

TARIFF SCHEDULES TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1965

August 2, 1965.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BYRD of Virginia, from the Committee on Finance, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 7969]

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 7969) to correct certain errors in the tariff schedules of the United States, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments and recommends that the bill (as amended) do pass.

GENERAL STATEMENT

A. BACKGROUND

The tariff schedules of the United States, which were made effective August 31, 1963, by Presidential Proclamation 3548, resulted from the comprehensive study which the Congress had directed the Tariff Commission to make in the Customs Simplification Act of 1954 and the consideration which was given to this study in connection with the Tariff Classification Act of 1962.

The former act directed the Commission to make a comprehensive study of the laws prescribing the tariff status of imported articles and to compile a revision and consolidation of those laws which would accomplish to the extent practicable the following purposes:

(1) Establish schedules of tariff classifications which will be logical in arrangement and terminology and adapted to the changes which have occurred since 1930 in the character and importance of articles produced in and imported into the United States and in the markets in which they are sold.

(2) Eliminate anomalies and illogical results in the classification of articles.

(3) Simplify the determination and application of tariff classifications.

Pursuant to the authority contained in the Customs Simplification Act of 1954, the U.S. Tariff Commission, beginning in 1955, conducted extensive conferences, hearings, and studies of all phases of the tariff provisions contained in the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended and modified. In November 1960, the Tariff Commission transmitted to Congress its extensive report and recommendations resulting from over 5 years' study. The proposed new tariff schedules contained in the report were published and made broadly available. Following receipt of the Tariff Commission report, numerous suggestions were received and were considered by the Congress prior to enactment of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962. That legislation provided the basic authority for the changeover from the old tariff schedules to the new tariff schedules of the United States. In accordance with the provisions of that legislation, the Tariff Commission held further hearings and made changes in the tariff schedules which were included in supplemental reports to the Congress and to the President. These new tariff schedules, pursuant to that legislation, were made effective August 31, 1963, by Presidential proclamation.

B. EXPERIENCE UNDER NEW SCHEDULES

In the time that the new schedules have been in effect it is apparent to your committee that they constitute a marked improvement over the disorganized and unsystematic structure of previous law. Moreover, your committee believes that the schedules have brought to U.S. customs classification a logical and systematic organization that, as further experience is gained in their use, will prove of considerable benefit to all facets of the Nation's foreign trade. These new schedules have already done much to facilitate the work of Government agencies with responsibilities in the area of international trade, the Congress, and the public.

Despite the very extensive and effective work of the Tariff Commission in preparing these new schedules, and the further extensive consideration given to this project by the Congress, some situations have come to light which, as a result of oversight or errors, require corrective action.

C. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE BILL

H.R. 7969, the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965, would amend the tariff schedules of the United States to correct certain errors brought about by the adoption of these schedules.

In addition, the bill as reported by the Committee on Finance contains a number of provisions which were not included in the House bill. Basically, these provisions can be described in three categories.

First, a series of amendments were adopted to further perfect the tariff schedules with respect to items largely called to the attention of Congress after the House had acted on the bill. These amendments generally restore the duty treatment applied under the old tariff structure and are consistent with the actions taken by the House.

Second, the committee dealt with the tariff loophole regarding button blanks. Under the present law, virtually finished buttons are assessed for duty purposes as button blanks at substantially lower rates than apply to completed buttons. This condition is corrected by the bill. Its correction signifies the concern of the Committee on

Finance with respect to situations where an importer or foreign producer discovers a way to avoid the protective incidence of a particular duty-rate description—generally by a “manipulation” of his goods. The manipulation, which is usually a simple operation, is sufficient to change the tariff status of the imported goods to the importer’s benefit, but is not sufficient to remove such goods from direct competition with the domestic goods “protected” by the duty-rate description avoided by the manipulation. When tariff avoidance problems such as these are brought to light, your committee is not hesitant to recommend corrective legislation.

Third, provisions were added to the bill to change the rate of duty on a number of products. Some of these changes increase duty—most involve duty reductions. Two of the prospective rate reductions are for temporary periods only.

Certain of the restorative changes that would be effected by your committee’s bill will result in duty increases, others will bring about decreases in duty, and still others will result in no change in duty at all. Generally speaking, the amendments made by your committee’s bill would apply with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption after the 60th day after the date of enactment. Special provision is made, however, for entries or withdrawals made on or after August 31, 1963 (the effective date of the tariff schedules of the United States), and before the 61st day after enactment of your committee’s bill, in those situations where the bill provides a lower duty than the new tariff schedules. In such instances, the entries or withdrawals may be liquidated or reliquidated as though the lower rate had been in effect from August 31, 1963.

Separate effective dates are provided for the committee amendments with respect to synthetic diamond dust (sec. 27), bean sorters (sec. 51), dictation machines (sec. 55), model railroad construction panels (sec. 72(b)), and aluminum electrodes (sec. 89). In each of these instances the rates of duty involved are reduced effective only with respect to articles entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption after the date of enactment of this act.

D. NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

The executive departments are unanimous in their approval of legislation to correct the errors in the tariff schedules. The need for enacting it now is ably expressed by William M. Roth, the acting special representative for trade negotiations, and by Douglas MacArthur II, Assistant Secretary of State, in their reports to the committee which follow:

OFFICE OF SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE,
FOR TRADE NEGOTIATIONS,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
Washington, June 14, 1965.

HON. HARRY F. BYRD,
Chairman, Committee on Finance,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As you know, H.R. 7969, a bill to correct certain errors in the tariff schedules of the United States, has been passed by the House of Representatives and referred to your committee. This bill has an important bearing upon certain technical

tariff negotiations in which we are engaged, and I therefore would like to urge that your committee consider this bill as promptly as possible.

The tariff concessions granted by the United States in negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) since 1947 are set out in schedule XX to that agreement. Under the provisions of article XXVIII of the GATT, a U.S. delegation has been conducting negotiations in order to obtain agreement from the other countries concerned to a new schedule XX based upon the new tariff schedules. Since these tariff schedules made a number of incidental changes in rates of duty which were the subject of tariff concessions granted by the United States, the U.S. delegation must, in accordance with article XXVIII, offer compensatory tariff concessions in order to obtain approval of the new schedule XX.

H.R. 7969 would reinstate some tariff concession rates which were changed by the new tariff schedules and would also increase certain tariff concession rates now in effect. As a result, it will not be possible to conclude the present negotiations until H.R. 7969 is finally enacted. On the one hand, the countries concerned wish to await final action on H.R. 7969 before determining the adequacy of such offers of compensatory tariff concessions as the U.S. may make. On the other hand, we are reluctant to formulate a final proposal for compensatory tariff concessions so long as H.R. 7969 is pending.

Accordingly, early enactment of H.R. 7969 would be very desirable in order to permit us to obtain final agreement to a new schedule XX and thereby definitively establish the level of rates of duty to be negotiated in the Kennedy Round.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM M. ROTH,
Acting Special Representative.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 7, 1965.

Hon. HARRY BYRD,
Chairman, Committee on Finance,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to your request of May 19, 1965, for views of the Department of State on H.R. 7969, a bill to correct certain errors in the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

The Department of State has participated along with other agencies of the Government in consideration of the suggested changes and revisions received in response to the invitation of December 13, 1963, of the House Committee on Ways and Means to interested persons to present written statements calling attention to errors, oversights, and inadvertencies in the new Tariff Schedules of the United States. The modifications finally agreed upon by the House committee as falling within the terms of its invitation are reflected in H.R. 7969.

The attention of your committee is invited to the fact that the United States, as envisaged by the Tariff Classification Act of 1962, is engaged in negotiations with other countries whose concessions were affected by the adoption of the revised Tariff Schedules of the United States with the view to bringing existing trade agreement schedules into conformity with the new tariff. The Department desires to conclude those negotiations as soon as possible. However, because of the importance to the settlements of some of the provisions of H.R. 7969, these negotiations cannot be concluded while H.R. 7969 is

pending before the Congress. Accordingly, we attach importance to the early enactment of this bill.

The Department is informed that the Bureau of the Budget has advised your committee that the executive branch supports enactment of H.R. 7969. The Department concurs in this and urges early enactment of this bill.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised the Department that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR II,
Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations.

FINANCE COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The Committee on Finance amended the House-passed bill in several important respects: (a) 2 provisions of the House bill were deleted; (b) 10 sections of the House bill were amended; and (c) 19 new sections were added.

A. PROVISIONS DELETED FROM THE HOUSE BILL

The provisions of the House bill dealing with wood particleboard sec. 11 as passed by the House) and with permanent magnets (sec. 30(g) as passed by the House) were deleted by the committee.

1. *Wood particleboard*

The committee deleted the House amendment which would have increased the duty on particleboard to 20 percent (from 12 percent).

Under the old tariff structure, the tariff status of wood particleboard was never certain or free from doubt. For several years, the classification controversy was concerned with whether such product was "wallboard" dutiable at the rate of 5 percent ad valorem under paragraph 1402 or was a manufacture of a "product of which any synthetic resin or resin-like substance is the chief binding agent" dutiable at the rate of 21 cents per pound plus 17 percent ad valorem under paragraph 1539(b). Following litigation of this issue, the customs courts (C.D. 2256 and CAD 809) ruled that neither of these provisions applied to such product, but did not rule as to the correct classification. Thereafter, no firm rulings were made but the Bureau of Customs published a notice indicating several possible classifications (28 F.R. 6300). In connection with the preparation of the new tariff schedules the Tariff Commission initially fixed the duty on this product at 20 percent. Shortly before the new schedules were promulgated in 1963 the Tariff Commission adjusted the rate of duty downward to 12 percent largely to conform to the published notice of the Customs Bureau.

The Finance Committee was not willing to increase the duty on this product. Virtually all the particleboard used in this country is produced domestically—of the foreign particleboard, much is imported into Puerto Rico rather than the mainland. These considerations indicate the present rate was not inadequate at this time to preserve domestic markets for domestic industry.

2. *Permanent magnets*

The provision of the House bill relating to permanent magnets also was deleted.

The term "permanent" magnet differentiates such magnets from electromagnets in which the magnetism is of a temporary nature lasting only as long as electrical current is applied. Under the old tariff schedules most permanent magnets were classified under paragraph 397 as metal manufactures, not specifically provided for, at 18 or 19 percent ad valorem. However, some were classified under various provisions for "parts" of articles such as loudspeakers at 12½ percent ad valorem and magnetos for carburetor-type internal combustions engines at 6¾ percent ad valorem.

The new schedules contain a single provision for permanent magnets and make them dutiable at an 18-percent rate. The House bill would have reduced the duty on these magnets to 16 percent to reflect a sizable volume of imports of magnets for ignition magnetos which occurred concurrently with the changeover to the new tariff schedules.

The bill as reported (in sec. 91(a)) provides relief to importers of ignition magnets by permitting those imported after August 31, 1963, and on or before the 60th day following enactment of this act to be dutiable at 8.5 percent. This will eliminate a substantial hardship on these importers who brought their products to this country in reliance on the lower rate provided by the old tariff structure. In light of this relief, reduction in duty of all permanent magnets as contemplated by the House bill appeared unwarranted.

B. AMENDMENTS TO PROVISIONS OF HOUSE BILL

The committee amended 10 of the provisions included in the House bill. These amended provisions deal with: cork-rubber sheets and cork floor coverings (sec. 12), shoe machinery (sec. 45), rough iron castings (sec. 48), farm implement parts, etc. (sec. 50), speed changers (sec. 53), color television picture tubes (sec. 56), PT film base (sec. 68), buckle slides (sec. 75), slide fastener parts (sec. 77), and, sausage casings (sec. 85). The amendments made to these provisions are described more fully in the following paragraphs.

1. *Section 12. Cork-rubber sheets and cork floor coverings*

Subsection (a) of this provision creates a separate category (item 220.25) for sheets and slabs made of cork particles and rubber. On the basis of information recently supplied by representatives of both the domestic industry and the importer, the article description for proposed item 220.25, as passed by the House, has been clarified to eliminate possible confusion between this provision and the provisions applying to composition cork (see headnote 1(c) to part 2A of schedule 2). Rubber is rarely used in making composition cork and even then is added in very small quantities. Cork particles used in making composition cork ordinarily are over 90 percent of the weight of the finished product, whereas the cork particles in the product in question ordinarily amount to between 10 and 50 percent of the weight thereof. The imported slabs and sheets in question have the outward appearance of both cork and rubber. The 10-percent rate for this product is an estimated weighted average of the various rates (from 8.5 to 36 percent) which would have applied under the old structure. The most significant trade under the old tariff structure was in slabs and sheets in chief value of synthetic rubber, at 8.5 percent.

Subsection (b) which was added by the committee would delete the word "composition" from item 728.20 of the TSUS which provides for "floor coverings wholly of composition cork" at the rate of 5 cents per pound. This provision of the TSUS was derived from the provision in paragraph 1511 of the old schedules for "cork tile." Item 728.20 was limited to "composition cork" in light of representations made to the Tariff Commission by interested parties that only composition cork was suitable for floor-covering purposes. However, information more recently received by the Tariff Commission shows conclusively that floor coverings are also made of natural cork. The proposed amendment would treat all cork floor covering alike at 5 cents per pound, the rate previously applicable thereto under paragraph 1511.

2. Section 45. Shoe machinery

Under the old tariff structure shoe machinery and parts were free of duty. The new tariff schedules generally continued this exemption from duty. However, there was some shoemaking equipment which became dutiable in the changeover.

The House provision assures duty-free treatment for some of this equipment. In order to further perfect the new schedules, the Committee on Finance has amended the bill to restore duty-free status to (a) knives used on shoe machines, (b) parts of shoe last turning lathes, and (c) shuttles and other parts (except needles) used in shoe sewing machines.

3. Section 48. Rough iron castings

The old tariff structure imposed a duty of 3 percent on certain types of rough nonmalleable iron castings. Under the new schedules some of these castings became subject to higher rates.

The House provision restored the 3-percent rate to rough castings used in filtration and purification machinery. Since the bill passed the House another instance has come to the committee's attention where rough nonmalleable cast iron rollers, formerly dutiable at 3 percent are now subject to a higher rate. The Committee on Finance has added a provision to restore the 3-percent rate to such rollers. The rollers giving rise to this amendment, upon finishing in this country, are used in machines which prepare grain for human food and animal feeds.

4. Section 50. Farm implement parts, etc.

The Finance Committee accepted the provisions of the House amendment without change. However, it added new subsections to more fully restore the former duty-free treatment for agricultural implements and parts.

(a) *House provisions.*—These provisions (agreed to without change by the committee) insure that certain electric agricultural implements remain duty free, rather than become dutiable (at 11.5 percent) by reason of a conflict between the specific provision exempting agricultural implements and a headnote.

They also clarify the duty-free status of certain agricultural machinery and implements (and parts) by adding milking machines and onfarm equipment for the handling and drying of agricultural or horticultural products to the duty-free list.

(b) *Committee amendments.*—Although the new schedules, like the old, provide for duty-free importation of machinery, implements and

equipment (and their parts) for agricultural purposes, a rule of interpretation (general headnote 10(ij)) prevents items which are specifically named elsewhere in the new schedules from being classified as "agricultural parts." In these instances, the items in question sometimes become dutiable, despite their use for agricultural purposes.

Your committee has been concerned with this question for some time. On the one hand it is convinced that agriculture should not be unduly burdened by import duties. On the other hand, it recognizes the quagmire of provisions under the old schedules where the dutiable status of an article often depended upon various "parts" and "use" concepts. In many instances identical articles were admitted under a number of different "parts" provisions at various rates.

Without the rule of interpretation which prevents articles specifically named in the schedules from being treated as "parts" of other items, the new schedules would not have accomplished the objectives the Congress had in mind when the Customs Simplification Act of 1954 and the Tariff Classification Act of 1962 were adopted. With this rule the new schedules have successfully withstood their first 2 years of trial.

Yet, until now this problem of agricultural parts has not been settled to the Committee's satisfaction. For this reason the committee devoted special attention to this matter and has made amendments which enlarge the duty-free scope of the new schedules, but which at the same time retain the vitality of its rules of interpretation.

