20 plants produced dehydrated potatoes and potato flour. Potato flour was manufactured by only 3 plants, 2 of which also produced other dehydrated potato products. Most of these plants were located in important potato-growing areas and processed potatoes was their major product.

### Exports

The United States is usually a net exporter of table stock potatoes (items 137.25 and 137.28). During the 1950's annual exports, which averaged about 360 million pounds, showed no discernible upward or downward trend; however, in the crop years 1962-66 they averaged only 247 million pounds. About three-fourths of the exports have gone to Canada in recent years, mostly during the spring and early summer months.

Exports of certified seed potatoes (items 137.20 and 137.21), which are included with exports of all fresh potatoes, are believed to have been only a small part of the total exports of fresh potatoes. Canadian data indicate that U.S. exports of seed potatoes (mostly certified) to that country (the major export market) during 1962-66 ranged from 1.8 to 13.5 million pounds and averaged 8.2 million pounds annually.

U.S. exports of dehydrated potatoes (item 140.50) were not separately reported prior to 1965. Since that time, such exports totaled 9.3 million pounds in 1965, 13.8 million pounds in 1966, and 16.8 million pounds in 1967 (table 3). About two-thirds of these exports consisted of flakes and granules and the remainder consisted of large pieces of dehydrated potato such as slices and strips. Sweden, which received about 50 percent of the exports, was by far the most important market. Exports of potato flour (140.70) are not separately reported but are believed to be negligible.

### Imports

Chiefly because of large domestic supplies, U.S. annual imports of fresh potatoes have been significantly lower since the late 1950's than at any other time since the end of World War II. During the crop years 1962-66 annual imports of table stock potatoes (items 137.25 and 137.28) ranged from 31 million pounds to 202 million pounds and averaged 93 million pounds (table 1)--only about one-third as much as the 264-million-pound average recorded during the 13 high-import years (1945-57) following the Second World War. Similarly, the 1962-66 annual imports of certified seed potatoes (items 137.20 and 137.21) ranged from 59 million pounds to 148 million pounds and averaged 102 million pounds--about two-thirds as much as the 164-million-pound

average recorded during the earlier high-import period. In the crop years 1962-66 imports accounted for 0.4 percent and 2.8 percent, respectively, of the total quantity of table stock and certified seed potatoes consumed. However, in some areas in New England and on the east coast imports of certified seed potatoes accounted for a much larger share of local consumption.

Only in the 1962 and 1965 crop years during the period 1962-66 did all table-stock potato imports enter within the 45-million-pound quota at the 37.5-cents-per-hundred pound rate of duty (item 137.25) (table 1). In the other years substantial quantities (e.g., 157 million pounds in 1964) entered in excess of the quota quantities which were dutiable at the 75-cents-per-hundred-pound rate of duty (item 137.28). During 1962-66 all imports of certified seed potatoes entered within the 114-million-pound annual quota at the 37.5-cents-per-hundred-pound rate of duty (item 137.20) except in the 1964 and 1966 crop years when substantial quantities (about 32 million pounds in 1964 and about 34 million pounds in 1966) in excess of the quota entered at the 75-cents-per-hundred-pound rate of duty (item 137.21). Virtually all imports of table stock and certified seed potatoes have entered from Canada in recent years.

Imports of dehydrated potatoes (item 140.50) were negligible or nil prior to the 1960's and averaged only 0.5 million pounds annually in 1963-67 (table 3). The Netherlands and Canada are by far the most important suppliers.

Annual imports of potato flour (item 140.70), which are normally sporadic, ranged from 23,000 to 805,000 pounds in 1963-67 (table 4). Canada and the Netherlands were the only important suppliers.

#### Foreign production and trade

Available production data for 27 of the world's most important fresh potato producing countries indicates that the fresh potato output of these countries has averaged more than 500 billion pounds annually in recent years. The most important of the countries were the U.S.S.R. with about 31 percent of the total output, Poland with about 18 percent, West Germany with 10 percent, France with about 6 percent, and East Germany and the United States with about 5 percent each.

International trade in fresh potatoes is limited because of the commodity's low value and bulkiness. Therefore, most of the world production is consumed in the countries where grown. What quantities are exported usually go to neighboring countries. Canada is the only supplier of U.S. imports of fresh potatoes in most years. In recent years the Canadian production of certified seed potatoes has been equal to about 25 percent of that produced in the United States, and

the Canadian output of table stock potatoes has been equal to about 20 percent of the U.S. output.

Data are not available on the world production and trade of dehydrated potatoes and potato flour but fragmentary information indicates that a number of European and several Asian countries have in recent years either become producers of dehydrated potato products or have added significantly to their already existing potato dehydrating capacity. World trade in dehydrated potato products is likely to increase because they are less perishable and more economical to ship than fresh potatoes.

## POTATOES, WHITE OR IRISH

Table 1.--Potatoes, fresh, other than certified seed: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, crop years 1962-66

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

Year beginning Sept. 15--	Production <sup>1/</sup>	Imports <sup>2/</sup>	Exports <sup>2/ 3/</sup>	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity					
1962-----	23,054	31	352	22,733	.1
1963-----	22,671	75	153	22,593	.3
1964-----	21,280	201	164	21,318	.9
1965-----	25,947	32	313	25,666	.1
1966-----	26,574	128	254	26,448	.5
Value					
1962-----	433,091	625	8,381	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
1963-----	543,105	1,412	5,940	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
1964-----	911,979	7,221	6,928	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
1965-----	630,489	1,008	8,484	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
1966-----	624,528	3,276	7,476	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>

<sup>1/</sup> Value of production includes the value of certified seed potato production which is not separately reported.

<sup>2/</sup> Data shown is for years beginning September 1. This difference in beginning date is insignificant. Only in the 1962 and 1965 crop years were all imports entered within the 45 million pound quota at the 37.5-cents-per-pound rate of duty (item 137.25). In the other years substantial quantities were entered in excess of the quota at the 75-cents-per-hundred-pound rate of duty (item 137.28).

<sup>3/</sup> Includes exports of certified seed potatoes.

<sup>4/</sup> Not available.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 2.--Certified seed potatoes: U.S. production and imports for consumption, crop years 1962-66

Year beginning Sept. 15--	Pro- duction <sup>1/</sup>	Imports <sup>2/</sup>		Ratio of imports to production
		Quantity	Foreign value	
	<u>Million</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>Million</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1962-----	3,733	59	1,182	1.6
1963-----	3,838	80	2,139	2.1
1964-----	3,528	146	3,967	4.1
1965-----	<u>3/</u> 3,650	79	2,022	2.2
1966-----	<u>3/</u> 3,650	148	4,316	4.1

<sup>1/</sup> The data shown is for the calendar year; however, most of the production is harvested from Sept. 15 to the end of the year.

<sup>2/</sup> All imports entered within the 114-million-pound annual quota at the 37.5-cents-per-hundred-pound rate of duty (item 137.20) except in 1964 and 1966 crop years when substantial quantities in excess of the quota entered at the 75 cents-per-hundred-pound rate of duty (item 137.21). Because only quantity data are available for imports on a year beginning Sept. 15 basis, the data shown is for years beginning Sept. 1. This difference in beginning date is insignificant inasmuch as imports during September of the years indicated were negligible or nil.

<sup>3/</sup> Estimated. The U.S. Department of Agriculture discontinued reporting certified seed potato production after the 1964 crop year.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture except as noted; imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Value of production is not available. Exports are not separately reported but are believed to be small. Canada is the major export market. In the years 1962-66 Canadian calendar-year imports of U.S. seed potatoes ranged from 1.8 million pounds in 1965 to 13.5 million pounds in 1962 and averaged 8.2 million pounds; however, these U.S. exports included both certified and noncertified seed potatoes.

## POTATOES, WHITE OR IRISH

Table 3.--Dehydrated potatoes: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

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

Year	Pro- duction <sup>1/</sup>	Imports	Exports	Apparent con- sumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity					
1963-----	124,352	397	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>3/</sup>	<sup>3/</sup>
1964-----	132,781	199	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>3/</sup>	<sup>3/</sup>
1965-----	144,733	1,681	9,278	137,136	1.2
1966-----	270,224	299	13,807	256,716	.1
1967-----	265,467	142	16,797	248,812	.1
Value					
1963-----	<sup>3/</sup>	61	<sup>3/</sup>	<sup>3/</sup>	<sup>3/</sup>
1964-----	<sup>3/</sup>	31	<sup>3/</sup>	<sup>3/</sup>	<sup>3/</sup>
1965-----	<sup>3/</sup>	418	2,292	<sup>3/</sup>	<sup>3/</sup>
1966-----	<sup>3/</sup>	48	2,943	<sup>3/</sup>	<sup>3/</sup>
1967-----	<sup>3/</sup>	25	3,591	<sup>3/</sup>	<sup>3/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> Annual estimates based on U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates of the portion of the previous year's fresh crop that was dehydrated. The bulk of the crop destined for dehydration is processed in the year following the year in which it is grown. U.S. Department of Agriculture data were converted to a dehydrated basis at the rate of 13.4 pounds of dehydrated product for each 100 pounds of fresh potatoes.

<sup>2/</sup> Not separately reported prior to January 1, 1965.

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

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture as noted; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 4.--Potato flour: U.S. imports for consumption, 1963-67

Year	Quantity	Value	Unit value <sup>1/</sup>
	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Cents per pound</u>
1963-----	87	4	4.8
1964-----	23	4	16.2
1965-----	805	130	16.2
1966-----	391	71	18.0
1967-----	166	24	14.5

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

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



<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved):	
Radishes-----	137.40
Turnips or rutabagas-----	137.66

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

U.S. trade position

Imports of radishes are negligible and exports account for only about 2 percent of production. Imports supply more than one-third of the declining U.S. human consumption of turnips and rutabagas; exports are negligible.

Description and uses

The radish is the fleshy, crisp root of the radish plant. Radishes are usually eaten raw as appetizers or in salads.

The turnip and the rutabaga are closely related root crops which are similar in appearance. Rutabagas are usually larger and have a denser, more globular-shaped, fleshy root. The rutabaga is known as a Swede or a table turnip in some parts of the world. Turnips and rutabagas when used for human food purposes are consumed in the cooked state alone or in combination with other vegetables or meats. Substantial quantities are also fed fresh to livestock on the farms where grown.

This summary includes radishes, turnips, and rutabagas, whether fresh, chilled, or frozen but not reduced in size. These "fresh, chilled, or frozen" vegetables are referred to as "fresh" in this summary, however, most are actually marketed in a chilled (refrigerated but not frozen) condition. In the whole form they are not commercially preserved by freezing. If reduced in size but not otherwise prepared or preserved, they are included under item 138.00, which is discussed in another summary. Small quantities of radishes, turnips, and rutabagas are canned and are provided for under item 141.81, which is included in another summary.

The imported radishes, turnips, and rutabagas covered by this summary are of kinds like those produced domestically.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or pre- served):			
137.40:	Radishes-----	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	6% ad val.
137.66:	Turnips or rutabagas---	5¢ per 100 lbs.	4¢ per 100 lbs.	Free

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final (fifth) stages of the annual rate modifications are shown (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages). During the period from August 31, 1963, when the TSUS became effective, to December 31, 1967, the prior rates shown above did not change.

The average ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty in effect on December 31, 1967 on turnips and rutabagas (item 137.66), based on dutiable imports in 1967, was 1.9 percent.

U.S. consumption, production, and trade

Radishes.--Consumption of radishes has remained fairly stable in recent years averaging 317 million pounds annually in 1963-67. Annual domestic production, which supplies nearly all of the radishes consumed domestically, averaged 320 million pounds in the period 1963-67. Radishes are produced principally during cool weather--in the South during the winter months and in the North in the spring and fall months. About one-half of the domestic output of radishes is produced in Florida

and the remainder in other widely scattered areas of the country. The 1964 United States Census of Agriculture indicated that radishes were harvested from about 30,000 acres on nearly 1,500 farms in that year. Radishes are usually one of several important income producing vegetable crops grown by their producers.

It is estimated that U.S. exports of radishes, which go mainly to Canada, have averaged about 6 million pounds annually in recent years or about 2 percent of production.

Despite duty reductions in 1948 and 1951, annual imports of radishes were less than 40,000 pounds for many years prior to 1960. In that year, however, they totaled 4.0 million pounds. Imports reached a record high of 6.6 million pounds in 1963 and amounted to 6.2 million pounds in 1964 (table 1). No imports entered in 1965 and only small quantities in 1966 and 1967.

The increased imports of radishes in the early 1960's are believed to have been largely in response to high U.S. prices, which resulted from a scarcity of and the increased cost of hand labor. With the increased use of radish harvesting machines, which have substantially reduced harvesting costs, U.S. market prices were not high enough in 1965-67 to attract significant quantities of imports.

The share of annual domestic radish consumption supplied by imports ranged from none to 2 percent during 1963-67. Canada supplied virtually all imports except in 1967 when Mexico was the most important supplier of the small quantity imported.

Turnips and rutabagas.--The U.S. consumption of turnips and rutabagas, for both human consumption and livestock feed, has undergone a long-run decline. The decline in human usage has followed the general dietary trend away from starchy foods. The usage of turnips and rutabagas for livestock feeding has declined because of the introduction of scientific feeding programs for which these vegetables are not well suited. In the period 1963-67, the estimated annual consumption of these vegetables by humans averaged 231 million pounds of which nearly two-thirds was produced domestically (table 2). By comparison consumption by humans in the years immediately preceding World War II is estimated to have ranged from 265 million pounds to 315 million pounds annually. In addition to the quantity consumed by humans, a considerable unreported quantity was consumed by livestock on the farms where grown.

Turnip production occurs throughout the Southern and Middle portions of the United States, while rutabaga production takes place chiefly in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Washington. According to the 1964 United States Census of Agriculture, turnips were harvested on 17,981 acres on 5,030 farms and rutabagas on 1,495 acres on 266 farms

in that year. Turnips and rutabagas furnish only a small portion of the income of most farmers who grow them.

The long-term trend in the production of turnips and rutabagas has been downward. Such production for human use during the years 1963-67 is estimated to have averaged about 147 million pounds annually, compared with about 175 million pounds annually in the late 1930's. In recent years turnips are believed to have comprised about three-fourths of the combined annual output of turnips and rutabagas for human use. No data are available on the production of turnips and rutabagas used for livestock feed on the farms where grown.

U.S. exports of fresh turnips and rutabagas to Canada, the only important U.S. export market for these commodities, are estimated to have averaged about 1 million pounds annually during 1963-67. Virtually all of these exports, which were equal to less than 1 percent of the domestic output of these vegetables, consisted of turnips.

Imports of fresh turnips and rutabagas, virtually all of which consist of Canadian rutabagas, averaged 85 million pounds during 1963-67 (table 2) compared with 114 million pounds during the 1950's. The share of total domestic consumption for human use supplied by imports ranged from 34 to 39 percent annually during 1963-67. The irregular decline in imports, which has occurred even though the duty on such imports was reduced on June 30, 1958, reflects the decreased domestic demand for these vegetables.

Imports of Canadian rutabagas enter mainly during the months of August-April and are largely marketed in the Northeastern and Eastern United States. The bulk of the domestic output of rutabagas is also marketed during August-April, but mainly in Midwestern and Pacific Coast markets which are closer to the domestic producing areas.

Table 1.--Radishes, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports		Exports <u>2/</u>	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
		Quantity	Value			
	<u>1,000</u> pounds	<u>1,000</u> pounds	<u>1,000</u> dollars	<u>1,000</u> pounds	<u>1,000</u> pounds	Percent
1963-----	329,000	6,614	119	7,000	329,000	2.0
1964-----	337,000	6,214	110	5,000	338,000	1.8
1965-----	328,000	-	-	6,000	322,000	-
1966-----	308,000	96	6	5,000	303,000	<u>3/</u>
1967-----	300,000	501	27	5,000	295,000	.2

1/ Production estimated, based on fresh-vegetable shipments and unloads in major U.S. cities.

2/ Exports estimated, based on fresh-vegetable unloads of U.S. product in 5 major cities in Canada.

3/ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Note.--Statistics on the value of production, exports, and apparent consumption are not available.

## RADISHES, TURNIPS, AND RUTABAGAS, FRESH

Table 2.--Turnips and rutabagas, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports		Ex-ports <u>2/</u>	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
		Quantity	Value			
	<u>1,000</u> pounds	<u>1,000</u> pounds	<u>1,000</u> dollars	<u>1,000</u> pounds	<u>1,000</u> pounds	Percent
1963----	161,000	82,218	1,683	1,000	242,000	34.0
1964----	155,000	99,668	2,059	1,000	254,000	39.2
1965----	139,000	85,816	2,019	1,000	224,000	38.3
1966----	141,000	79,727	1,779	1,000	220,000	36.2
1967----	138,000	79,500	2,053	1,000	216,000	36.8

1/ Includes only the estimated U.S. production for human consumption. These estimates are based on fresh-vegetable shipments and unloads in major U.S. cities plus estimated exports. In addition to the production for human use, an unknown quantity is used for animal feed on the farms where grown.

2/ Exports estimated, based on fresh-vegetable unloads of U.S. product in 5 major cities in Canada.

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

Note.--Statistics on the value of production, exports, and apparent consumption are not available.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Squash, fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor other- wise prepared or preserved)-----	137.50, -.51

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

### U.S. trade position

Domestic production supplies all of the winter squash and nearly all of the summer squash consumed in the United States. Imports, which have increased appreciably in recent years, probably supplied about 5 percent of the domestic consumption of summer squash in 1965.

### Description and uses

Squash are the fruit of certain frost-sensitive annual plants. The fruit, when used for human food purposes, is served as a vegetable, usually after baking, steaming, or boiling; it is also fed to livestock, especially in certain areas of Europe. Two basic types of squash are marketed--summer squash and winter squash. Summer squash (also known as soft squash), which are harvested in an immature state, are consumed soon after harvest because they do not store well. Winter squash (or hard squash), have hard outer shells and when fully mature, are often stored for many months. Originally summer squash were marketed mostly during the summer months and winter squash mostly during the winter months. For many years, however, summer squash have been marketed throughout the year while most varieties of winter squash have been marketed in the period August-March. A few small-sized varieties of winter type squash are available during most of the year.

Most summer squash are marketed in the fresh or chilled form, but some are canned or frozen. Much of the winter squash is also sold in a fresh or chilled form, but a significant share is canned or frozen and some is fed to livestock. The only products discussed in this summary, however, are fresh, chilled, or frozen squash which have not been reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved. The more important of the prepared or preserved forms of squash, e.g., frozen pieces of squash and canned squash, are provided for under items 138.00 and 141.81 and are discussed in separate summaries.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
137.50	Squash, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	1.1¢ per lb.
137.51	If product of Cuba-----	.8¢ per lb. <u>1/</u>

1/ Suspended.

For the period since the TSUS became effective on August 31, 1963, the rates of duty shown above have not changed. The United States did not grant a concession on this item under the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The rate of duty for item 137.51 is the preferential rate for products of Cuba, which was suspended on May 24, 1962. Imports from Cuba have been prohibited since February 7, 1962. The average ad valorem equivalent of the current rate of duty in effect on December 31, 1967, based on dutiable imports during 1967, was 11.1 percent.

U.S. consumption, production, and trade

Statistics on U.S. squash production, which supplies all of the winter squash and nearly all of the summer squash consumed in the United States, are not available. It is probable that annual output has grown in recent years. Estimated sales for 1965 were 450 million pounds to the "fresh" market and 60 million pounds to processing concerns. The 1964 United States Census of Agriculture indicated that squash were harvested from 42,387 acres on 12,872 farms in that year.

Florida and California are the leading States in which summer-type squash are produced. In recent years, the Florida crop has averaged between 50 million and 60 million pounds annually. The size of the California crop is not reported but data on rail and truck unloadings in major markets indicate that it may exceed the Florida crop. All of the Florida crop and a considerable portion of the California crop are harvested during the period October-May. During the remainder of the year, moderate quantities are produced in a number of other States.

Winter squash are produced principally in the Northern States. The production of such squash probably accounts for somewhat more than half of the domestic output of squash.

All imports of squash are believed to consist of summer squash. Most imports enter during the months of December-July when the bulk of the Florida and California crops is marketed. Even though the duties on squash were reduced to 1.1 cents per pound from 1.5 cents per pound on January 1, 1948, annual imports remained negligible until 1957. Since then annual imports have increased, but they remain small compared with domestic production. Annual imports during 1963-67 rose from 2.7 million pounds in 1963 to 12.0 million pounds in 1967 and averaged 5.8 million pounds, compared to 1.0 million pounds during the late 1950's. Imports in 1967 probably supplied about 5 percent of the domestic consumption of summer squash. More than 86 percent of the imports during 1963-67 came from Mexico. The Bahamas was the only other important supplier. Data on exports are not available, but such exports are believed to be small and to go almost entirely to Canada.

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved):	
If entered March 1-July 14 or Septem- ber 1-November 14-----	137.60, -.61
If entered July 15-August 31-----	137.62
If entered November 15-last day of following February-----	137.63, -.64

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

#### U.S. trade position

In 1967 tomatoes were the third most important of the vegetables grown in the United States, in terms of value, for fresh use; they were exceeded only by potatoes and lettuce.

In recent years domestic production, 5 percent of which was exported (mostly to Canada), has supplied more than 85 percent of U.S. consumption. The bulk of imports, nearly all of which comes from Mexico, enter during December-May when U.S. output is small.

#### Description and uses

Tomatoes are the edible fruit of certain frost sensitive plants. Fresh tomatoes are used principally in salads, but are also used to make many baked, stewed, and fried dishes. As used in this summary, the term "fresh tomatoes" includes "fresh, chilled, or frozen tomatoes." The bulk of the U.S. fresh market tomato crop is marketed in a chilled state. Fresh whole tomatoes are not marketed in a frozen state. Fresh tomatoes that have been reduced in size, whether fresh, chilled, or frozen (item 138.00), canned tomatoes (item 141.66), tomato pulp, paste, sauce, and catsup (item 141.65), and canned tomato soup (item 182.52) are included in other summaries. Several types and many varieties of tomatoes are grown for fresh market sale. They range in color from yellow to deep red and in size from about 3 to 5 inches in diameter. The cherry tomato, however, is a distinct type which bears fruit averaging only about 1 inch in diameter. Imported fresh tomatoes are indistinguishable from those grown domestically.

U.S. tariff treatment and other import requirements

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

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
	Tomatoes, fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved):	
137.60	If entered March 1-July 14 or September 1-November 14.	2.1¢ per lb.
137.61	If product of Cuba-----	1.8¢ per lb. <u>1/</u>
137.62	If entered July 15-August 31-----	1.5¢ per lb.
137.63	If entered November 15-last day of following February.	1.5¢ per lb.
137.64	If product of Cuba-----	1.2¢ per lb. <u>1/</u>

1/ Suspended.

For the period since the TSUS became effective on August 31, 1963, the rates of duty shown above have not changed. The United States did not grant any concessions on these items under the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The rates shown for items 137.61 and 137.64 are preferential rates for products of Cuba which were suspended on May 24, 1962. Imports from Cuba have been prohibited since February 7, 1962.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the current rates of duty, based on dutiable imports during calendar year 1967, were as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
137.60-----	19.0
137.62-----	15.5
137.63-----	11.5

All imports of fresh tomatoes, with the exception of cherry tomatoes, must comply with the grade, size, quality, and maturity restrictions in effect when Federal tomato marketing orders are operative.

U.S. producers

Tomatoes destined for sale through fresh market outlets are not generally produced by the same growers that produce tomatoes for processing. This summary is concerned with tomatoes grown commercially for the fresh market.

It is estimated that in 1964 about 155,000 acres were devoted to the production of fresh market tomatoes on about 30,000 farms. Tomatoes are often one of several important fruit and vegetable crops produced on these farms.

Annual consumption of fresh tomatoes has been increasing over the years. Such consumption increased from an annual average of 1.8 billion pounds in the early 1950's to 2.2 billion pounds during the crop years 1962-66. <sup>1/</sup> The expanded consumption is associated with the increasing population and dietary trends that favor low-calorie foods.

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

The production data shown in tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 are estimated to account for 85-90 percent of the total production of fresh market tomatoes. The reported commercial production excludes tomatoes grown in noncommercial areas, and production in home gardens and greenhouses in all areas. No recent official estimates are available for any of this unreported production.

Greenhouse tomato growers are located mainly near population centers, especially in the Midwestern States. Information from the trade indicates that U.S. greenhouse tomato production has probably totaled about 125 million pounds annually in recent years. About half of this production has been marketed during the winter season and the remainder during the spring and fall seasons. Home garden tomato production, as distinguished from greenhouse production, is consumed largely during the summer season but some is consumed during the spring and fall seasons. There are no official estimates on such production but large quantities are known to be produced during the summer season.

Imports supplied an average of almost 13 percent of the total annual consumption of fresh tomatoes during the crop years 1962-66 compared with 9 percent in 1950.

Imports usually first enter the United States in volume in late November, reach a peak in March, and decline to small quantities by the end of June. Imports, therefore, are of significance during only 2 of the 3 seasonal tariff periods. During the crop years 1962-66, the proportion of annual imports entering in each of the tariff

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<sup>1/</sup> The crop years referred to in this summary begin November 15 of the year indicated.

periods, together with the proportion of annual commercial production in these periods, were as follows:

TSUS item	Tariff period	Production Percent	Imports Percent
137.63	Nov. 15-Feb. 28-----	17.1	40.1
137.60	Mar. 1-July 14 and Sept. 1-Nov. 14----	61.6	59.2
137.62	July 15-Aug. 31-----	21.3	.7
	All seasons-----	100.0	100.0

Fresh tomatoes entered November 15-last day of February (item 137.63).--During the crop years 1962-66 the annual domestic consumption of fresh tomatoes during the November 15-last day of February tariff period averaged 445 million pounds (table 2). In those years, annual domestic production during this tariff period averaged 348 million pounds, supplying 73 percent of consumption plus a significant quantity for export. Virtually all of these tomatoes were produced in Florida.

Fresh tomato exports during the tariff period November 15-last day of February averaged 22 million pounds annually during the crop years 1962-66 and were usually largest during November and December. Canada was the principal market.

Imports during the November 15-last day of February tariff period in the crop years 1962-66 averaged 119 million pounds annually. Mexico supplied more than 95 percent of the total. These imports entered in substantial quantities during all months of the tariff period and supplied 27 percent of consumption during the period. Considerable quantities of these imports were marketed east of the Mississippi River.

Fresh tomatoes entered during March 1-July 14 and September 1-November 14 (item 137.60).--During the crop years 1962-66, the annual domestic consumption of fresh tomatoes during the March 1-July 14 and September 1-November 14 tariff periods averaged almost 1.4 billion pounds (table 3). Domestic production during those periods during 1962-66 averaged nearly 1.3 billion pounds annually and supplied 87 percent of consumption plus a substantial quantity for export. During the early part of the March 1-July 14 period most of the production is supplied by Florida, California, and Texas. During the latter part of that season, production comes from South Carolina, Texas, and Georgia. Production during the first part of the September 1-November 14 season comes from Michigan, New York, and a number of other Northern States and during the last part from California and Florida.

Exports of fresh tomatoes during the March 1-July 14 and September 1-November 14 tariff periods during 1962-66 averaged 65 million pounds annually. Nearly all of these exports went to Canada, largely during the months of May-July and October.

Annual imports during the March 1-July 14 and September 1-March 14 tariff periods averaged 176 million pounds during 1962-66. Such imports entered for the most part during March, April, and May and supplied an average of 26 percent of the fresh tomatoes consumed during those months. Imports during the remaining months (July 1-July 14 and September 1-November 14) were negligible. For many years prior to the cessation of trade with Cuba, Mexico supplied the bulk of imports and since that time has supplied practically all imports. While the bulk of the Mexican imports have been marketed in the Western United States, considerable quantities have been marketed east of the Mississippi River in recent years.

Fresh tomatoes entered July 15-August 31 (item 137.62).--Virtually all of the fresh tomatoes consumed during the tariff period July 14-August 31 have in recent years been supplied by domestic production. Such consumption averaged 433 million pounds annually during the crop years 1962-66 (table 4). The most important States in the production of fresh tomatoes during this tariff period were California, New Jersey, Virginia, Michigan, and New York. During the crop years 1962-66, an average of 11 million pounds of fresh tomatoes were exported annually during this tariff period, mainly to Canada. Such exports accounted for 3 percent of the average annual domestic production during the tariff period.

#### World production and trade

Data on the world production of tomatoes for fresh market sale are not available, but data are available on the world production of tomatoes for all uses (fresh market and processing). These data indicate that during the early 1960's the approximately 60 producing countries had an annual average output of about 38 billion pounds of tomatoes for all purposes. The most important producing countries were the United States with about 29 percent of the total, Italy with 16 percent, Spain with 7 percent, and the United Arab Republic with 6 percent.

Because of the perishable nature of fresh tomatoes, the bulk of the world crop is consumed in the countries where grown or is exported in a processed form. The limited quantities that are exported in the fresh form for the most part go to neighboring countries.

## TOMATOES, FRESH

Table 1.--Tomatoes, fresh market: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, crop years 1962-66

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

Crop year beginning Nov. 15--	Production <sup>1/</sup>	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity					
1962-----	1,959	239	99	2,099	11.4
1963-----	2,054	253	101	2,206	11.5
1964-----	2,034	263	99	2,198	12.0
1965-----	2,094	346	103	2,337	14.8
1966-----	2,011	387	90	2,308	16.8
Value					
1962-----	149	20	9	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1963-----	191	28	10	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1964-----	191	29	9	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1965-----	190	50	11	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1966-----	197	47	9	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>

<sup>1/</sup> Includes only the commercial production of field-grown tomatoes as reported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 2.--Tomatoes, fresh market: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, November 15-February season, crop years 1962-66

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

Crop year beginning Nov. 15--	Production <sup>1/</sup>	Imports	Exports <sup>2/</sup>	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity					
1962-----	330	111	15	426	26.0
1963-----	375	103	22	456	22.6
1964-----	358	93	25	426	21.8
1965-----	355	132	26	461	28.6
1966-----	322	158	23	457	34.6
Value					
1962-----	29	12	2	<sup>3/</sup>	<sup>3/</sup>
1963-----	48	12	2	<sup>3/</sup>	<sup>3/</sup>
1964-----	35	10	2	<sup>3/</sup>	<sup>3/</sup>
1965-----	35	19	3	<sup>3/</sup>	<sup>3/</sup>
1966-----	34	21	2	<sup>3/</sup>	<sup>3/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> Includes only the commercial production of field-grown tomatoes as reported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for the late fall season (Nov. 16-December) and two-thirds of the winter season (January-March).

<sup>2/</sup> Includes only one-half of the amount reported for November, plus December-February.

