

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

**SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF
INFORMATION**

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

Schedule 7

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

VOLUME 5

**Furniture, Buttons and Other Fastening Devices,
Brooms, Brushes, Umbrellas, Canes,
and Clothespins**

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- Schedule 2 - Wood and Paper; Printed Matter
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- Schedule 3 - Textile Fibers and Textile Products
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F O R E W O R D

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

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

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

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

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

SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

SCHEDULE 7

Volume 5

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INTRODUCTION

This volume (identified as volume 7:5) is the fifth in a series of 8 volumes on the specified products and miscellaneous and nonenumerated products classified under schedule 7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968). Schedule 7 is divided into 14 parts, and this volume covers furniture, pillows, cushions and mattresses (part 4, subpart A); buttons, buckles, pins and other fastening devices (part 7, subpart A); brooms, brushes, paint rollers, umbrellas and canes (part 8, subparts A(pt.) and B); and clothespins and fly ribbons (part 13, subpart A(pt.)) of that schedule.

The United States is by far the world's leading producer and consumer of furniture, pillows, cushions and mattresses. Total U.S. consumption of such articles amounted to approximately \$8.0 billion in 1966, virtually all of which was supplied from domestic production; imports amounted to only \$78.8 million and exports to only \$47.1 million in that year. In 1967, imports were valued at \$89.0 million and came principally from Canada, Japan and Yugoslavia. A substantial part of total imports in 1967 consisted of duty-free imports from Canada of furniture designed for motor-vehicle use as original equipment (see headnote 2, part 6B, schedule 6 of the TSUSA).

The domestic consumption of buttons, buckles, pins and other fastening devices included in this volume amounted to an estimated \$345.0 million in 1966. Domestic output accounted for the great bulk of consumption, but imports--valued at \$12.9 million in 1966--were substantially greater than exports. In 1967, Japan, Italy and West Germany were the principal sources of imports, valued at \$14.1 million, of which imports of buttons comprised 46 percent.

The U.S. consumption of brooms, brushes and paint rollers is estimated to have amounted to about \$290.0 million in 1966, practically all of which was supplied from domestic output. However, imports, which totaled \$8.5 million in 1966 and \$9.6 million in 1967, were much greater than exports in either year. Virtually all imports consisted of brooms and brushes, other than paint brushes and paint rollers. Japan and West Germany were the principal suppliers of imports in 1967. It should be noted that the importation of paint brushes and hair pencils and parts thereof containing hog bristle more than 1-1/2 inches in total length, or more than 1-1/4 inches in length out of the ferrule, are subject to licensing requirements of the U.S. Treasury Department.

The U.S. market for umbrellas and canes aggregated an estimated \$27.0 million in 1966, two-thirds of which was supplied from domestic production. Imports of these articles, which amounted to \$9.3 million in 1966 and \$13.3 million in 1967, were supplied principally by Japan, Hong Kong and Italy. More than 85 percent of total imports consisted of umbrellas and umbrella frames. Exports of such articles are negligible.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Furniture designed for hospital, medical, surgical, veterinary, or dental use; dentists', barbers' and similar chairs with mechanical elevating, rotating, or reclining movements; and parts of the foregoing: Dentists', barbers' and similar chairs with mechanical elevating, rotating, or reclining movements, and parts thereof-----	727.02
Other-----	727.04
Furniture designed for motor-vehicle use, and parts thereof-----	727.06
If Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment-----	727.07
Furniture, and parts thereof, not specially provided for:	
Of unspun fibrous vegetable materials-----	727.10
Of wood:	
Bent-wood furniture, and parts thereof-----	727.15
Other:	
Chairs-----	727.30
Furniture other than chairs-----	727.35
Parts of furniture-----	727.40
Of textile materials, except cotton-----	727.45
Of rubber or plastics:	
Of reinforced or laminated plastics-----	727.47
Other-----	727.48
Of copper-----	727.52
Other-----	727.55

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

U.S. trade position

The United States is the world's leading producer and consumer of furniture. U.S. imports, although larger than exports, have supplied only about 1 percent of the annual value of domestic consumption in recent years.

Description and uses

As used in the TSUS, the term "furniture" includes movable articles of utility, designed to be placed on the floor or ground, and used to equip dwellings, offices, restaurants, libraries, schools,

FURNITURE AND PARTS

churches, hospitals, or other establishments, aircraft, vessels, vehicles, or other means of transport, gardens, patios, parks, or similar outdoor places, even though such articles are designed to be screwed, bolted, or otherwise fixed in place on the floor or ground; and kitchen cabinets and similar cupboards, seats and beds, and sectional bookcases and similar sectional furniture, even though designed to be fixed to the wall or to stand one on the other. Excluded from furniture and this summary, however, are antique furniture (part 11B of schedule 7); articles of concrete, of stone, or of ceramic ware (parts 1 and 2 of schedule 5); lamps and other lighting apparatus (part 5 of schedule 6); floor coverings (part 2B of schedule 2, part 5 of schedule 3, and part 4B of schedule 7); blinds, shutters, curtains, screens, and shades (parts 1E and 2B of schedule 2); furnishings (part 5 of schedule 3); mirrors (part 3 of schedule 5); waste paper baskets; game tables and equipment, or toys (part 5 of schedule 7); safes (part 3F of schedule 6); refrigerators, freezers, dishwashers, stoves, clothes washers or dryers, television sets, radios, and phonographs (parts 3F, 4, and 5 of schedule 6); and furniture specially designed for X-ray work or for sewing machines (part 2B of schedule 7 and part 4E of schedule 6). Pillows, cushions, mattresses, and similar furnishings are classified under item 727.80 and are discussed in a separate summary.

Furniture may be divided into two broad categories; (1) household furniture and (2) furniture for offices, public buildings, institutions, and the like (usually called office furniture). The principal types of household furniture are upholstered wood furniture, non-upholstered wood furniture, and metal furniture. Office furniture consists of two principal groups: wood and metal.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

FURNITURE AND PARTS

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference		
		Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Furniture designed for hos- pital, medical, surgical, veterinary, or dental use; dentists', barbers' and similar chairs with mechanical elevating, ro- tating, or reclining movements; and parts of the foregoing:			
727.02:	Dentists', barbers' and similar chairs with me- chanical elevating, ro- tating, or reclining movements, and parts thereof.	:11.5% : ad val.	:10% ad val.	:5.5% ad val.
727.04:	Other-----	:17% ad : val.	:15% ad val.	:8.5% ad val.
727.06:	Furniture designed for motor- vehicle use, and parts thereof.	:8.5% ad : val.	:7.5% ad val.	:4% ad val.
727.07:	If Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment, Furniture, and parts thereof, not specially provided for:	:Free : : : :	: : : : :	: : : : :
727.10:	Of unspun fibrous vege- table materials. Of wood:	:18% ad : val.	:17.5% ad val.	:16% ad val.
727.15:	Bent-wood furniture, and parts thereof. Other:	:25.5% : ad val.	:22.5% ad : val.	:12.5% ad : val.
727.30:	Chairs-----	:17% ad : val.	:15% ad val.	:8.5% ad val.
727.35:	Furniture other than chairs.	:10.5% ad : val.	:9% ad val.	:5% ad val.
727.40:	Parts of furniture-----	:17% ad : val.	:15% ad val.	:8.5% ad val.
727.45:	Of textile materials, ex- cept cotton. Of rubber or plastics:	:35% ad : val.	:31% ad val.	:17.5% ad val.
727.47:	Of reinforced or lami- nated plastics.	:30% ad : val.	:27% ad val.	:15% ad val.
727.48:	Other-----	:12.5% : ad val.	:11% ad val.	:6% ad val.
727.52:	Of copper-----	:12.5% : ad val.	:11% ad val.	:6% ad val.
727.55:	Other-----	:20% ad : val.	:18% ad val.	:10% ad val.

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

June 1968

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

TSUS item number 727.06 was established by the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-241), effective December 7, 1965. Prior to that date, automotive furniture was provided for in items 727.10-.55 depending upon the component materials.

Item number 727.07 provides for duty-free treatment for Canadian articles which are original motor-vehicle equipment pursuant to the provisions of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-283); it was made retroactively applicable to merchandise entered on or after January 18, 1965.

U.S. consumption

The value of annual U.S. apparent consumption of furniture increased from \$5,190 million in 1963 to \$6,937 million in 1966 (table 1). This rapid increase in consumption is attributed largely to rising living standards and population growth. Household furniture accounts for approximately 65 percent of the value of total consumption, and office, public building, and store furniture, for about 35 percent.

The principal types of furniture consumed, in terms of value, are wood furniture, not upholstered; upholstered wood furniture; and metal furniture.

U.S. producers

According to the 1963 Census of Manufactures, there were 5,246 companies operating 5,440 establishments primarily engaged in the production of household furniture in the United States. However, only 1,979 of these establishments had 20 or more employees. Of the 5,440 establishments, 3,063 produced principally wood furniture, not upholstered; 1,785, wood furniture, upholstered; 517, metal household furniture; and 75, household furniture, not elsewhere classified. Production of household furniture occurs throughout the United States, but the great majority of producers are concentrated in the South Atlantic and Middle Atlantic States and, to a lesser extent, in the East North Central States and California.

According to the Census of Manufactures, in 1963 almost 3,000 companies operated 3,201 establishments which produced furniture and fixtures for offices, public buildings, and stores. Of these establishments,

however, only 935 had 20 or more employees, and more than 2,100 produced wood and metal partitions as their primary products. Production of office furniture occurs principally in the Middle Atlantic and East North Central States.

U.S. production

In 1963 the value of annual shipments of furniture by U.S. producers amounted to about \$5.2 billion; by 1966 (the latest year for which data are available) the value of shipments had grown to \$6.9 billion (table 1). Wood furniture, both upholstered and not upholstered, accounted for approximately 85 percent of the household furniture shipments in 1966. In office furniture, metal furniture predominated, making up about 80 percent of the total shipments in 1966.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of furniture, which were valued at about \$27 million in 1963, increased to about \$49 million in 1967 (table 1).

Household furniture of wood accounts for about 30 percent of the total value of U.S. exports of furniture; exports of such furniture were valued at about \$14 million in 1967. Principal export markets for U.S. household furniture of wood are Canada, the Bahamas, and Mexico.

In 1967 about 14 percent of U.S. exports of furniture consisted of furniture designed for medical, dental, surgical, or veterinary use, and beauty and barber shop chairs. Exports of such furniture were valued at about \$7 million in 1967; Canada was the principal market.

Metal household furniture is the next most significant group among U.S. furniture exports. Exports of such furniture were valued at \$5.1 million in 1967; Canada, Venezuela, and the Bahamas were the principal markets.

The remainder of U.S. exports of furniture is made up of a variety of articles shipped to many countries.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of furniture were valued at \$36.3 million in 1963 and increased each subsequent year through 1967, when they were valued at \$88.7 million (table 1).

FURNITURE AND PARTS

As is shown in table 2, the sources of U.S. imports of furniture vary according to the type of furniture imported. Some of the imported furniture, (e.g., chairs in TSUS item 727.3040) competes with similar articles of domestic origin, largely on a price basis. On the other hand, many of the imports entering in item 727.3500, particularly those from Denmark, sell primarily on the basis of their unique styling and design.

In 1967 wooden furniture and parts thereof (item 727.1500 to 727.4000) accounted for 57.2 percent of the total value of U.S. imports of furniture (table 3). Furniture and parts thereof designed for motor-vehicle use (727.0600 to 727.0700) constituted the second largest group of furniture imports, accounting for 28.4 percent of the total value.

Table 1.—Furniture: U.S. shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	Shipments	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1963	5,180,640	36,346	1/ 27,214	5,189,772	0.7
1964	5,541,709	43,306	1/ 29,427	5,555,588	.8
1965	6,246,255	56,703	38,633	6,264,325	.9
1966	6,903,251	78,673	44,493	6,937,431	1.1
1967	2/	88,724	48,728	2/	-

1/ Exports of bedsprings not included.

2/ Not available.

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

FURNITURE AND PARTS

Table 2.--Furniture: U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUSA item and by principal sources, 1967

(Value in thousands of dollars)

TSUSA item	Total	Principal sources
727.0200	1,821	Japan, 1,132; West Germany, 435; Sweden, 19.
727.0400	265	Canada, 113; West Germany, 63; United Kingdom, 20; Japan, 16.
727.0600	686	Japan, 221; Canada, 203; West Germany, 156.
727.0700	24,468	Canada, 24,468.
727.1000	3,297	Hong Kong, 2,340; Philippine Republic, 416; Poland, 187; Yugoslavia, 181.
727.1500	1,562	Poland, 564; Czechoslovakia, 445; Yugoslavia, 192; Italy, 164.
727.3020	1,555	Yugoslavia, 771; Rumania, 411; Japan, 155.
727.3040	15,213	Japan, 3,682; Yugoslavia, 3,476; Italy, 2,028; Denmark, 1,586; Sweden, 884; Spain, 734; Norway, 567.
727.3500	26,786	Denmark, 4,531; Yugoslavia, 3,142; Italy, 3,088; Canada, 2,573; United Kingdom, 2,178; Japan, 1,958; Spain, 1,641; Mexico, 1,498; Norway, 1,443.
727.4000	5,660	Taiwan, 1,357; Japan, 1,129; Italy, 1,054; Yugoslavia, 642; Canada, 412.
727.4500	205	West Germany, 98; Japan, 74; Canada, 10.
727.4700	43	West Germany, 11; Canada, 8; Hong Kong, 8; Italy, 6; Finland, 4.
727.4800	1,042	Japan, 508; Italy, 204; Sweden, 77; Canada, 59.
727.5200	182	Spain, 41; Italy, 40; United Kingdom, 21; France, 19; Portugal, 15; India, 13.
727.5500	5,938	Canada, 1,079; Japan, 1,038; West Germany, 788; Italy, 683; United Kingdom, 533; Denmark, 346; Mexico, 263.

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

Table 3.--Furniture: U.S. imports for consumption,
by TSUSA item, 1967

TSUSA item	Description	Value	Percent of total value
		<u>1,000</u>	
		<u>dollars</u>	
	Furniture designed for hospital, medical, surgical, veterinary, or dental use; dentists', barbers' and similar chairs with mechani- cal elevating, rotating, or re- clining movements; and parts of the foregoing:		
727.0200	Dentists', barbers' and similar chairs with mechanical eleva- ting, rotating, or reclining movements, and parts thereof-----	1,821	2.0
727.0400	Other-----	265	.3
727.0600	Furniture designed for motor-vehicle use, and parts thereof-----	686	.8
727.0700	If Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment-----	24,468	27.6
	Furniture, and parts thereof, not specially provided for:		
727.1000	Of unspun fibrous vegetable materials-----	3,297	3.7
	Of wood:		
727.1500	Bent-wood furniture, and parts thereof-----	1,562	1.8
	Other:		
	Chairs:		
727.3020	Folding-----	1,555	1.8
727.3040	Other-----	15,213	17.1
727.3500	Furniture other than chairs-----	26,786	30.2
727.4000	Parts of furniture-----	5,660	6.4
727.4500	Of textile materials, except cotton-----	205	.2
	Of rubber or plastics:		
727.4700	Of reinforced or laminated plastics-----	43	-
727.4800	Other-----	1,042	1.2
727.5200	Of copper-----	182	.2
727.5500	Other-----	5,938	6.7
	Total-----	88,723	100.0

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

CommodityTSUS
item

Pillows, cushions, mattresses, and similar furnishings--- 727.80

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

U.S. trade position

The United States is the world's largest producer and consumer of pillows, cushions, and mattresses of all types. Based on value, imports during 1964-67 supplied an average of less than 0.2 percent of consumption, and exports consistently exceeded imports by a substantial margin.

Description and uses

The articles discussed in this summary -- pillows, cushions, mattresses, and similar furnishings (including sleeping bags) -- may be stuffed, or made of expanded, foamed, or sponge rubber or plastics. They may contain electrical heating elements or springs, or be fitted with covers.

Pillows are produced principally of cotton, feathers, and down, although an increasing number are being made of plastics foam or sponge rubber. Cushions are made primarily of plastics foam or sponge rubber; cotton has in recent years been of less importance in the manufacture of cushions than formerly. Most mattresses are made of plastics foam (principally urethane), sponge rubber, or cotton. Down, kapok, and moss and/or hair are of lesser importance as materials for making mattresses.

Inflatable air mattresses and air cushions are discussed in the summary on item 790.39. Prior to the enactment of the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965, such articles were dutiable under item 772.75. Pillow cases, bedspreads, coverlets, mattress pads and covers, spring pads and covers, and a number of other articles used chiefly as bedding are the subjects of separate summaries (see the summaries relating to schedule 3, part 5 of the TSUS).

PILLOWS, CUSHIONS, MATTRESSES, AND SIMILAR FURNISHINGS

U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
727.80	Pillows, cushions, mattresses, and similar furnish- ings, all the foregoing, whether or not fitted with covers and with or without electrical heat- ing elements, fitted with springs, stuff- ed, or both, or of expanded, foamed, or sponge rubber or plastics.	20% ad val.	19% ad val.	15% ad val.

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

U.S. consumption

U.S. apparent consumption of pillows, cushions, mattresses, and similar furnishings rose in value from \$277 million in 1964 to \$312 million in 1967 (table 1). 1/

1/ Available data on shipments, which are used in computing apparent consumption, include only shipments of mattresses; therefore data are understated to that extent, although mattresses comprise the bulk of the aggregate value of shipments.

This increased consumption resulted primarily from rising consumer income and the increased demand for higher priced, super-size mattresses. (Supersize bedding accounted for 25 percent of the total sales volume of the domestic producers in 1967.) Virtually all of the consumption of the articles considered herein was supplied from domestic production.

Federal regulations require labeling to indicate articles which are filled with previously used stuffing, but otherwise do not require disclosure of constituent materials. Some 40 States, however, have regulations pertaining to contents and labeling.

U.S. producers

More than 1,000 firms, situated in all sections of the country, produce pillows, cushions, mattresses, and similar furnishings. Many of these firms also produce other articles of cotton, plastics, and sponge rubber. Fewer than 10 companies and their licensees are believed to account for 65 percent of the total volume of mattress sales. Some of the larger firms also produce bedsprings, upholstered sofas, and sofa and chair beds.

U.S. production

Data are not available on annual U.S. production of all the articles considered herein. Shipments of mattresses (which accounted for the bulk of pillow, cushion, and mattress shipments in 1963) are known to have increased in value from \$277 million in 1964 to \$315 million in 1967 (table 1). In addition, shipments of spring cushions are estimated to have amounted to \$21 million in 1964, \$17 million in 1965, and \$20 million in 1966.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of pillows, cushions, mattresses, and similar furnishings increased from a value of \$571,000 in 1964 to one of \$3.3 million in 1967 (table 1).^{1/} The exported articles went principally to Canada and the Bahamas. The articles considered herein, particularly mattresses, have low value in relation to their bulk, therefore the high cost of shipment tends to inhibit their movement over long distances.

^{1/} The export value in 1964 included only mattresses of cotton, kapok, moss, and/or hair.

U.S. imports

The value of U.S. imports of the articles considered herein showed no discernible trend during the period 1964-67 (table 1). The large increase in value between 1964 and 1965 was attributed to several large shipments of cotton pillows and cushions from Japan (tables 2 and 3). In 1967 the value of imports was \$268,000, less than 0.1 percent of the value of domestic consumption. Imports in 1967 consisted principally of pillows, cushions, and mattresses of noncotton materials and came primarily from Japan and West Germany.

Table 1.--Pillows, cushions, mattresses, etc.: U.S. shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Year	Shipments ^{1/}	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption
1964-----	277,478	114	^{2/} 571	277,021
1965-----	299,094	630	2,494	297,230
1966-----	304,306	79	2,651	301,734
1967-----	315,266	268	3,302	312,232

^{1/} Mattresses only; no data on cushions and pillows are available.

^{2/} Includes data for mattresses of cotton, kapok, moss, and/or hair only; data on cushions, pillows, and mattresses of other materials were not reported separately.

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

Note.--Except for 1965, the value of imports was less than 0.1 percent of the value of apparent consumption.

PILLOWS, CUSHIONS, MATTRESSES, AND SIMILAR FURNISHINGS

Table 2.--Pillows, cushions, mattresses, etc.: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Belgium-----	1/	-	1/	20
Canada-----	52	134	18	19
Denmark-----	5	3	4	22
Italy-----	1	1	-	13
Japan-----	13	463	20	77
Korean Republic-----	-	-	1/	15
Netherlands-----	13	-	-	1/
Sweden-----	1	4	8	18
United Kingdom-----	5	4	4	6
West Germany-----	19	16	18	56
Other-----	5	5	7	22
Total-----	114	630	79	268

1/ Less than \$500.

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

PILLOWS, CUSHIONS, MATTRESSES, AND SIMILAR FURNISHINGS

Table 3.--Pillows, cushions, mattresses, etc.: U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUSA item, 1964-67

TSUSA item	Commodity	1964	1965	1966	1967
727.8020	Pillows and cushions of cotton-----	7	406	21	45
727.8040	Mattresses and similar furnishings of cotton-----	12	7	6	3
727.8060	Pillows and cushions of noncotton materials---	36	185	26	103
727.8080	Mattresses and similar furnishings of non- cotton materials-----	59	32	26	117
	Total-----	114	630	79	268

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Buttons-----	745.04, -.34
Button blanks and molds, and parts of buttons-----	745.40
If the foregoing are Canadian articles and original motor-vehicle equipment-	745.80 (pt.)

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

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of buttons, button blanks and molds, and parts of buttons, although declining in recent years, amounted to \$76 million in 1966, when imports accounted for 9 percent of domestic consumption in terms of value, but for a larger proportion of the market in terms of quantity. The value of U.S. exports in 1966 was equal to about 3 percent of that of domestic production.

Description and uses

Buttons, both utilitarian and decorative (fancy), are made from various raw materials and by a variety of processes, the process depending somewhat on the material employed. Buttons of some synthetic resins are molded, whereas those made from substances such as horn and galalith are first cut into blanks before being finished.

Buttons made from plastics materials are by far the most important kind; such buttons have largely replaced those made from other substances. Some of the principal kinds of plastics buttons and their uses are as follows: Polyester (item 745.32), for men's shirts and ladies' blouses; urea formaldehyde (item 745.34), for men's suits; melamine formaldehyde (item 745.34), for military uniform shirts; and casein (item 745.25), for raincoats. Of these, the polyester buttons are the most important, and imports of them are the most competitive with domestically produced buttons. Buttons, other than those made from plastics, of significance are those made from metal (items 745.04 to 745.10), pearl or shell, either ocean or fresh water (items 745.20 to 745.22), and glass (item 745.28).

For tariff purposes, button blanks are limited to raw or crude blanks suitable for manufacture into buttons. Button molds are forms (generally wood) which are used in making covered buttons. Button parts consist of items such as shanks, rims, and backs.

Buttons, finished or not finished, provided for in item 745.32 which are the product of an insular possession of the United States outside the customs territory of the U.S. and which are manufactured from button blanks or unfinished buttons which are the product of any foreign country, are subject to duty under item 745.32 at the rate applicable to products of such foreign country.

Hereinafter, unless otherwise stated, the articles covered by this summary will be referred to only as buttons.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate pursuant to con- cessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference		
		Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	:Buttons:			
	: Of metal:			
745.04	: Embossed with a design, : pattern, or lettering.	:18% ad : val.	:16% ad val. :	:9% ad val. :
	: Other:			
745.08	: Valued not over 20 : cents per dozen.	:10% ad : val.	:9% ad val. :	:5% ad val. :
745.10	: Valued over 20 cents : per dozen.	:55% ad : val.	:49% ad val. :	:27.5% ad : val.
745.20	: Of pearl or shell-----	:1.75¢ per : line 1/ : per	:1.55¢ per : line 1/ : gross + : 22.5% ad : val.	:0.87¢ per : line 1/ : gross + : 12.5% ad : val.
	: If product of the : Philippines:			
745.21	: If Philippine articles : within tariff-rate : quota. 2/	: Free	: 3/	: 3/
745.22	: Other 4/-----	:1.75¢ per : line 1/ : per	:1.55¢ per : line 1/ : gross + : 22.5% ad : val.	:0.87¢ per : line 1/ : gross + : 12.5% ad : val.
745.25	: Of casein-----	:15% ad : val.	:13% ad val. :	:7.5% ad val. :
745.28	: Of glass-----	:18% ad : val.	:16% ad val. :	:9% ad val. :
745.30	: Wholly of horn-----	:17% ad : val.	:15% ad val. :	:8.5% ad val. :
745.32	: Of acrylic resin, of poly- : ester resin, or of both : such resins.	:0.75¢ per : line 1/ : per	:0.72¢ per : line 1/ : gross + : 12% ad val. : 12.5% ad : val.	:0.6¢ per : line 1/ : gross + : 10% ad val. :
745.34	: Other-----	:19% ad : val.	:17% ad val. :	:9.5% ad val. :

See footnotes at end of tabulation.