Under the amendments, engines imported to be installed in any agricultural or horticultural implement may come in duty-free. Under the present schedules, duty-free entry applies only if the engine is to be installed in an agricultural tractor. In addition, duty-free entry once again is to apply to tires and tubes designed for use in agricultural tractors and other farm machinery or implements.

Still another amendment restores duty-free treatment to a number of parts—if of types chiefly used in agricultural implements—including (a) pillow blocks, (b) pulleys, (c) clutches, (d) speed changers and parts, (e) sprockets, (f) universal joints, (g) torque converters, and (h) gear boxes.

In the committee's opinion, and consistent with good classification principles, these amendments make the new treatment of agricultural "parts" as nearly as possible conform to the old. The "Common Market" in agricultural implements sometimes said to exist between this country and Canada is now virtually restored. Remaining items which once may have been duty-free as agricultural parts but now are dutiable include such universal and interchangeable articles as nuts, bolts, washers, fuel pumps, V-belts, cotter pins and similar items. Because of this interchangeability, tariff treatment of these items on a use basis would raise customs' problems beyond their importance to the farming community.

5. Section 53. Speed changers

Until the new tariff schedules became effective, speed changers generally were dutiable at 9 percent if their ratios were selected by manual manipulation. Under the new schedules, however, the 9 percent rate was retained only for the fixed-ratio speed changers. Multiple and variable ratio speed changers were made dutiable at a higher compound rate of \$2.25 each plus 35 percent.

As the bill passed the House, it would restore the 9 percent duty to certain speed changers of the multiple ratio type but would not affect the status of variable ratio speed changers such as hydrostatic transmissions.

In order to more fully perfect the new schedules, your committee has included an amendment to restore the 9 percent duty to these hydrostatic transmissions.

6. Section 56. Color television picture tubes

The old tariff structure classified television picture tubes under two provisions—at 12 percent if they were in chief value of metal, or at 30 percent if they were in chief value of glass. The great bulk of picture tube imports involved black and white receiving tubes which clearly fell in the 30-percent category.

The new tariff schedules provide for television picture tubes under a single provision (and at a single rate) without regard to their component of chief value. The rate applied under the new schedules—12 percent—did not reflect the former import practice.

Under the House bill, the 30-percent rate formerly applicable to black and white picture tubes would be applied to all picture tubes, color as well as black and white.

In the interval since the bill passed the House, it has become clear to your committee that a crisis exists in the color television manufacturing business. While many television set manufacturers in this country also produce picture tubes, there are other set manufacturers who are not equipped to manufacture tubes but must rely on their integrated competitors or other sources for picture tubes they need for their sets. Without access to a reasonably priced source of picture tubes for their color sets these manufacturers would be unable to compete in the expanding market for color television picture sets in this country. Moreover, in many instances, the anticipated larger supply of color television picture tubes in this country involves to a considerable extent small-screen tubes while the demand, the need, is presently for larger color picture tubes.

For these reasons, the committee concluded that it would be unwise to shut off a potential supply of color picture tubes at a time when our own producers are unable to satisfy our needs. Thus, while the committee agrees with the House that the 30-percent rate should be restored immediately to black-and-white picture tubes, it has amended the House bill to insure that for a 4-year period, the present 12-percent duty will continue to apply to imported color television picture tubes. This rate will remain in effect until August 31, 1969, after which the 30-percent rate also will be applied to color tubes.

7. Section 68. PT film base; heat-sensitive paper

The Finance Committee accepted the House provision without change. However, it added a new subsection to restore the prior, lower rate of duty to certain photographic film base.

(a) *Polyethylene terephthalate film base.*—The House provision was amended by adding a new subsection to restore to certain clear polyester (polyethylene terephthalate) film the same duty treatment it had under the old tariff schedules. Because of the similarity of such film to clear cellulose acetate film in appearance and in its use as a photographic film base, the film in question was classified by

virtue of paragraph 1559 at the same rate as that (7.5 cents per pound) which applied under paragraph 31(a)(1) to such cellulose acetate film. Polyethylene terephthalate film is made to a number of different specifications dependent upon the use for which it is intended. For example, in addition to its use as a photographic film base, it is made in grades for magnetic tapes, insulation for motor windings, and so-called metallic textile yarns. The use as a photographic film base requires a clear film of high purity material without fillers or adulterants, made to standard thicknesses, and with minimal shrinkage in length and width.

The imported photographic film base with which this amendment deals has been coated with a plastic material to prepare it for the application of a light-sensitive emulsion.

(b) *Heat-sensitive paper.*—This provision as passed by the House and approved by the committee reduces the rate applicable to heat-sensitive paper to 7.5 percent (from 15 percent) in recognition of imports of such paper which had been classified under the old tariff structure at the lower rate of 2 cents per pound plus 4.5 percent ad valorem. The new 7.5 percent rate is an estimated weighted average rate which takes into account the volume of trade in the low-rate articles.

8. Section 75. Buckle and buckle slides

As the bill passed the House, the provision relating to buckles and buckle slides would reduce the rate applicable to buckles and buckle slides valued over 20 cents per dozen to 19 percent ad valorem (from 55 percent) in conformity to a court ruling (CAD 448). It substitutes a single 19-percent category for the two categories in the present schedule and restores the prior practice. The committee amended the provision in only one respect: to include "parts" of buckles and slides in the 19-percent category.

9. Section 77. Slide fastener parts

The House bill specifically included zipper tape with teeth attached in the slide fastener and parts category, thereby reinforcing the principle of a recent customs ruling (TD 55937) which classified this product at 50 percent (rather than 19 percent). Your committee has approved this provision without change.

The House bill, however, excluded zipper tape without teeth from the category for slide fasteners and parts, thereby preventing this article from being dutiable at 50 percent notwithstanding a recent ruling the Customs Bureau (TD 56111(107)) which specifically classified this product as part of a slide fastener. By reason of the House bill, this product would have been dutiable at 20 percent as a textile product, the rate in effect before the Customs ruling.

The Committee on Finance has amended this feature of the House provision to insure that the ruling of the Customs Bureau is continued, and that zipper tape without teeth remains dutiable at 50 percent as a slide fastener part. However, in recognition of the hardship this action could impose on importers who have brought zipper tape into this country in reliance on the lower rate of duty which would have been provided by the House bill, the committee added an amendment (sec. 91(c) of the bill) which provides, in effect, that the higher 50-percent rate will not apply until 60 days after the date of enactment

of this bill. This conforms to the regular effective date for provisions in the bill which increase duty.

10. Section 85. Sausage casings

Under prior law, sausage casings made from pig bungs with viscon linings were dutiable at 10 percent. If they were of hide fleshings the duty was 16 cents per pound or 20 percent ad valorem depending upon whether they were cut to length. Cellulose sausage casings cut to length were dutiable at 25.5 percent.

The new tariff schedules treat all these sausage casings in a single category which provides a 16-percent duty. The House bill would have reduced this duty to 12.5 percent in recognition of the increased volume of trade in the noncellulose casings at the lower rates of duty.

Your committee felt that this sharp reduction unfairly deprived cellulose casing manufacturers of the protection that historically was theirs. In order to more nearly restore the old rates, the single provision in the tariff schedules would be subdivided. Under the subdivisions, sausage casings of cellulosic plastics materials are to be dutiable at 25.5 percent, while other casings, those of hide fleshings and of pig bungs, are to be dutiable at 12.5 percent, as the House bill provided.

C. NEW PROVISIONS ADDED TO HOUSE BILL

The committee added 19 new sections to the House bill. Nine of these new amendments make corrections in the tariff schedules consistent with the purpose of the House bill. These new provisions are as follows: Edible preparations and animal feeds (sec. 6), wild rice (sec. 7), rags for baling cotton (sec. 17), pigments (sec. 25), iron ore (sec. 30), aluminum (sec. 33), machine clothing (sec. 46), pipe organ blowers (sec. 47), and precision models (sec. 72).

Six of the new sections change rates of duty on certain articles—four reduce duty and two increase duty. The amendments reducing duty relate to diamond dust (sec. 27), bean sorters (sec. 51), dictation machines (sec. 55), and electrodes used in producing aluminum (sec. 89). The amendments which increase duty relate to American selling price on certain protective footwear (sec. 59) and specific duties on low-value brooms of broomcorn (sec. 80).

Four miscellaneous amendments were added to the bill. The first relates to the tariff classification of automatic bowling pinsetting machines (sec. 49), elimination of the buttonblank loophole (sec. 74), tariff relief for certain past importations (sec. 91), and free importation of a scientific instrument for Yale University (sec. 92).

These amendments are explained more fully in the following paragraphs.

Section 6. Edible preparations, animal feed, etc.

Under the old tariff structure, amino acids were dutiable at 12.5 percent as an acid not specially provided for. Under the new schedules, a particular amino acid called methionine which finds its chief use in poultry feed supplements has been ruled by the customs service to be dutiable as an animal feed ingredient at 10 percent under item 184.75 (rather than at the rate of 12.5 percent as an amino acid under item 425.04). (T.D. 56038(5) and T.D. 56353(4)).

Subsection (a) of this section would amend the definition of "edible preparations" in headnote 3 to part 15B of schedule 1, and subsection (b) would amend the definition of "animal feeds, and ingredients therefor" in headnote 1(a) to part 15C of schedule 1. Both amendments are clarifying in nature and are designed to insure that articles described in the chemical schedule or in the nonmetallic minerals schedule do not become dutiable as "edible preparations" or as "animal feeds." The amendments also insure against unintended rate changes and that the rate levels for the particular products affected would remain the same as under the former tariff schedules. (See p. 99, Seventh Supplemental Report to the Tariff Classification Study, issued August 14, 1963, by the U.S. Tariff Commission.)

Section 7. Wild rice

Wild rice was dutiable under the old tariff structure at 5 percent as a "raw and unmanufactured product." This was in accordance with a Customs Court decision holding that since wild rice botanically was a grass, it could not be classified as "rice" for tariff purposes (*V. W. Davis v. United States*, C.D. 751).

Under the new schedules the customs service has ruled that wild rice is to be treated as "brown rice" at a duty of 1.5 cents per pound. The ad valorem equivalent of this specific duty is a great deal less than 5 percent.

To more completely perfect the new schedules, the Committee on Finance has added a new section to the bill (substantially identical to S. 1466) to provide a specific tariff category for wild rice and to reestablish the former duty of 5 percent.

Section 17. Used bags for baling cotton

Prior to promulgation of the new tariff schedules, certain woven fabrics for covering cotton bales, if imported new, were dutiable at 0.3 cents per pound. Fabric pieces recovered from burlap bags (such as sugar or coffee bags) imported for the same purpose were treated as "waste bagging, and waste sugar sack cloth" entitled to duty-free treatment.

Treatment of the new fabrics for cotton bales was continued in the new schedules, but the fabric pieces recovered from used bags, imported for the same purpose, inadvertently became dutiable in the changeover. To deal with this problem, your committee has added a new section to the House bill. It divides the existing provision (item 356.50) to make a specific category for fabrics recovered from used bags and sacks which are suitable for wrapping cotton bales and restores duty-free status to this fabric.

Section 25. Pigments

This section would amend the definition of "pigments" in headnote 1 to part 9B of schedule 4, so as to avoid unintended rate changes. This headnote defines the term as embracing products "chiefly used to impart color" to paints, inks, rubber, etc. Information recently received by the Tariff Commission indicates that the chief use test is too rigid and will probably result in certain products, such as zinc oxide in item 473.76, being classified elsewhere in the schedules at rates different from those which applied to such products under the old tariff schedules.

Section 27. Synthetic diamond dust

Diamonds, both gem stones and industrial grade were included on the free list under the old tariff structure. The paragraph involved (par. 1668) read as follows:

Diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut, and not advanced in condition or value from their natural state by cleaving, splitting, cutting, or other process, whether in their natural form or broken, glaziers' and engravers' diamonds, any of the foregoing not set, miners' diamonds, and diamond dust.

Whether or not this free entry provision under the prior tariff structure also applied to synthetic diamond dust was not clear, although the Customs Service took the position that the synthetic product was dutiable at 15 percent as an article wholly or in chief value of earthy or mineral substance.

The new tariff structure specifically provides for synthetic industrial diamond products at the rate of 15 percent. Natural industrial diamonds, on the other hand, are continued free of duty.

Recently, the Customs Court ruled in two separate cases that synthetic diamond dust was included within the duty-free designation under the old tariff law. (*Christiansen Diamond Products Co. v. U.S. C.D. 2537*; *Englehard Hanovia, Inc. v. U.S. C.D. 2538*.) In each instance, the Court found that the term "diamond dust" was not qualified by anything which preceded it in the statutory language; that the statute involved was an unqualified *eo nomine* provision; and that synthetic diamond dust, like its natural counterpart, was duty-free for tariff purposes.

Notwithstanding the fact that these Customs Court decisions are not yet final, your committee desires to make it clear that in the future synthetic miners' diamonds and synthetic diamond dust and powder are to be free of duty in the same manner as their natural counterparts.

Accordingly, a new section is added to the bill to provide duty-free treatment for synthetic diamond dust and miners' diamonds. A special effective date makes this new provision applicable with respect to articles entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption after the date of enactment of this act.

No inference is to be drawn, however, as to the status of synthetic miners' diamonds and diamond dust under the old tariff schedules.

Section 30. Iron ore

A provision has been added to the bill to amend the definition of "metal-bearing ores" in headnote 2(a) to part 1 of schedule 6 so as to insure that sintered iron ore as described below will be admitted free of duty under item 601.24 just as it had been under paragraph 1700—the predecessor provision in the old tariff schedules.

The sintering of iron ore is the process of agglomerating fine-grained ore into a larger hardened mass by heat without thorough melting. Iron ore is sintered in order to facilitate storage and transportation and to produce an acceptable charge for the blast furnace. These iron ore agglomerates are used exclusively in the production of iron and steel.

The sintering process is used to produce iron ore agglomerates in a number of forms the most familiar of which are cinderlike porous

cakes (known in the industry as "sinter"), small marblelike spheres or "pellets," larger spheres or "nodules," and small pillowlike cubes and comparable shapes or "briquettes." Of these forms of sintered iron ore, "pellets" are presently the most significant in terms of domestic and foreign iron ore production and importation into the United States. In the formation of pellets, iron ore fines are rolled into small spheres which are then hardened by baking in the furnace. Some iron ore fines as mined are in concentrated form and can be sintered with little or no other processing, but most of the fines must be first concentrated. To facilitate the forming and firing processes, binders are generally used, and coal or coke, a flux, or both, may sometimes be added.

Section 33. Aluminum

Under the old tariff structure, "crude" aluminum was dutiable at a rate of 1.25 cents per pound while aluminum in certain basic shapes was provided for without definition as "sheets," "plates," "rods," etc., at the rate of 2.5 cents per pound. The new tariff structure has adopted, as part of the criteria for determining the duty treatment of aluminum and other base metals, classification distinctions based upon whether the metal is "wrought" or "unwrought." The duty on unwrought aluminum is generally 1.25 cents per pound, while the duty on wrought aluminum is generally 2.5 cents per pound.

The problem with which this provision of your committee's bill is concerned relates to the tariff status of continuous cast aluminum. It is possible by means of continuous casting processes to cast aluminum in shapes of uniform cross sectional dimension throughout their length which without rolling, drawing, etc., may be put to the same uses as the comparable wrought shapes. Notwithstanding such possible uses of continuous cast aluminum for wrought purposes, the new tariff structure imposes the lower rate thereon (except as provided in item 618.01). In the circumstances, your committee's bill provides for the classification of unwrought aluminum products of uniform cross section throughout their length at the higher rate (2.5 cents per pound) unless they are imported to be used as crude aluminum is typically used, i.e., to be melted, rolled, forged, drawn, or extruded or to be used for sacrificial purposes. If the continuous cast aluminum is imported to be used for any of these purposes, it will continue to be dutiable at the lower 1.25-cent rate. "Sacrificial purposes" includes cathodic protection, deoxidizing and various chemical applications where the unwrought aluminum loses its identity and is normally nonrecoverable.