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

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

## TOMATOES, FRESH

Table 3.--Tomatoes, fresh market: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, March-July 14 and September-November 14 season, crop years 1962-66

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

Crop year beginning Nov. 15--	Production <sup>1/</sup>	Imports	Exports <sup>2/</sup>	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity					
1962-----	1,187	127	72	1,242	10.2
1963-----	1,252	149	67	1,334	11.2
1964-----	1,256	169	63	1,362	12.4
1965-----	1,279	212	64	1,427	14.9
1966-----	1,274	222	58	1,438	15.4
Value					
1962-----	89	8	6	<sup>3/</sup>	<sup>3/</sup>
1963-----	108	16	7	<sup>3/</sup>	<sup>3/</sup>
1964-----	120	19	6	<sup>3/</sup>	<sup>3/</sup>
1965-----	110	31	7	<sup>3/</sup>	<sup>3/</sup>
1966-----	119	25	6	<sup>3/</sup>	<sup>3/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> Includes only the commercial production of field-grown tomatoes as reported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for one-third of the winter season (January-March), all of the early spring season (April-May 15), all of the late spring season (May 16-June), one-third of the early summer season (July-Aug. 15), two-thirds of the late summer season (Aug. 16-September), and all of the early fall season (October-Nov. 15).

<sup>2/</sup> Includes only one-half of the amount reported for July and November, plus March-June and September and October.

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

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 4.--Tomatoes, fresh market: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, July 14-August season, crop years 1962-66

Crop year beginning Nov. 15--	Production <sup>1/</sup>	Imports	Ex-ports <sup>2/</sup>	Apparent consumption
Quantity (million pounds)				
1962-----	442	1	12	431
1963-----	427	1	12	416
1964-----	420	1	10	411
1965-----	459	2	13	448
1966-----	415	7	9	413
Value (million dollars)				
1962-----	31	<sup>3/</sup>	1	<sup>4/</sup>
1963-----	35	<sup>3/</sup>	1	<sup>4/</sup>
1964-----	36	<sup>3/</sup>	1	<sup>4/</sup>
1965-----	44	<sup>3/</sup>	1	<sup>4/</sup>
1966-----	44	1	1	<sup>4/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> Includes only the commercial production of field-grown tomatoes as reported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for two-thirds of early summer season (July-Aug.15), and one-third of the late summer season (Aug. 16-Sept. 30).

<sup>2/</sup> Includes one-half of the amount reported for July, plus August.

<sup>3/</sup> Less than 0.5 million dollars.

<sup>4/</sup> Not available.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The imports shown were less than 1 percent of consumption except in 1966 when they approached 2 percent.



VEGETABLES REDUCED IN SIZE, FRESH, CHILLED, OR FROZEN  
(BUT NOT OTHERWISE PREPARED OR PRESERVED)

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen, and cut, sliced, or otherwise reduced in size (but not otherwise prepared or preserved)---	138.00

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

U.S. trade position

The vegetables discussed herein are nearly all distributed in the frozen form. Domestic production, which has increased from an average of about 150 million pounds annually at the end of World War II to about 1.3 billion pounds in 1967 supplies virtually all domestic consumption and significant quantities for export. Imports have been negligible.

Comment

Included in this summary are all fresh, chilled, or frozen vegetables which have, within the tariff meaning, been reduced in size by cutting, slicing, or other methods but which have not been otherwise prepared or preserved. Well known examples of the vegetables included here are cut corn, broccoli, spinach, french and regular cut green beans, and diced and regular-cut carrots. The vegetables covered herein are most often marketed in a frozen condition, inasmuch as they are usually considerably less perishable in that condition than when fresh or chilled. Notable exceptions, however, are tossed salad and cole slaw mixtures which are usually marketed in a chilled condition.

Some of the major frozen vegetables are not included in this summary because they have been further processed (e.g., frozen french fried potatoes), or they are not considered to be reduced in size for tariff purposes (e.g., frozen peas which have been shelled and brussels sprouts which have had the outer leaves removed and the bases cut). Frozen french fried potatoes, which account for about one-third of the total U.S. output of frozen vegetables, are included under item 141.81, frozen shelled whole green peas under items 136.99 and 137.01, and frozen whole brussels sprouts under item 137.85. These items are discussed in other summaries.

VEGETABLES REDUCED IN SIZE, FRESH, CHILLED, OR FROZEN  
(BUT NOT OTHERWISE PREPARED OR PRESERVED)

The current column 1 rate of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) is as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
138.00	Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen, and cut, sliced or otherwise reduced in size (but not otherwise prepared or preserved).	17.5% ad val.

For the period since the TSUS became effective on August 31, 1963, the rate of duty shown above has not changed. The United States did not grant a concession on this item in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Firms that prepare reduced-in-size fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not otherwise prepared or preserved) vegetables are usually located near the major U.S. growing areas for these vegetables. In 1967 over 100 firms are estimated to have prepared such vegetables. Typically, most of these firms also process other vegetables and fruits, usually by freezing.

Most of the domestic output of reduced-in-size fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not otherwise prepared or preserved) vegetables is sold in a frozen condition, but a small share is marketed chilled and a negligible share; fresh. The domestic production of the frozen vegetables included in this summary, both individually and in the aggregate, has increased dramatically since 1945 (table 1). In 1967 such frozen vegetables accounted for about one-third of the 3.4 billion pound total output of frozen vegetables; the other two-thirds consisted of frozen vegetables not considered to have been reduced in size (e.g., whole green peas and brussels sprouts) and of vegetables that had been reduced in size but had also been otherwise prepared or preserved (e.g., french fried potatoes). Data on the domestic production of the fresh and chilled vegetables included in this summary are not available; however, such production is small in comparison to the production of such vegetables in a frozen condition.

Domestic production supplies virtually all of the domestic consumption of fresh, chilled, or frozen vegetables that have been reduced in size but not otherwise prepared or preserved, as well as significant quantities for export--virtually all in the frozen form. Data on exports of such frozen vegetables, however, are reported under an export classification that also includes frozen vegetables not included in this summary and vegetables in temporary preservative. In 1967 total exports in this class amounted to 26.2 million pounds, valued at \$4.9 million. Virtually all of these exports are believed

VEGETABLES REDUCED IN SIZE, FRESH, CHILLED, OR FROZEN 175  
(BUT NOT OTHERWISE PREPARED OR PRESERVED)

to have consisted of frozen vegetables, probably one-third of which were of the type included in this summary. The United Kingdom and Canada received the bulk of these exports.

Until late 1963, import data for the vegetables covered herein were combined with imports of a number of canned or otherwise prepared or preserved vegetables. The composition of imports, the relative importance of the supplying countries, and the total quantity of imports of the vegetables included in this summary changed considerably during the years 1964-67 (table 2). The variability is such that no long-term conclusions can be drawn with respect to any of these factors on the basis of the 4-years' data. During 1964-67 significant imports included baby carrots and silver skin onions from the Netherlands, whole kernel corn and green beans from Canada, and in 1966 and 1967 relatively large quantities of chilled cauliflower and broccoli from Mexico which were subsequently packaged and frozen in the United States.

Table 1.--Vegetables, frozen and reduced in size (but not otherwise prepared or preserved): U.S. production, by principal types, 1945, 1955, and 1965-67

(In thousands of pounds)						
Item	1945	1955	1965	1966	1967	
Corn, cut-----	25,551	70,041	222,185	300,165	316,100	
Beans, green and wax (except whole)-----	31,460	120,968	186,503	227,967	231,229	
Broccoli-----	11,656	96,240	122,310	158,586	166,731	
Spinach-----	36,721	110,347	122,264	142,931	153,228	
Carrots-----	6,051	34,389	119,528	131,127	133,337	
Cauliflower-----	7,391	40,086	46,211	53,985	50,971	
Asparagus-----	20,638	28,669	30,867	34,532	32,460	
Okra-----	<u>1</u>	13,647	30,365	38,327	47,465	
Miscellaneous vegetables <u>2</u> /---	2,251	31,999	112,715	126,052	135,434	
Total-----	141,719	546,386	992,948	1,213,672	1,266,955	

1/ Negligible or nil.

2/ Among the more important of these are turnip greens, blanched potatoes, onions, collards, summer squash, mustard greens, and kale.

Source: Estimated from data published by the National Association of Frozen Food Packers.

VEGETABLES REDUCED IN SIZE, FRESH, CHILLED, OR FROZEN  
(BUT NOT OTHERWISE PREPARED OR PRESERVED)

Table 2.--Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen, and reduced in size  
(but not otherwise prepared or preserved): U.S. imports for  
consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Mexico-----	-	2	2,024	5,122
Netherlands-----	1,412	235	168	245
Canada-----	745	603	824	376
Taiwan-----	12	54	127	76
Japan-----	34	52	60	12
All other-----	19	18	19	741
Total-----	2,222	1/ 963	1/ 3,221	6,572
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Mexico-----	-	2/	87	232
Netherlands-----	309	54	51	67
Canada-----	83	71	106	57
Taiwan-----	5	18	32	26
Japan-----	7	12	16	4
All other-----	4	4	3	90
Total-----	408	159	295	476
Unit value (cents per pound) 3/				
Mexico-----	-	8.9	4.3	4.5
Netherlands-----	21.9	23.2	30.5	27.2
Canada-----	11.1	11.7	12.9	15.1
Taiwan-----	38.2	32.7	25.2	35.0
Japan-----	21.1	23.7	25.9	36.1
All other-----	22.1	20.0	16.4	12.1
Average-----	18.4	16.5	9.2	7.2

1/ Because of rounding, figures do not add to the total shown.

2/ Less than \$500.

3/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Beans, dried, desiccated, or dehydrated:	
If entered for consumption from May 1-	
August 31:	
Mung-----	140.09
Red kidney-----	140.10
Other-----	140.11
If entered for consumption outside the	
above-stated period, or if withdrawn	
for consumption at any time:	
Mung-----	140.14
Other-----	140.16

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

#### U.S. trade position

For many years the United States has been the world's foremost exporter of dried beans. About 20 percent of production is exported. Imports are equal to less than 1 percent of the total domestic consumption of dried beans, but imports of mung beans supply a significant share of the consumption of that class of dried beans.

#### Description and uses

This summary covers dried beans other than soybeans. As used in this summary, the term "dried" includes "dried, desiccated, or dehydrated." Dried beans are the seed of any of a number of species of annual and perennial plants belonging to the legume family. The bulk of the beans consumed in the United States are made up of the pea bean, pinto, great northern, and red kidney market classes. Other important classes include large limas, baby limas, and mung beans. Because the several classes of dried beans differ in color, size, and shape, as well as in flavor and appearance after cooking, consumers do not readily substitute one class for another. Imported dried beans are used interchangeably with similar type domestic beans.

Unlike the other dried beans, which are eaten after cooking the bean seed itself, mung beans are first germinated to produce bean sprouts and are then ordinarily used in oriental dishes. Seven to 9 pounds of bean sprouts are produced from 1 pound of dried mung beans.

Dried soybeans (items 175.48 and 175.49) are covered in another summary. Dried cowpeas (items 140.25 and 140.26) and dried chickpeas

or garbanzos (items 140.20 and 140.21) sometimes are considered market classes of beans; however, they are separately provided for in tariff schedules and are covered in other summaries.

Because of their high protein content--about 20 percent--dried beans are considered a partial substitute for meat, eggs, dairy products and other high-protein foods. For this reason, and because of their low costs, they are an important food item in many countries where adequate supplies of other high-protein foods are not available and/or per capita income is low.

### U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Beans, dried, desiccated, or dehydrated: If entered for consump- tion during the period from May 1- August 31, inclu- sive in any year:			
140.09:	Mung-----	1.2¢ per lb.	1.05¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per lb.
140.10:	Red kidney-----	2¢ per lb.	1.8¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.
140.11:	Other----- If entered for consump- tion outside the above stated per- iod, or if with- drawn for consump- tion at any time:	1.5¢ per lb.	1.35¢ per lb.	0.75¢ per lb.
140.14:	Mung-----	2.4¢ per lb.	2.15¢ per lb.	1.2¢ per lb.
140.16:	Other-----	3¢ per lb.	2.7¢ per lb.	1.5¢ per lb.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final (fifth) stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages). During the period from August 31, 1963, when the TSUS became effective, to December 31, 1967, the prior rates shown above did not change.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the specific rates of duty in effect on December 31, 1967, based on dutiable imports during 1967, were as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
140.09-----	11.8
140.10-----	<u>1/</u> 17.4
140.11-----	13.9
140.14-----	24.0
140.16-----	21.7

1/ Based on dutiable imports during 1966, the most recent year of importation.

#### U.S. consumption

The annual domestic consumption of dried beans averaged 1.4 billion pounds during the years 1963-67--the same as during the 1950's. The 1963 U.S. Census of Manufactures indicated that in that year the equivalent of 580 million pounds of dried beans--more than one-third of the U.S. consumption of dried beans--after being further prepared or preserved were sold in canned forms. About two-thirds of the canned dried bean production in 1963 consisted of pork and beans. Canned beans are included under item 141.20 which is discussed in a separate summary.

The apparent consumption of dried mung beans (production plus imports) averaged 12 million pounds annually during 1963-67 compared with 9 million pounds during the late 1950's. More widespread use in recent years of oriental cuisine containing bean sprouts is probably responsible for much of the increase.

#### U.S. producers and production

The 1964 United States Census of Agriculture indicated that dried edible beans (except mung beans) were harvested on 1.3 million acres

on 27,131 farms in that year. About 44 percent of the acreage was in Michigan, 13 percent in California, 12 percent in Colorado, 8 percent in Idaho, and 7 percent in New York. The importance of edible dried beans on the majority of farms reporting such production varies considerably. On those farms located in Michigan and New York, it is usually one of the 3 or 4 most important crops grown while in some of the Western States it is often the most important crop grown.

The annual domestic production of dried beans other than mung beans, fluctuates significantly from year to year, largely because of annual variations in yield per acre. Annual production ranged from 1.5 to 1.9 billion pounds during 1963-67 (table 1) and averaged 1.7 billion pounds compared with an average of 1.6 billion pounds during the 1950's. In recent years the pea bean (navy bean) has accounted for about 40 percent of domestic production while the pinto bean has accounted for about 25 percent, the great northern bean and the red kidney bean for about 10 percent each, and the lima bean for about 7 percent of the dried edible bean crop. The remaining production consisted of a number of other classes of beans.

The Government, under present agricultural legislation, is permitted to support the price of dried edible beans at any level not in excess of 90 percent of parity. The national average support price was \$6.32 per 100 pounds during the years 1963-67, \$6.33 during 1966, and \$6.37 during 1967. The national average support price for the 1967 crop represented 63 percent of parity.

The 1964 United States Census of Agriculture indicated that mung beans were harvested from nearly 20,000 acres on 334 farms in that year. Oklahoma is by far the most important producing State, followed by Texas. In those States either mung beans or cowpeas are often grown in a double cropping system with wheat on sandy soils. On farms growing mung beans, the income derived from wheat and other small grains is generally larger than that received from mung beans; however, the extra income derived from double cropped mung beans is reported often to be the difference between profit and loss on the entire farm operation.

The annual domestic production of mung beans increased from an average of 7 million pounds during the late 1950's to nearly 10 million pounds during 1963-67 (table 2). Mung beans are not included under the dried bean price-support program. The quantity of mung beans harvested is governed to a great extent by the market price which farmers receive. When the price for mung beans is low, farmers tend to divert part of their usual mung bean acreage to cowpeas, pasture, or hay; or they may plow the crop under for soil improvement purposes.

U.S. exports

Since 1939 the United States has been a substantial net exporter of dried edible beans and, for many years, it has exported far more dried beans than any other country. In the period 1963-67, annual exports ranged between 258 million and 469 million pounds (table 1) and averaged 337 million pounds--equal to 20 percent of production. Commercial sales accounted for 95 percent of exports during the period; donations for relief and charity accounted for the remainder. In recent years approximately 50 percent of the dried bean exports generally have consisted of pea beans (navy beans); about 10 percent each of great northern, red kidney beans, and pinto beans; and the rest of miscellaneous classes. The United Kingdom has been by far the most important export market for U.S. dried beans since 1960. France, Venezuela, and Mexico have also been important markets. Cuba was the most important market prior to 1960. Exports of mung beans, which are not separately reported, are believed to be negligible.

U.S. imports

Prior to 1939, imports supplied an important share of all dried beans consumed in the United States. Except for mung beans, imports have been much less important since that time. During 1963-67 total imports of all dried beans were equal to less than 1 percent of consumption.

Imports of dried edible beans, except mung beans (items 140.10, 140.11, and 140.16) are negligible relative to domestic consumption. During 1963-67 they averaged about 4 million pounds annually and were equal to less than 0.5 percent of consumption (table 1). The following tabulation shows, for the period 1963-67, the share of total imports of dried beans, except mung beans, that entered under each import class and the most important supplying countries for each item:

<u>TSUS item and description</u>	<u>Percent of total dried bean im- ports (except mung)</u>	<u>Major supplying countries</u>
Entered for consumption		
from May 1 to August 31:		
Red kidney (item 140.10)---	1	Canada and Chile
Other (item 140.11)-----	79	Portugal, Bel- gium, Chile
Entered for consumption at any other time or with- drawn for consumption at any time (item 140.16).	20	Chile, Korean Republic, and Belgium

During 1963-67 imports of dried mung beans ranged from 1.5 million to 3.4 million pounds and averaged 2.4 million pounds--equal to 29 percent of consumption (table 2). In 1967, 80 percent of the mung bean imports entered during the May 1-August 31 period (item 140.09) when the rate of duty was 1.2 cents per pound, and the rest entered during the remainder of the year (item 140.14) when the 2.4 cents per-pound-rate was in effect. Peru supplied 64 percent of all U.S. imports of mung beans during 1967. Thailand and Kenya were also important suppliers.

#### Foreign production and trade

Dried beans are produced throughout the world. In 1967 reported world production (33 reporting countries) totaled 12.4 billion pounds of which 39 percent was produced in Brazil, 18 percent in Mexico, and 12 percent in the United States. In addition unreported production in Communist China, Eastern Europe, and parts of Africa may have totaled as much as 3 billion pounds.

Less than 10 percent of the reported world production of dried beans is exported. Reported world exports totaled 0.8 billion pounds in 1966. The United States accounted for about 45 percent of these exports followed by Mexico with 10 percent.

Table 1.--Beans, dried, desiccated, or dehydrated, except mung beans:  
U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
1963-----	1,915,700	1,960	469,152	1,448,508
1964-----	1,654,500	4,107	323,696	1,334,911
1965-----	1,570,200	7,815	281,024	1,296,991
1966-----	1,901,900	4,014	352,227	1,553,687
1967-----	1,481,900	3,350	258,002	1,227,248
Value (1,000 dollars)				
1963-----	131,534	282	38,512	1/
1964-----	124,229	463	27,222	1/
1965-----	136,361	820	23,164	1/
1966-----	136,316	461	30,502	1/
1967-----	135,861	379	23,333	1/

1/ Not available.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The ratio of imports to consumption ranged from 0.1 percent to 0.6 percent during 1963-67.

## BEANS, DRIED

Table 2.--Mung beans, dried, desiccated, or dehydrated: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

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

Year	Production	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity				
1963-----	9,200	2,268	11,468	19.8
1964-----	7,100	3,414	10,514	32.5
1965-----	9,360	1,454	10,814	13.4
1966-----	8,800	1,685	10,485	16.1
1967-----	13,600	3,282	16,882	19.4
Value				
1963-----	460	211	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1964-----	390	279	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1965-----	468	136	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1966-----	484	186	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1967-----	816	333	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

1/ Not available.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Exports of mung beans are not separately reported but they are believed to be negligible or nil.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Peas, dried, desiccated, or dehydrated:	
Split-----	140.45
Other-----	140.46

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

### U.S. trade position

Virtually all of the dried peas consumed in the United States are produced domestically. An average of more than 45 percent of U.S. production has been exported in recent years.

### Description and uses

This summary deals with dried, desiccated, or dehydrated peas (except cowpeas and chickpeas) in the split form (item 140.45) and in other forms (item 140.46) except when reduced to flour. Dried cowpeas (items 140.25 and 140.26), chickpeas (items 140.20 and 140.21), peas when reduced to flour (item 140.75), and fresh and frozen peas (items 136.98, 136.99, and 137.01) are discussed in separate summaries. Dried, desiccated or dehydrated peas are referred to as "dried peas" in this summary. Dried peas are the dried seeds of the common garden and field pea (Pisum sativum) and include, for tariff purposes, most other leguminous plants bearing seeds resembling those of the common pea. Unlike fresh peas, which are harvested in an immature state, nearly all dried peas are allowed to mature and dry on the plant. They are usually harvested by direct field combining and then marketed through dealers or cooperatives who clean, grade, and often split them before they are packaged for sale to household and institutional users (especially producers of canned split pea soup). A small quantity of dried peas is produced from fresh peas. Because fresh peas which have been dried usually sell for substantially more than dried mature peas, they are used mainly in high value specialty products such as dehydrated soup mixtures.

Split dried peas are the separate halves of whole dried peas with the seedcoats removed. As a result of the splitting process, there is a weight loss of about 15 percent because seedcoats and broken pieces are removed.

Dried peas, which are a rich source of proteins, are used for human consumption, livestock feed, and for sowing. By far the most important use of dried peas for human food is in soups, especially in

split pea soup; however, some dried peas are soaked (reconstituted) and canned for use as a cooked vegetable. Low-grade whole dried peas and some of better quality in years of low prices, cull split peas, and byproducts of the splitting process are used for livestock and pigeon feeds. A substantial portion of the U.S. production of dried whole peas, including virtually all of the Austrian winter peas, is used for planting crops to be harvested as dried and fresh peas (including those for fresh market and processing) and for sowing forage and cover crops.

Most of the dried peas imported in recent years have been unlike the domestic product. They include "maple or partridge peas" from New Zealand and "pigeon peas" from the Dominican Republic, Peru, Uganda, Tanzania, and Kenya. The maple or partridge peas are fed to homing pigeons and the pigeon peas are consumed in large quantities by humans and livestock, especially in Puerto Rico. The dried peas entered from Canada are of the same type as those grown domestically and are used for the same purposes.

#### U.S. tariff treatment and other import requirements

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Peas, dried, desiccated, or dehydrated:			
140.45:	Split-----	0.8¢ per lb.	0.7¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb. <u>1/</u>
140.46:	Other-----	0.75¢ per lb.	0.65¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.

1/ The final rate for this item will become effective Jan. 1, 1971, at the fourth stage.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the annual modifications are shown (see the

TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages). During the period from August 31, 1963, when the TSUS became effective, to December 31, 1967, the prior rates shown above did not change.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the specific rates of duty in effect on December 31, 1967, based on dutiable imports during 1967, were as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
140.45-----	5.7
140.46-----	11.6

Whole dried peas imported for planting purposes must meet certain quality standards as provided by the Federal Seed Act before being admitted to the United States.

#### U.S. consumption

Even though the U.S. annual consumption of dried peas has been increasing over a period of many years, largely as the result of the increase in population, it has fluctuated considerably from year to year mainly in response to supply and price. During the crop years 1/ 1962-66, annual consumption ranged from 254 million pounds to 301 million million pounds and averaged 283 million pounds (see table). It is estimated that 67 percent of the dried peas consumed during the period were split, 30 percent were seed peas, and 3 percent were other whole peas. Virtually all of the dried peas consumed during 1962-66 were supplied by domestic producers. Split peas are consumed throughout the country whereas whole peas (other than seed peas) are consumed principally in the North Central States by persons of Scandinavian descent.

The markets for dried mature peas are largely distinct from those for fresh, chilled, frozen, or canned fresh peas and there is little substitution between the two groups.

#### U.S. producers

The 1964 United States Census of Agriculture indicated that dried field peas and seed peas were harvested from about 300,000 acres on about 3,100 farms in that year; 51 percent of the acreage was in Washington, 38 percent in Idaho, 4 percent in Oregon, and most of the rest in

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1/ Unless otherwise specified, the years referred to herein are crop years beginning July 1.

Minnesota, North Dakota, California, and Colorado. In addition, Austrian winter peas, which are used almost exclusively for seeding forage and cover crops, were harvested on 537 farms from nearly 44,000 acres, primarily in Idaho. "Wild (rough) winter peas" were harvested from nearly 13,000 acres on about 175 farms, principally in Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas where such seed is sown for pasture.

Most of the dried peas are produced on large, well-mechanized farms in Southeastern Washington and Northwestern Idaho. In that area, which is primarily a wheat-growing area, peas or lentils are often planted on wheat land which otherwise would be summer fallowed in alternate years. Because the pea and lentil crops require little cultivation and are cared for with substantially the same equipment used in growing wheat, the cost of producing either crop is only slightly more than the cost of cultivating the fallow land.

Inasmuch as the costs and methods of growing peas and lentils are similar, the proportion of land devoted to each in any year is mainly dependent on which crop is expected to offer the best return. In years when the demand for these crops is expected to be strong and the price high, they not only replace much summer fallow but also some wheat and other crops. Dried peas, while not nearly as important as wheat, are the next most important income producer for most farmers who grow both crops.

The number of concerns producing dried split peas is not known, but the bulk of them are located in the major U.S. dry-pea producing area in Washington and Idaho. They also clean and sell whole peas, and many handle other items such as seeds (including seed peas), lentils, wheat, and farm supplies.

#### U.S. production

For many years domestic production has supplied most of the dried peas consumed in the United States. Since the beginning of World War II it has also supplied considerable quantities for export. The annual production of dried peas varies widely depending on the acreage harvested and the yield per acre. In the years immediately following 1945, annual production ranged from about 300 million to 600 million pounds but no trend was apparent. An irregular upward trend in annual production, however, has been apparent since the early 1950's largely as the result of the high prices generated by the significant expansion of the export market for dried peas. Annual production averaged about 520 million pounds during the crop years 1962-66, compared to less than 405 million pounds during the 1950's.

In recent years more than three-fourths of the domestic production of dried peas was used for food; the remainder was used for seed. Of the amount marketed for food purposes, slightly more than half consisted of split peas and the rest of whole peas. About 95 percent of the split peas and 5 percent of the whole peas were sold domestically; the remainder were exported.

Seed peas accounted for nearly a fourth of the dried peas produced in recent years; more than half of which were Austrian winter peas. Nearly all of the seed peas are grown under contract to seed companies who furnish the seed, supervise the growing, and do the necessary roguing to produce a quality crop.

There has been no direct Government price-support program for dry edible peas since 1949. In recent years, however, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has from time to time helped to stabilize prices by purchasing dried peas for domestic donation through the school lunch program and welfare outlets.

In recent years the season average prices received by growers ranged from \$2.81 to \$3.13 per hundred pounds for Austrian winter peas compared with \$3.76 to \$4.60 for other dried peas.

#### U.S. exports

The United States has been a substantial net exporter of dried peas since the beginning of World War II. During the crop years 1962-66, annual exports averaged 237 million pounds compared to an average of 104 million pounds in the 1950's. Exports took more than 45 percent of U.S. production during 1962-66. In recent years an estimated 85 percent of the exports consisted of whole peas (except seed peas), 10 percent of seed peas, and 5 percent of split peas.

In the period 1962-66 exports of dried peas, other than seed peas, went principally to the United Kingdom. Venezuela and West Germany were also important markets. During the same period Canada was by far the most important export market for seed peas. The United Kingdom was also an important market.

#### U.S. imports

Despite successive duty reductions, U.S. annual imports of split and whole dried peas have not been significant since the early 1930's. Annual imports varied little during the crop years 1962-66 averaging 3 million pounds or about 1 percent of consumption.

Virtually all of the dried peas imported during 1962-66 were whole peas; the remainder were split peas. Most of the imports of whole dried peas are unlike the domestic product. During 1962-66 the most important sources of whole dried pea imports were New Zealand (mainly maple peas), with about 25 percent of the total, and the Dominican Republic and Peru (mostly pigeon peas), each with about 15 percent of the total. Less than 1 percent of the whole dried peas imported during 1962-66 were entered for seeding purposes; Canada was the most important source. Imports of split dried peas accounted for less than 1 percent of the total quantity of dried peas imported during 1962-66. The Dominican Republic, India, and Kenya were the main sources.

#### Foreign production and trade

Annual dried pea production statistics are available for only 19 countries. Of the more than 3.1 billion pounds produced in these countries in calendar year 1966, the most important producing countries were India with 64 percent of the total and the United States with 12 percent. The 19 countries for which data are available, however, represent only a portion of the total world dry pea production. Production in Communist China is believed to average about 5 billion pounds annually and smaller quantities are produced in Russia and other Eastern European countries and in Africa. The bulk of this unreported production is believed not to enter international trade.

Only 12 countries regularly report exports of dried peas. In addition other countries export substantial quantities of dried peas. The 12 reporting countries exported 0.5 billion pounds of dry peas in calendar year 1965. The United States and the Netherlands were the most important of these countries with 41 and 20 percent of the total reported exports, respectively.

Only 16 countries regularly report imports of dried peas. In calendar year 1965 these countries imported 1.2 billion pounds. Those importing the largest quantities were the Netherlands which took 51 percent of reported imports, and the United Kingdom and West Germany with 14 and 11 percent, respectively. Undoubtedly many of the non-reporting countries also imported substantial quantities of dried peas.

Peas (including split and other), dried, desiccated, or dehydrated: U.S. carry-in stocks, production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, crop years 1962-66

Crop year beginning July 1--	Carry-in stocks <u>1/</u>	Production <u>2/</u>	Imports	Exports <u>3/</u>	Apparent consumption <u>4/</u>	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	Percent
1962-----	57,715	568,700	3,070	247,175	300,677	1.0
1963-----	81,633	553,370	2,581	231,653	273,853	.9
1964-----	132,078	577,200	3,721	240,431	299,213	1.2
1965-----	173,355	449,364	2,798	223,655	288,279	1.0
1966-----	113,583	448,300	3,489	243,530	254,377	1.4

1/ Data shown include only the carry-in stocks reported by the Pacific Northwest Pea Growers and Dealers Association, Inc., but these are believed to include most of the domestic carry-in stocks.

2/ Includes dried field peas and Austrian winter peas but does not include cull peas nor the production of wild winter peas which is not regularly reported. The 1964 United States Census of Agriculture indicated that 4,116 thousand pounds of wild winter peas were produced in 1964.

3/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1965, two of the three U.S. Department of Commerce export classes under which dried peas were reported also included dried lentils. Therefore, dried lentil exports, as reported by the Pacific Northwest Pea Growers and Dealers Association, Inc., were subtracted from the total exports reported for all of the dried pea export classes for the years 1962-66. (See summary covering lentils (items 136.50 and 140.35).)

4/ Apparent consumption was calculated by subtracting carry-out stocks (carry-in stocks of the succeeding year) and exports from the sum of carry-in stocks, production, and imports. Carry-in stocks on July 1, 1967 totaled 67,465 thousand pounds.

Source: Carry-in stocks compiled from data published by the Pacific Northwest Pea Growers and Dealers Association, Inc.; production for 1962-64 compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and for 1965 and 1966 estimated based on official statistics (which did not include Austrian winter peas) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Austrian winter pea production data reported by the Pacific Northwest Pea Growers and Dealers Association; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.



<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Vegetables, not elsewhere enumerated, whether or not reduced in size or reduced to flour (but not otherwise prepared or preserved):	
Dried, desiccated, or dehydrated-----	140.55
Reduced to flour-----	140.75

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

### U.S. trade position

Domestic production supplies most of the dehydrated vegetables and vegetable flours consumed in the United States.

