

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

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

**Schedule 1
Animal and Vegetable Products
(In 14 volumes)**

**Volume 1
Animals and Meats**

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SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION BY SCHEDULES

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

Volumes in Schedule 1

- 1 - Animals and Meats**
- 2 - Fish, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen, or Cured**
- 3 - Fish Products, Shellfish, and Shellfish Products**
- 4 - Dairy Products and Birds' Eggs**
- 5 - Live Plants and Seeds**
- 6 - Cereal Grains, Malts, Starches, and Animal Feeds**
- 7 - Vegetables and Edible Nuts**
- 8 - Edible Fruits and Fruit Products**
- 9 - Sugar, Cocoa, Confectionery, Coffee, Tea, and
Spices**
- 10 - Beverages**
- 11 - Tobacco and Tobacco Products**
- 12 - Animal and Vegetable Oils**
- 13 - Hides, Skins, Leather, Feathers, and Miscel-
laneous Articles of Animal Origin**
- 14 - Edible Preparations, Natural Resins, and Miscel-
laneous Articles of Vegetable Origin**

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

SCHEDULE 1

Volume 1

C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
Foreward-----	iii
Introduction-----	1
Purebred animals for breeding-----	5
Miscellaneous provisions relating to live animals-----	11
Baby chicks-----	17
Chickens-----	21
Turkeys-----	31
Ducks, geese, and guineas; bird meat other than chicken and turkey-----	37
Pigeons, quail, and nonenumerated live birds-----	43
Canaries-----	49
Asses and burros, horses, and mules-----	53
Cattle-----	59
Sheep and lambs-----	75
Swine-----	83
Turtles-----	89
Bird meat otherwise prepared or preserved-----	93
Table beef and veal-----	99
Meat for manufacturing-----	111
Miscellaneous meats-----	121
Lamb, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	131
Pork, fresh or chilled (not manufacturing pork)-----	137
Meat of game animals, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	147
Offal, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	151
Sausages-----	159
Pork, prepared or preserved-----	165
Beef, prepared or preserved-----	181
Meat extract-----	187
Appendixes:	
Appendix A. Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968):	
General headnotes and rules of interpretation, and ex- cerpts relating to the items included in this volume-----	A-1
Appendix 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-----	B-1

Numerical List of TSUS Items in This Volume

	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
100.01-----	5	105.50-----	31
100.03-----	11	105.55-----	31
100.04-----	11	105.60-----	37
100.05-----	11	105.70-----	21, 31, 37
100.07-----	17	105.82-----	93
100.09-----	21, 31, 37	105.84-----	93
100.15-----	43	106.10-----	99, 111
100.20-----	43	106.20-----	111, 121
100.25-----	43, 49	106.30-----	131
100.30-----	49	106.40-----	111, 137
100.31-----	43	106.50-----	147
100.35-----	53	106.55-----	147
100.40-----	59	106.60-----	121
100.43-----	59	106.65-----	121
100.45-----	59	106.70-----	121
100.50-----	59	106.75-----	121
100.53-----	59	106.80-----	151
100.55-----	59	106.85-----	151
100.60-----	11	107.10-----	159
100.63-----	11	107.15-----	159
100.65-----	11	107.20-----	159
100.70-----	53	107.25-----	159
100.73-----	53	107.30-----	165
100.75-----	53	107.35-----	165
100.77-----	53	107.40-----	111
100.79-----	53	107.45-----	111
100.81-----	75	107.50-----	111, 181
100.85-----	83	107.55-----	111, 181
100.90-----	89	107.60-----	111, 181
100.95-----	11	107.65-----	121
105.10-----	21, 37	107.66-----	121
105.20-----	31	107.70-----	121
105.30-----	37	107.75-----	121
105.40-----	21	107.80-----	187

This volume, identified as volume 1:1, is the fourth published of 14 volumes of summaries covering the animal and vegetable products classifiable under schedule 1 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). The products discussed in this volume are the live animals provided for in part 1 of schedule 1 and the meats for human consumption provided for in part 2 of that schedule. The volume does not include fish or shellfish, but does include whales and other sea mammals and the meat of these animals.

The animals produced commercially in the United States consist principally of the cattle, swine, sheep, chickens, and turkeys used chiefly as a source of food. The numbers of cattle and swine produced are greater than the numbers produced in most other countries. The production is greater in other countries in the case of sheep and of many of the other live animals covered by this volume, including various zoo-type animals, certain animals required for laboratory purposes, some of the pet varieties, and some species of game animals.

In 1966, U.S. marketings of cattle and calves, hogs, sheep and lambs, and chickens and turkeys were valued at about \$16.9 billion and represented 39 percent of the farm income (in terms of cash receipts) derived from marketings of all farm products. The income from cattle and calves accounted for about three-fifths and that from swine for about one-fourth of the receipts from marketings of these animals.

The output of meat for human consumption (including chicken and turkey) produced commercially in the United States is far greater than in any other country--it is probably about twice as much as that in the U.S.S.R., which ranks second in size of output. Production in the United States consists largely of beef, pork, and chicken. Overall production and consumption of meat has been rising for many years in this country, notwithstanding the declines in meats of swine and sheep. Per capita consumption has been trending upward and reached 220 pounds in 1967, a new peak; in that year beef accounted for about 48 percent; pork, 28 percent; chicken and turkey, 20 percent; veal, 2 percent; and lamb and mutton, 2 percent. This pattern has been changing, however--during the 5-year period 1951-55, beef accounted for 40 percent; pork, 38 percent; chicken and turkey, 15 percent; veal, 5 percent; and lamb and mutton, 2 percent. (In the postwar period annual per capita consumption of fish was virtually unchanged and that of eggs has

declined markedly.) Average annual consumption of meat is given below for the 5-year periods 1931-35 through 1961-65 (in pound per capita):

Period	Beef	Veal	Pork	Lamb and mutton	Chicken	Turkey	Total
1931-35-----	52.8	7.6	64.5	6.9	18.4	2.1	152.3
1936-40-----	55.9	7.9	61.5	6.7	17.9	2.9	152.8
1941-45-----	58.1	9.7	71.4	6.9	25.8	3.6	175.5
1946-50-----	64.3	9.4	70.0	5.0	20.4	3.7	172.8
1951-55-----	71.6	8.5	66.9	4.3	22.0	4.8	178.1
1956-60-----	83.4	7.4	64.3	4.5	27.0	5.9	192.5
1961-65-----	94.3	5.3	63.3	4.6	31.1	7.1	205.7

The United States is a net importer of live animals and meats, but such imports traditionally have been relatively small in terms of overall consumption. In 1967 aggregate exports of live animals were valued at \$49 million; imports were valued at \$86 million. In 1967, U.S. exports of meats totaled 479 million pounds (product weight), valued at \$151 million, and imports of meats totaled 1,399 million pounds (product weight), valued at \$644 million. During recent years, beef has accounted for the great bulk of the imports of meat; in 1963, imports of beef were at a record level and supplied about 10 percent of domestic consumption. Imports of canned hams, which have been increasing during recent years, accounted for about 40 percent of domestic consumption of these hams in 1967, and such specialty items as frog meat, dried duck, and pate de foie gras are virtually all supplied from imports.

The United States, like many other countries, maintains sanitary restrictions on imports of virtually all live animals and meats. Live animals are subject to inspection and quarantine under applicable laws and regulations designed to prevent the importation of certain animals, particularly those which could transmit communicable diseases. Under section 306 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, importation of cattle, sheep, other ruminants, and swine and certain forms of meats of these animals is prohibited from all countries where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth diseases exist. Currently, U.S. imports of these animals (unless imported for approved zoos) are restricted from all areas except from countries of North and Central America, from Australia, New Zealand, Fiji Islands, Japan, the Republic of Ireland, Norway, Iceland, Greenland, and from the Channel Islands and Northern Ireland, subdivisions of the United Kingdom (9 C.F.R. 94). As a consequence of the provisions of section 306 and 9 C.F.R. 94, U.S. imports from the important meat-producing countries of South America in recent years have virtually all been in the form of cooked, canned,

or cured meats. Furthermore, all imported meat, including poultry meat, must originate under specified sanitation conditions in a country having an inspection service that has been declared by the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture to be equivalent to that of the United States.

The bulk of the meat consumed in the United States is produced in establishments which are inspected by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (referred to in this volume as federally-inspected establishments). Prior to December 1967, Federal inspection regulations were applicable to establishments that produced for interstate shipment, although plants not producing for interstate shipment often did have Federal inspection. Plants not under Federal inspection usually have been smaller plants serving a limited area.

In December 1967 the Wholesome Meat Act 1/ was enacted. One of the purposes of the act is to extend Federal meat inspection (or equivalent State inspection) so as to include, within a period of 2 years, most of the commercial meat-processing (but not poultry-processing) establishments not previously covered. Proposed legislation designed to enlarge the current Federal poultry meat inspection provision is currently before Congress.

Federal inspection (1) prescribes certain features of design in construction of the establishments, (2) requires the ante and post mortem inspection of the animals, (3) prescribes sanitary conditions in slaughtering establishments, and (4) establishes rules regarding the content and labeling of meats and meat products.

In addition to the requirements of the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Customs as to imports, such agencies of the U.S. Government as the Federal Trade Commission, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare have requirements and responsibilities with respect to live animals and meats within the United States and to the importation and exportation of live animals and meats.

There are Federal grades on beef, veal, lamb, mutton, and poultry. These grades are based on conformation, finish, and quality of the flesh. In order to qualify for this service, poultry must first have been inspected for wholesomeness (as required by the Poultry Products Inspection Act (Public Law 85-172)), and other meats must have been produced in a federally-inspected establishment or in a designated State-inspected establishment. Federal grade designations are stamped on the meat or shown on its wrapping; the grade (e.g., Grade A, Prime, or Choice) and the letters "USDA" are shown. Meat (including poultry meat) may be graded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture if requested by the packer; use of this service is voluntary and paid for by the packer.

1/ Public Law 90-201.

Appendix A to this volume reproduces pertinent segments of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) relating to the items covered by this volume. It includes the general headnotes to the TSUS and parts 1 and 2 of schedule 1. Appendix A also gives the rates of duty applicable to the individual TSUS items, including the staged annual rate modifications that resulted from concessions granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Notes in the appendix also document changes in the legal text of the tariff schedules after these schedules went into effect on August 31, 1963 and in the statistical annotations of items.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Purebred animals for breeding	100.01

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

U.S. trade position

The United States is a major producer and consumer of purebred animals for breeding. Imports and exports have each been equivalent to about one percent of domestic production in recent years.

Description and uses

TSUS item 100.01 provides for purebred animals used for breeding purposes. An animal must be certified to the collector of customs by the Department of Agriculture as being pure bred, of a recognized breed, and duly registered in a book of record recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for that breed. It must be of a type and in a condition which could reasonably be expected to breed. Steers, wethers, and other castrated males, and nonbreeding hybrids, such as mules are excluded. Animals imported for breeding purposes, but which do not meet the requirements for free entry under item 100.01, ordinarily may be entered under items 100.03 through 100.95. Animals and poultry may be admitted temporarily into the United States for the purpose of breeding under item 864.60. Such imports are admitted duty-free under bond. Domestically produced purebred animals are those which have been registered in a book of record for the breed. These books of record are usually maintained by an association of breeders of the animals. In most cases both parents of these animals must be registered. With the exception of horses, purebred animals account for less than one percent of the domestic population of any species of animal.

Although in recent years most of the purebred animals imported for breeding purposes have consisted of cattle (mainly dairy breeds); considerable numbers of horses, dogs, hogs, and sheep also entered. Asses, goats, and cats are entered occasionally. Imports of other species apparently have not been brought in under item 100.01 or its predecessor provision, inasmuch as there are no books of record recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for such animals maintained in another country.

PUREBRED ANIMALS FOR BREEDING

Purebred animals are usually imported because of particular bloodlines which are desired to further improve domestic animal stocks. Many of the purebred animals are imported for use on domestic purebred farms to further improve the breeding stock produced by these farms. Some, especially males, are imported for use on commercial farms such as dairy and beef cattle farms and ranches, to improve the grade (nonpurebred) stock more rapidly, since one high-quality male can sire many improved offspring. Some of these registered animals may later be slaughtered for use as food or in animal feeds; their value as such is insignificant.

U.S. tariff treatment and other requirements

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

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
100.01	Purebred animals for breeding-----	Free

The duty-free status was bound pursuant to concessions granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), effective January 1948. This item is not one on which the United States gave concessions in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the GATT.

As discussed in the introduction to this volume, importations of livestock are subject to regulations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture regarding foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, and other diseases.

U.S. producers and production

Purebred animals are produced in every area of the United States. A large part of the production comes from farms and establishments (e.g., kennels) that specialize in breeding such animals. Many of the producers are large, well-financed operations and pride themselves on producing a high-quality product.

Official statistics are not compiled, but estimates of the numbers of purebred animals newly registered with the various breed associations are given in the following tabulation (in thousands):

Type of animal	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Beef cattle-----	945	991	955	978	1,011
Dairy cattle-----	389	388	389	417	413
Dual-purpose cattle-----	9	10	7	8	8
Sheep-----	120	115	122	122	122
Swine-----	239	228	223	256	236
Goats-----	15	18	18	19	19
Horses and ponies-----	112	121	130	135	141
Dogs and cats-----	581	655	740	827	909
Total-----	2,410	2,526	2,584	2,762	2,859

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of breeding stock (not necessarily all registered) are reported for cattle only. It is known, however, that sheep, swine, horses, cats, and dogs are also exported, but in smaller numbers. In the years 1963-67, exports of cattle ranged from 22,000 to 32,000 head, valued from \$10.3 million to \$14.0 million, annually (table 1). Dairy cattle for breeding accounted for over half of the breeding cattle exported. Beef cows (including heifers) and bulls were exported in approximately equal numbers, but the unit values were higher for the bulls than for the females. Mexico, Venezuela, and Canada have been the chief markets for the bulk of the exports.

Exports constitute an important outlet for some domestic producers of purebred animals. Because of the advances in selection and development of desired characteristics of purebred animals by American livestock producers, good-quality purebred animals of U.S. origin have been in demand in many countries for use in upgrading the native livestock.

U.S. imports

Few breeds of animals have originated in the United States, and the foreign sources of the original seed stock are still important as sources of new blood for certain breeds and strains. Imports of purebred animals ranged between about 13,000 and 20,000 head in the years 1963-67 (table 2). Unit values of these animals varied from less than \$100 per head to as much as \$100,000.

PUREBRED ANIMALS FOR BREEDING

Dairy cows, the largest single group within this class, are used both for breeding and as a source of milk. Imported dairy cows, almost exclusively from Canada, have been used chiefly in the so-called dairy region of the United States, i.e., the northern border States, extending from Minnesota to Maine. Other imported purebred stock have been distributed more widely throughout the United States. Horses have been imported chiefly from Argentina, United Kingdom, and Canada; dogs and cats have come from Ireland and United Kingdom; imports of swine and sheep have come primarily from Canada.

Annual imports have been small in comparison with U.S. production of all animals for breeding as well as of purebred stock. Good purebred dairy cattle have been readily available from eastern Canada, and on a value basis imports from Canada have constituted most of the imports of purebred animals in recent years. Total imports tended to peak in the years immediately following World War II, but since then have declined somewhat.

Table 1.--Cattle for breeding: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by specified markets, 1963-67

Market	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (thousands)				
Mexico-----	12.8	10.9	15.2	15.7	17.0
Canada-----	1.9	3.4	2.2	2.0	3.0
Venezuela-----	4.0	4.0	4.5	2.0	5.2
Nicaragua-----	.1	.4	2.2	.8	.1
Argentina-----	<u>1/</u>	.3	.3	.4	<u>1/</u>
All other-----	3.6	9.2	8.0	6.1	6.4
Total-----	22.4	28.2	32.4	27.0	31.7
	Value (million dollars)				
Mexico-----	4.2	3.3	4.5	5.3	6.1
Canada-----	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.9
Venezuela-----	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.0	1.7
Nicaragua-----	.1	.3	1.0	.4	.1
Argentina-----	.1	.3	.6	.3	.1
All other-----	2.1	3.6	4.5	3.7	3.9
Total-----	10.3	10.9	14.0	11.8	13.8

1/ Less than 50.2/ Less than \$500,000.

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

PUREBRED ANIMALS FOR BREEDING

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

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (thousands)				
Canada-----	18.6	17.9	17.8	19.1	11.4
Argentina-----	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2
United Kingdom-----	.4	.4	.3	.4	.5
All other-----	.4	.5	.6	.6	.5
Total <u>1/</u> -----	19.5	18.9	18.9	20.3	12.6
	Value (million dollars)				
Canada-----	6.3	6.0	5.8	6.8	5.0
Argentina-----	1.6	2.4	4.3	2.7	3.3
United Kingdom-----	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.3	3.3
All other-----	2.0	1.7	3.5	4.2	4.0
Total <u>1/</u> -----	11.9	12.3	15.6	16.0	15.6

1/ Due to rounding, data may not add to total shown.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Live animals:	
Strayed or driven across an international boundary line:	
Returned within 8 months-----	100.03
Returned after 8 months-----	100.04
Game animals for stocking purposes-----	100.05
Foxes:	
Silver or black-----	100.60
Other-----	100.63
Goats-----	100.65
Not elsewhere enumerated-----	100.95

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

U.S. trade position

U.S. imports of several of the types of animals included in this summary are substantial in terms of both numbers and value; exports are negligible.

Description and uses

Animals discussed in this summary include domesticated animals strayed, or those driven across a boundary line into a foreign country for pasture and subsequently returned to the United States together with their "foreign-born" offspring, game animals (including birds but not fish) used for stocking purposes (i.e., released from captivity in selected areas to supplement the natural fauna); foxes; goats; and animals not elsewhere enumerated in the TSUS. Separate summaries in this volume relate to purebred breeding animals; asses and burros, horses, and mules; poultry; birds; cattle; sheep and lambs; and swine; a separate summary on turtles is also included in this volume.

The basket class, item 100.95, includes worms (used principally as bait by fishermen), monkeys and other primates (used principally as laboratory test subjects), snails (used chiefly as a gourmet food), hamsters, mice, rats, and guinea pigs (used as pets, as food for animals and for medical and laboratory research), zoo-type animals, and a variety of other animals including bees and other insects. Dogs and cats (other than purebred breeding stock) are the most important domesticated animals considered here. Many of these animals, however, are raised in homes and do not enter commercial channels.

U.S. tariff treatment and other requirements

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Live animals:			
	Strayed or driven across an inter- national line:			
100.03:	Returned within 8 months.	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
100.04:	Returned after 8 months.	Subject to rates set forth in part 1 of sched- ule 1	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
100.05:	Game animals for stocking pur- poses.	Free	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
	Foxes:			
100.60:	Silver or black---	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
100.63:	Other-----	7.5% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
100.65:	Goats-----	\$3 per head	\$2.70 per head	\$1.50 per head
100.95:	Not elsewhere enumerated.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	3.5% ad val.

1/ The rate of duty was not affected by the trade conference.

2/ Duty-free status bound, effective Jan. 1, 1968.

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

April 1968

1:1

Animals strayed or driven across the border and returned within 8 months continue to be duty free, as provided for in the Tariff Act of 1930; this duty-free status was unaffected by the recent trade negotiations as was the provision for such animals entering after 8 months. Some of the rates, however, to which these animals (item 100.04) are subject under other provisions of the TSUS were changed. The rate of duty on foxes other than silver or black (item 100.63) was not affected by the recent trade negotiations; the rate of 7.5 percent ad valorem reflects a concession granted by the United States under the GATT, effective January 1, 1948. The duty-free status of game animals for stocking purposes (item 100.05) was bound against increase, effective January 1, 1968. For the other TSUS items listed, concessions amounting to a reduction of 50 percent in duties were granted by the United States.

For only one of the TSUS items included here is the duty in the form of a specific rate--that for goats, number 100.65. Imports of these animals during recent years have been negligible.

As discussed in the introduction to this volume, importations of most types of animals are subject to regulations of the Departments of Agriculture; Interior; and Health, Education, and Welfare, regarding foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, and other diseases.

Public Law 88-482, effective in September 1964, broadened the provisions relating to the duty-free treatment accorded wild animals imported for exhibition such as in zoos (item 852.20). Prior to the effective date of this law, animals imported by a dealer for subsequent sale to a scientific public collection for exhibition (for scientific or educational purposes) were dutiable, most of them under item 100.95. It is believed that an increasing share of the zoo-type animals are entering at the free rate.

U.S. consumption, production, and foreign trade

Data are not available on domestic consumption and production of many of the animals discussed in this summary. Domestic production of the farm animals (covered by items 100.03 and 100.04), game animals, goats, fur-bearing animals, house cats, and dogs is known to be so large that imports supply only a minute part of consumption. There is a considerable volume of domestic trade in animals for pets--e.g., dogs, cats, hamsters. Conversely, domestic production of monkeys and many species of zoo animals is negligible.

Some types of worms, a sizable component of item 100.95, are produced commercially in the United States. Data are not available on such domestic production but the volume is probably at least several times that of imports. Imports are believed to consist largely of a type of night crawler not produced in many areas of the United States.

In recent years about 98 percent of the dollar value of the imports of the animals discussed in this summary were entered under the basket class, item 100.95 (see table). Of the \$4.1 million of imports under that item in 1967, worms accounted for \$2.4 million; these imports came almost exclusively from Canada. About \$1.0 million of the imports were monkeys and other primates, imported from some 40 different countries, principally in Africa, Asia, and South America. Other imports, amounting to about \$0.7 million, included a variety of animals such as snails from Morocco and Tunisia; dogs, mainly from Europe; and zoo-type animals from all parts of the world, but primarily from Asia and Africa.

Game animals for stocking purposes are the only other animals included in this summary that are imported in significant volume. These imports are believed to be mostly game birds imported from Canada.

Export data for the animals covered by this summary are not available. Exports in 1967 are estimated to have totaled less than \$250,000.

Miscellaneous live animals: U.S. imports for consumption,
by type, 1963-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Animals strayed across boundary:					
Returned within 8 months-----	5	1	19	1	-
Returned after 8 months-----	-	-	-	-	-
Game animals-----	27	32	21	21	25
Foxes:					
Silver or black-----	-	-	-	-	-
Other-----	-	-	4	-	-
Goats-----	-	-	-	-	1/
Other-----	2,237	2,691	3,228	3,630	4,083
Total-----	2,269	2,723	3,272	3,652	4,108

1/ Less than \$500.

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

Note.--Because of changes in classification, data for 1963 are not entirely comparable to data for later years.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
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Baby chicks of poultry--- 100.07

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

U.S. trade position

Annual U.S. imports and exports of baby chicks have been insignificant compared with the domestic output.

Description and uses

This summary includes chickens, ducks, geese, guineas, and turkeys in the downy stage with quills not discernible. Virtually all of the poultry hatched in the United States consists of baby chickens and turkeys (turkey poults). The output of baby ducks (ducklings) is small and that of other poultry, such as geese and guineas, is insignificant compared with the output of chickens and turkeys.

Although the baby chickens and turkeys raised for meat and eggs are mostly hatched by the large-scale integrated poultry firms (discussed later in this summary), the hatcheries generally are a separate operation within the firm. The incubation of the fertile eggs and the subsequent care of the new-born chicks requires special attention and expensive automatically controlled equipment. About 80 percent of the chickens hatched in the United States are raised to provide broiler meat (items 105.40 and 105.70 (pt.)); an even larger percentage of the turkeys hatched are raised for turkey meat (items 105.50 and 105.55). The remainder of the chickens and turkeys hatched are raised for the production of eggs (items 119.50-119.70), after which they are marketed as mature birds for roasting, baking, canning, or for processing into food products.

U.S. tariff treatment and other requirements

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

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
	Chickens, ducks, geese, guineas, and turkeys:	
100.07	In the downy stage with quills not discernible.	2¢ each

April 1968
1:1

This rate of duty was in effect on December 31, 1967 and reflects a concession granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The rate of duty is not one on which the United States gave a concession in the sixth round of trade negotiations in the GATT. In 1967 the ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty on imports averaged 2.6 percent. All the imports came from Canada; the ad valorem equivalent of the duty on the monthly entries ranged from 1.5 percent to 3.9 percent.

Imports of live poultry (including baby chicks) from all countries, except Canada, must remain in quarantine for 21 days at the U.S. Department of Agriculture approved facilities located at New York City, Miami, or Honolulu. In addition, such imports must be accompanied by a certificate issued by a salaried veterinarian of the national government of origin, indicating that the poultry is free from evidence of communicable poultry disease and that it was in the country of origin since hatched or 60 days prior to exportation.

U.S. consumption, producers, and production

Inasmuch as imports and exports of baby chicks of poultry have been insignificant for many years, domestic production has comprised virtually all of consumption. During the period 1963-67, the U.S. output of baby chickens and turkey poults increased from 2.9 billion birds to 3.4 billion birds (see table). In 1967 about 80 percent of the aggregate output consisted of baby chicks for broilers and 16 percent of baby chicks for laying hens; the remaining 4 percent of the output was turkey poults. The annual number of baby chicks raised for broilers has increased rapidly in recent years in response to a growing demand for broiler meat; meanwhile, the output of turkey poults has increased, but not as rapidly as has that of baby chickens.

The bulk of the baby chick output is hatched and raised by large-scale integrated poultry firms. In many instances such firms control (by ownership or rental of facilities, by contract arrangements with farmers, or by financing) virtually all the steps in the production of poultry meat, starting with the hatching of their eggs, supplying the chicks, providing the feed, growing the birds, and processing the birds for market. Production of baby chicks of poultry by small independent operators, which is of minor commercial importance, has declined in recent years.

Baby chicks of poultry are produced principally in the large broiler and turkey producing areas. Georgia, Arkansas, Alabama, North Carolina, and Mississippi are among the leading chicken-producing States, while California and Minnesota are the principal turkey-producing States. The number of chicken hatcheries declined from 2,911 in 1963 to 1,932 in 1967 and the number of turkey hatcheries declined from 551 to 407. The number of large-size hatcheries (those hatching

more than 500,000 chicks a year) increased during that period, while the number of small-sized hatcheries decreased. In 1967, 616 hatcheries accounted for about 75 percent of the output of baby chicks; 173 hatcheries accounted for about 80 percent of the output of turkey poults.

The production of basic breeder stock is a specialized operation and is carried on by some 10 to 20 firms.

U.S. exports and imports

U.S. exports and imports of baby chicks have been insignificant compared with domestic production (see table). Annual exports ranged from 25 million to 36 million birds during 1963-67, averaging less than 1 percent of domestic production. In 1967 virtually all the exports consisted of baby chickens; less than half a million turkey poults were exported. Canada, the Bahamas, Japan, and Mexico were the principal markets for U.S. baby chickens; Canada took the bulk of the turkey poults.

In recent years virtually all of the imports of baby chicks have come from Canada. Such imports have consisted principally of turkey poults and high-priced breeder stock (mostly baby chickens).

Baby chicks, including chickens, ducks, geese, guineas, and turkeys:
U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	Production ^{1/}	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption
Quantity (1,000 chicks)				
1963-----	2,871,294	712	27,175	2,844,831
1964-----	2,942,147	873	25,147	2,917,873
1965-----	3,119,724	1,508	30,507	3,090,724
1966-----	3,447,874	2,309	36,185	3,413,998
1967-----	3,418,964	3,163	33,214	3,388,913
Value (1,000 dollars)				
1963-----	420,000	387	9,672	<u>2/</u>
1964-----	410,000	530	9,575	<u>2/</u>
1965-----	439,000	821	11,511	<u>2/</u>
1966-----	489,000	1,610	14,159	<u>2/</u>
1967-----	450,000	2,480	14,121	<u>2/</u>

^{1/} Virtually all baby chickens and turkey poults; values estimated from the average annual prices paid by farmers for baby chicks and turkey poults as reported in Agricultural Prices, SRS, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

^{2/} Not meaningful.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Chickens:	
Live-----	100.09 (pt.)
Fresh, chilled, or frozen:	
Whole, or which have been	
plucked only-----	105.10 (pt.)
Plucked, beheaded, and eviscer-	
ated, but not cut into pieces-----	105.40
Cut into pieces-----	105.70 (pt.)

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

U.S. trade position

Annual imports have supplied only a small part of the U.S. consumption of chicken for many years. Annual U.S. exports have been equivalent to less than 4 percent of the domestic output.

Description and uses

This summary includes live chickens and chicken meat. Baby chickens (item 100.07), "prepared or preserved" bird meat (items 105.82-105.84), turkeys (items 105.20 and 105.50-105.55), and other live birds (including the meat thereof) are discussed in other summaries.

Chickens account for the great bulk of the poultry produced in the United States. About 80 percent of the chickens produced in the United States are consumed as broilers (young chickens, generally marketed when 8 to 9 weeks of age, at live weights ranging from about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 pounds). The remaining 20 percent are grown out for breeding and laying purposes and are eventually canned, roasted, stewed, or used in processed foods; small quantities of young chickens are also used for these latter purposes.

U.S. tariff treatment and other requirements

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

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
	Chickens:	
100.09 (pt.)	Live-----	2¢ per lb.
	Fresh, chilled, or frozen:	
105.10 (pt.)	Whole, or which have been plucked only.	3¢ per lb.
105.40	Plucked, beheaded, and eviscerated, but not cut into pieces.	5¢ per lb.
105.70 (pt.)	Cut into pieces-----	10¢ per lb.

The above rates of duty were in effect on December 31, 1967, and reflect concessions granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The existing rates of duty are not ones on which the United States gave concessions in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the GATT.

The ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty on imports under item 100.09, based on imports in 1967, averaged 5.3 percent; on imports from the supplying countries, it ranged from 0.3 percent to 6.2 percent. On the entries from Canada, which supplied virtually all of the total, it averaged 6.2 percent. The ad valorem equivalent for item 100.09 is not necessarily representative of the specific rate of duty on all the imports in that item. Although the imports are believed to have consisted largely of chickens, the item description provides also for guineas, ducks, turkeys, and geese. In 1967, there were no imports under items 105.10 and 105.40 and the imports under item 105.70 are believed to have consisted of bird meat other than chicken. U.S. imports of chicken are subject to the provisions of the Poultry Products Inspection Act (P.L. 85-172) which is administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. That act is discussed in the introduction to this volume.

U.S. consumption

Total and per capita consumption of chicken in the United States has increased substantially since the early 1950's. Consumption increased from 3.1 billion pounds (20.6 pounds per capita) in 1950 to 5.9 billion pounds (30.7 pounds per capita) in 1963. By 1966, consumption had increased to 7.1 billion pounds (36.0 pounds per capita). The U.S. Department of Agriculture has forecast that per capita consumption of chicken will amount to 37.5 pounds in 1967. The sharp

increase in consumption in recent years is attributable to a marked decline in the price of chicken relative to the price of other meats and to improvements in the quality of the product and marketing techniques. For example, the supply and acceptance of such processed convenience foods as cut-up chicken, frozen dinners, and poultry pies has expanded rapidly in recent years. Indeed, chicken now competes strongly with pork, beef, and other red meat as a source of protein in the diet, especially during periods when retail prices of such meats are considered to be too high by consumers.

The purchases of broilers by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for the national school lunch program have also contributed somewhat to expanded consumption. During the period 1963-66, such purchases ranged from a high of 54 million pounds (August 1966-January 1967) to a low of 37 million pounds (in 1965). In 1966, such purchases amounted to about 0.8 percent of the total broiler production in that year.

U.S. producers

Although the U.S. production of broilers is widespread, Georgia, Arkansas, Alabama, North Carolina, and Mississippi have been the leading broiler-producing States in recent years. These 5 States accounted for about 62 percent of the U.S. production of broilers in 1966. The number of chickens produced in these States in 1966 was about 9 times as large as in 1950.

The great bulk of the broiler production in the United States is by large-scale integrated operations which generally provide chicks, feed, and facilities for growing and processing the birds for market. An abundant and low-cost supply of U.S. feed grains has, in large part, contributed to the development of efficient integrated broiler operations. In recent years some 100 firms have accounted for about three-fourths of the annual U.S. output of broilers. Slightly more than 80 percent of the chickens slaughtered in the United States is inspected by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for sanitary purposes under the Poultry Products Inspection Act; the great bulk of the chickens slaughtered are graded by the Department. The Poultry Products Inspection Act and the grading of poultry are discussed in the introduction to this volume.