Section 46. Machine clothing

This section would amend headnote 1(iii) to part 4 of schedule 6. This headnote provides that part 4 does not cover "machine clothing." This conflicts with items 670.52 and 670.54 of part 6, both of which provide for certain card clothing—a type of machine clothing. The amendment resolves the conflict.

Section 47. Blowers for pipe organs

Under the prior tariff structure pipe organs and their parts were dutiable at 10 percent. Included as "parts" of a pipe organ, were blowers for pipe organs.

The 10 percent duty was continued under the new schedules for pipe organs and parts, but, because of a rule of interpretation, blowers

are no longer considered to be under the provision for "parts" of a pipe organ but are now dutiable at 14 percent under the provision for fans and blowers.

To correct this situation and restore the historic treatment of pipe organ blowers, your committee has added a section to the bill which would create a separate tariff category for blowers for pipe organs at 10 percent.

Section 49. Bowling pinsetters

Under the new schedules, as under the old, these devices are dutiable as machines not specially provided for. The purpose of the amendment is to provide a specific classification for these machines in that part of the tariff schedules which deals with machines having similar characteristics.

Section 51. Machines for sorting certain agricultural products

This section would eliminate the 12-percent duty on certain machines used for sorting beans, peas, and other small agricultural commodities in preparing them for the market. The machine is designed to separate small agricultural commodities into "good" and "rejected" particles. The sorting is accomplished by means of photocells which view the particles from several angles. The chamber where the scanning takes place provides a background of color intensity that approximates the desired color of the object to be sorted. The particle that does not approximate this color, affects the photocells which in turn activate an electromagnetically controlled air jet which puffs the undesirable particle beyond the normal drop pattern and it falls into a "reject" chute. The new provision is not intended to provide for the free entry of machines which perform any grading or sorting function other than to sort on the basis of color.

A separate effective date is provided to make the duty-free treatment apply to these sorting machines entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption after the date of enactment of this bill.

Section 55. Dictation machines

Under the present schedules dictation machines recording on magnetizable recording medium are dutiable at 11.5 percent while machines recording on nonmagnetizable recording medium are dutiable at a higher 15-percent rate. This provision of your committee's bill reduces the duty on dictation machines using the nonmagnetizable medium to 11.5 percent, thereby making the duty treatment of all dictation machines uniform. A separate effective date provides that this amendment is to apply only with respect to articles entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption after the date of enactment of this act.

Section 59. Rubber or plastic footwear

The American rubber footwear industry found its existence threatened by imported rubber shoes in the early 1930's. To protect itself, the American industry sought relief through the procedures authorized by Congress. An investigation was held by the Tariff Commission in accordance with section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (the so-called flexible tariff provision), and its findings were reported to the President. The Tariff Commission recommended that, to "equalize" the cost of production of imported protective rubber footwear with do-

mestic costs, the tariff should be based upon the American selling price of this footwear.

Following the recommendation of the Tariff Commission the President on February 1, 1933, issued a proclamation (Presidential Proclamation 2027, T.D. 46158) to carry out the recommendation of the Tariff Commission. The text of the proclamation follows:

PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION 2027

February 1, 1933

(T.D. 46158)

Whereas under and by virtue of section 336 of Title III, Part II, of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 590, 701), entitled "An Act to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes," the United States Tariff Commission has investigated the differences in costs of production of, and all other facts and conditions enumerated in said section with respect to, boots, shoes, or other footwear (including athletic or sporting boots and shoes), the uppers of which are composed wholly or in chief value of wool, cotton, ramie, animal hair, fiber, rayon, or other synthetic textile, silk, or substitutes for any of the foregoing, with soles composed wholly or in chief value of india rubber or substitutes for rubber, and boots and shoes or other footwear, wholly or in chief value of india rubber, not specially provided for, being wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States, and of and with respect to like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of the principal competing countries;

Whereas in the course of said investigation a hearing was held, of which reasonable public notice was given and at which parties interested were given reasonable opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard;

Whereas the commission has reported to the President the results of said investigation and its findings with respect to such differences in costs of production;

Whereas the commission has found it shown by said investigation that the principal competing countries for boots, shoes, or other footwear (including athletic or sporting boots and shoes), the uppers of which are composed wholly or in chief value of wool, cotton, ramie, animal hair, fiber, rayon, or other synthetic textile, silk, or substitutes for any of the foregoing, with soles composed wholly or in chief value of india rubber or substitutes for rubber, provided for in paragraph 1530(e) of Title I of said tariff act, are Czechoslovakia and Japan, and that the principal competing country for boots, shoes, or other footwear, wholly or in chief value of india rubber, provided for in paragraph 1537(b) of Title I of said act, is Czechoslovakia, and that the duties expressly fixed by statute do not equalize the differences in the costs

of production of the domestic articles and the like or similar foreign articles when produced in said principal competing countries; and that said differences can not be equalized by proceeding under the provisions of subdivision (a) of said section and act;

Whereas the commission has specified in its report the ad valorem rates of duty based upon the American selling price, as defined in section 402(g) of said act, of the domestic articles found by the commission to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such differences; and

Whereas in the judgment of the President such ad valorem rates of duty based upon said American selling price are shown by such investigation of the Tariff Commission to be necessary to equalize such differences in costs of production:

Now, therefore, I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, do hereby approve said report and proclaim that the rate of duty shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such differences within the limit provided in said section 336, on boots, shoes, or other footwear (including athletic or sporting boots and shoes), the uppers of which are composed wholly or in chief value of wool, cotton, ramie, animal hair, fiber, rayon or other synthetic textile, silk, or substitutes for any of the foregoing, with soles composed wholly or in chief value of india rubber or substitutes for rubber, is 35 per centum ad valorem based upon the American selling price as defined in section 402(g) of said act of boots, shoes, or other footwear (including athletic or sporting boots and shoes), the uppers of which are composed wholly or in chief value of wool, cotton, ramie, animal hair, fiber, rayon or other synthetic textile, silk or substitutes for any of the foregoing, with soles composed wholly or in chief value of india rubber or substitutes for rubber, manufactured or produced in the United States; and that the rate of duty shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such differences within the limit provided in said section 336, on boots, shoes, or other footwear, wholly or in chief value of india rubber, not specially provided for, is 25 per centum ad valorem based upon the American selling price of boots, shoes, or other footwear, wholly or in chief value of india rubber, not specially provided for, manufactured or produced in the United States.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 1st day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER.

[SEAL]

By the President:

HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of State.

At the time the foregoing proclamation was issued, and continuing to the present, the primary products of the domestic rubber footwear industry have fallen into two main categories: (1) Rubber-soled footwear with fabric uppers and (2) so-called waterproof footwear. Rubber-soled footwear with fabric uppers consists of such types as tennis oxfords worn for exercise, recreation, and ordinary footwear in mild weather; laced-toe shoes, commonly called basketball shoes but used also for other sports and gymnastics; and specialties designed for leisure, beach, and street wear. The weatherproof footwear consists of such types as boots, arctics, gaiters, and slipover rubbers. Both of these categories of footwear were involved in the 1933 proclamation.

The fabric-upper footwear was all subject to duty under paragraph 1530(e) of the old tariff schedules, but the so-called waterproof footwear was *directly* classifiable in paragraph 1537(b) *only if it was wholly or in chief value of natural rubber*. Such footwear wholly or in chief value of synthetic rubber was not directly classifiable in the provision but took the same rate as the natural rubber footwear by virtue of the similitude provision in paragraph 1559. The committee's amendment does not treat with fabric-upper footwear of the type previously dutiable under paragraph 1530(e). Such footwear is dutiable under item 700.60 of the TSUS and the American selling price basis of valuation already applies to all imports of such footwear which are like or similar to articles produced in the United States.

This amendment addresses itself only to the problem faced by the domestic industry with respect to imports of waterproof footwear made of synthetic rubber. From 1933 until about 1960 the American selling price basis of valuation was used in connection with such imports for the reason that they were made of natural rubber. However, about that time the issue was raised in the Customs Service as to the valuation basis to be applied to waterproof footwear made in chief value of synthetic rubber. The tariff classification technicalities associated with such waterproof footwear resulted in rulings by the Treasury Department that the American selling price valuation basis was limited to products wholly or in chief value of natural rubber and did not apply to footwear wholly or in chief value of synthetic rubber. (T.D. 55563(12) published Feb. 12, 1962, and confirmed in T.D. 55663(5) issued July 17, 1962.)

The new tariff schedules clearly reflect this Customs Service interpretation. On the basis of T.D. 55563(12), the Tariff Commission incorporated this distinction in the TSUS in the second supplemental report to the Tariff Classification Study issued June 29, 1962. The Tariff Commission commented thereon at page 5 in its supplemental report, as follows:

The foregoing change is required to avoid a significant extension of the American selling price basis of valuation to certain footwear wholly or in chief value of synthetic rubber or plastics. This footwear is presently dutiable, by virtue of the similitude provision in paragraph 1559 of the tariff act, at the rate applicable to footwear wholly or in chief value of natural rubber in paragraph 1537(b) of the tariff act, as modified, but is not subject to valuation on the basis of American selling price.

The distinctions made under existing law with respect to the valuation of this footwear are technical in nature and result in an anomaly. Footwear of natural rubber or synthetic rubber, or combinations thereof, are not commercially distinguishable and should receive like treatment for value purposes. In view of the significant trade involved, and the fact that the Commission's present study is primarily a classification revision and consolidation, any correction of this valuation anomaly is a matter for legislative consideration.

The impact on the American rubber footwear industry of this customs' interpretation has been substantial. Imports of synthetic and plastic protective footwear—galoshes, overshoes, boots, etc.—have surged in the past few years so that now foreign products have absorbed more than 35 percent of the American market for this type of footwear. The changing pattern of supply is depicted by the following table which shows the volume of domestic production and imports and the percentage of market penetration:

TABLE 1.—*Waterproof footwear, TSUS item 700.50*

[Quantity in thousands of pairs]

Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) imports to consumption
1958.....	29,492	2,500	204	31,888	8
1961.....	29,000	15,000	74	43,928	34
1962.....	26,500	15,000	99	41,401	36
1963.....	20,869	13,000	83	33,786	38
1964.....	19,900	11,536	40	31,490	37

The source of imports of these waterproof shoes by country and by quantity and value for 1964 is shown in table 2. This table also indicates the portion of such imports which were entered as being dutiable on the basis of American selling price.

TABLE 2.—Footwear of rubber or plastics (item 700.50): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964

[Quantity in thousands of pairs; value in thousands of dollars]

Country	Dutiable on basis of American selling price	Not dutiable on basis of American selling price	Total
	Quantity		
Japan.....	519	8,208	8,817
Republic of Korea.....	6	716	722
Canada.....	98	219	317
Hong Kong.....	122	757	879
France.....	90	180	270
United Kingdom.....	20	130	150
Italy.....	12	46	58
Poland and Danzig.....	19	155	174
Brazil.....	62	50	112
All other.....	4	159	163
Total.....	952	10,710	11,662
	Value		
Japan.....	738	11,063	11,801
Republic of Korea.....	7	666	673
Canada.....	231	423	654
Hong Kong.....	131	517	648
France.....	127	226	353
United Kingdom.....	51	215	266
Italy.....	56	175	231
Poland and Danzig.....	51	133	184
Brazil.....	87	94	181
All other.....	11	105	116
Total.....	1,490	13,617	15,107

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

Your committee is concerned that continuation of the present situation—where American selling price valuation applies to a product that is no longer being imported in significant quantities, but does not apply to a substantially identical product which is being imported in increasing quantities—will result in labor dislocations in our protective footwear producing centers, as the pattern of supply of protective footwear shifts still further in favor of low-value foreign products. Information received from the Tariff Commission indicates that during the period October 1964 to May 1965, about 11 percent of the total imports (by quantity) of protective footwear in item 700.50 potentially were subject to duty on the basis of the American selling price by virtue of being wholly, or over 50 percent by weight, of natural rubber. However, only 3 percent of the total imports of this footwear were “like or similar” to domestically produced articles, and therefore actually dutiable on the American selling price valuation principle.

For these reasons, the committee has added a section to the bill to insure that the American selling price valuation applies alike to waterproof footwear, whether they be of natural or synthetic rubber or of plastics material. An exception is made, however, for overshoes more than 50 percent by weight of unsupported polyvinyl chloride. This type of overshoe is distinguishable from other types and generally does not compete with the more substantial, supported types. Accordingly, this type of overshoe would not be treated under American selling price valuation.

Under the bill this new valuation rule will apply to articles entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption after 60 days from the date of enactment of this bill.

Section 72. Models

Subsection (a) of this section would amend the article description for item 737.07 so as to include therein scale models of highway vehicles, ships and harbor structures, and airplanes and spacecraft. These models are comparable to the scale railroad and other models already provided for in item 737.07 and were entitled to the same rate treatment under the old tariff schedules.

Subsection (b) would reduce to 16 percent the rate of duty on certain topographic panels used in model railroad layouts. It is understood such panels are dutiable under item 737.90 at 35 percent. The panels in question are standardized construction units, typically square in shape with a three-dimensional surface, designed to be fitted together edge to edge in a variety of patterns. Some of the panels have track sections and switches affixed to them.

A separate effective date makes the new lower rate provided by subsection (b) apply with respect to articles entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption after the date of enactment of this bill.

Section 74. Button blanks

Under the present tariff structure, button blanks are dutiable under item 745.40 at a rate of 36 percent, while the duty on buttons ranges from 10 percent in the case of certain metal buttons up to approximately 140 percent in the case of certain polyester or acrylic resin buttons. (The rate on these items is 0.75 cent per line per gross plus 12.5 percent ad valorem.) The wide disparity between the rate on button blanks and the rate on certain polyester or acrylic resin buttons has led to a marked acceleration in imports of button blanks made of such resins. These button blanks have been machined to shape, polished, and otherwise processed, and are for practical purposes finished buttons except for the drilling of holes. By importing almost-finished buttons under the button blank rate, it has been possible for the higher button rate to be avoided, yet at the same time practically all of the manufacturing operations have been accomplished outside this country. Your committee has received a report from the Tariff Commission which states:

As far as the Commission is aware, the provision for button blanks is now used primarily as a rate-avoidance device with respect to buttons of acrylic or polyester resins which, if processed beyond the button blank stage, are subject to ad valorem equivalent rates ranging from 120 to 150 percent.

Your committee has added a provision to the bill to deal with this problem. Under the committee amendment, headnote 2 of subpart A of part 7 of schedule 7 of the tariff schedules is amended to limit the term "button blanks" in item 745.40 to "raw or crude blanks suitable for manufacture into buttons." This will subject articles that are further manufactured than the raw or crude blank stage to the operation of general headnote 10(h) and make them classifiable as "buttons." Thus, for example, a button blank which has been subjected to face finishing, polishing, beveling, or other finishing

operations, would be dutiable at the rates applicable to buttons, while raw, unworked button blanks will continue to come in at the lower button blank rate. In the committee's opinion, this amendment, which is substantially identical to H.R. 7621 as passed by the House, will effectively deal with this rate-avoidance problem.

Section 80. Brooms made of broomcorn

This provision adjusts the rate of duty applicable to imports of certain brooms made wholly or partly of broomcorn.

Brooms are produced in the United States in numerous small shops throughout the country, in institutions for the blind, in penal institutions, as well as in several large manufacturing concerns. The domestic production of brooms of all types (including household and industrial brooms and brooms made of broomcorn, plastic, or other materials), as reflected in the value of shipments reported in the Bureau of Census' "1961 Annual Survey of Manufactures," amounted to \$33 million in 1958, \$32 million in 1960, and \$33 million in 1961.

The U.S. Tariff Commission has supplied the following figures relative to the quantity and value of brooms made only of broomcorn, straw, wooden fiber, or twigs imported into the United States during the period 1953 through June 1965.

[Quantity in thousands; value in thousands of dollars]

Year	Quantity	Value	Year	Quantity	Value
1953.....	543	\$133	1960.....	3,080	\$720
1954.....	828	190	1961.....	3,471	786
1955.....	1,220	300	1962.....	4,212	807
1956.....	1,140	245	1963 ¹	3,728	852
1957.....	1,230	326	1964 ¹	4,931	1,157
1958.....	2,161	460	1965 ¹ (January to June).....	2,091	553
1959.....	3,063	615			

¹ Preliminary.