BUTTONS, BUTTON BLANKS AND MOLDS

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to con- cessions granted in : <u>1964-67 trade conference</u>	
			First stage, : effective : Jan. 1, : 1968	Final stage, : effective : Jan. 1, : 1972
745.40	: Button blanks and molds, : and parts of buttons. <u>5/</u>	: 36% ad : val.	: 34% ad val. : 3/	: 28.5% ad : val. : 3/
745.80 (pt.)	: If the foregoing are : Canadian articles and : original motor-vehicle : equipment.	: Free : : :	: : : :	: : : :

1/ The term "line" is a unit of measurement commonly used by the button industry to designate the diameter of buttons; 1 line is 1/40 of an inch. A button 1/2 inch in diameter, therefore is a 20-line button. In computing the duty, the specific part of the duty is multiplied by the number of gross lines, plus the ad valorem part of the duty.

2/ 680,000 gross buttons annually for 1963-64, 510,000 gross for 1965-67, 340,000 gross for 1968-70, and 170,000 gross for 1971-73.

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

4/ Imports of pearl or shell buttons from the Philippines have never exceeded the quota limits.

5/ The Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-241), effective Dec. 7, 1965, limited button blanks to "raw or crude blanks suitable for manufacture into buttons".

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

Based on imports entered in 1967, the average ad valorem equivalent of the rate of duty in effect on December 31, 1967, on pearl or shell buttons (item 745.20) was 45.3 percent; it was 40.4 percent for the rate in effect on January 1, 1968.

Based on imports entered in 1967, the average ad valorem equivalent of the rate in effect on December 31, 1967, on acrylic and/or polyester resin buttons was 41.7 percent; it was 40.0 percent for the rate in effect on January 1, 1968, and 33.3 percent for the rate effective January 1, 1972.

Item number 745.80, which provides for duty-free treatment for certain Canadian articles pursuant to the provisions of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-283), was established effective as to articles entered on or after January 18, 1965 (Pres. Proc. 3682).

U.S. consumption

The total value of domestic consumption of buttons amounted to \$72.3 million in 1958 and increased thereafter until in 1964 it totaled \$87.6 million. After that, however, consumption decreased to \$79.6 million in 1965 and to \$76.0 million in 1966, the last year for which official data are available (table 1). Complete data on the U.S. consumption of buttons, button blanks and molds, and parts of buttons, in terms of quantity, are not available.

There has been a marked shift in the kinds of buttons consumed in recent years, reflecting a decline in the use of such buttons as pearl or shell, glass, and horn, and a rapid increase in the use of plastic buttons which are of high quality and lend themselves readily to mass-production techniques. In this connection, the domestic consumption of pearl buttons declined in value from a total of about \$8.7 million in 1958 to approximately \$3.1 million in 1963, while the consumption of plastic buttons increased in value from about \$32.9 million in 1958 to \$45.2 million in 1963.

U.S. producers

Data of the Bureau of the Census show that in 1958 there were 356 domestic plants engaged in the manufacture of buttons and that the number of such plants dropped to 290 in 1963--or by nearly 19 percent. This decline is attributable, in large part, to the cessation of operations by some small plants that devoted much of their productive facilities to the fabrication of various types of pearl or shell buttons and other fancy buttons. In 1963 more than 80 percent of all domestic plants were situated in the Northeastern States.

Although there are many concerns manufacturing buttons, button blanks, molds, and parts, the great bulk of domestic output is accounted for by about 15 firms, situated principally in New York, Iowa, New Jersey, and Connecticut. For those firms that manufacture plastics buttons, such buttons account for all or the greater part of their output. Some of the producers of plastic buttons also manufacture buttons of pearl or shell and other materials; production of the latter however, constitutes a small part of their total output. Most of the firms that manufacture metal buttons also produce a wide range of metal closures; for these concerns the production of buttons, though significant, is of minor importance in their overall operations.

Notwithstanding a slight increase in the total output of buttons from 1958 to 1966, total employment in the industry declined during this period from 6,462 persons to 5,310, or by 18 percent. Similarly, employment of production workers declined by 18 percent from 5,504 to 4,507 during the same period. This decline is largely the result of the increased use of plastics, which lend themselves readily to automation.

U.S. production

During the period 1958-66, the production of buttons by domestic manufacturers rose in value from a total of \$70.8 million in 1958 to \$82.7 million in 1964, or by nearly 17 percent. Thereafter, however, the value of production dropped sharply to \$74.9 million in 1965 and to \$71.7 million in 1966, representing a decline of 13 percent from the peak year of 1964 (table 1). As indicated earlier in this summary, total quantity data are not available. Of the total domestic output in 1958, 44 percent consisted of plastic buttons; 12.8 percent, of metal buttons; 11.2 percent, of pearl or shell buttons; and 12.3 percent, of blanks, molds, and parts (many of which were plastic button blanks). The remaining production (19.7 percent) consisted of various types of buttons, such as bone, hoof, vegetable ivory, and leather. Of the total domestic output in 1963, 49.4 percent consisted of plastic buttons (the bulk of which were of polyester resin); 15.4 percent, of metal buttons; 3.1 percent, of pearl or shell buttons; and 13.5 percent, of blanks, molds and parts (many of which were polyester blanks). The remaining production (18.6 percent) consisted of various types of other buttons. Detailed data for later years are not available.

U.S. exports

The total value of U.S. exports amounted to \$2.3 million in 1958, declined steadily thereafter to \$1.6 million in 1963--its lowest level in the period 1958-67, then rose irregularly to \$2.1 million in 1967 (table 1). The following tabulation, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, shows exports of buttons, by kinds, for 1958-67:

Year	Plastic buttons, except military		Buttons (except plastic and military) and parts and accessories not elsewhere classified	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	<u>1,000 gross</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>		<u>1,000 dollars</u>
1958-----	1,515	794		1,550
1959-----	1,055	613		1,352
1960-----	751	531		1,257
1961-----	725	666		1,150
1962-----	665	625		1,031
1963-----	606	529		1,097
1964-----	796	529		1,424
1965-----	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>		<u>2/</u> 2,053
1966-----	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>		<u>2/</u> 2,286
1967-----	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>		<u>2/</u> 2,144

1/ Not available.

2/ Includes plastic buttons.

Based on the data above, exports of plastic buttons (except military) declined 47 percent by quantity and 33 percent by value from 1958 through 1964. The value of the annual exports of buttons (including parts and accessories) other than plastic and military declined by only 8 percent over the same period, after having sustained sharp decreases until 1963. 1/

Canada has been the principal market for U.S. exports of buttons, parts, and accessories in recent years, accounting for 55 percent of the total value since 1965. Most of the remaining exports went to various Latin American countries and the United Kingdom.

U.S. imports

The total value of U.S. imports of buttons increased sharply from an estimated \$3.8 million in 1958 to \$6.5 million in 1967, or by 80 percent. In terms of value, imports supplied about 5.2 percent of the domestic consumption of buttons in 1958, 7.0 percent in 1963, and 8.7 percent in 1966 (table 1). Sufficient quantity data are not available to ascertain the share of the quantity of domestic consumption supplied by imports. It is known, however, that imports supplied a substantially greater portion of the U.S. market in terms of quantity than in terms of value during the period 1958-66. For certain types of buttons and blanks, such as those of polyester resins, imports supplied a fairly

1/ Beginning in 1965, U.S. exports of buttons were not separately classified by kinds.

large part of the domestic consumption; for some other types, such as those of metal, imports supplied a negligible part of the U.S. market.

Aggregate imports of buttons declined in the period 1964-67, in terms of both quantity and value. The decline was attributable primarily to a marked decrease in imports of buttons of acrylic and/or polyester resin, which dropped from 4.7 million gross, valued at \$2.6 million, in 1964 to 3.8 million gross, valued at \$2.2 million, in 1967--or by 19 percent in quantity and 14 percent in value. The balance of the decline in imports during this period was accounted for by decreases in importations of buttons of pearl or shell, glass, and horn. Imports of most kinds of plastic buttons (except those of acrylic and/or polyester resin), such as casein, and "other" buttons--e.g., composition horn and urea formaldehyde--increased during this period. Imports of button blanks and molds, and parts of buttons, for which quantity data are not available, declined from \$625,000 in 1964 to \$236,000 in 1967. However, the decline is not as marked as it appears, since the data for 1964 and 1965 included substantial quantities--probably as much as 50 percent--of polyester blanks which were "almost finished buttons," i.e., finished buttons except for the drilling of holes (table 2). The Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-241), effective December 7, 1965, limited the term "button blanks" to raw or crude blanks suitable for manufacture into buttons.

Japan and Italy supplied the bulk of the imports during the period 1964-67. Together they accounted for 85 percent of the total quantity (not including blanks, molds, and parts, for which quantity data are not available) and 67 percent of the value of imports. Japan was the principal source of imports, accounting for 57 percent of the quantity (not including blanks, etc.) and 44 percent of the value. Imports from Japan consisted primarily of buttons of polyester resin and secondarily of pearl or shell, leather, and various kinds classified under item 745.34 (other buttons). Imports from Italy consisted largely of composition horn buttons (item 745.34) and blanks and buttons of polyester resin.

As mentioned earlier in this summary, item 745.80 provides for duty-free treatment for certain Canadian articles (including buttons), if original motor-vehicle equipment. However, an analysis of entry papers covering 80 percent of total imports under this item in 1966 did not reveal any imports of buttons; virtually all imports consisted of seatbelt parts.

Table 1.--Buttons, button blanks and molds, and parts of buttons: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1958 and 1961-67

Year	Production	Imports <u>1/</u>	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption
	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1958-----	70,830	3,772	2,344	72,258	5.2
1961-----	73,595	5,053	1,817	76,831	6.6
1962-----	76,768	6,539	1,656	81,651	8.0
1963-----	81,855	6,085	1,627	86,313	7.0
1964-----	82,741	6,792	1,954	87,579	7.8
1965-----	74,875	6,823	2,053	79,645	8.6
1966-----	71,651	6,640	2,286	76,005	8.7
1967-----	<u>2/</u>	6,480	2,144	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>

1/ Data for 1958-63 are partly estimated.

2/ Not available.

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

BUTTONS, BUTTON BLANKS AND MOLDS

Table 2.--Buttons, button blanks and molds, and parts of buttons: U.S. imports for consumption, by kinds, 1964-67

Article and TSUS item number	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 gross) <u>1/</u>			
Buttons:				
Metal (745.04-.10)-----	35	21	17	39
Pearl or shell (745.20-.22)-----	464	624	538	311
Casein (745.25)-----	340	377	376	409
Glass (745.28)-----	382	292	208	142
Horn (745.30)-----	65	67	76	48
Acrylic and/or polyester resin (745.32)-----	4,738	4,080	3,751	3,829
Other (745.34)-----	3,101	3,406	3,503	3,694
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Buttons:				
Metal (745.04-.10)-----	93	75	53	104
Pearl or shell (745.20-.22)-----	493	616	618	374
Casein (745.25)-----	784	888	927	1,052
Glass (745.28)-----	207	166	167	143
Horn (745.30)-----	157	167	170	138
Acrylic and/or polyester resin (745.32)-----	2,592	2,173	2,205	2,234
Other (745.34)-----	1,841	2,133	2,263	2,199
Button blanks and molds, and parts of buttons (745.40)-----	625	605	237	236

1/ Quantity data for item 745.40 are not available.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Buckles and buckle slides and parts-----	745.45
If the foregoing are Canadian articles and original motor-vehicle equipment-----	745.80 (pt.)

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

U.S. trade position

The domestic market for buckles and buckle slides, which is gradually expanding, is supplied almost wholly by domestic producers. In recent years imports have accounted for a very small percentage of U.S. consumption; U.S. exports do not exceed imports in value.

Comment

The principal articles covered by this summary are belt buckles and belt buckle slides, which serve the same purpose as belt buckles; buckles for coats, dresses, shoes (including boots), luggage, and handbags; and safety-belt buckles. In terms of their commercial significance, belt buckles made of base metal are the most important of the articles herein considered. Buckles of precious materials are covered in a separate summary pertaining to jewelry and related articles under schedule 7, part 6A, and buckles which are harness and saddlery hardware are treated in a separate summary under schedule 6, part 3D.

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

BUCKLES AND BUCKLE SLIDES

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
745.45	Buckles and buckle slides, and parts thereof. ^{1/}	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
745.80(pt.)	If the fore- going are Canadian articles and orig- inal motor- vehicle equipment.	Free	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>

^{1/} Prior to Dec. 7, 1965, when provisions of the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-241) became effective, "Buckles and buckle slides" were classified under items 745.45 and 745.47. Item 745.45 provided for those "of metal and valued over 20 cents per dozen" at a rate of 55% ad valorem, and item 745.47 provided for "other" buckles and buckle slides, at a rate of 19% ad valorem.

^{2/} Duty-free status not affected by the trade conference.

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

Item number 745.80, which provides for duty-free treatment for certain Canadian articles pursuant to the provisions of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-283), was established effective as to articles entered on or after January 18, 1965 (Pres. Proc. 3682).

Few statistics on U.S. consumption and production of the buckles considered herein are available. The domestic market, which is supplied almost entirely from domestic production, is known to have expanded slowly during the period 1958-63; for example, the value of domestic production of metal buckles for wearing apparel alone increased from \$13.1 million in 1958 to \$14.7 million in 1963, the

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latest year for which such data are available. The bulk of the domestic output is produced by about 20 to 25 firms, most of which are situated in the New England and Middle Atlantic States. The manufacture of buckles and buckle slides is carried on largely in conjunction with the manufacture of various small wares, such as metal buttons, snap fasteners, needles, zipper pulls, and hooks and eyes.

U.S. exports of buckles and buckle slides are not separately reported in official statistics. It is believed, however, that, in terms of value, exports have not exceeded imports in recent years.

Dutiable imports of buckles and buckle slides, although supplying a negligible part of domestic consumption, increased sharply during the period 1964-67 (the only years for which separate data are available), from \$282,000 to \$660,000--or by 134 percent. Japan was the principal source of imports, accounting for 40 percent of the total value during this period; West Germany was the second most important supplier, accounting for 22 percent of the total. France and Italy were also significant sources, especially in 1966 and 1967 (see accompanying table). Imports consisted largely of metal belt buckles for both men and women and, to a lesser extent, of watch and shoe buckles.

As mentioned earlier in this summary, item 745.80 provides for duty-free treatment for certain Canadian articles (including buckles and buckle slides) if original motor-vehicle equipment. Imports under this item were valued at \$105,132 in 1966 and \$168,364 in 1967. An analysis of entry papers covering 80 percent of total imports in 1966 reveals that 94 percent of the articles covered by the analysis were specifically identified as seatbelt parts and presumably were buckles, buckle slides, or parts thereof. The remaining 6 percent were identified only as fastening devices.

BUCKLES AND BUCKLE SLIDES

Buckles, buckle slides, and parts: Dutiable U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Japan-----	110	123	251	255
France-----	18	19	21	116
Italy-----	21	32	88	111
West Germany-----	94	87	123	99
Hong Kong-----	20	40	45	39
All other-----	19	1/48	33	40
Total-----	282	349	561	660

1/ Includes imports valued at 25 thousand dollars from the Republic of South Africa.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Safety pins, hair pins, and straight pins:	
Plated with precious metal-----	745.50
Not plated with precious metal-----	745.52,-.54,-.56,-.58
If the foregoing are Canadian articles and original motor-vehicle equipment-----	745.80 (pt.)

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

U.S. trade position

The estimated value of U.S. consumption of the pins covered by this summary declined from about \$28 million in 1958 to \$23 million in 1963, the latest year for which data are available. Aggregate imports accounted for 7 to 10 percent of annual domestic consumption during the early 1960's. Imports of common and safety pins, however, accounted for a much larger proportion of the domestic market. U.S. exports of pins have been negligible.

Description and uses

This summary covers unornamented straight (dressmakers' or common) pins, hair pins (including bobby pins), safety pins, hat pins, corsage pins, and any other pin having a straight shaft pointed on one end and headed on the other, whether or not plated with precious metal. Ornamented pins for personal adornment are covered in a separate summary pertaining to jewelry and related articles (schedule 7, part 6A).

U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Safety pins, hair pins, and pins consisting of a single shaft pointed on one end and headed on the other, without ornamentation:			
745.50:	Plated with precious metal.	50% ad val.	45% ad val.	25% ad val.
	Not plated with precious metal:			
745.52:	Dressmakers' or common pins.	20% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
745.54:	Hair pins-----	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	8% ad val.
745.56:	Safety pins-----	22.5% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
745.58:	Other-----	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
745.80:	If the foregoing are (pt.): Canadian articles and original motor-vehicle equipment.	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

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

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

Item number 745.80, which provides for duty-free treatment for certain Canadian articles pursuant to the provisions of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-283), was established effective as to articles entered on or after January 18, 1965 (Pres. Proc. 3682).

The Tariff Commission has conducted three investigations (1954, 1957, and 1962) on straight (dressmakers' or common) pins under section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended. 1/ The first investigation (No. 28) was terminated by the Commission on June 22, 1954, without formal finding. The second investigation (No. 52) and the third (No. 7-109) were concluded on January 30, 1957, and February 28, 1962, respectively. In both of these investigations, the Commission recommended that the duty be increased to 35 percent ad valorem. However, the President declined to impose the recommended restriction in each instance.

Safety pins have been the subject of eight investigations and/or annual reviews by the Tariff Commission. 2/ In 1957, following escape-clause investigation No. 53 and a report to the President under section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, the tariff concession on safety pins was modified by Presidential Proclamation No. 3212, dated November 29, 1957. Under the proclamation the import duty on safety pins was increased from 22-1/2 percent ad valorem to 35 percent ad valorem, effective after the close of business on December 30, 1957. On January 28, 1966, following investigation No. TEA-IA-6 under section 351(d)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, the President issued Proclamation 3703 terminating the increased rate of duty, effective on that date.

1/ Report on Escape-Clause Investigations No. 28 (Straight Pins) and No. 29 (Safety Pins) . . . , 1954 (processed); Straight (Dressmakers' or Common) Pins . . . , 1957 (processed); Straight (Dressmakers' or Common) Pins . . . , TC Publication 52, 1962 (processed).

2/ Report on Escape-Clause Investigations No. 28 (Straight Pins) and No. 29 (Safety Pins) . . . , 1954 (processed); Safety Pins . . . , 1957 (processed); Safety Pins . . . , 1959 (processed); Safety Pins . . . , 1960 (processed); Safety Pins . . . , TC Publication 46, 1962 (processed); Safety Pins . . . , TC Publication 78, 1962 (processed); Safety Pins . . . , TC Publication 118, 1963 (processed); Safety Pins . . . , TC Publication 155, 1965 (processed).

U.S. consumption

The value of domestic consumption of the pins covered by this summary declined from about \$28 million in 1958 to approximately \$23 million in 1963. The decrease in the value of consumption from 1958 to 1963 (here stated on the basis of partial data available from official statistics) is attributable to a decline in shipments by domestic producers of hair pins and certain other pins, such as hat pins. This decrease more than offset an increase in the consumption of common pins and safety pins. Lack of sufficient data makes it impossible to estimate the value of consumption for the period 1964-67. Information obtained from trade sources, however, indicates that consumption leveled off somewhat after 1963.

U.S. producers

Virtually all of the pins considered in this summary, with the exception of hair pins and bobby pins, are produced by 7 establishments situated in Connecticut. Of these, 6 manufacture a fairly extensive line of fastening devices, including metal clips, buttons, eyelets, drapery hooks, and miscellaneous wire formings. All of these establishments derive a substantial part of their total income from the manufacture of pins; the remaining producer manufactures common or dressmakers' pins only. Two of the larger producers are affiliated with foreign manufacturers.

The great bulk of domestically produced hair pins and bobby pins are manufactured by about 10 concerns located principally in New York, New Jersey and the Midwestern States. Various hair care articles, such as hair rollers and metal hair clips, are the principal products of these concerns.

U.S. production and exports

The following tabulation, based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, shows the total value of shipments by domestic producers of the pins considered herein, by type, for 1958 and 1963:

Type	Value	
	1958	1963
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	dollars	dollars
Common pins (toilet or dressmakers')-----	3,702	5,029
Metal hair pins, bobby type-----	12,119	7,941
Safety pins-----	2,989	3,371
Other pins (including hat, glasshead, plastic, and metal hair pins, etc.)-----	8,219	5,177
Total-----	27,029	21,518

Although the value of shipments of common pins and safety pins increased by 36 and 13 percent, respectively, from 1958 to 1963, the decline in shipments of metal bobby pins and other pins, including metal hair pins other than bobby pins, more than offset the increase recorded by common pins and safety pins. Information obtained from trade sources, however, indicates that since 1963 the shipments of hair pins by domestic producers have risen substantially because of the increased sales of women's hair pieces which require the use of hair pins.

U.S. exports of pins are not separately reported in official statistics. It is known, however, that in the period 1962-64, exports of safety pins, for which quantity data are available from Tariff Commission reports, averaged 14,000 gross a year and were equal to less than 0.5 percent of sales by domestic producers. Exports of common pins are also known to have been insignificant. It is believed that exports of the other pins considered herein have also been small.

U.S. imports

The following tabulation, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, shows the aggregate value of imports of pins covered in this summary for 1962-67:

SAFETY PINS, HAIR PINS, AND STRAIGHT PINS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u> (<u>1,000 dollars</u>)
1962-----	<u>1/</u> 1,733
1963-----	<u>1/</u> 1,646
1964-----	1,727
1965-----	2,001
1966-----	2,175
1967-----	2,467

1/ Partly estimated, based on official statistics, but known to represent at least 97 percent of the actual value of total imports.

During the period 1962-67, common or dressmakers' pins (item 745.52) accounted for an average of about 42 percent of total imports, in terms of value; safety pins (item 745.56) accounted for 32 percent; other pins (item 745.58), for 14 percent; and hair pins (item 745.54), for 12 percent. Imports of these pins plated with precious metal (item 745.50) were negligible during the period 1960-67.

Aggregate imports are estimated to have accounted for approximately 7 to 10 percent of total domestic consumption each year since 1962, in terms of quantity. However, data available from Tariff Commission investigations show that imports of safety pins and common pins have supplied a much larger share of the U.S. market for such pins. During the period 1960-64, imports supplied between 20 and 30 percent of the U.S. consumption of safety pins, and in 1963, the last year for which data are available, imports of common pins supplied about 20 percent of domestic consumption.

The United Kingdom, West Germany, France, and Japan have been the principal sources for imported pins of the types covered herein (items 745.50 to 745.58). Well over 90 percent of total imports, in terms of both quantity and value, came from these countries during 1962-67. During this period, the United Kingdom was by far the principal source of common pins and safety pins; West Germany was the second most important source of such imports (see accompanying table). Imports of common pins increased from 1 million pounds, valued at \$736,000, in 1962 to 1.3 million pounds, valued at \$947,000, in 1967, and imports of safety pins rose from 4.1 million gross, valued at \$598,000, to 4.9 million gross, valued at \$795,000, over the same period. Imports of hair pins increased from 132,000 pounds, valued at \$49,000, in 1962 to nearly 1.1 million pounds, valued at \$402,000, in 1967--more than a sevenfold increase in quantity and value. Most of this increase occurred in the last 4 years, when the sales of hair pieces increased. Nearly 95 percent of imported hair pins came from France during 1962-67. Imports entered under item 745.58 consisted largely of florist pins and other glass headed pins and came principally from Japan and West Germany during 1962-67. The value of imports of such pins averaged about

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7:5

\$282,000 annually during these years, with no discernible trend. Imports of pins plated with precious metal (item 745.50), data on which are available only for the period since August 31, 1963, averaged about \$2,500 annually during the period 1964-67. Imports prior thereto are known to have also been negligible.

As mentioned earlier in this summary, item 745.80 provides for duty-free treatment for certain articles (including pins), if original motor-vehicle equipment. However, an analysis of entry papers covering 80 percent of total imports under this item in 1966 did not reveal any imports of pins; virtually all imports consisted of seatbelt parts.