U.S. production and stocks

The domestic output of chicken increased from 6.0 billion pounds (ready-to-cook weight) in 1963 to 7.3 billion pounds in 1966 (table 1). The output of chicken in 1967 was probably 3 percent larger than in 1966. The production of broilers, which accounts for by far the greater part of the output, has increased from some 600 million birds

April 1968

1:1

in 1950 to about 2.6 billion birds in 1966. Yearend stocks of chicken ranged between 108 million pounds and 163 million pounds during 1963-66; all such stocks were commercially owned.

U.S. exports and imports

U.S. annual exports of chicken rose rapidly in the late 1950's and early 1960's, both in absolute amounts and as a percentage of production. From 1958 to 1962, annual exports of chicken increased nearly fivefold, rising from about 47 million to 223 million pounds. In that period the share of the output exported increased from less than 1 percent to about 4 percent. In 1962, the principal markets were West Germany, Switzerland, and the Netherlands.

In 1962, the European Economic Community (EEC) took about 66 percent of the total U.S. exports of chicken, West Germany alone took about 50 percent. In August 1962, however, the West German import levies (duties and equalization fees) on broilers from nonmember (non-EEC) countries were increased from 4.8 to 9.7 cents per pound; in October of that year they were further increased to 12.5 cents per pound. Subsequent levies ranged from 12.2 cents per pound in the latter part of 1963 to 18.0 cents per pound in the early part of 1965. In December 1967, they amounted to 12.5 cents per pound. ^{1/} Since the implementation of the EEC's variable levy system on imports of broilers in 1962, annual U.S. exports of all chicken to all countries declined from a record high of 223 million pounds in 1962 to 158 million pounds in 1963; by 1967 they had further declined to 89 million pounds (table 1). Aggregate annual U.S. exports of broilers only declined from 173 million pounds to 80 million pounds during the 1962-67 period (table 2). Although U.S. broiler exports to Japan and Hong Kong have recently increased, such increases have not fully compensated for the sharp decline in exports to the EEC since 1962. In 1967 the bulk of the U.S. exports of chicken to the EEC consisted of chicken parts inasmuch as the levies have affected exports of whole broilers more than those of chicken parts. Not only have U.S. chicken exports encountered increased levies imposed by the EEC, but also greater price competition in other sectors of the European market, particularly countries where broiler production has expanded in recent years.

In recent years U.S. imports of chicken have been insignificant compared with domestic consumption. Compliance with the sanitary regulations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture limits poultry imports to those from Canada, France, South Korea, Hong Kong, and the

^{1/} U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Poultry and Egg Situation, February 1968, p. 24.

Netherlands. Virtually all of the imports have come from Canada; they are believed to have consisted principally of breeding stock (in the case of live birds) and dressed (ready-to-cook) chicken meat. In 1966 the foreign value of imports of chicken amounted to \$75,000, whereas the value of the domestic output amounted to about \$1.5 billion. The virtual absence of imports reflects chiefly the favorable competitive position of the highly efficient domestic industry. The rising standards of living in many areas of the world have increased the world demand for high protein foods such as poultry.

World production, consumption, and trade

In recent years the United States has probably been the world's largest producer of chickens. France has ranked second, followed by Italy and West Germany. In 1965 the total production of poultry (mainly chicken) in the EEC amounted to some 2.5 billion pounds, whereas the output of poultry in the United States amounted to 8.2 billion pounds (table 3). From 1962-65 production within the EEC increased about 640 million pounds; U.S. production rose about 1 billion pounds.

During the period 1955-57, the average annual per capita consumption of poultry in Europe was small compared to that in the United States. The per capita consumption in the 6 countries now included in the EEC averaged about 6 pounds; in Denmark, 5 pounds; and in Switzerland, 4 pounds; whereas that in the United States was about 29 pounds. In the late 1950's and early 1960's, U.S. poultry producers and the U.S. Department of Agriculture introduced into Europe high-quality, frozen, eviscerated poultry that gained wide acceptance by consumers. By 1962 the per capita consumption of poultry in the EEC and in Switzerland had doubled from the levels of 1955-57; consumption in Denmark, Austria, and Japan also increased sharply (table 3). The preponderant bulk of the increase in consumption of poultry in the EEC (mainly West Germany), Switzerland, and Austria was supplied by imports, principally from the United States. Imports of U.S. poultry into the EEC increased from an annual average of about 140,000 pounds in 1955-57 to 180 million pounds in 1962.

In the latter part of 1962, however, the EEC implemented its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) including a levy system for broilers; subsequently, trade patterns for poultry altered considerably. Since the latter part of 1962, West German importers have been purchasing larger quantities of poultry from other EEC countries (principally France and the Netherlands--where output had expanded rapidly) and from Denmark. Although the West German output of poultry (mainly chicken) increased from 249 million pounds in 1962 to 335 million pounds in 1965, that country has remained the world's largest import market for poultry. The United States has remained the largest single source of West German imports of poultry in recent years.

April 1968

1:1

Table 1.--Chicken meat (ready-to-cook basis): U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, yearend stocks, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	Pro- duction <u>1</u> / :	Im- ports <u>2</u> / :	Exports :	Year- end stocks :	Apparent consump- tion :
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
1963-----	6,048,000	49	157,590	135,000	5,879,459
1964-----	6,219,000	166	163,435	138,000	6,052,731
1965-----	6,649,000	204	115,375	108,000	6,563,829
1966-----	7,303,000	186	108,388	163,000	7,139,798
1967-----	<u>3</u> /	395	88,842	<u>3</u> /	<u>3</u> /
Value (1,000 dollars)					
1963-----	1,173,000	26	40,336	19,710	<u>4</u> /
1964-----	1,172,000	52	39,753	19,596	<u>4</u> /
1965-----	1,318,000	66	30,042	16,200	<u>4</u> /
1966-----	1,482,000	75	28,666	24,939	<u>4</u> /
1967-----	<u>3</u> /	150	22,762	<u>3</u> /	<u>4</u> /

1/ Includes broiler and chicken meat (ready-to-cook basis); values are gross income received by farmers.

2/ Includes live chicken and chicken meat.

3/ Not available. 4/ Not meaningful.

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

Table 2.--Broilers (ready-to-cook basis): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by specified markets, 1962-67

Market	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Hong Kong-----	10,840	9,606	12,124	8,356	10,337	15,981
Japan-----	612	6,939	8,477	9,219	8,331	8,839
West Germany----	93,290	29,100	35,875	20,752	21,409	11,508
Nansei Islands--	293	460	1,035	1,643	2,513	4,663
Netherlands						
Antilles-----	2,145	2,269	2,532	2,936	3,143	3,310
Canada-----	1,459	2,382	2,358	2,978	3,092	2,746
Leeward and						
Windward						
Islands-----	1,247	1,636	1,798	3,909	4,044	4,310
Greece-----	2,896	11,159	5,408	5,562	4,376	3,176
Barbados-----	617	900	1,044	1,313	1,789	3,134
Jamaica-----	670	1,198	2,571	1,241	3,162	4,035
Switzerland-----	19,890	8,561	5,212	1,970	2,145	1,204
Netherlands-----	19,456	11,317	6,692	5,616	4,213	1,078
All other-----	19,161	26,746	25,541	22,417	22,446	15,535
Total-----	172,576	112,273	110,667	87,912	91,000	79,519
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Hong Kong-----	2,115	2,040	2,391	1,990	2,612	3,254
Japan-----	207	1,755	2,348	2,926	2,798	2,898
West Germany----	25,202	7,580	8,761	4,710	4,633	2,081
Nansei Islands--	97	163	330	532	813	1,372
Netherlands						
Antilles-----	688	736	665	871	1,004	1,002
Canada-----	468	862	739	896	1,092	896
Leeward and						
Windward						
Islands-----	268	338	370	667	875	865
Greece-----	836	1,627	1,571	1,460	1,125	636
Barbados-----	113	180	149	285	366	601
Jamaica-----	84	103	166	221	394	575
Switzerland-----	5,615	2,501	1,498	579	643	395
Netherlands-----	5,453	3,119	1,760	1,386	1,020	224
All other-----	5,257	7,208	6,565	6,860	6,934	4,665
Total-----	46,403	28,212	27,313	23,383	24,309	19,464

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

Table 3.--Poultry meat, principally chicken, (ready-to-cook basis):
Production, net exports (or imports), and per capita consumption in
selected countries, average 1955-57 and annual 1962-65

Country	Average 1955-57	1962	1963	1964	1965
Production (million pounds)					
France-----	568.2	825.4	897.3	987.0	987.0
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	86.3	180.3	183.7	192.5	212.8
Netherlands-----	78.6	217.0	231.0	286.3	333.3
West Germany-----	152.1	249.1	269.0	313.1	335.1
Italy-----	172.9	389.3	455.2	537.5	637.2
Total, EEC-----	1,058.1	1,861.1	2,036.2	2,316.4	2,505.4
United States <u>1/</u> -----	5,000.6	7,144.0	7,419.0	7,693.0	8,162.0
Switzerland-----	8.3	12.8	18.5	23.1	29.5
Denmark-----	49.5	156.2	144.3	167.5	145.2
Austria-----	<u>2/</u> 13.5	34.1	39.5	51.1	60.7
Japan-----	-	207.0	243.3	301.9	350.3
Net exports (or imports) (million pounds)					
France-----	0.8	32.4	39.4	52.3	52.4
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	(0.3)	14.6	18.1	25.3	36.9
Netherlands-----	60.7	149.8	161.2	170.9	238.1
West Germany-----	(83.7)	(484.7)	(402.7)	(439.1)	(481.7)
Italy-----	(36.5)	(18.7)	(17.6)	(16.1)	(10.3)
Total, EEC-----	(59.0)	(306.6)	(201.0)	(206.7)	(164.6)
United States <u>1/</u> -----	41.0	277.0	135.0	252.0	205.0
Switzerland-----	(14.8)	(47.3)	(49.4)	(49.1)	(46.0)
Denmark-----	28.3	112.9	115.1	126.3	119.6
Austria-----	<u>2/</u> (4.8)	(18.8)	(22.4)	(24.4)	(24.8)
Japan-----	-	(0.6)	(7.5)	(13.1)	(13.5)

See footnotes at end of table.

April 1968
1:1

Table 3.--Poultry meat, principally chicken, (ready-to-cook basis):
Production, net exports (or imports), and per capita consumption in
selected countries, average 1955-57 and annual 1962-65--Continued

Country	Average 1955-57	1962	1963	1964	1965
Per capita consumption (pounds)					
France-----	12.9	16.7	17.8	19.2	19.2
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	9.3	18.1	17.4	17.4	18.2
Netherlands-----	1.6	6.2	7.0	8.4	9.9
West Germany-----	4.5	12.3	11.9	12.8	13.9
Italy-----	4.3	10.1	11.9	13.7	16.1
Total, EEC-----	6.3	12.4	12.6	14.1	14.7
United States <u>1</u> /-----	29.1	37.0	37.5	38.4	40.7
Switzerland-----	4.5	10.6	11.7	12.3	12.6
Denmark-----	4.7	8.1	7.6	8.4	8.6
Austria-----	<u>2</u> / 3.0	7.9	9.9	12.1	13.7
Japan-----	-	2.2	2.6	3.2	3.8

1/ Includes chicken and turkey.

2/ 1957 only.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Turkeys:	
Live-----	100.09 (pt.)
Fresh, chilled, or frozen:	
Whole, or which have been plucked only---	105.20
Plucked, beheaded, and eviscerated, but not cut into pieces:	
Valued under 40 cents per pound-----	105.50
Valued 40 or more cents per pound-----	105.55
Cut into pieces-----	105.70 (pt.)

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

U.S. trade position

In recent years, U.S. imports of turkey have been negligible; U.S. exports, although increasing somewhat, have been small relative to domestic production.

Description and uses

This summary covers live turkeys (except baby turkeys) and turkey meat; "prepared or preserved" bird meat (items 105.82-105.84) is included in another summary. Traditionally, turkey was practically never eaten in the United States except during the Thanksgiving and Christmas seasons. In recent years, however, about two-thirds of the annual turkey consumption has occurred in the last four months of the year. In addition, a rapidly rising quantity of the U.S. output of turkey is being processed into "convenience foods" such as frozen dinners, turkey rolls, roasts, and pot pies which are consumed throughout the year. In 1967 about 26 percent of all turkey slaughtered in Federally inspected plants was processed into convenience foods as compared with 21 percent in 1963.

U.S. tariff treatment and other requirements

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

TURKEYS

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
	Turkeys:	
100.09 (pt.)	Live-----	2¢ per lb.
	Fresh, chilled, or frozen:	
105.20	Whole, or which have been plucked only.	8.5¢ per lb.
	Plucked, beheaded, and eviscerated, but not cut into pieces:	
105.50	Valued under 40 cents per pound---	5¢ per lb.
105.55	Valued 40 or more cents per pound.	12.5% ad val.
105.70 (pt.)	Cut into pieces-----	10¢ per lb.

The above rates of duty were in effect on December 31, 1967; except for that shown for item 105.70 (pt.), they reflect concessions granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The rate for item 105.70 (10 cents per pound) is the statutory rate provided therefor in the original Tariff Act of 1930. The existing rates of duty are not ones on which the United States gave concessions in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the GATT. Since imports of live turkeys and turkey meat have been negligible or nil during the period 1963-67, any computed ad valorem equivalents of the specific rates of duty would have minimal value.

U.S. imports of turkey are subject to the provisions of the Poultry Products Inspection Act (P.L. 85-172). That act is discussed in the introduction to this volume.

U.S. consumption

The apparent consumption of turkey in the United States, like that of chicken, has increased substantially since the early 1950's. Consumption increased from 612 million pounds (4.1 pounds per capita) in 1950 to 1.3 billion pounds (6.8 pounds per capita) in 1963. By 1966 consumption increased to 1.6 billion pounds (7.8 pounds per capita) (table 1). The U.S. Department of Agriculture has forecast that per capita consumption of turkey will amount to 8.8 pounds in 1967.

The following factors contributed to the increase in consumption: The decline in the price of turkey relative to the price of other meats, the introduction of convenience foods made from turkey, improvements in the quality of the product and marketing techniques, and the purchases of turkey by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for the national school lunch program. In 1963-67 purchases by the Department ranged from a high of 75 million pounds in 1967 to a low of 13 million pounds in 1963; in 1966 purchases were equivalent to about 0.6 percent of the total output.

April 1968
1:1

U.S. producers

The output of turkey is widespread throughout the United States; in 1967, California, Minnesota, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, and Iowa were the leading turkey-producing States. These 6 States accounted for about 57 percent of the turkeys raised in the United States in that year. The number of turkeys raised in these States has increased nearly threefold since 1950.

A large part of the output is accounted for by large-scale, integrated poultry firms; some of these firms grow turkeys in connection with their broiler operations. Virtually all of the turkeys slaughtered in the United States are inspected by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for sanitary purposes under the Poultry Products Inspection Act (P.L. 85-172); most turkeys slaughtered are also graded by that Department. The Poultry Products Inspection Act and the grading of poultry by the Department of Agriculture are discussed in the introduction to this volume.

U.S. production and stocks

The annual domestic production of turkey increased each year from 1.4 billion to 1.7 billion pounds during the period 1963-66. The weighted average price (liveweight basis) received by farmers for turkey, as reported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, was 23.0 cents per pound in 1966, the highest level since 1960. The output of turkey in 1967 was probably 13 percent larger than in 1966. Meanwhile, the average price received by farmers for turkey declined to 20.5 cents per pound in 1967. The U.S. Department of Agriculture is forecasting that the production of turkey in 1968 will be substantially lower than in 1967. The lower output may be attributable to the sharply reduced prices that farmers received in 1967.

Yearend stocks of turkey have been small compared with production. During the period 1963-67 such stocks ranged between 200 million pounds (1965) and 370 million pounds (1967). All stocks have been commercially owned.

U.S. exports and imports

Annual U.S. exports of turkey before 1958 were probably negligible; they were not separately recorded. In 1958 exports amounted to 6 million pounds. By 1962, they had increased to 37 million pounds and by 1965, to 58 million pounds (table 1). Exports of turkey were equivalent to about 4 percent of the domestic output in 1965. Thereafter, they declined; in 1967 they amounted to 49 million pounds.

Since 1963 the bulk of the U.S. exports of turkey have gone to West Germany (table 2). In 1967 nearly 77 percent of the exports went to the European Economic Community (EEC). Trade limitations imposed by the EEC (and other foreign countries) on U.S. exports of turkey generally has not been as great as those on broilers. The variable levy (import duty) in the EEC on turkeys from nonmember (non-EEC) countries has generally been lower than the levies on broilers. The U.S. Department of Agriculture reported that in December 1967 the West German variable levy on turkeys amounted to 6.69 cents per pound; 1/ on broilers, the combined levies amounted to 12.48 cents per pound.

U.S. imports of turkey have been nil in recent years. The absence of imports reflects principally the inability of foreign producers to compete effectively with domestic producers.

1/ U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Poultry and Egg Situation, February 1968, p. 24.

Table 1.--Turkey meat (ready-to-cook basis): U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, yearend stocks, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	Production ^{1/}	Exports	Yearend stocks	Apparent consumption
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
1963-----	1,355,000	31,000	217,000	1,310,000
1964-----	1,459,000	43,000	207,000	1,426,000
1965-----	1,521,000	58,000	200,000	1,470,000
1966-----	1,678,000	47,000	267,000	1,564,000
1967-----	<u>2/</u>	49,000	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Value (1,000 dollars)				
1963-----	377,000	11,000	48,000	<u>3/</u>
1964-----	383,000	16,000	43,000	<u>3/</u>
1965-----	421,000	21,000	44,000	<u>3/</u>
1966-----	483,000	17,000	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1967-----	<u>2/</u>	16,000	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>

^{1/} Value is cash receipts from sales by farmers.

^{2/} Not available.

^{3/} Not meaningful.

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

Note.--Imports are believed to have been nil during the period 1963-67; the imports under item 105.50 in 1966 (53,000 pounds, valued at \$21,000) are believed to have been erroneously reported.

Table 2.--Turkey meat (ready-to-cook basis): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by specified markets, 1963-67

Market	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
West Germany-----	19,276	23,130	37,464	30,795	30,416
Italy-----	1,746	2,847	3,931	3,450	4,074
Netherlands-----	2,943	4,283	7,998	3,701	2,978
United Kingdom-----	358	393	904	440	1,283
Hong Kong-----	745	773	815	779	1,457
Canada-----	276	5,955	1,223	730	1,046
All other-----	5,544	5,852	6,163	7,055	7,629
Total-----	30,888	43,233	58,498	46,950	48,883
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
West Germany-----	7,042	8,394	13,113	10,655	9,677
Italy-----	618	940	1,490	1,437	1,698
Netherlands-----	1,023	1,590	2,728	1,267	1,054
United Kingdom-----	249	364	346	199	549
Hong Kong-----	209	205	219	235	349
Canada-----	144	1,913	422	219	343
All other-----	2,108	2,226	2,318	2,603	2,812
Total-----	11,393	15,632	20,636	16,615	16,482

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Live ducks, geese, guineas-----	100.09 (pt.)
Bird meat:	
Fresh, chilled, or frozen:	
Whole, or which have been plucked only:	
Ducks, geese, and guineas-----	105.10 (pt.)
Other-----	105.30
Plucked, beheaded, and eviscerated,	
but not cut into pieces-----	105.60
Cut into pieces-----	105.70 (pt.)

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

U.S. trade position

In recent years, U.S. annual imports of bird meat other than chicken and turkey have supplied an insignificant share of consumption. During 1963-67 the average annual exports were equivalent to about 13 percent of the annual output.

Description and uses

Ducks account for the great bulk of the U.S. consumption of the types of bird meat included in this summary. Among the types of bird meat produced in the United States, ducks and duckling (young ducks) rank third in importance, after chickens and turkeys, and geese rank fourth. The commercial production of geese, guineas, squab (young pigeons), quail, pheasants, and other birds for meat is much smaller than that of ducks. "Prepared or preserved" meat of the birds covered by this summary and live chickens and turkeys and the meat thereof are discussed in separate summaries.

The bird meat included herein is generally considered to be a food delicacy. Of the output consumed in the United States, about two-thirds is marketed through chain stores; outlets for the remaining third include luxury restaurants, hotels, and ocean liners. Although ducks and geese are marketed throughout the year, sales are somewhat concentrated around the holiday seasons.

U.S. tariff treatment and other requirements

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
100.09(pt.)	Live ducks, geese, and guineas. Bird meat: Fresh, chilled, or frozen: Whole, or which have been plucked only:	2¢ each	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
105.10(pt.)	Ducks, geese, and guineas.	3¢ per lb.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
105.30	Other-----	2.5¢ per lb.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
105.60	Plucked, beheaded, and eviscer- ated, but not cut into pieces.	10¢ per lb.	9¢ per lb.	5¢ per lb.
105.70(pt.)	Cut into pieces-----	10¢ per lb.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

1/ The rate of duty was not affected by the trade conference.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages). The rates of duty in effect on December 31, 1967, for items 100.09 (pt.), 105.10 (pt.), and 105.30 reflect concessions granted by the United States in the GATT; the rate of duty for item 105.70 (10 cents per pound) is the statutory rate provided therefor in the original Tariff Act of 1930.

In 1967 there were probably no imports of the articles considered in this summary under items 100.09, 105.10, and 105.30. The ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty on imports under item 105.60, based on the rate of duty in effect on December 31, 1967, averaged 13.9 percent. On the entries from Canada, which supplied most of the imports, it was 16.0 percent; on those from the other supplying countries it ranged from 4.6 percent to 12.3 percent. The ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty on imports under item 105.70 in 1967 averaged 13.6 percent; on imports from Canada, which supplied nearly all of the total, it averaged 16.1 percent, and on those from the other supplying countries, it ranged from 3.0 percent to 5.6 percent.

U.S. imports of all poultry are subject to the provisions of the Poultry Products Inspection Act (P.L. 85-172) which is administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. That act is discussed in the introduction to this volume.

U.S. consumption

The annual U.S. apparent consumption of the bird meat considered herein ranged from 43 million to 48 million pounds during the period 1963-67 (see table). Although ducks and geese are consumed throughout the United States, ducks are reportedly consumed largely in the metropolitan areas of the west coast by people of Chinese descent and geese, largely in the North Central States by people of Polish descent. Birds such as pheasants, quail, and squab are consumed mostly in luxury restaurants, hotels, and on ocean liners.

U.S. producers

The bulk of the U.S. output of ducks is produced by large, specialized concerns; production by small independent operators, although widespread, accounts for only a small part of the output. New York, with its Long Island Duckling, accounts for about two-thirds of the U.S. output of ducks; about 40 farms produce ducks commercially in the Long Island area. Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin produce the bulk of the remaining one-third of the U.S. output; the aggregate number of commercial producers in these latter States is probably less than in the Long Island area. The preponderant bulk of the output of ducks is marketed by farmer cooperatives and Federally inspected and graded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Federal inspection and grading of poultry by the Department of Agriculture is discussed in the introduction to this volume.

The bulk of the U.S. commercial output of geese is in New Mexico, Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, and Wisconsin. The number of farms,

April 1968

1:1

however, producing geese and the other birds here considered is believed to be small.

U.S. production

The quantities of bird meat considered herein, produced and certified annually under Federal inspection, ranged from 50 million to 54 million pounds during the period 1963-67; the value in the latter year was \$21 million. The following tabulation shows such output in 1965-67 (in millions of pounds):

Year	Bird meat		
	Duck	Other	Total
1965-----	48	4	52
1966-----	48	5	53
1967-----	46	4	50

About 90 percent of the bird meat, other than duck, consisted of meat from geese. Virtually all of the remainder consisted of meat from birds such as guineas, quail, pheasants, and pigeons.

U.S. exports

Annual U.S. exports of the bird meat included herein ranged from 5.3 million to 8.9 million pounds during 1963-67. In recent years the bulk of the exports have gone to Canada, Hong Kong, West Germany, and Switzerland. In recent years a large part of the U.S. exports has consisted of whole ducks or parts thereof. Trade reports indicate that significant quantities of duck feet have been exported to Hong Kong, where they are deboned, stuffed with pork, and eaten as a food delicacy.

U.S. imports

Annual U.S. imports of the bird meat considered herein have been small compared with domestic production and exports. Such imports increased from 46,000 pounds in 1963 to 95,000 pounds in 1967. In recent years the great bulk of the imports have come from Canada. In 1965, the latest year for which detailed data are available, about 88 percent of the imports consisted of frozen geese from Canada; the bulk of the remaining imports consisted of frozen quail, pheasants, and grouse from other countries.

DUCKS, GEESE, AND GUINEAS; BIRD MEAT OTHER THAN CHICKEN AND TURKEY ⁴¹

Ducks, geese, and guineas; bird meat, other than chicken or turkey (except "prepared and preserved"): U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	Production ^{1/}	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
1963-----	52,000	46	5,332	46,714
1964-----	54,000	53	6,220	47,833
1965-----	52,000	72	8,868	43,204
1966-----	53,000	90	7,218	45,872
1967-----	50,000	95	7,514	42,581
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
1963-----	21,000	29	1,804	<u>2/</u>
1964-----	20,000	37	2,086	<u>2/</u>
1965-----	19,000	47	3,179	<u>2/</u>
1966-----	21,000	53	2,756	<u>2/</u>
1967-----	21,000	70	2,609	<u>2/</u>

^{1/} Principally ducks and geese slaughtered under Federal inspection; value based on average wholesale prices of ducks at New York City, as reported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

^{2/} Not meaningful.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Live birds:	
Pigeons, fancy or racing-----	100.15
Quail, bobwhite-----	100.20
Other (except canaries):	
Valued not over \$5 each----	100.25 (pt.)
Valued over \$5 each-----	100.31

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

U.S. trade position

U.S. imports of live birds, which generally consist of species not indigenous to this country, have been small. Exports have been negligible or nil.

Description and uses

Included in this summary are fancy or racing pigeons, bobwhite quail raised for meat, song birds, finches (not including canaries), exotic birds noted for their plumage, and various zoo-type birds. Bobwhite quail and game birds for stocking purposes are provided for under item 100.05 (pt.); canaries are included under items 100.25 (pt.) and 100.30. Wild birds "for use, or for sale for use, in any scientific public collection for exhibition for scientific or educational purposes" are free of duty under item 852.20. Birds such as parakeets, parrots, finches, and song birds are kept primarily as pets in the home. Exotic birds of plumage and fancy pigeons are generally put on display in places such as zoos and aviaries. Racing pigeons are usually of the carrier or homing strains; in the United States they are used mostly for racing by sports enthusiasts. Psittacine birds, including the birds commonly known as parrots, Amazons, African grays, cockatoos, macaws, parakeets, lovebirds, lories, and lorikeets, account for the bulk of the U.S. commercial production of the live birds included herein.

U.S. tariff treatment and other requirements

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

PIGEONS, QUAIL, AND NONENUMERATED LIVE BIRDS

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to: Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	:Live birds:			
100.15	: Pigeons, fancy or	: Free	: <u>1/</u>	: <u>1/</u>
	: racing.			
100.20	: Quail, bobwhite-----	: 20¢	: 19¢ each	: 15¢ each
	: Other (except	: each		
	: canaries):			
100.25(pt.)	: Valued not over	: 17¢	: 15¢ each	: 8¢ each
	: \$5 each.	: each		
100.31	: Valued over \$5	: 8% ad	: 7% ad val.	: 4% ad val.
	: each.	: val.		

1/ The duty-free status was not affected by the trade conference.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages). The duty-free status for pigeons (item 100.15), which was the rate provided therefor in paragraph 1741 of the former tariff schedules, was bound in the GATT, effective January 1948.

The ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty on imports under item 100.25 (pt.) in 1967, based on the rate of duty in effect on December 31, 1967, averaged 27.8 percent; it ranged from 141.6 percent to 3.6 percent, depending on the country of origin.

In accordance with the quarantine regulations of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, psittacine birds, with few exceptions, cannot be brought into the United States for the purpose of sale or trade (42 CFR 71). Moreover, a permit is required from the U.S. Department of Interior to import wild migratory birds (50 CFR 16) and the importation of certain other wild birds is prohibited under regulations of that department (50 CFR 13).

U.S. production and trade

An estimated 20 million birds, excluding canaries as well as game birds grown for stocking purposes, are kept in captivity in the United States; annual sales average some 4 million birds. About 90 percent of such sales consist of birds, principally parakeets, supplied from domestic sources. Parakeets are quite hardy birds and raising them commercially requires little labor. In recent years the growing of parakeets in the United States has been somewhat concentrated in California, Texas, and Florida. The domestic production of other birds such as finches, parrots, and birds of plumage has been small; the growing of these birds often involves hand-feeding and individual care. Although statistics are not available, the domestic production of fancy or racing pigeons is believed to be notable.

The commercial production of bobwhite quail has been increasing in recent years. Trade reports indicate that some commercial producers in the Southern States grow and process quail as a part of their broiler operations. Not only has the demand for quail to supply the gourmet food market been increasing in recent years, but with the decline in the number of wild birds, greater numbers of quail have been used to stock hunting preserves. Quail for game stocking purposes, however, are included in the summary on item 100.05. Imports of bobwhite quail (item 100.20) have been nil in recent years. The meat of the quail is included in the summary on ducks, geese, guineas, and bird meat other than chicken and turkey.

About 10 percent of U.S. sales of birds consist principally of finches and exotic birds supplied from foreign sources. Such birds are not grown in large numbers in the United States, primarily because high labor costs result in prices higher than those of imported birds. During the period 1963-67 annual U.S. imports of live birds herein considered declined from 570,000 to 403,000. In 1967 the value of the imports amounted to \$357,000.

Birds, valued at not over \$5 each, accounted for virtually all of the total imports in 1963-67. The bulk of such imports have been finches; since 1964 Senegal and India have been the principal suppliers (table 1). The growing of finches in these countries (for export to the United States) has been stimulated by a U.S. firm which accounts for the bulk of the U.S. imports, although there are many small U.S. importers. The importers of finches are, in certain instances, distributors of bird feed, cages, and other bird supplies.

For many years U.S. imports of birds, valued at over \$5 each, as well as of fancy or racing pigeons, have been small. Birds, valued at over \$5 each, have come from some 20 countries in recent years;

Colombia, Paraguay, and Thailand were the principal suppliers of such birds in 1967 (table 2). Imports have consisted mostly of zoo-type birds, including flamingos, swans, eagles, and ostriches. The imports of fancy or racing pigeons have been supplied mostly by Canada and Belgium (table 3).

Table 1.--Live birds, not elsewhere enumerated (except canaries), valued not over \$5 each: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (number)					
Thailand-----	10,436	15,911	29,873	19,726	29,947
Senegal-----	-	196,041	261,054	253,258	182,746
Japan-----	32,867	25,969	3,533	26,615	14,337
India-----	206,530	145,876	127,240	110,495	103,638
Taiwan-----	-	-	-	4,224	17,508
All other-----	302,787	99,348	19,895	19,361	36,635
Total-----	552,620	483,145	441,595	433,679	384,811
Value					
Thailand-----	\$37,922	\$53,370	\$101,154	\$71,024	\$108,869
Senegal-----	-	33,978	47,830	53,999	46,597
Japan-----	46,197	44,938	8,209	19,086	20,128
India-----	29,086	21,503	15,713	18,187	12,443
Taiwan-----	-	-	-	2,798	11,884
All other-----	81,832	50,767	31,129	12,845	33,477
Total-----	195,037	204,556	204,035	177,939	233,398

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

Table 2.--Live birds, not elsewhere enumerated (except canaries), valued over \$5 each: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (number)				
Colombia-----	349	137	425	703	4,148
Paraguay-----	-	-	-	-	1,400
Netherlands-----	286	347	377	308	211
Haiti-----	302	150	245	174	224
Thailand-----	4,467	4,048	2,649	711	737
Argentina-----	109	41	-	46	165
United Kingdom-----	20	8	-	32	54
Peru-----	83	273	341	177	270
All other-----	4,065	3,021	1,741	1,592	1,266
Total-----	9,681	8,025	5,778	3,743	8,475
	Value				
Colombia-----	\$9,557	\$2,918	\$6,436	\$13,789	\$27,450
Paraguay-----	-	-	-	-	10,200
Netherlands-----	4,246	6,177	5,646	7,047	8,630
Haiti-----	8,765	4,092	6,998	4,835	6,066
Thailand-----	27,930	25,385	16,118	6,595	5,815
Argentina-----	2,356	983	-	1,500	5,830
United Kingdom-----	1,400	920	-	1,680	5,739
Peru-----	1,484	4,382	5,254	3,066	4,306
All other-----	32,463	31,640	32,772	29,436	36,599
Total-----	88,201	76,497	73,224	67,948	110,635

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

PIGEONS, QUAIL, AND NONENUMERATED LIVE BIRDS

Table 3.--Pigeons, fancy or racing: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (number)					
Canada-----	7,215	4,796	5,972	9,632	9,211
Belgium-----	107	60	75	120	210
All other-----	178	12	5	-	33
Total-----	7,500	4,868	6,052	9,752	9,454
Value					
Canada-----	\$7,966	\$11,184	\$5,972	\$23,495	\$9,211
Belgium-----	2,675	1,804	2,206	4,056	3,066
All other-----	890	1,343	150	-	650
Total-----	11,531	14,331	8,328	27,551	12,927

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Canaries:	
Valued not over \$5 each----	100.25 (pt.)
Valued over \$5 each-----	100.30

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

U.S. trade position

Virtually all of the canaries in the United States are imported; exports of such birds are nil. There is no known commercial production of canaries in the United States.