The principal supplying country for broom imports is Mexico, and for imports of whiskbrooms, Hungary.

On June 30, 1960, representatives of the domestic broom industry filed an application with the Tariff Commission for an investigation of brooms, whiskbrooms, and toy brooms made of broomcorn, under the provisions of section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930. The application alleged that the 25-percent duty did not equalize the costs of production of the comparable products made in the United States and foreign countries, and the domestic industry requested that the rate of duty on the imported products be fixed on the basis of American selling price. After a preliminary inquiry and subsequent formal investigation, including a public hearing, the Commission on January 17, 1962, submitted to the President a report of its findings.

The Commission determined that the existing duty of 25 percent did not equalize the differences in the cost of production, and concluded that in order to equalize such differences to the fullest extent permissible under the statute, it was necessary that the present rate of duty be applied to brooms made of broomcorn on the basis of American selling price. On February 15, 1963, the President announced that he did not agree with the Tariff Commission's conclusion, and consequently the duty on the subject brooms was not changed.

This section which has been added to the bill by your committee would make brooms made wholly or in part of broomcorn and valued at not over 96 cents each dutiable at 24 cents each in the case of brooms other than whiskbrooms. The duty on whiskbrooms made wholly or in part of broomcorn and valued at not over 32 cents each would be 8 cents each. Other brooms made wholly or in part of broomcorn would continue to be dutiable at 25 percent ad valorem.

Your committee is convinced that this adjustment in duty is justified by the findings of the Tariff Commission in its formal investigation. The specific rates provided by this amendment would yield duty of \$2.88 per dozen for floor brooms and 96 cents per dozen for whiskbrooms. While these duties would still fall short of equalizing the costs of production, as found by the Tariff Commission, between brooms manufactured in the United States and imported brooms, your committee believes that the rates provided in the bill will be of substantial benefit to the domestic industry. (The report of the Tariff Commission indicated that on the basis of the weighted average of all brooms for 1960, the difference in the cost of production of United States and Mexican brooms was \$5.42.)

No trade-agreement concession on brooms made wholly or in part of broomcorn is presently in force. Accordingly, the enactment of this provision would not conflict with international obligations of the United States as currently in effect.

Section 89. Aluminum electrodes

Under the present tariff schedules electrodes used in the production of aluminum are dutiable at 12.5 percent. Typically they are not imported but are manufactured by the aluminum companies themselves at the site where they are to be used in the electrolysis of alumina into aluminum. These electrodes, generally of carbon or graphite, are consumed in great quantities in the electrolysis process.

The committee's attention was called to the fact that some small new aluminum plants do not yet have sufficient volume of production to permit efficient production on the site of the electrodes they need. In order to provide a source for reasonably priced electrodes for these companies your committee has added a provision to the bill to permit electrodes to be imported duty free for use in the production of aluminum. Under the bill, free entry for these electrodes (and no other) will be available until July 15, 1966. This date coincides with the provision already in the law which permits temporary free entry for alumina used in the production of aluminum.

A separate effective date makes this duty-free treatment available with respect to articles entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption after the date of enactment.

Section 91. Past importations of certain articles

This section added to the bill by the committee provides relief for certain importers who, during the changeover from the old schedules to the new, brought certain merchandise in relying upon the rates of duty applicable under the old tariff structure, but found upon entering their merchandise that the duty had substantially increased.

(a) *Ignition magnets.*—This provision permits permanent magnets for ignition magnetos (dutiable at 18 percent under the new tariff schedules) entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption after August 30, 1963, and before the 61st day after the date of en-

actment of the bill to be treated as if the duty were 8.5 percent—the rate applicable to parts for ignition magnetos.

(b) *Certain luggage and handbags.*—This amendment provides temporary relief for importers of certain luggage and handbags. The luggage and handbags in question are made of textile fabrics coated on the inside with rubber or plastics. These articles have the outward appearance of textile articles. They are not covered by section 14 of the bill because the rubber or plastics does not form either the outer surface of the article or the only exposed surface of the fabric as used in the article. Under the old tariff structure, the articles were dutiable on the basis of the rubber or plastics component being the material of chief value. The importers, failing to notice that rubber- or plastics-covered fabrics were defined as textile materials in the headnotes to schedule 3, incorrectly assumed that their products would continue to be classified on the basis of the rubber or plastics being the component of chief value. They, therefore, concluded that their importations would be dutiable at the rate of 20 percent under item 706.60 whereas they are in fact dutiable under item 706.24 at the rate of 40 percent. In some instances they even received letters of advice from the Customs Service that the lower rate would apply.

To provide relief for these importers, your committee's bill permits bags imported prior to September 1, 1964, to be treated as if the duty had been 20 percent rather than 40 percent. To qualify for this favorable treatment, the articles which were imported by September 1, 1964, must be entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption before the 61st day after the date of enactment of this act.

(c) *Zipper tape without teeth.*—This provision permits zipper tape without teeth entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption after August 30, 1963 and before the 61st day after the date of enactment of this bill to be treated as if the duty were 20 percent. On and after that date, under section 77 this tape will be dutiable at 50 percent, as a zipper part, in conformity to a ruling of the Customs Service.

Section 92. Multigap spectrograph

This provision, added to the bill by the committee, is substantially identical with S. 1139. It provides for the free entry of one multigap magnetic spectrograph for the use of Yale University. The multigap magnetic spectrograph is a highly specialized device for use in atomic energy research. The instrument must be made to order according to performance specifications, which are determined by the needs of the particular purpose for which the device is to be used.

It is understood that the Nuclear Structure Laboratory at Yale University invited bids from seven domestic manufacturers, none of whom responded with an offer to construct the instrument. Only two authentic bids were received from abroad.

Moreover, the committee is advised that at the time Yale University determined its requirements and specifications for a spectrograph, no instrument of equivalent scientific value was available from domestic manufacturers. In view of the circumstances, particularly the non-availability of a domestically produced instrument of adequate characteristics at the time of purchase of the subject instrument, the committee has concluded that free entry for this scientific instrument is warranted. This treatment is consistent with the manner in which Congress has handled similar requests by educational institutions for

scientific instruments, which are not readily available from domestic sources.

PROVISIONS OF HOUSE BILL AGREED TO WITHOUT CHANGE

Your committee has considered and has accepted without change most of the provisions in the House-passed bill. These provisions generally correct errors of oversight or conform the new schedules to recent court decisions or customs rulings. The following summary of these provisions indicates the situation being dealt with by each of them. For a more detailed description of the particular amendment involved, see the corresponding provision in the section-by-section analysis of the bill as reported to the House of Representatives (H. Rept. 342).

Section 1. Citation.—This section provides a short title for the bill, and cites title I of the Tariff Act of 1930 as “The Tariff Schedules of the United States.”

Section 2. Effective date.—This provision makes generally the amendments in the bill applicable with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption after the 60th day following the date of enactment. It also provides that where the correction of errors involve lower duty, the importer may within 120 days of the date of enactment apply for reliquidation as if the lower rate had applied after August 30, 1963.

Section 3. Status of certain changes in tariff schedules.—This section provides that for purposes of trade agreements, the rates of duty in column 2 of the TSUS are the rates to be treated as existing on July 1, 1934, and the rates in column 1 are the rates to be treated as existing on July 1, 1962. It also indicates the extent to which the TSUS shall have the status of statutory provisions enacted by Congress.

Section 4. Containers not imported empty.—Under this provision, it is made clear that usual types of containers ordinarily sold at retail with their contents are not to be treated as imported articles when imported filled with merchandise. This conforms to practice under the old tariff structure.

Section 5. Grapejuice.—This provision increases the rate on grapejuice from 9 cents per gallon to 50 cents per gallon. It, in effect, restores the rate under the old schedules which was based upon the potential alcoholic content of the juice.

Section 8. Seaweeds.—This provision restores the duty-free treatment for certain prepared kelp imported for animal feed. This makes all seaweed duty free.

Section 9. Florist articles.—This section enlarges an existing tariff category to include sprays, wreaths, etc., made of any fresh plant parts, not just of fresh flowers. It recognizes a significant Christmas trade in these articles. No rate change is involved.

Section 10. Agricultural containers and sprayers.—

Bins: This amendment restores duty-free treatment to agricultural harvesting containers.

Sprayers: This amendment restores duty-free treatment to agricultural sprayers (particularly those not self-contained, having a capacity of more than 5 gallons).

Section 11. Certain boxes and cases covered or lined with textile fabrics.—This provision corrects a rate problem under which boxes

covered or lined with manmade fabrics were dutiable at 2 cents per pound plus 4 percent ad valorem while boxes covered or lined with vegetable fabrics were dutiable at 2 cents per pound plus 8.5 percent ad valorem. Under the new schedules the duty on rayon-lined jewelry boxes was increased to the higher rate. This section provides a single rate of 2 cents a pound plus 5 percent ad valorem (the weighted average of the two prior rates) in recognition of the significant trade in the low-rate boxes.

Section 13. Shoebord.—This provision deletes "leatherboard" as a separate category and substitutes a broader category covering all "shoebord" whether or not made of leather fibers. With respect to nonleather shoebord, this change involves a restorative rate increase.

Section 14. Textile fabrics, coated or filled, or laminated, with rubber or plastics.—These amendments make a number of changes in the provisions relating to textile fabrics, coated or filled, or laminated, with nontransparent rubber or plastics. Essentially, the changes provide that articles made of this fabric will be dutiable as textile articles to the extent that the textile fabric forms the outer or exposed surface of the article. Conversely, to the extent the nontransparent rubber or plastics forms the outer surface, the article will be treated as being of rubber or plastics, as the case may be.

Further amendments (a) conform the treatment of woven or knit fabrics laminated with foam or sponge sheet to such fabrics which are coated or filled with other forms of rubber or plastics; (b) restore the old lower rate for certain coated or filled textiles of manmade fibers; (c) provide a new category for inflatable articles, such as air mattresses (with no rate change) without regard to the material from which made; and (d) eliminate unnecessary language in the provision relating to plastic film, strips, and sheets.

Section 15. Measure of certain yarns; certain woven fabrics containing manmade fibers.—Subsection (a) of this provision makes conforming punctuation changes.

Subsection (b) corrects two avoidance problems.

Manmade fabric.—The first involves a situation under which a small amount of high value vegetable fiber may be combined with manmade fiber, so that the resulting cloth (in chief value of vegetable fiber) is dutiable at a lower rate (6½ or 10 percent). In these cases the vegetable fiber content is increased beyond that which is needed to produce a commercially marketable product, in order to obtain the advantage of the lower rate. This provision deals with this situation by restoring the rate of 25 cents per pound plus 22½ percent ad valorem which previously applied to this product. The bill describes the fabric involved in terms of the fiber composition of its yarns (such fibers must not exceed 5 inches in length and must contain not less than 50 percent by weight of manmade fiber).

Wool fabric.—The second avoidance problem involves a combination of high value flax or ramie with wool to create a fabric which can be imported at the lower nonwool rate of 10 percent. Under the old tariff structure this fabric would have been dutiable partly at the wool rate of 37.5 cents per pound plus 60 percent ad valorem and partly at the nonwool rate of 10 percent. This provision treats this fabric, if it is more than 17 percent by weight of wool, at a compound rate of 30 cents per pound plus 45 percent ad valorem. This is the approximate equivalent of the duty which applied under the old structure.

Section 16. Ornamented fabrics; fabrics with tucks.—This amendment corrects a potential avoidance device by which simple ornamentations or tucks may be added to or made in a fabric and the resulting product could be imported at a significantly lower rate than would apply to the fabric alone. After importation, the ornamentation or tuck may be removed. The amendment provides that the duty applicable to the ornamented or tucked fabric (particularly, certain low value wool fabrics) is not to be less than the duty applicable to the plain fabric.

Section 18. Belting and belts for machinery.—This section provides a specific category for V-belts and establishes a 12-percent rate of duty (instead of 16 percent). This rate represents an estimated weighted average of the various rates formerly applicable to such belts depending upon their use. It also clarifies the duty treatment of other belts and beltings of textile fibers or of such fibers and rubber and plastics (without rate changes) by providing specific categories in the schedules.

Section 19. Swiss-type curtains and drapes.—This provision restores the duty of 30 percent (from 50 percent) which formerly applied to all Swiss-type curtains and drapes of cotton, but which, under the new schedule, is applied only to net furnishings.

Section 20. Labels of manmade fibers.—Section 18 reduces the duty on labels of manmade fibers (such as rayon) from 25 cents a pound plus 30 percent ad valorem to 25 cents a pound plus 19 percent ad valorem, conforming to a recent decision of the customs court (CD 2409).

Section 21. Lactic acid.—This provision increases the rate applicable to lactic acid from 12.5 to 16 percent, in accordance with new information which indicates that 16 percent more accurately reflects the ad valorem equivalent of the various specific rates formerly applied on the basis of lactic acid content.

Section 22. Esters of monohydric alcohols.—This change is clarifying only. It eliminates a possible interpretation which could remove ethyl chloride from the category where it is specifically named and classify it under the provision for esters.

Section 23. Cellulose compounds; surface-active agents.—The amendments made by this provision are largely clarifying; they provide specific categories for carboxymethyl cellulose salts and for lignin in recognition of their importance as items of trade. With respect to "cellulose compounds" the bill transfers the existing category to a more prominent place in the schedule to insure that the 16-cent-per-pound rate actually applies (rather than various other lower rates). No rate change is involved with respect to lignin; the other changes involve rate increases.

Section 24. Synthetic resins and plastics materials.—This provision simplifies the schedules (and provides some duty reductions) by providing that coal-tar additives (which are dutiable at the American selling price) in non-coal-tar synthetic plastics materials will not affect their classification as non-coal-tar synthetic plastics materials.

Section 26. Concrete.—This section narrows the definition of concrete (in the headnotes) to exclude plastics (resin), and thereby conforms the definition to the commonly understood meaning of the term. No rate change is involved.

Section 28. Subporcelain refractory articles.—This amendment corrects an oversight which permitted subporcelain articles to receive an unintended rate decrease from 45 to 15 percent ad valorem.

Under the bill the 45-percent duty on these subporcelain articles is restored.

Section 29. Certain colored or special glass.—The amendments made by this section are merely conforming changes in certain dimensions (with incidental rate reductions) which were overlooked before the tariff schedules were adopted.

Section 31. Certain semimanufactured platinum.—This provision restores a customs practice under which drawn palladium of approximately three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter was admitted duty free under the old tariff structure. (Under the schedules this product would be dutiable at 40 percent in the absence of this provision.)

Section 32. Round wire.—This amendment in effect, restores the rate (8.5 percent) applicable under the old tariff structure to round wire of iron or steel valued at more than 6 cents per pound. In lieu of value as a distinguishing feature, the new schedules define the categories in terms of diameter of the wire, and the amendment further defines the specific wire involved by reference to weight of carbon included in the product.

Section 34. Tableware and other household utensils.—The changes made by this section assure uniformity between various provisions with respect to the tariff treatment of kitchen or table ware (or table, kitchen, or household utensils) of base metals whether they are of a type used indoors or outdoors. At present, it is not clear that all of these provisions include camping, barbecue, or patio utensils.

Section 35. Certain galvanized wire.—This amendment reflects the substance of a recent court decision (CD 2441) which indicated that in measuring the diameter of galvanized wire the galvanized coating should be included. The customs practice is to measure the wire without the coating (because the wire generally is uniform in diameter while the coating varies in thickness; moreover a higher duty could be obtained under the practice). Under the bill, the customs practice would be continued and the court decision is reflected by reducing diameters provided by the schedules sufficiently (to 0.075 inch from 0.08 inch) to account for the galvanized coating.

Section 36. Automobile, etc., parts.—This section makes a number of changes in the new schedules to clarify existing categories or to provide new categories. Generally the rate changes restore rates which applied under the old tariff structure.

(a) *Hinges.*—This provision creates a specific category for hinges, fittings, and mountings designed for motor vehicles and provides a rate of 8.5 percent (instead of 19 percent).