SAFETY PINS, HAIR PINS, AND STRAIGHT PINS

Pins (common, hair, safety, and other straight pins, not ornamented): 1/
 U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS item and by principal sources,
 1962-67

TSUS item number and source	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity					
745.52:						
United Kingdom--1,000 pounds--:	694	676	770	933	892	953
West Germany-----do-----:	280	302	252	179	283	229
All other-----do-----:	60	77	85	109	100	128
Total-----do-----:	1,034	1,055	1,107	1,221	1,275	1,310
745.54:						
France-----1,000 pounds--:	101	201	416	737	936	1,028
All other-----do-----:	31	21	38	44	38	38
Total-----do-----:	132	222	454	781	974	1,066
745.56:						
United Kingdom---1,000 gross--:	2,084	2,380	2,391	2,474	2,352	2,815
West Germany-----do-----:	1,648	1,511	1,089	1,864	1,576	1,514
All other-----do-----:	336	273	357	491	364	557
Total-----do-----:	4,068	4,164	3,837	4,829	4,292	4,886
745.58:						
Japan-----1,000 pounds--:	2/	2/	127	173	186	157
West Germany-----do-----:	2/	2/	20	40	49	51
All other-----do-----:	2/	2/	14	11	27	17
Total-----do-----:	2/	2/	161	224	262	225
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
745.52:						
United Kingdom-----:	451	443	499	591	580	674
West Germany-----:	215	211	184	141	212	173
All other-----:	70	76	80	95	87	100
Total-----:	736	730	763	827	879	947
745.54:						
France-----:	30	70	158	257	343	373
All other-----:	19	13	27	40	30	29
Total-----:	49	83	185	297	373	402
745.56:						
United Kingdom-----:	360	353	397	392	401	506
West Germany-----:	186	172	130	182	194	197
All other-----:	52	30	47	51	41	92
Total-----:	598	555	574	625	636	795
745.58:						
Japan-----:	141	149	146	197	222	223
West Germany-----:	61	36	38	40	41	72
All other-----:	148	93	21	15	24	28
Total-----:	350	278	205	252	287	323

1/ Not including pins plated with precious metal (item 745.50); such imports were negligible during 1962-67.

2/ Not available.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Hooks and eyes-----	745.60
If the foregoing are Canadian articles and original motor-vehicle equip- ment-----	745.80 (pt.)

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

U.S. trade position

Annual U.S. consumption of hooks and eyes has amounted to an estimated \$7 million in recent years. U.S. exports, though small, are believed to have exceeded imports in most years during the period 1962-67.

Comment

Hooks and eyes are fasteners made chiefly from brass wire or metal strip and plated with nickel or tin to make them rust or tarnish resistant. They are made in a wide variety of sizes and shapes on machines ordinarily engineered for this use only. Those made from brass wire have their principal application as closures for women's wearing apparel, principally corsets, brassieres, and allied garments. Those made from metal strip are used for heavier duty purposes, such as on men's trousers and, to some extent, on orthopedic supports. Hooks and eyes are usually supplied in bulk form, on tape or on cards. Various other fastening devices are discussed in separate summaries in this volume.

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
745.60	Hooks and eyes-----	3.75¢ per lb. (in- cluding weight of cards, car- tons, and cartons, and im- mediate wrappings and la- bels) + 21% ad val.	3.3¢ per lb. (including weight of cards, car- tons, and immediate wrappings and labels) + 18.5% ad val.	1.87¢ per lb. (including weight of cards, car- tons, and immediate wrappings and labels) + 10.5% ad val.
745.80	If the foregoing are (pt.): Canadian articles and original motor-vehicle equipment.	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

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

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

Based on imports entered in 1967, the average ad valorem equivalent of the rate of duty in effect on December 31, 1967, was 23.3 percent, and that for the rate in effect on January 1, 1968, was 20.5 percent.

Item number 745.80, which provides for duty-free treatment for certain Canadian articles pursuant to the provisions of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-283), was established effective as to articles entered on or after January 18, 1965 (Pres. Proc. 3682).

Although the consumption of hooks and eyes has been affected by the growing use of slide fasteners and other types of fasteners, there remain certain uses, such as on ladies undergarments, for which hooks and eyes are particularly suitable as closures. Data are not available on the domestic consumption of hooks and eyes, but trade sources indicate that such consumption has been fairly stable in recent years, amounting to approximately \$7 million annually.

The bulk of domestic output is produced by seven concerns, situated in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Vermont, and Kentucky. These manufacturers are engaged primarily in the production of various types of closures and other light metal products. Separate statistical data are not available on the domestic production of hooks and eyes; however, based on information obtained from trade sources, it is estimated that such production amounted to about \$7 million a year during the period 1962-67. U.S. exports of hooks and eyes are not separately reported in official statistics. It is believed, however, that such exports, though small, have been greater than imports in recent years, and have consisted largely of hooks and eyes on tape rather than those sold on cards.

Imports of hooks and eyes have traditionally been small compared with U.S. production and have supplied only a small part of domestic consumption. Imports, as shown in the accompanying table, amounted to 57,000 pounds, valued at \$74,000, in 1962 and increased irregularly thereafter to 102,000 pounds, valued at \$165,000, in 1967. The United Kingdom has been the principal source of imports, having accounted for about 58 percent of both the quantity and the value of total imports during the period 1962-67. Most of the remaining imports, particularly since 1963, have come from Japan.

As mentioned earlier in this summary, item 745.80 provides for duty-free treatment for certain Canadian articles (including hooks and eyes) if original motor-vehicle equipment. However, an analysis of entry papers covering 80 percent of total imports under this item in 1966 did not reveal any imports of hooks and eyes; virtually all imports consisted of seatbelt parts.

HOOKS AND EYES

Hooks and eyes: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1962-67

Source	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
United Kingdom-----	41	45	60	52	57	57
Japan-----	9	19	31	33	35	29
West Germany-----	6	15	11	2	1	-
All other-----	1	2	3	9	7	<u>1/</u> 16
Total-----	57	81	105	96	100	102
Value (1,000 dollars)						
United Kingdom-----	53	57	81	74	86	92
Japan-----	13	34	49	45	58	51
West Germany-----	6	11	6	3	3	-
All other-----	2	1	8	7	2	<u>1/</u> 22
Total-----	74	103	144	129	149	165

1/ Includes 12 thousand pounds, valued at 17 thousand dollars, imported from the Korean Republic.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Clasps, handbag and similar frames incorporating clasps, snap fasteners; and parts:	
Valued not over 20 cents per dozen-----	745.63 -.65
Valued over 20 cents per dozen-----	745.66 -.68
If the foregoing are Canadian articles and original motor-vehicle equipment-----	745.80(pt.)

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

U.S. trade position

Annual U.S. consumption of the fastening devices covered by this summary has amounted to an estimated \$40 million to \$50 million in recent years. Imports supplied about 5 percent of total annual consumption in 1966-67. U.S. exports are believed to have approximately equaled imports in recent years.

Description and uses

This summary covers a wide range of clasps and other fasteners and their parts, for garments and other articles. Although not specified as to material (except item 745.66), most of these fasteners are in fact made of metal. Among the more important types are sew-on snap fasteners, used chiefly on wearing apparel; machine-attached snap fasteners, also used on wearing apparel but widely used on pocketbooks, galoshes, and umbrellas and in various industrial applications; handbag frames incorporating clasps; and fasteners used in jewelry and other objects of personal adornment of which spring rings for necklace closures are the most prominent example.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

CLASPS, HANDBAG AND SIMILAR FRAMES, SNAP FASTENERS

TSUS item	Commodity	:Rate pursuant to conces-		
		: Rate	:sions granted in 1964-67	
		: as of	: trade conference	
		:Dec. 31,	:First stage,	:Final stage,
		: 1967	: effective	: effective
			:Jan. 1, 1968	:Jan. 1, 1972
	Clasps, handbag and similar frames incorporating clasps, and snap fasteners; and parts of the foregoing:			
	Valued not over 20 cents per dozen pieces or parts:			
745.63	Sew-on fasteners, and parts thereof.	55% ad val.	49% ad val.	27.5% ad val.
745.65	Other-----	27.5% ad val.	24.5% ad val.	13.5% ad val.
	Valued over 20 cents per dozen pieces or parts:			
	For jewelry and other objects of personal adornment:			
745.66	Of precious metal except silver (including rolled precious metal except silver).	24% ad val.	21.5% ad val.	12% ad val.
745.67	Other-----	55% ad val.	49% ad val.	27.5% ad val.
745.68	Other-----	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
745.80	If the foregoing are Canadian (pt.) articles and original motor-vehicle equipment.	Free.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

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

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

The Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965, Public Law 89-241, effective as to articles entered on or before Dec. 7, 1965, enlarged the previous article description preceding item 745.63 by

including "handbag and similar frames incorporating clasps". These had formerly been classified under various provisions of schedule 6. This act also created 2 new TSUS item numbers, 745.66 and 745.68.

Item number 745.80, which provides for duty-free treatment for certain Canadian articles pursuant to the provisions of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-283), was established effective as to articles entered on or after January 18, 1965 (Pres. Proc. 3682).

U.S. consumption

The total value of annual domestic consumption of the types of fasteners considered in this summary is estimated by trade sources to have been between \$40 million and \$50 million in recent years. For most of these fasteners, but particularly for machine-attached and sew-on snap fasteners, the market has remained fairly static, largely as a result of changes in garment construction where the use of mechanical devices is reduced.

U.S. producers

There are numerous domestic producers of the fastening devices covered here, but the bulk of output is accounted for by about 20 concerns, most of which are located in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York. These firms all produce a wide variety of closures, as well as unrelated articles, such as electronic resistor parts, but the manufacture and sale of fasteners accounts for the bulk of the total income of most of them.

U.S. production

Complete data on the value of the aggregate domestic production of the fasteners under review herein are not available. Information obtained from trade sources indicates that the value of annual aggregate production of such fasteners probably ranged between \$40 million and \$50 million in recent years. It is known that the value of the output of snap fasteners alone amounted to nearly \$20 million in 1963, about 95 percent of which was accounted for by machine-attached or 4-part snap fasteners. Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce show that the value of shipments of snap fasteners by domestic manufacturing establishments amounted to \$19.7 million in 1963; however, some domestic industry sources believe that this figure understates actual shipments by as much as 20 percent.

U.S. exports

Complete and comparable data are not available for past years on U.S. exports of the fasteners considered here. In the period 1965-67, the only years for which some separate data are available, the value of annual exports of snap fasteners averaged about \$1.1 million. The following tabulation, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, shows U.S. exports of snap fasteners, by principal markets, in 1965-67 (in thousands of dollars):

Market	1965	1966	1967
Canada-----	442	343	354
West Germany-----	56	27	198
Japan-----	60	74	191
Belgium-----	52	112	186
Venezuela-----	80	83	53
Philippine Republic-----	78	43	43
All other-----	298	305	314
Total-----	1,066	987	1,339

It is believed that the total value of U.S. exports of the other fasteners, such as clasps and handbag frames incorporating clasps, was equal to that of exports of snap fasteners in 1967.

U.S. imports

The following tabulation, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, shows the aggregate value of imports of the various fastening devices covered by this summary, for 1964-67:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Imports</u> (1,000 dollars)
1964-----	2,000
1965-----	2,250
1966-----	2,558
1967-----	2,826

The data for 1964 and 1965 are partly estimated because of the inclusion of handbag frames incorporating clasps under schedule 7 by the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965; these articles had formerly been classified under schedule 6 (see "U.S. tariff treatment").

As stated above, separate import data are available for 1966-67 only. Total imports in those years supplied an estimated 5 percent of the domestic market. Imports of fasteners classified under item 745.63, sew-on snap fasteners, came principally from Japan and West Germany; in 1966 and 1967 they were valued at \$158,000, and \$235,000, respectively (see accompanying table). Imports under item 745.65, which consisted principally of machine-attached snap fasteners, were also supplied largely by Japan and West Germany and were valued at \$847,000 in 1966 and \$741,000 in 1967. Imports under item 745.66 consisted chiefly of jewelry clasps (gold spring rings) from Italy and West Germany, and averaged \$353,000 a year during 1966-67. Imports under item 745.67, which consisted chiefly of jewelry clasps other than of precious metal, principally from West Germany, were valued at only \$71,000 in 1966 and \$114,000 in 1967. Imports under item 745.68, the largest import classification considered here, consisted principally of handbag frames incorporating clasps from West Germany, Italy, and Belgium; they were valued at \$1.1 million in 1966 and \$1.4 million in 1967. Imported fasteners under item 745.65 accounted for nearly 30 percent of total imports (items 745.63 to 745.68) in the period 1966-67, and those classified under item 745.68 accounted for 47 percent of the total.

As mentioned earlier in this summary, item 745.80 provides for duty-free treatment for certain Canadian articles (including the fasteners covered by this summary), if original motor-vehicle equipment. However, an analysis of entry papers covering 80 percent of total imports under this item in 1966 did not reveal any imports of the type of fasteners considered here; virtually all imports consisted of seatbelt parts.

Clasps, snap fasteners, handbag frames, and parts: U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS item and by principal sources, 1966 and 1967

(In thousands of dollars)

Year and source	Item 745.63	Item 745.65	Item 745.66	Item 745.67	Item 745.68	Total
1966:						
West Germany-----	18	338	101	55	318	830
Italy-----	-	-	248	1/	268	516
Japan-----	93	409	-	12	12	526
Belgium-----	-	-	-	-	404	404
All other-----	2/ 47	100	7	4	124	282
Total-----	158	847	356	71	1,126	2,558
1967:						
West Germany-----	4	328	145	91	473	1,041
Italy-----	-	-	182	1/	399	581
Japan-----	154	194	-	3	47	398
Belgium-----	-	-	-	-	331	331
All other-----	3/ 77	4/ 219	23	20	136	475
Total-----	235	741	350	114	1,386	2,826

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ Includes imports valued at 33 thousand dollars from the United Kingdom.

3/ Includes imports valued at 39 thousand dollars from the United Kingdom.

4/ Includes imports valued at 164 thousand dollars from Hong Kong.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Slide fasteners and parts:	
Fasteners:	
Valued not over 4 cents each-----	745.70
Valued over 4 cents each-----	745.72
Parts-----	745.74
If the foregoing are Canadian articles and original motor-vehicle equip- ment-----	
	745.80(pt.)

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

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of slide fasteners and parts, which was valued at approximately \$178 million in 1966, has traditionally been supplied almost entirely from domestic production. In terms of value, annual U.S. exports averaged less than 2 percent of production in recent years but were several times larger than imports.

Description and uses

Slide fasteners--frequently referred to by the trademark name, zippers--are used as closures for a wide variety of articles, but find their principal outlet for use on wearing apparel (including footwear), handbags, and leather goods. Zipper teeth are generally made of metal (either aluminum or a copper alloy) or of nylon filament. Those made of nylon filament are a recent innovation, having been perfected in the early 1960's. Parts of slide fasteners consist of chain including tapes in continuous lengths but not including tapes wholly of textile fibers, slider bodies, pulls, and stops. Other fastening devices are discussed in separate summaries in this volume.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Slide fasteners, and parts thereof in- cluding tapes in continuous lengths but not including tapes wholly of textile fibers: <u>1/</u> Fasteners:			
745.70	Valued not over 4 cents each.	48% ad val.	43% ad val.	25% ad val.
745.72	Valued over 4 cents each.	38% ad val.	34% ad val.	20% ad val.
745.74	Parts-----	50% ad val.	47% ad val.	35% ad val.
745.80(pt.)	If the foregoing are Canadian articles and original motor- vehicle equipment.	Free	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>

1/ The Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965, Public Law 89-241, effective insofar as pertinent Dec. 7, 1965, deleted the article description immediately preceding item 745.70, which read "Slide fasteners, and parts thereof," and inserted in lieu thereof "Slide fasteners, and parts thereof including tapes in continuous lengths but not including tapes wholly of textile fibers". The effect of this legislation was to reduce the coverage of item 745.74, slide fastener parts, by eliminating therefrom those flat textile fiber tapes with fast edges having a cord sewn along one edge to receive the metal teeth. Thenceforth such tapes have been classified under item 386.50 if of cotton.

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

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect as of December 31, 1967, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first

and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

Item number 745.80, which provides for duty-free treatment for certain Canadian articles pursuant to the provisions of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-283), was established effective as to articles entered on or after January 18, 1965 (Pres. Proc. 3682).

U.S. consumption

The value of U.S. consumption of slide fasteners amounted to approximately \$104.0 million in 1962 and increased at an average annual rate of 14 percent thereafter to \$177.6 million in 1966, the latest year for which data are available (table 1). These data understate actual consumption to the extent that they do not include the domestic production of a small quantity of parts--the value of which is also small--sold separately to assembly firms by manufacturers of complete slide fasteners. The increase in consumption, which amounted to 71 percent during the period 1962-66, is primarily attributable to a marked rise in the sale of garments that incorporate slide fasteners as closures, particularly men's trousers and outer shorts and women's and girl's skirts, slacks, shorts, and dresses.

U.S. producers

Although there are more than 150 companies engaged in the manufacture and assembly of slide fasteners and parts, by far the major part of the domestic output is accounted for by 18 concerns, practically all of which are situated in the eastern half of the United States. Most of these concerns manufacture a wide variety of fasteners and other light metal products. In the fabrication of slide fasteners, the major producers manufacture all of the component parts, whereas the smaller concerns produce certain parts only, such as chain, slides, pulls, and stops, which they sell to assemblers.

U.S. production

The value of the domestic production of slide fasteners (not including parts) amounted to \$105.7 million in 1962 and increased each year thereafter, to \$179.2 million in 1966, representing an increase of 69 percent, or an average annual rate of increase of 14 percent for the period 1962-66 (table 1). In terms of quantity, domestic output totaled 1,473 million units in 1958 (each 12 inches is one unit) and 2,223 million units in 1963, totaled 1,473 million units in

1958. More than 90 percent of the output is sold directly to manufacturers of clothing, handbags, leather goods, and footwear; some of it is sold at retail for custom sewing; and a small part is sold to assemblers in the form of parts.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of slide fasteners were valued at \$2.2 million in 1957, the last year (until 1965) that export data were separately reported. In 1965, exports were again valued at \$2.2 million; they increased to \$2.3 million in 1966 and to \$2.6 million in 1967 (table 1). In the period 1962-64, when exports were not separately reported in official statistics, it is believed that they were valued at close to \$2 million annually. Slide fasteners have been exported to many countries in recent years--more than 32 in 1967. The following tabulation, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, shows U.S. exports of slide fasteners, by principal markets, for 1965-67 (in thousands of dollars):

Market	1965	1966	1967
Japan-----	302	483	541
Canada-----	422	371	389
Hong Kong-----	236	201	233
United Kingdom-----	84	93	147
Chile-----	31	114	121
Venezuela-----	176	138	57
All other-----	976	891	1,093
Total-----	2,227	2,291	2,581

U.S. imports

The total value of imports of slide fasteners and parts increased from \$212,000 in 1962 to \$1.3 million in 1967, representing a fivefold increase (table 1). Despite the sharp increase, imports supplied an insignificant part of domestic consumption, less than 0.5 percent each year from 1962 to 1966. Although consumption data are not available for 1967, when imports reached their highest level, it is doubtful that imports supplied 1 percent of the domestic market in that year.

In the period 1962-67, Japan was the principal source of imports, accounting for 58 percent of the total value of slide fasteners and parts. On an annual basis, the share of imports furnished by Japan increased from 25 percent in 1962 to 71 percent in 1966 and 1967.

Imports from Japan increased in value from about \$53,000 in 1962 to \$926,000 in 1967. Other important suppliers were West Germany, France, Italy, and the United Kingdom (table 2).

The value of parts represented an annual average of 73 percent of the total value of imports during 1962-65, but only about 28 percent in 1966-67, as shown by the following tabulation, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce:

Year	Slide fasteners		Parts		Total value
	Value	Percent of total	Value	Percent of total	
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
1962-----	53	25	159	75	212
1963-----	41	18	184	82	225
1964-----	58	29	139	71	197
1965-----	163	36	287	64	450
1966-----	498	73	186	27	684
1967-----	942	72	361	28	1,303

The enactment of the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act, effective on December 7, 1965, as to slide fasteners, contributed, to a limited extent, to the relative decline of the value of parts vis-a-vis the aggregate value. This legislation reduced the coverage of item 745.74, parts, (see footnote 1 to tabulation under "U.S. tariff treatment").

In the period herein considered, but particularly since 1965, when imports began to increase markedly, imported parts were supplied principally by Italy, France, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Japan, and Canada in fairly equal proportions. Imports of complete slide fasteners (item 745.70 and 745.72) increased irregularly from 1.4 million units, valued at \$53,000, in 1962 to 28.4 million units, valued at \$942,000, in 1967. More than 90 percent of both the quantity and value of such imports during this period was accounted for by Japan, an important international supplier of slide fasteners with manufacturing facilities in many countries, including the United States. In 1966 and 1967, 66 percent on a quantity basis, and 39 percent on a value basis, of total imports from Japan were slide fasteners valued not over 4 cents each.

SLIDE FASTENERS

As mentioned earlier in this summary, item 745.80 provides for duty-free treatment for certain Canadian articles (including slide fasteners and parts) if original motor-vehicle equipment. However, an analysis of entry papers covering 80 percent of total imports under this item in 1966 did not reveal any imports of slide fasteners or parts; virtually all imports consisted of seatbelt parts.

Table 1.--Slide fasteners and parts: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1962-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Year	Produc- tion <u>1/</u>	Imports	Exports	Apparent consump- tion <u>1/</u>
1962-----	105,744	212	<u>2/</u> 2,000	103,956
1963-----	143,230	225	<u>2/</u> 2,000	141,455
1964-----	147,777	197	<u>2/</u> 2,000	145,974
1965-----	165,760	<u>3/</u> 450	2,227	<u>4/</u> 163,983
1966-----	179,181	<u>3/</u> 684	2,291	<u>4/</u> 177,574
1967-----	<u>5/</u>	<u>3/</u> 1,303	2,581	<u>5/</u>

1/ Somewhat understated since data do not include the domestic production of parts.

2/ Estimated.

3/ Not completely comparable with import data for 1962-64 because of the enactment of the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965, which reduced somewhat the coverage of item 745.74 (parts) (see footnote 1 to tabulation under "U.S. tariff treatment").

4/ Not completely comparable with data for 1962-64 (see footnote 3 supra).

5/ Not available.

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

Note.--The ratio (percent) of imports to apparent consumption was less than 0.5 percent each year during the period 1962-66 and probably less than 1 percent in 1967.

SLIDE FASTENERS

Table 2.--Slide fasteners, and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1962-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1962	1963	1964	1965 ^{1/}	1966 ^{1/}	1967 ^{1/}
Japan-----	53	66	76	166	488	926
Italy-----	9	17	9	61	33	106
West Germany-----	65	42	16	44	26	95
United Kingdom----	22	24	36	38	34	46
France-----	21	63	38	68	34	30
All other-----	42	13	22	73	69	100
Total-----	212	225	197	450	684	1,303

^{1/} Data not completely comparable with those for 1962-64 because of the enactment on Dec. 7, 1965, of the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965, which reduced somewhat the coverage of item 745.74 (parts). (See footnote 1 to tabulation under "U.S. tariff treatment").

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Brooms and brushes consisting of vegetable materials bound together but not mounted or set in a block or head, with or without handles:	
Brooms wholly or in part of broom corn:	
Whiskbrooms:	
Valued not over 32¢ each:	
Under the quota-----	750.26
Other-----	750.27
Valued over 32¢ each-----	750.28
Other brooms:	
Valued not over 96¢ each:	
Under the quota-----	750.29
Other-----	750.30
Valued over 96¢ each-----	750.31
Other-----	750.32
If product of Cuba-----	750.33

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

U.S. trade position

The great bulk (estimated at almost 90 percent) of U.S. consumption of the articles here considered is supplied by domestic production. Exports are known to be small.

Description and uses

This summary discusses brooms and brushes (other than mechanical brooms and brushes) with or without handles, the broom or sweeping portion of which consists of a cluster of vegetable materials bound together (but not mounted or set in a block or head). The binding, generally of wire, is done by machine; pitch, tar, glue, and other adhesives are also used as binding agents within a cone or similar casing. Occasionally, nails and staples are also used to bind the vegetable materials (usually broom corn) to the handle.

The brooms herein considered are the familiar household type stiff-fiber cleaning tools used for sweeping. They have long slim rounded handles, about 4 feet in length, which are usually of wood and which are not offset at an angle from the bound fibers. Push brooms with fibers mounted or set in a block or head and with the handles offset at an angle are covered in a separate summary in this volume. The

fibers of the brooms discussed herein are sewn horizontally near the top toward the handle to give them a flattened appearance--if not sewn, they would be round, very loose and flimsy. Whiskbrooms and toy brooms are also included within the scope of this summary. Whiskbrooms are similar in construction to brooms, only they are much smaller and have virtually no handle. They are used to brush lint from clothing and to sweep in cramped or small areas. Toy brooms are similar in construction to household type brooms, but are smaller and have a shorter handle.