Comment

Canaries are birds of the finch family. Finches other than canaries are included in the summary on pigeons, quail, and nonenumerated live birds (100.05 et seq.). Traditionally, canaries were greenish to yellow in color. In recent years, however, canaries of many vivid colors including yellow, green, red, brown, ruby, russet, bronze, and a number of pastel tints have been developed. The male canary, a singing bird by nature, can readily be trained to make melodious tones and is generally more colorful than the female. Female canaries and other species of finches do not sing. In the United States canaries are kept primarily as pets.

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference (Kennedy Round)
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968
			Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
100.25(pt.):	Canaries:		
	Valued not over \$5 each.	17¢ each	15¢ each
			8¢ each
100.30	Valued over \$5 each.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.
			5% ad val.

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

The ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty in effect on December 31, 1967 (based on imports in 1967) averaged 10.1 percent; it ranged from 3.9 percent to 119.4 percent depending on the country of origin. The ad valorem equivalent on imports from Japan, the principal supplier, averaged 10.9 percent.

Domestic production probably amounts to less than 10,000 birds annually and is largely carried on in the home; there is no known commercial production of canaries in the United States.

During the period 1963-67, annual U.S. imports of canaries ranged from 441,000 birds to 831,000 birds (see table). Imports in 1967 were valued at \$1.4 million. In recent years virtually all imported canaries have been valued at "not over \$5 each" (item 100.25 (pt.)). During the period 1965-67, 72 to 83 percent of the imported canaries were from Japan (see table). The Netherlands, Taiwan, West Germany, and Belgium supplied virtually all of the remaining imports.

One firm accounts for the bulk of the U.S. imports of canaries, although there are many small importers. That firm distributes canaries (and other birds) throughout the United States. It also has foreign subsidiaries that foster the production of canaries (for its U.S. market). The subsidiaries operate in countries where low-cost labor is available for raising such birds; the raising of canaries often involves hand-feeding and care for each bird. The importers of canaries are in certain instances distributors of bird feed, cages, and other bird supplies.

April 1968

1:1

Canaries: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	: 1963	: 1964	: 1965	: 1966	: 1967
	Quantity (1,000 birds)				
Japan-----	286	341	479	688	589
Netherlands-----	100	99	90	33	77
West Germany-----	24	32	45	45	47
Taiwan-----	-	-	6	30	65
Belgium-----	25	18	26	9	11
All other-----	6	3	2	26	27
Total-----	441	493	648	831	816
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan-----	583	667	875	1,154	919
Netherlands-----	257	279	248	86	196
West Germany-----	52	101	134	120	114
Taiwan-----	-	-	14	62	112
Belgium-----	63	47	69	23	29
All other-----	8	11	6	30	9
Total-----	963	1,105	1,346	1,475	1,379

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Asses and burros-----	100.35
Horses and mules for slaughter-----	100.70
Other horses-----	100.73, -.75
Other mules-----	100.77, -.79

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

U.S. trade position

The United States imports and exports significant numbers of horses and mules each year. Horses of relatively high value account for most of the imports.

Description and uses

The animals included in this summary are noncloven-hooved, herbivorous quadrupeds. In the United States horses are largest in numbers and in average size of animal. Mules, which are ordinarily smaller in size than horses, are nonbreeding hybrids resulting from the breeding of asses and horses. Asses, also known as donkeys and burros, as a class are the smallest of the animals considered here and are the least numerous in the United States.

The animals included in this summary are used either for work--as draft, riding-working animals, such as cowponies, pack animals--or for recreation--riding, racing, hunting, as pets, etc. Some of the animals are slaughtered when they no longer have a value for other purposes. Such meat is used almost entirely in feeds for pets and for fur-bearing animals grown on farms for their pelts. Horsemeat is used in some foreign countries as food for humans but its use for that purpose in the United States is very limited.

Horses are of various types and breeds. They range widely in size and weight--from small ponies used as pets for children (less than 1,000 pounds) to the large draft breeds weighing in excess of 2,000 pounds. The number of draft horses, however, had declined with the increased use of mechanical power. Use of horses for power is virtually confined to certain religious communities and to some small-scale farm operations.

Despite the increased use of motor vehicles, and in more recent years aircraft, horses are still better suited for many of the day-to-day jobs connected with the raising of cattle. A type of working horse

April 1968

1:1

still used in considerable numbers is the cowpony (a misnomer inasmuch as the types and breeds used for this work are not true ponies).

An increasing proportion of the horses in the United States are kept for recreational (riding) purposes. For the most part they are lighter weight horses, many of them of the Thoroughbred breed or with some Thoroughbred breeding. The majority of horses used as pets, usually used to some extent for riding, are ponies.

Asses and burros are used primarily as pack animals, riding animals, and pets for children. They are known for their sure-footedness, patience, and their ability to do well under adverse conditions.

Mules possess features of both the horse and the ass and in size are intermediate between the two. A mule has sufficient strength and weight needed for many jobs for which an ass is unsuitable. Mules are reputed to be more sure-footed and have more endurance than horses. They continue to be used on small farms, particularly in the South; in certain mining operations; and in mountainous regions.

U.S. tariff treatment and other requirements

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
100.35	Asses and burros-----	15% ad val.	<u>1</u> /	<u>1</u> /
100.70	Horses and mules for slaughter.	Free	<u>1</u> /	<u>1</u> /
	Other horses:			
100.73	Valued not over \$150---	\$5.50 per head	\$4.95 per head	\$2.75 per head
100.75	Valued over \$150-----	6.75% ad val.	6% ad val.	3% ad val.
	Other mules:			
100.77	Valued not over \$150---	\$30 per head	\$27 per head	\$15 per head
100.79	Valued over \$150-----	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	10% ad val.

1/ The rate of duty was not affected by the trade conference.

April 1968

1:1

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

The duty on asses and burros (item 100.35) continues to be 15 percent ad valorem, which was the rate provided for in the Tariff Act of 1930; this item and the free status of horses and mules for immediate slaughter (item 100.70) were not affected by the trade negotiations concluded in 1967. The duty-free status on horses and mules has been bound since June 1951 by a concession granted by the United States under the GATT. Concessions amounting to a reduction of about 50 percent in duties were granted by the United States on the other TSUS items covered here.

The average ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty in effect on December 31, 1967 for TSUS item 100.73, based on dutiable imports during 1967, was 6.7 percent and in terms of exporting countries ranged from 4.1 to 6.9 percent. Imports under item 100.77 consisted of a single entry of 2 animals. As discussed in the introduction to this volume, importations of equines are subject to certain disease control regulations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, but in general these regulations have not been significant barriers to trade. Foot-and-mouth disease regulations do not apply to these animals, however, as they are not carriers of the disease.

Some horses are imported or admitted free of duty under provisions of schedule 8 of the TSUS (e.g., for exhibition (item 864.60) or by persons arriving in the United States (item 812.30)). Data on these imports are included in the statistics shown in the attached table. Purebred animals imported for breeding purposes are free of duty under item 100.01 (see separate summary).

U.S. production

The production of horses and mules in the United States declined markedly after the first two decades of the 20th century. At the beginning of each of the years 1912-21, there were over 25 million horses and mules on farms in the United States. By January 1, 1960, however, the number had declined to about 3 million. Of these totals, two-thirds to three-fourths were horses and the remainder, mules. Statistical data on the population and production of asses and burros are not available. Since 1960 the number of asses and burros, horses, and mules in the United States is believed to have remained fairly constant or increased slightly. Most of the horses in the United States are light riding horses (and light work horses) rather than

heavy draft animals. It is likely that the numbers of lighter animals will increase moderately as the population of the United States continues to expand.

The numbers of horses used as draft animals or for exhibition of this type of animal are not expected to change significantly in the near future. Horses used as cowponies and for other types of nondraft purposes are not likely to be displaced by mechanization. Some mules used on small farms and in other enterprises, as well as asses and burros, are adaptable to certain types of work in which their use is desirable.

Horses, mules, and asses and burros are not raised in the United States for the production of meat. The animals slaughtered for animal feed are usually discarded work or riding stock. Many of the animals discussed in this summary are never slaughtered but are kept on the farm until they die of old age.

U.S. exports and imports

U.S. annual exports of live asses and burros, horses, and mules have averaged less than 4,000 head in recent years (see table). The relatively high unit value of these animals indicates that considerable numbers of them probably were high-priced breeding or racing stock. Most exports have gone to Canada and Mexico but a few head have been shipped to many other countries during the last few years.

U.S. imports of asses and burros, horses, and mules, in the aggregate, have declined in recent years. Imports prior to 1964 consisted mostly of animals imported free of duty for slaughter, virtually all of which came from Canada. Public Law 87-110, effective in July 1961, however, also permitted duty-free importation of most horsemeat. The enactment of this law, together with the increasing use of other types of meats and offal in pet foods, has been followed by decreased imports of horses and mules for slaughter. In 1958, 22,000 head were imported for this purpose; by 1967 trade had declined to less than 500 head (see table).

Imports of other horses, which totaled 7,000 in 1958, ranged between 3,000 and 4,000 head in the years 1963-67. About one-half of the imports during these years were valued not over \$150 per head; practically all came from Canada and Mexico. It is believed that most of such low-value imports were light horses.

Horses valued over \$150 per head have been imported from a large number of countries, although Canada supplied about two-thirds of them in 1967. Included in the imports are considerable numbers of racing, hunting, and show horses, all of which tend to be high in value (some

April 1968

1:1

individual unit values being in excess of \$10,000).

Annual imports of mules (other than those imported for immediate slaughter) and asses and burros have averaged fewer than 1,000 head in recent years. Asses and burros come primarily from Mexico and mules come from both Mexico and Canada.

Asses and burros, horses, and mules: U.S. imports for consumption,
by type, and exports of domestic merchandise, 1963-67

Year	Imports <u>1/</u>							Exports	
	Horses and mules								
	Asses and burros	For immediate slaughter	Other horses		Other mules		Total <u>2/</u>	Total	
			Valued	Valued	Valued	Valued			
			not	not	not	not			
			over	over	over	over			
			\$150	\$150	\$150	\$150			
Number (thousands)									
1963----	3/	3	2	2	3/	-	6	4	
1964----	3 7/4	1	1	2	3/	-	4	3	
1965----	3/	1	1	2	-	-	3	4	
1966----	3/	1	1	2	-	-	3	14	
1967----	3/	3/	1	2	3/	3/	3	16	
Value (1,000 dollars)									
1963----	5/	242	155	935	1	-	1,333	1,551	
1964----	4/ 2	93	122	1,050	5/	-	1,267	1,780	
1965----	1	77	70	1,263	-	-	1,411	461	
1966----	1	45	75	2,155	-	-	2,275	3,660	
1967----	5/	34	61	1,747	5/	5/	1,843	4,534	

1/ Not including purebred stock imported for breeding and stock driven or strayed across the border.

2/ Due to rounding, individual items may not add to totals shown.

3/ Less than 500 head.

4/ Imports of 360 head, valued at \$1,814, included in the published statistics have been found to be in error and have been deducted.

5/ Less than \$500.

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

April 1968

1:1

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Cattle:	
Weighing under 200 pounds each-----	100.40, -.43
Weighing 200 pounds or more but	
under 700 pounds each-----	100.45
Weighing 700 pounds or more:	
Dairy-----	100.50
Other-----	100.53, -.55

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

U.S. trade position

The United States produces most of its requirements for cattle. Imports, which supply about 2 percent of consumption, come from Canada and Mexico.

Description and uses

Cattle are grown and maintained in the United States for the production of meat and milk. They are relatively large ruminant animals that adapt easily to various climatic and feeding conditions. Although in general usage the term cattle usually refers to mature animals, the provisions for cattle in the TSUS, unless the context requires otherwise, apply to all such animals regardless of age, sex, or size. Domestic cattle are raised for either beef, dairy products, or both. Purebred animals for breeding (item 100.01) are discussed in a separate summary.

Beef cattle, which account for about three-fourths of the domestic cattle population, are short legged, thick bodied, and blocky. They are descended predominantly from 3 breeds developed in the British Isles--Angus, Hereford, and Shorthorn. The offspring (calves) are generally regarded as a crop harvested from the breeding herd. Most young male calves are castrated and these steer calves, plus a varying portion of the heifer (female) calf crop, are maintained on grass (grazed), usually until their size approaches that of mature animals. An increasingly larger part of these animals is being fattened in feedlots on grain or other concentrate feeds prior to slaughter. The better female calves and a small number of bull calves are raised for use as replacements for the breeding herd.

Dairy cattle, in contrast to beef animals, have an angular conformation and little flesh. Although there has been increased interest

in fattening dairy-type steers in recent years, almost all of the male and some of the less desirable female calves are sold for veal when quite young. A sizable part of the female calf crop is raised for replacement stock for the milking herd. Most dairy cows are ultimately slaughtered. The meat is used almost exclusively in manufactured food products. A small part of the domestic cattle population is made up of cattle raised for both dairy purposes and beef, i.e., are reasonably good milk producers, have more flesh, and are easier to fatten. The beef from these cattle is of better quality than that obtained from conventional dairy cattle.

The vast majority of domestic cattle, although not registered purebreds, are descended from purebred animals and are recognizable by breed. In some areas of the United States, however, considerable numbers of cattle are of mixed or nondescript breeds.

The cattle imported into the United States are generally comparable in type and quality to domestic cattle. Those entering from Mexico, however, tend to be lighter in weight and less uniform in breed than U.S. cattle.

U.S. tariff treatment and other requirements

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Cattle:			
	Weighing under 200 pounds each:			
100.40:	For not over 200,000 head entered in the 12-month per- iod beginning April 1 in any year.	1.5¢ per lb.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
100.43:	Other-----	2.5¢ per lb.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
100.45:	Weighing 200 pounds or more but under 700 pounds each.	2.5¢ per lb.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
	Weighing 700 pounds or more each:			
100.50:	Cows imported specially for dairy purposes.	1.5¢ per lb.	1.3¢ per lb.	0.7¢ per lb.
	Other:			
100.53:	For not over 400,000 head entered in the 12-month period beginning April 1 in any year, of which not over 120,000 shall be entered in any quarter beginning April 1, July 1, October 1, or January 1.	1.5¢ per lb.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
100.55:	Other-----	2.5¢ per lb.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

1/ The rate of duty was not affected by the trade conference.

CATTLE

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of tariff 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 stages).

The duty of 2.5 cents per pound on cattle weighing 200 pounds or more but under 700 pounds (item 100.45) is to be continued as provided for in the Tariff Act of 1930. Neither this item nor items 100.40, 100.43, 100.53, and 100.55 were affected by the trade negotiations concluded in 1967. The rates of these four items have been in effect since January 1, 1948, pursuant to concessions granted by the United States under the GATT. The recent concession on dairy cows weighing over 700 pounds (item 100.50) amounts to a reduction in duty of about 50 percent from the previous rate.

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

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
100.40-----	5.7
100.43-----	-
100.45-----	11.5
100.50-----	5.4
100.53-----	7.1
100.55-----	-

All of the imports that entered under item 100.50, for which the ad valorem equivalent was 5.4 percent, came from Canada. For the other items, the ad valorem equivalent of the rates for imports in terms of exporting countries ranged as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
100.40-----	0.1 to 6.6
100.45-----	0.9 to 12.2
100.53-----	0.2 to 7.8

As discussed in the introduction to this volume, importations of cattle are subject to regulations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture regarding foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, and other diseases. These regulations do not prohibit cattle from Canada and Mexico, the only countries from which the United States is likely to import cattle in sizable numbers.

April 1968

1:1

U.S. consumption

During the period 1963-66, apparent U.S. consumption of cattle including calves (measured in terms of slaughter) increased from 35 million to 41 million head. Domestic consumption (slaughter) is made up of three elements--federally inspected slaughter, other commercial slaughter, and farm slaughter. The following tabulation shows the share of each of these elements in the slaughter of cattle and calves in the years 1963-66 (in thousands):

	: 1963	: 1964	: 1965	: 1966
Cattle:	:	:	:	:
Commercial slaughter:	:	:	:	:
Federally inspected-----	21,662	25,133	26,614	<u>1/</u> 27,319
Other-----	5,570	5,685	5,733	<u>1/</u> 6,408
Farm slaughter-----	838	860	824	<u>1/</u> 442
Total-----	28,070	31,678	33,171	34,169
Calves:	:	:	:	:
Commercial slaughter:	:	:	:	:
Federally inspected-----	4,535	4,820	5,076	<u>1/</u> 4,432
Other-----	2,298	2,434	2,344	<u>1/</u> 2,215
Farm slaughter-----	371	378	368	<u>1/</u> 214
Total-----	7,204	7,632	7,788	6,861

1/ Data not entirely comparable to that for earlier years because of a change in classification of certain types of slaughtering operations.

Consumption (slaughter) of the various types of cattle has varied considerably. Dairy cattle have supplied a diminishing share of the slaughter cattle for many years; the slaughter of beef cows increased in 1964 and 1965 but declined in 1966 and 1967. These changes in consumption patterns reflect a number of factors including increased purchasing power of consumers, changes in consumer preferences, and technological advances in the cattle industry.

U.S. producers

Cattle are produced in all 50 States. In 1964 about 2 million farms and ranches constituting 60-65 percent of all U.S. farms, reported sales of cattle or calves. There are a few large-scale calf producing operations, but the many thousand small- or medium-size farms and ranches in the Southern, Central, and Western States account for the bulk of the annual calf crop. The majority of growers derive most of their income from the sale of calves.

Intensive feeding of large quantities of grain to cattle has been increasing; in recent years about two-thirds of the beef produced was fed beef. The Corn Belt ^{1/} is the predominant cattle-feeding area of the United States; Iowa, Nebraska, and Illinois are the leading States. Cattle feeding, however, is also an important enterprise in a number of States outside the Corn Belt, principally in California, Texas, Colorado, South Dakota, and Arizona.

In recent years, significant advances have been made in both the facilities and methods used in cattle growing. Research in nutrition, breeding, and farm management has given rise to new techniques resulting in more efficient production and fattening of cattle. Mechanization and automation of operations have made possible the establishment of large-scale feeding operations, especially in the Western States. Cattle growers and feeders have also benefited from improvements in transportation.

U.S. production

U.S. production of cattle, as measured in terms of the annual calf crop, has trended upward over a number of years. The annual calf crop increased from about 42 million head in 1963 to about 44 million head in 1967 (table 1).

Data on the types and ages of the domestic herd of cattle and calves in recent years are presented in table 2. These data indicate that production of cattle kept for milk, in terms of heifer calves, heifers 1-2 years old, and cows and heifers 2 years and older, has been declining. In general, however, other cattle have been increasing in number, yielding a net gain in most years. The average weights of the cattle and calves produced has varied significantly. The average live weight of cattle slaughtered, which in 1956 was 952 pounds, reached 1,020 pounds in 1963; it was 1,009 pounds in 1966.

Among the programs of the Federal Government that affect cattle production are the Government price-support programs for grains and regulations relating to federally-owned grazing lands. In addition, cattle production may be affected by various Government regulations and policies regarding such matters as marketing, disease control, and disaster relief.

^{1/} As used in this summary, the Corn Belt includes the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

U.S. exports

Annual exports of cattle other than breeding stock are relatively insignificant. In 1964, the recent peak year, about 33,000 head were exported from a domestic herd of 108 million head. Virtually all exports went to Canada and Mexico.

U.S. imports

Imports of live cattle have accounted for from 2 to 3 percent of apparent consumption in recent years. Although the tariff imposes import quota restrictions (see tariff treatment section, *supra*) on two classes of cattle, the quotas have never been filled. Virtually all imports of live cattle have come from Canada and Mexico, not only because of lower shipping costs but also as a consequence of foot-and-mouth disease restrictions (table 3).

In each of the years 1963-67 cattle weighing 200 pounds or more but less than 700 pounds each accounted for about three-fourths of the dutiable imports of live cattle. Cattle of this weight range (domestic or imported) are principally young animals which are grown and fattened for slaughter; they are commonly called stockers and feeders.

Live cattle from Mexico in recent years were imported almost exclusively through border ports of entry in California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. These cattle, most of which were raised in northern Mexico, show evidence of Brahma breeding and thus adapt well to the conditions in the Southwestern United States; they probably remained largely in the four-State area bordering Mexico. The following tabulation presents data on cattle, weighing 200-700 pounds, imported into the four-State area and cattle and calves placed on feed in these same four States (cattle imported in one quarter may not go on feed until a subsequent quarter):

CATTLE

Period	U.S. imports for consumption through California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas	Cattle and calves placed on feed in California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas	Ratio of imports to cattle and calves placed on feed
	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
1963:			
January-March-----	231	613	38
April-June-----	145	865	17
July-September-----	36	1,073	3
October-December-----	127	926	14
Total or average <u>1</u> /-----	540	3,477	16
1964:			
January-March-----	129	705	18
April-June-----	73	893	8
July-September-----	6	1,100	1
October-December-----	109	1,108	10
Total or average <u>1</u> /-----	317	3,806	8
1965:			
January-March-----	110	683	16
April-June-----	123	1,263	10
July-September-----	28	1,187	2
October-December-----	243	1,182	21
Total or average <u>1</u> /-----	504	4,315	12
1966:			
January-March-----	178	965	18
April-June-----	106	1,280	8
July-September-----	18	1,103	2
October-December-----	243	1,306	19
Total or average <u>1</u> /-----	545	4,654	12
1967:			
January-March-----	127	925	14
April-June-----	106	1,192	9
July-September-----	23	1,230	2
October-December-----	229	1,363	17
Total or average <u>1</u> /-----	485	4,710	10

1/ Due to rounding, data may not add to total shown.

April 1968

1:1

Imports of cattle, 200 to 700 pounds each, enter the United States from Canada principally through the States west of the Great Lakes. It is believed that, while some of these cattle remain in Washington, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, and Minnesota, appreciable numbers are shipped south to other States, particularly in the Corn Belt. The following tabulation presents data on U.S. imports of cattle weighing 200-700 pounds and on cattle and calves placed on feed in this five-State area receiving the imports as well as in the North Central States: 1/

1/ Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

CATTLE

Period	U.S. imports for consump- tion through Washington, Idaho, Mon- tana, North Dakota, and Minnesota	Cattle and calves placed on feed		Ratio of imports to cattle and calves placed on feed	
		In 5 im- porting States	In North Central States	In 5 im- porting States	In North Central States
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Percent
1963:					
January-March-----	23	251	2,022	9	1
April-June-----	5	199	1,696	3	$\frac{1}{1}$
July-September----	11	303	2,272	4	$\frac{1}{1}$
October-December--	108	650	4,595	17	2
Total or average $\frac{2}{-}$ ----	146	1,403	10,585	10	1
1964:					
January-March-----	12	361	2,521	3	$\frac{1}{1}$
April-June-----	$\frac{3}{-}$	198	1,651	$\frac{1}{-}$	$\frac{1}{1}$
July-September----	4	339	2,470	1	$\frac{1}{1}$
October-December--	69	756	4,822	9	1
Total or average $\frac{2}{-}$ ----	146	1,654	11,464	5	1
1965:					
January-March-----	10	300	2,575	3	$\frac{1}{-}$
April-June-----	20	202	1,716	10	1
July-September----	70	315	2,469	22	3
October-December--	257	798	4,877	32	5
Total or average $\frac{2}{-}$ ----	356	1,615	11,637	22	3
1966:					
January-March-----	55	331	3,038	17	2
April-June-----	22	200	1,885	11	1
July-September----	49	397	2,719	12	2
October-December--	151	751	5,173	20	3
Total or average $\frac{2}{-}$ ----	277	1,679	12,815	16	2
1967:					
January-March-----	5	363	3,037	1	$\frac{1}{-}$
April-June-----	1	254	2,071	$\frac{1}{-}$	$\frac{1}{1}$
July-September----	33	426	3,052	8	1
October-December--	81	839	5,249	10	2
Total or average $\frac{2}{-}$ ----	120	1,882	13,409	6	1

$\frac{1}{-}$ Less than 0.5 percent. $\frac{2}{-}$ Due to rounding, data may not add to total shown. $\frac{3}{-}$ Less than 500 head.

April 1968

1:1

The impact of Canadian stocker and feeder cattle is probably less than that of Mexican cattle because of the larger number of cattle fed in the Corn Belt and the likelihood that the Canadian cattle are dispersed over a wider area. Mexican cattle are not likely to compete directly outside the four-State area into which they are imported.

World production and trade

Production in major foreign cattle-producing countries has shown moderate growth in recent years; exports of live cattle, however, are usually relatively small. Far more important are the exports of beef by these countries, which are discussed in the summaries on beef (item 106.10 (pt.)) and on meat for manufacturing (item 106.10 (pt.) et seq).

India, the United States, the U.S.S.R., and Brazil are the chief cattle-producing countries in terms of numbers on hand (table 4); India is not significant, however, as a producer of cattle for human consumption.

Table 1.--Cattle and calves: On farms, U.S. imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and deaths, 1963-67

(In thousands)						
Category	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	
On farms January 1--	104,488	107,903	109,000	108,862	108,645	
Calf crop-----	42,268	43,809	43,928	43,473	43,647	
Imports <u>1</u> /-----	834	529	1,111	1,081	740	
Exports <u>2</u> /-----	1	33	22	8	24	
Deaths-----	4,040	4,232	4,248	4,047	<u>3</u> / 4,200	

1/ Does not include purebred stock for breeding or cattle strayed or driven across the border for pasturage.

2/ Does not include breeding stock.

3/ Estimated.

Source: On farms, calf crop, and deaths compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 2.--Cattle and calves on farms, January 1: Number, by classes, 1963-67

(In thousands)					
Class of cattle	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Females kept for milk:					
2 years and older--	18,379	17,647	16,981	15,987	15,198
1-2 years old-----	4,708	4,395	4,149	3,860	3,636
Less than 1-year old-----	4,935	4,692	4,420	4,151	4,089
Total-----	28,022	26,734	25,550	23,998	22,923
Other:					
Females:					
2 years and older.	30,589	32,794	34,238	34,433	34,685
1-2 years old----	8,108	8,612	8,989	8,925	9,121
All calves (less than 1 year old)--	23,747	25,243	26,181	26,879	27,294
Steers, 1 year and older.	12,251	12,669	12,134	12,749	12,752
Bulls, 1 year and older.	1,771	1,851	1,908	1,878	1,870
Total-----	76,466	81,169	83,450	84,864	85,722
Grand total-----	104,488	107,903	109,000	108,862	108,645

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

Table 3.--U.S. imports for consumption of cattle (except certified breeding animals), by classes and principal sources, 1963-67

(In thousands)					
Class and source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Under 200 pounds:					
Canada-----	37	51	64	104	87
Mexico-----	27	13	17	22	11
Other sources-----	<u>1/</u>	-	-	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
Total-----	64	64	81	126	98
200 to 699 pounds:					
Canada-----	148	87	359	281	122
Mexico-----	540	317	504	547	486
Other sources-----	<u>1/</u>	-	-	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
Total 2/-----	689	403	864	828	608
700 pounds or more:					
Cows for dairy purposes:					
Canada-----	12	14	15	21	13
Mexico-----	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	-
Other sources-----	<u>1/</u>	-	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	-
Total 2/-----	12	14	15	21	13
Other:					
Canada-----	51	46	137	91	18
Mexico-----	18	2	14	14	4
Other sources-----	<u>1/</u>	-	-	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
Total-----	69	48	151	105	22

1/ Less than 500 head.

2/ Due to rounding, data may not add to totals shown.

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

CATTLE

73

Table 4.--Cattle: 1/ Numbers in selected countries, average 1956-60 and annual 1965-67

(In thousands)				
Country	Average 1956-60	1965	1966	1967
India-----	207,119	2/	2/	2/
United States-----	93,899	109,000	108,862	108,491
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics-----	66,400	87,200	93,400	97,100
Brazil-----	68,879	84,098	90,692	2/
Mainland China-----	64,000	2/	2/	2/
EEC 3/-----	44,245	48,526	50,353	51,702
Argentina-----	43,385	45,000	2/	2/
World total 4/-----	976,800	1,099,700	1,125,900	1,139,900

1/ Including buffalo. 2/ Not available.

3/ The European Economic Community (EEC) consists of Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany.

4/ Includes an allowance for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Sheep (including lambs)-----	100.81

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

U.S. trade position

The United States produces virtually all of its requirements for lambs and sheep. Imports, which have been primarily from contiguous areas of Canada, are equal to less than 1 percent of domestic supply.

Description and uses

Sheep are small ruminant animals that in the United States are raised for both meat and wool. Mature animals range in weight from slightly under 100 to somewhat over 250 pounds, depending on breed and sex. The types and breeds of sheep in commercial use vary throughout the world. Most of the sheep raised in the United States are median in terms of production of wool (used principally for apparel). They are reasonably acceptable to both grower and consumer insofar as meat production is concerned. There are relatively few sheep of the fine-wool breeds (e.g., Merino) in the United States and the raising of sheep principally for wool production is almost nonexistent.

Lambs are young, immature sheep; most of the males raised for meat production are castrated when young. In the United States the average weight of lambs is less than 100 pounds at time of slaughter. Weights range widely, however, and may reach 150 pounds, depending on breed, age, and feeding program followed. Lambs account for somewhat more than 90 percent of all sheep and lambs slaughtered in the United States. The animals over 2 years of age are usually referred to as sheep rather than lambs; most sheep slaughtered in the United States are between 4 and 8 years of age.

These ruminant animals can be maintained and even fattened, almost entirely on roughages such as pasture, hay, and silage. The grazing of sheep and cattle, in fact, is the only agricultural use that can be made of considerable acreage in the Western part of the continental United States. In areas, such as the East and Middle West, where other more intensive forms of agriculture are practiced, small flocks of sheep utilize pasture and feedstuffs, particularly roughages, which might otherwise be discarded.

U.S. tariff treatment and other requirements

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
100.81	Sheep-----	75¢ per head	60¢ per head	Free

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

The ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty in effect on December 31, 1967, based on dutiable imports during 1967, was 3.9 percent. The ad valorem equivalent of monthly imports in that year ranged from 1.1 percent to 4.3 percent.

As discussed in the introduction to this volume, importations of live sheep and lambs are subject to regulations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture regarding foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, and other diseases.

U.S. consumption

Apparent annual consumption of sheep and lambs (measured in terms of slaughter) has trended downward in recent years. From 17.5 million head in 1961 it declined to 13.0 million head in 1966. Domestic slaughter is made up of three elements--federally inspected slaughter, other commercial slaughter, and farm slaughter. The share of total slaughter accounted for by each element in the years 1963-66 is given in the following tabulation (in thousands):

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Commercial slaughter:				
Federally inspected-----	13,955	12,947	11,710	<u>1/</u> 11,553
Other-----	1,867	1,647	1,297	<u>1/</u> 1,184
Farm slaughter-----	325	300	294	<u>1/</u> 264
Total <u>2/</u> -----	16,147	14,895	13,300	13,001

1/ Data not entirely comparable to those for earlier years because of a change in classification of certain types of slaughtering operations.

2/ Due to rounding, data may not add to total shown.

Slaughter of lambs and sheep has declined during recent years because of a decreasing demand for lamb meat, the retail prices of which have been considered too high by many consumers; also, the flavor of lamb is not as popular with consumers as the flavor of beef, pork, or poultry. Producers of lambs cut back production as a result of low market prices and rising labor costs in the early 1960's. Hiring labor to tend and shear sheep has become increasingly difficult and both growers and laborers have been attracted to other agricultural pursuits.

U.S. producers

Producers of sheep in the United States fall into three general categories--producers of feeder lambs, feeders, and farm-flock operators. There is a limited amount of integration of operations--primarily that of lamb producers fattening some or all of their lambs.