(b) *Hairsprings.*—This provision creates a specific category for "hairsprings" and provides a weighted average rate of 10 percent (instead of 19 percent). The weighted rate reflects uses other than automotive to which hairsprings may be adapted.

(c) *Pumps for liquids.*—This provision creates a specific category for fuel injection pumps for diesel type engines and provides a weighted average rate of 6 percent (rather than 12 percent). It also reduces the weighted average rate for other pumps for liquids to 10 percent (from 12 percent). The weighted average rate reflects automotive and other uses to which these pumps may be adapted.

(d) *Bearings with integral shafts.*—This provision creates a specific category for ball bearings with integral shafts and provides a rate of 12 percent. (This is the same rate which the Customs Service applied when it classified this article as a "pump" part.)

(e) *Repair kits*.—This provision creates a specific category for repair kits (containing three or more parts) for brakes or internal-combustion engine pumps or carburetors and provides a weighted average of 10 percent for these kits (instead of various rates which otherwise would apply to the various parts in the kits). This recognizes the significant trade in these kits and should ease administrative burdens.

(f) *Parts of electrical articles*.—This provision clarifies the tariff treatment of electrical parts by assuring that these parts (such as batteries, electronic tubes, bulbs, etc.) which are specifically provided for will not be treated as parts of other articles under schedule 7 where the rates may be different. It also assures that parts of the electromagnetic equipment are provided for and restores the rates which applied to these parts under the old tariff structure.

(g) *Lighting equipment*.—This provision creates a specific category for lighting equipment designed for motor vehicles and provides a rate of 8.5 percent (instead of 19 percent).

(h) *Automatic voltage-current regulators*.—This provision clarifies the article description to insure that articles which control both voltage and current, as well as provide cutout relays will be treated uniformly. It also creates a separate category for automotive voltage-current regulators and restores the 8.5-percent rate (instead of 15 percent).

(i) *Ignition wiring sets*.—This provision creates a separate category for ignition wiring sets and wiring sets used in motor vehicles and craft and provides a rate of 10 percent (estimated weighted average) instead of 17 percent.

(j) *Speedometers and tachometers*.—This subsection simplifies the tariff treatment of bicycle speedometers by creating a separate category and providing a rate of 55 percent ad valorem (estimated weighted average) instead of the higher compound rate under the present schedules (\$2.25 each plus 35 percent ad valorem). It also insures uniform tariff treatment for tachometers and speedometers whether or not they are "electrical" instruments and provides a rate of 10 percent (estimated weighted average), instead of the various rates provided by the present schedules). The provision removes tachometers from the high compound rates and restores the equivalent of the treatment under the old tariff structure.

(k) *Furniture designed for motor vehicle use*.—This provision creates a separate category for furniture designed for motor vehicle use and restores a rate of 8.5 percent (instead of the various higher rates which would apply to the specific pieces of furniture).

Section 37. Picks and mattocks.—This amendment reduces the rate of duty on picks and mattocks to 7.5 percent ad valorem (from 19 percent) in recognition of the volume of trade which occurred under the old tariff structure at lower rates (e.g., free as agricultural tools; 1½ cents a pound as railroad track tools).

Section 38. Files and rasps.—This amendment in effect restores the old tariff treatment under which files and rasps exactly 7 inches long (or longer) were dutiable at a lower rate than shorter ones. It accomplishes this by making the dividing point between the rate brackets 6.75 inches instead of "not more than 7 inches." Thus, 7-inch files and rasps will be dutiable at 17.5 cents per dozen (rather than 28 cents per dozen).

Section 39. Pencil sharpeners and lead and crayon pointers.—This provision creates a separate category for pencil sharpeners and lead and crayon sharpeners (other than crank types, which are classified as office machines) and provides a rate of 17 percent. This involves no rate change.

Section 40. Treatment of certain sets.—The amendments made by this section simplify the tariff treatment of certain camping sets and dissecting sets sold with microscopes.

(a) *Certain camping and picnic sets.*—This provision creates a separate category for camping and picnic sets comprised of a knife, fork, and spoon sold as a unit and provides a rate of 25 percent estimated weighted average (instead of the highest rate for any of the articles included in the set.) It also eliminates an inadvertence by removing this type of set from the escape clause tariff quota as stainless steel flatware.

(b) *Dissecting tools sold with microscopes.*—This provision insures that dissecting tools sold in a set with a microscope will be dutiable at the microscope rate (instead of the highest rate for any of the articles included in the set). It also insures that the microscope rate will not be increased because of the inclusion of the tools in the set. This should facilitate customs administration.

Section 41. Handtools.—This section corrects a technical oversight under which "parts" for certain handtools were omitted from the article description of such tools.

Section 42. Chain and chains.—This section clarifies the treatment of chain and chains to make certain that flat chains of iron or steel are provided for (at a rate of 19 percent), and that the customs practice of classifying certain chain on the basis of the diameter of link stock which is essentially round in cross section will be continued. No rate change is involved.

Section 43. Horseshoes.—This amendment in effect restores the treatment provided under the old tariff structure for horseshoes not made of iron or steel. It creates a separate category for horseshoes other than of iron or steel (principally aluminum) and provides a rate of 19 percent ad valorem (instead of the lower 0.25-cent-per-pound rate).

Section 44. Miscellaneous metal products.—This amendment corrects a technical oversight by which reference to metal products "glazed with vitreous glasses" (or not so glazed) was omitted from the article description of enameled metal products in the transition to the new schedules. It insures continuation of the old tariff treatment and no rate changes are involved.

Section 52. Jacquard cards; parts of taps, valves, etc.—This provision corrects two oversights.

(a) *Jacquard cards.*—This provision eliminates headnote language which incorrectly indicates that jacquard cards are not provided for as parts of textile machinery when in fact they are.

(b) *Parts of taps, valves, etc.*—This amendment corrects a technical oversight under which "parts" for hand-operated (and check) taps, cocks, valves, etc., were omitted from the article description of such items.

Section 54. Synchronous motors; commutators.—

(a) *Synchronous motors.*—This provision restores the treatment (based on value) which applied under the old tariff structure to synchronous motors of less than one-fortieth horsepower. Under the

amendment such motors valued over \$4 each will be dutiable at the old rate of 12.5 percent (instead of 50 percent).

(b) *Commutators.*—This provision creates a separate category for commutators (whether used in generators or motors) and provides a rate of 10 percent (instead of 15 percent). This is the estimated weighted average rate (based on the most recent data) determined from the rate under the old tariff structure of 15 percent for parts of generators and 8.5 percent or 12.5 percent for parts of motors.

Section 57. Insulated conductors without fittings.—This amendment increases the rate on insulated conductors without fittings, containing more than 10 percent by weight of copper, from 15 to 17 percent ad valorem weighted average to reflect the import tax (as contrasted to duty) of 1.7 cents per pound on the copper content of the article.

Section 58. Brake regulators.—This section excludes brake regulators from the category for parts of railway cars and thereby reduces the rate applicable to such regulators to 11.5 percent (instead of 18 percent). This largely restores the rate treatment (9 percent for "machines, n.s.p.f.") which applied under the old tariff structure.

Section 60. Headwear of pandan.—This amendment restores the treatment of harvest hats made of pandan which applied under the old tariff structure. Thus, such hats (if valued not over \$3 per doz.) will continue to be dutiable at 6.25 percent (instead of 10 percent).

Section 61. Headwear of fur not on the skin.—This is a technical amendment which substitutes the term "fur not on the skin" for "fur felt" to conform to the style used elsewhere in the tariff schedules. No rate change is involved.

Section 62. Anesthetic apparatus; stethoscopes.—The amendments made by this section (1) create a separate category for anesthetic apparatus; (2) specifically list stethoscopes; and (3) provide a rate of 19 percent ad valorem (instead of 36 percent) for these items in conformity with recent court decisions (Abs. 68126 and CD 2402).

Section 63. Surveying compasses and parts.—This provision corrects a typographical error under which the duty applicable to surveying compasses and parts was misstated as 11.5 percent (instead of the rate of 28 percent). Under this bill the duty on these items is increased to 28 percent.

Section 64. Comparators.—This section corrects an inadvertent error under which the same article was specifically covered in two separate categories and at different rates; first as "profile projectors" at 35 percent, and then as "comparators" at 45 percent. Under this provision "comparators" is deleted and only the 35-percent duty which applied under the old tariff structure for this article is continued.

Section 65. Combination articles containing watch or clock movements.—This provision eliminates a potential avoidance device by restoring the rules of the old tariff structure under which combination articles which included a watch or clock movement (such as a barometer-thermometer-clock, or a clock-radio) were dutiable on the basis of the separate items. Under the present schedules, which provide a single rate for the combination article, it is possible to avoid the higher rate on clocks and watches by combining them with a low value thermometer, for example.

This provision also makes a conforming change in the rate applicable to certain of such combination articles to eliminate the weight given to the clock or watch in the set; and insures that the marking re-

quirements generally applicable to watch and clock movements will apply to the movements in combination articles.

In addition, it provides an exception to the rules for separate treatment (and marking) in the case of watch and clock movements which are imported installed in vehicles or spacecraft or aircraft as (1) usual equipment or (2) "integral and essential parts, of laboratory industrial or commercial apparatus or equipment."

Section 66. Editors and combination editor-splacers, for motion picture films.—This provision increases the rate applicable to editors and combination editor-splacers to 35 percent ad valorem (from 11.5 percent) in conformity to a recent customs ruling (TD 55963) which classified them as optical instruments (at 35 percent).

Section 67. Halftone screens.—This provision creates a separate category for halftone screens made of plastics on which the crosslines are reproduced photographically and restores the rate of 8.5 percent which applied to such screens under the old tariff structure in recognition of the volume of prior trade in the lower rate article. The rate for other halftone screens will continue at 27.5 percent.

Section 69. Recordings on magnetic tape.—This provision reduces the duty on prerecorded tapes (particularly multiple copy tapes) recorded on magnetic tape or other mediums (except wire) by changing both the specific duty and the base to which is applied. The new duty will be 2 cents per square foot (instead of 0.25 cents per square inch). This largely restores the duty of 12 percent ad valorem which applied under the old tariff structure.

Section 70. Electronic musical instruments.—This provision creates a separate category for "fretted stringed instruments" (a term which includes electric guitars) and provides a rate of 34 percent (instead of 17 percent). This restores the rate which applied to these electric guitars under the old tariff structure.

Section 71. Playing cards.—This provision corrects a typographical error under which the duty applicable to playing cards was misstated as 4 cents per pack plus 5 percent ad valorem (instead of 4 cents per pack plus 4 percent ad valorem). Under this bill the duty on these cards is reduced to 4 cents a pack plus 4 cents ad valorem.

Section 73. Costume jewelry; jewelry materials.

(a) *Costume jewelry.*—This amendment restores the treatment provided by the old tariff structure for costume jewelry valued at more than \$5 per dozen pieces or parts by restricting the lower rate applicable to such jewelry (35 percent ad valorem) to watch bracelets.

(b) *Jewelry materials.*—This amendment clarifies the treatment of costume jewelry chain by eliminating the requirement (which was a carryover from one of the provisions of the old tariff structure dealing with jewelry materials) that the chain (or rope, cable, or similar article) not exceed 0.5 inch in any cross sectional dimension. Under the bill all such jewelry materials will be treated uniformly regardless of its dimension, thereby easing administrative problems. This change could either increase or decrease duties on specific items.

Section 76. Jewelry clasps.—This provision creates a separate category for jewelry clasps of precious metal and provides a rate of 24 percent ad valorem (instead of 55 percent). This restores the treatment applicable under the old tariff structure to clasps of gold or platinum. Other clasps (valued over 20 cents a dozen) would continue to be dutiable at 55 percent.

In addition, this section clarifies the duty treatment of handbag and similar frames incorporating clasps by treating them under the clasp category at a rate of 17.5 percent. This is the estimated weighted average of the rates which applied to these frames under the prior tariff structure, depending upon the metal of which they are made.

Section 78. Dried wreaths.—This amendment creates a separate category for bouquets, boutonnieres, corsages, wreaths and similar articles made of natural plant materials which have only been dried or bleached and provides a rate of 10 percent ad valorem (instead of 25.5 percent). This restores the duty treatment which was available for these products under the old tariff structure.

Section 79. Electric toothbrushes.—This section insures that electric toothbrushes and other mechanical combs and brushes which are toilet articles will be classified as toilet articles. In the case of electric toothbrushes this restores the old compound rate of 0.8 cent each plus 17 percent ad valorem (instead of 12 percent as an electromechanical appliance).

Section 81. Fireworks.—This provision reduces the rate on fireworks (including firecrackers) to 12 cents per pound including the weight of all covering, packing material, and wrappings (from 32 percent, estimated weighted average). In the case of display type fireworks this restores the duty treatment which formerly applied under the old tariff structure.

Section 82. Rubber and plastics film, strips, sheets, and plates.—This section reduces the dimensions provided in the headnote description for rubber and plastics films, strips, sheets, and plates to 15 inches wide and 18 inches long (from 21 inches wide and 51 inches long). This will reduce the duty on (1) cellulose acetate film and sheets; (2) synthetic rubber sheets; (3) polyvinyl chloride film and sheets; and (4) casein sheets. It will increase the duty on small sizes of acrylic resin sheets. This has the effect of substantially restoring the duty treatment which was available under the old tariff structure.

Section 83. Colostomy bags.—This provision includes colostomy bags in a specific category dutiable at 12.5 percent. This restores the duty treatment which was provided under the old tariff structure for such bags.

Section 84. Fly ribbons.—This amendment creates a separate category for ribbon flycatchers and provides a rate of 14 percent (instead of 17.5 percent). This recognizes the volume of trade in this article and restores the duty treatment which was available under the old tariff structure.

Section 86. Articles of hair not specially provided for.—This provision creates a new "catchall" category for articles of hair, not specially provided for, and provides a rate of 14 percent (the old rate on articles of human hair, not specifically provided for).

Section 87. Articles assembled abroad.—Under the present tariff structure U.S. products may be sent abroad for assembly and returned duty free if they have not been advanced in value or improved in condition abroad *by any means other than the act of assembly.* [Emphasis added.] Thus, a U.S. motor could be exported for installation in a foreign motorboat and when the boat is imported with the U.S. motor, the portion of the value attributable to the motor would be duty free.

This bill (1) clarifies the type of articles which may be exported for assembly and then reimported; and (2) enlarges the class of activities which may be performed abroad without subjecting the U.S. product to duty.

Specifically, this amendment provides that the free entry provision of the new schedules would apply to articles assembled abroad in whole or in part of fabricated components, the product of the United States, which (a) were exported, in condition ready for assembly without further fabrication, for the purpose of such assembly and return to the United States; (b) have not lost their physical identity in such articles by change in form, shape, or otherwise; and (c) have not been advanced in value or improved in condition abroad except by being assembled and except by operations incidental to the assembly process such as cleaning, lubricating, and painting.

Section 88. Coconut, palm kernel, and palm oil.—This provision corrects an inadvertent mistake by which the temporary rate applicable to coconut, palm kernel, and palm oil (which applies until July 1, 1966), was not conformed to reflect the last trade concession reduction. This section substitutes 14 percent ad valorem (for 17.5 percent) and thereby conforms the temporary rate to the ad valorem rate in the permanent provision.

Section 90. Import restrictions—Section 22 of Agricultural Adjustment Act.— This provision makes two changes in the exceptions to the import restrictions proclaimed under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The first change would permit articles (other than cotton) having an aggregate value not over \$10 to be imported for research notwithstanding the proclamation.

The other change would eliminate the weight limitation (100 pounds) in the exception for trade fairs (or research), and thus would permit greater quantities to be imported for these purposes (but in this case, only if the Secretary of Agriculture consents in writing).

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

TARIFF ACT OF 1930

TITLE I--TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES

GENERAL HEADNOTES AND RULES OF INTERPRETATION

* * * * *

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.