### Description and uses

Included in this summary are all dried, desiccated, or dehydrated (but not otherwise prepared or preserved) vegetables except beans, chickpeas or garbanzos, cowpeas, garlic, lentils, lupines, onions, peas, and white or Irish potatoes. Some of the more important of the dried vegetables included in this summary are sweet potatoes, bell peppers, carrots, asparagus, cabbage, celery, horseradish, corn, pumpkins, and parsley. Some dried vegetables such as lotus roots and bamboo shoots included in this summary are not produced in the United States. Also included are all vegetables which have been reduced to flour except garlic, onions, and white or Irish potatoes. Examples of these are tomato, waterchestnut (not produced in the United States), and horseradish powder, and soybean flour.

The vegetables discussed in this summary are used in a number of ways and for many purposes. For example, some are used in packaged dry preparations for soups, sauces, and other foods; others are in demand because they reduce preparation time to a minimum (e.g., sweet potato flakes and dehydrated cole slaw) or because they can be stored until needed without refrigeration (e.g., parsley leaves and tomato and horseradish powder).

### U.S. tariff treatment

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

## VEGETABLES, DRIED, NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Vegetables, not elsewhere enumerated, whether or not reduced in size or reduced to flour (but not otherwise prepared or preserved) Dried, desiccated, or dehydrated:			
140.55:	Other-----	17.5% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	13% ad val.
	Reduced to flour:			
140.75:	Other-----	17.5% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	13% ad val.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final (fifth) stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages). During the period from August 31, 1963, when the TSUS became effective, to December 31, 1967, the prior rates shown above did not change.

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

Domestic production, which supplies most of the consumption of the dehydrated vegetables considered in this summary, is estimated to have amounted to about 20 million pounds annually in recent years. The bulk of the output was accounted for by sweet potatoes, carrots, bell peppers, and tomatoes. The production of other vegetables such as asparagus, beets, cabbage, celery, corn, pumpkins, and parsley amounted to less than 50,000 pounds each.

Sweet potato flakes, which at present are the only dehydrated sweet potato product, are produced by 2 firms in North Carolina and 1 firm in Louisiana. The other dehydrated vegetables are produced by some 20 other firms, with plants mostly in California. A few of the

larger of these also dehydrate items other than those included in this summary such as onions and garlic.

Exports of the dehydrated vegetables included herein are not separately reported but are believed to have totaled several million pounds annually in recent years. The most important markets have been Canada, the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Switzerland. Trade sources indicate that most of the exports have been used in dried soup mixtures.

Imports of dehydrated vegetables included in this summary (except flour) increased from a total of 183,000 pounds in 1964 (the first full year for which separate data are available) to 540,000 pounds in 1967 (table 1). Japan, Italy, and the Netherlands were the most important sources of these imports. An analysis of imports of these vegetables in 1965 showed that horseradish, mustard, lotus root, and bamboo shoots came from the Orient; celery and some cabbage from the Netherlands; tomato, mainly from Italy; and eggplant from Turkey and Lebanon.

U.S. imports of the vegetable flours included in this summary increased from a total of 273,000 pounds in 1964 to 1,131,000 pounds in 1967 (table 2). Switzerland, Japan, France, and Portugal were the most important sources of such imports during those years. An analysis of imports of these vegetable flours entered in 1965 indicated that entries of tomato flour from Italy, France, Morocco, and West Germany were by far the most important. Other products entered in substantial quantities were soybean flour from the United Kingdom, green pea flour from Switzerland, horseradish powder from Japan, and waterchestnut powder from Taiwan and Hong Kong.

Table 1.--Vegetables, dried (except flour), not elsewhere enumerated (item 140.55): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Japan-----	83	85	122	119
Israel-----	7	27	32	91
Yugoslavia-----	-	-	-	68
Italy-----	9	30	127	77
Mexico-----	-	-	24	32
Portugal-----	-	-	-	38
Netherlands-----	25	47	31	39
Other-----	59	78	92	76
Total-----	183	267	428	540
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Japan-----	48	55	77	118
Israel-----	1	4	13	87
Yugoslavia-----	-	-	-	70
Italy-----	9	26	121	70
Mexico-----	-	-	7	35
Portugal-----	-	-	-	33
Netherlands-----	19	35	8	10
Other-----	53	52	98	65
Total-----	130	172	324	488

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

Table 2.--Vegetables reduced to flour, not elsewhere enumerated  
(item 140.75): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources,  
1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Switzerland-----	-	132	27	505
Portugal-----	-	-	-	163
Japan-----	90	90	85	158
Morocco-----	2	38	64	40
France-----	22	83	178	32
Italy-----	65	93	-	-
Other-----	94	326	137	233
Total-----	273	762	491	1,131
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Switzerland-----	-	18	21	358
Portugal-----	-	-	-	100
Japan-----	64	52	60	91
Morocco-----	1	23	39	25
France-----	14	54	118	20
Italy-----	40	59	-	-
Other-----	54	74	83	94
Total-----	173	280	321	688

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



SOYBEANS, PREPARED OR PRESERVED (EXCEPT DRIED)  
AND OTHER BEANS, IN BRINE OR PICKLED

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Soybeans, prepared or preserved (except dried)-----	141.05
Other beans:	
In brine or packed in salt-----	141.10
Pickled-----	141.15

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

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of prepared or preserved (except dried) soybeans and of other beans packed in salt, in brine, or pickled is small; it is supplied almost entirely by domestic production. Exports and imports of these beans are negligible.

Description and uses

The only known commercially prepared or preserved soybeans (item 141.05) dealt with in this summary are canned soybeans. Both fresh, green-shelled, vegetable-type soybeans and reconstituted dried soybeans are canned. They are consumed in the United States principally by members of certain religious groups and by others as a "health food." Beans (other than soybeans) packed in salt or in brine (item 141.10) usually consist of fresh, cut or uncut, string beans which have been packed in casks containing brine (salt water) or heavy salt. Most of these "salted" beans are used by pickle manufacturers as "raw stock" from which pickled beans are produced; some are also sold directly out of the cask in delicatessen stores. Beans (other than soybeans) pickled in vinegar or acetic acid (item 141.15) are usually pickled fresh string beans and are marketed as pickled beans or in mixtures with other pickled vegetables.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

SOYBEANS, PREPARED OR PRESERVED (EXCEPT DRIED)  
AND OTHER BEANS, IN BRINE OR PICKLED

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
141.05:	Soybeans, prepared or preserved (except dried). Other beans:	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
141.10:	In brine or packed in salt.	1.5¢ per lb.	1.3¢ per lb.	0.7¢ per lb.
141.15:	Pickled-----	12% ad val.	11% ad val.	9% ad val.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final (fifth) stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages). During the period from August 31, 1963, when the TSUS became effective, to December 31, 1967, the prior rates shown above did not change.

The average ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty in effect on December 31, 1967, on item 141.10 was 8.8 percent, based on dutiable imports during 1967.

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

Information from the trade indicates that the small domestic consumption of prepared or preserved (except dried) soybeans (item 141.05), all of which is canned, is supplied largely by domestic production. The number of domestic producers is not known, but is probably small. Exports are believed to be negligible and annual imports, mostly from Hong Kong and Japan, averaged only 109,000 pounds during 1963-67.

Trade sources indicate that domestic consumption of beans (other than soybeans) packed in salt or brine (item 141.10), or pickled (item 141.15), is small and is supplied to a considerable extent by a small number of domestic producers. Exports are believed to be negligible.

SOYBEANS, PREPARED OR PRESERVED (EXCEPT DRIED)  
AND OTHER BEANS, IN BRINE OR PICKLED

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Imports of such beans, packed in salt or brine, ranged from none to 90,000 pounds annually during 1963-67; Portugal, Canada, and the United Kingdom were the most important suppliers. Imports of pickled beans (other than soybeans) ranged from 8,000 to 35,000 pounds annually during 1963-67 and came mainly from Poland, Italy, and Greece.

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
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Pimientos, prepared or preserved-- 141.60, -.61

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

U.S. trade position

The consumption of prepared or preserved pimientos has declined in recent years due mainly to the increased use of other sweet, red peppers instead of pimientos. The share of the reduced consumption supplied by imports has increased from 8 percent during the 1950's to 20 percent during the years 1963-67.

Comment

Pimientos are the bluntly-conical, thick-walled fruit of certain varieties of the sweet pepper plant. In recent years virtually all of the domestic production of prepared or preserved pimientos and the bulk of the imports have been canned. The remaining quantities have been preserved in brine. These products, which are referred to as prepared or preserved pimientos in this summary, are used for stuffing olives; for lending a bright red color and a characteristic flavor to cheeses, luncheon meats, sandwich spreads, soups, salads, and other preparations; and as a vegetable.

Other canned sweet peppers and other sweet peppers preserved in brine are often used instead of pimientos; they are provided for under items 141.75 and 141.81, which are discussed in a separate summary.

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

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
141.60	Pimientos, prepared or preserved-----	4.8¢ per lb.
141.61	If products of Cuba-----	3.6¢ per lb. <u>1/</u>

1/ Suspended.

For the period since the TSUS became effective on August 31, 1963, the rates shown above have not changed. The United States did not grant concessions on these items under the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The rate

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1:7

for item 141.61 is the preferential rate for products of Cuba, which was suspended on May 24, 1962. Imports from Cuba have been prohibited since February 7, 1962.

Based on dutiable imports during 1967, the average ad valorem equivalent of the current rate of duty on item 141.60 was 17.8 percent.

The annual U.S. consumption of prepared or preserved pimientos has declined from an average of about 22 million pounds in the late 1930's to about 17 million pounds during the 1950's and remained at that level during the years 1963-67. During those 3 decades, the share of consumption supplied by domestic production declined from virtually 100 percent in the earlier years to 92 percent (16 million pounds) during the 1950's and to 80 percent (13 million pounds) in the years 1963-67 (see table). Trade sources indicate that the use of other sweet red peppers for pimientos in the preparation of products such as pimiento-type cheese and pimiento-type luncheon meats has been responsible for much of the decline in consumption. No data, however, are available to gauge the extent of the substitution that has occurred.

U.S. production of pimientos for canning is concentrated mainly in the Southeastern United States (especially Georgia) and in California. In 1965, 13 canners processed pimientos. For many of them, pimientos were the most important product. Canners usually contract with farmers for the production of the pimientos they process.

During the years 1963-67, annual domestic production ranged from 8 million to 17 million pounds and averaged 13 million pounds (see table). In other recent years production has fluctuated even more. For example, production totaled 24 million pounds in 1961--when growing conditions were ideal and the frost-free harvest season was extremely long--but it totaled only 6 million pounds the following year--when poor crop conditions, including untimely frost and drought, were encountered. About 90 percent of the production in recent years has been packed in small containers for home use and the remainder in large containers for food processors and institutions (e.g., hotels, restaurants, and hospitals).

Data on U.S. exports of prepared or preserved pimientos are not separately reported but trade sources indicate that exports are negligible and attribute this to the fact that the price of the U.S. product is normally above the price of the like product from other sources.

Annual U.S. imports of prepared or preserved pimientos averaged less than 500,000 pounds in the late 1930's; however, they increased sharply during and immediately following the Second World War when domestic production was substantially reduced by a poor crop and

wartime restrictions on the use of tin. Imports in 1946 totaled a record 4.1 million pounds which was not exceeded until 1967 when 4.5 million pounds entered. In the period 1948-51 (the current rate of duty became effective January 1, 1948), annual imports averaged less than 375,000 pounds. Annual imports since that period have again increased; they averaged nearly 2 million pounds during the years 1952-59 and more than 3 million pounds during the years 1963-67.

In recent years from three-fourths to nearly all U.S. imports of prepared or preserved pimientos have entered from Spain. An average of about half of the imports from Spain have entered through the Customs District of New York and most of the remainder through Puerto Rico. About 85 percent of recent imports have entered in small containers for home use and the remainder in bulk containers for use by food processors and in institutions.

Pimientos in brine or canned: U.S. production and imports for consumption, 1963-67

Year	Production	Imports		
		Quantity	Value	Unit value
	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Cents per</u> <u>pound</u>
1963-----	7,832	2,068	551	26.6
1964-----	13,713	3,502	806	23.0
1965-----	16,543	3,073	706	23.0
1966-----	13,493	3,516	1,026	29.2
1967-----	15,226	4,516	1,216	26.9

Source: Production data compiled from statistics of the National Canners Association; import data compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.



<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Tomatoes, prepared or preserved (except dried, desiccated, or dehydrated):	
Paste and sauce-----	141.65
Other-----	141.66

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

### U.S. trade position

Although U.S. imports of tomato paste and sauce and of canned tomatoes have been increasing in recent years, domestic production has continued to supply most of domestic consumption. In most years exports have been smaller than imports.

### Description and uses

Tomato paste and sauce (item 141.65) includes tomato puree or pulp, sauce (except chili sauce), and paste. Other prepared or preserved tomatoes (item 141.66) consist almost exclusively of canned tomatoes, the term generally used in referring to this item in this summary. Tomato ketchup (included in item 182.46), chili sauce (included in item 182.46), and tomato juice (included in item 166.40) are discussed in other summaries.

Tomato puree or pulp is made from crushed and strained tomatoes. Under U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations it must contain a minimum of 8.37 percent of salt-free tomato solids. Tomato puree or pulp is usually packed in bulk containers and stored for later manufacture into finished tomato products such as sauce and ketchup.

Tomato sauce is similar to tomato puree or pulp but contains seasonings such as pepper, sugar, onions, spices, and vinegar. It is used in the preparation of prepared dishes such as spaghetti.

Tomato paste, which is more concentrated than tomato puree or pulp, must, as provided by FDA regulations, contain 25 percent or more salt-free tomato solids. It may also contain salt, spices, flavorings, and baking soda. Tomato paste, like tomato puree and tomato sauce, is used as a substitute for fresh or canned tomatoes in the preparation of tomato dishes.

Canned tomatoes are peeled and cored and may be either whole or in pieces. Salt and tomato juice may be added in their preparation. Italian-style canned tomatoes, made from the Italian-type tomato, contain more solids than regular canned tomatoes.

U.S. imports entering under the paste and sauce category are believed to consist primarily of tomato paste which is generally indistinguishable from domestically produced tomato paste. Some imports of canned tomatoes consist of Italian-style canned tomatoes. Such imports are like and directly competitive with a small proportion of the U.S. output--i.e., with the domestic production of Italian-style canned tomatoes, most of which are grown and packed in California. The remainder of the imported canned tomatoes are like and directly competitive with the bulk of U.S. production.

#### U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Tomatoes, prepared or preserved (except dried, desiccated, or dehydrated):			
141.65:	Paste and sauce-----	17% ad val.	16% ad val.	13.6% ad val.
141.66:	Other-----	21% ad val.	19.5% ad val.	14.7% ad val.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final (fifth) stages of the annual rate modifications are shown (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages). During the period from August 31, 1963, when the TSUS became effective, to December 31, 1967, the prior rates shown above did not change.

As provided for by Bureau of Customs determination of April 16, 1968 (T.D. 68-111), in addition to the usual customs duties, imports of "canned tomato paste" from France are subject to the payment of countervailing duties within the meaning of section 303, Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1303), equal to the net amount of any bounty or grant determined or estimated to have been paid or bestowed upon the manufacture, production, or exportation of such product (see section 16.24(f) of Customs Regulations (19 CFR 16.24(f))). A determination of the same date (T.D. 68-112) makes imports of "canned tomatoes" and "canned tomato concentrate" from Italy subject to countervailing duties.

#### U.S. producers

Most U.S. production of tomatoes for processing, as well as most of the processing, takes place in California, Indiana, Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Maryland, New York, and Virginia. Considerable quantities are also grown and processed in Texas, Florida, and Michigan.

In 1967 about 325,000 acres on an estimated 5,000 farms were devoted to the production of tomatoes for processing. More than one-half of this acreage was located in California. Although most of the farms producing tomatoes grew other crops, tomatoes probably accounted for over half of the total sales of a majority of them.

Approximately 300 firms canned tomatoes in 1967. A few large ones; however, accounted for a major portion of the canned tomato output. Some 70 firms, virtually all of which pack canned tomatoes, produced the entire output of tomato puree or pulp, sauce, and paste; a few of them accounted for most of that production.

Most of the producers of canned tomatoes and tomato products also process other fruits and vegetables; however, tomatoes are the most important product for a majority of them.

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

Tomato paste and sauce (item 141.65).--The annual domestic consumption of tomato paste and sauce has been increasing for many years. It rose from a level of 633 million pounds in the 1950's to 1,046 million pounds in 1963-67. The share of consumption supplied by imports during 1963-67 ranged from 1.4 to 11.8 percent (table 1).

The production of tomato paste and sauce normally varies considerably from one year to the next chiefly in response to changes in growing conditions, labor supply, inventories, and sales prospects. During

1963-67, however, annual U.S. production, continuing its upward trend, increased steadily from 837 million to 1,165 million pounds. Tomato sauce and tomato paste each accounted for 42 percent of the output during those years and tomato puree for the remainder.

Annual U.S. exports of tomato paste and sauce during 1963-67 ranged from 9 million to 17 million pounds and averaged 14 million pounds compared to 37 million pounds during the late 1950's. During 1963-67 about 85 percent of the exports consisted of tomato paste and pulp and the remainder consisted of tomato sauce. These exports, most of which are believed to have been in retail-size containers, went to a large number of countries but Canada was by far the most important market.

For a number of years prior to 1961, annual U.S. imports of tomato paste and sauce did not exceed 10 million pounds. Since that time, however, they have increased substantially to an all-time high of 155 million pounds in 1967 and a 1963-67 average of 52 million pounds (table 2). Imports are believed to have consisted largely of tomato paste, most of which entered in bulk containers. During 1963-67, Italy was the major supplier in 3 years and Portugal in 2 years. Mexico, Spain, Greece, France, and the Republic of South Africa also were important. In earlier years imports came almost entirely from Italy.

Other prepared or preserved tomatoes (canned tomatoes) (item 141.66).-- U.S. consumption of canned tomatoes has been increasing since World War II but at a slower rate than the consumption of tomato paste and sauce. During 1963-67, consumption averaged 922 million pounds annually (table 3), compared to 663 million pounds in the late 1940's.

The domestic production of canned tomatoes varies considerably from year to year, with changes in growing conditions, labor supply, inventories, and sales prospects. Production during 1963-67 ranged from 763 million to 914 million pounds and averaged 828 million pounds annually (table 3), compared to 651 million pounds during the late 1940's. Domestic production during 1963-67 supplied about 90 percent of domestic consumption. Concurrently an annual average of 11 million pounds was exported--about the same level as that of the 1950's. Exports went mainly to Canada and were very small relative to imports.

Imports of canned tomatoes, which have been increasing, averaged 101 million pounds annually during 1963-67 compared to 78 million pounds during the 1950's. During 1963-67, they supplied 11 percent of domestic consumption.

Until recently Italy supplied virtually all of the U.S. imports of canned tomatoes. Italy continued to be the most important supplier in

1963-67, but significant quantities also entered from Spain, Morocco, Portugal, and Mexico (table 4).

#### World production and trade

In recent years there has been a considerable expansion of the world production of processed tomatoes. For many years Italy dominated the export trade in processed tomatoes. Recently, however, such countries as Hungary, Bulgaria, Portugal, Spain, France, Greece, and Mexico have also become important exporters. Most world trade is in the high-valued tomato products (especially paste) rather than in the lower-valued, bulkier, canned tomatoes.

## TOMATOES, PREPARED OR PRESERVED

Table 1.--Tomato paste and sauce: 1/ U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

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

Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity					
1963-----	<u>2/</u> 837	18	17	838	2.1
1964-----	<u>2/</u> 960	13	14	959	1.4
1965-----	<u>2/</u> 1,010	24	17	1,017	2.4
1966-----	<u>2/</u> 1,068	50	11	1,107	4.5
1967-----	<u>2/</u> 1,165	155	9	1,311	11.8
Value					
1963-----	<u>3/</u> 168	3	3	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
1964-----	<u>4/</u>	2	3	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
1965-----	<u>4/</u>	4	4	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
1966-----	<u>4/</u>	7	3	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
1967-----	<u>4/</u>	22	2	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>

1/ Includes the following tomato products: puree or pulp, sauce (except chili sauce), and paste.

2/ Partially estimated.

3/ From 1963 U.S. Census of Manufactures.

4/ Not available.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the Cannery League of California, except as noted; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 2.--Tomato paste and sauce: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (million pounds)				
Portugal-----	1.9	1.9	9.1	21.1	81.6
Italy-----	15.6	10.4	9.8	15.6	31.2
Mexico-----	<u>1/</u>	.2	1.9	7.1	10.0
Greece-----	<u>1/</u>	.1	.1	1.7	9.7
Spain-----	.3	.4	2.6	1.7	9.2
France-----	.7	.1	-	.5	5.4
Republic of South Africa-----	-	-	.6	2.0	2.1
Yugoslavia-----	-	-	-	-	2.1
All other-----	-	.1	-	.3	3.9
Total-----	18.5	13.2	24.1	50.0	155.2
	Value (million dollars)				
Portugal-----	0.2	0.2	1.1	2.8	11.2
Italy-----	2.5	1.9	1.9	2.8	5.2
Mexico-----	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	.2	1.0	1.4
Greece-----	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	.2	1.2
Spain-----	<u>2/</u>	.1	.3	.2	1.2
France-----	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	-	<u>2/</u>	.8
Republic of South Africa-----	-	-	<u>2/</u>	.3	.3
Yugoslavia-----	-	-	-	-	.3
All other-----	.1	-	.1	.2	.6
Total-----	2.8	2.2	3.6	7.5	22.2

1/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

2/ Less than \$50,000.

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

## TOMATOES, PREPARED OR PRESERVED

Table 3.--Tomatoes, prepared or preserved (canned), except paste and sauce: U.S. beginning stocks, production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

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

Year	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity						
1963----	501	772	98	4	911	10.8
1964----	456	851	81	12	889	9.1
1965----	487	842	88	18	926	9.5
1966----	473	763	103	11	923	11.2
1967----	405	914	133	8	<u>1/</u> 961	13.8
Value						
1963----	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u> 87	9	<u>4/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1964----	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	10	1	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1965----	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	9	2	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1966----	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	9	1	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1967----	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	11	1	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>

1/ Takes into account the 1968 beginning stocks of 483 million pounds.

2/ Not available.

3/ From 1963 U.S. Census of Manufactures.

4/ Less than \$0.5 million.

Source: Beginning stocks and production compiled from official statistics of the National Cannery Association, except as noted; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 4.--Tomatoes, prepared or preserved, except paste and sauce (canned): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (million pounds)				
Italy-----	97.4	80.2	81.3	93.4	104.4
Spain-----	.3	1.1	5.8	7.8	20.2
Morocco-----	-	-	.2	.6	5.1
Portugal-----	-	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	1.1	2.0
Mexico-----	.1	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	1.1
All other-----	.1	.2	.3	.4	.3
Total-----	97.9	81.5	87.6	103.3	133.1
	Value (million dollars)				
Italy-----	9.3	9.5	8.5	8.7	9.1
Spain-----	<u>2/</u>	.1	.5	.6	1.5
Morocco-----	-	-	<u>2/</u>	.1	.3
Portugal-----	-	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	.1	.2
Mexico-----	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	.1
All other-----	.1	.1	-	-	-
Total-----	9.4	9.7	9.0	9.5	11.2

1/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

2/ Less than \$50,000.

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



<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Vegetables, prepared or preserved:	
Waterchestnuts-----	141.70
Other, not elsewhere enumerated:	
Packed in salt, in brine, or pickled-----	141.75
Other:	
Palm hearts-----	141.79
Other-----	141.81

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

U.S. trade position

Of the more important canned vegetables discussed here, domestic production supplies most of the quantities consumed, but recently imports of canned carrots and asparagus have become significant. Exports of canned asparagus, the most important U.S. canned vegetable export, have declined considerably in recent years while exports of canned corn have increased significantly. The consumption of pickled cucumbers, supplied almost entirely by domestic processors, has increased sharply in recent years. Imports of canned specialties such as waterchestnuts, palm hearts, bamboo shoots, and artichokes have supplied all or a significant part of the U.S. consumption of such items.

Description and uses

Discussed in this summary are waterchestnuts, palm hearts, and other vegetables (except beans, cabbage, chickpeas or garbanzos, black-eye cowpeas, onions, peas, pimientos, and tomatoes), whether or not reduced in size, when packed in salt, in brine, pickled, or otherwise prepared or preserved (except dried, etc., vegetables and candied, etc., vegetables covered in part 8B and part 9D, respectively, of schedule 1 of the TSUS). Mushrooms and truffles are provided for under part 8D of schedule of the tariff schedules (see appropriate summaries).

Waterchestnuts (item 141.70) are the preserved (usually canned) edible corms of certain aquatic plants; they are widely used in oriental cuisine. Palm hearts (also known as hearts of palm) (item 141.79) are prepared from the fleshy growing point of certain palm trees. The product, which is usually canned, is served as a vegetable side dish or as a salad.

218 VEGETABLES, PREPARED OR PRESERVED, NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED

Among the vegetables which are packed in salt, in brine, or pickled (item 141.75) cucumbers and peppers are the most important in terms of both domestic production and imports. Some of the other vegetables included are marinated artichokes, eggplants, radishes, sour bamboo, pumpkins, vine leaves, turnips, ginger, and beets.

The bulk of the vegetables included under item 141.81 (other prepared or preserved vegetables) are preserved by canning. The most important of the vegetables covered here which are processed domestically are corn, beets, sweet potatoes, asparagus, spinach, Irish potatoes, pumpkins, squash, carrots, artichokes, cucumbers, and peppers. The canned vegetables considered here which are most frequently imported are small (baby) carrots, bamboo shoots, artichokes (except marinated), peppers, and asparagus. In addition to the canned products, some brined cucumbers, from which the brine has been drained, enter for processing into cucumber pickles. Imports also include small quantities of canned ackees, cactus leaves, celery, kale, beets, cabbage and breadfruit, potato chips, and quick cooking processed rice.

Although many of the types of prepared or preserved vegetables imported from abroad are also grown and processed in the United States, most are prepared and/or preserved by methods different from those commonly used here and are usually high-priced specialty items. Notable exceptions are canned carrots, asparagus, and artichokes and brined and pickled cucumbers and peppers all of which are competitive with all or a portion of domestic production.

The vegetables discussed in this summary generally command premium prices when packed in glass containers.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
141.70:	Vegetables, prepared or preserved (except dried, desiccated, or dehydrated): Waterchestnuts-----	17.5% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
141.75:	Other, not elsewhere enumerated: Packed in salt, in brine, or pickled.	12% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
141.79:	Other: Palm hearts-----	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
141.81:	Other-----	17.5% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

1/ Rate of duty not affected by the trade conference.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of a concession granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final (fifth) stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages). Prior to January 1, 1968, the class "other prepared or preserved vegetables not packed in salt, in brine, or pickled" (item 141.80) was dutiable at 17.5 percent ad valorem. As a result of a concession granted on palm hearts by the United States in the 1964-67 trade conference, item 141.80 was deleted on January 1, 1968 and new items 141.79 (palm hearts) and 141.81 (other prepared or preserved vegetables not packed in salt, in brine, or pickled) were added. During the period from August 31, 1963, when the TSUS became effective, to December 31, 1967, the prior rates shown above did not change.

## 220 VEGETABLES, PREPARED OR PRESERVED, NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED

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

Only limited data are available on the annual consumption of most of the items discussed in this summary; however, the U.S. Department of Agriculture regularly estimates per capita consumption of some of these items. Included in the U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates are canned sweet corn, beets, sweet potatoes, asparagus, spinach, white potatoes, pumpkin and squash, carrots, and pickled cucumbers. The annual per capita consumption of each of these items increased quite rapidly during the 1930's and 1940's but, except for pickled cucumbers, which are discussed later, they have shown little change since then--probably due in large measure to the increased consumption of these vegetables in the frozen form.

The following tabulation which was computed from data supplied by the National Cannery Association, shows the domestic production of the more important canned vegetables discussed in this summary (in millions of pounds):

Item	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Sweet corn----	1,136	1,125	1,086	924	962	1,120	1,212
Beets-----	262	310	312	263	246	280	1/
Sweet pota-							
toes-----	201	268	215	193	273	247	242
Asparagus----	195	212	216	192	168	182	153
Spinach-----	171	161	178	169	142	154	164
White pota-							
toes-----	85	68	65	71	93	97	89
Pumpkin and							
squash-----	107	118	99	93	95	112	113
Carrots-----	97	125	125	110	111	174	136
Leafy greens--	60	53	68	71	65	72	89
Carrots and							
peas-----	42	50	47	53	62	55	62
Okra-----	7	10	9	10	11	8	7
Succotash-----	8	10	7	7	7	10	11
Other mixed							
vegetables--	59	61	67	76	82	85	89
Total-----	2,430	2,571	2,494	2,232	2,317	2,596	1/

1/ Not available.

Historically the domestic production of the vegetables included in the preceding tabulation has supplied nearly all of the domestic consumption of these vegetables. In recent years, however, U.S. imports of two of these vegetables--asparagus and carrots--have increased considerably. Asparagus and corn have been consistently exported in significant quantities. Exports of other vegetables have been small.

Asparagus.--In 1967 U.S. imports of canned asparagus are estimated to have totaled 2.8 million pounds compared to negligible quantities in 1965 and earlier years. Even though imports in 1967 totaled substantially more than in earlier years, they still accounted for less than 2 percent of consumption. Most imports have entered from Taiwan and Japan. Exports of canned asparagus increased from a level of 8 million pounds in 1950 to 64 million pounds in 1962; thereafter they declined and totaled only 19 million pounds in 1967 (table 1). Among the factors involved in the decline of such exports were reduced domestic supplies, higher prices, and keen competition in foreign markets with canned asparagus from other countries, especially Taiwan. In most recent years more than half of the U.S. exports have gone to West Germany.

Carrots.--Annual imports of canned carrots (mostly small (baby) carrots from Belgium) have increased substantially in recent years and totaled an estimated 6.4 million pounds in 1967--equal to about 5 percent of the U.S. consumption of canned carrots in that year. Exports of canned carrots are not separately reported but trade sources indicate that such exports have been insignificant.

Corn.--Only negligible quantities of canned corn have been imported. Annual exports of canned corn rose from a level of 3 million pounds in the period 1951-53 to an all-time high of 15 million pounds in 1967. Canada, Sweden, Mexico, and Hong Kong were the most important markets for such exports in 1967.

Cucumbers.--The per capita consumption of pickled cucumbers, unlike that of most canned vegetables, has continued to increase in recent years due especially to the popularity of food items such as hamburgers with which pickles are often served, and to an aggressive advertising program. The annual per capita consumption of pickled cucumbers amounted to 4.6 pounds (fresh-weight basis) in 1967 compared to 3.3 pounds in 1950. Virtually all of the cucumbers consumed are domestically produced.

Pickled cucumbers are processed by about 100 U.S. firms, most of which process other products as well. A number of the firms, however, specialize in pickled cucumbers and depend on them for a considerable portion of their income. Most of the processors are located in the major areas where cucumbers are grown for pickling. In recent years the most important States in the production of cucumbers for pickling have been Michigan, North Carolina, California, Wisconsin, and Texas. The annual output of pickled cucumbers has increased rapidly in recent years reaching an all-time high of 1.2 billion pounds (drained weight) in 1967 and averaged 898 million pounds during the years 1960-67 compared with 620 million pounds during the 1950's.