Most of the producers of feeder (unfattened) lambs are in the Western States where a rancher generally owns at least one band of a thousand or more sheep each. Under the care of herders, sheep bands are maintained on extensive areas of grazing land (some of which may be federally owned). About half of the cash receipts from this type of sheep operation is derived from the sale of unfattened lambs and discarded breeding stock. (A smaller percentage of old breeding stock is marketed in the case of sheep than in the case of either cattle or swine because of the generally higher death rate from natural causes for sheep.) Receipts from the sale of wool and payments made under the Government wool price-support program provide most of the other income of these ranchers.

Feeders of lambs are persons who buy thin young lambs and fatten them. These feeders are mainly located in the midwestern States and in Colorado and California. Feeding operations vary according to the

type of feedstuffs available and the condition of the sheep. Grain feeding is more prevalent in the Midwest than elsewhere. Sugar beet wastes are used in some areas of the West. In areas with good forage, lambs may be fattened simply by grazing. The use of lambs to glean corn or other grain fields is also practiced in various parts of the country. In the large-scale feedlot operations in the Western States most of the income is derived from the sale of fat lambs (some of these lots switch to cattle feeding where economic conditions so dictate). Feeders in the Midwest are likely to receive a smaller share of their income from lamb-feeding operations.

The third type of sheep operation--the farm flocks--are carried on predominantly in the Eastern States. One or more flocks of 30-40 head may be maintained on a farm as an undertaking supplemental to the main operation which may be that of dairy, grain, swine, or cotton production. The sheep, being relatively few in number, require only a small part of the farmer's resources. These flocks provide their own lambs for fattening on the farm itself. Additional income is derived from the sale of wool.

U.S. production

The domestic production of sheep and lambs in terms of the number of "lambs saved" each year has been declining in recent years. (Deaths of sheep and lambs on farms have ranged from 3.5 million to 4.2 million head annually in recent years.) The number of lambs saved in recent years are as follows:

	<u>Lambs saved</u> <u>(1,000)</u>
1963-----	18,516
1964-----	16,994
1965-----	16,312
1966-----	15,879
1967-----	14,988

The lamb crop in 1967 was the smallest on record and came from the smallest number of sheep on U.S. farms officially recorded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, i.e., since the mid-1800's. Among the factors that have contributed to the drop in production have been the scarcity of experienced labor and decreasing demand for lamb meat; increased competition from other red meats and from poultry have also had an effect.

U.S. exports and imports

Exports of live sheep have been insignificant--1 percent or less of domestic consumption in recent years, valued at \$2 million or less annually. Most of the exports have gone to Canada and Mexico. Small numbers have been shipped to other countries, mainly in Central and South America.

Imports likewise have been small in recent years (less than 1 percent of domestic consumption), totaling in 1967, 12,403 head, valued at \$235,564. Virtually all imports during the years 1963-67 came from Canada. Attempts were made in 1959 and 1960 to import entire shiploads of live sheep and lambs from Australia, but the venture was discontinued after shipments totaling almost 100,000 head. Since then only 12 animals have been imported from countries other than Canada. The cost and difficulty of shipment combined with disease-control regulations appear to preclude imports in the foreseeable future from countries other than Canada and Mexico.

World production and trade

It is estimated that the world sheep population totaled slightly over 1 billion head in 1967. The leading countries, as measured by numbers on farms, were Australia, U.S.S.R., New Zealand, mainland China, and Argentina (table 2). In these countries, as in the United States, sheep are maintained almost entirely on grass. The types of sheep raised in many countries differ significantly from those grown in the United States. Some, such as the Merino grown in Australia, produce a finer wool. In the more remote areas of the world, usually coarser-wooled sheep are produced.

Most of the trade in live sheep is carried on between countries having common boundaries; there is relatively little long-distance shipping of sheep and lambs, particularly oceanic shipment.

Table 1.--Sheep and lambs: On farms, lamb crop, U.S. imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and deaths, 1963-67

(In thousands)					
Year	On farms Jan. 1--	Lamb crop	Imports <u>1/</u>	Exports <u>2/</u>	Deaths
1963-----	29,176	18,516	3	31	4,157
1964-----	27,116	16,994	13	23	4,062
1965-----	25,127	16,312	19	37	3,910
1966-----	24,734	15,879	8	59	3,627
1967-----	23,898	14,988	12	121	<u>3/</u> 3,480

1/ Does not include purebred stock for breeding or animals strayed or driven across the border.

2/ May include goats, but such exports are believed to be negligible.

3/ Estimated.

Source: On farms, lamb crop, and deaths compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 2.--Sheep (including lambs): Number in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1965-67

(In thousands)				
Country	Average 1956-60	1965	1966	1967
Australia-----	149,220	170,622	157,563	161,000
U.S.S.R.-----	119,540	125,200	129,800	135,400
New Zealand-----	44,535	53,750	57,340	60,100
Mainland China-----	53,936	1/	1/	1/
Argentina-----	47,291	49,000	1/	1/
India-----	39,462	1/	1/	1/
Republic of South Africa-----	38,123	42,102	42,760	1/
Turkey-----	29,613	32,654	33,382	33,500
United States-----	31,761	25,127	24,734	23,727
World total <u>2/</u> -----	939,240	1,003,900	1,013,800	1,027,300

1/ Not available.

2/ Includes an allowance for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Swine-----	100.85

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

U.S. trade position

The United States produces virtually all of its requirements for swine. During recent years, imports, which have been almost exclusively from contiguous areas of Canada and destined for slaughterhouses near the border, have been negligible. Exports have been equivalent to less than 1 percent of U.S. production.

Description and uses

Swine (also referred to as pigs or hogs, depending on the age of the animals) are monogastric, hoofed, omnivorous mammals raised for meat production. Their diet is usually high in grain and protein supplement and low in roughages, such as hay and silage. This is essentially the opposite of the diet of ruminant animals, such as cattle and sheep. It is estimated that almost half of the grains consumed as feed in the United States are used as feed for swine. Since World War II, consumer demand for the meat of swine, including pork, ham, and bacon, has shifted toward leaner meat than was formerly wanted. Consequently, there has been increased effort on the part of U.S. farmers to produce lean, meaty hogs carrying less fat. Such animals are found in virtually all of the numerous breeds and types raised in the United States.

U.S. tariff treatment and other requirements

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 prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
100.85	Swine-----	1¢ per lb.	0.9¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.

April 1968
1:1

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

The ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty in effect on December 31, 1967, based on dutiable imports during 1967, was 7.2 percent. The ad valorem equivalent of monthly imports in 1967 ranged from 6.7 percent to 8.9 percent.

As discussed in the introduction to this volume, importations of swine are subject to regulations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture regarding foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, and other diseases. These regulations do not prohibit swine from Canada and Mexico, the only countries from which the United States is likely to import swine in sizable numbers.

U.S. consumption

Apparent consumption (measured in terms of slaughter) declined from 87.1 million head in 1963 to 75.3 million head in 1966. This consumption is made up of 3 elements--federally inspected slaughter, other commercial slaughter, and farm slaughter. The share of total slaughter in the years 1963-66 accounted for by each element is presented in the following tabulation (in thousands of head);

Type of slaughter	1963	1964	1965	1966
Commercial slaughter:				
Federally inspected-----	71,577	71,667	63,708	1/ 63,729
Other-----	11,747	11,352	10,076	1/ 10,282
Farm slaughter-----	3,793	3,266	2,610	1/ 1,313
Total 2/-----	87,117	86,284	76,394	75,324

1/ Data not entirely comparable to those for earlier years because of a change in classification of certain types of slaughtering operations.

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

Probably more than 85 percent of the swine slaughtered in the United States are classed as barrows (castrated males) or gilts (females which have not produced a litter). These relatively young and immature animals, which generally do not exceed 250 pounds live weight at the time they are marketed, are the source of pork of the type, quality, and grade preferred by U.S. consumers. Most of the other swine slaughtered in the United States are hogs (mature stock)

April 1968
1:1

no longer wanted for breeding herds. The meat from these animals is tougher in texture and stronger in flavor and is used generally for manufactured meat products.

U.S. producers

Swine are produced in all areas of the United States although more are produced in the Corn Belt States. ^{1/} Of the million or so farms on which swine are produced, however, about half raise them principally for their own use.

A typical commercial swine operation includes both a breeding herd to supply new litters and a feeding operation which usually utilizes locally produced grains for the growing pigs and the breeding animals. Females commonly produce two litters per year; breeding is often scheduled so that litters are dropped throughout the year, which furnishes a relatively constant number of pigs for feeding.

The feeding of swine is commonly viewed as a method of marketing a grain crop. Due to the relative ease with which a hog operation can be expanded, the production and feeding of swine can be varied significantly over a period of 1 or 2 years, depending on such factors as the cash price for grain, storage costs and availability of storage facilities, and the availability of feeder cattle and lambs.

Sales of feeder pigs (i.e., young, weanling pigs) for fattening elsewhere have been growing; it has been estimated that as much as 10 percent of the barrows and gilts slaughtered had been purchased as feeder pigs. Most of these pigs are sold to local feeders; long-distance shipments are not usual.

In an around metropolitan areas the feeding of garbage to swine is quite common. The feeding of swine in such an operation is normally the only agricultural enterprise carried on by such feeders.

In the Corn Belt, income from livestock constitutes the largest single source of income for many farms, but in many cases the value of cattle and calves sold usually exceeds that of hogs.

U.S. production

Domestic production of swine was reasonably stable during 1963-67; the annual pig crop in this period ranged from 94.1 million in 1963 to 78.9 million in 1965 (table 1).

^{1/} As used in this summary, the Corn Belt includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

The average dressed weights (average weight per carcass, excluding lard) increased from 143 pounds in 1963 to 151 pounds in 1966, the latest year for which data are available. Concurrently the lard yield per animal declined irregularly from 29.6 to 26.6 pounds. Taken together these trends reflect the gradual shift to leaner, meatier hogs.

Inasmuch as feed is a major cost item in swine production, the Government's price-support program for grains is likely to have a definite effect on swine production.

U.S. exports and imports

Exports of live swine from the United States are insignificant in relation to domestic production, and represented less than 1 percent of the hogs produced each year from 1963 to 1967. Shipments go to many countries, but primarily to those in the Western Hemisphere.

Annual imports of live swine are not believed to have exceeded 5,000 head in the last 5 years. Annual imports in the period 1963-67 increased in value from \$108,000 to \$895,000 (equivalent to less than 1 percent of estimated value of consumption). (Prior to January 1, 1967, import statistics relating to quantities are reported in pounds only; the average unit value indicates that the swine imported were most likely heavy mature animals culled from breeding herds.) Relative costs, difficulty of transportation, and disease-control regulations probably account for the lack of imports. Canada has been the only significant supplier of imported swine in recent years.

Foreign production and trade

Four countries--Mainland China, United States, Brazil, and the U.S.S.R.--in the aggregate are believed to account for more than half of the swine population of the world (table 2). Exports of live swine to the United States from the three countries listed above are prohibited by foot-and-mouth disease regulations. Regardless of this, however, it is unlikely that significant numbers of swine would be sent to the United States from these areas because of more attractive local markets.

The two countries which do, at times, export live swine to the United States--Canada and Mexico--have a combined swine population of about one-third that of the United States. Production methods in the two countries are generally comparable to those in the United States.

Foreign production of pork products for the U.S. market is centered in Europe. The discussion of this foreign production is contained in the summaries on pork (items 107.30 et seq. and 107.10 et seq.).

April 1968
1:1

Table 1.--Swine: Number on farms, pig crop, U.S. imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and deaths, 1963-67

(In thousands)					
Year	On farms Jan. 1--	Pig crop	Im- ports ^{1/}	Exports	Deaths
1963-----	57,993	94,056	2	4	7,991
1964-----	56,757	87,544	3	17	6,872
1965-----	50,792	78,940	9	12	6,011
1966-----	47,414	87,563	14	10	6,476
1967-----	53,249	^{2/} 91,310	^{3/} 17	13	^{2/} 6,940

^{1/} Number estimated prior to Jan. 1, 1967, inasmuch as import statistics were reported in pounds; data have been converted at the rate of 400 pounds per head for all imports in 1963 and 1964, and for 80 percent of imports in 1965 and 1966; the other 20 percent of imports in 1965 and 1966 have been converted at the rate of 200 pounds per head.

^{2/} Estimated.

^{3/} Corrected; published import statistics for May 1967 found to include one entry overstating imports by 17,581 head.

Source: Number on farms, pig crop, and deaths compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 2.--Swine: Numbers in selected countries, average
1956-60 and 1965-67

(In thousands)				
Country	Average 1956-60	1965	1966	1967
Mainland China-----	111,000	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
Brazil-----	43,259	58,705	63,020	<u>1/</u>
U.S.S.R-----	44,240	52,800	59,500	58,000
United States-----	55,168	50,792	47,414	51,035
Total-----	427,840	469,300	487,600	498,000

1/ Not available.

2/ Includes an allowance for any missing data for countries shown
and for other producing countries not shown.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Live turtles-----	100.90

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

U.S. trade position

The United States has been a substantial producer and importer of live turtles. Turtles are both slaughtered for food and kept as pets.

Comment

This summary discusses live turtles of all species; as used in this summary, the term "turtles" includes tortoises and terrapins. Turtle meat is not included but is discussed in the summary on miscellaneous meats (item 106.20 et seq.). Turtles classifiable as products of American fisheries are discussed in the summary on that subject in another volume.

Turtles are used for food and are kept in aquariums as pets. The so-called aquarium turtles usually weigh, at most, only a few ounces; domestic aquarium turtles are either harvested from bodies of fresh water or raised commercially. Turtles slaughtered for food are mainly sea turtles weighing several hundred pounds each. The turtles consumed in the United States are, for the most part, caught in the Caribbean area by fishermen from the United States and neighboring countries; they are transported live to slaughtering facilities ashore. Much of the meat is consumed as turtle steaks; some of the meat and other edible portions (e.g., the calipash and calipee) are made into soup. Shells, a byproduct of the slaughter of certain turtles, are used in the manufacture of a variety of articles such as combs and novelties.

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

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
100.90	Live turtles-----	Free

The rate is not one on which the United States gave a concession in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The duty-free status is bound by a concession granted by the United States in the GATT, effective

January 1948. Importations of turtles may be subject to regulations of the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Health, Education, and Welfare.

Average annual consumption of live turtles is estimated to have approximated 1 million pounds, valued at about \$0.3 million in recent years. In terms of weight, the bulk of the consumption has been as food; in terms of dollar value, their use as pets has probably exceeded that as a source of food.

Table 1 presents data on domestic production (catch) of turtles, by type, in recent years. As shown by the table, the unit values of turtles, except baby turtles, are less than 20 cents per pound. The unit value of baby turtles is quite high--generally about \$4.00 per pound or more. These small turtles are believed to be of the varieties sold almost exclusively as pets rather than for food.

In the United States virtually all the turtles are caught in the Southern States or waters adjacent thereto. Individuals engaged in catching marine turtles usually derive a significant part of their annual income from turtles. Those catching fresh-water turtles often use this as a supplemental source of income. There is believed to be one or more commercial growers of these small turtles in the United States.

Exports of live turtles are not separately reported but are probably small. Imports of live turtles were not separately reported prior to August 31, 1963. Annual imports in the years 1964-67 ranged from 199,000 pounds to 506,000 pounds, (table 2). Imports have come mainly from Colombia, Nicaragua, and Mexico. In recent years most imports from the Caribbean countries were of low unit value (less than 10 cents per pound) and are believed to have been large turtles for slaughter. Those from Colombia were of high unit value (several dollars per pound) and probably most were small pet turtles.

Table 1.--Turtles: U.S. production (catch),
by type, 1963-66

Type	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Baby-----	26	18	7	7
Snapper-----	434	493	522	385
Soft-shell-----	156	310	413	304
Green-----	55	33	31	31
Loggerhead-----	9	2	3	4
Slider-----	9	31	25	22
Unclassified-----	2	4	4	5
Total-----	691	891	1,005	758
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Baby-----	100	78	37	33
Snapper-----	56	71	91	68
Soft-shell-----	18	25	26	19
Green-----	9	4	5	5
Loggerhead-----	1	1/	1/	1/
Slider-----	1/	1	1	1
Unclassified-----	1/	1	1/	1
Total-----	184	180	160	127
Unit value (per pound) 2/				
Baby-----	\$3.85	\$4.33	\$5.29	\$4.71
Snapper-----	.13	.14	.17	.18
Soft-shell-----	.12	.08	.06	.06
Green-----	.16	.12	.16	.16
Loggerhead-----	.11	3/	3/	3/
Slider-----	3/	.03	.04	.05
Unclassified-----	3/	.25	3/	.20
Average-----	.27	.20	.16	.17

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ From rounded data.

3/ Not available.

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

Note.--Turtles are also raised on a commercial scale; data on such output are not available.

April 1968

1:1

TURTLES

Table 2.--Turtles: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, September-December 1963 and annual 1964-67

Source	September- December 1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Colombia-----	-	19	1/ 3	11	16
Nicaragua-----	86	-	259	166	240
Mexico-----	54	202	119	4	81
Yugoslavia-----	4	1	26	1	-
Bahamas-----	85	83	84	-	-
Jamaica-----	-	84	-	-	-
Australia-----	20	-	-	-	-
All other-----	1	9	15	17	16
Total-----	250	398	506	199	353
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Colombia-----	-	23	13	18	123
Nicaragua-----	4	-	13	8	12
Mexico-----	3	10	6	1	4
Yugoslavia-----	1	1	12	2/	-
Bahamas-----	4	4	4	-	-
Jamaica-----	-	4	-	-	-
Australia-----	9	-	-	-	-
All other-----	1	5	8	9	15
Total-----	22	47	56	36	154
Unit value (per pound)					
Colombia-----	-	\$1.16	\$3.90	\$1.61	\$7.58
Nicaragua-----	\$0.05	-	.05	.05	.05
Mexico-----	.05	.05	.05	.16	.06
Yugoslavia-----	.24	.99	.46	.38	-
Bahamas-----	.05	.05	.05	-	-
Jamaica-----	-	.05	-	-	-
Australia-----	.44	-	-	-	-
All other-----	1.39	.56	.53	.56	.97
Average-----	.09	.12	.11	.18	.44

1/ Imports of 200 pounds were erroneously reported, for statistical purposes; as 13,691 pounds.

2/ Less than \$500.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Bird meat otherwise prepared or preserved:	
Goose liver products-----	105.82
Other-----	105.84

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

U.S. trade position

The prepared or preserved bird meat provided for here accounts for only a small portion of the U.S. consumption of bird meat. U.S. production and exports consist almost exclusively of canned chicken and turkey, whereas the imports consist of high-priced specialty items.

Description and uses

The bird meat covered here is further prepared or preserved than fresh, chilled, or frozen whole birds, or than fresh, chilled, or frozen birds which have been plucked, beheaded, or eviscerated, or cut into pieces (including edible offal). The great bulk of the "prepared or preserved" bird meat included in this summary, as processed in the United States, consists of canned chicken and turkey, whereas the imported commodities consist of high-priced specialty items such as goose liver products (pate de foie gras) and dried, salted, or "otherwise prepared" duck.

U.S. tariff treatment and other requirements

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

BIRD MEAT OTHERWISE PREPARED OR PRESERVED

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Bird meat otherwise prepared or preserved:			
105.82	Goose liver products--	5¢ per lb.	4¢ per lb.	3.5¢ per lb. ¹ / ₁
105.84	Other-----	10¢ per lb.	9¢ per lb.	5¢ per lb.

¹/ The final rate for this item will become effective on Jan. 1, 1971, at the fourth stage.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Only the first and final stages of the four annual rate modifications are shown (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate stages). Based on entries in 1967, the average ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty of 5 cents per pound on imports under item 105.82 was 1.4 percent which was representative for the great bulk of the imports. The ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty of 10 cents per pound on imports under item 105.84, based on entries in 1967, averaged 6.1 percent and ranged from 3.3 percent to 11.7 percent, depending on the country of origin. On imports from Hong Kong, which supplied about 62 percent of the total, it was 4.8 percent.

U.S. imports of the products herein considered are subject to the provisions of the Poultry Products Inspection Act (P.L. 85-172) which is administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. That act is discussed in the introduction to this volume. Preserved ducks of Communist Chinese or North Korean origin are prohibited entry under the Foreign Assets Control Regulations of the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

U.S. consumption

The annual U.S. apparent consumption of the prepared or preserved bird meat considered herein, virtually all of which has consisted of domestic canned chicken and turkey, increased from 377 million pounds (2.0 pounds per capita) in 1963 to 605 million pounds (3.1 pounds per capita) in 1967. (see table). The increase in the consumption of prepared or preserved poultry has contributed to the pronounced expansion in U.S. output of chicken and turkey in recent years.

U.S. producers and production

In recent years there have been about 700 plants canning poultry under Federal inspection. Some were subsidiaries of large-scale integrated poultry firms. Most plants are located in the leading chicken and turkey producing States. Chickens, mostly mature hens from laying flocks, have accounted for about 65 percent of the output of canned chicken in recent years. The annual U.S. output of the bird meat included herein increased from 389 million pounds (boneless basis) in 1963 to 619 million pounds in 1967. Most of the increase was consumed domestically and only a small part was exported.

U.S. exports

In recent years the bulk of the U.S. exports of prepared or preserved bird meat considered herein has consisted of canned chicken and turkey and poultry liver. Exports of such bird meat have amounted to about 2 percent of domestic production in recent years. In 1963-67 annual U.S. exports of canned poultry ranged between 12.2 million pounds (boneless basis) and 15.9 million pounds. West Germany has been the largest market for U.S. exports of canned poultry in recent years. In 1967 West Germany took about 60 percent of the U.S. exports of canned poultry. The United Kingdom, the next largest market, took about 13 percent; the remaining 27 percent was distributed among some 20 countries.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of the prepared or preserved bird meat herein considered have consisted almost exclusively of high-priced specialty products that are not domestically produced. The unit value of the imports in 1967 averaged \$3.66 per pound. (In recent years the price paid by the U.S. Government for canned poultry has ranged between 60 cents and 65 cents per pound.) Of the 264,000 pounds of these prepared or preserved bird meats imported in 1967, about 107,000 pounds

((40 percent) consisted of pate de foie gras. Virtually all of the imports came from France.

Of the remaining 157,000 pounds of such prepared or preserved bird meats imported in 1967, nearly half consisted of ducks preserved in peanut oil from Hong Kong, while the remaining half consisted largely of dried, salted ducks from Canada. The bulk of the imports of duck was entered on the West Coast for consumption as food delicacies by persons of Chinese ancestry. Small quantities of "otherwise prepared or preserved" chicken and grouse have also been imported in recent years.

Bird meat otherwise prepared or preserved: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	Production ^{1/}	Imports	Exports ^{2/3/}	Apparent consumption
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
1963-----	389,166	84	12,174	377,076
1964-----	421,324	118	15,097	406,345
1965-----	496,477	126	15,939	480,664
1966-----	583,148	184	14,219	569,113
1967-----	619,460	264	14,811	604,913
Value (1,000 dollars)				
1963-----	233,000	388	4,476	<u>4/</u>
1964-----	237,000	529	5,408	<u>4/</u>
1965-----	281,000	538	6,230	<u>4/</u>
1966-----	379,000	716	5,918	<u>4/</u>
1967-----	403,000	649	6,928	<u>4/</u>

^{1/} Includes chicken, turkey, and other poultry used in canning and other processed foods; converted to a boneless basis at the rate of 1.5 pounds of canned poultry to 1 pound of boned poultry. Values estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission staff.

^{2/} Converted to a boneless basis at the rate of 1.5 pounds of canned poultry to 1 pound of boned poultry.

^{3/} In addition to canned chicken, turkey, and poultry liver, the above statistics also include small quantities of products such as chicken a la king, chicken and noodles, and chicken pot pies.

^{4/} Not meaningful

Source: Production compiled as noted from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports for 1963 estimated; imports for 1964-67 and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Beef and veal-----	106.10 (pt.)

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

U.S. trade position

The United States is a major producer and consumer of table beef and veal. Imports and exports have been equivalent to less than 1 percent of domestic consumption.

Description and uses

Table beef, the subject of this summary, is the meat of cattle that is ready, except for division into cuts, for cooking and consumption without further preparation or preservation. Examples of table beef are the steaks and roasts that constitute much of the beef consumed in the United States annually. Veal is the meat of calves; virtually all veal consumed is in the form of cuts. In the United States the great bulk of the table beef and veal consumed is purchased at retail in a fresh or chilled rather than a frozen form. Not included in this summary are beef for manufacturing, virtually all of which is boneless beef (see summary on item 106.10 (pt.) et seq.), beef and veal prepared or preserved (see summary on item 107.50 (pt.) et seq.), or beef sausages (see summary on item 107.10 et seq.).

Table beef consumed in the United States is primarily from young grain-fed steers and heifers. Meat from older animals is primarily used in manufacturing. In other countries most beef comes from grass-fed animals. Table beef, either grain- or grass-fed is usually more tender, succulent, of a brighter red color, and contains more fat than manufacturing beef. Veal is of a pale pink color, is less firm, and has a flavor distinct from that of beef.

Normally, beef animals are slaughtered and the viscera, head, and hide removed and the carcass split into sides, all within the slaughtering establishment. The sides may be further divided into primal cuts (e.g., chucks, rounds, ribs, etc.) in the slaughtering plant or an establishment specializing in this operation, or they may be shipped directly to retail establishments. Sides and primal cuts are usually cut into portions at retail stores or at central cutting plants serving a number of stores. In these operations, trimmings of beef are generated; these, together with the less marketable cuts of beef, furnish much of the meat processed into ground beef (hamburger) at the retail level.

U.S. tariff treatment and other requirements

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

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
106.10 (pt.)	Beef and veal-----	3¢ per lb.

The existing rate of duty is not one on which the United States gave a concession in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The rate reflects a concession granted by the United States under the GATT, effective January 1948.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the specific rate in effect prior to January 1, 1968, based on dutiable imports entered during 1967, are as follows:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Beef, bone in:	
Fresh or chilled-----	9.3
Frozen-----	6.8
Veal-----	6.0

The ranges in the averages of imports from individual countries are as follows:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Beef, bone in:	
Fresh or chilled-----	7.0 to 10.7
Frozen-----	4.8 to 7.6
Veal-----	5.6 to 6.9

As discussed in the introduction to this volume, the importation of fresh, chilled, or frozen beef and veal is prohibited from countries in which foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exist. The general effect of these regulations has been to limit imports of fresh beef to those from Oceania, North and Central America, and small areas of Europe and Asia.

Furthermore, imported beef and veal must have been certified as wholesome by the proper authorities in countries whose meat inspection service has been deemed by the Secretary of Agriculture to be the equivalent to that of the United States. The inspection services of the major meat exporting countries have been so approved by the Secretary.

April 1968

1:1

Imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen beef and veal, including table beef and veal, are subject to possible quota restrictions as provided for in the meat quota law approved on August 22, 1964 (P.L. 88-482). Beef and veal have been the subject of export restrictions by four major countries supplying beef to the United States. (See summary on manufacturing meats, item 106.10 (pt.) et seq.).

U.S. consumption

Table beef and veal have accounted for over half of the red meat consumed in the United States in recent years. Annual U.S. consumption of table beef and veal is estimated to have ranged between 14.4 billion and 17.1 billion pounds in the years 1963-67 (table 1).

Both per capita and total consumption of beef of all types has increased generally over the last 20 years. Much of the increase has been in the consumption of table beef. In contrast, per capita consumption of veal has declined. The increase in per capita consumption of beef has been attributed to several factors: Preference for beef over the more fatty pork, increase in the disposable consumer income, and, occasionally, the relatively lower prices of beef compared to other meats.

In addition to the changes in quantities consumed, there have also been significant changes in the quality of the beef consumed. In recent years, an increasingly larger share of the beef consumed in the United States has been from steers and heifers that have been fattened on grain prior to slaughtering. All beef from grain-fattened animals, however, is not used as table meat. Similarly, all meat from lower-grade animals is not consumed as manufacturing meat.

U.S. producers

In March 1965, the latest month for which data are available, beef was produced in 2,774 slaughtering plants in the United States, of which 501 were under Federal inspection. (For purposes of this enumeration a plant must have had an annual output of 300,000 pounds or more, liveweight basis.) Beef-producing plants are located in all parts of the country; in 1964, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Texas led in total number of plants while California, Texas, Nebraska, and New York led in the number of federally inspected plants.

Plants producing beef vary widely in size, capacity, degree of modernization, and types of products produced. There has been a tendency in recent years to decentralize slaughter operations from large terminal markets, such as Chicago, St. Louis, and Omaha, to the livestock-producing areas. Further, more specialized plants are replacing the older multipurpose plants.

TABLE BEEF AND VEAL

The following tabulation presents numbers of plants, by species of animals slaughtered, in March 1965:

Species slaughtered	Under Federal inspection	Other	Total
Cattle and calves-----	234	296	530
Cattle, calves, and hogs-----	87	1,063	1,150
Cattle, calves, sheep, and lambs-----	72	149	221
Cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, and lambs----	108	765	873
Total-----	501	2,273	2,774

Although federally inspected plants were only one-fifth of all plants slaughtering cattle and calves, they accounted for four-fifths of the beef and veal produced commercially in 1964.

U.S. production

Annual domestic production of table beef and veal is estimated to have ranged between 14.4 billion and 17.1 billion pounds in the years 1963-67 (table 1). Total production of beef has been generally increasing over the years as the population of the United States has increased and as per capita consumption of meat shifted from the predominance of pork to beef. Within a period of a few years, however, production of table beef and veal fluctuates, depending essentially on the number and average dressed weight of animals slaughtered. The following tabulation presents data on heifer, steer, and calf slaughter under Federal inspection and the average dressed weights in recent years, as compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture:

Year	Steers		Heifers		Calves and Vealers	
	Number	Average dressed weight	Number	Average dressed weight	Number	Average dressed weight
	<u>Thousands</u>		<u>Thousands</u>		<u>Thousands</u>	
1963--	12,496	668.3	4,807	562.8	4,535	113.5
1964--	14,395	661.9	5,128	558.5	4,820	114.6
1965--	13,486	646.5	6,066	544.6	5,076	113.3
1966--	13,846	661.0	6,935	556.0	4,432	111.1

Meat inspection and grading programs of the Federal Government affect beef marketing. Federal meat inspection--designed to ensure the wholesomeness of the product--is required of virtually all establishments producing beef for interstate commerce. Plants slaughtering under Federal meat inspection account for a majority of the beef produced domestically. For further discussion of Federal inspection and the changes to be made pursuant to the Wholesome Meat Act of 1967, see the introduction to this volume. The use of grades established by the Federal Government, unlike inspection, is voluntary on the part of the meat-packer. He may ship his product with (a) the U.S. Department of Agriculture (U.S.D.A.) grade, (b) his own grade, or (c) no grade at all affixed thereto. Federal grading is designed to inform the consumer of the quality of the meat in terms of standardized U.S.D.A. grades. In 1966, 61 percent of the beef and 18 percent of the veal produced in the United States was federally graded.

U.S. exports

Statistical data on U.S. exports of table beef and veal are not separately reported. Data relating to total exports of fresh or frozen beef and veal are available, however, and are believed to relate almost entirely to exports of table-quality meat. Annual exports in this category have ranged between 9 million and 35 million pounds in the years 1963-67 (table 1). The primary markets for this beef have been Canada, the Bahamas, Bermuda, and, in some recent years, Israel, the European Economic Community (EEC), and Egypt (table 2). Promotional efforts by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. meat-packers, together with lower U.S. prices and a diminished supply of beef from traditional suppliers in European markets, resulted in increased U.S. exports in 1964 and 1965. Notwithstanding the increase in exports in these latter years, exports were still equivalent to less than 1 percent of domestic production. U.S. table beef is not well accepted in most countries of the world. Apart from its normally higher price, it is considered by many foreign consumers to have too much fat and waste.

U.S. imports

Annual U.S. imports of veal and beef (bone-in), fresh, chilled, or frozen (the import classifications corresponding to table beef and veal) ranged between 26 million and 48 million pounds in the years 1963-67 (table 1). Imports were also equivalent to less than 1 percent of domestic production.

Annual U.S. imports of beef ranged from 11.7 million to 29.3 million pounds in the years 1963-67. Imports of beef have come almost exclusively from North and Central America, Australia, and New Zealand (table 3). Imports of veal have been of the same general magnitude,

April 1968
1:1

ranging from 14.2 million to 26.4 million pounds in the same years (table 4). Veal has come principally from New Zealand and Canada.