Most brooms are made from broom corn, bassine, ratan, palmyra, palmetto and other vegetable fibers. Some domestic and foreign producers have increasingly used a mixture of broom corn on the outside the broom and grass on the inside to make lower cost brooms. Tiger grass, Missouri grass or sotol (produced from cactus) may be used for this purpose; however, sotol, which is also known as bear grass or yucca, is used more than the other types as a filler material.

The broom corn in use today is a variety of sorghum. It has an elongated many-branched, seed-head which contains the fibers. To be of good quality, broom corn should have long, straight, resilient fibers ending in many small branchlets.

Brooms and brushes of vegetable materials other than wholly or in part of broom corn are provided for under items 750.32 and 750.33. Commerce in these latter articles is small. Toy brooms, wholly or in part of broom corn not mounted in a block or set in a head are classified under items 750.29 to 750.31.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Current rate</u>
	Brooms and brushes consisting of vegetable materials bound together but not mounted or set in a block or head, with or without handles:	
	Brooms wholly or in part of broom corn:	
	Whiskbrooms:	
	Valued not over 32¢ each:	
750.26	In any calendar year prior to the entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption of 115,000 dozen (or such modified quantity as may become applicable under headnote 3(a) to this subpart) whiskbrooms classifiable under items 750.26 to 750.28, inclusive.	20% ad val.
750.27	Other-----	12¢ each
750.28	Valued over 32¢ each-----	32% ad val.
	Other brooms:	
	Valued not over 96¢ each:	
750.29	In any calendar year prior to the entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption of 205,000 dozen (or such modified quantity as may become applicable under headnote 3(a) to this subpart) brooms classifiable under items 750.29 to 750.31, inclusive.	20% ad val.
750.30	Other-----	32¢ each
750.31	Valued over 96¢ each-----	32% ad val.
750.32	Other-----	25% ad val.
750.33	If product of Cuba-----	20% ad val.

The rate provisions shown have been in effect since January 1, 1966. They were created by the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965, Public Law 89-241. No concessions were granted on any of these rates in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Prior to January 1, 1966, these articles were dutiable under a single rate provision at 25 percent ad valorem (if a product of Cuba, at 20 percent ad valorem (presently suspended)). This rate (25 percent ad valorem) was that originally provided for under paragraph 1506 of the Tariff Act of 1930. Concessions have never been negotiated under the GATT, since the bulk of the imports have entered from non-GATT nations--Mexico, Hungary, and Poland.

Based on imports in 1967, the ad valorem equivalents of the specific rates of duty for the limited "over-quota" entries were 96.8 percent for item 750.27 and 180.1 percent for item 750.30.

U.S. consumption

Available data indicate that U.S. consumption of the articles here considered was valued at about \$24.5 million in 1958 and \$34.1 million in 1963. Corresponding data are not available for other recent years. In 1968 the U.S. Tariff Commission, in a report to the President, estimated that consumption of whiskbrooms of broom corn amounted to 470,612 dozen in 1965 and decreased to 448,029 dozen in 1967; consumption of other brooms of broom corn amounted to 2,878,995 dozen in 1965 and to 2,987,030 dozen in 1967 (table 1). The great bulk of consumption was supplied by domestic production.

U.S. producers

In 1967 there were about 392--about 600 fewer than in 1960--known domestic producers of brooms; this figure includes blind shops and a few State prisons and Federal penitentiaries. Producers were widely scattered throughout the United States, with concentrations in Illinois, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, California, and Texas. Most of the producers were small concerns and many of them employed fewer than 10 production workers. The firms that had discontinued production since 1960 included 30 to 35 workshops for the blind and were mainly the smaller establishments.

With the exception of workshops for the blind and prison workshops, which produced other articles along with brooms, most domestic producers did not produce other commodities; a few, however, also produced mops.

Broom shops assemble purchased material; with the exception that many shops now buy broom corn already dyed, sized, and graded, no known significant modernization or technological changes in broom manufacturing have occurred over the past decade. Manufacturing brooms by other methods than wire winding, however, such as enclosing the corn in a metal case or plastic cone and binding it with a tar, pitch, or other substance, first introduced over 15 years ago, has increased substantially.

U.S. production and exports

According to the U.S. Department of Commerce Census of Manufactures, domestic production of all brooms, whether or not included in

this summary, increased in value from \$33,741,000 in 1958 to \$38,133,000 in 1963. Of these totals, household floor brooms accounted for \$19,038,000 (1,700,000 dozen) in 1958, and \$20,582,000 (1,771,000 dozen) in 1963. Production of other brooms specified by kind (industrial brooms, whiskbrooms, toy brooms, hearth brooms, streetsweeping machine brooms, street brooms, stable brooms, and so forth), some of which are not included within the scope of this summary, increased sharply in value from \$4,951,000 in 1958 to \$12,650,000 in 1963. The value of production of brooms not specified by kind declined from \$9,752,000 in 1958 to \$4,901,000 in 1963. Tariff Commission data show that total domestic production of whiskbrooms amounted to 318,691 dozen in 1965 and 339,153 dozen in 1967; production of other brooms amounted to 2.6 million dozen in 1965 and 2.7 million dozen in 1967 (table 1). (These data are limited to brooms wholly or in part of broom corn.)

Export data are not separately reported. Exports of whiskbrooms, as estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission, amounted to 765 dozen in 1965 and to 984 dozen in 1967; similarly, exports of other brooms amounted to 14,359 dozen in 1965 and to 14,709 dozen in 1967 (table 1).

U.S. imports

Import data for the years prior to January 1, 1966, reflected total imports of all types of brooms and brushes included in this summary; imports were not segregated as to type. Total imports of these brooms and brushes increased steadily from 180,093 dozen, valued at \$466,036, in 1958 to 458,139 dozen, valued at \$1.3 million in 1965 (table 2). Mexico was the principal supplier of household floor brooms, and Hungary, of whiskbrooms; Poland was an important source of both types of brooms.

As shown in the section on U.S. tariff treatment, quotas pertaining to brooms, whiskbrooms, and similar articles, effective January 1, 1966, provide for a higher rate of duty for whiskbrooms valued not over 32¢ each after the importation of 115,000 dozen in a calendar year and for other brooms of broomcorn valued not over 96¢ each (mostly household floor brooms) after the importation of 205,000 dozen.

A recent estimate by the Tariff Commission shows that in 1965 imports of whiskbrooms amounted to 152,686 dozen, and those of other brooms, to 296,897 dozen (table 1). Actual imports of whiskbrooms (items 750.26 to 750.28) amounted to 125,576 dozen, valued at \$165,829, in 1966 and 109,860 dozen, valued at \$159,529, in 1967 (table 3); imports of other brooms (items 750.29 to 750.31) amounted to 205,828

dozen, valued at \$925,722, in 1966 and 259,353 dozen, valued at \$997,815, in 1967 (table 4). With a quota in effect, imports of whiskbrooms and other brooms together supplied about 10 percent of U.S. consumption of such brooms in 1967 (table 1).

Imports of brooms and brushes of materials other than broomcorn (item 750.32) amounted to 30,623 dozen, valued at \$31,186, in 1966 and 29,727 dozen, valued at \$23,163, in 1967.

Table 1.--Brooms and whiskbrooms wholly or in part of broom corn: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, by kinds, 1965 and 1967

Item	Whiskbrooms (items 750.26 to 750.28)	Other brooms (items 750.29) to 750.31)	Total
1965:			
Production-----dozen--:	318,691	2,596,457	2,915,148
Imports-----do-----:	152,686	296,897	449,583
Exports-----do-----:	765	14,359	15,124
Apparent consumption----do-----:	470,612	2,878,995	3,349,607
Ratio of total imports to total consump- tion-----percent--:	32	10	13
1967:			
Production-----dozen--:	339,153	2,742,386	3,081,539
Imports-----do-----:	109,860	259,353	369,213
Exports-----do-----:	984	14,709	15,693
Apparent consumption----do-----:	448,029	2,987,030	3,435,059
Ratio of total imports to total consump- tion-----percent--:	25	9	10

Source: Production and exports are estimated, based on data furnished the U.S. Tariff Commission by domestic producers; imports for 1965 were allocated, and those for 1967 compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

BROOMS, WHISKBROOMS, AND SIMILAR ARTICLES

Table 2.--Brooms: 1/ U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1958 and 1963-65

Source	1958	1963	1964	1965
Quantity (dozen)				
Mexico-----	89,084	114,536	159,877	193,193
Hungary-----	57,763	111,018	112,452	119,328
Italy-----	15,155	14,656	26,063	7,339
Yugoslavia-----	3,399	420	-	-
West Germany-----	3,139	191	27	2,686
Poland-----	8,159	58,306	86,099	109,978
All other-----	3,394	11,519	30,032	25,615
Total-----	180,093	310,646	414,550	458,139
Value				
Mexico-----	\$285,682	\$460,278	\$683,932	\$885,103
Hungary-----	72,438	137,465	141,010	131,074
Italy-----	63,743	62,716	50,451	36,405
Yugoslavia-----	5,200	617	-	-
West Germany-----	5,074	731	267	5,843
Poland-----	24,195	169,182	238,183	206,914
All other-----	9,704	21,353	48,572	41,771
Total-----	466,036	852,342	1,162,415	1,307,110

1/ Includes wound or bound brooms of all types.

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

Table 3.--Whiskbrooms, wholly or in part of broom corn: U.S. imports for consumption, by kinds, and sources, 1966 and 1967

Article and source	1966		1967	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Dozen		Dozen	
Grand total-----	125,576	\$165,829	109,860	\$159,529
Whiskbrooms valued not over:				
32 cents each, under				
quota (item 750.2600),				
total-----	109,376	143,325	93,372	126,222
Hungary-----	70,440	90,954	66,060	87,602
Poland-----	18,032	32,479	12,912	18,681
Italy-----	648	1,011	-	-
All other-----	20,256	18,881	14,400	19,939
Whiskbrooms valued not over:				
32 cents each, other				
(item 750.2700),				
total <u>1/</u> -----	16,200	22,504	16,431	24,435
Whiskbrooms valued over				
32 cents each (item				
750.2800), total <u>1/</u> -----	-	-	57	8,872

1/ Imports not large enough to report data by sources.

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

BROOMS, WHISKBROOMS, AND SIMILAR ARTICLES

Table 4.--Brooms other than whiskbrooms, wholly or in part of broom corn: U.S. imports for consumption, by kinds, and sources, 1966 and 1967

Article and source	1966		1967	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Grand total-----	Dozen 205,828	\$925,722	Dozen 259,353	\$997,815
Brooms valued not over 96 cents each, under quota (item 750.2900), total-----	194,796	885,216	234,953	945,800
Mexico-----	149,366	744,504	178,963	754,788
Poland-----	22,080	93,267	35,150	158,259
Hungary-----	19,500	26,927	19,800	28,856
Italy-----	3,810	20,083	400	2,610
All other-----	40	435	640	1,287
Brooms valued not over 96 cents each, other (item 750.3000), total <u>1</u> /-----	10,927	38,271	24,400	52,015
Brooms valued over 96 cents each (item 750.3100), total <u>1</u> /-----	105	2,235	-	-

1/ Imports not large enough to report data by sources.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Toothbrushes-----	750.40

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

U.S. trade position

It is estimated that more than 95 percent of U.S. consumption of conventional (non-mechanical) toothbrushes is accounted for by domestic production. Exports are larger than imports and are substantial. About 70 percent of the consumption of mechanical toothbrushes is supplied from domestic production; exports of these are believed to be small.

Description and uses

This summary discusses toothbrushes, and covers both the conventional and mechanical (virtually all electric) types, and the motor and individual brush units, of the latter type. Most toothbrushes are made with handles and backs of cellulose acetate or acrylics and with bristles of nylon filament (item 773.75); natural bristle (item 186.30) is used to a lesser extent. Toothbrushes are made in a range of sizes--smaller for children--and some come with a rubber tip for massaging the gums. Mechanical toothbrushes are usually smaller than conventional toothbrushes and are driven by an apparatus, which virtually always utilizes electrical power. Some are powered by house current, some by a rechargeable battery, and some by a disposable battery. Those powered by a rechargeable battery are at present most popular.

Mechanical toothbrushes have three basic types of brushing action: (a) reciprocating, (b) vertical (up and down in a 30° arc), and (c) orbital. Most mechanical toothbrushes are sold to the consumer complete with four individual brushes. Replacement brush units are marketed by the major producers, they are toothbrushes within the meaning of item 750.40.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
750.40	Toothbrushes-----	0.8¢ ea.	0.72¢ ea.	0.4¢ ea. +
		+ 17% ad	+ 15% ad	8.5% ad
		val.	val.	val.

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

Based on imports in 1967, the ad valorem equivalent of the compound rate of duty in effect on December 31, 1967, was 18.5 percent for conventional toothbrushes and 19.2 percent for mechanical toothbrushes; also based on the 1967 imports, the ad valorem equivalent of the rate effective January 1, 1968, would be equal to 16.3 and 17.0 percent for conventional and mechanical toothbrushes, respectively.

From August 31, 1963, to December 7, 1965, mechanical toothbrushes were dutiable in item 683.32 at the rate of 12 percent ad valorem. Pursuant to the enactment of the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-241), which became effective on December 7, 1965, such toothbrushes became dutiable under item 750.40, retroactive to August 31, 1963. It is the practice of the U.S. Bureau of Customs in assessing duty to apply the specific part of the compound rate to the complete mechanical toothbrush (electric motor and accompanying brush, and so forth) and to each extra brush included in the set.

U.S. consumption

U.S. consumption of conventional toothbrushes increased from 11.6 million dozen in 1958 to 13.9 million dozen in 1963, the most recent

year for which data are available. It is estimated that the increase continued with a slight upward trend through 1967. This increase is attributable to both population growth and educational efforts to promote better care of the teeth and gums.

Consumption of mechanical toothbrushes prior to about 1962, when these brushes came into vogue, cannot be measured. Consumption of such brushes is estimated to have increased sharply since that time, from a value of about \$8.5 million in 1962 to one of about \$23.1 million in 1965. This increase was due to consumer acceptance and vast promotional endeavors. The value of consumption in 1966 was estimated at \$25.8 million, and that in 1967, at somewhat less, \$22.3 million.

U.S. producers

There are about 15 producers of conventional toothbrushes in the United States--most of whom are situated in Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey--and about 12 producers of mechanical toothbrushes, scattered mostly throughout the northeastern States and Iowa.

Most of the domestic producers of conventional toothbrushes manufacture other articles in the same establishment, especially molded plastics articles such as combs and other brushes. Virtually all of the domestic producers of mechanical toothbrushes manufacture other electrical appliances; most of these purchase the brushes (the individual brush units) from other sources. As a rule the domestic producers manufacture toothbrushes with their own brand name; some also manufacture chainstore brands as well.

U.S. production

Available data indicate that production of conventional toothbrushes increased from 12,179,000 dozen, valued at \$20.5 million, in 1958, to 14,376,000 dozen, valued at \$21.8 million, in 1963, the latest year for which such data are available. The rate of increase from year to year is believed to have been relatively constant; it is estimated that this gradual increase continued through 1967.

TOOTHBRUSHES

Since 1962, output of mechanical toothbrushes is estimated by trade sources to have been as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Quantity</u> <u>(1,000</u> <u>dozen)</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>(1,000</u> <u>dollars)</u>
1962-----	83	8,500
1963-----	142	13,600
1964-----	208	19,000
1965-----	275	23,000
1966-----	250	25,500
1967-----	225	22,000

U.S. exports

In 1958, exports of conventional toothbrushes amounted to 653,330 dozen, valued at \$1.1 million; in 1963, they were at about the same level--677,292 dozen, valued at \$1.1 million. Thereafter, exports declined, and in the period 1965-67 averaged nearly 539,000 dozen, valued at \$809,000 (table 1). Hong Kong, Canada, Thailand, Guatemala, and Venezuela have been the principal markets. Data are not available on exports of mechanical toothbrushes.

U.S. imports

In 1958, imports of conventional toothbrushes amounted to 74,022 dozen, valued at \$38,000; in 1963, they had increased to 258,674 dozen, valued at \$787,000. In 1967, imports had increased in quantity to 278,000 dozen, but decreased in value to \$150,000 (table 2). It should be noted, however, that the above data for the years prior to 1966 include some very small amounts of imports of mechanical toothbrushes. Since 1965, Japan and the United Kingdom have been the most important suppliers of imports in terms of value, while Hong Kong has been the principal source, in terms of quantity.

In 1963, the ratio of imports of conventional toothbrushes to consumption was 1.9 percent, and the ratio of imports to production was 1.8 percent. The latter ratio is estimated to have increased slightly in 1967.

Imported toothbrushes sell in the United States on the basis of price rather than quality; they are similar in basic construction and materials to those made in the United States. Some few imports have tufts of natural bristle.

Available data on imports of mechanical toothbrushes--data that reflect not only the number of complete units but also the number of additional brushes included in each set--indicate that 18,379 dozen were imported in 1966, and 61,983 dozen, in 1967 (table 3).

Most imported mechanical toothbrushes from Switzerland are of high quality and retail at prices comparable to those of domestic models; some of them are made for and carry the name of known American firms. Other less expensive models come from Hong Kong and Japan, the other principal suppliers (table 3).

TOOTHBRUSHES

Table 1.--Toothbrushes: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1958, 1963, and 1965-67

Market	1958	1963	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (dozen)				
Hong Kong-----	50,545	69,839	80,082	64,286	103,923
Canada-----	72,944	21,455	36,935	50,386	41,889
Thailand-----	51,654	58,744	40,788	36,580	33,769
Guatemala-----	23,620	27,451	36,833	31,374	28,401
Venezuela-----	180,316	100,079	50,331	48,914	33,990
Panama-----	12,429	30,234	23,343	21,391	14,537
Nicaragua-----	9,576	13,039	9,480	15,786	10,531
Singapore-----	27,500	62,335	-	23,256	-
Peru-----	46,772	7,030	-	15,334	-
Switzerland-----	25,560	3,451	-	-	-
All other-----	152,414	283,635	260,657	230,406	272,480
Total-----	653,330	677,292	538,449	537,713	539,520
	Value				
Hong Kong-----	\$89,769	\$125,067	\$87,352	\$72,503	\$112,683
Canada-----	97,211	41,322	59,339	101,303	74,372
Thailand-----	108,147	108,214	68,304	51,735	60,541
Guatemala-----	43,572	46,271	47,936	53,177	52,444
Venezuela-----	275,747	123,062	68,392	65,631	48,729
Panama-----	22,907	50,520	32,672	37,822	30,328
Nicaragua-----	17,600	21,343	16,313	27,721	20,238
Singapore-----	31,872	107,223	-	37,907	-
Peru-----	49,321	9,254	-	15,011	-
Switzerland-----	50,186	6,607	-	-	-
All other-----	280,834	427,605	429,103	351,208	403,462
Total-----	1,067,166	1,066,488	809,411	814,018	802,797

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

Table 2.--Toothbrushes: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1958, 1963, and 1965-67

Source	1958	1963	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (dozen)				
Japan-----	60	145,841	18,802	54,037	81,767
United Kingdom-----	8,552	8,838	37,005	15,908	65,442
Switzerland-----	-	37,406	14,499	7,471	21,441
Hong Kong-----	61,202	61,700	178,296	116,680	98,483
West Germany-----	1,538	3,647	14,648	5,737	822
All other-----	2,670	1,242	15,250	24,216	10,107
Total-----	74,022	258,674	278,500	224,049	278,062
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan-----	<u>1/</u>	\$566	\$13	\$36	\$54
United Kingdom-----	\$21	26	39	27	35
Switzerland-----	-	104	23	7	30
Hong Kong-----	11	15	28	21	19
West Germany-----	4	74	11	3	3
All other-----	2	2	8	11	9
Total-----	38	787	122	105	150

1/ Less than \$500.

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

Note.--Imports of mechanical toothbrushes were not separately reported prior to December 7, 1965. Imports of such toothbrushes are included in this table for these earlier years, but they are believed to have been negligible.

Table 3.--Toothbrushes (mechanical): 1/ U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1966 and 1967

Source	1966	1967
	Quantity (dozen)	
Japan-----	14,328	49,705
Switzerland-----	1,414	2,583
Hong Kong-----	50	9,196
All other-----	2,587	499
Total-----	18,379	61,983
	Value	
Japan-----	\$151,011	\$183,772
Switzerland-----	35,838	36,518
Hong Kong-----	400	33,193
All other-----	64,884	20,131
Total-----	252,133	273,614

1/ Not separately reported for years prior to 1966.

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

Note.--In 1967 the unit values (per dozen) were reported as follows: Japan, \$3.70; Switzerland, \$14.14; Hong Kong, \$3.61; and all other, \$40.34.

TOILET BRUSHES, EXCEPT TOOTHBRUSHES, AND COMBINATION
TOILET ARTICLES

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Toilet brushes, except toothbrushes-----	750.45, -.47
Combination toilet articles which contain combs, brushes, or combs and brushes, as integral parts-----	750.75

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

U.S. trade position

More than 90 percent of the total U.S. consumption of all toilet brushes and combination toilet articles is supplied by domestic output. Imports are substantial, but their share in domestic consumption is small; exports are negligible.

Comment

This summary covers hair brushes, hand brushes, bath brushes, shaving brushes, nail brushes, and other toilet brushes (except toothbrushes). Toothbrushes are the subject of a separate summary in this volume. Also included in this summary are combination toilet articles containing combs, or combs and brushes, as integral parts. The backs and handles of the toilet brushes covered herein are made of wood, plastics, metal, tortoise shell, and ivory. Manmade fibers such as cellulose acetate or cellulose nitrate and synthetic resins such as methacrylate, and nylon, presently constitute most of the tufting material, or bristles. Natural hog bristles, animal hair, and vegetable fibers are also used as tufting material. In most brushes the tufts are inserted into and attached to the handles or backs by mechanical means. Other methods, such as the use of synthetic setting compounds, pitch setting, staple setting and hand-drawing, are also used to a lesser degree.

The combination toilet articles discussed herein are those which contain combs, brushes, or combs and brushes, as integral parts, such as combination combs and brushes and other articles into which combs or brushes have been combined or built in as integral parts, even though such combs and brushes may be separable therefrom. Item 750.75 does not, however, include pedicure or manicure sets composed of individual articles.

TOILET BRUSHES, EXCEPT TOOTHBRUSHES, AND COMBINATION
TOILET ARTICLES

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Toilet brushes, except toothbrushes:			
750.45	Valued not over 40¢ each.	0.8¢ each + 35% ad val.	0.72¢ each + 31% ad val.	0.4¢ each + 17.5% ad val.
750.47	Valued over 40¢ each.	0.8¢ each + 10% ad val.	0.4¢ each + 9% ad val.	0.4¢ each + 5% ad val.
750.75	Combination toilet articles which con- tain combs, brushes, or combs and brushes, as integral parts.	28% ad val.	25% ad val.	14% ad val.

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

Based on imports entered in 1967, the ad valorem equivalent of the rate in effect on December 31, 1967, for item 750.45 was 46.8 percent and that of the rate for item 750.47 was 11.0 percent; the corresponding equivalents of the rates in effect on January 1, 1968, were 41.6 percent and 9.5 percent, respectively.

Total U.S. consumption of toilet brushes in 1958, was valued at about \$13.8 million, with domestic production accounting for about 97 percent of the value of consumption. Total consumption in 1963, the latest year for which data are available, was valued at about \$21.9 million, and domestic production accounted for about 95 percent.

Toilet brushes are produced domestically by about 45 firms, situated in about 15 States but concentrated largely in New York and Massachusetts. Brushes of many types constitute virtually the entire output of most of these concerns. About 15 of the largest firms account for the bulk of domestic output.

The value of domestic production of toilet brushes increased from \$13.4 million in 1958 to \$20.7 million in 1963. Population growth and a higher standard of living accounted largely for the increase. Exports, although not separately classified in official statistics, are known to be small in comparison with production. The value of such exports is estimated to be somewhat in excess of \$200,000 a year.

Total imports of toilet brushes (except toothbrushes) show an upward trend in both quantity and value, from 2.0 million units, valued at \$608,195, in 1958 to 4.4 million units, valued at \$1,571,408, in 1965, and 7.8 million units, valued at \$2,035,071, in 1967 (table 1).