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Annual U.S. exports of pickled cucumbers averaged 9 million pounds during the years 1963-67 compared with 10 million pounds during the late 1950's and 6 million pounds during the early 1950's. Canada was the market for most of these exports. U.S. imports of cucumbers in brine and pickled cucumbers have not been separately reported since August 31, 1963, but imports in 1967 are estimated at 5 million pounds-- about the same as in other recent years. About three-fourths of these imports consist of Mexican cucumbers in brine destined for further processing into pickles in the United States. Pickled cucumbers from West Germany and pickled gherkins (small cucumbers) from Italy made up most of the remaining imports.

Peppers.--Data on the consumption and production of pickled peppers are not available. Trade sources, however, indicate that while the volume of such peppers produced and consumed in the United States is not nearly as large as that of pickled cucumbers, its rate of growth has been similar to that of pickled cucumbers. Most of the pickled peppers consumed in the United States are produced domestically. Data on U.S. exports of pickled peppers are not available but such exports are believed to be small. Data on imports of brined (mostly destined for further processing) or pickled peppers are not separately reported, but such imports are estimated to have totaled about 8.5 million pounds in 1967. Greece, Italy, and Mexico were the most important suppliers.

Other vegetables.--The consumption of certain high-priced canned, in brine, or pickled specialty items included in this summary, such as canned waterchestnuts, palm hearts, bamboo shoots, and artichokes which, except for palm hearts and artichokes, are supplied entirely by imports, has increased in recent years. Shown below are the reported imports of waterchestnuts and the estimated imports of these other vegetable items in 1967:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u> ( <u>Million pounds</u> )
Canned waterchestnuts (item 141.70)-----	8.5
In brine or pickled vegetables (item 141.75) except pepper and cucumbers-----	9.0
Canned bamboo shoots (items 141.75 and 141.81)-----	6.5
Canned artichokes (items 141.75 and 141.81)-----	6.5
Canned palm hearts (item 141.79)-----	1.2
Other canned or otherwise prepared or pre- served vegetables (item 141.81)-----	10.0

In 1967 most of the imports of canned waterchestnuts entered from Taiwan and all of the imports of canned palm hearts are believed to

have entered from Brazil. Canned palm hearts are produced by one firm in Florida but most domestic consumption is supplied by imports.

Mixed vegetables in brine, which come largely from Mexico, Italy, and Greece, accounted for nearly one-half of the estimated 9.0 million pounds of imports in 1967 included in the category "in brine or pickled vegetables (item 141.75) except peppers and cucumbers." Among the more important imports under that category were giardiniers from Italy; white pumpkin in brine from Italy; eggplant from Greece; cauliflower in brine mainly from the Netherlands; pickled baby ears of corn from West Germany; and sour bamboo shoots from Taiwan. Various other canned vegetables and canned mixed vegetables constituted the bulk of the estimated 10.0 million pounds of "other" canned or otherwise prepared or preserved vegetables (item 141.81) imported in 1967. Among the other imports in that category were brined cucumbers from which the brine had been drained and canned ackees.

In 1967 canned (including marinated) artichokes were produced by four firms located in California--the only State where artichokes are grown for processing. Two of those firms also prepared frozen artichokes. Trade sources indicate that the domestic production of canned artichokes amounted to about 4.5 million pounds (mostly packed in glass) in 1967. U.S. imports of canned artichokes in that year are estimated to have totaled about 6.5 million pounds. These imports came mainly from Spain. Of the artichokes consumed in 1967, imports supplied nearly all of those packed in cans and some of those packed in glass. U.S. exports of domestically canned artichokes are believed to have been negligible in recent years.

Table 1.--Asparagus, canned: U.S. exports,  
by principal markets, 1963-67

Market	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
West Germany-----	35,668	32,547	26,039	9,664	7,306
Switzerland-----	4,408	4,776	3,602	1,776	1,259
United Kingdom-----	2,601	2,920	1,746	2,246	1,383
Sweden-----	3,113	3,782	3,425	2,610	1,770
Norway-----	986	1,412	1,059	1,030	716
Belgium-----	4,396	3,903	2,056	2,572	1,439
France-----	279	707	825	1,014	567
Denmark-----	1,646	1,436	1,718	1,122	1,136
All other-----	9,149	10,262	5,973	6,922	3,368
Total-----	62,246	61,745	46,443	28,956	18,944
Value (1,000 dollars)					
West Germany-----	7,210	7,010	5,868	1,839	1,300
Switzerland-----	1,549	1,593	1,322	881	593
United Kingdom-----	890	1,044	672	914	586
Sweden-----	859	958	1,026	904	566
Norway-----	281	333	319	411	284
Belgium-----	1,218	1,126	677	846	280
France-----	92	209	283	342	243
Denmark-----	274	336	462	334	238
All other-----	2,727	2,962	1,853	2,751	1,321
Total-----	15,100	15,571	12,482	9,222	5,411

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

Table 2.--Corn, canned: U.S. exports,  
by principal markets, 1963-67

Market	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Canada-----	1,413	1,050	1,636	2,179	4,406
Sweden-----	724	950	1,056	1,758	1,619
Hong Kong-----	708	1,152	737	1,169	1,033
Denmark-----	406	703	480	724	812
United Kingdom-----	1,046	1,168	1,378	905	798
Mexico-----	609	779	1,195	1,131	1,271
Philippine Republic-----	359	507	459	552	600
Venezuela-----	211	324	311	471	377
Switzerland-----	180	265	187	540	435
All other-----	2,373	2,868	4,793	4,317	3,182
Total-----	8,029	9,766	12,232	13,746	14,533
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada-----	159	149	223	340	853
Sweden-----	108	142	174	352	357
Hong Kong-----	102	166	113	191	193
Denmark-----	55	90	73	126	169
United Kingdom-----	147	163	210	128	167
Mexico-----	63	78	147	131	135
Philippine Republic-----	57	78	73	94	108
Venezuela-----	36	56	57	101	86
Switzerland-----	23	39	27	92	78
All other-----	351	428	757	773	621
Total-----	1,101	1,389	1,854	2,328	2,767

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

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Table 3.--Waterchestnuts and vegetables, prepared or preserved, not elsewhere enumerated: U.S. imports for consumption, by tariff classification, 1964-67

Description and TSUS item number	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Vegetables, prepared or preserved:				
Waterchestnuts (141.70)-----	5,677	4,208	5,543	8,510
Other, not elsewhere enumerated:				
Packed in salt, in brine, or				
pickled (141.75)-----	11,235	19,466	14,483	21,998
Other (141.80) <u>1/</u> -----	20,942	22,615	25,637	32,021
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Vegetables, prepared or preserved:				
Waterchestnuts (141.70)-----	930	627	885	1,289
Other, not elsewhere enumerated:				
Packed in salt, in brine, or				
pickled (141.75)-----	1,667	2,078	2,148	2,809
Other (141.80) <u>1/</u> -----	4,071	4,290	4,930	6,649

1/ As a result of a concession granted on palm hearts by the United States in the 1964-67 GATT conference, item 141.80 was deleted on January 1, 1968 and new items 141.79 (palm hearts) and 141.81 (other prepared or preserved vegetables not packed in salt, in brine, or pickled) were included.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Mushrooms:	
Fresh-----	144.10
Dried-----	144.12
Canned-----	144.20

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

#### U.S. trade position

Domestic production supplies the fresh mushrooms sold in this country; however, the bulk of the dried mushrooms are imported and imports of canned mushrooms have increased sharply and account for over one-quarter of consumption. Exports are insignificant.

#### Description and uses

The term mushroom as used herein refers only to the edible portion (the fruiting body) of the mushroom fungi. Fresh mushrooms are perishable and must either be eaten or preserved within a few days after harvesting, even when properly refrigerated. Mushrooms are used primarily as a garnish with meats and other food. They are also served separately and are used in gravies, sauces, relishes, and soups.

Virtually all of the prepared or preserved mushrooms, except dried, are canned. Canned mushrooms are usually packed in a light brine solution; however, small quantities are also preserved in vinegar (pickled mushrooms), wine (mushrooms in wine), and oil (marinated mushrooms). Mushrooms canned in brine are used largely for the same purpose as fresh mushrooms, while those canned in other mediums have limited uses, mainly as appetizers and snacks. Most of the imported canned mushrooms are of the same species as those grown in the United States, and are comparable in flavor and appearance to them. A small portion, however, consist of either cultivated or wild species not grown commercially in the United States and differ from the domestic cultivated mushroom in flavor and appearance. The most important of these is the "shiitake" mushroom from Japan which is used principally in oriental cuisine. Frequently, because of tradition, fancy packaging, and reputed quality, mushrooms imported from France have a prestige value over the domestic product.

Until recently mushrooms were dried either outside by sunlight and air or inside by circulating warm dry air. Air-dried mushrooms, the only dried type imported in substantial quantities are not a satisfactory

substitute for fresh or canned mushrooms in most uses because, after reconstitution, they tend to have somewhat tough, rubbery consistence. In recent years mushrooms have also been dried by a process known as freeze-drying, the only method currently used to dry mushrooms in the United States. When moisture is added, freeze-dried mushrooms (usually diced or sliced) regain approximately the size, shape, texture, and flavor of the original fresh product and can be substituted for fresh or canned mushrooms in most uses. However, freeze-dried mushrooms, in terms of fresh weight, generally sell at 4 to 5 times as much as fresh mushrooms and about 3 times as much as canned mushrooms. Freeze-dried mushrooms are marketed in both retail and bulk containers, as well as being one of the ingredients in dry soup mixes and other products. Virtually none of the dried mushrooms currently imported are comparable in flavor or appearance to domestic mushrooms. A large share of such imports are wild species having an unusually strong flavor. The shiitake species also accounts for a large share.

#### U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Mushrooms:			
144.10:	Fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not re- duced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved).	5¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
144.12:	Dried, desiccated, or dehydrated.	4¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	3.2¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	3.2¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.
144.20:	Canned or otherwise prepared or pre- served.	3.2¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

1/ Rate of duty not affected by the trade conference.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as the result of a concession granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final (fifth) stages of the annual rate modifications are shown (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages). During the period from August 31, 1963, when the TSUS became effective, to December 31, 1967, the prior rates shown above did not change.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the specific rates of duty in effect on December 31, 1967, based on dutiable imports during 1967, were as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
144.10-----	26.6
144.12-----	22.8
144.20-----	15.6

#### U.S. consumption

Annual consumption of mushrooms, estimated at 157 million pounds (fresh-weight basis) in crop year 1962, 1/ increased 21 percent to 190 million pounds in 1966 (table 1), continuing the upward trend in both total and per capita consumption that has been evident since the early 1930's. Consumption of mushrooms increased by 400 percent between 1930 and 1962, while the population of the United States during the same period increased 49 percent. In addition to an increased number of consumers and a general upgrading of the average diet, several other factors have contributed to the increased consumption of mushrooms. They include: (a) an increased availability of fresh mushrooms in many areas of the United States made possible by refrigerated truck transportation; (b) an extension of the marketing season for fresh mushrooms, resulting from increased use of air conditioning in growing operations; (c) sales promotion on a local and national basis; and (d) somewhat lower prices, especially for canned mushrooms, in recent years.

During the 5-year period ending in crop year 1966, about 52 percent of the mushrooms consumed (fresh-weight basis) were canned (not including soup), 27 percent were fresh, 5 percent were dried (largely imported), and 16 percent were in soups and other prepared foods.

During the 5 years 1962-66, annual consumption of canned mushrooms increased 17 percent from 54 million to 63 million pounds

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1/ Unless otherwise indicated, all years referred to herein are crop years beginning July 1 of the year specified.

(drained weight) (table 2). Meanwhile the estimated consumption of mushrooms sold through fresh-market outlets increased 24 percent--from about 42 million pounds in 1962 to 52 million pounds in 1966. Consumption of dried mushrooms also increased somewhat during this period largely as a result of an increase in the domestic production of freeze-dried mushrooms, reaching about 10 million pounds, fresh-weight equivalent in 1966.

### U.S. producers

Mushrooms are usually grown in the United States in specially constructed houses under carefully controlled temperature and humidity. The majority of the U.S. growers of fresh mushrooms are located in Southeastern Pennsylvania in the vicinity of Kennett Square and in adjacent areas of Delaware and Maryland. Growers are also located near many of the larger U.S. population centers. In 1963, the latest year for which data are available, there were about 700 mushroom growers, three-fourths of which were located in Pennsylvania. Twenty-three of the growers, who together produced about one-third of the U.S. mushroom crop, also canned mushrooms (canner growers).

The size of a mushroom-growing operation is usually measured in terms of square feet of growing space. In 1963 less than 5 percent of the growers' operations, including those who canned mushrooms, averaged more than 300,000 square feet each; however, they accounted for nearly half of the production. Approximately 20 percent of the growers utilized between 50,000 and 300,000 square feet each. They supplied about one-fourth of the output. The remaining 75 percent of the growers utilized less than 50,000 square feet each and produced about one-fourth of the supply. More than 90 percent of the aggregate farm income of noncanner growers was derived from mushroom growing.

Cool temperatures are required to grow mushrooms and for that reason in the past most mushrooms were harvested from October through May. In recent years, however, the use of air conditioning has resulted in substantially increased production during the months of June through September.

A recent innovation in growing mushrooms which has been adopted by some growers is the "tray" system. Through mechanization, the "tray" system eliminates a number of hand-labor operations essential to the conventional "bed" system. The system involves moving the trays holding the growing medium from one controlled environment to another during the early growth of the mushroom. It allows the production of as many as five crops per year, instead of a maximum of three crops obtained with the "bed" system, and permits a more even production throughout the year. The use of air conditioning, which permits year-round growing, and the "tray" system have resulted in an

increased annual output per square foot of growing space; however, these practices have only a minor effect on the average yield per crop.

Canned mushrooms were produced by 34 firms during the 5-year period 1959-63. More than half of the canners were located in Pennsylvania. Others having substantial production were located in California, Delaware, Michigan, New York, and Ohio. About half of the firms canning mushrooms each produced more than 1 million pounds of canned mushrooms in at least 1 of those years. No single firm, however, accounted for more than 10 percent of the estimated U.S. production in any of the 5 years. Trade sources indicate that less than 30 firms canned mushrooms in 1966.

For the most part, mushroom-canning operations are similar to those of other small canneries in the United States. However, unlike most canneries, which operate during only a few weeks or months of the year, mushroom canneries generally operate during as many as 7 or 8 months. 1/ A few, whose mushroom-growing operations benefit from either favorable climatic conditions or air conditioning, operate during the entire year. Consequently most mushroom canners, particularly those in the Kennett Square area, process few other products. Most of them are also located in areas economically unsuited for growing other canning crops because of unfavorable climatic and soil factors.

Less than 15 percent of the total value of sales by U.S. mushroom canners in any of the years 1959-63 consisted of products other than canned mushrooms; the most important other products being fresh mushrooms and canned products containing less than 50 percent mushrooms. Data for later years are not available.

Freeze-dried mushrooms are the only type of dried mushrooms produced in the United States. 2/ In 1959 only one U.S. firm produced freeze-dried mushrooms. By 1963, eight freeze-drying firms, widely distributed throughout the United States, included mushrooms in their production. In 1963 the three largest accounted for nearly 80 percent of the production. Only one of the eight firms grew mushrooms, and none produced canned mushrooms. Trade sources indicate that only three or four firms produced significant quantities of freeze-dried mushrooms in 1966.

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1/ Canning operations usually begin in October or November and end in May.

2/ A dried-mushroom powder is produced by another firm from a morel type mushroom not usually grown in the United States. This product is not directly competitive with freeze-dried mushrooms.

U.S. production and sales

Production of mushrooms for all uses increased from about 132 million pounds in 1962 to 156 million pounds in 1965 (table 1). Production in 1966 totaled 155 million pounds. The share of the annual mushroom production shipped to canneries 1/ (except soup canneries) declined from 54 percent of the total in 1959 to 49 percent in 1963--the latest year for which such data are available. In the same period the share sold on the fresh market increased from 29 to 32 percent of the annual output, and the share sold to processors other than canners 2/ increased from 17 to 19 percent.

During the period 1959-63 (the latest years for which such data are available), the share of the noncanner growers' total sales sold to the fresh market rose from 39 percent to 43 percent while their sales to canneries declined from 35 percent to 31 percent, because the canner-growers were rapidly expanding their growing operations during those years. The share of the noncanner growers' sales sold to soup processors and miscellaneous markets remained fairly constant at about 25 percent of the total. During each of the same years, the canner-growers sold, in the fresh market, more than 10 percent of their output of fresh mushrooms. The remainder was processed in their own canneries.

For the most part fresh mushrooms have been sold near the growing areas. However, with the advent of improved refrigerated transportation, market areas have expanded. In recent years significant quantities of fresh mushrooms have been shipped by air, especially from Pennsylvania to markets in the Western United States.

Estimated U.S. production of mushrooms consumed in the fresh form increased from 42 million pounds in 1962 to 52 million pounds in 1966. During the years 1962-66, sales of domestically produced canned mushrooms increased from 42 million pounds in 1962 to 47 million pounds in 1965 but totaled only 46 million pounds in 1966 (drained-weight basis) (table 2). U.S. production of freeze-dried mushrooms increased from a small quantity in 1959 to 95,000 pounds in 1963. Production in 1963 was equivalent to about 1.1 million pounds of fresh mushrooms. Trade sources indicate that the production of freeze-dried mushrooms has declined since 1963 and probably amounted to only about 30,000 pounds annually in 1965 and 1966.

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1/ Including transfers by the canner-growers to their own canneries.

2/ Principally soup canners, driers, and freezers.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of mushrooms are not separately reported. Exports of fresh and dried mushrooms, mostly to Canada, are insignificant. Canada is believed to be the only important export market for U.S. canned mushrooms. Canadian imports of canned mushrooms from the United States declined from 872,000 pounds in calendar year 1960 to less than 11,000 pounds in 1963. In the years 1964-67, such imports ranged from 30,000 to 129,000 pounds annually and averaged 82,000 pounds. The decline in Canadian imports from the United States during recent years was the result of increased Canadian imports from Taiwan. Such imports rose from none in the years prior to 1961 to 3.2 million pounds in 1967 and averaged 1.9 million pounds annually during 1964-67.

U.S. imports

Annual imports of mushrooms (on a fresh-weight basis) increased by 46 percent between 1962 and 1966--almost entirely as a result of increased imports of canned mushrooms (table 1). The share of annual consumption in all forms supplied by imports ranged from 15 percent to 18 percent during that period.

Imports of fresh mushrooms have been negligible or nil in recent years. Annual imports of dried mushrooms during the period 1962-66 averaged 867,000 pounds, the equivalent of nearly 9 million pounds of fresh mushrooms. Most of these imports came from Chile and Japan (table 3). Imports from Chile consist mainly of low-cost bulk shipments of industrial grades of sun-dried wild mushrooms which are used as flavoring agents by food processors. Imports from Japan consist largely of retail-size packages of shiitake mushrooms.

Imports of canned mushrooms during the 1966 crop year were 70 percent more than entered in 1962 and more than eight times the quantity entered in 1959. Such imports, which consisted almost entirely of mushrooms canned in a light brine solution, reached a record high of 16.8 million pounds (drained weight), valued at \$9.5 million in 1966 (table 4). The share of U.S. apparent consumption of canned mushrooms supplied by imports rose from 19 percent in 1962 to 27 percent in 1966 (table 2).

In the 1950's France was the largest supplier of canned mushrooms to the United States. As recently as 1960 France supplied 48 percent of U.S. imports of canned mushrooms, while Japan supplied 39 percent and Taiwan about 10 percent. By the following year, however, Taiwan had become the most important source. Imports from that country rose from 0.3 million pounds in 1960 to 15.4 million pounds in

1966. 1/ In 1966 Taiwan supplied 92 percent of U.S. imports; France supplied 4 percent, and Japan 3 percent (table 4). Price was the principal factor contributing to the rise in imports from Taiwan. During the period 1962-66, the foreign value of canned mushrooms from Taiwan averaged 51 cents per pound, whereas imports from Japan were valued at about 59 cents per pound and those from France at about 78 cents per pound.

Mushroom growing and canning is well suited to Taiwan where labor is plentiful and land is scarce. Unlike U.S. mushroom growers and canners who generally operate on a single product basis, the Taiwanese farmers also grow rice and most of the canneries that process these mushrooms also can other products, such as pineapple, bamboo shoots, and waterchestnuts during other periods of the year. Furthermore, these growers have the cost advantage of needing only simple sheds made of bamboo and straw for growing mushrooms because of the favorable Taiwan climate for such production during the December-March growing season. These factors have contributed to the rapid expansion of the growing and canning of mushrooms in Taiwan since 1958 when they were first canned and exported. The preponderant share of the output is exported. By 1962 Taiwan had become the world's foremost exporter of canned mushrooms and was shipping to 19 different countries, West Germany and the United States being its most important customers. Since that time the preeminence of Taiwan canned mushrooms in world markets has become even greater.

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1/ In 1965 the U.S. Tariff Commission, as a result of an investigation under the "escape clause" provisions of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, unanimously found that the increased imports of canned mushrooms were not due, in major part, to trade-agreement concessions. See Tariff Commission report entitled "Mushrooms Prepared or Preserved" (TC Publication 148) issued in January 1965.

Table 1.--Mushrooms: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, crop years 1962-66

(Quantity shown in fresh-trimmed weight equivalent)

Crop year beginning July 1--	Produc- tion	Imports		Apparent consump- tion <u>3/</u>	Ratio of imports to consump- tion
		Canned <u>1/</u>	Dried <u>2/</u>		
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent
1962-----	132	16	8	<u>4/</u> 157	15
1963-----	131	21	8	160	18
1964-----	140	16	10	166	16
1965-----	156	21	7	184	15
1966-----	<u>5/</u> 155	26	9	190	18

1/ Imports of mushrooms prepared or preserved (except dried) converted to fresh-weight equivalent on the basis of 1 pound of drained weight to 1.538 pounds of fresh weight.

2/ Imports of dried mushrooms converted to fresh-weight equivalent on the basis of 1 pound of dried weight to 10 pounds of fresh weight.

3/ Production plus imports.

4/ Because of rounding, figures do not add to the total shown.

5/ From official data of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Source: Production derived from data supplied the U.S. Tariff Commission by domestic growers and canner-growers, except as noted; imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Imports of fresh mushrooms have been negligible. Exports are believed to have consisted solely of small quantities of canned mushrooms to Canada.

## MUSHROOMS

Table 2.--Mushrooms, prepared or preserved, except dried: Sales of U.S. product, U.S. imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, crop years 1962-66

(Quantity shown in drained weight)				
Crop year beginning July 1--	Sales of U.S. product <u>1/</u>	Imports	Apparent consump- tion <u>2/</u>	Ratio of imports to consump- tion
	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1962-----	44	10	54	19
1963-----	43	14	<u>3/</u> 56	<u>3/</u> 24
1964-----	44	10	54	19
1965-----	47	14	61	23
1966-----	46	17	63	27

1/ Represents the sales of mushrooms canned in airtight containers containing 50 percent or more of mushrooms by weight.

2/ Sales of U.S. product plus imports.

3/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

Source: Sales of U.S. product compiled from data supplied by domestic canners and the National Canners Association; imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Exports are not separately reported but are believed to have been small in recent years.

Table 3.--Mushrooms, dried: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, crop years 1962-66

Country	Crop year beginning July 1--				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (pounds)				
Japan-----	348,689	373,604	389,008	399,415	330,682
Chile-----	361,674	380,521	401,208	242,083	478,656
West Germany--	17,746	10,770	12,263	11,742	48,409
Taiwan-----	22,751	15,636	73,204	6,406	18,051
Rumania-----	2,756	6,983	39,371	45,087	49,643
France-----	35,322	247	26,500	225	795
All other-----	42,992	53,662	32,181	31,436	23,753
Total-----	831,930	841,423	973,735	736,394	949,989
	Value (dollars)				
Japan-----	533,148	655,743	1,167,587	1,190,752	1,098,404
Chile-----	136,186	139,343	137,288	99,264	405,438
West Germany--	70,253	27,923	32,756	25,738	86,709
Taiwan-----	10,842	21,788	39,725	18,663	71,439
Rumania-----	3,736	5,095	28,252	35,137	45,493
France-----	158,674	1,004	125,200	1,407	2,788
All other-----	168,886	145,173	58,908	80,317	55,170
Total-----	1,081,725	996,069	1,589,716	1,451,278	1,765,441
	Unit value (per pound)				
Japan-----	\$1.53	\$1.76	\$3.00	\$2.98	\$3.32
Chile-----	.38	.37	.34	.41	.85
West Germany--	3.96	2.59	2.67	2.19	1.79
Taiwan-----	.48	1.39	.54	2.91	3.96
Rumania-----	1.36	.73	.72	.78	.92
France-----	4.49	4.06	4.72	6.25	3.51
All other-----	3.93	2.71	1.83	2.55	2.32
Average----	1.30	1.18	1.63	1.97	1.86

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

Table 4.--Mushrooms, canned: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, crop years 1962-66

Source	Crop year beginning July 1--				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 pounds drained weight)				
Taiwan-----	7,630	11,180	8,385	12,415	15,411
France-----	1,100	1,118	1,201	828	656
Japan-----	1,665	1,057	604	254	464
All other-----	104	200	219	161	245
Total-----	10,499	13,555	10,409	13,658	16,776
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Taiwan-----	3,733	5,468	4,178	6,507	8,425
France-----	813	798	893	685	586
Japan-----	888	543	384	167	284
All other-----	86	140	169	123	235
Total-----	5,520	6,949	5,624	7,482	9,530
	Unit value (per pound) <u>1/</u>				
Taiwan-----	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$0.50	\$0.52	\$0.55
France-----	.74	.71	.74	.83	.89
Japan-----	.53	.51	.64	.66	.61
All other-----	.83	.70	.77	.76	.96
Average-----	.53	.51	.54	.55	.57

1/ Calculated from unrounded figures.

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

CommodityTSUS  
item

Truffles, fresh, or prepared or preserved-- 144.30

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

U.S. trade position

Truffles are not grown in the United States; imports, almost entirely from France and Italy, are valued at only about \$200,000 annually.

Description and uses

Truffles, the fruiting bodies of certain edible fungi, are an expensive delicacy enjoyed by gourmets, principally in sauces, stuffings, and other food preparations. They are also used to garnish certain food dishes. Truffles are highly perishable in their fresh state so that, except for an occasional air shipment, they are marketed in the United States in the canned form.

The commercially important species of truffles range from 1 to 2½ inches in diameter. The so-called black truffles of France are considered the most valuable. In southern France, the principal truffle-growing region of the world, the choicest of the black truffles, known as Pericord truffles, are produced in the vicinity of Pericord, near Bordeaux. Italian truffles, which are usually white, are also highly esteemed. Truffles are commercially produced to a limited extent in Lebanon, Syria, Morocco, and Spain. On the basis of flavor and texture, however, they only vaguely resemble the truffles of France and Italy and sell for much lower prices (see table).

Truffles grow 7 to 12 inches below the surface of the soil near the roots of certain species of living trees. Specially trained animals are usually used to locate mature truffles by smell. When the animal locates a truffle, it receives a reward of food and its master unearths the truffle. In France, sows are commonly used and in Italy, dogs and goats.

U.S. tariff treatment

Imports of truffles (item 144.30) are duty free. Duty-free treatment was provided for in the Tariff Act of 1930, as originally enacted. In 1950 the duty-free treatment was bound in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Consumption and imports

Since 1930, U.S. annual imports of truffles have varied widely from none in 1941 to 30,218 pounds in 1952. During 1963-67 imports averaged more than 16,000 pounds annually and had a foreign value of nearly \$200,000. France and Italy supplied 52 and 36 percent, respectively, of the truffles imported in that period. The average foreign value of imports from these countries during 1963-67 was \$13.61 per pound while imports from all other countries averaged only \$1.59 per pound. On a pound basis, the U.S. retail selling prices of canned French truffles in 1967 ranged from \$40 to \$55, depending on the brand and size of container.

Truffles, fresh or prepared or preserved: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Country	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (pounds)					
France-----	4,876	11,686	6,316	8,683	10,336
Italy-----	4,797	6,587	6,654	6,090	5,345
Lebanon-----	114	1,732	296	-	212
All other-----	1/ 5,730	1,233	36	44	99
Total-----	15,517	21,238	13,302	14,817	15,992
Value					
France-----	\$88,279	\$173,658	\$75,246	\$105,827	\$134,584
Italy-----	69,255	103,805	76,813	76,297	67,423
Lebanon-----	288	2,070	435	-	348
All other-----	1/ 7,430	2,337	298	550	1,360
Total-----	165,252	281,870	152,792	182,674	203,715
Unit value (per pound)					
France-----	\$18.10	\$14.86	\$11.91	\$12.19	\$13.02
Italy-----	14.44	15.76	11.54	12.53	12.61
Lebanon-----	2.53	1.20	1.47	-	1.64
All other-----	1/ 1.30	1.90	8.28	12.50	13.74
Average-----	10.65	13.27	11.49	12.33	12.74

1/ Includes 5,560 pounds valued at \$7,101 from Morocco with a unit value of \$1.28 per pound.

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

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Edible nuts, which are discussed in this volume, include edible tree nuts and peanuts or ground nuts as peanuts are called in some countries. The major tree nuts produced in the United States are almonds, pecans, and walnuts. Filberts (or hazelnuts) and recently macadamia nuts are also produced in significant quantities. The 1966-67 U.S. crop of tree nuts totaled 558 million pounds (orchard run basis) and had a farm value of \$149 million. In the same year, the peanut crop totaled 2,246 million pounds, valued at \$271 million. All of these nuts, except pecans and macadamias, are also produced in substantial quantities in other countries.

Nuts not produced in commercially significant quantities in the United States that are important in international trade include Brazils, cashews, chestnuts, coconuts, pignolias, and pistachios. On a world-wide basis, peanuts and coconuts differ from other edible nuts in that they are used principally in the production of oil.

Worldwide production of edible nuts has increased about 50 percent since the early 1950's while production in the United States has increased a little less. Concurrently, worldwide demand has strengthened and supplies have generally not been excessive in recent years.

Most other countries that produce a substantial quantity of nuts export a large part of their production. In the United States only almonds are exported in large quantities relative to their production. They accounted for 75 percent of total tree nut exports in 1967.

The bulk of U.S. imports of edible nuts, valued at \$78 million in 1967, consisted of types not produced in this country. In recent years such imports have been about 20 percent above the level of the early 1950's while imports of types produced domestically have declined about one-third. Imports of types produced domestically made up only 6 percent of the total value of edible nut imports in 1967. Imports do, however, offer varying degrees of actual or potential competition to domestic production as discussed in the individual commodity summaries herein. For example, peanut imports are limited to a token amount to protect the high domestic price structure brought about by the Government price-support program. There is also a certain amount of competition in several important uses because some of the types of nuts not produced in this country can be readily substituted for domestic types.



<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Chestnuts:	
Crude, dried, or baked-----	145.01
Otherwise prepared or preserved-----	145.02

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

#### U.S. trade position

Imports supply the bulk of the chestnuts consumed in the United States. Domestic production is small and does not normally enter international trade.