Imports of the products herein considered have been relatively small because (a) most countries do not produce, in sufficient quantities for export, the kind of beef preferred by U.S. consumers (b) frozen meat is not readily accepted by U.S. consumers (thus restricting the market for imported beef shipped long distances, e.g., from Australia and New Zealand), and (c) the fresh, chilled, or frozen meats from considerable areas of the world do not meet the disease-control and sanitary regulations of the United States.

Foreign trade

Statistics on the foreign trade in table beef and veal are included in the data relating to meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled, or frozen. The bulk of the world trade in bovine meat is believed to be table beef and veal; an exception is imports into the United States which come principally from Australia.

Annual world exports of bovine meat averaged in excess of 3 billion pounds in the years 1963-65 (table 5). The major exporters were Argentina and Australia.

Imports of beef and veal have been primarily into the more developed countries and areas, such as the EEC, United Kingdom, and the United States, etc. (table 6). Meat imported into these countries is mainly grass-fed beef, and some veal.

Meat that is transported short distances (e.g., Ireland to the United Kingdom, Canada to the United States, etc.) is usually shipped as chilled meat; that which is shipped longer distances (e.g., Australia or New Zealand to Europe or North America) is more likely to be frozen.

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

Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption
Quantity (million pounds)				
1963-----	14,389	46	9	14,426
1964-----	15,826	35	35	15,826
1965-----	15,223	48	34	15,237
1966-----	16,360	43	18	16,385
1967-----	17,084	26	18	17,092
Value (million dollars)				
1963-----	5,352	16	6	5,362
1964-----	5,362	12	17	5,357
1965-----	5,914	16	19	5,911
1966-----	6,791	17	14	6,794
1967-----	7,050	12	15	7,047

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

TABLE BEEF AND VEAL

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

Market	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (million pounds)					
Canada-----	2.1	3.1	3.7	5.8	7.4
Bahamas-----	2.0	2.6	2.8	3.8	5.5
Bermuda-----	.5	.6	.5	.6	.7
EEC 1/-----	.4	2.6	2.8	1.0	.7
Israel-----	1.9	8.4	15.8	3.0	.1
Egypt-----	-	14.2	4.0	-	-
All other-----	1.9	3.8	4.2	3.8	3.4
Total-----	8.8	35.3	33.8	18.0	17.8
Value (million dollars)					
Canada-----	1.8	2.4	2.6	4.2	6.0
Bahamas-----	1.5	1.9	2.3	3.1	4.7
Bermuda-----	.5	.6	.6	.7	.9
EEC 1/-----	.2	1.1	1.5	.6	.6
Israel-----	.8	3.6	7.2	1.4	.1
Egypt-----	-	5.2	1.5	-	-
All other-----	1.4	2.4	3.2	3.5	3.0
Total-----	6.2	17.2	18.9	13.5	15.3

1/ The European Economic Community (EEC) includes Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany.

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

Table 3.--Beef, bone-in, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (million pounds)					
Canada-----	1.8	8.0	25.7	15.3	5.3
Australia-----	4.7	2.2	2.2	3.1	3.0
New Zealand-----	3.0	.8	.4	.7	1.9
Nicaragua-----	3.0	2.2	.3	.1	-
Mexico-----	5.1	3.4	<u>1/</u>	.5	.2
All other-----	2.3	.6	.7	1.0	1.3
Total-----	19.9	17.2	29.3	20.7	11.7
Value (million dollars)					
Canada-----	0.6	2.4	7.4	5.2	1.9
Australia-----	1.8	.8	.8	1.2	1.2
New Zealand-----	.7	.3	.1	.3	.8
Nicaragua-----	.8	.6	.1	<u>2/</u>	-
Mexico-----	1.4	1.1	<u>2/</u>	.2	<u>2/</u>
All other-----	.9	.2	.4	.3	.4
Total-----	6.2	5.4	8.8	7.2	4.3

1/ Less than 50,000 pounds.2/ Less than \$50,000.

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

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

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (million pounds)					
New Zealand-----	18.7	10.2	11.7	11.0	6.6
Canada-----	4.5	4.8	4.7	5.3	3.9
Australia-----	2.5	2.1	2.2	5.0	3.1
Mexico-----	.7	.4	.2	.7	.6
All other-----	1/	-	-	1/	1/
Total-----	26.4	17.5	18.9	22.0	14.2
Value (million dollars)					
New Zealand-----	7.0	3.9	4.3	5.1	3.5
Canada-----	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.3	1.8
Australia-----	.9	.7	.8	2.2	1.6
Mexico-----	.2	.1	.1	.3	.3
All other-----	2/	-	-	2/	2/
Total-----	9.9	6.5	6.8	9.9	7.2

1/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

2/ Less than \$50,000.

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

Table 5.--Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled, or frozen: World exports, by principal exporting countries, 1963-65

Country	1963	1964	1965
Quantity (million pounds)			
Argentina-----	1,172	928	770
Australia-----	584	631	708
Netherlands-----	136	155	158
New Zealand-----	283	268	268
Yugoslavia-----	152	140	145
Denmark-----	208	154	140
France-----	218	155	144
Ireland-----	136	116	121
Uruguay-----	142	269	142
All other-----	465	452	603
Total-----	3,496	3,268	3,199
Value (million dollars)			
Argentina-----	203	224	228
Australia-----	178	198	224
Netherlands-----	65	94	101
New Zealand-----	82	81	80
Yugoslavia-----	48	56	69
Denmark-----	68	69	64
France-----	55	52	53
Ireland-----	45	40	43
Uruguay-----	21	57	39
All other-----	133	153	217
Total-----	898	1,024	1,118

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Table 6.--Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled, or frozen: World imports, by principal markets, 1963-65

Market	1963	1964	1965
Quantity (million pounds)			
EEC 1/-----	891	1,171	1,106
United Kingdom-----	801	773	648
United States-----	989	707	587
Switzerland-----	37	75	69
Spain-----	183	43	151
All other-----	527	448	398
Total-----	3,428	3,217	2,959
Value (million dollars)			
EEC 1/-----	266	425	458
United Kingdom-----	182	240	223
United States-----	317	229	197
Switzerland-----	18	37	38
Spain-----	40	11	53
All other-----	124	133	143
Total-----	947	1,075	1,112

1/ The European Economic Community (EEC) consists of Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Meat, fresh, chilled, or frozen:	
Boneless beef-----	106.10 (pt.)
Mutton-----	106.20 (pt.)
Pork, frozen-----	106.40 (pt.)
Meat, prepared or preserved:	
Beef or veal, cured or pickled-----	107.40, -.45
Beef, in airtight containers-----	107.50 (pt.)
Beef or veal, prepared or preserved, not elsewhere enumerated--	107.55 (pt.), -.60 (pt.)

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

U.S. trade position

The United States is a major producer and importer of meat for further processing into meat products. About one-third of the meat consumed in the United States is in the form of manufactured meat products; imports supply a significant part (as much as one-third in some years) of the meat component for these manufactured products.

Description and uses

Meats to be further processed into sausages, "prepared or preserved" meats including hamburger, or various food products containing meat such as in "TV dinners" are known as "manufacturing meats." The manufacturing to which the meats may be subjected include such operations as those which result in ground, chopped, diced, cooked, canned, cured, pickled, or otherwise prepared or preserved meat, ordinarily altering the taste, consistency, or appearance of the meat. The preserving processes enable the meat to be stored for considerable periods of time. Meats and meat products not included in this summary are discussed in the summaries on table beef, pork, lamb, sausage, and miscellaneous meats.

Most of the domestic and imported manufacturing meats consist of lower grades of beef or pork, or of packing-house trimmings comprising all grades of these meats. Almost all mutton is processed. In 1967 beef accounted for about two-thirds of the total consumed; pork accounted for about one-third, and mutton for only about 1 percent. The amounts of veal, lamb, and meats other than those discussed above used for further manufacturing are insignificant.

Imported manufacturing meats are quite similar to domestic manufacturing meats (i.e., they are lean and fibrous, having little

succulence) although processors are of the opinion that the imported manufacturing beef contains less fat than the domestic. The bulk of all beef imported into the United States (as well as virtually all of the mutton) is used for manufacturing. In recent years the quantity of imported manufacturing beef has averaged about 20 percent of the annual domestic production of manufacturing beef and about 5 percent of the domestic production of all beef.

This summary also includes beef and veal, cured or pickled, or otherwise prepared or preserved (mainly frozen cooked beef), and some types of beef in airtight containers.

U.S. tariff treatment and other requirements

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
106.10(pt.)	Boneless beef, fresh, chilled, or frozen.	3¢ per lb.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
106.20(pt.)	Mutton, fresh, chilled, or frozen.	2.5¢ per lb.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
106.40(pt.)	Pork, frozen-----	1.25¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.
	Beef or veal, cured or pickled:			
107.40	Valued not over 30¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
107.45	Valued over 30¢ per lb.	10% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
107.50(pt.)	Beef in airtight containers.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
	Beef and veal, pre- pared or pre- served, not elsewhere enumerated:			
107.55(pt.)	Valued not over 30¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
107.60(pt.)	Valued over 30¢ per lb.	10% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

1/ The rate of duty was not affected by the trade conference.

April 1968

1:1

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

The rates of duty on items 106.10 (pt.), 106.20 (pt.), 107.55 (pt.), and 107.60 (pt.) reflect concessions granted by the United States under the GATT, effective January 1948. The rates on items 107.40 and 107.45 reflect GATT concessions negotiated in 1953 but made effective in February 1959. Concessions amounting to a reduction of about 50 percent in duties were granted by the United States on items 106.40 and 107.50 during the recent tariff negotiations.

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

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
106.10 (pt.)-----	7.4
106.20 (pt.)-----	9.6
106.40 (pt.)-----	3.1
107.40-----	10.3
107.55 (pt.)-----	9.9

The ad valorem equivalents for imports from individual countries ranged as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
106.10 (pt.)-----	0.7-10.0
106.20 (pt.)-----	7.0- 9.9
106.40 (pt.)-----	1.4- 3.1

Imports under item 107.40 come only from Australia; imports under 107.55 included in this summary come only from Argentina.

As discussed in the introduction to this volume, the importation of certain forms of meat is prohibited from countries in which foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exist. Importation of such meats, if processed in such a manner as to kill the causative virus (e.g., by cooking), is not prohibited. Much of the meat imported for further processing enters in a form which would be prohibited from entry if animals in the exporting country were infected with these diseases. In 1959 the U.S. Department of Agriculture determined that certain types of pickled and cured beef (not canned or cooked) could carry the foot-and-mouth disease virus, and imports from certain countries of these meats have

been prohibited since that time. Imports of cooked meat from the countries with infected animals are not prohibited, and significant quantities enter.

Imported meat, whether fresh or prepared or preserved, must have been certified as wholesome by the proper authorities in countries whose meat inspection service has been deemed by the Secretary of Agriculture to be the equivalent to that of the United States. The inspection services of the major meat exporting countries have been so approved by the Secretary.

In 1964-66, quantitative restrictions on exports to the United States were imposed by Australia on beef, veal, and mutton, and by New Zealand, Ireland, and Mexico on beef and veal, in all forms except canned, cured, cooked, and except on live animals. Annual quotas (in millions of pounds) were established as follows:

Year	Australia	New Zealand	Ireland	Mexico
1964-----	542	231	76	66
1965-----	562	240	79	69
1966-----	582	249	82	71

Since most of the beef, and virtually all of the mutton, covered by these voluntary restrictions is used for manufacturing, these quotas had their primary effect on imports of the products discussed in this summary rather than on table meat.

Subsequent to these voluntary agreements, Public Law 88-482 was enacted. The general effect of this law is to limit annual imports (beginning January 1, 1965) of beef, veal, mutton, and goat meat to the amount equivalent to the ratio of imports to domestic production in the years 1959-63. A so-called base amount (average annual imports in 1959-63) is annually adjusted by the Secretary of Agriculture proportionate to the estimated average annual U.S. output of such meats in the last 2 years and the oncoming year (adjusted base amount). The law requires the President to impose an import quota, and the Secretary of Agriculture to allocate such to supplying countries on the basis of import experience, when the expected volume of imports, as estimated by the Secretary, exceeds by 10 percent (the so-called "trigger point") the quantity established by the flexible quota provisions in the law.

As shown in the following tabulation, imports thus far have been less than the adjusted base amount and, of course, below the quantity which would require imposition of quotas (in pounds):

Year	Adjusted base amount	"Trigger point"	Actual imports
1965-----	848,700,000	933,570,000	614,204,737
1966-----	890,100,000	979,110,000	823,435,524
1967-----	904,600,000	995,060,000	894,863,994

U.S. consumption

In recent decades, prepared and preserved meat products notably hamburger, sausages (including frankfurters), and "TV dinners" having a meat "dish" have gained increased consumer acceptance. Accordingly, consumption of manufacturing meats has increased (table 1). In the period 1963-67, the U.S. average annual consumption of manufacturing meats was about 50 percent larger than in the late 1940's. (The consumption of all meats was only about 30 percent larger.) U.S. manufacturers of food products (including retail outlets) currently utilize more than 9 billion pounds (carcass equivalent) of manufacturing meats annually. About 2 billion pounds of this total is produced and utilized principally by retail food stores, largely in the production of ground meats.

U.S. producers

Virtually every federally inspected slaughtering plant (approximately 600), as well as many nonslaughtering establishments (about 1,300), produce meats for further processing. In addition, various noninspected plants utilize manufacturing meats in making products not destined for interstate commerce.

Although there is some concentration in the Midwest, domestic producers are located in all sections of the country. In most packing plants the production of manufacturing meats usually occurs incidentally to their major operations.

U.S. production

In 1963-67, the domestic annual production of the meats here considered ranged from 5.1 billion to 6.4 billion pounds (carcass equivalent) (table 2). In processing prepared or preserved meat products, beef and pork can frequently be substituted for one another as their respective prices fluctuate. In the early 1960's the slaughter of lower grade cattle (the source of most manufacturing beef) decreased

April 1968

1:1

when mature cows were withheld to produce additional calves. In time these cows were slaughtered. As domestic beef production increased, the substitution of pork for beef declined. In 1965 the increased slaughter of cows provided increased quantities of manufacturing beef. At the same time supplies of pork decreased. In 1966 and 1967 the opposite occurred.

U.S. exports and imports

U.S. exports of manufacturing meats, believed to have been shipped predominantly to Canada and Mexico, are known to be small relative to domestic production and imports; data on such exports are not separately reported.

U.S. imports of manufacturing meats during the past 10 years have been significantly larger than in earlier years. In the years prior to 1957, annual imports were less than 100 million pounds. Since 1958, however, annual imports increased irregularly, reaching almost 1.5 billion pounds (carcass equivalent) in 1963. Subsequently, annual imports decreased to about 0.9 billion pounds in 1965. This diminution of imports is generally attributed to more attractive markets in Europe and the Far East for foreign produced meat and to a somewhat more plentiful domestic supply of manufacturing beef from cow slaughter. In 1966 and 1967 imports increased, reaching a volume of about 1.3 billion pounds in the latter year.

In recent years, about 80 percent of the imported manufacturing meat has been beef, mostly in the form of frozen boneless beef (table 3). Boneless frozen mutton has been imported in increased quantities. Australia and New Zealand have been the primary sources of both beef and mutton. Annual imports of frozen pork (mainly from Canada), believed to have been used for manufacturing, have not increased as significantly as those of beef and mutton. Much of the imported frozen beef and pork and some of the mutton has been used in making frankfurters and other sausages. It is believed that appreciable quantities of the beef have also been ground for hamburger and that relatively small amounts have been fabricated into retail cuts, i.e., steaks and roasts.

Imports of boneless beef, frozen pork, and mutton are usually regarded as supplemental sources of manufacturing meat; they have entered primarily during periods of short supply, when prices in the United States have risen sufficiently to encourage importation. Thus, the volume of domestic production is more significant as a factor influencing imports than is the duty. Of more importance, however, is the fact that both imported and domestically produced manufacturing meats are largely complementary to the bulk of domestically produced fresh beef, pork, and lamb of the better grades. In a broader sense,

virtually all meats are at least indirectly competitive with one another as well as with other sources of protein such as fish, poultry, and eggs.

Foreign production and trade

Australia is the major exporter of manufacturing beef. Australian beef production is almost exclusively of the grassland variety--producing grass-fattened table beef (which is consumed locally or shipped to Europe) and lean manufacturing beef. For several years, until early 1964, much of this manufacturing meat came to the United States. In that year, however, more Australian beef was diverted from the U.S. to European markets because less Argentine beef was available. In 1966 and 1967 the U.S. market again attracted an increasing share of the Australian meat trade when larger Argentine supplies became available in Europe.

Argentine exports of meat have changed substantially in volume in recent years, caused by various economic, political, and meteorological factors. The decrease in Argentine exports of meat have changed world meat trade patterns, and substantially changed the trade in meat extract (see separate summary, item 107.80).

Table 1.--Manufacturing meat: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

(Quantity in million pounds, carcass equivalent;
value in million dollars)

Year	Production <u>1</u> /	Imports <u>2</u> /	Apparent consumption <u>3</u> /	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity				
1963-----	5,104	1,494	6,598	23
1964-----	5,761	1,067	6,828	16
1965-----	6,407	897	7,304	12
1966-----	6,188	1,219	7,407	16
1967-----	6,056	1,349	7,705	18
Value				
1963-----	1,252	342	1,594	<u>4</u> /
1964-----	1,313	250	1,563	<u>4</u> /
1965-----	1,679	225	1,904	<u>4</u> /
1966-----	1,969	343	2,312	<u>4</u> /
1967-----	1,714	395	2,109	<u>4</u> /

1/ Estimated; does not include trimmings and cuts resulting from meatcutting operations in retail establishments estimated to be about 2 billion pounds annually.

2/ Partly estimated.

3/ Exports are not separately classified but are believed to be negligible. 4/ Not meaningful.

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

Table 2.--Manufacturing meat: Estimated U.S.
production, by type, 1963-67

Year	: Beef	: Pork	: Mutton	: Total ^{1/}
	: Quantity (million pounds : carcass equivalent)			
1963-----	: 2,968	: 2,074	: 62	: 5,104
1964-----	: 3,616	: 2,088	: 57	: 5,761
1965-----	: 4,496	: 1,859	: 52	: 6,407
1966-----	: 4,244	: 1,892	: 52	: 6,188
1967-----	: 3,904	: 2,100	: 52	: 6,056
	: Value (million dollars)			
1963-----	: 731	: 514	: 7	: 1,252
1964-----	: 793	: 513	: 7	: 1,313
1965-----	: 1,047	: 625	: 7	: 1,679
1966-----	: 1,271	: 691	: 7	: 1,969
1967-----	: 1,081	: 626	: 7	: 1,714

^{1/} Use of veal for manufacturing is believed to be minimal and is not separately tabulated in this estimate.

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

Table 3.--Manufacturing meat: U.S. imports for consumption on product weight basis, by type of meat, 1963-67

Year	: Beef, fresh :	: Beef, :	: Mutton, :		
	: chilled, or :	: Pork, :	: prepared :	: fresh, :	Total
	: frozen: :	: frozen ^{1/} :	: or pre- :	: chilled, :	
	: boneless :		: served ^{1/} :	: or frozen :	
Quantity (Million pounds, product weight)					
1963-----	: 939.8 :	: 33.4 :	: 44.6 :	: ^{2/} 62.7 :	: 1,080.5
1964-----	: 670.9 :	: 37.4 :	: 32.3 :	: 34.0 :	: 774.6
1965-----	: 536.0 :	: 43.6 :	: 47.3 :	: 29.7 :	: 656.6
1966-----	: 720.2 :	: 39.8 :	: 58.3 :	: 60.3 :	: 878.6
1967-----	: 814.6 :	: 42.7 :	: 66.4 :	: 54.1 :	: 977.8
Value (million dollars)					
1963-----	: 299.6 :	: 12.5 :	: 16.8 :	: ^{2/} 13.0 :	: 341.9
1964-----	: 216.7 :	: 13.6 :	: 12.1 :	: 7.5 :	: 249.9
1965-----	: 180.3 :	: 17.2 :	: 21.1 :	: 6.9 :	: 225.5
1966-----	: 281.3 :	: 17.4 :	: 27.8 :	: 16.2 :	: 342.7
1967-----	: 332.4 :	: 17.2 :	: 31.4 :	: 14.1 :	: 395.1
Unit value (cents per pound)					
1963-----	: 31.9 :	: 37.4 :	: 37.7 :	: ^{2/} 20.7 :	: 31.6
1964-----	: 32.3 :	: 36.4 :	: 37.5 :	: 22.1 :	: 32.3
1965-----	: 33.6 :	: 39.4 :	: 44.6 :	: 23.2 :	: 34.3
1966-----	: 39.1 :	: 43.7 :	: 47.7 :	: 26.9 :	: 39.0
1967-----	: 40.8 :	: 40.3 :	: 47.3 :	: 26.1 :	: 40.4

^{1/} Partly estimated.^{2/} May include negligible imports of goat meat.

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

Note.--The figures in this table differ from those shown in table 1 which are on a carcass-equivalent basis.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Meats, fresh, chilled, or frozen:	
Goat-----	106.20 (pt.)
Frog-----	106.60
Horse-----	106.65
Not elsewhere enumerated-----	106.70, -.75
Other meats and edible meat offal, prepared or preserved:	
Frog meat-----	107.65, -.66
Not elsewhere enumerated-----	107.70, -.75

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

U.S. trade position

Although the United States is generally a net importer of miscellaneous manufactured meat products, imports have been small in relation to consumption; for some of the individual items, however, imports account for the bulk of domestic consumption.

Description and uses

Included in this summary are miscellaneous edible fresh, chilled, or frozen meats and prepared or preserved meats and meat offal not discussed in other summaries, such as: fresh, chilled, or frozen frog legs and frog meat; the fresh, chilled, or frozen meats of goats and horses, as well as of animals not specifically enumerated in the meat provisions of the TSUS and not discussed elsewhere in the summaries (e.g., turtle, rabbit, and whale meat); "prepared or preserved" edible offal; and all edible "prepared or preserved" meat except bird meat, fish, pork, beef and veal, and sausages. The "prepared or preserved" meat here thus includes frog legs and other frog meat; it also includes "prepared" cuts of goat, lamb, mutton, horse, turtle, whale, and game meat, as well as these and certain other meats, if "prepared or preserved" in any other manner. Some of these other "prepared or preserved" meats are meat balls and cakes, luncheon meats, and liver pate.

These commodities are produced and imported, both in forms suitable for immediate retail sale and as semifinished products requiring further processing.

U.S. tariff treatment and other requirements

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to: Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Meats, fresh, chilled, or frozen:			
106.20(pt.)	Goat-----	25¢ per lb.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
106.60	Frog-----	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	2.5% ad val.
106.65	Horse-----	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
	Not elsewhere enumerated:			
106.70	Valued not over 30 cents per pound.	3¢ per lb.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
106.75	Valued over 30 cents per pound.	10% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
	Other meats and edible meat offal, pre- pared or pre- served:			
107.65	Frog meat-----	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	6% ad val.
107.66	If product of Cuba.	8% ad val.	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
	Not elsewhere enumerated:			
107.70	Valued not over 30 cents per pound.	3¢ per lb.	2.7¢ per lb.	1.5¢ per lb.
107.75	Valued over 30 cents per pound.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	5% ad val.

1/ The rate of duty was not affected by the trade conference.

2/ Effective as to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on and after Jan. 1, 1970, item 107.66 is deleted and such entries would be classifiable under item 107.65.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade

April 1968

1:1

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 stages).

The rates of duty applicable to items 106.20 (pt.), 106.65, 106.70, and 106.75 were not affected by the recent negotiations. With the exception of horsemeat (item 106.65), the rates on these items reflect concessions granted by the United States under the GATT, effective January 1948. The duty-free treatment of horsemeat was created by statute, effective in July 1961 (P.L. 87-110) and is not bound against increase by a trade agreement. Concessions amounting to a reduction of 50 percent in duties were granted by the United States on items 106.60, 107.65, 107.70, and 107.75.

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

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
106.20 (pt.)-----	7.4
106.70-----	11.3
107.70-----	11.6

All imports under item 106.20 (pt.)--goat meat--came from Haiti. The average of other imports from individual countries ranged as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
106.70-----	2.8 to 30.0
107.70-----	11.1 to 16.0

Due to the heterogeneity of the products classified in the two basket classes (items 106.70 and 107.70), the average ad valorem equivalents for imports from many individual countries, as given above, are probably not characteristic of the equivalents for many of the imports in the two classes.

As discussed in the introduction to this volume, the importation of some types of meats is prohibited from countries in which foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exist. Importation of such meats if processed in such a manner as to kill the causative virus (e.g., by cooking) is not prohibited. Furthermore, imported meats and meat products are subject to regulations of the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Health, Education, and Welfare regarding wholesomeness and labeling.

U.S. consumption, producers, and production

Data on U.S. consumption, producers, and production of many of the products discussed in this summary are not available. Consumption of the aggregate of these products is estimated to have ranged from 800 million to 1 billion pounds annually in recent years. Data, where available, are included in the discussions of the various products.

Horsemeat.--Consumption of horsemeat has been about 50 million pounds annually in recent years (table 1). Some consider horsemeat to be a gourmet food. Nevertheless, it is believed that most of the horsemeat produced domestically and imported is eventually used as animal feed (see summary on item 184.54 et seq. in volume 1:6).

Turtle meat.--Consumption of turtle meat, in all forms, is estimated to amount to about 1 million pounds annually. It is a gourmet-type meat, appealing to a limited group of consumers. The bulk of the turtle meat is produced in the Southern States. While data are not available on production, the volume is estimated to have ranged from 0.5 million to 0.8 million pounds in recent years. The number of producers is believed to be small.

Goat meat.--Most of the goat meat consumed in the United States is domestically produced, primarily in the Southwestern States. Goat meat is consumed almost exclusively by certain ethnic groups in these States. Domestic consumption is estimated to have ranged from 7.9 million to 20.1 million pounds annually in the years 1963-67 (table 2).

Frog meat.--Annual U.S. consumption of frog meat is estimated to have averaged nearly 3 million pounds in recent years, practically all of which was imported (table 3). Frogs are caught in the United States in areas adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico. Some frogs are grown commercially on farms in these areas; these operations are believed to be small.

Whale meat.--Domestic production of whale meat has declined somewhat in recent years. The following tabulation presents data on annual production of whale meat in the United States in recent years:

Year	Quantity	Value
	Million pounds	Million dollars
1963-----	2.9	0.2
1964-----	4.5	.4
1965-----	3.0	.3
1966-----	1.8	.1

It is believed that much of the whale meat produced domestically and imported is eventually used as animal feed.

Snails.--Few, if any, edible snails are produced in the United States; statistics are not available. Consumption is thus limited to imports, which are estimated to have been several hundred thousand pounds annually in recent years. These imports consisted almost exclusively of canned snails.

Manufactured meat products, not elsewhere enumerated.--The most significant group of commodities included in this summary are a variety of prepared meat products, most of them packed in airtight containers, made from various combinations of beef, pork, lamb, mutton, and other meats, such as luncheon meat and potted meats. The following tabulation presents data on domestic production under Federal inspection of these products in recent years (in millions of pounds):

Product	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Not canned-----	226	237	241	256	253
Canned:					
Luncheon meat-----	325	311	259	264	259
Potted meat (except ham)-----	36	41	40	41	48
Other-----	136	151	171	205	208
Total, all groups <u>1/</u> -----	724	740	712	765	770

1/ Due to rounding, data may not add to total shown.

In addition to production in Federally inspected plants, an indeterminate amount of these products is produced in plants not so inspected. The volume of such production is believed to be small.

Domestic production of prepared and preserved meats has shown a general increase, particularly since World War II, due both to the increase in the U.S. population and to an increased preference for convenience foods. Since imports and exports have been relatively small, consumption has generally been equivalent to production (table 4).

U.S. exports

Annual U.S. exports of horsemeat were 1 million pounds in 1963 and 1964 (table 1). Aggregate exports of miscellaneous meats, both canned and uncanned, have increased in the years 1963-67 (table 4). Notwithstanding this increase, these exports are small in relation to the 30 billion pounds of meat of all types produced annually in the United States.

Export data on the other meats and meat products discussed in this summary are not available. It is unlikely that there have been significant exports of such items as snails, or the meat of goats, frogs, or whales.

U.S. imports

Imports have supplied a small part of the aggregate consumption of the miscellaneous meats discussed in this summary. For some individual products, however, imports supply nearly 100 percent of domestic consumption. Imports of some of the products discussed herein are not strictly comparable with domestic production and exports. Some imported products are high-priced specialty items, others are gourmet foods not produced in the United States.

Frog meat.--Imports of frog meat, principally frog legs, have increased in recent years (table 3). Imports of frog legs and frog meat totaled over 4 million pounds in 1967. Most of the imports came from Japan, India, Mexico, and Pakistan; Cuba was an important supplier in earlier years.

Turtle meat.--Annual imports of turtle meat are estimated to have averaged about 0.5 million pounds in recent years. Most of the imports have come from Mexico and have been in the form of fresh, chilled, or frozen meat rather than prepared or preserved products.

Goat meat.--In the years 1964-67 annual imports of goat meat ranged from 0.1 million to 0.3 million pounds (table 2). Virtually all of the imports came from Haiti.

Horsemeat.--Annual U.S. imports of edible horsemeat are estimated to have averaged 13 million pounds in the last 5 years (table 1). The bulk of the imports came from Mexico, Canada, and Argentina. Prior to 1961 such horsemeat was dutiable; since then, much of the horsemeat has entered duty-free regardless of whether it was for human consumption or for other uses.

Whale meat.--Most of the prepared products containing whale meat have come from Japan in recent years. These products, such as whale stew, whale meat in gravy, etc., are gourmet items and are consumed only in limited quantities. Data on U.S. imports of whale meat are not available.

Miscellaneous meats and edible offal.--While published data are not available on the quantities of the different products imported in the basket classes, a relatively small number of products are known to account for the bulk of the imports. Luncheon meat made of a mixture of pork and beef and usually packed in airtight containers is one of the more important products. Denmark, Poland, and the Netherlands

April 1968

1:1

have been the principal suppliers. Meat and liver spreads (patés), primarily from France, are specialty-type items that enter in considerable quantities. Other noteworthy products imported have been snails, mainly from France; meat balls and cakes from Sweden, Denmark, and the Netherlands; reindeer meat balls from Norway; and blood pudding from Norway, West Germany, and Spain.

Table 1.--Horsemeat, fresh, chilled, or frozen: 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
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent
1963-----	31	^{2/} 9	1	39	23
1964-----	27	14	1	40	35
1965-----	27	11	^{3/}	^{2/} 38	^{3/}
1966-----	40	14	^{3/}	^{2/} 54	^{3/}
1967-----	^{2/} 35	15	^{3/}	^{2/} 50	^{3/}

^{1/} Estimated, based on Federally inspected slaughter and an estimated carcass weight of 750 pounds per head.

^{2/} Estimated.

^{3/} Not available.

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

Note.--It is believed that virtually all of this meat, which is edible, is used as animal feed.

Table 2.--Goat meat: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	Production ^{1/}	Imports	Apparent consumption ^{2/}	Ratio of imports to consumption
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent
1963-----	7.8	<u>3/</u> .1	7.9	1
1964-----	7.6	.3	7.9	4
1965-----	12.4	.3	12.7	2
1966-----	19.1	.2	19.3	1
1967-----	<u>3/</u> 20.0	.1	20.1	<u>4/</u>

^{1/} Estimated, based on Federally inspected slaughter and a carcass weight of 40 pounds.

^{2/} Export data not separately reported, but believed to be negligible.

^{3/} Estimated.

^{4/} Less than 0.5 percent.

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

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

Year	Production	Imports	Apparent consumption ^{1/}	Ratio of imports to consumption
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent
1963-----	.1	2.9	3.0	97
1964-----	.1	2.4	2.5	96
1965-----	.1	2.8	2.9	97
1966-----	^{2/}	3.3	3.3	100
1967-----	^{3/}	4.1	^{3/}	^{3/}

^{1/} Export data not separately reported; exports are believed to be negligible.

^{2/} Less than 50,000 pounds.

^{3/} Not available.

Source: Production (catch) compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of the Interior; imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

MISCELLANEOUS MEATS

Table 4.--Miscellaneous manufactured meat products: U.S. production (Federally inspected), imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	Production (federally inspected)	Imports	Exports	Apparent consump- tion	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>Million</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>Million</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>Million</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>Million</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1963-----	724	1/ 5	3	726	1
1964-----	740	7	4	743	1
1965-----	712	13	2/ 12	713	2
1966-----	765	18	2/ 12	771	2
1967-----	770	15	2/ 16	769	2

1/ Partly estimated.