Imports of toilet brushes valued not over 40 cents each amounted to 3.6 million units, valued at \$273,967, in 1964; to 2.9 million units, valued at \$275,203, in 1965; and to 5.7 million units, valued at \$385,795, in 1967. Hong Kong, France and West Germany were the principal suppliers in terms of value in 1967. Imports of toilet brushes valued over 40 cents each amounted to 1.2 million units, valued at \$1,010,224, in 1964; 1.6 million units, valued at \$1,296,205, in 1965 and 2.1 million units, valued at \$1,649,276, in 1967. The United Kingdom, France and West Germany were the principal suppliers of this item in 1967 (table 2).

Imports of combination toilet articles containing combs and/or brushes as integral parts (item 750.75) were not separately reported prior to August 31, 1963. Imports of these commodities were valued at \$73,293 in 1964, \$90,742 in 1965, \$105,723 in 1966, and \$78,878 in 1967. Japan, West Germany, and the United Kingdom, supplied the bulk of such imports in 1967 (table 3).

TOILET BRUSHES, EXCEPT TOOTHBRUSHES, AND COMBINATION
TOILET ARTICLES

Table 1.--Toilet brushes, except toothbrushes: Total U.S.
imports for consumption, 1958 and 1963-67

Year	Quantity <u>Number</u>	Value
1958-----	2,024,508	\$608,195
1963-----	5,271,760	1,352,655
1964-----	4,763,234	1,284,191
1965-----	4,448,763	1,571,408
1966-----	5,664,351	1,816,895
1967-----	7,811,642	2,035,071

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

TOILET BRUSHES, EXCEPT TOOTHBRUSHES, AND COMBINATION
TOILET ARTICLES

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Table 2.--Toilet brushes, except toothbrushes: U.S. imports
for consumption, by TSUS item number and principal sources,
1964-65, and 1967

Year and Source	Not over 40¢ each (item 750.45)		Over 40¢ each (item 750.47)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	<u>Number</u>		<u>Number</u>	
1964:				
United Kingdom----	176,288	\$35,875	180,383	\$318,172
France-----	540,571	67,832	103,517	76,146
West Germany-----	245,799	41,276	247,666	184,939
Japan-----	780,642	36,233	263,911	165,185
Hong Kong-----	505,258	27,687	288	125
All other-----	1/ 1,348,409	1/ 65,064	370,502	265,657
Total-----	3,596,967	273,967	1,166,267	1,010,224
1965:				
United Kingdom----	140,025	31,760	273,678	404,889
France-----	526,463	71,593	306,225	198,245
West Germany-----	172,921	31,460	264,413	188,862
Japan-----	178,186	20,113	349,032	233,725
Hong Kong-----	1,335,564	70,119	1,200	567
All other-----	536,952	50,158	364,104	269,917
Total-----	2,890,111	275,203	1,558,652	1,296,205
1967:				
United Kingdom----	131,538	33,494	569,897	584,887
France-----	286,637	41,335	422,550	259,983
West Germany-----	206,360	45,435	322,621	252,184
Japan-----	181,008	24,801	366,011	215,180
Hong Kong-----	4,783,632	229,239	1,920	1,412
All other-----	82,922	11,491	456,546	335,630
Total-----	5,672,097	385,795	2,139,545	1,649,276

1/ Includes 880,272 brushes, valued at \$32,402, imported from Denmark.

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

June 1968

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TOILET BRUSHES, EXCEPT TOOTHBRUSHES, AND COMBINATION
TOILET ARTICLES

Table 3.--Combination toilet articles containing combs and brushes:
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	:	1964	:	1965	:	1966	:	1967
Japan-----	:	\$19,943	:	\$13,054	:	\$46,243	:	\$56,530
West Germany-----	:	23,579	:	30,585	:	33,897	:	7,723
United Kingdom-----	:	6,451	:	3,927	:	7,381	:	2,407
Switzerland-----	:	9,410	:	14,356	:	2,367	:	537
All other-----	:	13,910	:	28,820	:	15,835	:	11,681
Total-----	:	73,293	:	90,742	:	105,723	:	78,878

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

CommodityTSUS
item

Artists' brushes and hair pencils----- 750.50 -.60

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

U.S. trade position

Imports are believed to account for about 80 percent of the volume of domestic consumption but are concentrated in the less expensive types. Exports are probably small.

Description and uses

This summary includes artists' brushes and hair pencils, except such brushes imported with, and as a part of, paint sets, kits, or color outfits. Such sets, kits, and outfits are the subject of a separate summary (items 474.02 -.08). Paint brushes other than artists' brushes are also discussed in a separate summary (items 750.65 and 750.80).

Artists' brushes are manufactured in a wide variety of sizes and shapes. Most of these brushes are thin and long handled, with bristles tapered to a point, but some have a round taper and some are flat. Flat-tapered brushes, of the type used in sign painting, may have a bristle width of up to 1-1/2 inches and still be considered as artists' brushes. Artists' brushes use bristles made from hog hair, Russian sable hair, camel tail hair, ox ear hair, goat hair, and the like. The bristles are generally held in place by a ferrule and epoxy resin. These brushes are used in oil painting, watercolor painting, and sign writing and in children's paint sets.

Some hair pencils are difficult to distinguish from artists' brushes, but as a rule hair pencils are thin, round-tapered bristle brushes which have some of the aforementioned uses; some of these brushes are also used to apply cosmetics and medicine.

ARTISTS' BRUSHES AND HAIR PENCILS

U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	:Rate pursuant to conces- :sions granted in 1964-67 : trade conference	
			:First stage, : effective : Jan. 1, : 1968	:Final stage, : effective : Jan. 1, : 1972
	: Artists' brushes and			
	: hair pencils:			
750.50	: Valued not over 5¢	: 16% ad val.	: 14% ad val.	: 8% ad val.
	: each.			
750.55	: Valued over 5¢ each	: 0.8¢ each	: 0.7¢ each	: 0.4¢ each
	: but not over 10¢			
	: each.			
750.60	: Valued over 10¢	: 8% ad val.	: 7% ad val.	: 4% ad val.
	: each.			
	:			

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

Based on imports entered in 1967, the ad valorem equivalent of the rate in effect on December 31, 1967, for item 750.55 was 11.4 percent; that for the rate in effect on January 1, 1968, for the same item was 8.3 percent.

U.S. consumption

U.S. consumption of artists' brushes and hair pencils is estimated to have exceeded some 75 million units, valued at slightly more than \$5 million, in 1958 (the only year for which such data are available). The use of such brushes has increased substantially since that time; current consumption is estimated to be in excess of 130 million units.

U.S. producers

Available data indicate that there are 42 domestic producers of artists' brushes and/or hair pencils; the greatest concentration is in New York and New Jersey. Many of the producers also manufacture brushes other than artists' brushes and hair pencils; a few offer a full line of artists' supplies.

U.S. production and exports

Production data indicate that U.S. output of artists' brushes and hair pencils amounted to 24.2 million units, valued at \$4 million, in 1958. Although no later data are available on the quantity of production, the value of production had increased by 35% by 1963, (the latest year for which data are available), when it was valued at \$5.4 million.

Exports are not separately classified in official statistics, but are known to be small in relation to imports.

U.S. imports

Import data on artists' brushes and hair pencils were not separately classified prior to August 31, 1963. Total imports of artists' brushes and hair pencils amounted to 8.7 million dozen, valued at \$2.4 million, in 1965; 11.2 million dozen, valued at \$3.5 million in 1966; and 11.5 million dozen, valued at \$4.0 million, in 1967. Japan and West Germany were the principal suppliers (see accompanying table). It is estimated that the share of domestic consumption supplied by imports increased continuously over the period 1958-66 but leveled off in 1967. The great bulk of imports are comprised of very cheap, low-quality brushes valued not over 5 cents each, of which there is virtually no domestic production. Such imports are offset in value, however, by imports of more expensive brushes valued over 10 cents each. Imports are believed to have increased sharply and steadily since 1958, when they were estimated to have been in excess of 4.5 million dozen, valued at more than \$1 million.

ARTISTS' BRUSHES AND HAIR PENCILS

Artists' brushes and hair pencils: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, by value bracket, 1965-67

Year and Source	Not over \$.05 each		Over \$.05- \$.10 each		Over \$.10 each		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 dozen	1,000 dollars	1,000 dozen	1,000 dollars	1,000 dozen	1,000 dollars	1,000 dozen	1,000 dollars
1965:								
Japan-----	6,943	757	299	243	165	349	7,407	1,349
West								
Germany---	611	107	248	202	162	430	1,021	739
United Kingdom--	-	-	3	3	45	224	48	227
Hong Kong--	122	12	2	1	1/	1	124	14
France-----	11	3	7	7	17	36	35	46
Republic of:								
Korea----	3	1	-	-	1/	2/	3	1
All other--	57	4	2	3	1	2	60	9
Total--	7,747	884	561	459	390	1,042	8,698	2,385
1966:								
Japan-----	7,943	1,031	552	447	202	420	8,697	1,898
West								
Germany---	495	135	427	351	276	673	1,198	1,159
United Kingdom :	36	10	1/	2/	52	259	88	269
Hong Kong--	977	42	4	1	4	4	985	47
France-----	13	7	42	31	14	34	69	72
Republic of:								
Korea----	74	18	112	41	1/	1/	186	59
All other--	7	1	2	1	1	5	10	7
Total--	9,545	1,244	1,139	872	549	1,395	11,233	3,511
1967:								
Japan-----	7,601	1,114	581	488	232	451	8,414	2,053
West								
Germany---	635	168	621	536	257	599	1,513	1,303
United Kingdom--	-	-	4	4	53	249	57	253
Hong Kong--	983	68	3	2	1/	1	986	71
France-----	1	2/	50	43	28	61	79	104
Republic of:								
Korea----	268	97	83	59	1	7	352	163
All other--	56	16	1	1	2	5	59	22
Total--	9,544	1,463	1,343	1,133	573	1,373	11,460	3,969

1/ Less than 500 dozen.

2/ Less than \$500.

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

June 1968

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Paint brushes, except artists' brushes-----	750.65
Paint rollers-----	750.80

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

U.S. trade position

Domestic production supplies virtually the entire domestic consumption of paint brushes and paint rollers. Imports are negligible; exports are believed to be substantial.

Description and uses

The brushes and rollers covered in this summary are those usually used in applying protective or colorful coatings of paint or other liquid materials to buildings and other structures. In the manufacture of high-quality paint brushes, the principal types of filler material (bristles) used are hog bristles (hair) and bristles of nylon filament. Paint brushes of lower quality may use horse hair, ox hair, tampico fiber, istle (a vegetable fiber), or various blends of the aforementioned materials.

The grade and price of a paint brush is determined by the types of filler material (bristles) used, the amount (thickness and width) of the filler material, and its length. Most nylon bristles are ground to a fine point (tipped) for better painting quality and "flagged"--that is, the tips of the bristles are split into four or six parts for better paint pickup, because nylon bristles do not have a natural barb to hold paint, as hog bristles do. Paint brushes are generally manufactured in three grades, as follows:

1. First grade, known as Painter's Tools, which are used by professional painters. A typical 4-inch brush with natural bristles sells at retail for about \$26--one with nylon bristles at about \$10.

2. Second grade, known as Top Consumer Line, with similar brushes with natural or nylon bristles selling at retail at about \$5.75 and \$4.50, respectively.

3. Third grade, known as Syndicate Line, includes brushes with natural bristles selling for about \$4.50, and those with nylon bristles, at \$3.50.

Some domestic producers manufacture a fourth grade of brushes (a "Swab Line"), which are inexpensive and designed for one-time use only.

In the assembly of a paint brush, the bristles are first placed inside a metal ferrule. A tapered plug (most often of wood) is then inserted in the bristles. A setting compound of epoxy resin is used to secure the bristles in the ferrule. After final trimming and finishing of the bristles, the handle is inserted and fastened to the ferrule.

Paint rollers consist of a simple metal L-shaped frame and handle, which frame acts as an axle and holds a revolving roller with a replaceable cover of lambs wool, mohair, manmade fibers such as nylon, dynell or rayon, or a combination of the aforementioned materials. These absorbent materials in the roller cover hold the paint, which is then rolled onto the surface to be covered.

Artists' brushes and hair pencils are not included here but are covered in another summary in this volume.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
750.65	Paint brushes, except : artists' brushes.	20% ad : val.	18% ad val. :	10% ad val. :
750.80	Paint rollers-----	32% ad : val.	28.5% ad : val.	16% ad val. :

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

U.S consumption

U.S consumption of both paint brushes and paint rollers is believed to have increased substantially over the period 1958-67. It is estimated that consumption of paint brushes increased in value from about \$60 million in 1958 to nearly \$90 million in 1967 and that consumption of paint rollers increased in value from about \$8 million in 1958 to about \$16 million in 1963, the latest year for which data are available. Domestic production accounted for the great bulk (more than 95 percent) of the consumption of both of these commodities. The increased consumption is the result of population growth, the higher standard of living in this country, and the increase in "do-it-yourself" painting.

U.S. producers

In 1967 there were about 90 domestic producers of paint brushes; about 17 of these firms produced paint rollers as well. Some 20 additional firms manufactured paint rollers exclusively. Basically, all of these firms manufacture only paint brushes or paint rollers. Industry concentration, of producers of both paint brushes and paint rollers is centered in New Jersey and New York. The other producers, slightly more than half, are widely scattered throughout the United States.

U.S. production and exports

The following tabulation, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, shows the value of shipments of paint brushes in 1958 and 1963-66, in thousands of dollars:

<u>Year</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
1958-----	61,000
1963-----	73,000
1964-----	78,000
1965-----	86,000
1966-----	87,000

Production of nylon bristle paint brushes has increased slowly but steadily in comparison with production of natural-bristle paint brushes, since World War II. In 1965, nylon-bristle brushes accounted for an estimated 50 percent of the value of total production of paint brushes and an estimated 65 percent of the volume. These percentages are believed to have increased slightly by 1967. Data on the domestic production of paint rollers are available only for the years 1958 and 1963, when production amounted to 617,000 dozen, valued at \$8.2 million, and 1.7 million dozen, valued at \$16.2 million, respectively.

Data on the exports of paint brushes are available only for 1963 and 1964, the 2 years for which data were separately reported; for those years such exports amounted to 88,646 units, valued at \$339,607, and 107,657 units, valued at \$529,355, respectively. The principal export markets were Canada, Venezuela, the United Kingdom, and the Republic of the Philippines. Data on exports of paint rollers have never been separately reported.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of paint brushes and paint rollers were not separately reported prior to August 31, 1963. In 1964, imports of paint brushes amounted to 314,716 units, valued at \$5,567. These imports decreased to 127,521 units, valued at \$26,955 in 1967 (table 1). Japan accounted for the great bulk of these imports in the earlier years but has recently been replaced by Poland in low-priced brushes. West Germany is the principal supplier of more expensive, high quality brushes. Imports of paint rollers increased in the period 1964-67, from 17,845 units, valued at \$12,498 in 1964 to 32,880 units, valued at \$33,771, in 1967 (table 2). Italy and West Germany were the principal supplying countries.

Table 1.--Paint brushes, except artists' brushes: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (units)				
West Germany-----	11,028	3,948	864	16,417
Poland-----	3,600	-	19,650	42,000
Japan-----	300,088	17,716	14,560	144
All other-----	-	-	1,104	68,960
Total-----	314,716	21,664	36,178	127,521
Value				
West Germany-----	\$1,987	\$2,188	\$317	\$12,794
Poland-----	495	-	4,581	5,728
Japan-----	3,085	2,601	1,791	252
All other-----	-	-	857	8,181
Total-----	5,567	4,789	7,546	26,955

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

PAINT BRUSHES AND PAINT ROLLERS

Table 2.--Paint rollers: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (units)				
Italy-----	12,483	21,484	16,305	21,768
West Germany-----	4,186	17,667	8,629	8,276
All other-----	1,176	-	1,410	2,836
Total-----	17,845	39,151	26,344	32,880
Value				
Italy-----	\$9,258	\$15,071	\$10,799	\$21,101
West Germany-----	2,270	4,800	4,980	7,675
All other-----	970	-	5,755	4,995
Total-----	12,498	19,871	21,534	33,771

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Miscellaneous brooms and brushes not including vegetable material bound brooms or brushes in items 750.26 -.33-----	750.70

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

U.S. trade position

The great bulk of the consumption (more than 90 percent) of miscellaneous brooms and brushes is supplied by domestic production. Imports and exports are small.

Comment

This summary discusses a wide variety of brooms and brushes not specifically provided for in the TSUS, many of which have bristles or fibers mounted or set in a block or head. The principal types are commercial streetsweeping brushes or brooms of the push broom type, household floor brooms with plastic bristles or fibers, scrub brushes, shoe brushes, clothes brushes, lithographers' brushes, barbers' neck dusters, and various industrial brooms and brushes, which are not mechanical. The principal types of bristles used in making these brooms and brushes are vegetable fibers, such as tampico, palma, and palmyra; synthetics, such as nylon and polypropylene; animal bristles, such as hog bristles and horse hair; and wire. Not included within the scope of this summary are toothbrushes, toilet brushes, artists' brushes and hair pencils, paint brushes, mechanical brushes, brushes which are parts of articles, or brooms and brushes consisting of vegetable materials which are bound together but not mounted or set in a block or head, such as broomcorn household floor brooms and whisk-brooms. These commodities are provided for in separate summaries.

MISCELLANEOUS BROOMS AND BRUSHES

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	:Rate pursuant to conces- :sions granted in 1964-67 : trade conference	
			:First stage, : effective : Jan. 1, : 1968	:Final stage, : effective : Jan. 1, : 1972
750.70	Brooms and brushes not elsewhere enumerated.	28% ad val.	25% ad val.	14% ad val.

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

Precise data relative to domestic consumption are not available. It is estimated that the value of domestic consumption of the miscellaneous brooms and brushes herein considered amounted to about \$86 million in 1958 and about \$90 million in 1963 (the last year for which data on which to base estimates are available). Domestic production accounts for the great bulk (estimated at more than 90 percent) of the consumption of such brooms and brushes.

Available data indicate that about 75 firms, including four workshops for the blind, produce brushes of the kind considered here. Of these firms, 35 are in the northeastern area of the United States, 31 are in the midwestern area, and the remainder are widely scattered. Generally the concerns are small; about 60 of them employ fewer than 50 workers each. The remainder, however, are quite large, and some employ hundreds of persons. For most of the producers, brushes are the sole product, and the types here considered constitute a substantial part of their total production; some of these manufacture brooms of the type that are mounted or set in a block or head as well.

The following tabulation, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce shows shipments of miscellaneous brooms and brushes, by principal types (in millions of dollars) for 1958 and 1963:

<u>Type</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1963</u>
Maintenance brushes (floor sweeps, scrub brushes, dusting brushes, window brushes, and so forth) of the household type.	13.9	14.1
Maintenance brushes of similar types, industrial.	13.1	14.1
Other brushes, not specified by kind-----	14.6	14.9
Brooms and brushes, not specified by kind-----	10.3	9.3
Brooms, not specified by kind-----	9.7	4.9

Exports have not been separately reported in official statistics since 1957 when they were valued at \$1 million, five times the value of imports in that year. Exports are believed to be greater than imports still, though by a narrower margin.

Beginning with 1958, imports of miscellaneous brooms and brushes have increased without interruption, in terms of both quantity and value from 2.9 million units valued at \$295,000, in 1958; 5.5 million units valued at \$1.0 million in 1963; and to 10.6 million units valued at \$1.9 million in 1967 (see accompanying table). Japan and West Germany have been the principal suppliers.

MISCELLANEOUS BROOMS AND BRUSHES

Miscellaneous brooms and brushes: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1958, and 1963-67

Source	1958	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 units)					
Japan-----	1,607	2,854	3,293	4,065	4,220	6,095
West Germany-----	921	970	1,326	1,848	1,506	1,488
Italy-----	43	92	139	345	678	966
United Kingdom-----	110	253	152	182	186	240
France-----	17	241	203	54	301	129
Netherlands-----	31	438	444	168	194	450
All other-----	138	662	760	593	817	1,220
Total-----	2,867	5,510	6,317	7,255	7,902	10,588
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Japan-----	79	391	402	513	629	996
West Germany-----	125	332	354	394	388	300
Italy-----	11	41	59	83	195	247
United Kingdom-----	47	102	83	98	103	114
France-----	3	21	17	40	67	44
Netherlands-----	6	25	27	14	18	30
All other-----	24	111	115	90	115	136
Total-----	295	1,023	1,057	1,232	1,515	1,867

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Umbrellas-----	751.05

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

U.S. trade position

It is believed that imports of umbrellas (1.5 million dozen, valued at \$11.4 million, in 1967) account for a major share of domestic consumption of such articles. Exports are almost nil.

Description and uses

Umbrellas are canopies of cloth, paper, or other material supported on a radiating frame which is collapsible around a supporting central shaft. In this summary, as in the TSUS, the term "umbrellas" refers not only to the common articles used primarily for protection against the rain, but also to articles of the same description used as sun shades (parasols, beach or patio umbrellas, and tent umbrellas) or for decorative purposes.

Miniature umbrellas of the type used as party favors or as toys are provided for under item 737.70 or 737.90 and are included in the summary covering such items. Metal parts of umbrellas are discussed in the summary for item 751.20, and other parts, in the summary for items 751.15 and 751.25, all in this volume.

Rain umbrellas generally have canopies of cloth--cotton, silk, rayon, or nylon--and frames and rods of metal. They are made in a wide range of sizes, including--besides the usual men's, women's, and children's sizes--large umbrellas for special uses, as by doormen or golfers.

UMBRELLAS

U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
751.05	Umbrellas-----	20% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

1/ Duty status not affected by the trade conference.

U.S. consumption

Annual U.S. consumption of umbrellas was about 1.2 million dozen during 1963-65 but increased to an estimated 1.7 million dozen in 1966 and to an estimated 2.1 million dozen in 1967. Women's umbrellas constituted about 65 percent of the total; men's umbrellas, about 20 percent; and children's umbrellas, about 10 percent. The remaining 5 percent consists principally of large umbrellas, including those for golfers and doormen.

U.S. producers

Umbrellas are manufactured predominantly in plants using parts and materials purchased from others. The principal operations performed by the manufacturer are cutting and sewing the cloth and attaching it to umbrella frames. The cloth is cut and sewed by machine and attached to the frame either by hand or by machine.

In 1967, between 25 and 35 companies were manufacturing umbrellas in the United States. About 25 of them were in the New York City area, two in Philadelphia, and one each in Portland, Oreg., Baltimore, Toledo, and Boston. Most of the manufacturers produced only umbrellas. Some concerns, however, contracted out to small businesses not engaged primarily in the production of umbrellas, such manufacturing operations as sewing the cloth to the frame or attaching handles. These concerns, located principally in the New York City area, reportedly accounted for an increasing share of production.

U.S. production and exports

U.S. production of umbrellas declined irregularly from 702,000 dozen in 1963 to an estimated 600,000 dozen in 1967. Exports are almost nil (table 1).

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of umbrellas increased from 461,000 dozen, valued at \$3.5 million, in 1963 to 1.5 million dozen, valued at \$11.4 million, in 1967 (table 2). Imports of umbrellas from Japan, the principal source, increased from 314,000 dozen, valued at \$2.7 million (\$8.52 a dozen), in 1963 to 692,000 dozen, valued at \$7.0 million (\$10.14 a dozen), in 1967. Imports from Hong Kong, which has become an important secondary supplier of umbrellas in recent years, increased each year--from 139,000 dozen, valued at \$596,000 (\$4.28 a dozen), in 1963 to 679,000 dozen, valued at \$3.3 million (\$4.79 a dozen), in 1967. Imported umbrellas from Hong Kong have accounted for an increasing share of the low-priced umbrellas sold in the United States.

Foreign production and trade

Japan is the world's leading producer of umbrellas. Its production, as reported in the Japan Trade Monthly, amounted to 3.2 million dozen in 1964, 3.7 million dozen in 1965, and 4 million dozen in 1966. Exports of umbrellas from Japan amounted to 650,000 dozen in 1964, 850,000 dozen in 1965, and 950,000 dozen in 1966. The United States receives a major part of these exports. The remaining exports are distributed among some 90 countries.

The annual output of umbrellas in Italy, as reported in Trade With Italy, 1967, has increased to about 8 million units (667,000 dozen). Exports reportedly have kept pace with production, increasing in value from \$1.6 million in 1965 to about \$2 million in 1966. West Germany was the principal market for most of these exports, followed by Great Britain, the United States, and France. Exports of umbrella parts, including handles, frames, and ribs, with values of \$2.4 million in 1965 and nearly \$2.9 million in 1966 exceeded the finished products in value. Data on the production and trade of the other suppliers of umbrellas to the United States are not available.