#### Description and uses

The chestnut, produced on a medium sized tree, is brown in color and generally globular in shape, coming to a point at the blossom end and somewhat flattened due to the proximity of from one to several other nuts borne together in a large burr. The principal chestnut-producing regions in the world are Southern Europe, Japan, Taiwan (Formosa), and the mainland of China. The large-sized, sweet chestnut grown in Southern Europe is commonly called a marron. This type of chestnut is not grown in the United States. Marrons are considered the best type of chestnut for making candied, crystallized, and glace chestnuts and for preserving in sirup.

Crude, peeled, and dried chestnuts are eaten raw or they may be boiled or roasted. They are also served in salads and are used in stuffings. Of lesser importance, are chestnuts preserved in water or sirup, as well as candied, crystallized, and glace chestnuts (see separate summary on candied fruit, item 154.10). Those preserved in heavy sirup are used as such for desserts and ice-cream topping, or in the preparation of candied, crystallized, and glace chestnuts. Some chestnuts are preserved in water or in light sirup and are used primarily for poultry stuffing.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
145.01:	Chestnuts, crude, dried or baked.	Free		
145.02:	Chestnuts, otherwise prepared or preserved.	5¢ per lb.	4.5¢ per lb.	3.5¢ per lb.

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

The duty-free treatment accorded crude, peeled, dried, or baked chestnuts in the Tariff Act of 1930 was bound in the GATT, effective May 30, 1950. Since August 31, 1963, when the TSUS became effective, otherwise prepared or preserved chestnuts have been provided for separately. Formerly they were included with candied, crystallized, or glace chestnuts under paragraph 756 of the previous tariff schedules.

Domestic producers, production, and exports

At the beginning of this century, chestnuts were harvested in large quantities from trees growing wild in the eastern part of the United States from Maine to Georgia, and westward to Michigan, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Production declined rapidly following the appearance of the chestnut blight in 1904. The disease gradually spread throughout the chestnut growing region and by 1950 it had killed almost all of the native American chestnut trees.

Subsequently, through the efforts of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, blight-resistant varieties of chestnuts were introduced. The most successful of these was the Chinese chestnut. Trees of this and other blight-resistant varieties have been planted to some extent. According to the United States Census of Agriculture, the number of

bearing-age chestnut trees reached 39,000 in 1959, but declined to 22,000 in 1964. In 1964 cultivated chestnuts were harvested on 2,400 farms which produced about 192,000 pounds.

In the years 1963-67 most domestically prepared or preserved chestnuts were believed to have been packed by two firms, one of which packs an extensive line of specialty items such as brandied and spiced fruit and the other a fruit and vegetable canner. Both imported and domestic chestnuts are used for prepared or preserved chestnuts.

Exports of chestnuts and chestnut products are believed to be negligible or nil.

#### Consumption and imports

The total domestic consumption of chestnuts has remained at about the pre-World War II level. In the years 1963-67, imports supplied nearly all domestic consumption of crude chestnuts (table 1), and nearly 90 percent of the domestic consumption of prepared chestnuts (table 2).

During the 5-year period 1963-67, annual imports of crude, peeled, dried, and baked chestnuts remained at about the same level as in previous years, ranging from 12.1 to 15.3 million pounds annually. Italy was by far the most important supplier.

In the 4-year period 1964-67 in which separate data for otherwise prepared or preserved chestnuts are available, imports averaged 243,000 pounds annually with considerable year-to-year fluctuation. Most such imports are believed to be packed in heavy sirup.

Chestnut blight has become prevalent in Europe and is presently spreading through Italy and other southern European producing countries. If not checked, it will in time greatly reduce supplies available for importation into the United States.

## CHESTNUTS

Table 1.--Chestnuts, including marrons, crude, or peeled, dried or baked: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	Production <sup>1/</sup>	Imports	Apparent consumption
Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
1963-----	200	13,823	14,023
1964-----	200	15,292	15,492
1965-----	200	12,139	12,339
1966-----	200	13,747	13,947
1967-----	200	14,028	14,228
Value (1,000 dollars)			
1963-----	40	1,930	<u>2/</u>
1964-----	40	2,743	<u>2/</u>
1965-----	40	2,229	<u>2/</u>
1966-----	40	2,291	<u>2/</u>
1967-----	40	2,711	<u>2/</u>

<sup>1/</sup> Estimated.

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

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

Note.--There is a limited domestic production of chestnuts and exports are believed to be nil.

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Table 2.--Chestnuts, including marrons, prepared or preserved: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1964-67

Year	Production <sup>1/</sup>	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
1964-----	37	133	170	78
1965-----	37	162	199	81
1966-----	37	511	548	93
1967-----	37	166	203	82
Value (1,000 dollars)				
1964-----	23	53	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>2/</sup>
1965-----	23	70	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>2/</sup>
1966-----	23	132	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>2/</sup>
1967-----	23	70	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>2/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> Estimated. Production is believed to have been primarily chestnut pieces in sirup and a small quantity of whole chestnuts in sirup.

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

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



<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Coconuts-----	145.04-.05
Coconut meat (except copra):	
Fresh or frozen in certain forms-----	145.07
Shredded and desiccated-----	145.08
Otherwise prepared or preserved--	145.09

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

### U.S. trade position

There is no significant production of coconuts in the United States. Dried, shredded coconut meat from the Philippines accounts for the bulk of U.S. imports of coconuts in all edible forms. Small quantities of coconuts and fresh frozen coconut meat are imported, largely from the Caribbean area.

### Description and uses

Coconuts, produced in the tropics, are used predominantly for the production of coconut oil. The hard shelled nut, usually 3 inches or more in diameter, is borne inside a thick husk. The white meat covers the inside of the shell while the hollow center of the nut contains a liquid sometimes referred to as coconut milk. Relatively small quantities of whole fresh coconuts are shipped to countries in the temperate zones for direct food use. Each year, roughly 260 million pounds of shredded and desiccated coconut meat (item 145.08) is produced (largely in the Philippines and Ceylon) for export, mostly to North America and Europe. It is shredded or ground into a variety of sizes and then dried (desiccated). It usually enters commerce in this form, and is sometimes impregnated with sugar in consuming countries before distribution to consumers. It is sold for household use and also is widely used in commercial confectionery and bakery products. Copra (see summary on items 175.09-.12) is dried coconut meat used to produce coconut oil. It is not prepared in a manner suitable for products used for human consumption.

Fresh or frozen coconut meat (item 145.07) is a very minor item of trade compared with desiccated coconut meat. It is used primarily in household culinary preparations and also in bakery goods.

Commercial products embraced by the description "coconut meat, otherwise prepared or preserved" (item 145.09), include shredded coconut meat in sugar sirup used in dessert toppings and roasted coconut used as a confection.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	:U.S. concessions granted :in 1964-67 trade confer- :ence (Kennedy Round)	
			:First stage, :effective :Jan. 1, :1968	:Final stage, :effective :Jan. 1, :1972
145.04:	Coconuts-----	0.125¢	1/	1/
		per lb.		
145.05:	If product of Cuba-----	Free		
	Coconut meat (except			
	copra):			
145.07:	Fresh or frozen-----	1.1¢ per	1/	1/
		lb.		
145.08:	Shredded and	1.75¢ per	1/	1/
	desiccated.	lb.		
145.09:	Otherwise prepared or	20% ad	18% ad val.	10% ad val.
	preserved.	val.		

1/ Rate of duty not affected by the trade conference.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final (fifth) stages of the annual rate modifications are shown (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages). During the period from August 31, 1963, when the TSUS became effective, to December 31, 1967, the prior rates shown above did not change.

The rate on fresh or frozen coconut meat (item 145.07) was established by Public Law 86-606, effective August 7, 1960. The level of the rate was designed to equalize rates, on a dry-meat basis, between fresh and frozen, and shredded and desiccated coconut meat. Prior to August 1960, shredded frozen coconut meat was dutiable, at the much higher rate of 20 percent ad valorem, as a manufactured edible preparation not specially provided for under paragraph 1558 of the previous tariff schedules. The rate shown for item 145.05 is the preferential rate for products of Cuba, which was suspended on May 24, 1962. Imports from Cuba have been prohibited since February 7, 1962. Except for World War II imports of coconut meat in sirup, imports from Cuba have not been significant.

For products of the Philippine Republic, which supplied nearly all of the shredded and desiccated coconut meat imported in 1967, the current rate of duty is (as indicated in part C of general headnote 3 mentioned above) 40 percent of the column 1 rate.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the specific rates of duty in effect on December 31, 1967, based on dutiable imports during 1967 were as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
145.04-----	2.3
145.07-----	4.2
145.08-----	5.8

#### U.S. production and trade

Coconuts.--After 1949, when the production of desiccated coconut meat was discontinued in the United States, whole fresh coconut consumption remained fairly stable in the vicinity of 20 million to 25 million coconuts annually. In earlier years, the domestic desiccating plants provided a large outlet for whole coconuts. Consumption declined to an average of 18 million annually in 1963-67 as shipments from Puerto Rico declined (see table). Most coconuts are sold through grocery stores for household use and only a small portion is sold for commercial processing into fresh or frozen (item 145.07) and prepared coconut meat (items 145.08 and 145.09). In the years 1963-67 a little over one-third of the coconuts consumed in the continental United States consisted of shipments from Puerto Rico. The remainder was imported mostly from Honduras and the Dominican Republic. Exports are not separately reported, but are believed to be negligible.

Fresh or frozen coconut meat.--There is a small volume of fresh coconut meat prepared from whole coconuts at city fruit markets for consumption in the fresh state. In addition, a few hundred thousand pounds of frozen coconut meat are imported from foreign countries or shipped to the continental United States from Puerto Rico. While remaining small compared with other imports of coconut products, the importation of frozen coconut meat has increased since the rate was reduced in August 1960. The imports have come almost entirely from Jamaica where special facilities are available for preparing shredded frozen coconut.

Shredded and desiccated coconut meat.--By far, the most important type of edible coconut meat in U.S. consumption is shredded and desiccated meat. Imports, which are apparently equivalent to consumption, averaged 120 million pounds annually in 1963-67 compared with 109 million in 1950-54. Imports have virtually all come from the Philippines

at preferential rates. There is no domestic production either in the States or in Puerto Rico.

Coconut meat, "otherwise prepared or preserved".--Among the various other coconut meat preparations, shredded coconut in sugar sirup is probably the most important. Substantial quantities of imported desiccated coconut are mixed with sugar sirup in this country for use in the manufacture of confectionery in the same plant. The product is not an item of commerce for this use, but small quantities of coconut meat in sugar sirup are produced domestically for sale as soda fountain toppings. Imports of such coconut meat have been negligible under the TSUS.

Coconuts and coconut meat: Shipments from Puerto Rico to continental United States, and U.S. imports for consumption, 1963-67

(Quantity of coconuts in thousands; quantity of coconut meat in thousands of pounds)

Year	Coconuts		Coconut meat, fresh or frozen		Imports of shredded and desiccated coconut meat
	Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States <u>1/</u>	Imports	Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States	Imports	
	Quantity				
1963-----	8,703	12,046	140	385	130,672
1964-----	7,539	12,070	71	338	130,860
1965-----	5,959	10,690	<u>2/</u>	408	115,758
1966-----	6,083	10,921	<u>2/</u>	488	116,448
1967-----	5,097	12,445	<u>2/</u>	353	104,393
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
1963-----	452	578	56	92	15,612
1964-----	420	670	32	92	16,609
1965-----	391	608	<u>2/</u>	107	15,698
1966-----	402	641	<u>2/</u>	132	14,606
1967-----	372	680	<u>2/</u>	93	12,717

1/ Converted at 1.6 pounds per coconut.

2/ Not separately reported after 1964.

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

Note.--There is no significant domestic production of coconuts outside of Puerto Rico.



<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Almonds:	
Not shelled-----	145.12
Shelled-----	145.40
Blanched or otherwise prepared or preserved-----	145.41

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

### U.S. trade position

In the years 1962-66 1/ almond imports were small while exports constituted an important outlet for domestically produced almonds, accounting for about 24 percent of domestic production.

### Description and uses

Almonds are the nut of a deciduous tree grown in the semi-arid regions of the Mediterranean, Middle East, and in California. There are two main types of almonds: sweet almonds and bitter almonds. Bitter almonds, relatively insignificant in international trade and not grown in commercial quantity in the United States, are not consumed as nuts. They are primarily used in making flavoring extracts and in certain pharmaceuticals. There are many varieties of sweet almonds, differing in shape and appearance of shell, size, and shape of kernel, and in flavor. Soft shell varieties, that make up the bulk of the California production, have a kernel content of about 60 percent of the inshell 2/ weight. Some of the hard shell varieties have a kernel content as low as 30 percent of the inshell weight. In 1962-66, the average for all varieties was 55 percent.

A small portion of the almond crop goes into household consumption in the shell, alone or in mixtures with other nuts (usually containing 10-20 percent almonds). Specific varieties, such as Peerless, NePlus and IXL, are favored for marketing in such form because of their large size and because the shells retain a good appearance during the rigors of packing and shipping. The dominant shelling variety, Nonpareil, is not suitable for marketing in the shell because its thin shell shatters easily.

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1/ Unless otherwise specified all years referred to in this summary are crop years beginning July 1.

2/ "Inshell" is a trade term used to denote nuts in the shell.

Practically all almonds moving in international trade are in the shelled form, including small quantities that are blanched (i.e., with the thin brown skins removed), diced, or otherwise prepared. Domestic shelled almonds are traded primarily on the basis of size and variety. Small sized almonds, preferred by chocolate almond bar manufacturers, and very large almonds, required by some other confectioners and nut salters, generally bring the highest prices. Lower grades consist of mixed sizes and, to some extent, mixed varieties.

There is a growing market for shelled almonds in various prepared forms such as sliced, diced, slivered, roasted, and blanched, or combinations of them. These ready-to-use almond products find growing acceptance by both manufacturers and household consumers.

### U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
145.12	Almonds, not shelled-----	5.5 cents per lb.
145.40	Almonds, shelled-----	16.5 cents per lb.
145.41	Almonds, blanched or otherwise prepared or preserved-----	18.5 cents per lb.

The current rates of duty are those set forth in the Tariff Act of 1930 as originally enacted. They have remained unchanged since that time except for the years 1951 through 1954 and 1957, when certain additional fees were in effect. The fees were imposed pursuant to section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended, (7U.S.C.624), to prevent imports from interfering with the operation of the Federal almond marketing order, administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the specific rates of duty in effect on December 31, 1967, based on dutiable imports during calendar year 1967, were as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
145.12-----	no imports
145.40-----	34.8
145.41-----	21.9

### U.S. consumption

There has been an upward trend in the consumption of almonds in recent years from an annual average of around 41 million pounds (shelled basis) during the 1950's to an annual average of 57 million pounds in the years 1962-66 (table 1). The increasing consumption is largely a response to new merchandising methods adopted to market increasingly larger supplies.

Shelled almonds, including a minor portion of blanched or otherwise prepared or preserved, account for the upward trend in consumption of all almonds.

In recent years, confectioners used about 52 percent of the shelled, blanched or otherwise prepared almonds marketed. Salters used 16 percent; bakeries, 10 percent; ice cream manufacturers, 9 percent; retail grocers, 12 percent; and miscellaneous, 1 percent.

Inshell almonds accounted (on shelled basis) for 7 percent of total almond consumption during 1962-66. Practically all of the in-shell almond consumption is supplied by domestic production.

### U.S. producers

In California, where the entire U.S. commercial almond production is located, the 1964 United States Census of Agriculture reported 6,738 farms producing almonds.

In recent years about 12 firms have been engaged in handling almonds received from growers. A large cooperative reportedly handles over two-thirds of the crop. The five largest firms account for the handling of over 90 percent of the crop.

### U.S. production

Almond production during the 1962-66 period averaged 75.3 million pounds per year, shelled basis, compared to an annual average of 40.0 million pounds in the early 1950's. The upward trend in production is expected to continue for some time as a substantial amount of new acreage comes into bearing each year.

Bearing acreage of almonds which averaged around 90,000 acres during the 1950's increased to 117,000 acres in 1967. A 1967 total of 66,000 non-bearing acres indicates that the upward trend in production

will continue for several years. Improved cultural practices and better orchard locations are also contributing to the increase as shown by increases in the annual average yield from 872 pounds per acre in 1950-54 to 1,272 pounds in 1962-66.

Over one-half of the inshell almonds are packed in consumer-sized packages by handlers. The rest are usually packed in 80 or 100 pound bags for mixers, repackagers, and bulk retail distribution.

Shelled almonds are packed in various containers ranging from small cans and cartons to 100 pound bags. A small portion are packed in household consumer-sized cans and plastic bags of less than a pound.

Under the Federal marketing order for almonds that has been in effect since 1950, sufficient almonds are allocated to the domestic market to meet normal requirements, and excess supplies are allocated to noncompetitive uses. In recent years this latter portion of the supply has been exported. As a matter of fact, in these years the export market has attracted considerably more almonds than were allocated to non-competitive uses under the order.

#### U.S. exports

There is an upward trend in U.S. exports of almonds which is expected to continue under the pressure of increasing domestic production and because of the continuing prosperity in most of our export markets. Exports, which averaged 3.5 million pounds per year (shelled basis) in the early 1950's, reached an annual average of 17.9 million pounds in the 1962-66 period (table 2).

In Europe, which takes the bulk of all U.S. exports, West Germany is the largest user, followed by Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands. Canada, and Australia are also large users of U.S. almonds. In 1966 Japan, a growing market for U.S. almonds, took more than any other single country.

U.S. almonds often bring a price premium over foreign almonds because of better grading and packing and larger sizes. Foreign almond prices--on a grade for grade basis--were close to U.S. prices in most of the 1962-66 period. For these reasons, prices received recently in the export market have been nearly comparable to prices received domestically.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports, which come primarily from Spain or Italy, have consisted largely of small size almonds needed, in some years, to supplement domestic supplies and to fill the limited demand for a few varieties not produced in this country. Historically, U.S. almond prices have been influenced by the level of prices in the Mediterranean producing areas. In recent years, however, the large supplies have held down the domestic prices, whereas foreign prices have increased in response to greater world demand. As a result, prices of imported almonds duty paid have often exceeded prices of domestic almonds in recent years, and imports have been negligible.

Foreign production and trade

Italy and Spain, each with average production roughly equal to the United States, account for over three-fourths of total Mediterranean production. Most of the remainder is produced in Morocco, Iran, and Portugal. Among these countries, Spain is the only country where an increase in almond production can be projected. Hence, total foreign production is not expected to increase appreciably in the next several years.

Although foreign producers are slow to adopt improved varieties and cultural practices, substantial improvements in grading and packaging for export are occurring. In time, such efforts may reduce or eliminate the price premium currently obtainable on U.S. almonds in the European Market.

## ALMONDS

Table 1.--Almonds: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, apparent consumption, and ending stocks, crop years, 1962-66

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

Year beginning July 1--	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ending stocks	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity (shelled basis) <u>1/</u>						
1962-----	52,864	255	10,625	54,194	10,300	0.5
1963-----	67,450	320	18,599	47,571	11,900	.7
1964-----	82,722	437	17,866	57,393	19,800	.8
1965-----	78,744	439	23,006	58,577	17,400	.7
1966-----	94,782	522	19,404	66,800	26,500	.8
Value						
1962-----	31,392	194	7,544	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1963-----	35,283	238	12,063	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1964-----	47,502	288	12,493	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1965-----	44,794	268	16,198	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1966-----	51,765	322	14,296	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>

1/ Inshell exports converted to shelled basis by multiplying by .38; inshell imports similarly converted by multiplying by .33.

2/ Not available.

Source: Production and stocks compiled from official statistics of the Almond Control Board which administers the Federal almond marketing order; value of production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 2.--Almonds, shelled: U.S. domestic exports, by principal markets, crop years, 1962-66

(In thousands of pounds)

Market	Year beginning July 1--				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
West Germany-----	2,397	3,536	2,395	2,838	1,253
Sweden-----	1,838	2,003	2,894	4,191	3,074
United Kingdom-----	-	2,130	1,961	3,387	2,456
Netherlands-----	215	1,543	544	614	669
All other, Europe-----	1,471	2,722	2,911	4,031	2,338
Total, Europe-----	5,921	11,934	10,705	15,061	9,790
Canada-----	833	1,443	1,011	1,353	1,284
Japan-----	2,442	3,254	3,706	3,213	4,938
Australia-----	785	821	1,343	1,563	1,108
All other-----	546	671	715	1,312	964
Total-----	10,527	18,123	17,480	22,502	18,085

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



<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Nuts, not shelled:	
Brazil-----	145.14
Cashew-----	145.16
Pignolia-----	145.24
Pistache-----	145.26
Not elsewhere enumerated-----	145.30
Nuts, shelled, blanched or otherwise prepared or preserved:	
Brazil-----	145.42
Cashew-----	145.44
Pignolia-----	145.52
Pistache-----	145.53
Not elsewhere enumerated:	
Shelled or blanched-----	145.58
Otherwise prepared or preserved-----	145.60
Mixtures of two or more kinds of edible nuts-----	145.90

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

#### U.S. trade position

In terms of value in 1967, 66 percent of the imports of nuts herein covered were comprised of cashew nuts, 19 percent of pistache nuts, and 13 percent of Brazil nuts. There is no domestic production of these three nuts.

#### Description, uses, and trade

Brazil nuts are produced only in the Amazon Valley, chiefly in Brazil, and to some extent in Bolivia and Peru. The hard shelled nuts, which resemble segments of the orange in shape, are usually an inch or more in length. They grow within a large round outer shell, usually 3 to 5 inches in diameter, that falls from the tree when the nuts are ripe. They are gathered from wild trees and transported by water to deep water ports for export. Commercial harvest is limited to areas accessible to waterways, and river conditions during the gathering season have an important bearing on the exportable supply. Nearly all of the marketable production is exported. The United Kingdom is ordinarily the largest importer followed by the United States which in recent years has taken about one-third of the inshell (unshelled) and two-thirds of the shelled Brazil nuts exported. U.S. imports of inshell Brazil nuts averaged 16 million pounds annually in the 1963-67 period, a little less than in the 5 preceding years. The imported inshell nuts are repackaged in this country in nut mixtures or sometimes alone for household consumption. They are not shelled

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commercially in the United States. The major use of shelled Brazil nuts is in salted nut mixtures, but they are also used extensively in confectionery and bakery products. U.S. imports of shelled Brazil nuts averaged 12 million pounds annually in the years 1963-67 with no apparent trend.

Cashew nuts are native to tropical South America, but the tree has been naturalized in many warm countries. Currently, most of the commercial production of the nut is in India and East Africa. The cashew kernel is enclosed in a tough kidney-shaped shell protruding from the blossom end of the apple-like fruit. When shelled and roasted it is similar to a blanched peanut in color, but it is crescent-shaped and frequently larger than the peanut. The bulk of the African nuts go to India where they are shelled and graded by hand. Hence, India is the source of most shelled cashews that enter international trade. Recent success with mechanical shelling has resulted in increased processing in Africa. There has been an upward trend in shelled cashew imports for many years but the increases have been small in the last 10 years. Annual average imports were 70 million pounds in the years 1963-67. The United States is the world's largest importer and the U.S.S.R. is second.

The pignolia nut is gathered from certain species of pine trees. The nuts imported from Italy, Portugal, and Spain are slender nuts, about 1/2 inch long. These nuts enter almost entirely in the shelled form and are sold, after roasting and salting, for eating out of hand. They are also used as an ingredient in certain Mediterranean-style food dishes.

The domestic pine nut is short and stubby in contrast to the long, slender appearance of the imported nut. The nuts are gathered by local residents as a part-time enterprise from certain species of wild pine trees in the Southwest, chiefly in Arizona and New Mexico. The domestic pine nuts are not directly competitive with the imported nuts, as they differ in taste, shape, and the form in which marketed. They are marketed in the shell largely in the areas where gathered and also in New York City. Annual production, which fluctuates considerably, has averaged about a million pounds in recent years. Exports are not separately reported, but are believed to be nil.

Pistache nuts, better known in the United States as pistachio nuts, are native to the Mediterranean and Middle East. Over half of our imports, which averaged 16.1 million pounds annually in 1963-67, come from Turkey and a third from Iran. The pistachio is a small green nut shaped like a peanut and enclosed in a thin shell which usually splits down one side when ripe. They are imported mainly in the shell for salting and eating out of hand. They are not shelled commercially in the United States. Imported shelled pistachios are

used mostly in ice cream and confectionery products.

Over half of the imports under TSUS item 145.30, "other edible nuts, not shelled," have been dried lychee nuts. They are imported mostly from Hong Kong and are sold in Oriental-type restaurants and grocery stores. The lychee is a bright red fruit, usually 1 to 1 1/2 inches in diameter, with white flesh covering a small dark brown seed. The flesh is the edible portion of the fruit, not the seed or nut. It is marketed in both fresh and dried form. The 1964 United States Census of Agriculture reported a domestic production of more than 118,000 pounds of lychees, valued at more than \$45,000. About 58 percent of this production came from Hawaii and most of the rest from Florida. Most of the domestic production is sold as fresh fruit. Exports are not separately reported. A limited quantity of canned lychee nuts are also imported. They, together with longan nuts and ginkgo nuts, make up the bulk of imports under TSUS item 145.60 "other edible nuts, otherwise prepared or preserved."

The macadamia nut is spherical in shape, has a light colored, very hard shell, and is often 1/2 inch or more in diameter. It is produced commercially in the United States only in Hawaii where the production of these nuts is increasing. In 1946, only 950 acres of land were devoted to the production of macadamia nuts in Hawaii, but by 1964 this had increased to over 4,000 acres which produced 6.5 million pounds. Negligible quantities of these nuts have been imported from Australia under "other edible nuts, shelled or blanched" (item 145.58). Australia, where the trees producing these nuts grow wild, is the only other important producing country. The macadamia nut is normally sold salted and is not mixed with other nuts. Exports are not separately reported in official statistics but are believed to be nil.

Kernel paste, a mixture of sugar and ground bitter apricot kernels, from which nearly all of the bitter hydrocyanic acid has been removed, is used by commercial bakeries in cookies and pastries as a substitute for almond paste. Domestic output of kernel paste is estimated to be about 2 million pounds annually and supplies practically all of the domestic needs. There are only a few major producers of this paste and they also make other products for the bakery and confectionery trade. Kernel paste is provided for as "other edible nuts, otherwise prepared or preserved" (145.60) and imports have been negligible in most years. There are no data on exports of kernel paste. The apricot kernels as such are provided for under item 175.03 as "oil-bearing seeds".

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in TSUSA-1968) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per pound):

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Nuts, not shelled:			
145.14:	Brazil-----	0.375¢	Free	
145.16:	Cashew-----	0.7¢	Free	
145.24:	Pignolia-----	0.7¢	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
145.26:	Pistache-----	0.625¢	0.45¢	0.45¢
145.30:	Not elsewhere enumer- ated.	2.5¢	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
	Nuts, shelled, blanched, or otherwise pre- pared or preserved:			
145.42:	Brazil-----	1.125¢	Free	
145.44:	Cashew-----	0.7¢	Free	
145.52:	Pignolia-----	1.3¢	1¢	1¢
145.53:	Pistache-----	1.25¢	1¢	1¢
	Not elsewhere enumerated:			
145.58:	Shelled or blanched----	5.0¢	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
145.60:	Otherwise prepared or preserved.	28%	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
145.90:	Mixtures of two or more kinds of edible nuts.	Highest rate appli- cable to any of the com- ponent nuts	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

1/ Rate of duty not affected by the trade conference.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and the modifications thereof as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). For the period from August 31, 1963, when the TSUS became effective, to December 31, 1967, the prior rates of duty shown did not change.

Brazil and cashew nuts became free of duty on January 1, 1968, pursuant to Presidential Proclamation 3822 of December 16, 1967, carrying out the referred to trade agreement. Authority to negotiate these "free" rates was provided under sections 213 and 253 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (P.L. 87-794). The TSUS rates for "other nuts" not shelled (item 145.30) and shelled or blanched (item 145.58) are those provided for in the Tariff Act of 1930 as originally enacted.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the specific rates of duty in effect on December 31, 1967, based on dutiable imports during 1967, were as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
145.14	1.7
145.16	1.2
145.24	1.3
145.26	1.1
145.30	3.6
145.42	2.6
145.44	1.4
145.52	1.2
145.53	1.7
145.58	12.9

Brazil, cashew, pignolia, pistache, and other nuts not elsewhere enumerated, and mixtures of two or more kinds of edible nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched or otherwise prepared or preserved: U.S. imports for consumption, 1963-67

Item	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Nuts, not shelled:					
Brazil-----	18,616	17,673	12,145	17,713	14,238
Cashew-----	72	152	60	28	171
Pignolia-----	2	10	3	25	29
Pistache-----	13,453	10,672	17,121	20,718	17,573
Not elsewhere enumerated---	126	118	133	95	101
Nuts, shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved:					
Brazil-----	11,433	12,219	9,810	14,421	10,083
Cashew-----	75,739	69,462	65,551	67,770	72,852
Pignolia-----	586	486	589	504	596
Pistache-----	284	165	598	1,571	212
Not elsewhere enumerated:					
Shelled or blanched-----	1	13	9	-	1
Otherwise prepared or preserved-----	215	319	357	387	571
Mixtures of two or more kinds of edible nuts-----	-	3	1	4	2
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Nuts, not shelled:					
Brazil-----	2,502	2,761	2,287	3,075	3,069
Cashew-----	26	82	33	15	97
Pignolia-----	1	5	1	24	16
Pistache-----	7,167	5,490	9,282	11,101	10,439
Not elsewhere enumerated---	99	81	81	61	70
Nuts, shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved:					
Brazil-----	4,093	5,314	5,415	6,846	4,378
Cashew-----	29,378	33,416	34,100	37,454	36,762
Pignolia-----	476	425	482	448	636
Pistache-----	181	175	543	1,100	157
Not elsewhere enumerated:					
Shelled or blanched-----	<u>1/</u>	3	6	-	<u>1/</u>
Otherwise prepared or preserved-----	86	118	127	129	162
Mixtures of two or more kinds of edible nuts-----	-	1	<u>1/</u>	1	1

1/ Less than \$500.

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

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Filberts, not shelled-----	145.18
Filberts, shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved-----	145.46

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

U.S. trade position

Domestic filberts supply the inshell <sup>1/</sup> market which takes around 60 percent of the average production. Turkish filberts dominate the shelled market and are supplemented with varying amounts of domestic shelled filberts produced in excess of inshell requirements.

Description and uses

Filberts (also called hazelnuts) are the round or oblong edible nuts of a deciduous shrub or small tree grown commercially in the Mediterranean region and the Pacific Northwest. The shelled weight averages about 40 percent of the inshell weight.

Filberts are marketed in the shell and shelled. Nearly all in-shell filberts marketed go into household consumption during the months of October through December, either alone or in mixtures with other nuts (usually containing 10-20 percent filberts).

Nut salters use about two-thirds of the shelled filberts marketed. They are used in nut mixtures where they usually constitute 5-10 percent of the mixture by weight. Shelled filberts also go to bakers, confectioners, and to household consumers.