2/ Due to changes in reporting schedules, data not exactly comparable to previous years.

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

Note.--Because of differences in classifications, statistics relating to production, imports, and exports are not entirely comparable.

CommodityTSUS
item

Meat of lambs, fresh, chilled, or frozen-- 106.30

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

U.S. trade position

The United States produces virtually all the lamb it consumes. Lamb, however, accounts for a relatively small portion of the total red meat consumed in the United States.

Description and uses

Lamb is the flesh of a young sheep, commonly termed "a lamb." Mutton, the meat of a matured sheep, is discussed in the summary on manufacturing meat (item 106.10 (pt.) et seq.).

Both domestic and imported lamb is usually dark red in color. White or yellowish fat covers much of the carcass; some fat is also dispersed throughout the meat. Lamb has a distinctive flavor, generally considered to be somewhat stronger than that of either beef or pork.

Lamb is sold by the producer (slaughterer) in carcasses, hind-saddles (posterior halves), foresaddles (anterior halves), sides (halves of carcasses when split lengthwise) and in retail cuts such as leg, loin, shoulder, and breast.

The larger cuts of meat are reduced to the sizes preferred by consumers. Some cuts of lamb are more readily merchandised than others. Lamb chops and leg of lamb are the cuts most favored by consumers (except in the kosher trade); hence, these cuts sell more readily and at higher prices than other cuts of lamb, particularly the breast, neck, and shank, which most meat retailers have difficulty in selling. A substantial share of the less popular cuts is merchandised in the form of stew meat or lamb patties (included in items 107.70-107.75).

U.S. tariff treatment and other requirements

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
106.30	Lamb, fresh, chilled, or frozen.	3.5¢ per lb.	3.1¢ per lb.	1.7¢ per lb.

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

The average ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty in effect on December 31, 1967, based on dutiable imports during 1967, was 11.1 percent. The ad valorem equivalent on imports from the individual countries ranged from 7.4 to 11.2 percent.

As discussed in the introduction to this volume, the importation of fresh, chilled, or frozen lamb is prohibited from countries in which foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exist. Imported lamb must also have been certified as wholesome by the proper authorities in countries whose meat inspection service is deemed by the Secretary of Agriculture to be the equivalent to that of the United States. The inspection services of the major meat exporting countries have been so approved by the Secretary.

U.S. consumption

For a number of years lamb has supplied a decreasing share of the per capita consumption of total red meat and poultry in this country. During the early 1940's an annual per capita average of somewhat over 6 pounds of lamb was consumed in this country. This declined to a low of about 3 pounds in 1951, increased to slightly less than 5 pounds in the early 1960's, then dropped off in the mid-1960's as production declined.

Consumer preference for lamb in the United States varies by geographical area. Consumption is highest in California, New York, and Illinois, while it is low in other parts of the country. The New York City area consumes much of the total U.S. lamb production. It is

preferred by certain ethnic and religious groups; one of the largest of these is the orthodox Jewish people, commonly termed "the kosher trade".

Although lamb is often considered to be a high-priced specialty meat, many people do not like its distinctive flavor; to others, the fat content and quality, especially of the breast and neck, are objectionable.

U.S. producers

Lambs (and sheep) are killed in a relatively small number of slaughterhouses. Of the 611 plants slaughtering under Federal inspection in 1966, only 179 slaughtered lambs and sheep. These plants accounted for an estimated 90 percent of lamb production. Farm slaughter accounted for about 2 percent of total production of lambs and sheep in 1966, and noninspected plants produced most of the remainder.

Much of the lamb produced in the United States is for the kosher trade, and since kosher meat must be freshly killed, slaughtering for this market is ordinarily done close to or in the area of consumption, e.g., the New York Metropolitan area. Much of the lamb slaughtered in kosher establishments, however, eventually is sold to non-Jewish consumers. There are a few large-volume lamb slaughtering operations; most lamb slaughterers also handle other types of livestock.

As with other livestock slaughter, byproducts are an important source of revenue to the lamb packer. The added income from the byproducts of lamb and sheep slaughter is proportionally higher than from other species because of the additional value of the wool.

U.S. production

Domestic production of lamb in 1963 was 708 million pounds (carcass equivalent), higher than in other recent years (table 1). Subsequent to 1963, the volume of production declined to an estimated 594 million pounds in 1967. Low prices for lambs in the early 1960's encouraged many sheep farmers and ranchers to reduce the sizes of their flocks. Inasmuch as the average dressed weight of lambs slaughtered during this period did not vary significantly, supplies of lamb diminished.

For many years the U.S. Government has encouraged the domestic production of wool by means of subsidy payments to sheepmen. This program has had the effect of supporting the production of lamb also, since it is virtually impossible to profitably maintain sheep in this country solely for the production of either wool or meat.

U.S. exports and imports

Exports of lamb, which go to many countries, are small (less than 1 percent of production) and of little importance to domestic meat packers.

Although the volume of imports of lamb (12 million pounds, valued at \$4 million in 1967) has equaled less than 2 percent of domestic consumption, it has assumed considerable importance in the minds of domestic sheep ranchers for two reasons: (1) the volume of imports has generally been increasing, and (2) sizable shipments arriving in a local market are believed to depress prices. For the most part, however, packers have not expressed as much concern over lamb imports as have sheep ranchers.

Virtually all imports, except those from Canada, are of frozen lamb. Such lamb usually suffers a price discount when sold at retail. Imported lamb cuts are usually smaller than domestic cuts, however, and thus are closer to the size preferred by consumers.

As shown in table 2, New Zealand supplied about 75 percent of the lamb imported in 1967; Australia and Canada supplied the remainder. This pattern has generally been prevalent in recent years although in some earlier years Iceland was a significant supplier, especially to the eastern part of the United States.

Foreign production and trade

Although lambs are raised in most areas of the world, there are only a few countries producing the meat of lamb for export. These countries can be generally described as having large tracts of grassland to support livestock and a relatively sparse population. New Zealand, our principal supplier of imports, was third in the production of lamb, mutton, and goat meat in 1966 (1.0 billion pounds) but, since its population is small, it had sizeable quantities of lamb available for export. Australia is second only to the U.S.S.R. in the production of these meats (1.3 billion pounds and 1.9 billion pounds, respectively, in 1966). Both the United States and the U.S.S.R., although having large areas of grazing land, have a sufficiently large population to consume the domestically produced lamb.

Production methods in New Zealand, Australia, and Canada are generally comparable to those in the United States.

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

(Quantity in millions of pounds [carcass-equivalent]; value in millions of dollars)

Year	Production <u>1</u> /	Imports	Exports <u>2</u> /	Apparent consumption <u>3</u> /	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity					
1963-----	708	19	1	726	3
1964-----	658	10	1	667	2
1965-----	599	13	$\frac{4}{1}$	611	2
1966-----	598	15	$\frac{4}{2}$	611	2
1967-----	594	12	$\frac{4}{2}$	604	2
Value					
1963-----	262	5	1	266	$\frac{5}{1}$
1964-----	267	3	1	269	$\frac{5}{1}$
1965-----	277	3	$\frac{4}{1}$	279	$\frac{5}{1}$
1966-----	283	5	$\frac{4}{1}$	287	$\frac{5}{1}$
1967-----	267	4	$\frac{4}{1}$	270	$\frac{5}{1}$

1/ Estimated.2/ Includes small amounts of lamb, prepared or preserved (other than canned) and of mutton and goat meat.3/ Value estimated.4/ Due to changes in statistical reporting schedules, data are not exactly comparable to earlier years.5/ Not meaningful.

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

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

Sources	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
New Zealand-----	11,927	8,054	10,742	10,933	9,132
Australia-----	6,290	1,637	1,595	3,908	3,013
Canada-----	661	714	173	37	122
Iceland-----	31	10	7	-	-
All other-----	15	24	-	1/ 6	-
Total-----	18,924	10,439	12,517	14,884	12,267
Value (1,000 dollars)					
New Zealand-----	3,231	1,917	2,871	3,715	2,857
Australia-----	1,820	502	503	1,372	967
Canada-----	208	262	65	15	58
Iceland-----	10	3	2	-	-
All other-----	8	4	-	1/ 7	-
Total-----	5,277	2,688	3,441	5,109	3,882
Unit value (cents per pound)					
New Zealand-----	27.1	23.8	26.7	34.0	31.3
Australia-----	28.9	30.7	31.5	35.1	32.1
Canada-----	31.5	36.7	37.8	39.7	47.2
Iceland-----	32.3	30.0	34.0	-	-
All other-----	53.3	16.7	-	1/111.9	-
Average-----	27.9	25.7	27.5	34.3	31.6

1/ Corrected; published import statistics of 6 thousand pounds of lamb, valued at 7 thousand dollars, were found to be in error.

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

CommodityTSUS
item

Pork, fresh or chilled----- 106.40 (pt.)

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

U.S. trade position

The United States is a major producer and consumer of pork; imports and exports are equivalent to only a fraction of 1 percent of domestic production.

Description and uses

This summary is limited to pork which has been neither frozen nor "prepared or preserved;" it does not include meat processed by dividing the carcass into retail cuts (not fancy or of special shape). Not included herein is that pork, including imported frozen pork, which is used in the manufacture of various meat products, such as sausages and chopped meat (see summary on meat for manufacturing, item 106.10 (pt.) et seq.). For a discussion of pork which has been further processed, see the summaries on prepared and preserved pork (items 107.30 and 107.35) and on sausages (item 107.10 et seq.).

Pork, the meat of swine, is currently second to beef in popularity in the United States. (The meat is also commonly known by the names of some of the cuts such as bacon, ham, and shoulder.) Fresh pork is pink in color; it is higher in fat and moisture content than beef, and the fat normally contains more unsaturated fatty acids than does beef fat. Thus, pork fat has a lower melting point than beef fat and the meat is considered by some consumers to be greasy and fatty. The hog carcass is normally well marbled and covered with fat.

A hog carcass is divided into primal cuts such as loins, hams, sides, and shoulders. These cuts may be further processed by cooking, smoking, etc. The preferred cuts of pork are those from the loin and rib (consumed as pork chops or roasts) and from the hind legs (consumed as ham). The meat of mature breeding animals, as well as trimmings and the less desirable cuts from all grades of animals, is used for manufacturing.

U.S. tariff treatment and other requirements

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
106.40(pt.)	Pork, fresh or chilled.	1.25¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.

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

The average ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty in effect on December 31, 1967, based on dutiable imports during 1967, was 2.9 percent. The ad valorem equivalent of the imports from individual countries ranged from 2.8 to 4.7 percent.

As discussed in the introduction to this volume, the importation of fresh or chilled pork is prohibited from countries in which foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exist. Also, imported pork must have been certified as wholesome by the proper authorities in countries whose meat inspection service has been deemed by the Secretary of Agriculture to be the equivalent to that of the United States. The inspection services of the major meat exporting countries have been so approved by the Secretary.

U.S. consumption, producers, and production

Statistics are not separately reported on the consumption and production of fresh or chilled pork, i.e., pork which is not frozen, or prepared or preserved by smoking, curing, or other further processing. Table 1 contains estimated production of pork, by end-use made of the meat for 1963-67. As indicated, slightly less than half of all pork produced annually is believed to be of the type covered by this summary. Since there is relatively little foreign trade or storage

of fresh or chilled pork, the estimates of production are also indications of domestic consumption.

Consumption over a short period tends to reflect the supplies produced. Consumption over a longer period tends to reflect consumer desires. Thus, the decrease in consumption, from about 12.5 billion pounds in 1964 to 11.1 billion pounds in 1965 is believed primarily the result of decreased production in the later year. The decrease in annual per capita consumption (of all types of pork) over the last 20 years is generally regarded as indicative of changing consumer preferences. Consumers prefer meats with less fat; much of the pork produced in the United States is considered to be higher in fat content than most consumers would prefer. Pork is generally regarded as a meat preferred by low-income groups; as disposable income increases, some consumers tend to reduce their consumption of pork and increase their consumption of beef. In addition, poultry is now more readily available and at relatively low prices, competing with pork in lower income groups.

People in the Southern and North Central States consume more pork, per capita, than do those in the North Atlantic and Western States. This is attributable probably to large supplies of pork in the high-consumption areas, a plentiful supply of beef in the Western States, and a high concentration of people in the Northeastern States who consume little or no pork because of religious beliefs or ethnic habits.

Fresh pork is produced in virtually all parts of the United States. In 1967 several thousand commercial slaughtering establishments slaughtered swine; 256 of these did so under Federal inspection. Most firms receive the bulk of their income by slaughtering other species of livestock. The plants inspected by the Federal Government tend to be larger than those not so inspected. In 1966 the inspected establishments processed 85 percent of all swine slaughtered in the United States; the non-Federally inspected establishments processed 14 percent; and farm slaughter accounted for 1 percent. Pennsylvania, Texas, Ohio, Michigan, and Kansas have had the largest numbers of commercial plants slaughtering hogs

Annual production of fresh or chilled pork is estimated to have ranged between 5.2 billion and 6.3 billion pounds in the years 1963-67 (table 1). Production of fresh or chilled pork is estimated to equal about half of total pork production in any given year. (Total production of pork (of all types) for the postwar period ranged from 9.9 billion pounds in 1954 to an estimated 12.6 billion pounds in 1967.)

Production of pork within a calendar year fluctuates less now than in years past. Formerly, production in a peak month of a year was as much as twice as large as production in a month of diminished

slaughter. Now, however, production is more uniform in volume during the course of a year, notwithstanding a modest increase in the fall and winter months.

U.S. exports

Exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork accounted for less than 1 percent of U.S. production or consumption in recent years. In the years 1963-67, U.S. exports of fresh, chilled, and frozen pork ranged from 27 million pounds (1965) to about 106 million pounds (1963) (table 2). Canada was, by far, the principal market for U.S. exports; other important markets were countries in Latin America and the Caribbean area. The share of exports accounted for by frozen pork is not known but is believed to have been small. In 1963 and 1964 higher prices for pork in Europe, increased U.S. production, and lower prices for the domestic product resulted in increased exports to Europe.

U.S. imports

Imports of fresh and chilled pork are small in relation to domestic production. In 1967 somewhat less than 5 million pounds were imported compared to a domestic output of 6 billion pounds. In recent years virtually all of the imports have come from Canada (table 3). Canadian pork is generally comparable to domestic pork in quality and type of cuts.

Sanitary regulations and the necessity for shipping pork in a frozen condition over long distances tend to limit imports of fresh or chilled pork.

Foreign trade

Most fresh, chilled, or frozen pork entering world trade in recent years has been supplied by countries in Europe. In 1963-65 the principal exporting countries in Europe were the Netherlands, Denmark, and Yugoslavia. In that period, the United States supplied about 10 percent of world exports (table 4). The principal importing countries have been countries in Western Europe (table 5). In 1965 France was the largest importer, taking about one-fifth of the total world imports.

Table 1.--Pork, fresh or chilled: U.S. production,
by type of end-use, 1963-67

(Billion pounds)					
Type	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
For use as fresh pork <u>1</u> /-----	6.0	6.3	5.2	5.4	6.0
For manufacturing <u>2</u> /-----	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.1
For prepared or preserved pork products (except sausage) <u>3</u> /-----	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.5
	12.4	12.5	11.1	11.3	12.6

1/ Estimated.2/ Estimated; believed used predominantly in a ground form, as in sausages.3/ Estimated; derived by combining canned pork production under Federal inspection (believed to account for most of the production of canned pork) and the estimated quantity of pork processed or cured, not canned or made into sausage.

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

Table 2.--Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1963-67

Market	1963	1964	1965 ^{1/}	1966 ^{1/}	1967 ^{1/}
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Canada-----	70,247	39,648	20,175	22,152	22,211
Venezuela-----	4,284	7,727	1,188	893	1,669
Bahamas-----	698	1,271	1,055	859	1,517
Mexico-----	6,444	7,458	1,764	1,865	1,502
Belgium-----	492	2,963	520	40	249
Japan-----	15,660	8,282	292	96	595
France-----	2,299	9,840	10	2,274	321
All other-----	5,594	18,969	1,832	1,431	2,633
Total-----	105,718	96,158	26,836	29,610	30,697
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Canada-----	19,010	10,859	6,297	8,186	7,077
Venezuela-----	1,809	3,251	521	464	806
Bahamas-----	228	417	372	355	650
Mexico-----	653	975	236	264	207
Belgium-----	95	670	134	19	87
Japan-----	5,237	2,523	59	14	75
France-----	798	3,745	5	1,003	68
All other-----	1,396	5,516	609	531	687
Total-----	29,226	27,956	8,233	10,836	9,657

^{1/} Due to changes in the statistical reporting schedule, data are not exactly comparable to earlier years.

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

Table 3.--Pork, fresh or chilled: U.S. imports
for consumption by sources, 1963-67

Year	Canada	All other	Total
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)		
1963 <u>1</u> /-----	3,859	-	3,859
1964-----	1,758	-	1,758
1965-----	4,393	-	4,393
1966-----	2,197	9	2,206
1967-----	4,657	5	4,662
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
1963 <u>1</u> /-----	1,425	-	1,425
1964-----	668	-	668
1965-----	1,951	-	1,951
1966-----	1,036	2	1,038
1967-----	1,995	1	1,996

1/ Partly estimated.

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

PORK, FRESH OR CHILLED (NOT MANUFACTURING PORK)

Table 4.--Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen: World exports,
by principal exporting countries, 1963-65

Country	1963	1964	1965
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)		
Netherlands-----	125,539	159,895	201,033
Denmark-----	131,132	157,697	207,590
Yugoslavia-----	36,360	93,508	122,889
Poland-----	23,860	4,548	88,453
Canada-----	34,830	39,828	43,087
Belgium-Luxembourg-----	33,971	18,397	40,144
Ireland-----	25,450	19,046	45,551
Hungary-----	24,473	28,860	52,930
United States-----	105,717	96,156	26,837
Sweden-----	24,897	30,051	28,248
All other-----	82,329	67,210	121,979
Total-----	648,558	715,196	978,741
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Netherlands-----	45,248	57,815	70,779
Denmark-----	44,903	53,641	58,163
Yugoslavia-----	12,737	29,607	35,170
Poland-----	5,854	1,274	22,406
Canada-----	13,244	14,856	18,422
Belgium-Luxembourg-----	14,017	7,972	16,655
Ireland-----	7,406	6,457	15,413
Hungary-----	7,384	8,183	14,394
United States-----	29,226	27,956	8,232
Sweden-----	7,446	10,166	7,637
All other-----	25,929	22,926	35,492
Total-----	213,394	240,853	302,763

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations.

Note.--The share accounted for by frozen pork, and thus not included in this summary, is not known.

Table 5.--Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen: World imports,
by principal importing countries, 1963-65

Country	1963	1964	1965
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)		
France-----	160,925	203,529	188,745
Federal Republic of Germany-----	62,004	38,483	88,537
Czechoslovakia-----	81,440	95,054	95,173
Belgium-Luxembourg-----	26,945	36,316	57,234
United States-----	37,035	39,187	47,948
Italy-----	83,003	54,346	50,682
United Kingdom-----	25,353	21,775	46,125
Poland-----	64,795	50,505	70,926
Canada-----	76,899	42,172	27,513
Hungary-----	24,870	38,614	42,401
Switzerland-----	32,401	32,979	7,881
All other-----	114,093	134,761	192,599
Total-----	789,763	787,721	915,764
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
France-----	61,727	79,034	70,300
Federal Republic of Germany-----	18,854	12,497	27,828
Czechoslovakia-----	19,627	22,248	20,471
Belgium-Luxembourg-----	9,062	12,515	19,271
United States-----	13,828	14,222	19,176
Italy-----	28,387	20,630	16,082
United Kingdom-----	7,990	7,377	14,762
Poland-----	15,736	10,745	14,449
Canada-----	21,263	11,557	9,832
Hungary-----	5,916	9,861	9,602
Switzerland-----	11,705	12,157	2,426
All other-----	38,381	47,136	56,331
Total-----	252,476	259,979	280,530

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations.

Note.--The share accounted for by frozen pork, and thus not included in this summary is not known.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Meat of game animals, fresh, chilled, or frozen:	
Deer (except reindeer)-----	106.50
Other-----	106.55

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

U.S. trade position

Most of the game meat consumed in the United States is of domestic origin. The bulk of the imported game meat herein considered is rabbit meat.

Comment

The meat in this summary is that of animals of the kind hunted and killed (other than fish and birds) for sport or food, the meat of which is fit for human consumption. Included here is rabbit meat and venison (deer meat), appreciable quantities of which are consumed in the United States. There is also a variety of meats of such animals as squirrels, antelope, bear, elk, and moose consumed in relatively small quantities. The meat of game birds (see items 105.09 (pt.) et seq.) and game fish (see volume 2 of schedule 1) are not provided for here.

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968
			Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Meat of game animals, fresh, chilled, or frozen:		
106.50:	Deer (except reindeer)---	1.5¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.
106.55:	Other-----	2.5¢ per lb.	<u>1/</u>

1/ The rate of duty was not affected by the trade conference.

April 1968

1:1

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications thereto 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 stages).

Game meat other than deer meat continues to be dutiable at the rate of 2.5 cents per pound pursuant to a concession granted by the United States under the GATT, effective January 1948; it was not affected by the recent trade negotiations. As shown above, a concession on deer meat was granted by the United States in the most recent negotiations, ultimately resulting in duty-free treatment in January 1972.

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

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
106.50-----	3.8
106.55-----	5.7

The ad valorem equivalent of imports from different countries ranged from 2.5 to 8.3 percent for item 106.50 and from 2.9 to 6.2 percent for item 106.55.

Game animals (including birds and fish) killed abroad by a U.S. citizen and imported by the hunter for noncommercial purposes may be entered duty-free under item 813.20 of the TSUS. Official statistics on these imports are not reported separately, but are included in the statistical class applicable for the meat of such animals. Thus, it is likely that the ad valorem equivalents cited above are based, to a degree, on noncommercial duty-free shipments, the value of which may not be typical of the remainder of the class.

As discussed in the introduction to this volume, the importation of certain types of fresh, chilled, or frozen meat (including some types of game meat) is prohibited from countries in which foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest exist. Furthermore, imports of some types of meat are subject to regulations of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare regarding wholesomeness and labeling.

Complete data on U.S. consumption of game meats are not available. An unknown quantity of game is killed and consumed by hunters; small amounts of game meat are known to be sold, usually in the immediate geographic area. Game meat has a limited appeal and a sizeable part of the population consumes no game meat at all.

Game animals are killed by hunters in all parts of the United States. While data on production of game meat as a category are not available, the following tabulation compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Interior presents numbers of certain large game animals killed in the United States in recent years (in thousands of head):

Type of animal	1963	1964	1965	1966
Deer-----	1,903	1,934	1,876	2,021
Elk-----	75	84	75	85
Antelope-----	78	76	61	58
Bear-----	22	25	24	25
Moose-----	9	10	10	9

U.S. exports of the meat of game animals are not separately reported.

U.S. imports of the meat of game animals have averaged in excess of 1 million pounds annually in recent years (see accompanying table). Australia has supplied the major share of these imports, followed by New Zealand, Poland, and Norway. The meat imported in largest volume has been rabbit meat. Meat of game animals other than rabbits is not imported in significant volume. Some of this meat is believed to be the kill of U.S. hunters; some is imported for the gourmet-meat trade.

Australia is probably the most important world exporter of game meat, primarily rabbit meat. Rabbits are considered a pest in that country as they consume considerable quantities of forage. Hunting of wild rabbits in Australia is encouraged as a conservation measure.

Game meat, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. imports for consumption,
by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (pounds)					
Australia-----	745,305	1,092,950	845,010	889,780	790,340
New Zealand----	55,418	39,252	40,353	79,149	204,839
Poland-----	49,460	42,827	242,949	50,103	230,421
Norway-----	19,651	29,305	18,282	16,055	15,216
All other-----	47,869	14,450	207,692	223,036	293,588
Total-----	917,703	1,218,784	1,354,286	1,258,123	1,534,404
Value					
Australia-----	\$271,379	\$413,219	\$333,565	\$380,388	\$351,852
New Zealand----	24,123	17,632	23,580	46,212	121,976
Poland-----	17,428	15,597	96,401	19,335	92,234
Norway-----	12,039	20,704	14,802	13,812	12,933
All other-----	3,053	6,593	80,624	79,179	77,289
Total-----	328,022	473,745	548,972	538,926	656,284
Unit value (per pound)					
Australia-----	\$0.36	\$0.38	\$0.39	\$0.43	\$0.45
New Zealand----	.44	.45	.58	.58	.60
Poland-----	.35	.36	.40	.39	.40
Norway-----	.61	.71	.81	.86	.85
All other-----	.06	.46	.39	.36	.26
Total-----	.36	.39	.41	.43	.43

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Edible meat offal, fresh, chilled, or frozen:	
Valued not over 20 cents per pound-----	106.80
Valued over 20 cents per pound-----	106.85

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

U.S. trade position

The United States, a substantial consumer of offal, has exported about 10 percent of its output and imported less than 1 percent of its domestic requirements.

Description and uses

Offal in this summary are the edible portions, other than flesh or meat, of all animals except fish and birds. The principal offal are brains, hearts, kidneys, livers, sweetbreads, tongues, and tripe. Other offal of lesser commercial value include various items, such as cheek meat, chitterlings, lungs, and spleens. Offal are commonly referred to as variety meats.

Offal, among the best sources of certain vitamins, minerals, and other nutrients, supply a significant portion of the protein diet of some consumers.

Not included in this summary are edible trimmings of the carcass (normally used as manufacturing meat), prepared and preserved offal, inedible portions of the animal, such as hoofs, horns, hides, and skins, and intestines and similar portions of the animal.

U.S. tariff treatment and other requirements

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to: Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Edible meat offal, fresh, chilled, or frozen:			
106.80:	Valued not over 20 cents per pound.	1¢ per lb.	0.9¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.
106.85:	Valued over 20 cents per pound.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	2.5% ad val.

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

The average ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty on item 106.80 in effect on December 31, 1967, based on dutiable imports during 1967, was 7.0 percent. Averages on annual imports from individual countries ranged from 3.3 to 11.1 percent.

As discussed in the introduction to this volume, the importation of most edible offal is prohibited from countries in which foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exist. The general effect of these regulations has been to limit imports to those from countries in Oceania, North and Central America, and some parts of Europe. Also, imports of offal must have been certified as wholesome by the proper authorities in countries whose meat inspection service has been deemed by the Secretary of Agriculture to be the equivalent to that of the United States. The inspection services of the major meat exporting countries have been so approved by the Secretary.

U.S. consumption

The increase in apparent domestic consumption of offal generally has been commensurate with the population growth in the United States. During 1963-66 annual consumption increased from 1.9 billion to 2.0 billion pounds (table 1).

During 1963-65 per capita civilian consumption ranged between 10.1 and 10.6 pounds (approximately equal to the combined per capita consumption of lamb, mutton, and veal). Although statistics relating to consumption are not reported on a geographic basis, some areas of the South are believed to be larger consumers, on a per capita basis, than the Northeast or West.

Some offal are considered to be a delicacy, approaching the status of gourmet food (e.g., brains) and are consumed by a relatively small segment of the population. Other offal, particularly liver, are consumed by much of the population. The remaining offal are used in sausages either in combination with, or as a substitute for, red meats. In recent years increased quantities of some offal have been utilized in the production of pet foods. (It is likely that some of these offal might not be fit for human consumption.)

U.S. producers

All of the thousands of domestic establishments slaughtering livestock produce offal. Some processing of the viscera, including the sorting of the various organs, is done in virtually all of these plants. Some of the smaller plants either ship the viscera, or some parts thereof, to dealers handling offal. Slaughtering plants are located in virtually all areas of the United States and vary widely in size, degree of modernization, and methods of operation.

U.S. production

Annual domestic production of offal ranged between 2.0 billion and 2.2 billion pounds in the years 1963-66. The following tabulation shows production, by species, for recent years (in millions of pounds):

Year	Beef	Veal	Lamb and mutton	Pork	Total <u>1/</u>
1963-----	1,101	99	39	832	2,071
1964-----	1,235	108	36	838	2,217
1965-----	1,252	109	33	746	2,140
1966-----	1,319	97	33	759	2,209

1/ Because of rounding, data may not add to the total shown.

Production of offal is largely determined by the volume of livestock slaughtered, particularly cattle and hogs. The number slaughtered, more than the total live weight at the time of slaughter, has the primary influence on the volume of production. During periods of

April 1968
1:1

heavy slaughter, some offal are not retained for edible purposes but are converted into tankage (for fertilizers and feedstuffs).

U.S. exports

Offal has been one of the major exports of the livestock and meat segment of the U.S. economy for a number of years. In 1967 over 200 million pounds of offal were exported. It is estimated that this was equal to about 10 percent of domestic production. Over half of the U.S. exports of offal in recent years has gone to the European Economic Community (EEC) (table 2). The United Kingdom, Mexico, and Sweden were also substantial customers.

The following tabulation presents data relating to exports in 1967, by species, for the principal U.S. export markets (in millions of pounds):

Market	Beef	Pork	Lamb and mutton	Veal	Other
EEC-----	68.5	1.8	0.8	61.8	0.8
United Kingdom-----	32.4	2.0	8.7	.5	.3
Mexico-----	2.8	.1	<u>1/</u>	10.5	.1
Sweden-----	4.1	.1	-	<u>1/</u>	.2
Israel-----	2.8	.1	-	<u>1/</u>	-
Switzerland-----	1.0	<u>1/</u>	-	-	<u>1/</u>
All other-----	3.3	.2	.3	12.6	.3
Total-----	114.9	4.3	9.8	85.4	1.7

1/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

Beef and pork offal were the largest export items, reflecting the predominance of these species of animal in the United States. Over half of the beef offal exported in 1967 consisted of tongues, going primarily to the EEC and the United Kingdom. About one-third consisted of beef livers, most of which were shipped to the EEC, Sweden, and Israel. The bulk of the remainder consisted of kidneys, tripe, brains, etc. which went to the United Kingdom. Trade in veal offal was of the same general pattern as beef offal, but much smaller in volume. Livers accounted for about two-thirds of the pork offal exported in 1967. Virtually all of the livers, as well as about half of the other pork offal, went to the EEC. Data are not available as to composition, by type of offal, of the exports of lamb and mutton offal.

Notwithstanding the large volume of exports going to the EEC, United Kingdom, Sweden, and Switzerland, other countries experiencing

a rising standard of living are becoming increasingly important purchasers of offal. As prices of offal are substantially lower than the prices of red meats, the offal present an opportunity for the populace to increase their protein intake at modest cost.

U.S. imports

In 1963-67 annual U.S. imports of offal ranged between 1.8 million and 3.5 million pounds (table 3); they were equivalent to less than 1 percent of production or consumption in each of the years. The principal supplying countries were New Zealand, Canada, Australia, and Nicaragua.

It is believed that only a few types of offal, such as calves' livers, constitute the bulk of the trade. Imports are mainly offal popular in the United States, the demand for which cannot be supplied by domestic production. Offal not popular in the United States (e.g., beef liver, kidneys, etc.) are major export items.

Foreign trade

Inasmuch as production of offal is dependent on livestock slaughter, countries with sizable slaughtering operations, such as New Zealand, Australia, Argentina, etc., are likely to have significant supplies; detailed data relating to foreign trade in offal are not available. As discussed earlier, both developed and emerging countries and areas are, or are becoming, substantial consumers (and importers) of offal.

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

(In millions of pounds)

Year	Production	Imports	Exports ^{1/}	Apparent consumption
1963-----	2,071	^{2/} 3	158	1,916
1964-----	2,217	2	229	1,990
1965-----	2,140	2	221	1,922
1966-----	2,209	3	210	2,002
1967-----	^{3/}	4	216	^{3/}

^{1/} Because of changes in the statistical series, data for 1963 and 1964 may not be exactly comparable to that for later years.

^{2/} Data on certain offal not included for part of year.

^{3/} Not available.

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

Note.--Because of differences in statistical treatment of minor items (e.g., snouts, lungs, etc.), data relating to production, imports, and exports may not be exactly comparable.