UMBRELLAS

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

Year	Production ^{1/}	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1963-----	702	461	6	1,157	40
1964-----	<u>2/</u> 636	498	4	<u>2/</u> 1,130	<u>2/</u> 44
1965-----	<u>2/</u> 645	743	<u>2/</u> 4	<u>2/</u> 1,384	<u>2/</u> 54
1966-----	<u>2/</u> 650	1,017	<u>2/</u> 4	<u>2/</u> 1,663	<u>2/</u> 61
1967-----	<u>2/</u> 600	1,479	<u>2/</u> 4	<u>2/</u> 2,075	<u>2/</u> 71

^{1/} Based on the apparent consumption of umbrella frames (in item 751.20).

^{2/} Estimated from information supplied by trade sources.

Source: Production for 1963, obtained by questionnaire; all other data compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

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Table 2.--Umbrellas: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 dozen)				
Japan	314	309	504	556	692
Hong Kong	139	172	225	444	679
Italy	7	6	7	6	6
Republic of Korea	-	2	5	3	6
West Germany	1/	1	1/	1/	1/
United Kingdom	1/	1/	1/	1	1/
All other	1	2/ 8	3/ 2	7	4/ 96
Total	461	498	743	1,017	1,479
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan	2,675	2,742	4,541	5,173	7,016
Hong Kong	596	773	1,105	2,022	3,250
Italy	188	198	239	249	215
Republic of Korea	-	13	41	24	32
West Germany	16	14	18	11	15
United Kingdom	20	11	11	20	16
All other	19	2/ 59	3/ 76	130	4/ 860
Total	3,514	3,810	6,031	7,629	11,404

1/ Less than 500 dozen.

2/ Includes 8,000 dozen umbrellas, valued at \$18,000, from France.

3/ Includes 1,000 dozen umbrellas, valued at \$53,000, from Canada.

4/ Includes 91,000 dozen umbrellas, valued at \$581,000, from Taiwan.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Walking sticks, canes, seat sticks, whips, and riding crops-----	751.10, -.11

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

U.S. trade position

Data on domestic production and exports of the articles discussed in this summary are not reported separately in official statistics; it is believed that the value of annual domestic consumption of these articles is less than \$500,000. It is also believed that consumption has consisted principally of higher priced walking sticks and canes.

Comment

Walking sticks and canes are commercially the most important of the articles considered herein; demand for seat sticks, whips, and riding crops is limited. Better quality walking sticks and canes are used both for utilitarian purposes and for dress wear on formal occasions; they are usually made of wood--principally malacca, rosewood, cedar, or ash. Prices are determined chiefly by the kind of material used and the extent of decoration on the handle. Other types of canes discussed in this summary are mostly novelties, such as carnival favors, pennant staffs, and souvenirs; they are made of bamboo, rattan, or other light wood and have a very low retail price.

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
		Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate as of Jan. 1, 1968
	Walking sticks, canes, seat sticks, whips, and riding crops:		
751.10:	Valued under \$5 per dozen.	25% ad val.	22% ad val.: 12.5% ad val.
751.11:	Valued \$5 or more per dozen.	20% ad val.	18% ad val.: 10% ad val.

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

No official data are available concerning U.S. consumption, production, and exports, or the number of producers of these articles. It is believed, however, that the value of annual consumption is less than \$500,000 and that domestically produced articles are made by concerns primarily engaged in the production of other articles.

Import statistics, shown in the accompanying table, are not strictly comparable for the periods before and after the effective date of the TSUS (August 31, 1963). While imports of seat sticks, whips, and riding crops were reported before that date under various (basket) statistical classifications, it is known that imports of these three articles were insignificant in comparison with imports of walking sticks and canes. Import data reported after the effective date of the TSUS include all the articles here under consideration.

Imports valued under \$5 per dozen increased from 1.8 million units, valued at \$34,000, in 1958 to 4.4 million units, valued at \$132,000, in 1961, then declined to 934,000 units, valued at \$41,000, in 1967. Japan was the principal supplier of these imports, which are believed to have consisted chiefly of carnival and souvenir canes.

Imports valued at \$5 or more per dozen increased each year--from 21,000 units, valued at \$22,000, in 1958 to 172,000 units, valued at \$185,000, in 1967. West Germany, Japan, and the United Kingdom were important suppliers of these articles. Both the moderately priced and the high-priced imported canes are generally comparable with domestically made canes as to types and grades.

Walking sticks, canes, seat sticks, whips, and riding crops: U.S. imports for consumption, by value brackets, 1958 and 1961-67

Year	Valued under \$5 per dozen		Valued \$5 or more per dozen	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	<u>1,000</u> <u>units</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>units</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
1958-----	1,804	34	21	22
1961-----	4,372	132	30	26
1962-----	1,352	26	55	49
1963-----	1,175	38	58	63
1964-----	1,814	38	73	97
1965-----	1,767	40	112	153
1966-----	732	43	150	174
1967-----	934	41	172	185

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

Note.--Data reported prior to Aug. 31, 1963, excludes imports of seat sticks, whips, and riding crops.

HANDLES AND STICKS, OF WOOD, AND NONMETAL PARTS, OF UMBRELLAS, 109
WALKING STICKS, CANES, SEAT STICKS, WHIPS, AND RIDING CROPS

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Parts of umbrellas, walking sticks, canes, seat sticks, whips, and riding crops:	
Handles and sticks, of wood, valued not over \$2.50 per dozen-----	751.15
Other, not of metal-----	751.25

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

U.S. trade position

Domestic consumption of umbrella handles, commercially the most important articles included herein, is estimated at about 700,000 dozen a year, more than half of which is supplied by domestic production.

Comment

The market for domestic umbrella handles is largely dependent on the domestic production of umbrellas. Although many domestic umbrellas are fitted with imported handles, handles of domestic origin are sometimes used on umbrellas imported without handles (umbrella bases). Umbrella handles are made from a variety of materials, but most are made of wood or plastics. The majority of these handles are inexpensive and account for a small portion of the cost of the finished umbrella. Handles for ladies' umbrellas account for the bulk of production and exports. Metal tubing has largely replaced the wooden stick for umbrella shafts, and the demand for wooden sticks for canes has virtually ceased.

110 HANDLES AND STICKS, OF WOOD, AND NONMETAL PARTS, OF UMBRELLAS,
WALKING STICKS, CANES, SEAT STICKS, WHIPS, AND RIDING CROPS

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference		
		Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Parts of umbrellas, walking sticks, canes, seat sticks, whips, and riding crops:			
751.15:	Handles and sticks, of wood, valued not over \$2.50 per dozen.	24% ad val.	21.5% ad val.	12% ad val.
	Other:			
751.25:	Not of metal-----	16% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

1/ Duty status not affected by the trade conference.

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

No official data on U.S. consumption, producers, production, or exports of the articles considered herein are available, but it is estimated that annual U.S. consumption of umbrella handles amounts to about 700,000 dozen, more than half of which is supplied from domestic production.

Imported handles, of wood, valued not more than \$2.50 per dozen are like and competitive with those produced in the United States. Imports of these handles increased irregularly from 94,000 dozen, valued at \$109,000, in 1963 to 177,000 dozen, valued at \$207,000, in 1967 (table 1). Italy was the principal supplier, accounting, on the average, for 77 percent of the quantity and 81 percent of the value of these imports during the 1963-67 period.

The value of imported nonmetal parts except handles and sticks, of wood, valued not over \$2.50 per dozen increased from \$372,000 in 1963 to \$855,000 in 1967 (table 2). Italy has been the principal source of

HANDLES AND STICKS, OF WOOD, AND NONMETAL PARTS, OF UMBRELLAS, 111
WALKING STICKS, CANES, SEAT STICKS, WHIPS, AND RIDING CROPS

imports of these parts which have consisted largely of handles--of high-quality novelty combinations of horn and wood, leather-covered wood, and wood and imitation ivory, either plain or carved. These novelty combinations are used for the most part on ladies' high-priced umbrellas, and imports of these handles have been less competitive with domestic output.

Table 1.--Handles and sticks, of wood, valued not more than \$2.50 per dozen, for umbrellas, walking sticks, canes, seat sticks, whips, and riding crops (item 751.15): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 dozen)				
Italy-----	77	74	97	116	133
Japan-----	6	5	6	22	20
Hong Kong-----	9	10	15	20	20
West Germany-----	2	2	4	3	2
All other-----	-	1	-	1	2
Total-----	94	92	122	162	177
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Italy-----	90	98	130	147	172
Japan-----	7	6	8	26	15
Hong Kong-----	8	8	12	16	14
West Germany-----	4	4	6	5	4
All other-----	-	1	-	1	2
Total-----	109	117	156	195	207

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

112 HANDLES AND STICKS, OF WOOD, AND NONMETAL PARTS, OF UMBRELLAS,
WALKING STICKS, CANES, SEAT STICKS, WHIPS, AND RIDING CROPS

Table 2.--Nonmetal handles and sticks for umbrellas, walking-sticks, canes, seat sticks, whips, and riding crops (except handles and sticks, of wood, valued less than \$2.50 per dozen) (item 751.25): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Italy-----	323	392	521	602	613
Japan-----	1	2	4	28	149
West Germany-----	19	16	14	19	14
All other-----	29	33	29	1/ 79	2/ 79
Total-----	372	443	568	728	855

1/ Includes imports valued at \$30,000 from France and \$27,000 from Austria.

2/ Includes imports valued at \$23,000 each from France and Hong Kong.

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

Commodity

TSUS
item

Metal parts of umbrellas, walking sticks, canes,
seat sticks, whips, and riding crops----- 751.20

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

U.S. trade position

Data are not available on U.S. consumption of all the articles herein considered, but it is known that umbrella frames are commercially the most important. Estimated domestic consumption of umbrella frames averaged about 650,000 dozen a year for the period 1963-67, with imports supplying about 17 percent. Exports are estimated to have amounted to about 50,000 dozen a year.

Description and uses

This summary relates to metal parts of (1) the umbrellas described in item 751.05, and (2) the walking sticks, canes, seat sticks, whips, and riding crops described in items 751.10 and 751.11. Other parts of the named articles are discussed in the summary on items 751.15 and 751.25.

The principal articles considered here that move in international trade are umbrella frames and umbrella handles. Ferrules, tips, and miscellaneous metal parts of umbrellas, walking sticks, canes, and the like are generally supplied by domestic producers.

An umbrella frame consists of a central shaft, usually of steel but sometimes of wood; usually from 7 to 16 ribs; an equal number of stretchers; a locking device on the shaft to hold the ribs in place when opened; and a runner (slide) attached to the stretchers and free to move along the shaft to open or close the umbrella. Frames for ladies' umbrellas usually contain 10, 12, or 16 ribs from 17 to 20 inches in length. Frames for men's umbrellas usually contain 7 to 10 ribs 23 or more inches in length. The length of the rib in other umbrellas ranges from about 13 inches for children's umbrellas to 31 inches for golfers umbrellas, and to about 4 feet for certain types of sunshades. The umbrella handles herein considered are generally of metal tubing, which may be leather--or fabric--wrapped.

METAL PARTS OF UMBRELLAS, WALKING STICKS, CANES,
SEAT STICKS, WHIPS, AND RIDING CROPS

U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective, Jan. 1, 1972
751.20:	Metal parts of umbrellas, walking sticks, canes, seat sticks, whips, and riding crops.	30% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

1/ Duty status not affected by the trade conference.

U.S. producers

There are three U.S. producers of umbrella frames--one in New York, one in New Jersey, and one in Pennsylvania. One manufactures umbrella frames only. The others are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of umbrella frames but manufacture other products as well, including lawn furniture and metal stampings. Employment by domestic producers numbers about 500 persons, of which 400 are engaged directly in the production of frames. Metal umbrella handles and the other metal articles covered are produced by firms making a variety of fabricated metal products.

U.S. consumption, production, and exports

Domestic consumption of umbrella frames averaged 625,000 dozen during the years 1966 and 1967--less than in any other year since 1960. U.S. producers' sales of umbrella frames in 1963 were 643,000 dozen, valued at \$3.3 million (\$5.18 a dozen), but sales declined irregularly thereafter until, in 1966 and 1967, they amounted to an estimated annual average of about 550,000 dozen (table 1). Exports are believed to have amounted to about 50,000 dozen a year during 1963-67.

METAL PARTS OF UMBRELLAS, WALKING STICKS, CANES,
SEAT STICKS, WHIPS, AND RIDING CROPS

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U.S. imports

Imported umbrella frames supplied 16 to 18 percent of U.S. consumption in 1963-66, but increased to 21 percent in 1967. Japan was the principal source of imports, and umbrella frames from that country averaged 71 percent of the total quantity and 58 percent of the total value of imported frames during 1963-67. Austria and West Germany were consistent secondary suppliers during this period (table 2).

Imports of other metal parts of umbrellas, walking sticks, canes, seat sticks, whips, and riding crops (nearly all umbrella handles) came predominantly from Italy. The value of these imports declined irregularly from \$174,000 in 1964, the first full year for which separate statistics were reported, to \$156,000 in 1967. The following tabulation, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, shows (in thousands of dollars) the value of U.S. imports for consumption of these metal parts, by principal sources, in 1964-67:

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Italy-----	145	137	121	115
Republic of Korea-----	1	6	3	6
France-----	8	6	-	1
West Germany-----	8	4	7	3
Japan-----	6	3	2	6
All other-----	6	2	<u>1/</u> 11	<u>2/</u> 25
Total-----	174	158	144	156

1/ Includes imports valued at 7 thousand dollars from Austria.

2/ Includes imports valued at 23 thousand dollars from Austria.

METAL PARTS OF UMBRELLAS, WALKING STICKS, CANES,
SEAT STICKS, WHIPS, AND RIDING CROPS

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

Year	: Produc- : tion	: Imports	: Exports	: Apparent : consump- : tion	: Ratio of : imports to : consumption
	: <u>1,000</u> : <u>dozen</u>	: <u>1,000</u> : <u>dozen</u>	: <u>1,000</u> : <u>dozen</u>	: <u>1,000</u> : <u>dozen</u>	: <u>Percent</u>
1963-----	643	109	1/ 50	702	16
1964-----	1/ 570	116	1/ 50	1/ 636	1/ 18
1965-----	1/ 590	105	1/ 50	1/ 645	1/ 16
1966-----	1/ 597	103	1/ 50	1/ 650	1/ 16
1967-----	1/ 522	128	1/ 50	1/ 600	1/ 21

1/ Estimated from data received from trade sources.

Source: Production reported by producers, except as noted; imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce; exports estimated from data received from trade sources.

METAL PARTS OF UMBRELLAS, WALKING STICKS, CANES,
SEAT STICKS, WHIPS, AND RIDING CROPS

Table 2.--Umbrella frames: U.S. imports for consumption,
by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (dozen)					
Japan-----	74,458	82,135	57,941	78,675	108,351
Austria-----	22,104	18,939	34,151	14,019	13,186
West Germany----	2,072	2,866	2,841	5,594	3,200
United Kingdom--	669	299	492	460	493
All other-----	9,925	12,135	1/ 9,929	2/ 4,360	2,380
Total-----	109,228	116,374	105,354	103,108	127,610
Value					
Japan-----	\$245,610	\$219,771	\$158,803	\$217,923	\$356,122
Austria-----	118,802	113,145	106,689	88,529	81,773
West Germany----	20,756	43,172	46,703	58,679	57,465
United Kingdom--	6,806	3,216	4,918	4,053	5,814
All other-----	24,393	25,038	1/ 21,759	2/ 16,320	26,744
Total-----	416,367	404,342	338,872	385,504	527,918

1/ Includes 6,500 dozen frames, valued at \$16,420, from the Republic of Korea.

2/ Includes 3,267 dozen frames, valued at \$7,913, from the Republic of Korea.

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

	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Clothespins:	
Spring type-----	790.05
Other than spring type:	
Of plastics-----	790.07
Other-----	790.08

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

U.S. trade position

Annual U.S. consumption of clothespins during 1963-67 amounted to about 10 million gross, approximately 77 percent of which was supplied by domestic production. Exports of such articles were negligible.

Description and uses

Clothespins are of two distinct types: (1) spring clothespins, consisting of two pieces of wood, plastic, bamboo, or metal held together by a steel spring, and (2) standard clothespins, consisting of a single piece of wood, metal, or plastic in which a slot or wedge-shaped cleft provides the necessary grip to hold laundry on a clothesline. Standard pins are also known as slotted or common clothespins. Wooden clothespins are usually made from hardwood, chiefly birch, maple, and beech. The wooden parts of spring clothespins manufactured in the United States are approximately 3-1/16 to 3-1/4 inches long, 1/2 inch wide, and 1/4 inch thick. Imported pins are often of smaller dimensions.

About 98 percent of all clothespins (spring and standard) produced in the United States are made of wood; most of the remainder are made of plastics and are much higher priced than the more common wooden pins. Imports are also mostly of wooden pins.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Clothespins:			
790.05	Spring type-----	20¢ per gross	18¢ per gross	10¢ per gross
	Other than spring type:			
790.07	Of plastics-----	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
790.08	Other-----	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	7.5% ad val.

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

Based on imports entered in 1967, the average ad valorem equivalent of the rate of duty in effect on December 31, 1967, for item 790.05 was 51.7 percent; that for the rate in effect on January 1, 1968, was 46.5 percent.

U.S. consumption

U.S. consumption of all types of clothespins declined from 10.6 million gross in 1961 to 9.6 million gross in 1967 (table 1). Spring clothespins accounted for about 65 percent of the clothespins consumed in the United States in 1961 and for 75 percent in 1967. Although the market for clothespins has remained relatively stable in recent years, the share of the market supplied by standard pins has steadily declined. The decline in use of standard pins is largely attributable to a reduction of the differences in the prices of spring clothespins and those of standard pins.

Despite the increase in population of the United States, the market for clothespins has not increased and is not likely to expand, owing to the widespread use of clothes driers and of coin-operated and regular commercial laundries.

U.S. producers

Four firms, situated in Maine and Vermont, account for more than 95 percent of the total output of clothespins. These firms produce other products, usually of wood. It is believed that about 10 or 15 firms account for the remaining production. Plants producing wooden clothespins are generally located near areas of lumbering operations which supply the raw material. Lumbermen and cannerymen are often employed in clothespin production on a seasonal basis.

U.S. shipments and exports

U.S. shipments of clothespins of all types have declined fairly steadily in recent years. Domestic shipments of spring clothespins appear to have stabilized at about 5 million gross a year during the period 1961-67 (table 2), whereas domestic shipments of standard clothespins dropped from 3.5 million gross in 1961 to 2.2 million gross in 1967 (table 3). The value of shipments of all clothespins in 1967 amounted to more than \$7 million.

Expansion of shipments has been limited by the competition from household clothes driers. The number of homes equipped with clothes driers increased from 9.0 million in 1960 to 17.9 million in 1967. Moreover, the generally lower prices of imported clothespins have insured a substantial portion of the market in this country for imports.

Exports are not now separately reported, but in 1954-58, the latest period for which data were collected, they averaged 21,670 gross annually.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of clothespins increased steadily during the late 1950's but have fluctuated somewhat since 1960. Annual imports of clothespins (including both spring and standard pins) amounted to about 2.4 million gross during 1964-67 and were equal to about 25 percent of domestic consumption (table 1).

Spring clothespins accounted for 90 percent of the total imports in 1965-67. The average unit value of imported spring clothespins in 1967

was \$0.39 per gross, while the average unit value of imported standard clothespins in that year was \$0.37 per gross.

Denmark, the Netherlands, and Sweden have been the principal suppliers of spring clothespins in recent years, while West Germany has supplied virtually all of the standard pins (table 4). In 1967 Denmark accounted for 32 percent of the total imports of spring clothespins; the Netherlands, 16 percent; and Sweden, 12 percent.

Table 1.--Clothespins: U.S. shipments, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1961 and 1963-67

Year	Shipments	Imports	Apparent consumption 1/	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>gross</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>gross</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>gross</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1961-----	8,200	2,385	10,585	23
1963-----	7,600	2,174	9,774	22
1964-----	8,000	2,428	10,428	23
1965-----	7,800	2,480	10,280	24
1966-----	7,700	2,209	9,909	22
1967-----	7,200	2,413	9,613	25

1/ Apparent consumption is assumed to be the sum of production and imports. Data on exports are not separately reported, but exports are known to be negligible.

Source: Shipments compiled from data supplied by domestic producers, from industry reports, and partly estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission staff; imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 2.--Spring clothespins: U.S. shipments, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1961 and 1963-67

Year	Shipments	Imports	Apparent con- sumption ^{1/}	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>gross</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>gross</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>gross</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1961-----	4,700	2,024	6,724	30
1963-----	4,800	1,896	6,696	28
1964-----	5,100	2,019	7,119	28
1965-----	5,200	2,234	7,434	30
1966-----	5,200	2,016	7,216	28
1967-----	5,000	2,171	7,171	30

^{1/} Apparent consumption is assumed to be the sum of production and imports. Data on exports are not separately reported, but exports are known to be negligible.

Source: Shipments compiled from data supplied by domestic producers, from industry reports, and partially estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission staff; imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 3.--Standard clothespins: U.S. shipments, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1961 and 1963-67

Year	Shipments	Imports	Apparent con- sumption ^{1/}	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>gross</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>gross</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>gross</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1961-----	3,500	361	3,861	9
1963-----	2,800	278	3,078	9
1964-----	2,900	409	3,309	12
1965-----	2,600	246	2,846	9
1966-----	2,500	193	2,693	7
1967-----	2,200	242	2,442	10

^{1/} Apparent consumption is assumed to be the sum of production and imports. Data on exports are not separately reported, but exports are known to be negligible.

Source: Shipments compiled from data supplied by domestic producers, from industry reports, and partially estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission staff; imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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

Type and source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 gross)				
Spring type:					
Denmark-----	297	400	528	611	689
Netherlands-----	291	382	454	305	341
Sweden-----	619	599	500	469	261
Belgium-----	240	302	228	149	218
Hong Kong-----	207	121	200	167	225
West Germany-----	26	30	72	79	237
Other-----	216	185	252	236	200
Total, spring type-----	1,896	2,019	2,234	2,016	2,171
Other than spring type:					
West Germany-----	173	357	198	184	231
Belgium-----	68	16	29	2	-
Other-----	37	36	19	7	11
Total, other than spring type-----	278	409	246	193	242
Total, all clothes- pins-----	2,174	2,428	2,480	2,209	2,413
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Spring type:					
Denmark-----	127	186	204	259	295
Netherlands-----	117	153	179	119	131
Sweden-----	253	240	204	193	114
Belgium-----	79	101	100	54	79
Hong Kong-----	58	39	63	58	77
West Germany-----	10	10	24	23	76
Other-----	56	60	75	77	67
Total, spring type-----	700	789	849	783	839
Other than spring type:					
West Germany-----	56	101	63	58	86
Belgium-----	21	5	8	1	-
Other-----	11	13	16	3	4
Total, other than spring type-----	88	119	87	62	90
Total, all clothes- pins-----	788	908	936	845	929

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
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Fly ribbons----- 790.15

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

U.S. trade position

It is believed that all the domestic consumption of fly ribbons is supplied by imports.

Comment

Fly ribbons are generally strips of paper, coated with a sticky substance, used to catch flies. Extensive use of insecticides and increased use of screens and air conditioning have caused a sharp decrease in the number of fly ribbons consumed in the United States.

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

			:Rate pursuant to conces- :sions granted in 1964-67 : trade conference	
TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	:First stage, : effective : Jan. 1, : 1968	:Final stage, : effective : Jan. 1, : 1972
790.15:	Fly ribbons (ribbon : fly catchers).	: 14% ad val.	: 12.5% ad : val.	: 7% ad val.

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

FLY RIBBONS

The rate of 14 percent ad valorem first became effective on July 1, 1963, pursuant to a concession granted by the United States in the GATT; it reflected the final stage of a two-stage reduction. Under the TSUS (effective August 31, 1963), however, fly ribbons were not initially provided for by name and inadvertently became dutiable at 17.5 percent ad valorem under item 256.90 as "articles of paper, not specially provided for." The Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-241) restored the lower pre-TSUS rate of 14 percent ad valorem, effective December 7, 1965, by establishing item 790.15 for fly ribbons.

There is no known domestic production nor are there any exports of fly ribbons. Imports of fly ribbons vary in volume from year to year. Imports during 1960-62 and 1966-67, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, were as follows:

Year	Quantity	Value
	<u>Thousands</u>	
1960-----	14,042	\$202,541
1961-----	13,735	236,590
1962-----	<u>1/</u>	127,876
1966-----	<u>1/</u>	111,581
1967-----	<u>1/</u>	111,713

1/ Not available.