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<sup>1/</sup> "Inshell" is a trade term applied to nuts not shelled.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
145.18	Filberts, not shelled-----	5¢ per lb.
145.46	Filberts, shelled, blanched, or other- wise prepared or preserved-----	8¢ per lb.

The United States granted no concessions in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on the items covered by this summary. For the period since the TSUS became effective on August 31, 1963, the rates of duty shown above have not changed.

The TSUS rate of duty of 5 cents per pound on inshell filberts is that originally provided for in the Tariff Act of 1930, which rate was bound effective May 30, 1950, under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

In addition to the duty, an absolute quota was in effect on shelled filberts from October 1952 through September 1953 and an additional fee was in force on shelled filberts imported in excess of specified annual quotas during the period from October 1954 through September 1955. These actions were taken pursuant to section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended, (7U.S.C.624) to prevent imports from interfering with a Federal filbert marketing order as administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The average ad valorem equivalent on shelled filberts (the principal import item) was 15.3 percent in calendar year 1967.

U.S. consumption

Consumption of inshell filberts, marketed as such, during the 1962-66 <sup>1/</sup> period varied moderately from year to year, averaging 10 million pounds annually (table 1), about the same as that prevailing in the 1950's. Domestic filberts, which are generally larger and more carefully graded and packed than those of foreign production, supply practically the entire quantity consumed.

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<sup>1/</sup> Unless otherwise specified all years referred to in this summary are crop years beginning with August 1.

Shelled filbert consumption, marketed as such, in the years 1962-66 (table 2), averaged 6.4 million pounds annually compared to an average of 7.3 million pounds in the 1950's. It has followed a downward trend in recent years in response to prices which have been considerably higher than during the earlier period and also relatively higher compared to prices of other domestic tree nuts. In 1962-66 domestic shelled filberts supplied 25 percent of total shelled filbert consumption.

#### U.S. producers

There were an estimated 4,100 filbert farms in Oregon and Washington in 1964, less than one-half the number reported in 1954.

In recent years there have been about 15 handlers packing and distributing filberts received from growers. The five largest firms handle over 70 percent of the crop. All firms handle both inshell and shelled filberts.

#### U.S. production

Filbert production, which averaged 16.8 million pounds per year in the 1962-66 period compared to 15.4 million pounds in the early 1950's, shows a slight upward trend. Production is also characterized by wide annual fluctuations resulting primarily from variable weather conditions but also from the alternate bearing habit of the filbert tree.

Filbert trees are grown on about 18,500 acres, 5-10 percent of which have not reached bearing age (5 years). About 95 percent of the production is in the Willamette Valley of Oregon and most of the rest is in neighboring Clark County, Washington.

To meet the requirements of the inshell market a part (or all if needed) of the orchard-run filberts is graded. This grading results in culling out of nearly 15 percent of the orchard-run quantity. The remainder (if any) of the orchard-run supply, and the filberts in the graded-out portion having edible kernels, are shelled. This practice results in sharp fluctuations in annual production of shelled filberts which normally return less to the growers and handlers.

A little over one-half of the inshell filbert shipments are in 50 and 100 pound burlap bags to mixers, wholesalers, and repackagers, the remainder is packed for household consumption in consumer-size packages by the firms receiving them from growers. These packages are mostly one pound cellophane bags but also include some 5 and 10 pound burlap bags. Most shelled filberts are shipped to salters and other bulk users in 100 pound burlap bags with paper liners.

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The Federal marketing order, previously referred to, regulates the quality of filberts marketed in the shell and allocates sufficient filberts to the domestic inshell market to meet normal requirements. The remainder is allocated to non-competitive uses and goes primarily to shelling. The program does not regulate the marketing of shelled filberts.

#### U.S. exports

Exports of shelled filberts are negligible and exports of inshell filberts are small, having accounted for an average of about 2 percent of total inshell distribution in 1962-66. Canada is the most important foreign market for inshell filberts, having taken over one-half of the total during that period.

#### U.S. imports

In most years, inshell filbert imports are negligible, primarily because domestic filberts are generally larger and are better graded and actively merchandised.

Shelled filberts come principally from Turkey. In the years 1962-66, when annual average imports accounted for 70 percent of consumption, Turkey supplied over 90 percent of the total quantity imported. Due to greater demand in Europe, Turkish shelled filbert prices were higher in 1962-66 than in earlier years. As a result, imports averaged only 4.5 million pounds per year in 1962-66 compared to an average of over 6 million pounds in the 1950's. The offering price of imports generally sets the U.S. market price level for all shelled filberts.

#### Foreign production and trade

Turkey, with about 60 percent of world production, is the leading filbert producer. Italy is second with about 25 percent followed by Spain with 10 percent. The remaining 5 percent is produced in the United States.

Turkey exports over two-thirds of its production, primarily as filbert kernels. Italy is the main supplier of inshell filberts to Europe.

Table 1.--Filberts: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, crop years, 1962-66

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

Year beginning Aug. 1--	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity (inshell basis) <u>1/</u>					
1962-----	15,200	7,720	1,117	21,803	35.4
1963-----	13,570	13,968	789	26,749	52.2
1964-----	15,840	11,340	794	26,386	43.0
1965-----	15,120	13,560	1,394	27,286	49.7
1966-----	24,070	9,895	1,681	32,284	30.6
Value					
1962-----	3,424	1,901	298	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1963-----	3,273	3,013	286	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1964-----	3,560	2,153	190	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1965-----	3,484	2,707	403	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1966-----	4,780	1,950	428	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>

1/ Shelled filberts, imports and exports converted to an inshell basis by multiplying by 2.5.

2/ Not available.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

## FILBERTS

Table 2.--Filberts: U.S. production, imports for consumption, domestic exports and apparent consumption, crop years 1962-66

(In thousands of pounds)

Year beginning Aug. 1--	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption
Inshell				
1962-----	8,488	-	747	7,741
1963-----	9,350	-	517	8,833
1964-----	11,626	2	369	11,259
1965-----	9,572	-	612	8,960
1966-----	12,732	-	1,043	11,689
Shelled				
1962-----	2,257	3,088	148	5,197
1963-----	1,249	5,587	109	6,727
1964-----	1,315	4,535	170	5,680
1965-----	1,863	5,424	313	6,974
1966-----	3,896	3,958	255	7,599

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Peanuts, not shelled-----	145.20, -.21
Peanuts, shelled, blanched, or other- wise prepared or preserved-----	145.48, -.49

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

### U.S. trade position

An absolute quota limits U.S. imports to a negligible part of total U.S. consumption. Exports are small but they are, particularly those of shelled peanuts, far in excess of imports (see table 1).

### Description and uses

Peanuts (or ground nuts) are the seeds of an annual legume which grows close to the ground and bears nuts below the surface. The light papery pods range from about 3/4 inch to 2 inches in length and usually contain 2 kernels, although 3 kernels predominate in some varieties.

Peanuts are grown throughout the world, with greatest production in Asia and Africa. The product that enters commerce from these areas, however, is mostly in the form of oil and meal. More than two-thirds of the U.S. peanut supply is used for edible purposes, principally in the forms of peanut butter, candy, salted shelled nuts, and nuts roasted in the shell. The remaining one-third is crushed for oil and meal, exported, used for seed, feed, or disposed of on the farm.

There are three principal types of peanuts grown in the United States--Virginia, Spanish, and Runner. Practically all the peanuts that are marketed in the shell are of the Virginia type together with some valencias (a minor variety) that are selected for large size and attractive appearance of the shell. For the most part these peanuts are marketed in small packages at sporting events, circuses, zoos, fairs, and similar gatherings. However, the bulk of the domestic production of Virginia-type peanuts and all of the Spanish and Runner types that enter commercial channels, are shelled before reaching consumers. Although certain types of shelled peanuts are preferred for particular uses, they are all used interchangeably to some extent.

There are differences in flavor as well as in size and shape of the different types. The Virginia type is relatively low in oil content, and the larger sizes of the shelled peanuts of this type are used primarily for salting. Substantial quantities of Spanish peanuts are also salted. Salted nuts are generally roasted in oil and packed in retail sizes of transparent plastic bags and hermetically sealed

cans. Salters pack a small quantity of salted peanuts in bulk for re-packaging or for selling through vending machines. In recent years, dry-roast salted peanuts have been marketed in increasing quantities.

Spanish and Runner types of peanuts, along with the smaller grades of Virginia type peanuts, are used principally in making peanut butter and confectionery. The primary use of peanut butter is in the home but large quantities are also used in the commercial manufacture of sandwiches, candy, and bakery products.

Culls not suitable for the edible market are used for the production of peanut oil along with most of the "surplus" edible-grade peanuts acquired by the Government under the peanut price support program administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. This program maintains prices of the "commercial edible grades" of peanuts at such a level that it is uneconomical in the usual commercial operations to use them for crushing into oil and meal.

While most of the world output of peanuts is used for oil (see summary on peanut oil, item 176.38) and meal, the varieties produced are in general suitable for edible use. Substantial supplies of varieties similar to or substitutable for each of the domestic varieties are available in world markets at prices substantially lower than the domestic prices.

#### U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
145.20	Peanuts, not shelled-----	4.25¢ per lb.
145.21	If products of Cuba-----	3.4¢ per lb.
145.48	Peanuts, shelled, blanched, or other- wise prepared or preserved-----	7¢ per lb.
145.49	If products of Cuba-----	5.6¢ per lb.

The TSUS rates of duty for inshell (item 145.20) and shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved peanuts (item 145.48) are those originally provided for in the Tariff Act of 1930. The rates shown for items 145.21 and 145.49 are preferential rates for products of Cuba which were suspended on May 24, 1962. Imports from Cuba have been prohibited since February 7, 1962.

Since July 1, 1953, imports of peanuts have been subject to a relatively small yearly quota <sup>1/</sup> of 1,709,000 pounds (aggregate quantity, shelled basis). This quota was imposed, based on a Tariff Commission finding, as a result of an investigation under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended (7 U.S.C. 624). In 1954 <sup>2/</sup> and 1956, as a result of action taken under section 22(d) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the import quotas were temporarily relaxed to allow for imports in excess of the quota in order to relieve shortages of certain types of peanuts in this country.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the specific rates of duty in effect on December 31, 1967, based on dutiable imports during calendar year 1967, were as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
145.20-----	33.4
145.48-----	36.8

Inasmuch as imports are subject to the aforementioned absolute quota, the ad valorem equivalents of the duties are virtually meaningless as a measure of import restriction.

#### U.S. consumption

The consumption of peanuts (shelled basis) has been rising slowly, from an estimated 645 million pounds in 1955 to 1,005 million pounds in 1966. The greatest increase has been in peanut butter, rising from an estimated 326 million pounds (shelled basis) in 1955 to 503 million pounds in 1966.

Salting is the second largest outlet for shelled peanuts. Use of peanuts for salting increased from about 146 million pounds (shelled basis) in 1955 to 229 million pounds in 1966.

Candy manufacturers increased their use of peanuts from about 119 million pounds (shelled basis) in 1955 to 198 million pounds in 1966.

Use of cleaned, roasting-stock peanuts has remained relatively stable in recent years ranging from 75 million to 95 million pounds annually.

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<sup>1/</sup> See item 951.00 to the Appendix to Tariff Schedules.

<sup>2/</sup> Unless otherwise indicated all years referred to are crop years beginning on August 1 of the year specified.

### U.S. producers

In 1966 peanuts were produced by about 100,000 farmers. Farmers' stock (picked, threshed, and dried) peanuts are handled by about 100 shellers who process and market them as graded, shelled and inshell peanuts. Substantial quantities of surplus and low-quality peanuts are also disposed of by shellers for crushing into oil and meal and for export. There are about 20 firms who crush peanuts; most of these are also shellers.

In recent years there has been some reduction in the number of peanut shellers, but little change has occurred in the number of farmers or crushers.

### U.S. production

U.S. peanut acreage harvested for nuts declined from 3.4 million acres in 1947 to 1.4 million acres in 1960 and has since held steady as acreage allotments were maintained at the legal minimum. Peanut acreage harvested for hay and other purposes has shown a steady downward trend in the postwar era, reaching the lowest level of record in 1966 when it totaled less than 500,000 acres compared with about 1,700,000 acres 10 years earlier.

While harvested acreage has changed little in recent years, peanut output (shelled basis) increased from 1,204 million pounds in 1962 to 1,688 million pounds in 1966 because of a sharp upward trend in yields. Year-to-year fluctuations in yields and in production are largely due to weather conditions.

The U.S. peanut belt is comprised of 3 production areas: the Southeast area (Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and the southern part of South Carolina); the Virginia-Carolina area (Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and that part of South Carolina north and east of the Santee-Congaree Broad rivers); and the Southwest area (Arkansas, Arizona, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, California, and New Mexico).

The Southeast area produces mainly the Runner and Spanish types of peanut. The Virginia-Carolina area produces chiefly the large-seeded Virginia-type peanut. The Southwest area produces chiefly the small-seeded Spanish-type peanut. The Valencia, a large peanut similar to the Virginia-type that is produced in New Mexico is of minor importance and separate statistics are not available. Since World War II, the Southeast has accounted for one-half of U.S. production; Virginia-Carolina, 30 percent; and the Southwest, 20 percent.

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The Department of Agriculture program for peanuts

The Department of Agriculture conducts a continuing, mandatory program for peanuts which includes both acreage limitation and price support through loans and purchases. In most postwar years supplies have been in excess of requirements at support levels and the Government has sustained substantial losses in disposition of surplus peanuts acquired in its price support operations. During the years 1962-66, an average of about 345 million pounds (shelled basis), or 16 percent of the peanut crop was acquired annually by the Commodity Credit Corporation and disposed of at an average annual loss of \$33.6 million. Most such peanuts are crushed; however, exports of whole nuts are being encouraged, and substantial increases in such exports have recently occurred. In recent years the Department of Agriculture has removed an average of an additional 54 million pounds of shelled peanuts annually from the commercial market by purchases of peanut butter with surplus disposal funds. Such peanut butter enters consumption through government distribution to schools and families meeting Federal assistance criteria.

The support operations have generally maintained prices for domestic shelled peanuts at levels which were higher than world prices by more than the U.S. duty of 7 cents per pound. Restrictions on imports of peanuts have, therefore, been applied to prevent imports from entering in such quantities as to interfere with the peanut program of the Department of Agriculture.

In addition to the price support program, there is in effect a Federal marketing agreement as administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture under which peanuts for edible use must be inspected and meet certain quality requirements prior to shipment by shellers. The program, which is industry financed, also provides funds to indemnify firms who have bought peanuts rendered inedible by aflatoxin, a mold-produced contaminant. The program is designed to eliminate such peanuts from the edible nut market.

U.S. exports and imports

Exports, which averaged about 7.5 percent of the production during the years 1962-66, in terms of quantity, were virtually all subsidized sales of surplus peanuts acquired by the Government under the price support program. The bulk of the exports are shelled edible grades. Small quantities are sold in the shell and the remainder are for crushing into oil and meal.

Imports of peanuts and preparations, restricted by absolute quota under section 22 of the Agriculture Adjustment Act, have been

insignificant (less than 0.1 percent) relative to production. The bulk of the annual import quota of 1.7 million pounds is usually filled by imports of Virginia-type peanuts from Mexico.

Imports of peanut butter are not subject to import quota under section 22. There have been relatively small quantities of imports of peanut butter as there is very little production of this product outside the United States. Should significant imports of peanuts in this form occur, they would affect the operation of the price-support program.

#### Foreign production and trade

Peanuts are produced throughout the tropical and temperate zones of the world and are a staple food for many people. Although the bulk of world production is consumed within the country of origin, both peanuts and peanut oil are important in international trade. Five countries account for about two-thirds of the world's peanut production; the balance is distributed among many others.

World production in recent years has been as follows (in million pounds, inshell basis):

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966
United States-----	2,022	2,204	2,384	2,410
India-----	11,664	12,350	9,326	9,886
China, mainland-----	3,970	5,050	5,070	5,210
Nigeria-----	3,070	2,760	3,720	3,870
Senegal-----	1,990	2,100	2,470	2,000
All other-----	10,924	10,466	11,424	12,034
World total-----	33,640	34,930	34,394	35,410

About two-thirds of the world's peanut crop is crushed for oil which is one of the important edible oils of commerce. In recent years West African countries have been the principal exporters of peanuts and peanut oil. In several of these countries peanuts are a leading cash crop and account for a high percentage of total export revenue. Although large producers, India and mainland China do not export sizeable amounts of peanuts because of strong domestic demand.

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Peanuts: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and reported usage, crop years 1962-66

Year begin- ning Aug. 1-	Produc- tion <u>1/</u> (shelled basis)	Imports		Exports		Usage	
		Not shelled	Shelled or otherwise prepared or pre- served <u>2/</u>	Not shelled	Shelled or otherwise prepared or pre- served <u>2/</u>	Crushed for oil (all shelled)	For edible pur- poses <u>3/</u> (shelled basis)
Quantity (1,000 pounds)							
1962---	1,203,524	1,455	678	1,860	28,998	214,568	868,131
1963---	1,359,462	1,801	356	1,981	67,562	268,376	905,893
1964---	1,469,401	1,484	670	9,143	119,595	340,672	939,323
1965---	1,668,780	751	631	4,509	170,128	373,547	998,977
1966---	1,687,515	1,512	577	858	157,489	410,372	1,005,161
Value (1,000 dollars)							
1962---	189,314	185	105	371	3,204	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
1963---	217,788	234	65	238	6,562	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
1964---	235,006	212	118	885	14,181	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
1965---	272,248	69	136	695	18,527	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
1966---	271,190	190	101	117	15,921	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>

1/ Production converted to shelled basis at 70 percent of inshell weight (farmers'-stock basis).

2/ Does not include peanut butter, imports and exports of which are believed to be negligible.

3/ Reported usage of shelled edible grade plus apparent disappearance of cleaned inshell (not shelled) peanuts converted to shelled basis at 70 percent yield. Reported usage excludes use for seed, home use on the farms and local sales.

4/ Not available.

Source: Production and usage compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; exports and imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.



<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Pecans, not shelled-----	145.22
Pecans, shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved-----	145.50

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

U.S. trade position

Pecans are the largest edible tree nut crop in the United States. Small quantities of pecans are grown in several other countries, notably Mexico, which country is the only source of our imports. Generally speaking, international trade in pecans is negligible.

Description and uses

Pecans are the nuts of a species of hickory tree native to a large part of southern and central United States. On the average, half of the crop comes from wild or seedling trees and consists of relatively small, hard-shelled nuts. The other half consists of larger, often thin-shelled, nuts from improved horticultural varieties. There is considerable variation in the size and shape of nuts from different types of trees.

About 95 percent of the pecan crop is marketed in shelled form. Bakeries use over a third of the shelled pecans followed by household consumers (retail packages) and confectioners with around one-fourth each. Most of the remainder are used by ice cream manufacturers, mixers and salters.

Inshell <sup>1/</sup> pecans are marketed through the grocery trade, alone or in mixtures with other nuts (usually containing 10-20 percent pecans), mostly during the fall and winter months of October-December. Pecans marketed in the shell are generally improved varieties that have been cleaned, graded and often polished. However, some are marketed ungraded as gathered from the trees. These are usually sold locally in the production area.

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<sup>1/</sup> "Inshell" is a trade term applied to nuts not shelled.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
145.22	Pecans, not shelled-----	5¢ per pound
145.50	Pecans, shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved-----	10¢ per pound

The TSUS rates of duty are those provided in the Tariff Act of 1930 as originally enacted.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the specific rates of duty in effect on December 31, 1967, based on dutiable imports during calendar year 1967, were as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
145.22-----	-
145.50-----	14.9

Domestic producers, production, consumption, exports, and imports

Pecans are grown throughout the Southern United States, mainly south of the 35th parallel, from the Carolinas to Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico. Both the seedling type and the improved type trees are grown commercially in all of the producing States except New Mexico, where only improved varieties are grown. Improved varieties predominate in the eastern part of the pecan-producing region, particularly in Georgia and Alabama, and are usually planted in cultivated orchards. Texas and Oklahoma are the most important producing areas for seedling nuts.

Although the 1964 United States Census of Agriculture reported that pecans were produced on 58,000 farms, a large part of the pecan crop is produced from plantings that are not reported because they are located mainly in areas not considered farms--along fence rows and river bottoms, and in home plantings.

Pecans are shelled by an estimated 80 to 90 firms located throughout the pecan-producing area and in St. Louis, Chicago, and Pittsburgh. Eight of these firms reportedly account for about half of the total sales.

The annual production of pecans has shown a general upward trend but has followed a pattern of wide fluctuation from year to year as a result of variable growing conditions and the irregular bearing habit of the trees. Consumption, which consists almost entirely of the domestic nuts, has fluctuated accordingly (see table).

Production averaged 209 million pounds in the years 1962-66 <sup>1/</sup>, compared with 148 million pounds in 1950-54. Increased bearing acreage of improved varieties and improved care of natural stands of seedling trees point to an accelerated upward trend in pecan production during the next decade.

U.S. exports of pecans, over two-thirds of which went to Canada, averaged 6 million pounds (inshell basis) annually during 1962-66 compared with 2.6 million pounds in 1955-59. Imports, all of which came from Mexico, averaged 1.1 million pounds annually in 1962-66 compared with 1.6 million pounds in the years 1955-59. Imports normally make up less than 1 percent of consumption.

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<sup>1/</sup> Unless otherwise indicated all years referred to are crop years beginning on October 1 of the year specified.

Pecans: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, crop years, 1962-66

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

Year beginning October 1--	Produc- tion	Imports	Exports	Apparent consump- tion
Quantity (inshell basis) <sup>1/</sup>				
1962-----	75,300	2,293	2,813	74,780
1963-----	376,400	1,223	9,009	368,614
1964-----	178,600	792	6,561	172,831
1965-----	251,100	17	6,919	244,198
1966-----	161,600	1,163	4,647	158,116
Value				
1962-----	26,451	350	1,199	<u>2/</u>
1963-----	69,166	259	2,390	<u>2/</u>
1964-----	40,390	150	1,874	<u>2/</u>
1965-----	44,951	2	2,171	<u>2/</u>
1966-----	46,752	277	1,904	<u>2/</u>

<sup>1/</sup> Shelled imports converted to inshell basis by multiplying by 2.78. Shelled exports converted to inshell basis by multiplying by 2.64 (this assumes exports are half wild or seedling pecans convertible at 2.78 to 1 and half improved varieties convertible at 2.5 to 1).

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

Sources: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Walnuts, not shelled-----	145.28
Walnuts, pickled immature-----	145.54
Walnuts, shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved-----	145.55

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

### U.S. trade position

Walnuts are produced in a number of countries and enter international trade in significant quantities. U.S. exports are small and are generally priced below the domestic market price in order to meet foreign competition. Shelled walnuts are imported in significant quantities each year.

### Description and uses

This summary covers English and black walnuts in the shell or shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved walnuts including immature pickled walnuts, as well as walnut paste. Of those products, English walnuts are by far the most important item in both domestic production and international trade. Black walnuts are produced primarily in the United States and do not enter international trade. Except for two short references to black walnuts, the text of this summary provides information only on English walnuts.

English (or Persian) walnuts are the produce of a large deciduous tree native to the Middle East. There is large commercial production of this nut in the Mediterranean area, Iran, India, China, and the United States. The nuts are roughly egg-shaped and an inch or more in diameter, however, each of the several commercial varieties has its own characteristic shape.

The black walnut, a more hardy relative, is not grown commercially but nuts are gathered from native trees to some extent on a commercial basis. They have a low inshell value (around 3 cents a pound) because they are difficult to crack and the kernels constitute only 10-20 percent of the inshell weight. Consequently, only a fraction of the annual crop is harvested for the market. Black walnut trees also provide high quality hardwood lumber used mostly in cabinet work and for gun stocks and are usually more valuable for lumber than for nuts.

Pickled immature walnuts are produced from the whole walnuts harvested before the hard shell has developed; they are pickled in vinegar. Their use is as a condiment. There is no known U.S. production of walnuts in this form and only small quantities are imported, nearly all from the United Kingdom.

Inshell walnuts are graded according to size, exterior appearance, and color of the kernel. A light uniform shell color and a high percentage of light colored kernels are preferred by the trade and consumers. Practically all inshell walnuts go into household consumption. Most of them are packaged alone, but some are included in mixed nut packs, usually containing 20-30 percent walnuts. They are an important holiday item and over 90 percent of the annual shipments are made in the months of September through December.

A light color is generally considered a mark of high quality in shelled walnuts also, particularly when they are visible in the product or package sold at retail. The color varies from year to year and lighter kernels are more prevalent in the cooler parts of the production areas. Shelled walnuts are also graded according to the portion of unbroken half kernels or the size of the pieces in the package.

#### U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
145.28:	Walnuts, not shelled-----	5¢ per lb.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
145.54:	Walnuts, pickled immature.	7.5¢ per lb.	7¢ per lb.	5¢ per lb.
145.55:	Walnuts, shelled, blanched or otherwise prepared or preserved.	15¢ per lb.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

1/ Rate of duty not affected by the trade conference.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only

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the first and final (fifth) stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages).

The average ad valorem equivalents of the specific rates of duty in effect on December 31, 1967, based on dutiable imports during calendar year 1967, were as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
145.28 -----	4.9
145.54 -----	20.5
145.55 -----	40.7

### U.S. consumption

Total domestic walnut consumption (inshell and shelled) has been irregularly increasing, reaching an all-time high of approximately 189 million pounds, inshell equivalent basis in 1966 <sup>1/</sup> (table 1). A 12 percent increase occurred during the 5-year period, 1962-66, whereas the increase averaged only 1.4 percent annually since 1945. Total consumption reflects the divergent trends for inshell and shelled walnuts. While there has been an increase of nearly a million pounds annually in consumption of shelled walnuts, consumption of inshell walnuts has been dropping at about the same rate.

Consumption of inshell walnuts declined from an annual average of 79 million pounds in the years 1950-54, to 56 million pounds in 1962-66. The downward trend represents a general shift away from home preparation of foods in favor of those in ready-to-use form--in this case, shelled walnuts.

There has been an upward trend in shelled walnut consumption since the late 1930's. During 1962-66, shelled walnut consumption averaged 44 million pounds annually compared to the 1950-54 average of 29 million pounds. In 1966, nearly 50 million pounds were absorbed by the domestic trade (table 2). In the past 5 years domestic kernels have constituted 95 percent of total shelled walnut consumption.

In recent years about 60 percent of the domestic shelled walnuts marketed have gone to the grocery trade for household consumption, 15 percent to bakeries, 10 percent to confectioners, and 15 percent to other outlets including small amounts exported.

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<sup>1/</sup> Unless otherwise indicated all years referred to are crop years beginning on August 1 of the year specified.

### U.S. producers

There are an estimated 14,000 walnut growers in California and Oregon. In 1967 California had 173,000 acres of walnuts including 35,000 acres of trees that had not reached bearing age. Oregon has an estimated 15,000 acres of walnuts. The larger acreages are in central California where most of the new production is occurring.

In recent years there have been about 75 handlers engaged in packing and shipping walnuts received from growers. Normally about 25 firms operate in Oregon and about 50 in California. About a third of these are small firms each handling less than 10,000 pounds of walnuts annually. The 5 largest handlers normally acquire from growers approximately 75 percent of the total supply.

The largest firm, a cooperative, reportedly handles about half of the California crop. Most of its shipments are in consumer-size packages for the grocery trade.

About 4,000,000 pounds of black walnut kernels are produced annually in the United States and most of them are marketed by a few shellers located in Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, and California.

### U.S. production

U.S. walnut production during the 1962-66 period averaged 172 million pounds annually, an increase from the 144 million pound average recorded during 1950-54. The upward trend in production is expected to continue.

Average yields per acre in California during the past 15 years have exhibited great annual variation. However, the 1962-66 average of 1,276 pounds was slightly higher than the 1950-54 average of 1,140 pounds. Because young trees make up much of the current acreage, yields will probably remain at about present levels for the next few years. After that further increases are likely. The yield in Oregon which appears to average less than half that of California is not increasing.

Prior to the 1950's most inshell walnuts were sold to mixers, repackers, and the grocery trade in bulk 100-pound bags. In recent years, 70-80 percent have been packed in consumer-size plastic bags. Inshell walnuts are regularly marketed by 7 firms, but one firm predominates.

Shelled walnuts are sold by West Coast handlers both in bulk (e.g., 25-pound cartons) and in consumer-sized packages. Only a few handlers offer consumer-size packs, however, there are a number of repackers who package bulk walnuts for retail sales.

A Federal marketing agreement and order program for walnuts administered by the U.S. Agriculture Department has been in operation since 1933, except for the World War II period when it was replaced by a war food order. Its function has been quality control and supply allocation. Until 1954 the allocation provisions served to limit the inshell supply to inshell market requirements. The balance was shelled or exported. Since that time provision has been included to limit both inshell and shelled supplies to the domestic market requirements. However, because of the growing shelled walnut market, the inshell allocation is no longer used. Quality controls, however, have operated continuously.

### U.S. exports

The export market normally has not been a significant outlet for domestic walnuts, accounting for less than 4 percent of production in 1962-66. From 1962 through 1966 inshell exports, which constituted (on an equivalent basis) 77 percent of U.S. walnut exports, averaged approximately 4.7 million pounds annually, compared with the 1950-54 average of 3.8 million pounds. Approximately one-half of these exports went to Canada and Mexico, with the remainder going to many other countries. Foreign competition limits most exports to the lower priced packs, which sometimes include better walnuts allocated to export at reduced prices under the marketing order.

### U.S. imports

Inshell walnuts are imported only in insignificant quantities --averaging 6,000 pounds per year in the 1962-66 period. Domestic inshell walnuts encounter only limited competition from imports because they are generally of better quality, more pleasing in appearance and are aggressively merchandised.

Imports of shelled walnuts averaged 2.8 million pounds per year, or 6 percent of shelled walnut consumption, in the years 1962-66, compared to 7.1 million pounds or 25 percent of consumption in 1950-54.

France, Italy, Turkey, Iran, and India have been the main sources of imported walnuts since 1950 when the trade agreement with Communist China was terminated. In 1962-66 the above-named countries supplied 95 percent of total U.S. imports of shelled walnuts. Associated with the decline in imports was a shift in the sources of supply. France, which supplied 41 percent of total U.S. imports in the early 1950's, supplied only 7 percent in the 1962-66 period. Imports from Italy and Iran also declined substantially between the two periods. In 1962-66 Turkey, with 34 percent, and India, with 33 percent of the total were

the principal suppliers. In 1950-54 these countries combined accounted for only 24 percent of total U.S. imports.

The Agricultural Act of 1961 added walnuts to the commodities listed in paragraph 8(e) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, which requires imports to conform with the quality requirements of a domestic marketing agreement program. Since that time all foreign walnuts have been inspected and certified as meeting domestic walnut quality requirements prior to entry.

Inspection data on shelled walnuts imported in recent years indicate that nearly all of them met U.S. No. 1 grade requirements. The Imported Nut Section of the Association of Food Distributors (a private trade association) prescribes standards equivalent to U.S. No. 1 which are commonly used as contract specifications between importers and foreign suppliers.