* * * * *

SCHEDULE 1. ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
.	.	.	.
	PART 12.--BEVERAGES		
	.		
	SUBPART A.--FRUIT JUICES		
	.		
	Fruit juices, including mixed fruit juices, concentrated or not concentrated, whether or not sweetened:		
	Not mixed and not containing over 1.0 percent of ethyl alcohol by volume:		
165.40	Grape	[9¢ per gal.] 80¢ per gal.	[70¢ per gal.] \$1 per gal.
.	.	.	.
	PART 15.--OTHER ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS		
	.		
	SUBPART B.--EDIBLE PREPARATIONS		
	Subpart B headnotes:		
	.		
	3. The term "edible preparations" in Items 182.00, 182.91, and 182.92 embraces only substances prepared and chiefly used as a human food or as an ingredient in such food, but such term does not include any substance provided for in schedule 4 (except part 2E thereof) or schedule 5 (except part 1K thereof)		
182.70	Wild rice, crude or processed.....	5% ad val.	10% ad val.
.	.	.	.
	SUBPART C.--ANIMAL FEEDS		
	Subpart C headnotes:		
	1. For the purposes of this subpart--		
	(a) the term "animal feeds, and ingredients therefor" embraces products chiefly used as food for animals, or chiefly used as ingredients in such food, respectively, but such term does not include any product provided for in schedule 4 (except part 2E thereof) or schedule 5 (except part 1K thereof); and		
	.		
	SUBPART G.--MISCELLANEOUS VEGETABLE PRODUCTS		
192.05	[Carrageen] Seaweeds, crude, ground, or pulverized.	Free.....	Free.
.	.	.	.
192.20	[Cut flowers, fresh, whether or not made into bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar florist articles] Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flowers or other fresh plant parts.....	10% ad val.	40% ad val.
.	.	.	.

SCHEDULE 2. WOOD AND PAPER; PRINTED MATTER

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
	PART 1.—WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS		
	• • • • •		
	SUBPART D.—WOODEN CONTAINERS		
	• • • • •		
	Complete packing boxes, cases, and crates, and other containers and holders chiefly used for packing, transporting, or marketing merchandise, all the foregoing (except baskets and coopers' products) of wood, whether wholly or partly assembled or not assembled:		
204. 25	Packing boxes and cases with solid sides, lids, and bottoms.....	1.75% ad val.	15% ad val.
204. 27	Containers designed for use in the harvesting of fruits and vegetables.....	Free	Free
204. 30	Other.....	16 3/4% ad val.	33 1/4% ad val.
	Jewelry boxes, silverware chests, cigar and cigarette boxes, microscope cases, tool or utensil cases, and similar boxes, cases, and chests, all the foregoing of wood:		
204. 35	Cigar and cigarette boxes.....	15% ad val.	60% ad val.
	Other:		
204. 40	Not lined with textile fabrics.....	16 3/4% ad val.	33 1/4% ad val.
204. 50	Lined with textile fabrics.....	2¢ per lb. + [8.5% ad val.] 5% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
	• • • • •		
	PART 2.—CORK AND CORK PRODUCTS; BAMBOO, RATTAN, WILLOW AND CHIP; BASKETWORK, WICKERWORK, AND RELATED PRODUCTS OF FIBROUS VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES		
	SUBPART A.—CORK AND CORK PRODUCTS		
	• • • • •		
220. 25	Vulcanized sheets and slabs wholly of ground or pulverized cork and rubber.....	10% ad val.	25% ad val.
	• • • • •		
	PART 4.—PAPER, PAPERBOARD, AND PRODUCTS THEREOF		
	• • • • •		
	SUBPART B.—PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, IN ROLLS AND SHEETS, NOT CUT TO SIZE OR SHAPE		
	• • • • •		
	Paperboard, not specially provided for:		
	• • • • •		
251. 49	[Leatherboard] Shoeboard.....	6.75% ad val.	30% ad val.
251. 51	Other.....	4.75% ad val.	30% ad val.
	• • • • •		
	SUBPART C.—PAPER AND PAPERBOARD CUT TO SIZE OR SHAPE; ARTICLES OF PAPER OR PAPERBOARD		
	• • • • •		
	Boxes of paper, of paperboard, of papier-mache, or of any combination thereof:		
256. 48	Covered or lined with coated papers or papers described in items 253.25, 253.30, 253.35, 253.40, or 253.45, [but not] or with textile fabric.....	2¢ per lb. + [4% ad val.] 5% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
[256. 50	Covered or lined with textile fabric.....	2¢ per lb. + 8.5% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.]
	• • • • •		

SCHEDULE 3. TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

* * * * *

Schedule 3 headnotes:

* * * * *

2. For the purposes of the tariff schedules—

(a) the term “textile materials” means—

(i) the fibers (cotton, other vegetable fibers, wool and hair, silk, and man-made fibers) provided for in part 1 of this schedule,

(ii) the yarn intermediates and the yarns provided for in part 1 and part 4 (elastic yarns) of this schedule,

(iii) the cordage provided for in part 2 and part 4 (elastic cordage) of this schedule,

(iv) the fabrics provided for in part 3 and part 4 of this schedule,

(v) braids, as defined in headnote 2(f), *infra*, and

(vi) *except as provided by headnote 5*, articles produced from any of the foregoing products;

* * * * *

[4. Except as specifically provided otherwise, in determining the yarn count of fabrics, the warp and filling yarns, whether plied or not, shall be counted as they occur in the fabric.]

4. For the purposes of the tariff schedules—

(a) *Except as specifically provided otherwise, in determining the yarn count of fabrics, the warp and filling yarns, whether plied or not, shall be counted as they occur in the fabric.*

(b) *In determining the component fibers of chief value in coated or filled, or laminated, fabrics and articles wholly or in part thereof, the coating or filling, or the nontextile laminating substances, shall be disregarded in the absence of context to the contrary.*

5. *For the purposes of parts 5, 6, and 7 of this schedule and parts 1 (except subpart A), 4, and 12 of schedule 7, in determining the classification of any article which is wholly or in part of a fabric coated or filled, or laminated, with non-transparent rubber or plastics (which fabric is provided for in part 4C of this schedule), the fabric shall be regarded not as a textile material but as being wholly of rubber or plastics to the extent that (as used in the article) the non-transparent rubber or plastics forms either the outer surface of such article or the only exposed surface of such fabric.*

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
	PART 1.—TEXTILE FIBERS AND WASTES; YARNS AND THREADS		
	SUBPART B.—VEGETABLE FIBERS, EXCEPT COTTON		
	Yarns and roving, of vegetable fibers (except cotton):		
	Of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of any combination of these fibers:		
	Containing any flax:		
	Other:		
	Singles:		
305. 14	Measuring over 270 [] yards but not over 18,000 [] yards per pound.....	17.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
	PART 3.—WOVEN FABRICS		
	SUBPART B.—WOVEN FABRICS, OF VEGETABLE FIBERS (EXCEPT COTTON)		
	Woven fabrics, of vegetable fibers (except cotton):		
335. 40	Wholly of jute:		
	Not bleached, not colored, and not flame-resistant.....	0.5¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.
335. 50	Bleached, colored, or flame-resistant.....	0.5¢ per lb.+ 5% ad val.	1¢ per lb.+ 10% ad val.
355. 55	Containing over 17 percent of wool by weight.....	30¢ per lb.+ 45% ad val.	40¢ per lb.+ 55% ad val.
355. 60	Fabrics, other than the foregoing, containing over 50 percent by weight of yarns which yarns are composed wholly or almost wholly of fibers not exceeding 5 inches in length and contain not less than 50 percent by weight of manmade fibers.....	25¢ per lb.+ 22.5% ad val.	45¢ per lb.+ 70% ad val.
	PART 4.—FABRICS OF SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION OR FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES; ARTICLES OF WADDING OR FELT; FISH NETS; MACHINE CLOTHING		
	SUBPART B.—LACE, NETTING, AND ORNAMENTED FABRICS		
353. 50	Ornamented fabrics in the piece, and ornamented motifs, not specially provided for.....	42.5% ad. val., but in the case of ornamented fabrics not less than the rate which would apply to such fabrics if not ornamented.	90% ad val., but in the case of ornamented fabrics not less than the rate which would apply to such fabrics if not ornamented.

SUBPART C.—WADDING, FELTS, AND ARTICLES THEREOF; FISH NETTING AND NETS; ARTISTS' CANVAS; COATED OR FILLED FABRICS; HOSE; MACHINE CLOTHING; OTHER SPECIAL FABRICS

Subpart C headnotes:

- * * * * *
2. For the purposes of the tariff schedules—
- (a) the term "coated or filled", as used with reference to textile fabrics and other textile articles, means that any such fabric or other article has been coated or filled (whether or not impregnated) with gums, starches, pastes, clays, plastics materials, rubber, flock, or other substances, so as to visibly and significantly affect the surface or surfaces thereof otherwise than by change in color, whether or not the color has been changed thereby; [and]
- (b) the term "nonwoven fabrics" refers to fabrics made of matted textile fibers which are not in the form of yarns, but includes needle-punched felts comprised of fibers punched through a base fabric []; and
- (c) the provisions in this subpart for fabrics, coated or filled with rubber or plastics material, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics (items 355.65-.85), cover products weighing not over 44 ounces per square yard without regard to the relative quantities of the textile fibers and the rubber or plastics material, but do not cover products weighing over 44 ounces per square yard unless they contain more than 50 percent by weight of textile fibers.
- [3. For the purposes of determining the component fibers of chief value in coated or filled fabrics and articles thereof, the coating or filling substances shall be disregarded.]

* * * * *

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
	Woven or knit fabrics (except pile or tufted fabrics), of textile materials, coated or filled with rubber or plastics material, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics [, except foam or sponge sheet]:		
355. 65	Of vegetable fibers.....	11% ad val.	40% ad val.
355. 70	Of wool.....	32% ad val.	50% ad val.
355. 75	Of silk.....	27.5% ad val.	65% ad val.
355. 80	Of man-made fibers.....	25¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.]
	Of man-made fibers:		
355. 81	Over 70 percent by weight of rubber or plastics.....	12.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
355. 82	Other.....	25¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.
355. 85	Other.....	17.5% ad val.	40% ad val.
356. 50	Woven fabrics, in the piece or in units, of vegetable fibers, containing not over 16 yarns per square inch (counting the warp and filling) and weighing 15 or more ounces per square yard, suitable for covering cotton bales.....	0.3¢ per sq. yd.	0.6 per sq. yd.]
	Woven fabrics of vegetable fibers, suitable for covering cotton bales:		
366. 50	Recovered from used bags and sacks.....	Free	Free
366. 51	Other fabrics, in the piece or in units, containing not over 16 yarns per square inch (counting the warp and filling) and weighing 15 or more ounces per square yard.....	0.5¢ per sq. yd.	0.6¢ per sq. yd.

* * * * *

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
357.00	Textile fabrics with tucks in parallel rows formed in the weaving or the knitting process or by folding and sewing	42.5% ad val., but not less than the rate which would apply to such fabrics without tucks.	90% ad val., but not less than the rate which would apply to such fabrics without tucks.
*	* * * * *	*	*
	Belting and belts, for machinery		
	Of vegetable fibers, or of such fibers and rubber or plastics		
358.05	Not in part of rubber or plastics	12% ad val.	30% ad val.
358.10	In part of rubber or plastics	10% ad val.	30% ad val.
	Belting and belts, for machinery, of textile fibers or of such fibers and rubber or plastics:		
358.02	V-belts	12% ad val.	30% ad val.
	Other:		
	Of vegetable fibers, or of such fibers and rubber or plastics:		
358.05	Not in part of rubber or plastics	12% ad val.	30% ad val.
358.06	In part of rubber or plastics	10% ad val.	30% ad val.
	Of wool:		
358.08	Woven	37.5¢ per lb.+15% ad val.	50¢ per lb.+60% ad val.
358.09	Other	32% ad val.	50% ad val.
358.11	Of silk	27.5% ad val.	65% ad val.
358.14	Of man-made fibers	25¢ per lb.+30% ad val.	45¢ per lb.+65% ad val.
358.16	Other	12% ad val.	25% ad val.
*	* * * * *	*	*
	PART 5.—TEXTILE FURNISHINGS		
*	* * * * *	*	*
	SUBPART C.—TAPESTRIES, LINENS, AND OTHER FURNISHINGS		
*	* * * * *	*	*
	Lace or net furnishings, whether or not ornamented, and other furnishings, ornamented:		
*	* * * * *	*	*
	Net furnishings made on a lace, net, or knitting machine:		
	Of vegetable fibers:		
365.55	Curtains and drapes, including panels and valances, all the foregoing, of cotton, if ornamented	30% ad val.	90% ad val.
365.60	Other	50% ad val.	90% ad val.
365.65	Other	42.5% ad val.	90% ad val.
*	* * * * *	*	*
	Other furnishings, ornamented:		
365.78	Of cotton	50% ad val.	90% ad val.
	Net furnishings made on a lace, net, or knitting machine, whether or not ornamented: and other furnishings, ornamented:		
	Of cotton:		
365.77	Curtains and drapes, including panels and valances, all the foregoing if machine-embroidered but not otherwise ornamented	30% ad val.	90% ad val.
365.78	Other	50% ad val.	90% ad val.
	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton:		
365.80	Damask tablecloths and damask napkins	30% ad val.	90% ad val.
365.82	Other	40% ad val.	90% ad val.
365.85	Other	42.5% ad val.	90% ad val.
*	* * * * *	*	*
	PART 6.—WEARING APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES		
*	* * * * *	*	*

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
	SUBPART D.—GARTERS AND SUSPENDERS; BODY-SUPPORTING GARMENTS; RAINWEAR		
376. 50	Rainwear of textile materials and rubber or plastics: Garments with a textile-fabric base supporting a rubber or plastics coating or covering on the outer surface of the garment.....	12.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
376. 54	Garments with a textile-fabric outer surface having a rubber or plastics coating or covering on the inner but not on the outer surface of such fabric: With textile fabric of cotton.....	15% ad val.	37.5% ad val.
376. 58	Other.....	30% ad val.	65% ad val.
376. 54	<i>Garments designed for rainwear, hunting, fishing, or similar uses, wholly or almost wholly of fabrics which are coated or filled, or laminated, with rubber or plastics, which (after applying headnote 5 of schedule 3) are regarded as textile materials:</i> Of cotton.....	15% ad val.	37.5% ad val.
376. 56	Other.....	30% ad val.	65% ad val.
	PART 7.—MISCELLANEOUS TEXTILE PRODUCTS; RAGS AND SCRAP CORDAGE		
	SUBPART A.—MISCELLANEOUS TEXTILE PRODUCTS		
385. 60	Labels, not ornamented, of textile materials		
385. 61	Of vegetable fibers.....	12.5% ad val.	50% ad val.
	Of man-made fibers.....	25¢ per lb. + [30% ad val.] 19% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.

SCHEDULE 4. CHEMICALS AND RELATED PRODUCTS

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
	PART 2.—CHEMICAL ELEMENTS, INORGANIC AND ORGANIC COMPOUNDS, AND MIXTURES		
	SUBPART D.—ORGANIC CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS		
	Acids:		
425. 82	Lactic acid.....	[12.5% ad val.] 16% ad val.	[25% ad val.] 35% ad val.
	Esters of monohydric alcohols and organic or inorganic acids (except hydrogen sulfide and hydrogen halide acids):		
428. 50	Amyl acetate.....	2¢ per lb.	7¢ per lb.
428. 52	Butyl acetate.....	3.5¢ per lb.	7¢ per lb.
428. 54	Diethyl sulfate and dimethyl sulfate.....	10.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
428. 58	Ethyl acetate.....	1.5¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
428. 62	Ethyl acrylate.....	10.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
428. 64	Ethyl methacrylate.....	10.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
428. 66	Methyl acrylate.....	10.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
428. 68	Vinyl acetate.....	1.25¢ per lb. + 6.25% ad val.	6¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.
428. 72	Other.....	10.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
	Other organic compounds:		
429. 70	Tetraethyl lead.....	15% ad val.	30% ad val.
[429. 80	Cellulose compounds.....	16¢ per lb.	45¢ per lb.]
429. 90	Other.....	10.5% ad val.	25% ad val.