Note.--Since fly ribbons were not separately classified in official statistics during the period from Aug. 31, 1963, through Dec. 6, 1965, import data are not available for the years 1963-65.

West Germany supplied 83.4 percent (\$93,093) of the aggregate imports of fly ribbons in 1966 and 85.8 percent (\$95,864) in 1967. The second most important source was Japan, which supplied 9.4 percent (\$10,483) in 1966 and 11.7 percent (\$13,047) in 1967.

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

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

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

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

(a) Products of Insular Possessions.

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

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

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

(c) Products of the Philippine Republic.

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

(ii) Except as otherwise prescribed in the schedules, a Philippine article, as defined in subdivision (c)(iv) of this headnote, imported into the customs territory of the United States and entered on or before July 3, 1974, is subject to that rate which results

from the application of the following percentages to the most favorable rate of duty (i.e., including a preferential rate prescribed for any product of Cuba) set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules:

(A) 20 percent, during calendar years 1963 through 1964,

(B) 40 percent, during calendar years 1965 through 1967,

(C) 60 percent, during calendar years 1968 through 1970,

(D) 80 percent, during calendar years 1971 through 1973,

(E) 100 percent, during the period from January 1, 1974, through July 3, 1974.

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

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

(d) Products of Canada.

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

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

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

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

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

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

(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 (1968)

General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

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

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

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

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

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

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

Any article with respect to which such proof is furnished shall be considered for all customs purposes as a part of the article, subject to the next lower rate of duty, with which it is commingled.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\$	-	dollars
¢	-	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

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 (1988)

General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX A
TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1966)

HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1
General
Headnotes

Amendments and Modifications

PROVISIONS

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

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

PROVISIONS

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

Gen Hdnte--Language "and containers of usual types ordinarily sold at retail with their contents," 6(b)(1) added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 4, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 934, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

SCHEDULE 7.- SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND
NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS

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

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Part 1 - Footwear; Headwear and Hat Braids; Gloves; Luggage, Handbags, Billfolds, and Other Flat Goods
 A. Footwear
 B. Headwear and Hat Braids
 C. Gloves
 D. Luggage; Women's and Children's Handbags, and Billfolds; Card Cases, Coin Purses, and Similar Flat Goods

Part 2 - Optical Goods; Scientific and Professional Instruments; Watches, Clocks, and Timing Devices; Photographic Goods; Motion Pictures; Recordings and Recording Media
 A. Optical Elements, Spectacles, Microscopes, and Telescopes; Optical Goods Not Elsewhere Provided For
 B. Medical and Surgical Instruments and Apparatus; X-Ray Apparatus
 C. Surveying, Navigational, Meteorological, Drawing, and Mathematical Calculating Instruments; Measuring and Checking Instruments Not Specially Provided For
 D. Measuring, Testing, and Controlling Instruments
 E. Watches, Clocks, and Timing Apparatus
 F. Photographic Equipment and Supplies
 G. Motion Pictures; Tape Recordings, Phonographic Records, and Other Recordings; Recording Media; Scrap and Waste Photographic Film

Part 3 - Musical Instruments, Parts and Accessories
 A. Musical Instruments
 B. Musical Instrument Parts and Accessories

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

Part 5 - Arms and Ammunition; Fishing Tackle; Wheel Goods; Sporting Goods, Games and Toys
 A. Arms and Ammunition
 B. Fishing Tackle
 C. Wheel Goods
 D. Games and Sporting Goods
 E. Models; Dolls; Toys; Tricks; Party Favors

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

Part 7 - Buttons, Buckles, Pins, and Other Fastening Devices; Artificial and Preserved Flowers and Foliage; Millinery Ornaments; Trimmings; and Feather Products
 A. Buttons, Buckles, Pins, Hooks and Eyes, and Slide Fasteners
 B. Artificial and Preserved Flowers and Foliage; Millinery Ornaments; Trimmings; and Feather Products

Part 8 - Combs; Hair Ornaments; Brooms and Brushes; Paint Rollers; Umbrellas and Canes
 A. Combs, Hair Ornaments, Brooms and Brushes, Paint Rollers
 B. Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Whips, Riding-Crops, and Parts Thereof

Part 9 - Matches and Pyrotechnics; Candles; Blasting Caps; Smokers' Articles
 A. Matches, Pyrotechnics, Candles, Blasting Caps
 B. Cigar and Cigarette Lighters and Holders; Tobacco Pipes

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

Part 11 - Works of Art; Antiques
 A. Works of Art
 B. Antiques

Part 12 - Rubber and Plastics Products
 A. Reinforced or Laminated Plastics, Foam or Sponge Rubber and Plastics
 B. Rubber and Plastics Waste and Scrap; Rubber and Plastics Film, Strips, Sheets, Plates, Slabs, Blocks, Filaments, Rods, Tubing and Other Profile Shapes
 C. Specified Rubber and Plastics Products
 D. Articles Not Specially Provided For, of Rubber or Plastics

Part 13 - Products Not Elsewhere Enumerated
 A. Miscellaneous Products
 B. Articles of Fur and of Leather
 C. Articles of Gelatin, Glue, Gut, Wax, Bone, Hair, Horn, Hoof, Whalebone, Quill, Shell, Ivory, or Sponge
 D. Waste and Scrap

Part 14 - Nonenumerated Products

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS

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

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<p>PART 4. - FURNITURE; PILLOWS, CUSHIONS, AND MATTRESSES; NONTEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS</p> <p>Subpart A. - Furniture, Pillows, Cushions, and Mattresses</p> <p><u>Subpart A headnote:</u></p> <p>1. For the purposes of this subpart, the term "furniture" includes movable articles of utility, designed to be placed on the floor or ground, and used to equip dwellings, offices, restaurants, libraries, schools, churches, hospitals, or other establishments, aircraft, vessels, vehicles, or other means of transport, gardens, patios, parks, or similar outdoor places, even though such articles are designed to be screwed, bolted, or otherwise fixed in place on the floor or ground; and kitchen cabinets and similar cupboards, seats and beds, and sectional bookcases and similar sectional furniture, even though designed to be fixed to the wall or to stand one on the other; but the term does not include --</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) antique furniture provided for in part 11B of schedule 7; (ii) articles of concrete, of stone, or of ceramic ware (see parts 1 and 2 of schedule 5); (iii) lamps and other lighting apparatus (see part 5 of schedule 6); (iv) floor coverings (see part 2B of schedule 2, part 5 of schedule 3, and subpart B of this part); (v) blinds, shutters, curtains, screens, and shades (see parts 1E and 2B of schedule 2); (vi) furnishings provided for in part 5 of schedule 3; (vii) mirrors (see part 3 of schedule 5); (viii) waste paper baskets; (ix) game tables and equipment, or toys (see part 5 of this schedule); (x) safes (see part 3F of schedule 6); (xi) refrigerators, freezers, dishwashers, stoves, clothes washers or dryers, television sets, radios, and phonographs (see parts 3F, 4, and 5 of schedule 6); (xii) furniture specially designed for X-ray work (see part 2B of schedule 7); or (xiii) furniture specially designed for sewing machines (see part 4E of schedule 6). 			

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SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS

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

7 - 4 - A

727.02 - 727.80

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
727.02	00	Furniture designed for hospital, medical, surgical, veterinary, or dental use; dentists', barbers' and similar chairs with mechanical elevating, rotating, or reclining movements; and parts of the foregoing: Dentists', barbers' and similar chairs with mechanical elevating, rotating, or reclining movements, and parts thereof.....	X.....	10% ad val.	35% ad val.
727.04	00	Other.....	X.....	15% ad val.	40% ad val.
727.06	00	Furniture designed for motor-vehicle use, and parts thereof.....	X.....	7.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
727.07	00	If Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment (see headnote 2, part 6B, schedule 6).....	X.....	Free	
		Furniture, and parts thereof, not specially provided for:			
727.10	00	Of unspun fibrous vegetable materials.....	X.....	17.5% ad val.	60% ad val.
		Of wood:			
727.15	00	Bent-wood furniture, and parts thereof.....	X.....	22.5% ad val.	42.5% ad val.
		Other:			
727.30		Chairs.....		15% ad val.	40% ad val.
	20	Folding.....	No.		
	40	Other.....	No.		
727.35	00	Furniture other than chairs.....	X.....	9% ad val.	40% ad val.
727.40	00	Parts of furniture.....	X.....	15% ad val.	40% ad val.
727.45	00	Of textile materials, except cotton.....	X.....	31% ad val.	80% ad val.
		Of rubber or plastics:			
727.47	00	Of reinforced or laminated plastics.....	X.....	27% ad val.	65% ad val.
727.48	00	Other.....	X.....	11% ad val.	25% ad val.
727.52	00	Of copper.....	X.....	11% ad val.	45% ad val.
727.55	00	Other.....	X.....	18% ad val.	45% ad val.
727.80		Pillows, cushions, mattresses, and similar furnishings, all the foregoing, whether or not fitted with covers and with or without electrical heating elements, fitted with springs, stuffed, or both, or of expanded, foamed, or sponge rubber or plastics.....		19% ad val.	40% ad val.
		Of cotton:			
	20	Pillows and cushions.....	Lb.		
	40	Other.....	Lb.		
		Other:			
	60	Pillows and cushions.....	X		
	80	Other.....	X		

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

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Part 4

Staged Rates

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. 3322 (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
727.02	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.
727.04	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
727.06	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.
727.10	18% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	17% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	16% ad val.	16% ad val.
727.15	25.5% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
727.30	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
727.35	10.5% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
727.40	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
727.45	35% ad val.	31% ad val.	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	17.5% ad val.
727.47	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	18% ad val.	15% ad val.
727.48	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
727.52	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
727.55	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
727.80	20% ad val.	19% ad val.	18% ad val.	17% ad val.	16% ad val.	15% ad val.
728.05	7% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	6% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.
728.10	17.5% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8% ad val.
728.15	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
728.20	3¢ per lb.	4.5¢ per lb.	4¢ per lb.	4.5¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.
728.25	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.

Other Amendments and Modifications

PROVISION

Subpt A--Headnote 1(v) modified by deleting "schedule 1" and hdnte inserting "schedule 2" in lieu thereof.
1(v) Pres. Proc. 3322 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1967, 32 F.R. 19002, effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

727.06--Item 727.06 added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 36(f), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 941, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

727.07--Item 727.07 added. Pub. L. 89-283, Secs. 401(a), 405(d), Oct. 21, 1965, 79 Stat. 1021, 1025; entered into force Dec. 20, 1965, by Pres. Proc. 3682, Oct. 21, 1965, 3 CFR, 1965 Supp., p. 68; effective with respect to articles entered on and after Jan. 18, 1965.

PROVISION

728.10--Word "composition" preceding "cork" deleted from article description. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 1(a), 12(b), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 935, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

728.10--Item 728.10 added. Pub. L. 89-283, Secs. 401(a), 405(c), Oct. 21, 1965, 79 Stat. 1021, 1024; entered into force Dec. 20, 1965, by Pres. Proc. 3682, Oct. 21, 1965, 3 CFR, 1965 Supp., p. 68; effective with respect to articles entered on and after Jan. 18, 1965.

APPENDIX A

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

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Schedule 7,
Part 4

Statistical Notes

<u>PROVISION</u>	<u>Effective date</u>	<u>PROVISION</u>	<u>Effective date</u>
727.06--See Other Amendments and Modifications		727.06--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
00--Estab.(transferred from 727.1000pt-727.5500pt).....	Dec. 7, 1965	727.23--	
Articles subject to Automotive Products Trade Act (APTA) transferred to		Articles of quantity changed from "kg. net" to "m ² ".....	Dec. 7, 1965
727.0700.....	Dec. 20, 1965	727.24--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
727.07--See Other Amendments and Modifications		Articles transferred from 727.0500pt-727.0600pt.....	Dec. 20, 1965
00--Estab.(transferred from 727.0600pt).....	Dec. 20, 1965		

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS
 Part 7. - Buttons, Buckles, Pins and Other Fastening Devices; Artificial and Preserved Flowers
 and Foliage; Millinery Ornaments; Trimmings; and Feather Products

7 - 7 - A
 745.04 - 745.22

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units or Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<p>PART 7. - BUTTONS, BUCKLES, PINS, AND OTHER FASTENING DEVICES; ARTIFICIAL AND PRESERVED FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE; MILLINERY ORNAMENTS; TRIMMINGS; AND FEATHER PRODUCTS</p> <p>Subpart A. - Buttons, Buckles, Pins, Hooks and Eyes, and Slide Fasteners</p> <p><u>Subpart A headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. This subpart does not cover -- (i) jewelry and other objects of personal adornment provided for in part 6A of schedule 7; or (ii) harness and saddlery or riding-bridle hardware (see part 3D of schedule 6).</p> <p>2. For the purposes of this subpart -- (a) the term "line" in the rates of duty columns (items 745.20, 745.22, and 745.32) means the line button measure of one-fortieth of one inch; and (b) the term "button blanks" (item 745.40) is limited to raw or crude blanks suitable for manufacture into buttons.</p> <p>3. Buttons of pearl or shell which are Philippine articles are entitled to admission free of duty under item 745.21 of this subpart if entered on or before December 31, 1973, but the total quantity of such buttons entered under this item during each calendar year shall not exceed -- (a) 680,000 gross buttons during calendar years 1963 through 1964, (b) 510,000 gross buttons during calendar years 1965 through 1967, (c) 340,000 gross buttons during calendar years 1968 through 1970, and (d) 170,000 gross buttons during calendar years 1971 through 1973.</p> <p>4. Buttons (whether finished or not finished) provided for in item 745.32 which are the product of an insular possession of the United States outside the customs territory of the United States and which are manufactured or produced from button blanks or unfinished buttons which were the product of any foreign country shall be subject to duty under item 745.32 at the rate which applies to products of such foreign country.</p>			
		Buttons:			
		Of metal:			
745.04	00	Embossed with a design, pattern, or lettering.....	Gross....	16% ad val.	45% ad val.
		Other:			
745.08	00	Valued not over 20 cents per dozen.....	Gross....	9% ad val.	35% ad val.
745.10	00	Valued over 20 cents per dozen.....	Gross....	49% ad val.	110% ad val.
745.20	00	Of pearl or shell.....	Gross..v Gr.lines	1.55¢ per line per gross + 22.5% ad val.	1.75¢ per line per gross + 25% ad val.
		If product of the Philippines:			
745.21	00	If Philippine articles within tariff-rate quota (see headnote 3 of this subpart).....	Gross..v Gr.lines	Free	
745.22	00	Other.....	Gross..v Gr.lines	1.55¢ per line per gross + 22.5% ad val.	

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SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS
 Part 7. - Buttons, Buckles, Pins and Other Fastening Devices; Artificial and Preserved Flowers
 and Foliage; Millinery Ornaments; Trimmings; and Feather Products

7 - 7 - A
 745.25 - 745.80

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Buttons (con.):			
745.25	00	Of casein.....	Gross...	13% ad val.	45% ad val.
745.28	00	Of glass.....	Gross...	16% ad val.	45% ad val.
745.30	00	Wholly of horn.....	Gross...	15% ad val.	45% ad val.
745.32	00	Of acrylic resin, of polyester resin, or of both such resins.....	Gross..v	0.72¢ per line per gross + 12% ad val.	1.5¢ per line per gross + 25% ad val.
745.34	00	Other.....	Gr.lines Gross...	17% ad val.	45% ad val.
745.40	00	Button blanks and molds, and parts of buttons.....	X.....	34% ad val.	45% ad val.
745.45	00	Buckles and buckle slides, and parts thereof.....	X.....	17% ad val.	45% ad val.
		Safety pins, hair pins, and pins consisting of a single shaft pointed on one end and headed on the other, all the foregoing without ornamentation:			
745.50	00	Plated with precious metal.....	X.....	45% ad val.	65% ad val.
		Not plated with precious metal:			
745.52	00	Dressmakers' or common pins.....	Lb.....	20% ad val.	35% ad val.
745.54	00	Hair pins.....	Lb.....	14% ad val.	35% ad val.
745.56	00	Safety pins.....	Gross...	22.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
745.58	00	Other.....	Lb.....	15.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
745.60	00	Hooks and eyes.....	Lb.....	3.3¢ per lb. (including weight of cards, cartons, and immediate wrappings and labels) + 18.5% ad val.	4.5¢ per lb. (including weight of cards, cartons, and immediate wrappings and labels) + 25% ad val.
		Clasps, handbag and similar frames incorporating clasps, and snap fasteners; all the foregoing and parts thereof:			
		Valued not over 20 cents per dozen pieces or parts:			
745.63	00	Sew-on fasteners, and parts thereof.....	X.....	49% ad val.	60% ad val.
745.65	00	Other.....	X.....	24.5% ad val.	60% ad val.
		Valued over 20 cents per dozen pieces or parts:			
		For jewelry and other objects of personal adornment:			
745.66	00	Of precious metal except silver (including rolled precious metal except silver).....	X.....	21.5% ad val.	80% ad val.
745.67	00	Other.....	X.....	49% ad val.	110% ad val.
745.68	00	Other.....	X.....	15.5% ad val.	65% ad val.
		Slide fasteners, and parts thereof including tapes in continuous lengths but not including tapes wholly of textile fibers:			
		Fasteners:			
745.70	00	Valued not over 4 cents each.....	No.....	43% ad val.	66% ad val.
745.72	00	Valued over 4 cents each.....	No.....	34% ad val.	66% ad val.
745.74		Parts.....		47% ad val.	66% ad val.
	20	Of cotton.....	Lb.		
	40	Other.....	X		
745.80	00	Any article described in the foregoing provisions of this subpart, if Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment (see headnote 2, part 6B, schedule 6).....	X.....	Free	

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1
Schedule 7,
Part 7

Staged Rates

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. 3744 (Japanese Compensation), Sept. 13, 1966, 3 CFR, 1966 Comp., p. 75, as modified by Pres. Proc. 3818, Nov. 6, 1967, 32 F.R. 15467:

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after October 1 --				
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
745.70	50% ad val.	48% ad val.	48% ad val.	1/	1/	1/
745.72	40% ad val.	38% ad val.	38% ad val.	1/	1/	1/

1/ See Kennedy Round staged rates,

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

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
745.04	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9% ad val.
745.08	10% ad val.	10% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
745.10	55% ad val.	49% ad val.	44% ad val.	38% ad val.	33% ad val.	27.5% ad val.
745.20	1.75¢ per line per gross + 25% ad val.	1.55¢ per line per gross + 22.5% ad val.	1.4¢ per line per gross + 20% ad val.	1.2¢ per line per gross + 17.5% ad val.	1.05¢ per line per gross + 15% ad val.	0.87¢ per line per gross + 12.5% ad val.
745.22	1.75¢ per line per gross + 25% ad val.	1.55¢ per line per gross + 22.5% ad val.	1.4¢ per line per gross + 20% ad val.	1.2¢ per line per gross + 17.5% ad val.	1.05¢ per line per gross + 15% ad val.	0.87¢ per line per gross + 12.5% ad val.
745.25	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
745.28	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9% ad val.
745.30	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
745.32	0.75¢ per line per gross + 12.5% ad val.	0.72¢ per line per gross + 12% ad val.	0.69¢ per line per gross + 11% ad val.	0.65¢ per line per gross + 11% ad val.	0.63¢ per line per gross + 10% ad val.	0.6¢ per line per gross + 10% ad val.
745.34	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
745.40	36% ad val.	34% ad val.	33% ad val.	31% ad val.	30% ad val.	28.5% ad val.
745.45	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
745.50	50% ad val.	45% ad val.	40% ad val.	35% ad val.	30% ad val.	25% ad val.
745.54	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.
745.58	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
745.60	3.75¢ per lb. (including weight of cards, cartons, and immediate wrappings and labels) + 21% ad val.	3.3¢ per lb. (including weight of cards, cartons, and immediate wrappings and labels) + 18.5% ad val.	3¢ per lb. (including weight of cards, cartons, and immediate wrappings and labels) + 16.5% ad val.	2.5¢ per lb. (including weight of cards, cartons, and immediate wrappings and labels) + 14.5% ad val.	2¢ per lb. (including weight of cards, cartons, and immediate wrappings and labels) + 12.5% ad val.	1.87¢ per lb. (including weight of cards, cartons, and immediate wrappings and labels) + 10.5% ad val.
745.63	55% ad val.	49% ad val.	44% ad val.	38% ad val.	33% ad val.	27.5% ad val.
745.65	27.5% ad val.	24.5% ad val.	22% ad val.	19% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	13.5% ad val.
745.66	24% ad val.	21.5% ad val.	19% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.
745.67	55% ad val.	49% ad val.	44% ad val.	38% ad val.	33% ad val.	27.5% ad val.
745.68	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
745.70	48% ad val.	43% ad val.	38.5% ad val.	34% ad val.	29.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
745.72	38% ad val.	34% ad val.	30.5% ad val.	27% ad val.	23.5% ad val.	20% ad val.
745.74	50% ad val.	47% ad val.	44% ad val.	41% ad val.	38% ad val.	35% ad val.
745.76	6¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	4¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.
745.10	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.
745.12	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
745.13	3% ad val.	3% ad val.	2% ad val.	2% ad val.	2% ad val.	1.7% ad val.
745.20	34% ad val.	26.5% ad val.	26% ad val.	23.5% ad val.	22% ad val.	21% ad val.
745.25	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
745.22	42% ad val.	39.5% ad val.	37% ad val.	35% ad val.	33% ad val.	31% ad val.
745.36	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
745.34	23.5% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
745.40	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

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Other Amendments and Modifications

PROVISION

Subpt A--Headnote 2(b) added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 72, Hdnto Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 947, effective date 2(b) Dec. 7, 1965.

Subpt A--Headnote 4 added. Pub. L. 89-806, Secs. 2(a), (c), Hdnto 4 Nov. 10, 1966, 80 Stat. 1523, effective date March 11, 1967.

745.45--Items 745.45 (column 1 rate--55% ad val.; column 2 rate--110% ad val.) and 745.47 (column 1 rate--19% ad val.; column 2 rate--45% ad val.) and heading immediately preceding item 745.45 deleted and new item 745.45 added in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 73, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 947, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

745.50--Column 1 rate of duty of 55% ad val. reduced to 50% ad val. on July 1, 1964. General headnote 3(g).

745.56--Column 1 rate of duty temporarily increased until Jan. 28, 1966 by former item 943.10.

PROVISION

745.63--Items 745.63 (column 1 rate--55% ad val.; column 2 rate--60% ad val.), 745.65 (column 1 rate--27.5% ad val.; column 2 rate--60% ad val.), and 745.67 (column 1 rate--55% ad val.; column 2 rate--110% ad val.) and headings immediately preceding item 745.63 deleted and new items 745.63, 745.65, 745.66, 745.67, and 745.68 and headings immediately preceding items 745.63 and 745.66 added in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 74, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 947, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

745.70--Language "including tapes in continuous lengths but not including tapes wholly of textile fibers" added to heading preceding item 745.70. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 75, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 947, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

745.80--Item 745.80 added. Pub. L. 89-283, Secs. 401(a), 405(c), Oct. 21, 1965, 79 Stat. 1021, 1024; entered into force Dec. 20, 1965, by Pres. Proc. 3682, Oct. 21, 1965, 3 CFR, 1965 Supp., p. 68; effective with respect to articles entered on and after Jan. 18, 1965.