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

Market	1963	1964	1965 ^{1/}	1966	1967
Quantity (million pounds)					
EEC ^{2/}	105.0	154.8	143.5	129.3	133.9
United Kingdom	33.6	52.7	45.9	46.0	44.0
Mexico	3.8	4.3	10.5	13.7	13.5
Sweden	3.4	5.7	6.0	5.5	4.4
Israel	.5	1.3	3.9	3.2	2.9
Switzerland	.9	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.0
All other	10.7	9.2	9.8	11.6	16.4
Total	157.9	229.4	221.1	210.3	216.1
Value (million dollars)					
EEC	21.1	32.3	34.5	35.1	34.6
United Kingdom	7.2	11.2	14.0	14.6	12.1
Mexico	.5	.6	1.9	2.0	2.4
Sweden	.7	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.0
Israel	.1	.3	1.0	1.1	1.0
Switzerland	.3	.4	.3	^{3/}	^{3/}
All other	1.8	1.6	2.4	3.4	4.3
Total	31.7	47.6	55.6	57.6	55.4

^{1/} Because of changes in the statistical series, data for 1963 and 1964 may not be exactly comparable to that for later years.

^{2/} The European Economic Community (EEC) includes Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany.

^{3/} Less than \$50,000.

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

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

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
New Zealand-----	1,333	640	970	924	1,070
Canada-----	611	518	635	1,601	1,626
Australia-----	749	162	93	184	379
Nicaragua-----	408	191	255	141	98
All other-----	385	258	290	482	336
Total-----	3,486	1,769	2,243	3,332	3,509
Value (1,000 dollars)					
New Zealand-----	701	330	487	428	533
Canada-----	187	148	149	452	419
Australia-----	351	83	49	88	174
Nicaragua-----	84	28	36	21	24
All other-----	59	70	53	87	50
Total-----	1,382	659	774	1,076	1,200
Unit value (cents per pound)					
New Zealand-----	52.6	51.5	50.2	46.3	49.8
Canada-----	30.6	28.6	23.5	28.2	25.8
Australia-----	46.9	51.1	52.9	47.7	45.9
Nicaragua-----	20.6	14.5	14.2	15.0	24.5
All other-----	15.4	27.7	18.0	18.0	14.9
Average-----	39.6	37.3	34.5	32.3	34.2

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

Note.--Data shown for 1963 relate only to imports of brains, hearts, kidneys, livers, sweetbreads, tongues, and tripe; data on other offal not separately reported, but the volume of such trade is believed to have been small.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Sausages:	
Pork:	
Fresh-----	107.10
Other-----	107.15
Beef, in airtight containers-----	107.20
Other-----	107.25

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

U.S. trade position

The United States produces virtually all of the sausages that it consumes; both exports and imports have been equivalent to less than 1 percent of domestic output in recent years.

Description and uses

Sausages are manufactured products consisting of meats which have been ground, chopped, or minced; seasonings, and frequently additional ingredients to increase cohesion, are added. The mixture is stuffed into casings, either natural (animal) or artificial (manufactured). Some of the casings are consumed as part of the sausage; others, such as those used in making skinless frankfurters, are removed prior to packaging.

Sausages, like other processed meat products, have become increasingly popular in recent years. There are many types consumed in the United States. They range from the lightly seasoned perishable frankfurter to highly seasoned dry sausages which do not require refrigeration; sausages also include some meat varieties of "cold cuts" such as bologna and salami.

U.S. tariff treatment and other requirements

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

SAUSAGES

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Sausages:			
	Pork:			
107.10	Fresh-----	3.25¢ per lb.	2.9¢ per lb.	1.6¢ per lb.
107.15	Other-----	1.625¢ per lb.	1/ per lb.	1/ per lb.
107.20	Beef, in airtight containers.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
107.25	Other-----	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	5% ad val.

1/ The rate of duty was not affected by the trade conference.

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

The trade agreement rate of 1.625¢ per pound for pork sausages, (item 107.15) was not affected by the Kennedy Round of trade agreement negotiations. Concessions amounting to a reduction of about 50 percent in duties were granted by the United States on the other items listed above.

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

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
107.10-----	6.3
107.15-----	2.3

The ad valorem equivalents of the imports entering under item 107.10 were 6.3 percent for those from Canada and 1.6 percent for the relatively small quantity from Italy. The average of imports under item 107.15 from the individual countries ranged from 1.4 percent to 4.4 percent.

Imported sausages must have been certified as wholesome by the proper authorities in countries whose meat inspection service has been deemed by the Secretary of Agriculture to be the equivalent to that of the United States. The inspection services of the major meat exporting countries have been so approved by the Secretary.

U.S. consumption

In 1967 U.S. apparent consumption of sausages is estimated to have totaled 4.4 billion pounds (table 1). Consumption has increased annually in recent years.

There has been a trend in recent years toward increased consumption of prepared foods in general. A preference is growing among Americans for prepared foods rather than raw foodstuffs which require extensive home preparation and cooking. This trend toward foods requiring less preparation by the consumer includes the group of commodities loosely termed "processed meat products," one of the largest components of which is sausage, particularly frankfurters. The increased popularity of outdoor cooking has added impetus to this trend and it is expected that consumption of sausages in general will continue to increase.

Many of the more highly seasoned sausages originated in European countries; their appeal is largely to foreign-born consumers and first-generation Americans, and to those seeking the prestige of an imported product.

U.S. producers

The 1963 Census of Manufactures reported 924 establishments, including 190 slaughtering plants, specializing in the manufacture of sausages. These plants were situated throughout the United States. Sausage production in most of the slaughtering plants is a separate department which uses trimmings and cuts of meat that do not have a ready market. Slaughtering plants tend to manufacture a diversified line of sausages. Most of the nonslaughtering producers are small; they often produce a more specialized line of sausages and other manufactured meat products. A small amount is also produced by neighborhood retail meat outlets.

Sausage recipes are usually closely guarded secrets kept within each manufacturing firm, whether foreign or domestic. Meat inspection regulations do require, however, that the labels list the ingredients included in order of their weight.

U.S. production

Total production of sausages in the United States is estimated to have been 4.4 billion pounds in 1967; the bulk of the output was produced under Federal inspection. Production has shown a moderate increase in recent years (table 1).

The following tabulation shows the volume of production under Federal inspection, by type of product, for recent years (in millions of pounds):

Type of sausage	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Not canned:					
Frankfurters, wieners-----	743	784	814	886	916
Fresh, finished-----	283	301	291	324	356
To be dried or semidried-----	149	151	168	168	182
Other smoked or cooked-----	732	788	853	916	960
Canned:					
Viennas-----	67	75	85	81	94
Sausage in oil-----	9	10	10	11	11
Frankfurters, wieners in brine---	2	3	2	5	7
Bulk sausage-----	6	6	7	8	7

The largest single item was frankfurters and weiners which accounted for nearly 40 percent of the production.

U.S. exports and imports

Exports of sausages are small (less than 1 percent of domestic production). Shipments go to virtually all parts of the world.

Imports of sausages, although larger than exports in recent years, have also equaled less than 1 percent of domestic production. In 1967, 9.2 million pounds were imported (table 2).

Sausages in the "basket category" (item 107.25), i.e., all sausages except pork and those of beef not in airtight containers, accounted for about three-fourths of the imports in 1967. This category is believed to contain primarily sausages made of mixtures of meats, e.g., beef and pork and beef and mutton. Imports of cured pork sausages (item 107.15) accounted for most of the remaining one-fourth of the imports in 1967; imports of fresh pork sausages and beef sausages in airtight containers were negligible.

Due to the perishability of the product, virtually all fresh pork sausage is imported from Canada. Pork sausage (other than fresh) comes from Italy, Canada, the Netherlands, and Denmark. Beef sausages in airtight containers come largely from Uruguay, Argentina, and Paraguay. Other sausages (item 107.25) are imported from most European countries with Denmark, by far, being the largest supplier (more than 5 million pounds in 1967). The European countries supply almost all of the more highly seasoned sausages imported. Generally, imported sausages are slightly higher in quality, stronger flavored, and higher in price than domestic sausages.

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

Year	Production ^{1/}	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption
Quantity (million pounds)				
1963-----	3,494	2/ 10	3	3,501
1964-----	3,706	11	5	3,712
1965-----	3,890	9	3/ 4	3,895
1966-----	4,167	12	3/ 4	4,175
1967-----	4,382	9	3/ 4	4,387
Value (million dollars)				
1963-----	1,675	5	1	4/
1964-----	1,742	5	2	4/
1965-----	2,072	5	3/ 2	4/
1966-----	2,485	6	3/ 2	4/
1967-----	2,469	5	3/ 2	4/

^{1/} Estimated.

^{2/} Estimated for January-August.

^{3/} Due to changes in reporting schedules, data not exactly comparable to earlier years.

^{4/} Not meaningful.

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

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

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (million pounds)				
Denmark-----	4.1	4.6	6.0	6.3
Canada-----	.6	.7	.9	.9
West Germany-----	.4	.4	.4	.5
Italy-----	1.2	1.1	1.3	.4
Netherlands-----	.1	.1	.1	.1
Uruguay-----	3.6	1.6	2.0	<u>1/</u>
All other-----	1.4	.8	.1	1.0
Total-----	11.4	9.3	12.0	9.2
Value (million dollars)				
Denmark-----	1.9	2.2	2.9	3.2
Canada-----	.4	.5	.7	.7
West Germany-----	.3	.4	.3	.4
Italy-----	1.1	1.0	1.2	.4
Netherlands-----	.1	.1	.1	.1
Uruguay-----	.9	.4	.4	<u>2/</u>
All other-----	.5	.2	.5	.4
Total-----	5.2	4.8	6.1	5.2

1/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

2/ Less than \$50,000.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Pork, prepared or preserved (except sausages):	
Not boned and cooked and packed in air- tight containers-----	107.30
Boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers-----	107.35

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

U.S. trade position

In 1967 U.S. imports of canned hams, the principal import item in this summary, were equivalent to 42 percent of domestic consumption; imports of other processed pork products were small in relation to output. Less than 1 percent of the aggregate output of processed pork was exported in 1967.

Description and uses

Prepared or preserved pork includes the meat of swine which has been processed other than by the simple division of the carcass into retail cuts. This summary does not include pork sausages (see summary on item 107.10 et seq.) or fresh, chilled, or frozen pork (see summaries on items 106.40 and 106.10 et seq.). The term "prepared or preserved" is defined in headnote 1(b), part 2B, schedule 1 of the TSUS. Pork may be processed by cooking, curing, smoking, boning, and canning. These processes have the general effect of altering the meat's taste and appearance and usually increasing its storage life. Pork to be included in item 107.35 must have undergone the three processes of boning, cooking, and packing in airtight containers. That pork which does not meet all three criteria is provided for in item 107.30. Included, although of relatively small importance as yet, is pork in airtight containers other than cans, such as certain types of plastic packages.

The most important prepared or preserved pork product is ham. Such ham is usually prepared by smoking, curing, and canning or some combination of these processes. Other items of significance include bacon, shoulders, picnics, various forms of chopped pork, and other miscellaneous products. (Products of chopped pork and other meats are not included. See the summary on miscellaneous meats, item 106.20 (pt.) et seq.)

U.S. tariff treatment and other requirements

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Pork, prepared or pre- served (except sausages):			
107.30:	Not boned and cooked and packed in air- tight containers:	2¢ per lb.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
107.35:	Boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers.	3¢ per lb.	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
<u>1/</u> The rate of duty was not affected by the trade conference.				
<u>2/</u> Binding of existing rate effective January 1, 1968.				

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates in effect prior to January 1, 1968 and the modification therein as a result of a concession granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The binding of the rate of 3 cents per pound for item 107.35 as a concession rate became effective on January 1, 1968.

The rate on item 107.35--3 cents per pound--was established by the TSUS on August 31, 1963. To simplify the administration of this provision, the TSUS provided for the assessment of duty on the entire contents of the airtight containers (with no allowance in weight for gelatin as was formerly granted by the Bureau of Customs).

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

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
107.30-----	2.4
107.35-----	4.2

April 1968

1:1

The ad valorem equivalent of the duty for imports from various countries for the different products included in this summary are given below:

Product	Percent	
	Range	Average
Not boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers:		
Hams and shoulders-----	1.2- 7.2	2.1
Bacon-----	1.0- 7.5	2.2
Other-----	1.4- 7.8	3.6
Boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers:		
Hams and shoulders-----	1.5- 8.5	4.0
Bacon-----	4.1- 5.9	5.7
Other-----	3.0-12.1	6.0

As discussed in the introduction to this volume the importation of fresh pork is prohibited from countries in which foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exist. Importation of such meats if processed in such a manner as to kill the causative virus (e.g., by cooking) is not prohibited. Imported pork, whether fresh or prepared or preserved, must have been certified as wholesome by the proper authorities in countries whose meat inspection service has been deemed by the Secretary of Agriculture to be the equivalent to that of the United States. The inspection services of the major meat exporting countries have been so approved by the Secretary.

U.S. consumption

Approximately one-third of the pork consumed in the United States is in a prepared or preserved form, as these terms are used in this summary. Apparent annual consumption of prepared and preserved pork is estimated to have ranged between 4.2 billion and 4.7 billion pounds in the years 1963-67 (table 1). It is estimated that of the 4.2 billion pounds of prepared and preserved pork consumed in 1963, about 1.7 billion pounds (40 percent of the total) were hams and shoulders and 1.3 billion pounds (about 30 percent) were bacon. The remaining 1.2 billion pounds (30 percent) was composed of a wide variety of products.

About one-eighth of the prepared and preserved pork consumed in the United States is canned; in addition, much of the canned pork is cured and/or smoked. The bulk of the prepared and preserved pork which is not canned has been smoked and/or cured.

U.S. producers

Most of the plants slaughtering hogs process some of the pork produced into a prepared or preserved product. In many plants bacon is smoked and hams and shoulders are cured and smoked.

In 1963, 314 plants specialized in the production of products generally comparable to the commodities herein discussed. The 1963 Census of Manufactures reported 60 meat slaughtering plants and 203 meat processing plants whose principal meat products were processed pork. An additional 51 plants specialized in the production of canned meats (including pork). In addition to these plants, many establishments with a larger volume of some other meat product, e.g., fresh beef, sausage, etc., are known to have produced significant quantities of prepared or preserved pork.

Although prepared or preserved pork is produced in virtually all parts of the United States, Iowa, Illinois, California, Ohio, New York, and Minnesota have led in production in recent years.

U.S. production

In 1963-67 the annual domestic production of prepared or preserved pork ranged between 4.0 billion and 4.5 billion pounds. Data on production of prepared or preserved pork under Federal inspection in recent years are given in the following tabulation (in millions of pounds):

Type of product	: 1963	: 1964	: 1965	: 1966	: 1967
Not canned:	:	:	:	:	:
Pork:	:	:	:	:	:
Cured-----	3,369	3,392	3,128	3,210	3,467
Smoked/dried-----	2,565	2,617	2,421	2,458	2,695
Cooked-----	259	238	201	210	225
Sliced bacon-----	1,134	1,169	1,070	1,083	1,230
Canned:	:	:	:	:	:
Hams-----	327	332	287	291	297
Loins, picnics-----	35	42	40	37	34
Deviled ham-----	9	9	10	13	12

Note.--The same meat may be included in more than one category, e.g., a ham that is smoked prior to canning would be included in both categories.

Due to the multiple-processing of pork it is difficult to determine the quantities of the various products produced. It is likely, however, that hams (whether or not canned), shoulders, and bacon account for the bulk of the production. Production of preserved pork tends to increase during periods of increased slaughtering of swine, e.g., in 1963, and decrease during periods of diminished slaughter, e.g., in 1966.

Some fresh pork is frozen and held in cold storage. Inasmuch as consumers prefer pork that has not been frozen, most frozen pork is processed by smoking, curing, etc. when withdrawn from storage.

Much of the pork that is prepared or preserved is processed under Federal inspection. U.S. Department of Agriculture regulations control the types and amounts of any preserving materials to be used, the moisture content of the finished products, and the design and information contained on the package label.

Some prepared or preserved pork has been purchased by the Federal Government for use in activities such as the school lunch program. The amounts purchased, however, have been small compared to the domestic production of pork. The following tabulation presents data on Government purchases (except military) of pork products in recent years (in millions of pounds):

Year	Canned pork in natural juices	Chopped meat <u>1/</u>
1963-----	30.2	123.4
1964-----	5.4	38.0
1965-----	-	-
1966-----	-	15.3
1967 (January-June)-----	-	64.9

1/ Includes some beef-pork mixtures.

U.S. exports

Annual exports of prepared or preserved pork amounted to less than 1 percent of domestic production in recent years. In 1963-67, annual exports of prepared or preserved pork ranged between 37 million and 20 million pounds (table 2).

Of the prepared or preserved pork exported, the great bulk has been cured, cooked, salted, or smoked (or a combination of two or more of these processes) but not canned. In 1967 hams (and shoulders) and

bacon each accounted for a fourth of the aggregate exports; other forms of pork, including retail-type cuts, accounted for the remaining half of the exports.

About one-third of the exports of uncanned pork went to Canada; most of the remainder went to countries in the Caribbean areas, principally Jamaica, Venezuela, Trinidad, and the Bahama Islands. Exports of canned pork went largely to Jamaica and Panama.

U.S. imports

In 1963-67 annual imports of prepared or preserved pork ranged between 169 million and 257 million pounds; they were equivalent to 4 to 6 percent of apparent domestic consumption. Hams and shoulders, boned, cooked, and packed in airtight containers (commonly referred to as canned hams) have accounted for the bulk of the imports of prepared or preserved pork in recent years (table 3); in 1967, for example, they accounted for 82 percent of the prepared pork imported. Imports of canned hams supply a significant part of domestic consumption of such hams; in 1963-67 it is estimated that imports were equivalent to between a third and two-fifths of domestic consumption (table 4).

Three countries--Denmark, the Netherlands, and Poland--have supplied the bulk of the imports of canned hams in recent years (table 5). In 1967 these countries furnished about 90 percent of the canned hams imported. Imported hams are generally regarded as being leaner, more flavorful, and trimmed and packaged better than the bulk of the domestic hams. This is reputed to be due in part to the workmanship expended in foreign plants, and also to differences in breeding, feeding, and production methods used in producing swine in foreign countries. Imported hams generally command a higher price in the U.S. market than do domestic hams.

In recent years, imports of prepared and preserved pork other than canned ham have come principally from Poland, Canada, Denmark, and Yugoslavia (table 6). In the period 1963-67, imports ranged from 29 million pounds (in 1961) to 55 million pounds (in 1966). Canada was the principal supplier of prepared and preserved pork which was not boned, cooked, and packed in airtight containers. Denmark supplied the bulk of the canned bacon and Poland the bulk of the other types of canned pork products.

Imports from European countries are generally regarded as being noticeably superior to their domestic counterparts. Imports from Canada are believed to be generally comparable to domestic products.

Foreign trade

Poland and Denmark are the two largest exporters of prepared and preserved pork. Table 7 presents data on world exports of pork which has been dried, salted, or smoked (but not packed in airtight containers). Denmark has supplied about 70 percent of the world's exports in this category in recent years. As with fresh pork, countries of Europe and North America supply most of the exports of prepared and preserved pork. Poland and Denmark are believed to be substantial exporters of canned pork; statistics are not separately reported.

The United Kingdom has been the leading importer in recent years, taking about nine-tenths of the dried, salted, or smoked pork entering world trade (table 8). The United States, Hong Kong, and Canada import much of the remainder.

Table 1.--Pork, prepared or preserved (except sausages): U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

(Quantity in millions of pounds; value in millions of dollars)					
Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity					
1963-----	4,347	172	32	4,198	4
1964-----	4,092	169	37	4,451	4
1965-----	4,000	212	<u>2/</u> 21	4,191	5
1966-----	3,950	254	<u>2/</u> 21	4,183	6
1967-----	4,500	257	<u>2/</u> 20	4,737	5
Value					
1963-----	1,813	115	9	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1964-----	1,859	111	11	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1965-----	1,961	138	<u>2/</u> 8	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1966-----	1,825	181	<u>2/</u> 10	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1967-----	1,950	182	<u>2/</u> 8	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>

1/ Estimated.

2/ Due to changes in reporting schedules, data not exactly comparable to earlier years. 3/ Not meaningful.

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

Table 2.--Pork, prepared or preserved (except sausages): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1963-67

Market	1963	1964	1965 ^{1/}	1966 ^{1/}	1967 ^{1/}
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Canada-----	14,287	11,718	6,871	6,225	5,118
Bahamas-----	1,513	1,705	1,397	1,695	1,971
Venezuela-----	532	1,359	2,059	2,411	1,259
Jamaica-----	4,410	4,503	2,779	2,512	2,775
Trinidad-----	3,171	3,082	1,359	1,368	1,264
Panama-----	1,330	1,867	691	1,053	1,158
Netherlands Antilles---	976	1,077	654	670	819
Barbados-----	623	684	667	992	829
Leeward and Windward Islands-----	622	707	604	502	597
Bermuda-----	801	750	597	401	389
EEC ^{2/} -----	837	3,809	426	341	332
Portugal-----	-	1,517	-	-	^{3/}
Cuba-----	4	-	-	-	-
All other-----	3,301	4,051	2,714	3,105	3,342
Total-----	32,407	36,829	20,818	21,275	19,853
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Canada-----	3,821	2,933	2,569	2,855	2,147
Bahamas-----	544	640	669	910	1,004
Venezuela-----	243	605	953	1,198	576
Jamaica-----	774	746	614	682	499
Trinidad-----	729	734	506	590	482
Panama-----	447	539	304	487	455
Netherlands Antilles---	291	292	254	304	308
Barbados-----	164	201	212	358	280
Leeward and Windward Islands-----	188	221	249	234	255
Bermuda-----	368	330	314	267	218
EEC ^{2/} -----	181	1,277	171	193	198
Portugal-----	-	571	-	-	^{4/}
Cuba-----	2	-	-	-	-
All other-----	1,490	1,734	1,358	1,675	1,691
Total-----	9,242	10,823	8,173	9,753	8,113

^{1/} Due to change in reporting schedule, data for 1965-67 are not exactly comparable with earlier years.

^{2/} The European Economic Community (EEC) consists of Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany.

^{3/} Less than 500 pounds. ^{4/} Less than \$500.

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

April 1968

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PORK, PREPARED OR PRESERVED

Table 3.--Pork, prepared or preserved (except sausages): U.S. imports for consumption, by type of product, 1963-67

Year	Canned hams and shoulders	Other prepared or preserved pork	Total
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)		
1963-----	140,020	31,572	171,592
1964-----	140,535	28,957	169,492
1965-----	175,328	37,000	212,328
1966-----	198,231	55,459	253,690
1967-----	210,847	46,184	257,031
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
1963-----	98,413	16,413	114,826
1964-----	94,263	16,845	111,108
1965-----	117,546	20,707	138,253
1966-----	150,724	30,325	181,049
1967-----	156,933	25,512	182,445

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

Table 4.--Canned hams and shoulders: 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>Million pounds</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1963-----	327	140	1	466	30
1964-----	332	141	1	472	30
1965-----	287	175	<u>2/</u> 1	461	38
1966-----	291	198	<u>2/</u> 1	488	41
1967-----	297	211	<u>2/</u> 1	507	42

^{1/} Under Federal inspection.

^{2/} Estimated.

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

Table 5.--Hams, and shoulders, boned, cooked, and packed in airtight containers: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Denmark-----	58,610	58,280	72,531	87,702	80,384
Netherlands-----	42,421	37,693	45,461	59,179	69,630
Poland-----	28,612	32,347	39,243	38,879	43,970
Yugoslavia-----	5,163	5,235	10,037	6,597	10,831
Canada-----	3,145	5,466	5,263	2,451	2,047
Czechoslovakia-----	1,158	944	1,676	1,672	2,423
West Germany-----	709	421	596	1,283	844
All other-----	197	149	521	468	718
Total-----	140,020	140,535	175,328	198,231	210,847
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Denmark-----	43,449	40,788	51,044	69,823	62,023
Netherlands-----	29,763	24,838	29,356	43,586	49,566
Poland-----	17,997	20,334	25,357	27,897	33,741
Yugoslavia-----	3,274	3,072	5,880	4,662	7,139
Canada-----	2,652	4,333	4,184	2,352	1,870
Czechoslovakia-----	624	503	937	987	1,429
West Germany-----	502	287	425	1,070	660
All other-----	152	108	363	347	505
Total-----	98,413	94,263	117,546	150,724	156,933

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

Table 6.--Pork, prepared or preserved (except sausages), not specially provided for: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Poland-----	11,397	10,961	13,635	12,729	13,239
Denmark-----	12,324	8,663	12,545	28,739	20,939
Canada-----	6,654	5,516	6,355	4,553	4,616
Yugoslavia-----	358	2,739	2,945	2,138	1,271
All other-----	839	1,078	1,520	7,300	6,119
Total-----	31,572	28,957	37,000	55,459	46,184
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Poland-----	5,511	6,351	7,475	8,194	9,281
Denmark-----	4,801	3,823	5,029	12,742	8,855
Canada-----	5,121	4,138	5,285	4,367	3,847
Yugoslavia-----	222	1,513	1,645	1,427	814
All other-----	758	1,020	1,273	3,595	2,715
Total-----	16,413	16,845	20,707	30,325	25,512

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

Table 7.--Pork, dried, salted, or smoked but not packed in airtight containers: World exports, by principal countries, 1963-65

Country	1963	1964	1965
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)		
Denmark-----	637,065	667,531	687,756
Poland-----	112,424	115,171	114,430
Ireland-----	58,722	62,240	59,330
United States-----	30,157	33,572	20,818
Sweden-----	20,582	21,290	24,024
Canada-----	9,160	8,322	8,896
Netherlands-----	27,293	23,029	18,373
Hungary-----	10,492	10,624	12,921
Yugoslavia-----	8,803	4,374	8,600
United Kingdom-----	3,005	3,862	3,375
Czechoslovakia-----	2,877	3,100	3,563
France-----	3,062	1,717	1,997
All other-----	9,523	12,068	14,565
Total-----	933,165	966,900	978,648
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Denmark-----	208,211	235,041	229,453
Poland-----	30,252	33,308	31,108
Ireland-----	18,835	25,378	24,900
United States-----	7,887	9,033	8,173
Sweden-----	6,345	6,530	7,371
Canada-----	5,484	5,165	6,394
Netherlands-----	7,920	7,103	5,555
Hungary-----	2,422	2,715	2,974
Yugoslavia-----	2,623	1,210	2,313
United Kingdom-----	977	1,363	980
Czechoslovakia-----	941	844	915
France-----	1,268	698	728
All other-----	6,380	8,900	11,604
Total-----	299,545	337,288	332,468

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the Food and Agricultural Organization, United Nations.

Note.--The data in this table do not include canned pork, the trade of which is significant; separate statistics are not available.

Table 8.--Pork, dried, salted, or smoked: World imports,
by principal countries, 1963-65

Country	1963	1964	1965
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)		
United Kingdom-----	862,865	876,060	889,750
United States-----	25,121	6,243	6,953
Hong Kong-----	4,689	8,113	10,615
France-----	1,830	2,659	3,554
Canada-----	11,587	10,441	9,092
Sweden-----	2,438	2,394	3,741
West Germany-----	4,012	2,952	2,632
Barbados-----	4,890	5,053	4,830
Italy-----	5,542	582	551
Jamaica-----	5,302	5,494	-
All other-----	27,932	29,036	37,239
Total-----	956,208	949,027	968,957
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
United Kingdom-----	280,993	314,009	304,422
United States-----	13,493	4,889	6,045
Hong Kong-----	1,976	3,670	4,901
France-----	2,245	3,437	4,779
Canada-----	2,905	2,439	2,769
Sweden-----	1,376	1,569	2,224
West Germany-----	1,266	1,126	1,403
Barbados-----	1,003	1,042	1,174
Italy-----	1,790	306	266
Jamaica-----	1,500	1,569	-
All other-----	9,767	10,614	12,973
Total-----	318,314	344,670	340,956

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the Food and Agricultural Organization, United Nations.

Note.--The data in this table do not include canned pork, the trade of which is significant; separate statistics are not available.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Beef in airtight containers-----	107.50 (pt.)
Beef and veal, prepared or preserved, not elsewhere enumerated-----	107.55 (pt.),-.60 (pt.)

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

U.S. trade position

In recent years, U.S. imports of prepared or preserved beef and veal have been equivalent to about 10 percent of aggregate domestic output; for some products, however, the ratio is believed to have been somewhat higher. Exports have been negligible.

Description and uses

This summary includes beef and veal which have been prepared or preserved (except sausages). (Such meat used for manufacturing purposes is included in the summary on item 106.10 (pt.) et seq.) The term "prepared or preserved" is defined in headnote 1(b), part 2B, schedule 1 of the TSUS.

A variety of products are included in the category of prepared or preserved beef, e.g., canned corned beef, other canned beef (including roast beef, beef and gravy, and beef in natural juices), ground beef, and cuts of beef (steaks, chops, and roasts). Included, although of relatively small importance as yet, is beef in airtight containers other than cans, such as certain types of plastic packages. Although cuts of beef and veal are included in this summary for tariff purposes, the great bulk is produced by retail establishments and, for convenience, discussed elsewhere (see summary on table beef, item 106.10 (pt.)); only domestic production at other-than-retail level is considered comparable to the imported product and included herein.

U.S. tariff treatment and other requirements

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

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
107.50:	Beef in airtight con- tainers.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
	Beef and veal, prepared or preserved, not elsewhere enumer- ated (except sau- sages, and beef and veal cured or pickled):			
107.55:	Valued not over 30 cents per pound.	3¢ per lb.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
107.60:	Valued over 30 cents per lb.	10% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

1/ The rate of duty was not affected by the trade conference.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as 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 stages).

Other prepared or preserved beef, i.e., beef and veal not cured, pickled, and beef not packed in airtight containers (items 107.55 and 107.60) continue to be dutiable at the rates in effect prior to January 1, 1968, reflecting concessions granted by the United States in the GATT, effective January 1948. A concession amounting to a reduction of 50 percent in the duty was granted by the United States on item 107.50.

The average ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty for item 107.55 in effect on December 31, 1967, based on imports during 1967, was 14.2 percent. The averages for individual countries ranged from 9.9 to 30.0 percent.

As discussed in the introduction to this volume, the importation of fresh beef and veal is prohibited from countries in which foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exist. Importation of such meats, if processed in such a manner as to kill the causative virus (e.g., by cooking), is permitted.

Imported beef and veal, whether fresh or prepared or preserved, must have been certified as wholesome by the proper authorities in countries whose meat inspection service has been deemed by the Secretary of Agriculture to be the equivalent to that of the United States. The inspection services of the major meat exporting countries have been so approved by the Secretary.

U.S. consumption

Annual domestic consumption of prepared or preserved beef and veal (excluding sausages and cuts of beef and veal produced in retail establishments) is estimated to have been in excess of one-half billion pounds in recent years (see table). This was equivalent to less than 5 percent of total consumption of beef.

Total consumption of prepared or preserved beef and veal has increased in recent years due both to the increase in population and to increased popularity of easily prepared foods such as canned beef.

U.S. producers and production

It is estimated that several hundred establishments, in all parts of the United States, produce one or more of the products herein considered and that the production of prepared or preserved beef products is probably not the major activity of most of these establishments.

Annual U.S. production of prepared or preserved beef (excluding that by retail establishments) is estimated to have been in excess of one-half billion pounds in recent years. Hamburger (ground beef) and canned beef in various forms constitute the bulk of the domestic production. Of the canned beef, products such as roast beef, corned beef, beef and gravy, and beef in natural juices are the most significant items. Production of prepared or preserved veal is believed to be insignificant.

The Federal Government has purchased prepared or preserved beef for school lunch and other programs. The following tabulation presents data on such purchases (exclusive of military) in recent years (in millions of pounds):

<u>Year</u>	<u>Frozen beef</u>	<u>Canned beef (includes some pork)</u>
1963-----	33	102
1964-----	179	262
1965-----	49	44
1966-----	40	69
1967 (Jan.-June)--	47	83

Purchases have tended to be larger in years when cattle and beef were in abundant supply and prices were relatively low.

U.S. exports, imports, and foreign trade

Annual U.S. exports of canned beef products have approximated 2 million to 3 million pounds in recent years. These exports went to many countries. Statistics on exports of other prepared or preserved beef and veal are not separately reported; the volume of such trade is believed to be insignificant.

In 1963-67 annual U.S. imports of prepared or preserved beef and veal (except sausages) are estimated to have ranged from 58 million to 77 million pounds. The bulk of the imports consisted of canned beef from South America. (Disease control regulations limit imports of South American meat to certain forms, including that which has been canned, cooked, or cured. Canned corned beef, roast beef, and beef in gravy or natural juices, all packed in retail-size containers, have constituted the bulk of the trade. The South American production of canned beef has declined somewhat in recent years (see summary on item 106.10 (pt.)).