PART 4.—SYNTHETIC RESINS AND PLASTICS MATERIALS; RUBBER

SUBPART A.—SYNTHETIC RESINS AND PLASTICS MATERIALS

Subpart A headnotes:

1. This subpart does not cover synthetic plastics materials provided for in part 1C of this schedule, but the addition of any product described in part 1 of this schedule to a synthetic plastics material described in this subpart as [a plasticizer, filler, color, or extender] *an antioxidant, color, dispersing agent, emulsifier, extender, filler, pesticide, plasticizer, or stabilizer* does not affect the classification of such synthetic plastics material in this subpart.

2. The term "synthetic plastics materials", in this subpart, embraces products formed by the condensation, polymerization, or copolymerization of organic chemicals and to which [plasticizers, fillers, colors, or extenders] *an antioxidant, color, dispersing agent, emulsifier, extender, filler, pesticide, plasticizer, or stabilizer* may have been added. These products contain as an essential ingredient an organic substance of high molecular weight; are capable, at some stage during processing into finished articles, of being molded or shaped by flow; and are solid in the finished article. The term includes, but is not limited to, such products derived from esters of acrylic or methacrylic acid; vinyl acetate, vinyl chloride resins, polyvinyl alcohol, acetals, butyral, formal resins, polyvinyl ether and ester resins, and polyvinylidene chloride resins; urea and amino resins; polyethylene, polypropylene, and other polyalkene resins; siloxanes, silicones, and other organosilicon resins; alkyd, acrylonitrile, allyl, and formaldehyde resins; and cellulosic plastics materials. These synthetic plastics materials may be in solid, semi-solid, or liquid condition such as flakes, powders, pellets, granules, solutions, emulsions, and other basic crude forms not further processed.

* * * * *

PART 8.—SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS; SOAPS AND SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS

Part 8 headnote:

1. This part covers surface-active agents, soaps, and synthetic detergents, except those provided for in items 405.30 and 405.35 of part 1C of this schedule. *This part also covers certain specified products which may or may not be surface-active agents.* The addition of any product described in part 1 of this schedule to these products as a color, brightner, germicide, deodorizer, whitener, or scent does not affect their classification under this part (8).

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
	SUBPART A.—SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS		
465.87	<i>Carbozymethal cellulose salts</i>	16¢ per lb.	45¢ per lb.
465.92	<i>Lignin sulfonic acid and its salts</i>	10% ad val.	20% ad val.
	PART 9.—DYEING AND TANNING PRODUCTS; PIGMENT AND PIGMENT-LIKE MATERIALS; INKS, PAINTS, AND RELATED PRODUCTS		
	SUBPART B.—PIGMENTS AND PIGMENT-LIKE MATERIALS		
	Subpart B headnote: 1. The term "pigments", as used in this subpart, means products consisting of fine solid particles or powder, in dry form, in pulp, or ground in or mixed with oil, water, or other vehicle, [chiefly used to impart] commonly known as pigments and suitable for use in imparting color (including black and white) to paints, inks, rubber, plastics, linoleum, and other products.		
	PART 13.—FATTY SUBSTANCES, CAMPHOR, CHARCS AND CARBONS, ISOTOPES, WAXES, AND OTHER PRODUCTS		
	SUBPART B.—CAMPHOR, CHARCS AND CARBONS, ISOTOPES, WAXES, AND OTHER PRODUCTS		
493.18	<i>Cellulose compounds, not specially provided for</i>	16¢ per lb.	45¢ per lb.

SCHEDULE 5. NONMETALLIC MINERALS AND PRODUCTS

PART 1.—NONMETALLIC MINERALS AND PRODUCTS, EXCEPT CERAMIC PRODUCTS AND GLASS AND GLASS PRODUCTS

SUBPART A.—HYDRAULIC CEMENT; CONCRETE; CONCRETE PRODUCTS

Subpart A headnotes:

1. For the purposes of this subpart—

(a) the term "cement" means cementing materials without added sand, gravel, or other aggregate; and

(b) the term "concrete" means a composite of cementing materials [(including bitumens and resins) with added sand, gravel, or other mineral aggregate;] of mineral origin with added mineral aggregate such as sand, crushed stone, or gravel; and

(c) the term "tiles" does not include any article 1.25 inches or more in thickness.

* * * * *

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
	SUBPART H.—GEMS, GEMSTONES, AND ARTICLES THEREOF; INDUSTRIAL DIAMONDS * * * * *		
	Industrial diamonds, natural or synthetic, whether or not advanced in condition or value from their crude state by cleaving, cutting, lapping, sawing or other process, but not set and not suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry:		
620. 21	Synthetic:-----	15% ad val.	30% ad val.]
	Synthetic:		
520. 19	Miners' diamonds.....	Free	Free
520. 20	Powder or dust.....	Free	Free
520. 21	Other.....	15% ad val.	30% ad val.
	Natural:		
520. 23	Miners' diamonds.....	Free	Free
520. 27	Crushing bort.....	Free	Free
520. 28	Powder or dust.....	Free	Free
	Other:		
520. 29	Not advanced in condition or value.....	Free	Free
520. 31	Advanced in condition or value.....	15% ad val.	30% ad val.
	* * * * * PART 2.—CERAMIC PRODUCTS * * * * *		
	SUBPART A.—REFRACTORY AND HEAT-INSULATING ARTICLES * * * * *		
	Shaped refractory and heat-insulating articles not specially provided for, and structures of refractory or heat-insulating articles:		
531. 31	Pins, spurs, stilts, and thimbles, all the foregoing used in the manufacture of ceramic articles.....	Free	Free
531. 33	Carbon or graphite crucibles.....	15% ad val.	45% ad val.
531. 36	Earthenware and stoneware crucibles.....	10% ad val.	15% ad val.
531. 37	Porcelain and subporcelain refractory articles.....	45% ad val.	60% ad val.
	* * * * * PART 3.—GLASS AND GLASS PRODUCTS * * * * *		
	SUBPART B.—FLAT GLASS AND PRODUCTS THEREOF * * * * *		
	Glass (whether or not containing wire netting), in rectangles, not ground, not polished and not otherwise processed, weighing over 4 oz. per sq. ft.:		
	Cast or rolled glass:		
	Other, including blown or drawn glass, but excluding pressed or molded glass:		
	Ordinary glass:		
	Colored or special glass:		
542. 57	Weighing over 4 oz. but not over 12 oz. per sq. ft.....	1.7¢ per lb. ¹	4.0¢ per lb.
542. 67	Weighing over 12 oz. but not over 16 oz. per sq. ft.....	6.0¢ per lb. ¹	13.0¢ per lb.
	Weighing over 16 oz. but not over 28 oz. per sq. ft.:		
542. 71	Measuring not over 40 united inches.....	0.7¢ per lb.+2.5% ad val. ¹	1.5¢ per lb.+5% ad val.
542. 73	Measuring over 40 but not over 60 united inches.....	0.9¢ per lb.+2.5% ad val. ¹	1.9¢ per lb.+5% ad val.
542. 76	Measuring over 60 but not over [90] 100 united inches.....	1.1¢ per lb.+2.5% ad val. ¹	2.4¢ per lb.+5% ad val.
542. 77	Measuring over [90] 100 united inches.....	1.4¢ per lb.+2.5% ad val. ¹	2.8¢ per lb.+5% ad val.

¹ Rate increased pursuant to escape-clause proclamation. See part 2 of Appendix to Tariff Schedules.

SCHEDULE 6.—METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS

PART 1.—METAL-BEARING ORES AND OTHER METAL-BEARING MATERIALS

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
	<p>PART 1.—METAL-BEARING ORES AND OTHER METAL-BEARING MATERIALS</p> <p>Part 1 headnotes:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* * * *</p> <p>2. For the purposes of this part— (a) the term "metal-bearing ores" embraces only metalliferous minerals, whether crude or concentrated (by crushing, flotation, washing, or by other physical or mechanical separation processes which do not involve substantial chemical change), and roasted or sintered iron, lead, copper, and zinc concentrates, from which precious metals or base metals, as defined in headnote 2 of this schedule, are commercially obtained, including metals obtained directly in unalloyed form, in the form of alloys, or in the form of chemical compounds;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* * * *</p>		
	<p>PART 2.—METALS, THEIR ALLOYS, AND THEIR BASIC SHAPES AND FORMS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* * * *</p> <p>SUBPART A.—PRECIOUS METALS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* * * *</p> <p>Platinum (including gold- or silver-plated platinum but not rolled platinum), unwrought or semimanufactured:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* * * *</p> <p>Semimanufactured:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* * * *</p> <p>Other:</p>		
605.07	<p>【Bars, plates, and sheets, all the foregoing, not under 0.125 inch in thickness,】 <i>Products having no dimension under 0.125 inch</i>, wholly of metals of the platinum group separately, wholly of native combinations of metals of the platinum group, or wholly of artificial combinations thereof containing by weight not less than 90 percent of the metal platinum.....</p>	Free	Free
	<p style="text-align: center;">* * * *</p> <p>SUBPART B.—IRON OR STEEL</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* * * *</p> <p>Wire of iron or steel:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* * * *</p> <p>Round wire: Other than alloy iron or steel:</p>		
609.40	Under 0.060 inch in diameter.....	8.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
609.42	0.060 inch or more in diameter.....	0.3¢ per lb.	1.25¢ per lb.】
609.41	0.060 inch or more in diameter: Containing not over 0.25 percent by weight of carbon.....	0.3¢ per lb.	1.25¢ per lb.
609.43	Containing over 0.25 percent by weight of carbon.....	8.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
	* * * *		

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
	SUBPART D.—ALUMINUM		
	* * * * *	*	*
618.01	Unwrought aluminum: Of uniform cross-section throughout its length, the least cross-sectional dimensions of which is not greater than 0.375 inch, in coils.....	2.5¢ per lb.	7¢ per lb.
618.02	Other: Aluminum other than alloys of aluminum....	1.25¢ per lb.	4¢ per lb.
618.04	Alloys of aluminum: Aluminum silicon.....	2.125¢ per lb.	5¢ per lb.
618.06	Other.....	1.25¢ per lb.	4¢ per lb.
618.03	Unwrought aluminum: Aluminum silicon.....	2.125¢ per lb.	5¢ per lb.
618.05	Other: <i>Products of uniform cross-section throughout their length (except any such product the least cross-sectional dimension of which is not greater than 0.375 inch, in coils) imported to be melted, rolled, forged, drawn, or ex- truded, or to be used for sacrificial purposes; and products other than those of uniform cross-section throughout their length.....</i>		
618.07	Other.....	1.25¢ per lb. 2.5¢ per lb.	4¢ per lb. 7¢ per lb.
	* * * * *	*	*

PART 3.—METAL PRODUCTS

Part 3 headnotes:

1. For the purposes of this part—

(a) "wire" is deemed to be a base-metal product which conforms to the respective cross-sectional measurements for base-metal wires in part 2, whether or not conforming otherwise to the specifications set forth therein. In the provisions of this part which describe wire in terms of its cross-sectional dimension, the dimension specified is that of such wire without its metal coating, if any.

2. The provisions in this part which specifically refer to kitchen or table ware, or to table, kitchen, or household utensils and articles, include articles of types which are used outdoors as well as those which are used indoors.

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
	SUBPART B.—WIRE CORDAGE; WIRE SCREEN, NETTING AND FENCING; BALE TIES		
642.35	Galvanized wire fencing wholly of round iron or steel wire measuring not over 0.20 inch and not under [0.08] 0.075 inch in diameter, whether or not such wire is covered with plastics.	0.25¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.
	Cloth, gauze, fabric, screen, netting, and fencing, all the foregoing not specially provided for, of wire, whether in rolls, in endless bands, or in lengths, and whether or not cut to shape: Not cut to shape: Woven (but of other than simple warp and weft construction) and composed wholly or in substantial part of wire measuring under [0.08] 0.075 inch in maximum cross-sectional dimension: Coated with metal before weaving..... Coated with metal after weaving.....	21% ad val. 25.5% ad val.	50% ad val. 60% ad val.
642.45 642.47			
	Milliners' wire and other wire covered with textile or other material not wholly of metal: Galvanized wire wholly of round iron or steel wire measuring not over 0.20 inch and not under [0.08] 0.075 inch in diameter, if covered with plastics.	0.25¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.
642.96			
	SUBPART D.—NAILS, SCREWS, BOLTS, AND OTHER FASTENERS; LOCKS; BUILDERS' HARDWARE; FURNITURE, LUGGAGE, AND SADDLERY HARDWARE		
	Hinges; and fittings and mountings not specially provided for, suitable for furniture, doors, windows, blinds, staircases, luggage, vehicle coach work, caskets, cabinets, and similar uses; all the foregoing, of base metal, whether or not coated or plated with precious metal. Not coated or plated with precious metal: Of iron or steel, of aluminum, or of zinc..... Of iron or steel, of aluminum, or of zinc: Hinges, fittings, and mountings, designed for motor vehicles..... Other.....	19% ad val. 8.5% ad val. 18% ad val.	45% ad val.] 25% ad val. 45% ad val.
[647.00 647.01 647.03			

SUBPART E.—TOOLS, CUTLERY, FORKS AND SPOONS

Subpart E headnotes:

1. Except for blow and other torches (items 649.31 and 649.32), abrasive wheels mounted on frameworks (item 649.39), tool tips and forms for making tool tips (item 649.53), sewing sets, pedicure or manicure sets, or combinations thereof (items 651.11 and 651.13), and except for knives, forks, spoons, and ladles, all the foregoing which are kitchen or table ware of precious metal, this subpart covers only articles with a blade, working edge, working surface or other working part of—

- (i) base metal;
- (ii) metallic carbides on a support of base metal;

(iii) natural or synthetic precious or semiprecious stones on a support of base metal; or

(iv) abrasive materials on a support of base metal, provided that the articles have other functioning or working elements such as cutting teeth, edges, grooves, or flutes.

2. In determining the length of files and rasps (items 649.01-.07, inclusive), the tang (if any) should not be included.

3. The provisions for "interchangeable tools for hand tools or for machine tools" cover interchangeable tools which are designed to be fitted to hand tools or machine tools and which cannot be used independently, and include, but are not limited to, interchangeable tools for pressing, stamping, drilling, tapping, threading, boring, broaching, milling, cutting, dressing, mortising or screw-driving, but do not include saw blades, knives, or cutting blades, and do not include holding or operating devices even if attached to such interchangeable tools.

[4. The provisions in this subpart which specifically refer to kitchen or table ware, or to table, kitchen, or household utensils, include articles of types which are used outdoors as well as those which are used indoors.]

[5.] 4. For the purposes of determining the rate of duty applicable to sets provided for in item 651.75, a specific rate of duty or a compound rate of duty for any article in the set shall be converted to its ad valorem equivalent rate, i.e., the ad valorem rate which, when applied to the full value of the article determined in accordance with section 402 or 402a of this Act, would provide the same amount of duties as the specific or compound rate.

[6.] 5. Cases, boxes, or containers of types ordinarily sold at retail with the tools or other articles provided for in this subpart are classifiable with such articles if imported therewith.

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
	Drainage tools, scoops, shovels, spades, picks, mattocks, hoes, rakes, and forks; axes, adzes, hatchets, machetes, and similar hewing tools; scythes, sickles, grass hooks, corn knives, hay knives, hedge and grass shears, pruning shears and sheep shears; all the foregoing which are hand tools, and metal parts thereof:		
648. 51	Drainage tools, scoops, shovels, and spades, and parts thereof.....	7.5% ad val.	30% ad val.
648. 53	Picks and mattocks, and parts thereof.....	[19% ad val.] 7.5% ad val.	45% ad val.
.
	Pliers, nippers, and pliers, and hinged tools for holding and splicing wire; tin snips, bolt and chain clippers, and other metal cutting shears; pipe cutters and other pipe tools; spanners and wrenches; files (except nail files), and rasps; all the foregoing which are hand tools, and metal parts thereof:		
.
	Files and rasps, with or without their handles:		
649. 01	Not over 2.5 inches in length.....	12¢ per doz.	25¢ per doz.
649. 03	Over 2.5 but not over 4.5 inches in length.....	20¢ per doz.	47.5¢ per doz.
649. 05	Over 4.5 but not over [7] 6.75 inches in length.....	28¢ per doz.	62.5¢ per doz.
649. 07	Over [7] 6.75 inches in length.....	17.5¢ per doz.	77.5¢ per doz.
.