745.84--Item 745.84 (column 1 rate--45% ad val.; column 2 rate--75% ad val.) deleted and item 745.84 and heading immediately preceding item 745.84 added in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 76, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 944, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

Statistical Notes

PROVISION

745.40--
00--Certain articles transferred to 745.3200. Dec. 7, 1965

745.45--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Buckles and buckle slides other than metal transferred from 745.4700. Dec. 7, 1965
Articles subject to Automotive Products Trade Act (APTA) transferred to 745.8000. Dec. 20, 1965

745.47--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Disc. (transferred to 745.4500). Dec. 7, 1965

745.50--See Other Amendments and Modifications

745.56--See Other Amendments and Modifications

745.63--See Other Amendments and Modifications

745.65--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Articles subject to APTA transferred to 745.8000. Dec. 20, 1965

745.66--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Etab. (transferred from 740.1020pt & 745.6700pt). Dec. 7, 1965

745.67--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Certain clasps transferred to 745.6800 & 745.6800. Dec. 7, 1965

Effective date

PROVISION

745.68--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Etab. (transferred from 745.6700pt). Dec. 7, 1965

745.70--See Other Amendments and Modifications

745.72--See Other Amendments and Modifications

745.74--See Other Amendments and Modifications
20--Certain zipper tapes transferred to 386.5000. Dec. 7, 1965

745.80--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Etab. (transferred from 745.0400pt-745.7440pt). Dec. 20, 1965

745.84--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Etab. (transferred from 745.6600pt). Dec. 7, 1965

745.85--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Disc. (transferred to 745.3400 & 745.3500). Dec. 7, 1965

745.86--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Etab. (transferred from 745.3500pt). Dec. 7, 1965

Effective date

745.84--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Etab. (transferred from 745.6600pt). Dec. 7, 1965

745.85--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Disc. (transferred to 745.3400 & 745.3500). Dec. 7, 1965

745.86--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Etab. (transferred from 745.3500pt). Dec. 7, 1965

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS

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

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
<p>Part 8. - COMBS; HAIR ORNAMENTS; BROOMS AND BRUSHES; PAINT ROLLERS; UMBRELLAS AND CANES</p> <p>Subpart A. - Combs, Hair Ornaments, Brooms and Brushes, Paint Rollers</p> <p><u>Subpart A headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. This subpart does not include --</p> <p>(i) mechanical combs, brooms, or brushes (other than combs or brushes which are toilet articles), or combs, brooms, or brushes which are parts of articles (other than toilet articles);</p> <p>(ii) combs, brooms, or brushes imported with, and as part of, fitted luggage and handbags (see part 1D of schedule 7);</p> <p>(iii) pedicure or manicure sets (see part 3E of schedule 6);</p> <p>(iv) brushes imported with, and as part of, paint sets, kits, or color outfits (see part 9C of schedule 4); or</p> <p>(v) combs or hair ornaments provided for in part 6A of schedule 7.</p> <p>2. For the purposes of this subpart, the term "combs" means toothed instruments having not over two rows of teeth, for adjusting, cleaning, or conditioning hair, or for personal adornment.</p> <p>3. (a) If the President determines that the estimated annual domestic consumption of whisk-brooms of a kind described in Items 750.26 to 750.28, inclusive, or of other brooms of a kind described in Items 750.29 to 750.31, inclusive, has substantially changed since 1965 or since the date of the immediately preceding proclamation under this paragraph (if any), the quantity provided for in Item 750.26 or 750.29, as the case may be, shall be modified by the percentage by which the President determines the estimated annual domestic consumption of the relevant brooms has changed in comparison with such estimated consumption in 1965 or at the time of such immediately preceding proclamation (if any). Such modified quantity shall be proclaimed by the President and shall, subject to the provisions of this paragraph, replace the quantity previously applicable under Item 750.26 or 750.29.</p> <p>(b) If the President determines an allocation among supplying countries of the quantity provided for in Item 750.26 or 750.29 to be in the national interest, he may proclaim such allocation.</p>					
750.05	00	Combs, valued not over \$4.50 per gross.....	Doz.....	0.10¢ each + 2% ad val.	1¢ each + 25% ad val.
750.10	00	Valued over \$4.50 per gross, wholly or almost wholly of rubber.....	Doz.....	1.2¢ each + 21.5% ad val.	2¢ each + 35% ad val.
750.15	00	Other.....	Doz.....	0.7¢ each + 14.4% ad val.	2¢ each + 35% ad val.
<p>Barrettes, hair slides, tiaras, and other hair ornaments (except combs):</p>					
750.20	00	Of rubber or plastics, not set with imitation pearls or imitation gemstones.....	1.....	15% ad val.	40% ad val.
750.22	00	Other.....	1.....	47% ad val.	110% ad val.

SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS
Part 8. - Combs; Hair Ornaments; Brooms and Brushes; Paint Rollers; Umbrellas and Canes

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
750.25	00	Nonhermit, nonornamental devices for curling the hair.....	X.....	15% ad val.	45% ad val.
750.26	00	Brooms and brushes consisting of vegetable materials bound together but not mounted or set in a block or head, with or without handles; Brooms wholly or in part of broom corn: Whiskbrooms: Valued not over 32¢ each: In any calendar year prior to the entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption of 115,000 dozen (or such modified quantity as may become applicable under headnote 3(a) to this subpart) whiskbrooms classifiable under items 750.26 to 750.28, inclusive.....	Doz.....	20% ad val.	20% ad val.
750.27	00	Other.....	Doz.....	12¢ each	12¢ each
750.28	00	Valued over 32¢ each.....	Doz.....	32% ad val.	32% ad val.
750.29	00	Other brooms: Valued not over 96¢ each: In any calendar year prior to the entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption of 205,000 dozen (or such modified quantity as may become applicable under headnote 3(a) to this subpart) brooms classifiable under items 750.29 to 750.31, inclusive.....	Doz.....	20% ad val.	20% ad val.
750.30	00	Other.....	Doz.....	32¢ each	32¢ each
750.31	00	Valued over 96¢ each.....	Doz.....	32% ad val.	32% ad val.
750.32	00	Other.....	Doz.....	25% ad val.	25% ad val.
750.33	00	If product of Cuba.....	Doz.....	20% ad val. (s)	
750.35	00	Fraxel motors.....	X.....	2.5% ad val.	4% ad val.
750.40	00	Other brooms and brushes: Tooth brushes.....	0.72¢ each + 15% ad val.	2¢ each + 50% ad val.
	20	Mechanical.....	No.		
	40	Other.....	Doz.		
750.45	00	Toilet brushes, except tooth brushes: Valued not over 40¢ each.....	No.....	0.72¢ each + 31% ad val.	1¢ each + 50% ad val.
750.47	00	Valued over 40¢ each.....	No.....	0.4¢ each + 9% ad val.	1¢ each + 50% ad val.
750.50	00	Artists' brushes and hair pencils: Valued not over 5 cents each.....	Doz.....	14% ad val.	40% ad val.
750.55	00	Valued over 5 cents but not over 10 cents each.....	Doz.....	0.7¢ each	40% ad val.
750.60	00	Valued over 10 cents each.....	Doz.....	7% ad val.	40% ad val.
750.65	00	Paint brushes, except artists' brushes.....	No.....	18% ad val.	50% ad val.
750.70	00	Other.....	No.....	25% ad val.	50% ad val.
750.75	00	Combination toilet articles which contain combs, brushes, or combs and brushes, as integral parts.....	X.....	25% ad val.	50% ad val.
750.80	00	Paint rollers.....	No.....	28.5% ad val.	50% ad val.

(s) = Suspended. See general headnote 3(b).

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS: MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS

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

Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<p>Subpart B. - Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Whips, Riding Crops, and Parts Thereof</p> <p><u>Subpart B headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. For the purposes of this subpart, the term "umbrellas" refers to canopies of cloth, paper, or other material supported on a radiating frame which is collapsible around a supporting central shaft, and, in addition to ordinary umbrellas for protection against rain, includes parasols, beach umbrellas, tent umbrellas, cane umbrellas, and decorative umbrellas of the type usually made of paper on a wood or bamboo frame, but does not include miniature umbrellas of the type used as party favors or as toys.</p> <p>2. Wood sticks, in the rough, or cut into lengths suitable for umbrellas, walking sticks, canes, seat sticks, whips, or riding crops, are provided for in part 1A and part 2B of schedule 2.</p>			
751.05	00	Umbrellas.....	No.....	20% ad val.	40% ad val.
		Walking sticks, canes, seat sticks, whips and riding crops:			
751.10	00	Valued under \$5 per dozen.....	No.....	22% ad val.	40% ad val.
751.11	00	Valued \$5 or more per dozen.....	No.....	18% ad val.	40% ad val.
		Parts of articles provided for in items 751.05, 751.10, and 751.11:			
751.15	00	Handles and sticks, of wood, valued not over \$2.50 per dozen.....	Doz.....	21.5% ad val.	40% ad val.
		Other:			
751.20	20	Of metal.....	30% ad val.	60% ad val.
	40	Umbrella frames and skeletons.....	No.		
		Other.....	X		
751.25	00	Not of metal.....	X.....	16% ad val.	45% ad val.

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STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

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Schedule 7,
Part 8

Staged Rates

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. 3322 (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
750.05	0.4¢ each + 10% ad val.	0.4¢ each + 9% ad val.	0.32¢ each + 8% ad val.	0.28¢ each + 7% ad val.	0.24¢ each + 6% ad val.	0.2¢ each + 5% ad val.
750.10	1.4¢ each + 24% ad val.	1.2¢ each + 21.5% ad val.	1.1¢ each + 19% ad val.	0.93¢ each + 16.5% ad val.	0.84¢ each + 14% ad val.	0.7¢ each + 12% ad val.
750.15	0.8¢ each + 16% ad val.	0.7¢ each + 14.4% ad val.	0.6¢ each + 12.8% ad val.	0.5¢ each + 11.2% ad val.	0.45¢ each + 9.6% ad val.	0.4¢ each + 8% ad val.
750.20	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.9% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
750.22	55% ad val.	49% ad val.	44% ad val.	38% ad val.	33% ad val.	27.5% ad val.
750.35	14% ad val.	12.9% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.4% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
750.40	0.8¢ each + 17% ad val.	0.72¢ each + 15% ad val.	0.64¢ each + 13.5% ad val.	0.56¢ each + 11.5% ad val.	0.48¢ each + 10% ad val.	0.4¢ each + 8.5% ad val.
750.45	0.8¢ each + 35% ad val.	0.72¢ each + 31% ad val.	0.6¢ each + 28% ad val.	0.56¢ each + 24% ad val.	0.45¢ each + 21% ad val.	0.4¢ each + 17.5% ad val.
750.47	0.8¢ each + 10% ad val.	0.4¢ each + 9% ad val.	0.4¢ each + 8% ad val.	0.4¢ each + 7% ad val.	0.4¢ each + 6% ad val.	0.4¢ each + 5% ad val.
750.50	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.
750.55	0.8¢ each	0.7¢ each	0.64¢ each	0.55¢ each	0.45¢ each	0.4¢ each
750.60	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.
750.65	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
750.70	28% ad val.	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	19.5% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	14% ad val.
750.75	28% ad val.	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	19.5% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	14% ad val.
750.80	32% ad val.	28.5% ad val.	25.5% ad val.	22% ad val.	19% ad val.	16% ad val.
751.10	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	20% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
751.11	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
751.15	24% ad val.	21.5% ad val.	19% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.

Other Amendments and Modifications

PROVISION

Subpt A--Headnote 1(i) amended by adding the language "(other than combs or brushes which are toilet articles)" and by placing the language "other than toilet articles" in parenthesis. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 77, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 948, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

Subpt A--Headnote 3 added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 78(b), (c), hdnte 3 Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 948, 949, effective date Jan. 1, 1966.

PROVISION

750.26--Items 750.30 (column 1 and 2 rate--25% ad val.) 750.27 and 750.31 (Cuba--20% ad val.) deleted and new 750.28 items 750.26, 750.27, 750.28, 750.29, 750.30, 750.29 750.31, 750.32, and 750.33 and headings immediately preceding items 750.26 and 750.29 added in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 78(a), 750.32 (c), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 948, 949, effective date Jan. 1, 1966.

Statistical Notes

PROVISION

750.26--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Estab. (transferred from 750.3000pt).....Jan. 1, 1968

750.27--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Estab. (transferred from 750.3000pt).....Jan. 1, 1968

PROVISION

750.28--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Estab. (transferred from 750.3000pt).....Jan. 1, 1968

750.29--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Estab. (transferred from 750.3000pt).....Jan. 1, 1968

Effective date

Effective date

SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS
Part 13. - Products Not Elsewhere Enumerated

7 - 13 - A
790.00 - 790.47

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
PART 13. - PRODUCTS NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED Subpart A. - Miscellaneous Products					
<u>Subpart A headnotes:</u> 1. This subpart does not cover -- (i) glass liners for vacuum bottles and other vacuum containers (see part 3 of schedule 3); (ii) pressure-sensitive articles impregnated or coated with drugs (see part 13B of schedule 4); or (iii) pressure-sensitive floor coverings and wall coverings. 2. The term "pressure sensitive", as used in items 790.50 and 790.55, refers to articles which have an adhesive coating on one or both surfaces that will adhere to other surfaces upon the application of pressure only.					
790.00	00	Artificial eyes, except prosthetic articles.....	X.....	20% ad val.	70% ad val.
790.03	00	Casters.....	No.....	17% ad val.	45% ad val.
790.05	00	Clothespins: Spring type.....	Gross...	18¢ per gross	20¢ per gross
790.07	00	Other than spring type: Of plastics.....	Gross...	15% ad val.	80% ad val.
790.08	00	Other.....	Gross...	13% ad val.	35% ad val.
790.10	00	Dog leashes, collars, muzzles, harnesses, and similar dog equipment.....	X.....	10.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
790.15	00	Fly ribbons (ribbon fly catchers).....	X.....	12.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
790.20	00	Fossils.....	X.....	Free	Free
790.23	00	Hair felt, and articles thereof, not specially provided for.....	Lb.....	7% ad val.	35% ad val.
790.25	00	Hand fans.....	No.....	17% ad val.	50% ad val.
790.30	00	Harness, saddles, and saddlery, and parts thereof.....	X.....	11% ad val.	15% ad val.
Incense (including joss sticks):					
790.35	00	Joss sticks.....	X.....	Free	Free
790.37	00	Other.....	X.....	7% ad val.	20% ad val.
790.39	00	Pneumatic mattresses and other inflatable articles not specially provided for.....	X.....	12% ad val.	35% ad val.
790.40	00	Planting pots in part of peat moss.....	sq.....	7% ad val.	20% ad val.
Sausage casings not specially provided for, whether or not cut to length:					
790.45	00	Of cellulose or plastic materials.....	Lb.....	27.5% ad val.	60% ad val.
790.47	00	Other.....	Lb.....	13% ad val.	40% ad val.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1
Schedule 7,
Part 13

Staged Rates

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Procl. 3712 (H.R. Compensational, Apr. 5, 1966), 31 CFR, 1966 Comp., p. 34, as modified by Pres. Procl. 3619, Sec. 6, 1967, 32 F.R. 11167.

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

1/ See Kennedy Round staged rates, infra.

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

TSUS Item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
790.00	32.5% ad val.	29% ad val.	26% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	19% ad val.	16% ad val.
790.03	17% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
790.05	20% per gross	18% per gross	16% per gross	14% per gross	12% per gross	10% per gross
790.07	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
790.08	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
790.10	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
790.15	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
790.23	6% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.
790.30	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
790.47	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.
790.39	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
790.40	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.
790.45	23.5% ad val.	22% ad val.	20% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
790.47	17.5% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8% ad val.
790.50	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	20% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
790.55	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
790.59	8% each + 40% ad val.	7% each + 36% ad val.	6% each + 32% ad val.	5.5% each + 28% ad val.	4.5% each + 24% ad val.	4% each + 20% ad val.
790.60	15% each + 40% ad val.	13% each + 36% ad val.	12% each + 32% ad val.	10% each + 28% ad val.	9% each + 24% ad val.	7.5% each + 20% ad val.
790.61	21% each + 40% ad val.	19% each + 36% ad val.	16% each + 32% ad val.	14% each + 28% ad val.	12% each + 24% ad val.	10% each + 20% ad val.
790.62	35% each + 40% ad val.	29% each + 36% ad val.	26% each + 32% ad val.	23% each + 28% ad val.	19% each + 24% ad val.	16% each + 20% ad val.
790.63	45% ad val.	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	31% ad val.	27% ad val.	22.5% ad val.
790.70	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
791.06	17.5% ad val.	15% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
791.10	17.5% ad val.	15% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
791.15	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
791.17	37.5% ad val.	33% ad val.	30% ad val.	26% ad val.	22% ad val.	18.5% ad val.
791.19	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
791.20	7.3% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.
791.22	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
791.30	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
791.35	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
791.45	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.	3% ad val.
791.48	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
791.50	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.
791.54	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.

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

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 2
Schedule 7,
Part 13

Staged Rates						
Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round)						
TSUS Item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1				
		1964	1965	1966	1967	1972
791.57	7.2% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3% ad val.
791.60 2/	12.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8% ad val.
791.65	2% ad val.	1.8% ad val.	1.6% ad val.	1.4% ad val.	1.2% ad val.	1% ad val.
791.70	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
791.75	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
791.90	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	3.5% ad val.
792.10	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
792.30	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
792.52	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	3.5% ad val.
792.40	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
792.50	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8% ad val.
792.60	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
792.70	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
792.75	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
792.80	4% ad val.	3% ad val.	2% ad val.	1.5% ad val.	1% ad val.	Free

1/ See footnote 1 to Kennedy Round Staged Rates at the end of schedule 4, part 2.
2/ Subordinate Cuban provision (item 791.61) deleted, effective Jan. 1, 1968.

Other Amendments and Modifications

PROVISION

790.06--Item 790.06 (Cuba--18% per gross) deleted.
Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round),
32 F.R. , effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

790.15--Item 790.15 added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 82,
Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 949, effective date
Dec. 7, 1965.

790.39--Item 790.39 added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a),
15(f), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 936, effective
date Dec. 7, 1965.

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

PROVISION

791.81--Items 791.81 and 791.81 added. Pub. L. 89-241,
791.81 Secs. 401(c), 405(d), Oct. 21, 1965, 79 Stat.
1021, 1025, entered into force Dec. 29, 1965,
by Pres. Proc. 1682, Oct. 21, 1965, 3 CFR,
1965 Supp., p. 26; effective with respect to
articles entered on and after Jan. 18, 1968.

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

Statistical Notes

PROVISION

790.15--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Etab. (transferred from 256.9000pt).....Dec. 7, 1965

790.39--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Etab. (transferred from 273.7500,
388.4000pt & 388.2000pt).....Dec. 7, 1965

Effective date

PROVISION

790.45--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Sample listings of materials other than
cellulose plastics transferred to
790.4700.....Dec. 7, 1965

790.47--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Etab. (transferred from 710.0000pt).....Dec. 7, 1965

Effective date

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)

TSUS item	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount in 1967	Per-cent change from 1966	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
Furniture and parts (p. 3)								
727.02	1,821	29	W. Germany	435	Sweden	19	Hong Kong	9
727.04	265	27	Canada	113	W. Germany	63	U.K.	20
727.06	686	-8	Japan	221	Canada	203	W. Germany	156
727.07	24,468	30	Canada	24,468	-	-	-	-
727.10	3,297	18	Hong Kong	2,340	Phil. Rep.	416	Poland	187
727.15	1,562	1	Poland	564	Czecho.	445	Yugoslavia	192
727.30	16,769	4	Yugoslavia	4,247	Japan	3,837	Italy	2,039
727.35	26,786	1	Denmark	4,531	Yugoslavia	3,142	Italy	3,088
727.40	5,660	23	Taiwan	1,357	Japan	1,129	Italy	1,054
727.45	205	608	W. Germany	98	Japan	74	Canada	10
727.47	43	107	W. Germany	11	Canada	8	Hong Kong	8
727.48	1,042	58	Japan	508	Italy	204	Sweden	77
727.52	182	-13	Spain	41	Italy	40	U.K.	21
727.55	5,938	18	Japan	1,038	W. Germany	788	Italy	683
Pillows, cushions, mattresses, and similar furnishings (p. 13)								
727.80	268	240	Japan	77	W. Germany	56	Sweden	18
Buttons, button blanks and molds (p. 21)								
745.04	80	76	W. Germany	35	Japan	13	Sweden	9
745.08	12	207	Japan	7	W. Germany	5	-	-
745.10	12	319	France	5	W. Germany	4	Japan	2
745.20	189	-8	Japan	185	W. Germany	3	France	1
745.21	185	-55	Phil. Rep.	185	-	-	-	-
745.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
745.25	1,052	14	Netherlands	852	U.K.	85	Italy	39
745.28	143	-14	W. Germany	102	Japan	32	Austria	6
745.30	138	-18	U.K.	101	W. Germany	18	Italy	12
745.32	2,234	1	Japan	1,892	Netherlands	161	Italy	134
745.34	2,199	-3	Italy	1,261	Japan	574	Jamaica	171
745.40	236	1/	France	132	Japan	97	U.K.	5
Buckles and buckle slides (p. 31)								
745.45	660	18	Japan	255	France	116	Italy	111
745.80 2/	168	60	Canada	168	-	-	-	-
Safety pins, hair pins, and straight pins (p. 35)								
745.50	2	432	Japan	1	Czecho.	1	-	-
745.52	947	8	U.K.	674	W. Germany	173	Japan	56
745.54	402	8	France	373	U.K.	23	Japan	4
745.56	795	25	U.K.	506	W. Germany	197	Czecho.	54
745.58	323	13	Japan	223	W. Germany	72	Hong Kong	20
Hooks and eyes (p. 43)								
745.60	165	10	U.K.	92	Japan	51	Korea Rep.	17
Clasps, handbag and similar frames, snap fasteners (p. 47)								
745.63	235	49	Japan	154	U.K.	39	Korea Rep.	33
745.65	741	-13	W. Germany	328	Japan	194	Hong Kong	164

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

TSUS item	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount in 1967	Per-centage change from 1966	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
Clasps, handbag and similar frames, snap fasteners--Con. (p. 47)								
745.66	350	-2	Italy	182	W. Germany	145	Switzerland	17
745.67	114	60	W. Germany	91	Korea Rep.	19	Japan	3
745.68	1,386	23	W. Germany	473	Italy	399	Belgium	331
Slide fasteners (p. 53)								
745.70	376	125	Japan	362	France	9	Italy	2
745.72	566	71	Japan	479	W. Germany	53	Italy	21
745.74	361	94	Japan	84	Italy	82	W. Germany	41
Brooms and whiskbrooms, and similar articles (p. 61)								
750.26	126	-12	Hungary	88	Poland	19	Czecho.	4
750.27	24	9	Hungary	19	Austria	5	Mexico	3/
750.28	9	-	W. Germany	9	-	-	-	-
750.29	946	7	Mexico	755	Poland	158	Hungary	29
750.30	52	36	Mexico	30	Poland	11	Austria	9
750.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
750.32	23	-26	Italy	9	Japan	4	Mexico	4
750.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toothbrushes (p. 71)								
750.40	424	19	Japan	238	Switzerland	66	Hong Kong	52
Toilet brushes (except toothbrushes.) and combination toilet articles (p. 79)								
750.45	386	25	Hong Kong	229	W. Germany	45	Japan	25
750.47	1,649	9	U.K.	585	France	260	W. Germany	252
750.75	79	-25	Japan	57	W. Germany	8	France	1
Artists' brushes and hair pencils (p. 85)								
750.50	1,463	18	Japan	1,114	W. Germany	168	Korea Rep.	97
750.55	1,133	30	W. Germany	536	Japan	488	Korea Rep.	59
750.60	1,373	-2	W. Germany	599	Japan	451	U.K.	249
Paint brushes and paint rollers (p. 89)								
750.65	27	257	W. Germany	13	Sweden	7	Poland	6
750.80	34	57	Italy	21	W. Germany	8	U.K.	3
Miscellaneous brooms and brushes (p. 95)								
750.70	1,867	23	Japan	996	W. Germany	300	Italy	247
Umbrellas (p. 99)								
751.05	11,404	49	Japan	7,016	Hong Kong	3,250	Taiwan	581
Walking sticks, canes, seat sticks, whips, and riding crops (p. 105)								
751.10	41	-4	Japan	23	Taiwan	5	U.K.	4
751.11	185	6	U.K.	61	W. Germany	39	Mexico	36
Handles and sticks, of wood, and nonmetal parts, of umbrellas, walking sticks, canes, seat sticks, whips, and riding crops (p. 109)								
751.15	207	7	Italy	172	Japan	15	Hong Kong	14
751.25	855	17	Italy	613	Japan	149	France	23

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

TSUS item	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier									
	Amount in 1967	Per-cent change from 1966	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value								
Metal parts of umbrellas, walking sticks, canes, seat sticks, whips, and riding crops (p. 113)																
751.20	:	684	:	29	:	Japan	:	362	:	Italy	:	118	:	Austria	:	104
Clothespins (p. 119)																
790.05	:	839	:	7	:	Denmark	:	295	:	Netherlands	:	131	:	Sweden	:	114
790.07	:	16	:	367	:	W. Germany	:	13	:	Hong Kong	:	1	:	Netherlands	:	1
790.08	:	74	:	26	:	W. Germany	:	73	:	Hong Kong	:	1	:	-	:	-
Fly ribbons (p. 125)																
790.15	:	112	:	1/	:	W. Germany	:	96	:	Japan	:	13	:	France	:	1

1/ Less than 1 percent.

2/ Although item number 745.80 (which provides for free entry if Canadian article for original motor-vehicle equipment) applies to each summary pertaining to items in subpart A of Schedule 7, this number is included here, inasmuch as 94 percent of such imports were specifically identified as seat belt parts.

3/ Less than \$500.