Imported shelled walnuts generally sell for substantially less than domestic shelled walnuts and, since they may be used interchangeably, the demand for imports is largely a function of the price differences. In recent years walnuts from India have been lowest in price, ranging around 60 percent of the domestic walnut price, while walnuts from France have been priced at about the same level as domestic walnuts.

West Coast firms who receive domestic walnuts from growers for packing and distribution do not import walnuts. Most imports are handled by firms in the vicinity of New York City where around 80 percent of the imports are received.

#### Foreign production and trade

Foreign commercial walnut production (excluding China) is concentrated mainly in 4 countries--France, Italy, India, and Turkey. <sup>1/</sup> In recent years these countries have been producing roughly 90 percent of free-world production outside of the U.S. and should continue to do so in the foreseeable future.

France with annual average commercial production in the vicinity of 57 million pounds in recent years, and Italy with 50 million during the same period are the largest producers of the four, compared to 25 million in India and 18 million in Turkey. Commercial production in these countries has been increasing slightly in recent years.

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<sup>1/</sup> Iran is probably the fifth largest producer, but lack of information precludes an analysis of its production and trade.

Table 1.--Walnuts: 1/ U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, crop years, 1962-66

Year beginning Aug. 1	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity (1,000 pounds, inshell basis) <u>2/</u>					
1962-----	159,800	10,953	2,553	168,200	6.5
1963-----	166,200	7,376	3,418	170,158	4.3
1964-----	180,400	6,656	3,632	183,424	3.6
1965-----	160,600	3,663	11,538	152,725	2.4
1966-----	192,000	6,659	10,070	188,589	3.5
Value (1,000 dollars)					
1962-----	37,331	1,944	857	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1963-----	38,188	1,266	1,112	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1964-----	41,197	1,138	1,161	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1965-----	34,674	646	3,191	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1966-----	43,920	958	2,920	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>

1/ Does not include pickled immature walnuts or walnut paste.

2/ Shelled imports, exports and consumption data converted to inshell basis by multiplying by 2.56.

3/ Not available.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 2.--Walnuts: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, crop years, 1962-66.

(Quantity in thousands of pounds)

Year beginning Aug. 1	Produc- tion	Imports	Exports	Apparent consump- tion	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Inshell					
1962-----	60,740	9	1,980	58,769	1/
1963-----	58,200	6	2,583	55,623	1/
1964-----	59,940	15	2,605	57,350	1/
1965-----	61,140	-	9,321	54,135	-
1966-----	63,120	-	7,185	55,935	-
Shelled, blanched or otherwise prepared or preserved <u>2/</u>					
1962-----	37,710	4,275	224	41,761	10.2
1963-----	38,923	2,879	326	41,476	6.9
1964-----	45,331	2,594	401	47,524	5.4
1965-----	38,385	1,431	866	38,950	3.7
1966-----	48,038	2,601	1,127	49,512	5.3

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.

2/ Does not include pickled immature walnuts or walnut paste.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 3.--Walnuts, shelled: U.S. imports for consumption,  
by selected countries, marketing year, 1962-66

Country	Year beginning Aug. 1				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Turkey-----	1,694	1,026	874	599	468
India-----	584	836	973	407	1,740
Iran-----	844	610	197	277	77
Italy-----	380	238	261	71	23
France-----	516	31	186	19	221
All other-----	257	38	103	57	72
Total-----	4,275	2,879	1/2,594	1,431	2,601
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Turkey-----	779	479	409	272	213
India-----	231	348	378	164	556
Iran-----	377	256	90	130	39
Italy-----	155	96	106	31	9
France-----	280	17	101	12	106
All other-----	118	67	47	28	35
Total-----	1,940	1,263	1,131	637	958
Unit value (cents per pound)					
Turkey-----	46.0	46.7	46.8	45.4	45.5
India-----	39.6	41.6	38.8	40.3	32.0
Iran-----	44.7	42.0	45.7	46.9	50.6
Italy-----	40.8	40.3	40.6	43.7	39.1
France-----	54.3	54.8	54.3	63.2	48.0
All other-----	45.9	48.5	45.6	49.1	48.6
Average-----	45.4	43.9	43.6	44.5	36.8

1/ Because of rounding figures do not add to total shown.

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



A P P E N D I X    A

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

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



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

## GENERAL HEADNOTES AND RULES OF INTERPRETATION

Page 3

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

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

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

(a) Products of Insular Possessions.

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

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

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

(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

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

from the application of the following percentages to the most favorable rate of duty (i.e., including a preferential rate prescribed for any product of Cuba) set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules:

(A) 20 percent, during calendar years 1963 through 1964,

(B) 40 percent, during calendar years 1965 through 1967,

(C) 60 percent, during calendar years 1968 through 1970,

(D) 80 percent, during calendar years 1971 through 1973,

(E) 100 percent, during the period from January 1, 1974, through July 3, 1974.

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

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

(d) Products of Canada.

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

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

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

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

## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1938)

## General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

Page 4

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

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

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

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

## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1988)

## General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

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

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

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

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

(1) that such part (A) is commercially negligible, (B) is not capable of segregation without excessive cost, and (C) will not be segregated prior to its use in a manufacturing process or otherwise, and  
 (ii) that the commingling was not intended to avoid the payment of lawful duties.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

Page 6

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

General statistical headnotes:

1. Statistical Requirements for Imported Articles.

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

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

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

(c) the foreign port of lading;

(d) the United States port of unloading;

(e) the date of importation;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

Page 7

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

s. ton	-	short ton
C.	-	one hundred
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.

## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1966)

## HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1  
General  
HeadnotesAmendments and ModificationsPROVISIONS

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. 27, 1965,  
by Pres. Proc. 3682, Oct. 21, 1965, 3 CFR,  
1965 Supp., p. 68.

Gen Hdnte--Language "and containers of usual types ordi-  
6(b)(1) narily sold at retail with their contents,"  
added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 4,  
Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 934, effective  
date Dec. 7, 1965.

**SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS**

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

## SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

10

## Part 1 - Live Animals

## Part 2 - Meats

- A. Bird Meat
- B. Meats Other Than Bird Meat

## Part 3 - Fish and Shellfish

- A. Fish, Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen
- B. Fish, Dried, Salted, Pickled, Smoked, or Kippered
- C. Fish in Airtight Containers
- D. Other Fish Products
- E. Shellfish

## Part 4 - Dairy Products; Birds' Eggs

- A. Milk and Cream
- B. Butter, Oleomargarine, and Butter Substitutes
- C. Cheeses
- D. Other Milk Products
- E. Poultry and Other Birds' Eggs

## Part 5 - Hides, Skins, and Leather; Furskins

- A. Hides, Skins, and Leather
- B. Furskins

## Part 6 - Live Plants; Seeds

- A. Live Plants
- B. Seeds

## Part 7 - Cereal Grains, Milled Grain Products, and Malts and Starches

- A. Grains
- B. Milled Grain Products
- C. Malts and Starches

## Part 8 - Vegetables

- A. Vegetables, Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen
- B. Vegetables, Dried, Desiccated, or Dehydrated
- C. Vegetables, Packed in Salt, in Brine, Pickled, or Otherwise Prepared or Preserved
- D. Mushrooms and Truffles

## Part 9 - Edible Nuts and Fruits

- A. Edible Nuts
- B. Edible Fruits
- C. Fruit Flours, Peels, Pastes, Purps, Jellies, Jams, Marmalades, and Butters
- D. Glacé Nuts, Fruits, and Other Vegetable Substances

## Part 10 - Sugar, Cocoa, Confectionery

- A. Sugars, Syrups, and Molasses
- B. Cocoa
- C. Confectionery

## Part 11 - Coffee, Tea, Maté, and Spices

- A. Coffee and Coffee Substitutes, Tea, Maté
- B. Spices and Spice Seeds

## Part 12 - Beverages

- A. Fruit Juices
- B. Non-Alcoholic Beverages
- C. Fermented Alcoholic Beverages
- D. Spirits, Spirituous Beverages and Beverage Preparations

## Part 13 - Tobacco and Tobacco Products

## Part 14 - Animal and Vegetable Oils, Fats and Greases

- A. Oil-Bearing Vegetable Materials
- B. Vegetable Oils, Crude or Refined
- C. Animal Oils, Fats, and Greases, Crude or Refined
- D. Hardened Oils, Fats, and Greases; Mixtures

## Part 15 - Other Animal and Vegetable Products

- A. Products of American Fisheries
- B. Edible Preparations
- C. Animal Feeds
- D. Feathers, Down, Ectoparas, and Hair
- E. Suckles and Other Lactes; Natural Gums, Gum Resins, Resins, and Balsams; Turpentine and Resin
- F. Miscellaneous Animal Products
- G. Miscellaneous Vegetable Products

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

Part 8. - Vegetables

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
<b>PART 8. - VEGETABLES</b>					
<b>Subpart A. - Vegetables, Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen</b>					
<u>Subpart A headnotes:</u>					
1. In the assessment of duty on any kind of vegetables, any foreign matter or impurities mixed therewith shall not be segregated nor shall any allowance therefor be made.					
2. For the purposes of item 137.25 in this part, if for any calendar year the production of white or Irish potatoes, including seed potatoes, in the United States, according to the estimate of the Department of Agriculture made as of September 1, is less than 21,000,000,000 pounds, an additional quantity of potatoes equal to the amount by which such estimated production is less than the said 21,000,000,000 pounds shall be added to the 45,000,000 pounds provided for in the said item 137.25 for the year beginning the following September 15. Potatoes, the product of Cuba, covered by item 137.25 or 137.26 shall not be charged against the quota quantity provided for in item 137.25.					
-----					
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved):					
Beans:					
Lima beans:					
135.10	00	If entered during the period from June 1 to October 31, inclusive, in any year.....	Lb.....	3.5¢ per lb.	3.5¢ per lb.
135.11		If products of Cuba.....	.....	2.8¢ per lb. (s)	
135.12	00	If entered during November in any year.....	Lb.....	2.1¢ per lb.	3.5¢ per lb.
135.13		If products of Cuba.....	.....	1.4¢ per lb. (s)	
135.14	00	If entered during the period from December 1 in any year to the following May 31, inclusive.....	Lb.....	2.34¢ per lb.	3.5¢ per lb.
135.15		If products of Cuba.....	.....	1.4¢ per lb. (s)	
135.16	00	Other than lima beans.....	Lb.....	3.5¢ per lb.	3.5¢ per lb.
135.17		If products of Cuba.....	.....	3.1¢ per lb. (s)	
135.20	00	Beets (not including sugar beets).....	Lb.....	4¢ ad val.	17¢ ad val.
135.30	00	Cabbage.....	Lb.....	0.7¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.
135.40	00	Carrots.....	Lb.....	11¢ ad val.	50¢ ad val.
Cauliflower:					
135.50	00	If entered during the period from June 5 to October 15, inclusive, in any year.....	Lb.....	9.5¢ ad val.	50¢ ad val.
135.51	00	Other.....	Lb.....	22¢ ad val.	50¢ ad val.
Celery:					
135.60	00	If imported and entered during the period from April 15 to July 31, inclusive, in any year.....	Lb.....	0.45¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.
135.61	00	Other.....	Lb.....	1¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.
135.70	00	Chickpeas or garbanzos.....	Lb.....	1.8¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.
135.75	00	Corn-on-the-cob.....	Lb.....	25¢ ad val.	50¢ ad val.
Cowpeas:					
135.80	00	Black-eye.....	Lb.....	3.5¢ per lb.	3.5¢ per lb.
135.81	00	Other.....	Lb.....	Free	Free
Cucumbers:					
135.90	00	If entered during the period from December 1 in any year to the last day of the following February, inclusive.....	Lb.....	2.2¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
135.91		If products of Cuba.....	.....	1¢ per lb. (s)	

(s) = Suspended. See general headnote 3(b).

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS  
Part 8. - Vegetables

I - 8 - A  
135.92-137.29

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen, etc. (con.):			
135.92	00	Cucumbers (con.): If entered during the period from March 1 to June 30, inclusive, or the period from September 1 to November 30, inclusive, in any year.....	Lb.....	3¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
135.93		If products of Cuba.....	.....	2.4¢ per lb. (s)	
135.94	00	If entered during the period from July 1 to August 31, inclusive, in any year.....	Lb.....	1.5¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
136.00	00	Dasheens.....	Lb.....	22% ad val.	50% ad val.
136.01		If products of Cuba.....	.....	20% ad val. (s)	
136.10	00	Endive, including Witloof chicory.....	Lb.....	0.15¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.
		Eggplant:			
136.20	00	If entered during the period from April 1 to November 30, inclusive, in any year.....	Lb.....	1.5¢ per lb.	1.5¢ per lb.
136.21		If products of Cuba.....	.....	1.2¢ per lb. (s)	
136.22	00	Other.....	Lb.....	1.1¢ per lb.	1.5¢ per lb.
136.23		If product of Cuba.....	.....	0.5¢ per lb. (s)	
136.30	00	Garlic.....	Lb.....	0.75¢ per lb.	1.5¢ per lb.
136.40	00	Horseradish.....	Lb.....	1.4¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
136.50	00	Lentils.....	Lb.....	0.18¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.
		Lettuce:			
136.60	00	If entered during the period from June 1 to October 31, inclusive, in any year.....	Lb.....	0.75¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.
136.61	00	Other.....	Lb.....	2¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.
136.70	00	Lupines.....	Lb.....	0.25¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.
136.80	00	Okra.....	Lb.....	25% ad val.	50% ad val.
136.81		If product of Cuba and entered during the period from December 1 in any year to the following May 31, inclusive.....	.....	15% ad val. (s)	
		Onions:			
136.90	00	Onion sets.....	Lb.....	1.1¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.
136.91	00	Other.....	Lb.....	1.75¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.
		Peas:			
		If entered during the period from July 1 to September 30, inclusive, in any year:			
136.98	00	Fresh or chilled.....	Lb.....	0.9¢ per lb.	3.9¢ per lb.
136.99	00	Frozen.....	Lb.....	1¢ per lb.	3.9¢ per lb.
137.01	00	Other.....	Lb.....	2¢ per lb.	3.9¢ per lb.
137.10	00	Peppers.....	Lb.....	2.5¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.
137.11		If products of Cuba.....	.....	2.2¢ per lb. (s)	
		Potatoes, white or Irish:			
		Seed, certified by a responsible officer or agency of a foreign government in accordance with official rules and regulations to have been grown and approved especially for use as seed, in containers marked with the foreign government's official certified seed potato tags:			
137.20	00	For not over 114,000,000 pounds entered during the 12-month period beginning September 15 in any year.....	Cwt.....	37.5¢ per 100 lbs.	75¢ per 100 lbs.
137.21	00	Other.....	Cwt.....	75¢ per 100 lbs.	75¢ per 100 lbs.
		Other than such certified seed:			
137.25	00	For not over 45,000,000 pounds and such additional quantity as may be allowed pursuant to headnote 2 of this part, entered during the 12-month period beginning September 15 in any year....	Cwt.....	37.5¢ per 100 lbs.	75¢ per 100 lbs.
137.26		If products of Cuba and entered during the period from December 1 in any year to the last day of the following February, both dates inclusive.....	.....	30¢ per 100 lbs. (s)	
137.28	00	Other.....	Cwt.....	75¢ per 100 lbs.	75¢ per 100 lbs.
137.29		If products of Cuba and entered during the period from December 1 in any year to the last day of the following February, both dates inclusive.....	.....	30¢ per 100 lbs. (s)	

(s) = Suspended. See general headnote 3(b).

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1960)

SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS  
Part 8. - Vegetables

1 - 8 - A, B  
137.40-140.75

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
137.40	00	Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen, etc. (con.):			
137.50	00	Radishes.....	Lb.....	11½ ad val.	50½ ad val.
137.51		Squash.....	Lb.....	1.1¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.
		If product of Cuba.....		0.8¢ per lb. (s)	
137.60	00	Tomatoes:			
		If entered during the period from March 1 to July 14, inclusive, or the period from September 1 to November 14, inclusive, in any year.....	Lb.....	2.1¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
137.61		If products of Cuba.....		1.8¢ per lb. (s)	
137.62	00	If entered during the period from July 15 to August 31, inclusive, in any year.....	Lb.....	1.5¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
137.63	00	If entered during the period from November 15, in any year, to the last day of the following February, inclusive.....	Lb.....	1.5¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
137.64		If products of Cuba.....		1.2¢ per lb. (s)	
137.66	00	Turnips or rutabagas.....	Cwt.....	4¢ per 100 lbs.	25¢ per 100 lbs.
		Other:			
137.75	00	Chayote ( <i>Sechium edule</i> ).....	Lb.....	22½ ad val.	50½ ad val.
137.80	00	Parsnips.....	Lb.....	22½ ad val.	50½ ad val.
137.85	00	Other.....	Lb.....	25½ ad val.	50½ ad val.
138.00	00	Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen, and cut, sliced, or otherwise reduced in size (but not otherwise prepared or preserved).....	Lb.....	17.5½ ad val.	35½ ad val.
		<b>Subpart B. - Vegetables, Dried, Desiccated, or Dehydrated</b>			
		Vegetables, dried, desiccated, or dehydrated, whether or not reduced in size or reduced to flour (but not otherwise prepared or preserved):			
		Dried, desiccated, or dehydrated:			
		Beans:			
		If entered for consumption during the period from May 1 to August 31, inclusive, in any year:			
140.09	00	Mung.....	Lb.....	1.05¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
140.10	00	Red kidney.....	Lb.....	1.8¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
140.11	00	Other.....	Lb.....	1.35¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
		If entered for consumption outside the above-stated period, or if withdrawn for consumption at any time:			
140.14	00	Mung.....	Lb.....	2.15¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
140.16	00	Other.....	Lb.....	2.7¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
		Chickpeas or garbanzos:			
140.20	00	Split.....	Lb.....	2.2¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.
140.21	00	Other.....	Lb.....	1.4¢ per lb.	1.75¢ per lb.
		Cowpeas:			
140.25	00	Black-eye.....	Lb.....	0.65¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
140.26	00	Other.....	Lb.....	Free	Free
140.30	00	Garlic.....	Lb.....	35½ ad val.	35½ ad val.
140.35	00	Lentils.....	Lb.....	0.15¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.
140.38	00	Lupines.....	Lb.....	0.2¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.
140.40	00	Onions.....	Lb.....	35½ ad val.	35½ ad val.
		Peas:			
140.45	00	Split.....	Lb.....	0.7¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.
140.46	00	Other.....	Lb.....	0.65¢ per lb.	1.75¢ per lb.
140.50	00	Potatoes.....	Lb.....	2.4¢ per lb.	2.75¢ per lb.
140.55	00	Other.....	Lb.....	16.5½ ad val.	35½ ad val.
		Reduced to flour:			
140.60	00	Garlic.....	Lb.....	35½ ad val.	35½ ad val.
140.65	00	Onions.....	Lb.....	35½ ad val.	35½ ad val.
140.70	00	Potatoes.....	Lb.....	2.2¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.
140.75	00	Other.....	Lb.....	16.5½ ad val.	35½ ad val.

(s) = Suspended. See general headnote 3(b).

## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1966)

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SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS  
Part 8. - Vegetables1 - 8 - C  
141.05-141.81

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Subpart C. - Vegetables, Packed in Salt, in Brine, Pickled, or Otherwise Prepared or Preserved			
		Subpart C headnotes:			
		1. For the purposes of this subpart -- (a) the term "in brine" means provisionally preserved by packing in a preservative liquid solution such as water impregnated with salt or sulphur dioxide, but not specially prepared for immediate consumption; and (b) the term "pickled" means prepared or preserved in vinegar or acetic acid whether or not packed in oil or containing sugar, salt, or spices.			
		2. Candied, crystallized, or glacé vegetables are covered in part 9 of schedule 1.			
		Vegetables (whether or not reduced in size), packed in salt, in brine, pickled, or otherwise prepared or preserved (except vegetables in subpart B of this part):			
		Beans:			
141.05	00	Soybeans.....	Lb.....	15.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
		Other:			
141.10	00	In brine or packed in salt.....	Lb.....	1.3¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
141.15	00	Pickled.....	Lb.....	11% ad val.	35% ad val.
141.20	00	Other.....	Lb.....	3¢ per lb. on entire contents of container	3¢ per lb. on entire contents of container
141.21		If products of Cuba.....	.....	2.4¢ per lb. on entire contents of container (s)	
		Cabbage:			
141.25	00	Sauerkraut.....	Lb.....	9% ad val.	50% ad val.
141.30	00	Other.....	Lb.....	15.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
141.35	00	Chickpeas or garbanzos.....	Lb.....	0.9¢ per lb. on entire contents of container	2¢ per lb. on entire contents of container
141.40	00	Black-eye peas.....	Lb.....	2.7¢ per lb. on entire contents of container	3¢ per lb. on entire contents of container
		Onions:			
141.45	00	Packed in salt, in brine, or pickled.....	Lb.....	8% ad val.	35% ad val.
141.50	00	Other.....	Lb.....	17.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
141.55	00	Peas.....	Lb.....	1¢ per lb. on entire contents of container	2¢ per lb. on entire contents of container
141.60	00	Pimientos.....	Lb.....	4.8¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.
141.61		If products of Cuba.....	.....	3.6¢ per lb. (s)	
		Tomatoes:			
141.65	00	Paste and sauce.....	Lb.....	16% ad val.	50% ad val.
141.66	00	Other.....	Lb.....	19.5% ad val.	50% ad val.
141.70	00	Waterchestnuts.....	Lb.....	17.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
		Other:			
141.75	00	Packed in salt, in brine, or pickled.....	Lb.....	12% ad val.	35% ad val.
		Other:			
141.79	00	Palm hearts.....	Lb.....	15.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
141.81	00	Other.....	Lb.....	17.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
		(s) = Suspended. See general headnote 3(b).			

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS  
Part 8. - Vegetables

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
<b>Subpart D. - Mushrooms and Truffles</b>					
Mushrooms, fresh, or dried, or otherwise prepared or preserved:					
144.10	00	Fresh.....	Lb.....	5¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.	10¢ per lb. + 45% ad val.
144.12	00	Dried.....	Lb.....	3.2¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	10¢ per lb. + 45% ad val.
144.20	00	Otherwise prepared or preserved.....	Lb.....	3.2¢ per lb. on drained weight + 10% ad val.	10¢ per lb. on drained weight + 45% ad val.
144.30	00	Truffles, fresh, or dried, or otherwise prepared or preserved.....	Lb.....	Free	Free

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1  
Schedule 1,  
Part 8

Staged Rates

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

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
135.20	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3% ad val.	2% ad val.	1% ad val.	Free
135.30	0.75¢ per lb.	0.7¢ per lb.	0.65¢ per lb.	0.63¢ per lb.	0.59¢ per lb.	0.55¢ per lb.
135.40	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
135.50	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.
135.51	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	20% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
135.60	0.5¢ per lb.	0.45¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	0.35¢ per lb.	0.3¢ per lb.	0.25¢ per lb.
135.70	2¢ per lb.	1.8¢ per lb.	1.6¢ per lb.	1.4¢ per lb.	1.2¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.
136.00 <sup>1/</sup>	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	20% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
136.10	0.2¢ per lb.	0.15¢ per lb.	0.15¢ per lb.	0.15¢ per lb.	0.15¢ per lb.	0.15¢ per lb.
136.40	1.5¢ per lb.	1.4¢ per lb.	1.3¢ per lb.	1.2¢ per lb.	1.1¢ per lb.	1.1¢ per lb.
136.50	0.2¢ per lb.	0.18¢ per lb.	0.16¢ per lb.	0.14¢ per lb.	0.12¢ per lb.	0.1¢ per lb.
136.60	0.85¢ per lb.	0.75¢ per lb.	0.65¢ per lb.	0.59¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.
136.90	1.25¢ per lb.	1.1¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.	0.8¢ per lb.	0.7¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per lb.
136.98	1¢ per lb.	0.9¢ per lb.	0.8¢ per lb.	0.7¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.
137.40	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
137.66	5¢ per 100 lbs.	4¢ per 100 lbs.	3¢ per 100 lbs.	2¢ per 100 lbs.	1¢ per 100 lbs.	Free
137.75	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	20% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
137.80	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	20% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
140.09	1.2¢ per lb.	1.05¢ per lb.	0.95¢ per lb.	0.8¢ per lb.	0.7¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per lb.
140.10	2¢ per lb.	1.8¢ per lb.	1.6¢ per lb.	1.4¢ per lb.	1.2¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.
140.11	1.5¢ per lb.	1.35¢ per lb.	1.2¢ per lb.	1.05¢ per lb.	0.9¢ per lb.	0.75¢ per lb.
140.14	2.4¢ per lb.	2.15¢ per lb.	1.9¢ per lb.	1.65¢ per lb.	1.4¢ per lb.	1.2¢ per lb.
140.16	3¢ per lb.	2.7¢ per lb.	2.4¢ per lb.	2.1¢ per lb.	1.8¢ per lb.	1.5¢ per lb.
140.20	2.5¢ per lb.	2.2¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.	1.7¢ per lb.	1.5¢ per lb.	1.2¢ per lb.
140.25	0.75¢ per lb.	0.65¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.	0.45¢ per lb.	0.37¢ per lb.
140.35	0.2¢ per lb.	0.15¢ per lb.	0.15¢ per lb.	0.15¢ per lb.	0.15¢ per lb.	0.15¢ per lb.
140.38	0.25¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.	0.15¢ per lb.	0.15¢ per lb.	0.15¢ per lb.
140.45	0.8¢ per lb.	0.7¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.
140.46	0.75¢ per lb.	0.65¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.	0.45¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.
140.50	2.75¢ per lb.	2.4¢ per lb.	2.2¢ per lb.	1.9¢ per lb.	1.6¢ per lb.	1.3¢ per lb.
140.55	17.5% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14.5% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	13% ad val.
140.70	2.5¢ per lb.	2.2¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.	1.7¢ per lb.	1.5¢ per lb.	1.2¢ per lb.
140.75	17.5% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14.5% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	13% ad val.
141.05	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
141.10	1.5¢ per lb.	1.3¢ per lb.	1.2¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.	0.9¢ per lb.	0.7¢ per lb.
141.15	12% ad val.	11% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	9% ad val.
141.25	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	8% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
141.30	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
141.35	1¢ per lb. on entire contents of container	0.9¢ per lb. on entire contents of container	0.9¢ per lb. on entire contents of container	0.8¢ per lb. on entire contents of container	0.8¢ per lb. on entire contents of container	0.75¢ per lb. on entire contents of container
141.40	3¢ per lb. on entire contents of container	2.7¢ per lb. on entire contents of container	2.4¢ per lb. on entire contents of container	2.1¢ per lb. on entire contents of container	1.8¢ per lb. on entire contents of container	1.5¢ per lb. on entire contents of container
141.65	17% ad val.	16% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	13.6% ad val.
141.66	21% ad val.	19.5% ad val.	18% ad val.	17% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14.7% ad val.
141.79	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
144.12	4¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	3.2¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	3.2¢ per lb. + 16% ad val.	3.2¢ per lb. + 14% ad val.	3.2¢ per lb. + 12% ad val.	3.2¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.

<sup>1/</sup> Subordinate Cuban provision (item 136.01) deleted, effective Jan. 1, 1969.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 2  
Schedule 1,  
Part 8

Other Amendments and Modifications

PROVISION

136.98--Item 137.00 (column 1 rate--1¢ per lb.; column 2 rate--3.9¢  
136.99 per lb.) deleted and items 136.98 and 136.99 and heading  
137.00 immediately preceding item 136.98 added in lieu thereof.  
Pres. Proc. ~~3822~~ (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1966,  
32 F.R. 19062, effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

137.70--Item 137.70 (column 1 rate--25% ad val.; column 2 rate--50%  
137.75 ad val.) deleted and items 137.75, 137.80, and 137.85  
137.80 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. ~~3822~~ (Kennedy Round),  
137.85 Dec. 16, 1966, 32 F.R. 19062, effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

140.17--Item 140.17 (Cuba--2.4¢ per lb.) deleted. Pres. Proc. ~~3822~~  
(Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1966, 32 F.R. 19062, effective  
date Jan. 1, 1968.

PROVISION

141.67--Item 141.67 (Cuba--20% ad val.) deleted.  
Pres. Proc. ~~3822~~ (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1966,  
32 F.R. 19062, effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

141.79--Item 141.80 (column 1 rate--17.5% ad val.; column 2  
141.80 rate--35% ad val.) deleted and items 141.79 and  
141.81 141.81 and heading immediately preceding item  
141.79 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc.  
(Kennedy Round), , 32 F.R. ,  
effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

Statistical Notes

PROVISION

136.98--See Other Amendments and Modifications  
00--Estab. (transferred from 137.0000pt).....Jan. 1, 1968

136.99--See Other Amendments and Modifications  
00--Estab. (transferred from 137.0000pt).....Jan. 1, 1968

137.00--See Other Amendments and Modifications  
00--Disc. (transferred to 136.9800 &  
136.9900).....Jan. 1, 1968

137.70--See Other Amendments and Modifications  
00--Disc. (transferred to 137.7500, 137.8000  
& 137.8500).....Jan. 1, 1968

137.75--See Other Amendments and Modifications  
00--Estab. (transferred from 137.7000pt).....Jan. 1, 1968

Effective  
date

PROVISION

137.80--See Other Amendments and Modifications  
00--Estab. (transferred from 137.7000pt).....Jan. 1, 1968

137.85--See Other Amendments and Modifications  
00--Estab. (transferred from 137.7000pt).....Jan. 1, 1968

141.79--See Other Amendments and Modifications  
00--Estab. (transferred from 141.8000pt).....Jan. 1, 1968

141.80--See Other Amendments and Modifications  
00--Disc. (transferred to 141.7900 &  
141.8100).....Jan. 1, 1968

141.81--See Other Amendments and Modifications  
00--Estab. (transferred from 141.8000pt).....Jan. 1, 1968

Effective  
date

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1962)

SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS  
Part 9. - Edible Nuts and Fruits

Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
<b>PART 9. - EDIBLE NUTS AND FRUITS</b>					
<u>Part 9 headnote:</u>					
1. This part covers only edible products.					
-----					
<b>Subpart A. - Edible Nuts <sup>1/</sup></b>					
<u>Subpart A headnotes:</u>					
1. No allowance shall be made for dirt or other impurities in nuts of any kind, shelled or not shelled.					
2. The provisions for prepared or preserved nuts include nut pastes and nut butters but do not include candied, crystallized, or glacé nuts (see subpart D of this part).					
-----					
145.01	00	Chestnuts, including marrons, crude, or prepared or preserved:			
145.02	00	Crude, or peeled, dried, or baked.....	Lb.....	Free	Free
		Otherwise prepared or preserved.....	Lb.....	4.5¢ per lb.	25¢ per lb.
145.04	00	Coconuts.....	No.....	0.1¢ each	0.5¢ each
145.05		If products of Cuba.....	.....	Free (s)	
145.07	00	Coconut meat (except copra), fresh, desiccated, or otherwise prepared or preserved:			
		Fresh or frozen, whether or not shredded, grated, or similarly prepared, and whether or not sweetened with not over 10 percent by weight of sugar, but not otherwise prepared or preserved.....	Lb.....	0.8¢ per lb.	2.2¢ per lb.
145.08	00	Shredded and desiccated, or similarly prepared.....	Lb.....	1.5¢ per lb.	3.5¢ per lb.
145.09	00	Otherwise prepared or preserved.....	Lb.....	18% ad val.	20% ad val.
Other edible nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved:					
Not shelled:					
145.12	00	Almonds.....	Lb.....	5.5¢ per lb.	5.5¢ per lb.
145.14	00	Brazil nuts.....	Lb.....	Free	1.5¢ per lb.
145.16	00	Cashews.....	Lb.....	Free	2¢ per lb.
145.18	00	Filberts.....	Lb.....	5¢ per lb.	5¢ per lb.
145.20	00	Peanuts.....	Lb.....	4.25¢ per lb.	4.25¢ per lb.
145.21		If products of Cuba.....	.....	3.4¢ per lb. (s)	
145.22	00	Pecans.....	Lb.....	5¢ per lb.	5¢ per lb.
145.24	00	Pignolia.....	Lb.....	0.7¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.
145.26	00	Pistache.....	Lb.....	0.45¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.
145.28	00	Walnuts.....	Lb.....	5¢ per lb.	5¢ per lb.
145.30	00	Other.....	Lb.....	2.5¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.
(s) = Suspended. See general headnote 3(b).					
<sup>1/</sup> Imports of certain nuts are subject to additional import restrictions. See Appendix to Tariff Schedules.					