Imports of cuts of beef and veal are permitted from countries free of foot-and-mouth disease, e.g., Australia, New Zealand, and Ireland, but thus far they have been small in volume relative to domestic consumption.

Beef, prepared or preserved (except sausages): U.S. production (under Federal inspection), imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	Produc- tion ^{1/}	Imports ^{1/}	Exports	Apparent consump- tion	Ratio of imports to consump- tion
	<u>Million</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>Million</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>Million</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>Million</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1963-----	480	77	2	555	14
1964-----	605	58	3	660	9
1965-----	543	67	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u> 610	11
1966-----	587	69	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u> 656	11
1967-----	663	72	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u> 735	10

^{1/} Estimated.

^{2/} Not separately reported.

^{3/} Production plus imports.

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

CommodityTSUS
item

Extract of meat, including fluid---- 107.80

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

U.S. trade position

The United States imports virtually all of the meat extract consumed domestically. Exports are believed to be negligible.

Comment

Meat extract is obtained by concentrating meat juices (including the liquid resulting from the cooking of meat) to the desired moisture content. The resulting product, which may be in the form of a solid (usually powder) or a liquid, is rich in proteins and minerals. It is used principally to impart flavor to foods, such as soups and gravies. Preparations containing meat extract are also used in the treatment of anemia and as an appetite stimulant.

Virtually all meat extracts prepared in recent decades have been byproducts of the cooking of beef. In the commercial preparation of cooked beef, large quantities of liquid are generated. Evaporation of the water from this cooking liquid yields meat extract, a dark brown paste or powder. While it is possible to process meat solely to obtain the extract, in recent years it has not been economical to do so.

The use of extracts made from meats other than beef is negligible. Liver extract for medicinal use and bone stock for food use are not classified for tariff purposes as meat extract.

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 prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
107.80	Extract of meat, including fluid.	3.75¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.

April 1968

1:1

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

The average ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty in effect on December 31, 1967, based on dutiable imports during 1967, was 1.4 percent. Imports from countries in the major meat-producing areas (South America and Oceania) had average ad valorem equivalents of 0.6 to 2.1 percent. Imports from the United Kingdom and Canada had average equivalents of 2.1 and 3.1 percent, respectively.

Imported meat extract must have been certified as wholesome by the proper authorities in countries where the meat inspection service has been deemed by the Secretary of Agriculture to be the equivalent to that of the United States. The inspection services of the major meat exporting countries have been so approved by the Secretary.

Domestic consumption of meat extract is equivalent to U.S. imports inasmuch as there is no known commercial U.S. production of meat extract. ^{1/} In 1964-67 annual U.S. imports averaged about 1 million pounds, substantially lower than in earlier years (see table). Reduced supplies of beef in some producing countries are reflected in the decline in imports. Moreover, hydrolyzed plant protein and bone stock have been used, in part, as substitutes for meat extract.

U.S. imports are primarily of the high-valued extract used in the manufacture of various food products. Average unit values increased from \$1.26 per pound in 1963 to \$5.01 in 1965 and then declined to \$2.70 per pound in 1967. Argentina, and in recent years, Australia have supplied the bulk of the meat extract imported into the United States. Together they accounted for about 90 percent of the U.S. supply in 1967.

Exports of meat extract are not separately classified but are believed to be nil. Exports of soups, gravy bases, etc. made from meat extract are discussed in the summaries on those products.

^{1/} The U.S. Department of Agriculture reports production, under Federal inspection, of meat extract totaling 5.8 million pounds in 1967. This figure, however, refers to products such as bouillon, bouillon cubes, and gravy bases for immediate consumer use and not to pure meat extract as discussed in this summary.

Meat extract: U.S. imports for consumption, by
principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Argentina-----	1,539	269	65	414	690
Australia-----	298	258	352	389	188
Uruguay-----	323	206	62	19	33
Canada-----	23	29	29	25	34
Brazil-----	31	33	33	66	11
Paraguay-----	11	20	10	6	17
New Zealand-----	22	39	20	34	14
United Kingdom-----	26	50	42	1/	1
All other-----	-	15	-	41	9
Total-----	2,273	919	613	994	997
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Argentina-----	1,594	883	416	1,101	1,254
Australia-----	338	1,131	1,858	2,631	1,218
Uruguay-----	747	883	404	80	60
Canada-----	19	24	30	28	40
Brazil-----	65	109	158	277	38
Paraguay-----	27	89	61	21	35
New Zealand-----	44	169	107	90	29
United Kingdom-----	24	49	41	2/	1
All other-----	-	74	-	43	11
Total-----	2,858	3,411	3,075	4,271	2,686
	Unit value (per pound)				
Argentina-----	\$1.04	\$3.28	\$6.42	\$2.66	\$1.82
Australia-----	1.13	4.38	5.27	6.76	6.47
Uruguay-----	2.31	4.29	6.49	4.20	1.84
Canada-----	.83	.84	1.04	1.11	1.19
Brazil-----	2.11	3.36	4.72	4.20	3.40
Paraguay-----	2.45	4.53	6.17	3.60	2.10
New Zealand-----	1.94	4.30	5.47	2.61	2.03
United Kingdom-----	.91	.98	.96	2.13	1.75
All other-----	-	4.89	-	1.04	1.17
Average-----	1.26	3.71	5.01	4.30	2.70

1/ Less than 500 pounds.

2/ Less than \$500.

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

A P P E N D I X A

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

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

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

GENERAL HEADNOTES AND RULES OF INTERPRETATION

Page 3

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

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

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

(a) Products of Insular Possessions.

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

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

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

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".

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Products of Canada.

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

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

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

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

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

Page 4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) electricity,

(d) securities and similar evidences of value, and

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

are not articles subject to the provisions of these schedules.

6. Containers or Holders for Imported Merchandise.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

Page 5

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

Page 6

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

General statistical headnotes:

1. Statistical Requirements for Imported Articles.

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

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

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

(c) the foreign port of lading;

(d) the United States port of unloading;

(e) the date of importation;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

Page 7

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1
General
Headnotes

Amendments and ModificationsPROVISIONS

Gen Hdnte--Language "Except as provided in headnote 6 of
3(a)(1) schedule 7, part 2, subpart E," added; language
"except that all articles" deleted and language
"except that all such articles" inserted in
lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-805, Secs. 1(a), (c),
Nov. 10, 1966, 80 Stat. 1521, 1522, effective
date Jan. 1, 1967.
Language "Except as provided in headnote 4 of
schedule 7, part 7, subpart A," added. Pub. L.
89-806, Secs. 2(b), (c), Nov. 10, 1966, 80 Stat.
1523, effective date March 11, 1967.

PROVISIONS

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

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

SCHEDULE 1.--ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

<p>Part 1 - Live Animals</p> <p>Part 2 - Meats</p> <p>A. Bird Meat</p> <p>B. Meats Other Than Bird Meat</p> <p>Part 3 - Fish and Shellfish</p> <p>A. Fish, Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen</p> <p>B. Fish, Dried, Salted, Pickled, Smoked, or Canned</p> <p>C. Fish in Airtight Containers</p> <p>D. Other Fish Products</p> <p>E. Shellfish</p> <p>Part 4 - Dairy Products; Birds' Eggs</p> <p>A. Milk and Cream</p> <p>B. Butter, Oleomargarine, and Butter Substitutes</p> <p>C. Cheeses</p> <p>D. Other Milk Products</p> <p>E. Poultry and Other Birds' Eggs</p> <p>Part 5 - Hides, Skins, and Leather; Furskins</p> <p>A. Hides, Skins, and Leather</p> <p>B. Furskins</p> <p>Part 6 - Live Plants; Seeds</p> <p>A. Live Plants</p> <p>B. Seeds</p> <p>Part 7 - Cereal Grains, Milled Grain Products, and Malts and Starches</p> <p>A. Grains</p> <p>B. Milled Grain Products</p> <p>C. Malts and Starches</p> <p>Part 8 - Vegetables</p> <p>A. Vegetables, Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen</p> <p>B. Vegetables, Dried, Desiccated, or Dehydrated</p> <p>C. Vegetables, Packed in Salt, in Brine, Pickled, or Otherwise Prepared or Preserved</p> <p>D. Mushrooms and Truffles</p> <p>Part 9 - Edible Nuts and Fruits</p> <p>A. Edible Nuts</p> <p>B. Edible Fruits</p> <p>C. Fruit Flours, Peels, Pastes, Pulps, Jellies, Jams, Marmalades, and Butters</p> <p>D. Glacé Nuts, Fruits, and Other Vegetable Substances</p> <p>Part 10 - Sugar, Cocoa, Confectionery</p> <p>A. Sugars, Syrups, and Molasses</p> <p>B. Cocoa</p> <p>C. Confectionery</p> <p>Part 11 - Coffee, Tea, Maté, and Spices</p> <p>A. Coffee and Coffee Substitutes, Tea, Maté</p> <p>B. Spices and Spice Seeds</p>	<p>Part 12 - Beverages</p> <p>A. Fruit Juices</p> <p>B. Non-Alcoholic Beverages</p> <p>C. Fermented Alcoholic Beverages</p> <p>D. Spirits, Spirituous Beverages and Beverage Preparations</p> <p>Part 13 - Tobacco and Tobacco Products</p> <p>Part 14 - Animal and Vegetable Oils, Fats and Greases</p> <p>A. Oil-Bearing Vegetable Materials</p> <p>B. Vegetable Oils, Crude or Refined</p> <p>C. Animal Oils, Fats, and Greases, Crude or Refined</p> <p>D. Hardened Oils, Fats, and Greases; Mixtures</p> <p>Part 15 - Other Animal and Vegetable Products</p> <p>A. Products of American Fisheries</p> <p>B. Edible Preparations</p> <p>C. Animal Feeds</p> <p>D. Feathers, Downs, Bristles, and Hair</p> <p>E. Shellac and Other Lacs; Natural Gums, Gum Resins, Resins, and Balsams; Turpentine and Rosin</p> <p>F. Miscellaneous Animal Products</p> <p>G. Miscellaneous Vegetable Products</p>
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TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

Page 11

SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

Part 1. - Live Animals

1 - 1 - -

100.01-100.31

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<p style="text-align: center;">PART 1. - LIVE ANIMALS</p> <p><u>Part 1 headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. This part covers all live animals, vertebrate and invertebrate, except fish and shellfish (see parts 3 and 15 of this schedule) and microbial cultures (see part 3 of schedule 4), but including whales and other sea mammals.</p> <p>2. Unless the context requires otherwise, each provision for named or described animals applies to such animals regardless of their size or age, e.g., "sheep" includes lambs.</p> <p>3. Certain special provisions applying to live animals are in schedule 8.</p>			
100.01		Animals (except black, silver, or platinum foxes, and any fox which is a mutation, or type developed, therefrom), certified to the collector of customs by the Department of Agriculture as being pure bred of a recognized breed and duly registered in a book of record recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for that breed, imported by a citizen or agency of the United States specially for breeding purposes, whether intended to be used by the importer himself or for sale for such purposes.....	Free	Free	
	10	<i>Horses:</i>			
	20	Male.....	No.		
		Female.....	No.		
	30	<i>Cattle:</i>			
		Male.....	No.		
		Female:			
	40	Dairy.....	No.		
	50	Other.....	No.		
	80	Animals, nspf.....	No.		
		Animals, domesticated, straying across the boundary line into any foreign country, or driven across such boundary line by the owner for temporary pasturage purposes only, together with their offspring:			
100.03	00	If brought back to the United States within 8 months.....	No.....	Free	Free
100.04	00	Other.....	No.....	Subject to rates set forth in this part	Subject to rates set forth in this part
100.05	00	Animals, game, imported to be liberated in the United States for stocking purposes.....	No.....	Free	Free
		<i>Live birds:</i>			
		Chickens, ducks, geese, guineas, and turkeys:			
100.07	00	In the downy stage with quills not discernible.....	No.....	2¢ each	4¢ each
100.09	00	Other.....	Lb.....	2¢ per lb.	8¢ per lb.
100.15	00	Pigeons, fancy or racing.....	No.....	Free	Free
100.20	00	Quail, bobwhite.....	No.....	19¢ each	50¢ each
		<i>Other live birds:</i>			
100.25		Valued not over \$5 each.....	15¢ each	50¢ each
	20	Canaries.....	No.		
	40	Other.....	No.		
		Valued over \$5 each:			
100.30	00	Canaries.....	No.....	9¢ ad val.	20¢ ad val.
100.31	00	Other.....	No.....	7¢ ad val.	20¢ ad val.

1 - 1 - -
100.35-100.95

Item	Stat Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
100.35	00	Live animals other than birds:			
		Asses and burros.....	No.....	15% ad val.	15% ad val.
		Cattle:			
		Weighing under 200 pounds each:			
100.40	00	For not over 200,000 head entered in the 12-month period beginning April 1 in any year.....	No.....v Lb.	1.5¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.
100.43	00	Other.....	No.....v Lb.	2.5¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.
100.45	00	Weighing 200 pounds or more but under 700 pounds each.....	No.....v Lb.	2.5¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.
		Weighing 700 pounds or more each:			
100.50	00	Cows imported specially for dairy purposes.....	No.....v Lb.	1.3¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
		Other:			
100.53	00	For not over 400,000 head entered in the 12-month period beginning April 1 in any year, of which not over 120,000 shall be en- tered in any quarter beginning April 1, July 1, October 1, or January 1.....	No.....v Lb.	1.5¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
100.55	00	Other.....	No.....v Lb.	2.5¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
		Foxes:			
100.60	00	Silver or black.....	No.....	13% ad val.	15% ad val.
100.63	00	Other.....	No.....	7.5% ad val.	15% ad val.
100.65	00	Goats.....	No.....	\$2.70 per head	\$3 per head
		Horses and mules:			
100.70	00	Imported for immediate slaughter.....	No.....	Free	Free
		Other:			
		Horses:			
100.73	00	Valued not over \$150 per head.....	No.....	\$4.95 per head	\$30 per head
100.75	00	Valued over \$150 per head.....	No.....	6% ad val.	20% ad val.
		Mules:			
100.77	00	Valued not over \$150 per head.....	No.....	\$27 per head	\$30 per head
100.79	00	Valued over \$150 per head.....	No.....	18% ad val.	20% ad val.
100.81	00	Sheep.....	No.....	60¢ per head	\$3 per head
100.85	00	Swine.....	No.....v Lb.	0.9¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.
100.90	00	Turtles.....	Lb.....	Free	Free
100.95		Other.....		6.5% ad val.	15% ad val.
	20	Monkeys and other primates.....	No.		
	40	Worms.....	X		
	60	Other.....	X		

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1
Schedule 1,
Part 1

Staged Rates

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

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
100.20	20¢ each	19¢ each	18¢ each	17¢ each	16¢ each	15¢ each
100.25	17¢ each	15¢ each	13¢ each	11.5¢ each	10¢ each	8¢ each
100.30	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
100.31	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.
100.50	1.5¢ per lb.	1.3¢ per lb.	1.2¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.	0.9¢ per lb.	0.7¢ per lb.
100.60	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
100.65	\$3 per head	\$2.70 per head	\$2.40 per head	\$2.10 per head	\$1.80 per head	\$1.50 per head
100.73	\$5.50 per head	\$4.95 per head	\$4.40 per head	\$3.85 per head	\$3.30 per head	\$2.75 per head
100.75	6.75% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3% ad val.
100.77	\$30 per head	\$27 per head	\$24 per head	\$21 per head	\$18 per head	\$15 per head
100.79	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
100.81	75¢ per head	60¢ per head	45¢ per head	30¢ per head	15¢ per head	Free
100.85	1¢ per lb.	0.9¢ per lb.	0.8¢ per lb.	0.7¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.
100.95	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.

Statistical Notes

PROVISION	Effective date	PROVISION	Effective date
100.01--		100.85--	
80--Disa. (transferred to 100.0180).....	Jan. 1, 1968	00--Unit of quantity changed from "Lb." to "No..v" & "Lb.".....	Jan. 1, 1967
70--Disa. do	do		
80--Estab. (transferred from 100.0180 & 70)....	do		

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS
Part 2. - Meats1 - 2 - A
105.10-105.85

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		PART 2. - MEATS			
		<u>Part 2 headnotes:</u>			
		1. This part covers only meats, including meat offal, fit for human consumption. The meats of all animals, including whales and other sea mammals but not fish and shellfish (see parts 3 and 15 of this schedule), are covered, and unless the context requires otherwise, reference to an animal includes such animal regardless of size or age.			
		2. In assessing the duty on meats, no allowance shall be made for normal components thereof such as bones, fat, and hide or skin. The dutiable weight of meats in airtight containers subject to specific rates includes the entire contents of the containers.			
		 Subpart A. - Bird Meat			
		Birds (dead), fresh, chilled, or frozen, if whole, or if plucked, beheaded, eviscerated, or cut into pieces (including edible offal), but not otherwise prepared or preserved:			
105.10	00	Birds, whole, or which have been plucked only:	Lb.....	3¢ per lb.	10¢ per lb.
105.20	00	Chickens, ducks, geese, and guineas.....	Lb.....	8.5¢ per lb.	10¢ per lb.
105.30	00	Turkeys.....	Lb.....	2.5¢ per lb.	10¢ per lb.
		Other.....			
		Birds which have been plucked, beheaded, and eviscerated (including birds with any edible offal retained in or returned to the abdominal cavity), whether or not the feet have been removed, but not cut into pieces:			
105.40	00	Chickens.....	Lb.....	5¢ per lb.	10¢ per lb.
		Turkeys:			
105.50	00	Valued under 40 cents per pound.....	Lb.....	5¢ per lb.	10¢ per lb.
105.55	00	Valued 40 or more cents per pound.....	Lb.....	12.5¢ ad val.	25¢ ad val.
105.60	00	Other.....	Lb.....	9¢ per lb.	10¢ per lb.
105.70	00	Other.....	Lb.....	10¢ per lb.	10¢ per lb.
		Birds otherwise prepared or preserved:			
105.82	00	Goose-liver products.....	Lb.....	4¢ per lb.	10¢ per lb.
105.84	00	Other.....	Lb.....	9¢ per lb.	10¢ per lb.

Page 14

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

1 - 2 - B
106.10-107.25SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS
Part 2. - Meats

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
Subpart B. - Meats Other Than Bird Meat					
Subpart B headnote:					
1. For the purposes of this subpart --					
(a) The term "fresh, chilled, or frozen" covers meats even though completely defenonized and deboned, but does not cover meats which have been prepared or preserved; and					
(b) the term "prepared or preserved" covers meats even lf in a fresh, chilled, or frozen state if such meats have been ground or comminuted, diced or cut into sizes for stew meat or similar uses, rolled and skewered, or specially processed into fancy cuts, special shapes, or otherwise made ready for particular uses by the retail consumer; and also covers meats which have been subjected to processes such as drying, curing, smoking, cooking, seasoning, flavoring, or to any combination of such processes.					
<hr/>					
Meats (except meat offal), fresh, chilled, or frozen, of all animals (except birds):					
106.10	1/	Cattle.....	Lb.	3¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.
	20	Beef, with bone:			
	40	Fresh or chilled.....	Lb.		
	60	Frozen.....	Lb.		
	80	Beef, without bone.....	Lb.		
106.20	1/	Other (veal).....	Lb.	2.5¢ per lb.	5¢ per lb.
	20	Goats and sheep (except lambs).....	Lb.		
	40	Mutton.....	Lb.		
	00	Goat meat.....	Lb.		
106.30	00	Lambs.....	Lb.	3.1¢ per lb.	7¢ per lb.
106.40	00	Swine.....	Lb.	1¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.
	20	Fresh or chilled.....	Lb.		
	40	Frozen.....	Lb.		
Game animals:					
106.50	00	Deer (except reindeer).....	Lb.	1¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.
106.55	00	Other.....	Lb.	2.5¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.
106.60	00	Frogs.....	Lb.	4% ad val.	10% ad val.
106.65	00	Horses (except meat packed in immediate containers weighing with their contents less than 10 pounds each).....	Lb.	Free	Free
Other:					
106.70	00	Valued not over 30 cents per pound.....	Lb.	3¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.
106.75	00	Valued over 30 cents per pound.....	Lb.	10% ad val.	20% ad val.
Edible meat offal, fresh, chilled, or frozen, of all animals (except birds):					
106.80	00	Valued not over 20 cents per pound.....	Lb.	0.9¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.
106.85	00	Valued over 20 cents per pound.....	Lb.	4% ad val.	30% ad val.
Sausages, whether or not in airtight containers:					
Pork:					
107.10	00	Fresh.....	Lb.	2.9¢ per lb.	3.25¢ per lb.
107.15	00	Other.....	Lb.	1.625¢ per lb.	3.25¢ per lb.
107.20	00	Beef, in airtight containers.....	Lb.	13% ad val.	30% ad val.
107.25	00	Other.....	Lb.	9% ad val.	20% ad val.
	20	Beef.....	Lb.		
	40	Other.....	Lb.		
1/ Meats covered by the tariff descriptions in items 106.10 and 106.20 may be made subject to an absolute quota by Presidential proclamation should the annual ratio of imports to domestic production increase over the analogous weighted average annual ratio for the period 1959 through 1963, inclusive. For more precise details see Public Law 88-482, TD 56253.					

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS
Part 2. - Meats

Page 15

1 - 2 - B
107.30-107.80

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
107.30		Pork, prepared or preserved (except sausages): Not boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers.....	Lb.	2¢ per lb.	3.25¢ per lb.
	20	Hams and shoulders.....	Lb.		
	40	Bacon.....	Lb.		
	60	Other.....	Lb.		
107.35		Boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers.....	Lb.	3¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
	20	Hams and shoulders.....	Lb.		
	40	Bacon.....	Lb.		
	60	Other.....	Lb.		
		Beef and veal, prepared or preserved (except sausages):			
		Beef or veal, cured or pickled:			
107.40	00	Valued not over 30 cents per pound.....	Lb.	3¢ per lb.	4.5¢ per lb.
107.45	00	Valued over 30 cents per pound.....	Lb.	10% ad val.	30% ad val.
107.50		Beef in airtight containers.....		13% ad val.	30% ad val.
		Corned beef:			
	20	In containers holding not more than 2 pounds.....	Lb.		
	40	In containers holding more than 2 pounds.....	Lb.		
		Other:			
	60	In containers holding not more than 2 pounds.....	Lb.		
	80	In containers holding more than 2 pounds.....	Lb.		
		Other:			
107.55	00	Valued not over 30 cents per pound.....	Lb.	3¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.
107.60		Valued over 30 cents per pound.....		10% ad val.	20% ad val.
	20	Prepared, whether fresh, chilled, or frozen, but not otherwise preserved....	Lb.		
	40	Other.....	Lb.		
		Other meats and edible meat offal, prepared or preserved:			
107.65	00	Frog meat.....	Lb.	10.5% ad val.	20% ad val.
107.66		If product of Cuba.....		8% ad val. (s)	
		Other:			
107.70	00	Valued not over 30 cents per pound.....	Lb.	2.7¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.
107.75	00	Valued over 30 cents per pound.....	Lb.	9% ad val.	20% ad val.
107.80	00	Extract of meat, including fluid.....	Lb.	3¢ per lb.	15¢ per lb.

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

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p.1
Schedule 1,
Part 2Staged Rates

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

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
105.60	10¢ per lb.	9¢ per lb.	8¢ per lb.	7¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.	5¢ per lb.
105.82	5¢ per lb.	4¢ per lb.	4¢ per lb.	4¢ per lb.	3.5¢ per lb.	3.5¢ per lb.
105.84	10¢ per lb.	9¢ per lb.	8¢ per lb.	7¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.	5¢ per lb.
106.30	3.5¢ per lb.	3.1¢ per lb.	2.8¢ per lb.	2.4¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.	1.7¢ per lb.
106.40	1.25¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.	0.8¢ per lb.	0.7¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.
106.50	1.5¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.	0.9¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.	0.3¢ per lb.	Free
106.60	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	4% ad val.	3% ad val.	3% ad val.	2.5% ad val.
106.80	1¢ per lb.	0.9¢ per lb.	0.8¢ per lb.	0.7¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.
106.85	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	4% ad val.	3% ad val.	3% ad val.	2.5% ad val.
107.10	3.25¢ per lb.	2.9¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.	2.2¢ per lb.	1.9¢ per lb.	1.6¢ per lb.
107.20	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
107.25	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
107.50	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
107.65 ^{1/}	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
107.70	3¢ per lb.	2.7¢ per lb.	2.4¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.	1.8¢ per lb.	1.5¢ per lb.
107.75	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
107.80	3.75¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.

^{1/} Subordinate Cuban provision (item 107.66) deleted, effective Jan. 1, 1970.Other Amendments and ModificationsPROVISION

107.11--Items 107.11 and 107.36 (Cuba--2.6¢ per lb.) deleted. Pres.
 107.36 Proc. 3822 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1968, 32 F.R. 19002:
 effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

Statistical NotesPROVISIONEffective
date

107.50--
 00--Disc. (transferred to 107.5020, 40,
 60 & 80).....Jan. 1, 1967
 20--Estab. (transferred from 107.5000pt)..... do
 40--Estab. do do
 60--Estab. do do
 80--Estab. do do

APPENDIX B

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

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

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

Summary title and page; TSUS item	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount	Per-	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
	in 1967	cent change from 1966						
Purebred animals for breeding (p. 5)								
100.01	15,643	-2	Canada	4,956	Argentina	3,262	U.K.	3,258
Miscellaneous provisions relating to live animals (p. 11)								
100.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100.05	25	20	Canada	22	Argentina	2	Venezuela	1
100.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100.65	1/	2/	Canada	1/	-	-	-	-
100.95	4,083	11	Canada	2,550	India	314	Peru	273
Baby chicks (p. 17)								
100.07	2,480	54	Canada	2,480	-	-	-	-
Chickens (p. 21)								
100.09 (pt.)	150	104	Canada	126	Spain	12	U.K.	8
105.10 (pt.)	-	-100	-	-	-	-	-	-
105.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
105.70 (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkeys (p. 31)								
100.09 (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
105.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
105.50	-	-100	-	-	-	-	-	-
105.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
105.70 (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ducks, geese, and guineas; bird meat other than chicken and turkey (p. 37)								
100.09 (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
105.10 (pt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
105.30	1	-84	Norway	1	U.K.	1/	-	-
105.60	43	104	Canada	31	Japan	6	Korea Rep.	4
105.70 (pt.)	26	8	Canada	20	Hong Kong	2	Norway	2
Pigeons, quail, and nonenumerated live birds (p. 43)								
100.15	13	-53	Canada	9	Belg. & Lux.	3	Phil. Rep.	1/
100.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100.25 (pt.)	233	31	Thailand	109	Senegal	47	Japan	20
100.31	111	63	Colombia	27	Paraguay	10	Netherlands	9
Canaries (p. 49)								
100.25 (pt.)	1,377	-6	Japan	919	Netherlands	196	W. Germany	114
100.30	1	-26	Netherlands	1	Japan	1	W. Germany	1/

See footnotes at end of table.

April 1968
1:1

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

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

Summary title and page; TSUS item	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount	Per-						
	in 1967	cent change from 1966	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
Asses and burros, horses, and mules (p. 53)								
100.35	1/	-71	Mexico	1/	-	-	-	-
100.70	34	-24	Canada	34	-	-	-	-
100.73	61	-17	Canada	53	Mexico	8	Colombia	1
100.75	1,747	-19	Canada	517	Australia	320	New Zealand	253
100.77	1/	2/	Canada	1/	-	-	-	-
100.79	1/	2/	U.K.	1/	-	-	-	-
Cattle (p. 59)								
100.40	2,784	-27	Canada	2,333	Mexico	449	France	2
100.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100.45	47,562	-31	Mexico	35,271	Canada	12,270	France	20
100.50	3,863	-30	Canada	3,863	-	-	-	-
100.53	4,762	-75	Canada	4,030	Mexico	622	France	23
100.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep and lambs (p. 75)								
100.81	236	30	Canada	236	-	-	-	-
Swine (p. 83)								
100.85	895	32	Canada	895	-	-	-	-
Turtles (p. 89)								
100.90	154	3/	Colombia	123	Nicaragua	12	Seychelles	6
Bird meat otherwise prepared or preserved (p. 93)								
105.82	390	-19	France	389	Denmark	1	-	-
105.84	260	11	Hong Kong	161	Canada	39	Korea Rep.	23
Table beef and veal (p. 99)								
106.10 (pt.)	11,521	-33	New Zealand	4,303	Canada	3,628	Australia	2,835
Meat for manufacturing (p. 111)								
106.10 (pt.)	332,425	18	Australia	170,543	New Zealand	64,867	Ireland	34,828
106.20 (pt.)	14,051	-13	Australia	13,968	New Zealand	69	4/	4/
106.40 (pt.)	5/ 17,202	-1	Canada	17,170	U.K.	26	Ireland	4
107.40	4	2/	Australia	4	-	-	-	-
107.45	915	200	Brazil	422	Argentina	291	Nicaragua	86
107.50 (pt.)	10,669	2/	Argentina	8,142	Brazil	1,157	Paraguay	729
107.55 (pt.)	1	2/	Argentina	1	-	-	-	-
107.60 (pt.)	18,784	10	Argentina	18,784	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous meats (p. 121)								
106.20 (pt.)	46	-40	Haiti	46	-	-	-	-
106.60	2,651	8	Japan	1,413	India	757	Mexico	340
106.65	2,224	4	Mexico	1,485	Canada	726	Argentina	13
106.70	71	170	Costa Rica	26	Australia	21	Mexico	19
106.75	43	8	Australia	25	Costa Rica	5	Mexico	5
107.65	14	-17	Japan	14	-	-	-	-
107.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
107.70	522	-36	Denmark	397	Poland	60	Netherlands	26
107.75	4,933	-12	Denmark	3,269	France	824	Australia	245

See footnotes at end of table.

April 1968
1:1

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

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

Summary title and page; TSUS item	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount	Per-						
	in 1967	cent change from 1966	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
Lamb, fresh, chilled, or frozen (p. 131)								
106.30	: 3,882	: -24	: New Zealand:	2,858	: Australia	: 967	: Canada	: 58
Pork, fresh or chilled (not manufacturing pork) (p. 137)								
106.40 (pt.):	1,996	: 92	: Canada	: 1,995	: New Zealand:	1	: Haiti	: 1
Meat of game animals, fresh, chilled, or frozen (p. 147)								
106.50	: 197	: 46	: New Zealand:	120	: Ceylon	: 52	: Indonesia	: 23
106.55	: 459	: 14	: Australia	: 352	: Poland	: 92	: Norway	: 13
Offal, fresh, chilled, or frozen (p. 151)								
106.80	: 150	: 14	: Canada	: 107	: Mexico	: 17	: Australia	: 13
106.85	: 1,050	: 11	: New Zealand:	533	: Canada	: 311	: Australia	: 161
Sausages (p. 159)								
107.10	: 152	: -18	: Canada	: 151	: Italy	: 1/	: -	: -
107.15	: 1,525	: -19	: Canada	: 538	: Denmark	: 491	: Italy	: 308
107.20	: 115	: -86	: Argentina	: 111	: Poland	: 3	: Haiti	: 1
107.25	: 3,438	: 7	: Denmark	: 2,660	: W. Germany	: 439	: Italy	: 75
Pork, prepared or preserved (p. 165)								
107.30	: 5,043	: -7	: Canada	: 3,814	: W. Germany	: 410	: Poland	: 295
107.35	: 177,402	: 1	: Denmark	: 70,818	: Netherlands:	51,103	: Poland	: 42,727
Beef, prepared or preserved (p. 181)								
107.50 (pt.):	27,103	: 8	: Argentina	: 19,764	: Paraguay	: 4,491	: Brazil	: 1,647
107.55 (pt.):	24	: 3/	: Nicaragua	: 22	: Denmark	: 1	: Costa Rica	: 1
107.60 (pt.):	1,265	: 44	: Australia	: 708	: Canada	: 452	: New Zealand:	53
Meat extract (p. 187)								
107.80	: 2,686	: -37	: Argentina	: 1,254	: Australia	: 1,218	: Uruguay	: 60

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ There were no imports in 1966.

3/ More than 200 percent.

4/ Imports, valued at \$14,207, from Austria are reported in the statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce; such imports are prohibited from Austria because of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease regulations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

5/ Does not include imports valued at \$7,389 from Denmark found to be misclassified.

April 1968

1:1