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

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SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS  
Part 9. - Edible Nuts and Fruits

1 - 9 - A, B  
145.40-145.90

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Other edible nuts, shelled or not shelled, etc. (con.): Shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved:			
		Almonds:			
145.40	00	Shelled.....	Lb.....	16.5¢ per lb.	16.5¢ per lb.
145.41	00	Other.....	Lb.....	18.5¢ per lb.	18.5¢ per lb.
145.42	00	Brazil nuts.....	Lb.....	Free	4.5¢ per lb.
145.44	00	Cashews.....	Lb.....	Free	2¢ per lb.
145.46	00	Filberts.....	Lb.....	8¢ per lb.	10¢ per lb.
145.48	00	Peanuts.....	Lb.....	7¢ per lb.	7¢ per lb.
	40	Peanut butter.....	Lb.....		
	70	If peanut butter the product of Cuba.....	Lb.....	5.6¢ per lb. (s)	
145.49	00	Pecans.....	Lb.....	10¢ per lb.	10¢ per lb.
145.52	00	Pignolia.....	Lb.....	1¢ per lb.	5¢ per lb.
145.53	00	Pistache.....	Lb.....	1¢ per lb.	5¢ per lb.
		Walnuts:			
145.54	00	Pickled, immature walnuts.....	Lb.....	7¢ per lb.	15¢ per lb.
145.55	00	Other.....	Lb.....	15¢ per lb.	15¢ per lb.
		Other edible nuts:			
145.58	00	Shelled or blanched.....	Lb.....	5¢ per lb.	5¢ per lb.
145.60	00	Other.....	Lb.....	28% ad val.	35% ad val.
145.90	00	Mixtures of two or more kinds of edible nuts.....	Lb.....	The highest rate applicable to any of the component nuts	The highest rate applicable to any of the component nuts

Subpart B. - Edible Fruits

Subpart B headnote:

1. For the purposes of this part --  
 (a) the term "frozen" covers fruit crops or in its natural state, whether green (immature) or ripe, and whether or not chilled (but not frozen), and includes fruit notwithstanding the use of nonpreservative coloring or other matter to maintain or improve its appearance;  
 (b) the term "dried" means dried, desiccated, or evaporated;  
 (c) the term "in brine" means provisionally preserved by packing in a preservative liquid solution such as water impregnated with salt or sulphur dioxide, but not specially prepared for immediate consumption;  
 (d) the term "pickled" means prepared or preserved in vinegar or acetic acid whether or not packed in oil or containing sugar, salt, or spices; and  
 (e) the term "prepared or preserved" covers fruit which is dried, in brine, pickled, frozen, or otherwise prepared or preserved, but does not cover fruit juices (see part 12A of this schedule), or fruit flours, meals, pastas, pellets, jellies, jams, marmalades, or butters (see subpart C of this part), or candied, crystallized, or glazed fruits (see subpart D of this part).

(s) = Suspended. See general headnote 3(b).

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1  
Schedule 1,  
Part 9

Staged Rates

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. 3822 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1967, 32 F.R. 19601

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
145.02	5¢ per lb.	4.5¢ per lb.	4.4¢ per lb.	4¢ per lb.	3.8¢ per lb.	3.5¢ per lb.
145.04 <sup>1/</sup>	0.125¢ each	0.1¢ each	0.05¢ each	Free	Free	Free
145.07	1.1¢ per lb.	0.8¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.	Free
145.08	1.75¢ per lb.	1.5¢ per lb.	1.4¢ per lb.	1.3¢ per lb.	1.1¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.
145.09	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
145.14	0.375¢ per lb.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
145.16	0.7¢ per lb.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
145.26	0.625¢ per lb.	0.45¢ per lb.	0.45¢ per lb.	0.45¢ per lb.	0.45¢ per lb.	0.45¢ per lb.
145.42	1.125¢ per lb.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
145.44	0.7¢ per lb.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
145.52	1.3¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.
145.53	1.25¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.
145.54	7.5¢ per lb.	7¢ per lb.	6.5¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.	5.5¢ per lb.	5¢ per lb.
146.10	0.25¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.	0.15¢ per lb.	0.1¢ per lb.	0.05¢ per lb.	Free
146.12	1¢ per lb.	0.9¢ per lb.	0.8¢ per lb.	0.75¢ per lb.	0.7¢ per lb.	0.75¢ per lb.
146.14	1.07¢ per lb.	0.95¢ per lb.	0.85¢ per lb.	0.78¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.
146.20	0.5¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	0.3¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.
146.42	7.5% ad val.	6.3% ad val.	6% ad val.	6% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.
146.44 <sup>1/</sup>	18% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
146.50	0.7¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	0.3¢ per lb.
146.52	0.375¢ per lb.	0.3¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.	0.1¢ per lb.	Free	Free
146.54	0.5¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	0.3¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.	Free	Free
146.56	0.75¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	0.3¢ per lb.
146.58	0.3¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	0.3¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.
146.62	0.75¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	0.3¢ per lb.	0.1¢ per lb.	Free
146.66	2¢ per lb.	1.6¢ per lb.	1.6¢ per lb.	1.4¢ per lb.	1.3¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.
146.68	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.	3% ad val.
146.70	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.
146.72	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
146.80 <sup>1/</sup>	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
146.90	0.5¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	0.3¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.
146.91	4¢ per lb.	1.4¢ per lb.	1.5¢ per lb.	1.4¢ per lb.	1.2¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.
146.97	7¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	6.5¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	5.5¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	4.9¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	4.2¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	3.5¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.
147.02	3.4¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.	2.7¢ per lb.	2.3¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.	1.7¢ per lb.
147.10	1.4¢ per lb.	1.15¢ per lb.	1.1¢ per lb.	1.05¢ per lb.	1.04¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.
147.13	0.8¢ per lb.	0.65¢ per lb.	0.65¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.
147.16	1.5¢ per lb.	1.4¢ per lb.	1.4¢ per lb.	1.3¢ per lb.	1.3¢ per lb.	1.3¢ per lb.
147.21	1.25¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.	0.8¢ per lb.	0.7¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per lb.
147.26	35% ad val.	31% ad val.	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	17.5% ad val.
147.29	0.5¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	0.3¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.
147.30	1¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per lb.	0.7¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.
147.33 <sup>1/</sup>	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
147.50	2¢ per lb.	1.8¢ per lb.	1.8¢ per lb.	1.7¢ per lb.	1.6¢ per lb.	1.5¢ per lb.
147.53	4.5¢ per lb.	4.3¢ per lb.	4.1¢ per lb.	3.9¢ per lb.	3.7¢ per lb.	3.5¢ per lb.
147.54	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	14% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	12% ad val.
147.60	12.5¢ per cu. ft. of such bulk or the capacity of the package	11¢ per cu. ft. of such bulk or the capacity of the package	10¢ per cu. ft. of such bulk or the capacity of the package	8¢ per cu. ft. of such bulk or the capacity of the package	7¢ per cu. ft. of such bulk or the capacity of the package	6¢ per cu. ft. of such bulk or the capacity of the package
147.63	5.25¢ per cu. ft. of such bulk or the capacity of the package	4¢ per cu. ft. of such bulk or the capacity of the package	3¢ per cu. ft. of such bulk or the capacity of the package	2¢ per cu. ft. of such bulk or the capacity of the package	1¢ per cu. ft. of such bulk or the capacity of the package	Free

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 3  
Schedule 1,  
Part 9

Other Amendments and Modifications

PROVISION

145.10--Item 145.10 (Cuba--16% ad val.) deleted. Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R., effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

146.72--Item 146.72 (column 1 rate--14% ad val.; column 2 rate--35% ad val.) deleted and items 146.73 and 146.75 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R., effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

146.87--Item 146.86 (column 1 rate--7¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.; column 2 rate--9.5¢ per lb. + 40% ad val.) deleted and items 146.87 and 146.89 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R., effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

147.19--Item 147.20 (column 1 rate--1.25¢ per lb.; column 2 rate--4.5¢ per lb.) deleted and items 147.19 and 147.21 and heading immediately preceding item 147.19 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R., effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

147.30--Items 147.31 (column 1 and 2 rate--1¢ per lb.) and 147.32 (Cuba--0.8¢ per lb.) deleted and new items 147.30, 147.31, and 147.32 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R., effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

147.51--Item 147.52 (column 1 rate--4.9¢ per lb.; column 2 rate--5¢ per lb.) deleted and items 147.51 and 147.53 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R., effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

147.61--Item 147.62 (column 1 rate--5.45¢ per cu. ft.; column 2 rate--7.5¢ per cu. ft.) deleted and items 147.61 and 147.63 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R., effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

PROVISION

148.76--Item 148.76 (column 1 rate--20% ad val.; column 2 rate--35% ad val.) deleted and items 148.77 and 148.78 and heading immediately preceding item 148.77 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R., effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

148.80--Item 148.80 (column 1 and 2 rate--0.5¢ per lb.) deleted and items 148.81 and 148.82 and heading immediately preceding item 148.81 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R., effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

149.19--Items 149.20 (column 1 rate--0.25¢ per lb.; column 2 rate--0.5¢ per lb.) and 149.22 (column 1 and 2 rate--0.5¢ per lb.) deleted and new items 149.19, 149.20, and 149.21 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R., effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

152.06--Item 152.06 (Cuba--16% ad val.) deleted. Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R., effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

152.70--Items 152.70 (column 1 rate--15% ad val.; column 2 rate--35% ad val.) and 152.71 (Cuba--14% ad val.) deleted and items 152.72, 152.74, and 152.75 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R., effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

154.36--Item 154.36 (Cuba--6.4¢ per lb.) deleted. Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R., effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

Statistical Notes

PROVISION

145.48--  
20--Disc. (transferred to 145.4870).....Jan. 1, 1968  
60--Disc. do do  
70--Etab. (transferred from 145.4820 & 60).... do

146.73--See Other Amendments and Modifications  
30--Etab. (transferred to 146.7300).....Jan. 1, 1968  
30--Disc. (transferred to 146.7300 & 30)..... do

146.74--See Other Amendments and Modifications  
00--Etab. (transferred from 146.7340pt).....Jan. 1, 1968

146.75--See Other Amendments and Modifications  
30--Etab. (transferred from 146.7300).....Jan. 1, 1968  
30--Disc. (transferred from 146.7300pt)..... do

146.89--See Other Amendments and Modifications  
00--Disc. (transferred to 146.8900).....Jan. 1, 1968

PROVISION

148.77--See Other Amendments and Modifications  
00--Etab. (transferred from 148.7800pt).....Jan. 1, 1968

148.78--  
00--Etab. (transferred from 148.7800,  
45 & 60).....Jan. 1, 1968  
20--Disc. (transferred to 148.7800)..... do  
40--Disc. do do  
60--Disc. do do

149.21--See Other Amendments and Modifications  
00--Etab. (transferred from 149.2000pt).....Jan. 1, 1968

149.22--See Other Amendments and Modifications  
00--Disc. (transferred to 149.2200)..... do  
149.2100.....Jan. 1, 1968

149.23--See Other Amendments and Modifications  
00--Etab. (transferred from 149.2300pt).....Jan. 1, 1968

149.24--See Other Amendments and Modifications  
00--Etab. (transferred from 149.2400pt).....Jan. 1, 1968

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

## APPENDIX TO THE TARIFF SCHEDULES

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<p>Part 1 - Temporary Legislation</p> <p>A. Temporary Provisions For Additional Duties</p> <p>B. Temporary Provisions Amending the Tariff Schedules</p> <p>Part 2 - Temporary Modifications Proclaimed Pursuant to Trade Agreements Legislation</p> <p>A. Escape Clause Actions</p> <p>B. Temporary Modifications Pursuant to Section 213 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962</p>	<p><u>Appendix Headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. The provisions of this Appendix relate to legislation and to executive and administrative actions pursuant to duly constituted authority, under which --</p> <p>(a) one or more of the provisions in schedules 1 through 8 are temporarily amended or modified, or</p> <p>(b) additional duties or other import restrictions are imposed by, or pursuant to, collateral legislation.</p> <p>2. Unless the context requires otherwise, the general headnotes and rules of interpretation and the respective schedule, part, and subpart headnotes in schedules 1 through 8 apply to the provisions of this Appendix.</p> <p><u>Appendix statistical headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. For statistical reporting of merchandise provided for herein --</p> <p>(a) unless more specific instructions appear in the parts or subparts of this appendix, report the 5-digit item number (or 7-digit number, if any) found in the appendix in addition to the 7-digit number appearing in schedules 1-7 which would be applicable but for the provisions of this appendix; and</p> <p>(b) the quantities reported should be in the units provided in schedules 1-7.</p> <p>2. For those items herein for which no rate of duty appears (i.e., those items for which an absolute quota is prescribed), report the 5-digit item number herein followed by the appropriate 7-digit reporting number from schedules 1-7. The quantities reported should be in the units provided in schedules 1-7.</p>
<p>Part 3 - Additional Import Restrictions Proclaimed Pursuant to Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as Amended</p>	

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

APPENDIX TO THE TARIFF SCHEDULES

Part 3. - Additional Import Restrictions Proclaimed Pursuant to Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as Amended

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Quota Quantity
		<p><b>PART 3. - ADDITIONAL IMPORT RESTRICTIONS PROCLAIMED PURSUANT TO SECTION 22 OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT, AS AMENDED</b></p> <p><u>Part 3 headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. This part covers the provisions proclaimed by the President pursuant to section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended (7 USC 624), imposing import fees, herein referred to as duties, and quantitative limitations on articles imported into the United States. The duties provided for in this part are cumulative duties which apply in addition to the duties, if any, otherwise imposed on the articles involved. Unless otherwise stated, the duties and quantitative limitations provided for in this part apply until suspended or terminated.</p> <p>2. Exclusions.--The import restrictions provided for in this part do not apply with respect to --</p> <p>(a) articles imported by or for the account of any agency of the United States;</p> <p>(b) commercial samples of cotton or cotton waste of any origin in unprocessed packages each weighing not more than 50 pounds gross weight; and articles (except cotton and cotton waste) with an aggregate value not over \$10 in any shipment, if imported as samples for taking orders for the personal use of the importer, or for research;</p> <p>(c) articles entered for exhibition, display, or sampling at a Trade Fair or for research, but only if written approval of the Secretary of Agriculture or his designated representative is presented at the time of entry or bond is furnished in a form prescribed by the Commissioner of Customs in an amount equal to the value of the merchandise as set forth in the entry plus the estimated duty as determined at the time of entry, conditioned upon the production of such written approval within six months from the date of entry;</p> <p>(d) certified or registered seed wheat for use for seeding and crop-improvement purposes, in bags tagged and sealed by an officially recognized seed-certifying agency of the country of production, if --</p> <p>(i) the individual shipment amounts to 100 bushels (or 50 pounds each for wheat) or less, or</p> <p>(ii) the individual shipment amounts to more than 100 bushels and the written approval of the Secretary of Agriculture or his designated representative is presented at the time of entry, or bond is furnished in a form prescribed by the Commissioner of Customs in an amount equal to the value of the merchandise as set forth in the entry, plus the estimated duty as determined at the time of entry, conditioned upon the production of such written approval within six months from the date of entry.</p>		



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

## HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1  
Appendix,  
Part 3Amendments and Modifications

PROVISION	PROVISION
Part 3--Language "or for the personal use of the importer" deleted and language "for the personal use of the importer, or for research" inserted in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 88, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 950, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.	950.00--Item 950.00 added. Pres. Proc. 3790, June 30, 1967, 32 P.R. 9803, effective date June 30, 1967.
Part 3--Language "articles not exceeding 100 pounds in aggregate weight in any shipment, if entered for exhibition, display, or sampling at a Trade Fair, or for research, and if" deleted and language "articles entered for exhibition, display, or sampling at a Trade Fair or for research, but only if" inserted in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 88, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 950, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.	950.01--Heading immediately preceding item 950.01 modified by adding reference to dried shoy, and article description for item 950.01 modified by adding reference to item 118.04. Pres. Proc. 3697, July 7, 1964, 3 CFR, 1964 Supp., P. 51, effective date July 7, 1964.
Part 3--Language "seed rye or" preceding "seed wheat" and language "of 56 pounds each for rye and" preceding "of 80 pounds each for wheat" deleted. Pres. Proc. 3487, July 7, 1964, 3 CFR, 1964 Supp., P. 51, effective date July 7, 1964.	950.02--adding reference to butter nil. Pres. Proc. 3553, Oct. 3, 1963, 3 CFR, 1963-1965 Comp., P. 310, effective date Oct. 3, 1963.
Part 3--Headnote 3(a) modified. Pres. Proc. 3567, Nov. 26, 1963, 3 CFR, 1959-1963 Comp., P. 315, effective date Nov. 26, 1963.	950.03--Quota quantity increased from 4,107,000 pounds to 5,016,999 pounds. Pres. Proc. 3562, Nov. 26, 1963, 3 CFR, 1959-1963 Comp., P. 315, effective date Nov. 26, 1963.
Headnote 3(d) modified. Pres. Proc. 3790, June 30, 1967, 32 P.R. 9803, effective date June 30, 1967.	950.04--Quota quantity provisionally increased from 2,780,100 pounds to 3,706,900 pounds for the quota year ending June 30, 1966. Pres. Proc. 3709, March 21, 1966, 3 CFR, 1966 Comp., P. 42, effective date March 31, 1966.
950.05--Heading immediately preceding item 950.05 modified. Pres. Proc. 3790, June 30, 1967, 32 P.R. 9803, effective date June 30, 1967.	950.05--Item 950.05 deleted and item 950.05A added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. 3790, June 30, 1967, 32 P.R. 9803, effective date June 30, 1967.
950.06	950.05A--Item 950.05A added. Pres. Proc. 3790, June 30, 1967, 32 P.R. 9803, effective date June 30, 1967.
950.07	950.07--Item 950.07 deleted and new items 950.07 and 950.07A added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. 3790, June 30, 1967, 32 P.R. 9803, effective date June 30, 1967.
950.08A	Article description for item 950.07A modified by deleting "182.91" and inserting "182.92" in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 P.R. 9803, effective date Jan. 1, 1964.
950.09	
950.10	
950.11	
950.12	
950.13	



A P P E N D I X B

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

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

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

Summary title and page; TSUS item	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount in 1967	Per-cent change from 1966	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
Beans, fresh and canned (p. 5)								
135.10	1/	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-
135.12	47	2/	Canada	47	-	-	-	-
135.14	108	3/	Canada	108	-	-	-	-
135.16	1,064	11	Mexico	1,040	Spain	15	Canada	6
141.20	254	3/	Canada	132	U.K.	40	Japan	19
Beets (other than sugar beets), fresh (p. 13)								
135.20	3	2/	Canada	2	Mexico	1	-	-
Cabbage (including sauerkraut) (p. 17)								
135.30	244	3/	Netherlands	216	Canada	24	Belgium	2
141.25	583	3/	Netherlands	518	W. Germany	59	Poland	5
141.30	3	-27	W. Germany	2	Japan	1	-	-
Carrots, fresh (p. 25)								
135.40	2,279	70	Canada	2,233	Mexico	41	Netherlands	3
Cauliflower, fresh (p. 31)								
135.50	2	-39	Mexico	1	Canada	1	-	-
135.51	5	2/	Mexico	4	Canada	1	-	-
Celery, fresh (p. 35)								
135.60	5	48	Mexico	4	Canada	1	-	-
135.61	9	2/	Canada	9	-	-	-	-
Chickpeas or garbanzos (p. 39)								
135.70	1/	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-
140.20	6	3/	Portugal	3	Korea Rep.	1	Tanzania	1
140.21	409	-29	Portugal	182	Mexico	113	Morocco	48
141.35	86	24	Turkey	71	Syria	14	Lebanon	1
Corn-on-the-cob, fresh (p. 45)								
135.75	23	22	Canada	21	W. Germany	1	-	-
Cowpeas (p. 49)								
135.80	1/	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-
135.81	1	-47	Mexico	1	-	-	-	-
140.25	1/	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-
140.26	23	-8	Mexico	13	Guatemala	6	Malawi	2
141.40	1/	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cucumbers, fresh (p. 55)								
135.90	3,909	15	Mexico	2,588	Bahamas	861	Br. Honduras	420
135.92	2,801	34	Mexico	1,931	Canada	326	Dom. Rep.	227
135.94	89	3/	Canada	89	Netherlands	1	-	-
Dasheens, endive, okra, and vegetables not elsewhere enumerated, fresh (p. 69)								
136.00	349	61	Dom. Rep.	233	Haiti	84	Venezuela	6
136.10	794	28	Belgium	756	Brazil	27	Netherlands	6
136.80	121	3/	Mexico	49	Panama	44	Guatemala	21
137.70	695	-31	Mexico	322	Hong Kong	126	Morocco	70

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Summary title and page; TSUS item	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount in 1967	Per-cent change from 1966	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
Eggplant, fresh (p. 77)								
136.20	: 133	: 21	: Mexico	: 131	: U.K.	: 2	: -	: -
136.22	: 470	: 8	: Mexico	: 434	: Bahamas	: 35	: Nepal	: 1
Garlic (p. 83)								
136.30	: 4,281	: 75	: Mexico	: 1,538	: Italy	: 1,088	: Argentina	: 587
140.30	: 12	: -33	: Japan	: 6	: Mexico	: 3	: Hungary	: 2
140.60	: 53	: 3/	: Mexico	: 44	: Japan	: 6	: Italy	: 2
Horseradish, fresh (p. 93)								
136.40	: 1/	: 1/	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -
Lentils (p. 97)								
136.50	: 1/	: 1/	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -
140.35	: 18	: 22	: U.K.	: 5	: Turkey	: 3	: Pakistan	: 3
Lettuce, fresh (p. 103)								
136.60	: 18	: -30	: Canada	: 14	: Mexico	: 4	: -	: -
136.61	: 6	: -78	: Canada	: 5	: Dom. Rep.	: 1	: -	: -
Lupines (p. 107)								
136.70	: 15	: 147	: Italy	: 12	: Mexico	: 3	: -	: -
140.38	: 50	: -5	: Italy	: 45	: Portugal	: 2	: Argentina	: 1
Onions and onion sets (p. 111)								
136.90	: 17	: -56	: Netherlands:	: 12	: Canada	: 5	: -	: -
136.91	: 3,721	: 2	: Mexico	: 2,776	: Italy	: 550	: Chile	: 246
140.40	: 84	: 26	: Bulgaria	: 45	: Hungary	: 12	: Israel	: 11
141.45	: 1,087	: -9	: Netherlands:	: 971	: Japan	: 91	: U.K.	: 9
141.50	: 206	: 9	: Canada	: 119	: Belgium	: 65	: Netherlands:	: 17
Peas (except dried) (p. 123)								
137.00	: 29	: -34	: Taiwan	: 23	: Japan	: 5	: Mexico	: 1
137.01	: 912	: 11	: Mexico	: 777	: Taiwan	: 104	: Dom. Rep.	: 13
141.55	: 1,306	: 158	: Dom. Rep.	: 1,030	: Kenya	: 156	: Trinidad	: 84
Peppers, fresh (p. 133)								
137.10	: 4,509	: 17	: Mexico	: 4,293	: Dom. Rep.	: 196	: Bahamas	: 7
Potatoes, white or Irish (p. 139)								
137.20	: 1,791	: -42	: Canada	: 1,791	: Dom. Rep.	: 4/	: -	: -
137.21	: 1,451	: 91	: Canada	: 1,437	: Mexico	: 14	: -	: -
137.25	: 440	: -78	: Canada	: 440	: -	: -	: -	: -
137.28	: 1,797	: 3/	: Canada	: 1,797	: -	: -	: -	: -
140.50	: 25	: -49	: Canada	: 18	: W. Germany	: 7	: -	: -
140.70	: 24	: -66	: Taiwan	: 12	: Canada	: 9	: Netherlands:	: 3
Radishes, turnips, and rutabagas, fresh (p. 153)								
137.40	: 27	: 3/	: Mexico	: 23	: Canada	: 4	: -	: -
137.66	: 2,053	: 15	: Canada	: 2,052	: Mexico	: 1	: -	: -
Squash, fresh (p. 159)								
137.50	: 1,199	: 99	: Mexico	: 1,149	: Bahamas	: 33	: Argentina	: 14

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Summary title and page; TSUS item	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount in 1967	Per-cent change from 1966	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
Tomatoes, fresh (p. 163)								
137.60	: 24,593	: -20	: Mexico	: 24,360	: Canada	: 15	: Dom. Rep.	: 32
137.62	: 684	: 3/	: Mexico	: 487	: Canada	: 110	: Netherlands	: 81
137.63	: 17,825	: -16	: Mexico	: 17,760	: Canada	: 43	: Bahamas	: 11
Vegetables reduced in size, fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not otherwise prepared or preserved) (p. 173)								
138.00	: 476	: 61	: Mexico	: 232	: Netherlands	: 67	: Canada	: 57
Beans, dried (p. 177)								
140.09	: 266	: 79	: Peru	: 213	: Thailand	: 45	: Kenya	: 5
140.16	: 79	: -39	: Japan	: 20	: Korea Rep.	: 19	: Belgium	: 16
Peas, dried (p. 185)								
140.45	: 7	: 2/	: Kenya	: 6	: Tanzania	: 1	: India	: 1
140.46	: 160	: -32	: Kenya	: 63	: New Zealand	: 49	: Malawi	: 17
Vegetables, dried, not elsewhere enumerated (p. 193)								
140.55	: 488	: 50	: Japan	: 118	: Israel	: 87	: Yugoslavia	: 70
140.75	: 688	: 114	: Switzerland	: 358	: Portugal	: 100	: Japan	: 91
Soybeans, prepared or preserved (except dried) and other beans, in brine or pickled (p. 199)								
141.05	: 17	: -5	: Japan	: 12	: Hong Kong	: 3	: Taiwan	: 1
141.10	: 10	: 47°	: Canada	: 5	: Greece	: 1	: U.K.	: 1
141.15	: 2	: -62	: W. Germany	: 1	: Greece	: 1	: -	: -
Pimientos, prepared or preserved (p. 203)								
141.60	: 1,216	: 19	: Spain	: 1,110	: Italy	: 85	: Portugal	: 15
Tomatoes, prepared or preserved (p. 207)								
141.65	: 22,225	: 197	: Portugal	: 11,165	: Italy	: 5,204	: Mexico	: 1,432
141.66	: 11,205	: 18	: Italy	: 9,087	: Spain	: 1,468	: Morocco	: 384
Vegetables, prepared or preserved, not elsewhere enumerated (p. 217)								
141.70	: 1,289	: 46	: Taiwan	: 1,272	: Hong Kong	: 10	: Japan	: 6
141.75	: 2,809	: 31	: Mexico	: 1,103	: Italy	: 772	: Greece	: 432
141.80	: 6,649	: 35	: Belgium	: 1,635	: Taiwan	: 1,577	: Spain	: 1,506
Mushrooms (p. 227)								
144.10	: 3	: -47	: Japan	: 3	: -	: -	: -	: -
144.12	: 2,061	: 68	: Japan	: 1,358	: Chile	: 448	: Taiwan	: 95
144.20	: 10,277	: 33	: Taiwan	: 9,176	: France	: 510	: Japan	: 351
Truffles (p. 239)								
144.30	: 204	: 12	: France	: 135	: Italy	: 67	: Spain	: 1
Chestnuts (p. 243)								
145.01	: 2,711	: 18	: Italy	: 2,679	: Spain	: 19	: France	: 8
145.02	: 70	: -48	: France	: 48	: Taiwan	: 7	: Switzerland	: 7

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Summary title and page; TSUS item	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount in 1967	Per-cent change from 1966	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
Coconuts and coconut meat (p. 249)								
145.04	680	6	Dom. Rep.	348	Honduras	209	Br.W.Pac.Is.	38
145.07	93	-30	Jamaica	93	-	-	-	-
145.08	12,717	-13	Phil. Rep.	12,622	Canada	84	Indonesia	12
145.09	14	127	Phil. Rep.	14	-	-	-	-
Almonds (p. 255)								
145.12	1/	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-
145.40	201	-13	Spain	92	India	40	Mozambique	38
145.41	137	12	Spain	119	U.K.	6	Denmark	4
Brazil, cashew, and certain other nuts (p. 263)								
145.14	3,069	5/	Brazil	3,052	Canada	15	Argentina	1
145.16	97	3/	India	67	Brazil	26	Rep. S. Af.	2
145.24	16	-34	Spain	12	Portugal	3	Italy	1
145.26	10,439	-6	Iran	6,462	Turkey	3,463	India	353
145.30	70	15	Taiwan	57	Japan	11	Hong Kong	1
145.42	4,378	-36	Brazil	3,075	Bolivia	595	Peru	328
145.44	36,762	-2	India	29,388	Mozambique	5,559	Brazil	898
145.52	636	42	Spain	352	Italy	157	Portugal	127
145.53	157	-86	Afghanistan	103	Italy	29	Iran	25
145.58	4/	2/	Taiwan	4/	-	-	-	-
145.90	1	-47	Denmark	1	-	-	-	-
Filberts (p. 269)								
145.18	1/	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-
145.46	2,537	5	Turkey	2,382	Italy	43	Malagasy Rep.	37
Peanuts (p. 275)								
145.20	217	11	Mexico	217	-	-	-	-
145.48	40	1	-98	Canada	1	-	-	-
70	85	-38	Taiwan	43	Mexico	36	W. Germany	6
Pecans (p. 283)								
145.22	1/	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-
145.50	429	3/	Mexico	418	India	7	Italy	4
Walnuts (p. 287)								
145.28	4/	2/	Canada	4/	-	-	-	-
145.54	2	-41	U.K.	1	Canada	1	-	-
145.55	1,080	106	India	609	Turkey	226	France	125

1/ No imports reported in 1967.

2/ No imports reported in 1966.

3/ More than 200 percent.

4/ Less than \$500.

5/ Less than 0.5 percent.