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
	SUBPART E.—TOOLS, CUTLERY, FORKS, AND SPOONS		
	Knives and cutting blades for power or hand machines:		
649.65	For agricultural or horticultural machines (except lawn-mower blades) and for shoe machinery.....	Free	Free
649.67	Other.....	10% ad val.	20% ad val.
*	* * * * *	*	*
651.15	Camping and picnic sets each comprised of a knife, fork, and spoon, wholly of metal, and with each of the three pieces specially designed so as to permit their being compactly joined and held together when not in use....	25% ad val.	60% ad val.
	Handtools (including table, kitchen, and household implements of the character of handtools) not specially provided for, and metal parts thereof:		
*	* * * * *	*	*
651.33	Pencil sharpeners and lead and crayon pointers, and parts thereof.....	17% ad val.	40% ad val.
*	* * * * *	*	*
651.39	Other hand tools, and parts thereof: Agricultural or horticultural tools, and parts thereof.....	Free	Free
*	* * * * *	*	*
651.75	Sets [(except sewing sets, pedicure or manicure sets, and combinations thereof)] (except sets specially provided for) which include two or more of the tools, knives, forks, spoons, or other articles provided for in different rate provisions of this subpart.....	The rate of duty applicable to that article in the set subject to the highest rate of duty	The rate of duty applicable to that article in the set subject to the highest rate of duty
*	* * * * *	*	*
	SUBPART F.—MISCELLANEOUS METAL PRODUCTS		
*	* * * * *	*	*
	Chain and chains, and parts thereof, all the foregoing of base metal not coated or plated with precious metal):		
	Of iron or steel:		
	[Chains] Chain or chains used for the transmission of power, and parts thereof.		
	Of not over 2-inch pitch and containing more than three parts per pitch, and parts thereof:		
652.12	Valued under 40 cents per pound.....	25% ad val.	40% ad val.
652.15	Valued 40 cents or more per pound.....	12.5% ad val.	40% ad val.
652.18	Other.....	12.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
652.21	Anchor or stud link chain or chains, and parts thereof.....	1¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.
	[Other, including parts:] Chain or chains (except the foregoing) the lengths of which are of stock essentially round in cross section, and parts thereof:		
652.24	Under $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in diameter.....	1.7¢ per lb.	4¢ per lb.
652.27	$\frac{3}{16}$ inch or more but under $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter.....	0.75¢ per lb.	2.125¢ per lb.
652.30	$\frac{1}{8}$ inch or more but under $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter.....	0.5¢ per lb.	1.125¢ per lb.
652.33	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch or more in diameter.....	0.4375¢ per lb.	0.875¢ per lb.
652.35	Other, including parts.....	19% ad val.	45% ad val.
652.36	Of copper.....	16% ad val.	45% ad val.
652.38	Other.....	19% ad val.	45% ad val.
[652.40	Horse and mule shoes of base metal.....	0.25¢ per lb.	0.25¢ per lb.]
	Horse and mule shoes of base metal:		
652.41	Of iron or steel.....	0.25¢ per lb.	0.25¢ per lb.
652.42	Other.....	19% ad val.	45% ad val.
*	* * * * *	*	*
	Springs and leaves for springs, of base metal:		
*	* * * * *	*	*
652.86	Hairsprings.....	10% ad val.	65% ad val.
*	* * * * *	*	*

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
	SUBPART F.—MISCELLANEOUS METAL PRODUCTS —continued		
653.30	Illuminating articles and parts thereof, of base metal: Incandescent lamps designed to be operated by propane or other gas, or by compressed air and kerosene or gasoline.....	10% ad val.	45% ad val.
653.35	Other: Table, floor and other portable lamps for indoor illumination, of brass.....	10.5% ad val.	40% ad val.
*	* * * * *	*	*
*	Articles not specially provided for of a type used for household, table, or kitchen use; toilet and sanitary wares; all the foregoing and parts thereof, of metal:	*	*
*	* * * * *	*	*
	Articles, wares, and parts, of base metal, not coated or plated with precious metal: Of iron or steel: Not enameled or glazed with vitreous glasses:		
653.85	Cast articles, coated.....	8% ad val.	20% ad val.
653.90	Of tin plate.....	8% ad val.	40% ad val.
653.95	Other.....	17% ad val.	40% ad val.
653.97	Enameled or glazed with vitreous glasses....	2¢ per lb.+5% ad val.	5¢ per lb.+30% ad val.
*	* * * * *	*	*

PART 4.—MACHINERY AND MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT

Part 4 headnotes:

1. This part does not cover—

- (i) bobbins, spools, cops, tubes, and similar holders;
- (ii) belts and belting;
- (iii) machine clothing, *other than card clothing provided for in items 670.52 and 670.54;*
- [(iv) jacquard cards;]**

[v] (v) articles of textile materials; articles of stone, of ceramic ware, of glass, or of other materials provided for in schedule 5; or articles of leather or of fur on the skin; or

[vi] (v) articles and parts of articles specifically provided for elsewhere in the schedules.

2. Unless the context requires otherwise, and subject to headnote 1 to subpart A of this part, a multi-purpose machine is classifiable according to its principal purpose, but if such a machine is not described in a superior tariff heading as to its principal purpose, or if it has no one principal purpose, it is classifiable in subpart H of this part as a machine not specially provided for.

3. An electric motor or other power unit imported with a machine is classifiable with such machine as an entirety if fitted thereto when imported, or, if the machine or its framework is designed to receive the power unit, or if the shipment includes a common base designed to receive both the power unit and the machine.

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
	SUBPART A.—BOILERS, NON-ELECTRIC MOTORS AND ENGINES, AND OTHER GENERAL PURPOSE MACHINERY		
	Internal combustion engines and parts thereof:		
	Piston-type engines:		
660.40	To be installed in tractors of a type provided for in item 692.30 or in agricultural or horticultural machinery or implements provided for in item 668.00.....	Free.	Free.
	Other:		
660.42	Compression-ignition engines.....	10% ad val.	35% ad val.
660.44	Engines other than compression-ignition engines.....	8.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
660.46	Non-piston type engines.....	10% ad val.	35% ad val.
	Parts:		
660.50	Cast-iron (except malleable cast-iron) parts, not alloyed and not advanced beyond cleaning, and machined only for the removal of fins, gates, sprues, and risers or to permit location in finishing machinery.....	3% ad val.	10% ad val.
	Other parts:		
660.52	Parts of piston-type engines other than compression-ignition engines.....	8.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
660.54	Other.....	10% ad val.	35% ad val.
660.90	Pumps for liquids, whether or not fitted with measuring devices; liquid elevators of bucket, chain, screw, band, and similar types; all the foregoing whether operated by hand or by any kind of power unit, and parts thereof.....	12% ad val.	35% ad val.
	<i>Pumps for liquids, whether or not fitted with measuring devices; liquid elevators of bucket, chain, screw, band, and similar types; all the foregoing whether operated by hand or by any kind of power unit, and parts thereof:</i>		
660.92	<i>Fuel injection pumps for compression-ignition engines and parts thereof.....</i>	8% ad val.	35% ad val.
660.94	<i>Other.....</i>	10% ad val.	35% ad val.
	Air pumps, vacuum pumps and air or gas compressors (including free-piston compressors for gas turbines); fans and blowers; all the foregoing, whether operated by hand or by any kind of power unit, and parts thereof:		
661.10	Fans and blowers, and parts thereof.....	14% ad val.	35% ad val.
	Fans and blowers, and parts thereof:		
661.09	Blowers for pipe organs.....	10% ad val.	35% ad val.
661.10	Other.....	14% ad val.	35% ad val.
	Industrial machinery, plant, and similar laboratory equipment, whether or not electrically heated, for the treatment of materials by a process involving a change of temperature, such as heating, cooking, roasting, distilling, rectifying, sterilizing, pasteurizing, steaming, drying, evaporating, vaporizing, condensing, or cooling; instantaneous or storage water heaters, non-electrical; all the foregoing (except agricultural implements, sugar machinery, shoe machinery, and machinery or equipment for the heat-treatment of textile yarns, fabrics, or made-up textile articles) and parts thereof:		
661.65	Instantaneous or storage water heaters, and parts thereof.....	19% ad val.	45% ad val.
661.70	Other.....	12.5% ad val.	35% ad val.

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
	SUBPART A.--BOILERS, [NON-ELECTRIC MOTORS AND ENGINES, AND OTHER GENERAL PURPOSE MACHINERY—continued		
	Centrifuges; filtering and purifying machinery and apparatus (other than filter funnels, milk strainers, and similar articles), for liquids or gases; all the foregoing and parts thereof:		
	Centrifuges and parts thereof:		
	Cream separators:		
661.75	Valued not over \$50 each.....	Free	Free
661.80	Valued over \$50 but not over \$100 each.....	4% ad val.	25% ad val.
661.85	Valued over \$100 each.....	10.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
661.90	Other.....	11.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
661.95	Other.....	11.5% ad val.	35% ad val.]
	Other:		
661.92	<i>Cast-iron (except malleable cast iron) parts, not alloyed and not advanced beyond cleaning, and machined only for the removal of fins, gates, sprues, and risers or to permit location in finishing machinery.....</i>
661.95	Other.....	3% ad val. 11.5% ad val.	10% ad val. 35% ad val.
*	* * * *	*	*
	Mechanical appliances, whether or not hand operated, for projecting, dispersing, or spraying liquids or powders; fire extinguishers, whether or not charged; spray guns and similar appliances; steam- or sand-blasting machines and similar jet projecting machines; all the foregoing (except automatic vending machines) and parts thereof:		
662.35	Simple piston pump sprays, powder bellows, all the foregoing and parts thereof.....	19% ad val.	45% ad val.
662.40	Sand-blasting machines, and parts thereof.....	Free	Free
662.45	Sprayers [, self-contained, having a capacity over 5 gallons.] (except sprayers, self-contained, having a capacity not over 5 gallons) suitable for agricultural or horticultural use.....	Free	Free
662.50	Other.....	10% ad val.	35% ad val.
*	* * * *	*	*
	SUBPART B.--ELEVATORS, WINCHES, CRANES, AND RELATED MACHINERY; EARTH-MOVING AND MINING MACHINERY		
	* * * *	*	*
664.05	Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and other excavating, leveling, boring, and extracting machinery, all the foregoing, whether stationary or mobile, for earth, minerals, or ores; pile drivers; snow plows, not self-propelled; all the foregoing and parts thereof.....	10% ad val.	35% ad val.
664.10	Elevators, hoists, winches, cranes, jacks, pulley tackle, belt conveyors, and other lifting, handling, loading, or unloading machinery, [and conveyors.]; conveyors; and automatic machines for setting bowling pins; all the foregoing and parts thereof not provided for in item 664.05.....	10.5% ad val.	35% ad val.

SUBPART C.—AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL MACHINERY; MACHINERY FOR PREPARING FOOD AND DRINK

Subpart C for headnote:

1. The provisions of item 666.00 for "agricultural and horticultural implements not specially provided for" do not apply to any of the articles provided for in schedule 6, part 2, part 3 (subparts A through F, inclusive), part 5 (except item 688.10), or part 6, or to any of the articles specially provided for elsewhere in the tariff schedules, but interchangeable agricultural and horticultural implements are classifiable in item 666.00 even if mounted at the time of importation on a tractor provided for in part 68 of this schedule.

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
666.00	Machinery for soil preparation and cultivation, agricultural drills and planters, fertilizer spreaders, harvesting and threshing machinery, hay or grass mowers (except lawn mowers), farm wagons and carts, milking machines, on-farm equipment for the handling or drying of agricultural or horticultural products, and agricultural and horticultural implements not specially provided for, and parts of any of the foregoing.	Free	Free
666.05	Machines with photocell components for the sorting, on the basis of color only, of beans, peas, nuts, or similar agricultural products.	Free	Free
.	.	.	.
.	SUBPART E.—TEXTILE MACHINES; LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING MACHINES; SEWING MACHINES	.	.
.	.	.	.
672.05	Sewing machines and parts thereof, including furniture specially designed for such machines: Sewing machines specially designed to join footwear soles to uppers, and parts thereof (except needles)	Free	Free
672.10	Sewing machines other than those in item 672.05: Valued not over \$10 each	7.5% ad val.	15% ad val.
672.15	Valued over \$10 each	10% ad val.	30% ad val.
672.20	Parts: Needles	75¢ per 1,000+ 20% ad val.	\$1.15 per 1,000+ 40% ad val.
672.22	Shuttles	24% ad val.	30% ad val.
672.25	Other	10% ad val.	30% ad val.
.	.	.	.
.	SUBPART J.—PARTS OF MACHINES	.	.
.	.	.	.
680.10	Molds of types used for metal (except ingot molds), for metallic carbides, for glass, for mineral materials, or for rubber or plastics materials: Molds used for rubber or plastics materials	11.5% ad val.	35% ad val.]
680.11	Molds used for rubber or plastics materials: Shoe machinery molds	Free	Free
680.12	Other	11.5½ ad val.	35½ ad val.
.	.	.	.
680.20	Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices, however operated, used to control the flow of liquids, gases, or solids, all the foregoing and parts thereof: Hand-operated and check, and parts thereof: Of copper	1.275¢ per lb.+ 18% ad val.	3¢ per lb.+45% ad val.
680.22	Other	22.5% ad val.	45% ad val.
680.25	Other: Ball cock mechanisms, and parts	11.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
680.27	Other	10% ad val.	35% ad val.
.	.	.	.
680.35	Ball or roller bearings, and parts thereof	3.4¢ per lb.+15% ad val.	10¢ per lb.+45% ad val.]
680.34	Ball or roller bearings, including such bearings with integral shafts, and parts thereof: Ball bearings with integral shafts	1% ad val.	35% ad val.
680.36	Other	5.4¢ per lb.+15% ad val.	10¢ per lb.+45% ad val.
.	.	.	.
680.45	Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys, pillow blocks, and shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; all the foregoing (except parts of agricultural or horticultural machinery and implements provided for in item 666.00 and parts of motor vehicles, aircraft, and bicycles) and parts thereof [(except parts of motor vehicles, aircraft, and bicycles)]: Gear boxes and other speed changers, and parts thereof: Fixed ratio speed changers, multiple and variable ratio speed changers, each ratio of which is selected by manual manipulation, and parts thereof	9% ad val.	27.5% ad val.
.	.	.	.

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
SUBPART J.—PARTS OF MACHINES—continued			
680.58	Cast-iron (except malleable cast-iron) rollers for machines, not alloyed and not advanced beyond cleaning, and machined only for the removal of fins, gates, sprues, and risers or to permit location in finishing machinery.....	8% ad val.	10% ad val.
680.59	Kits, each containing three or more replacement parts however provided for elsewhere in the schedules, put up and packaged for the repair of hydraulic-brake master or wheel cylinders or for the repair of internal-combustion engine pumps or carburetors.....	10% ad val.	35% ad val.
.	.	.	.

PART 5.—ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

Part 5 headnotes:

1. This part does not cover—
 - (i) electrical insulators or insulating materials (classifiable in other schedules according to materials of which made);
 - (ii) certain carbons, electrodes, and brushes provided for in part 1E of schedule 5;
 - (iii) ceramic electrical ware (part 2D of schedule 5);
 - (iv) electric blankets and other electrically warmed bedding (see part 5B of schedule 3);
 - (v) washing machines, ironing machines, sewing machines, and other machines provided for in part 4 or 6 of this schedule; or
 - (vi) electrical instruments [, apparatus, and other electrical articles] and apparatus provided for in schedule 7.

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
682.10	Generators, motors, motor-generators, converters (rotary or static), transformers, rectifiers and rectifying apparatus, and inductors; all the foregoing which are electrical goods, and parts thereof: Transformers.....	12.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
	Motors:		
	Of under ¼ ⁰ horsepower:		
682.20	Synchronous, valued not over \$4 each.....	50% ad val.	90% ad val.
682.25	Other.....	12.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
682.30	Of ¼ ⁰ or more but not over ½ ⁰ horsepower.....	12.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
682.40	Of over ½ ⁰ but under 200 horsepower.....	8.5% (9.5%) ad val.	35% ad val.
682.50	Of 200 or more horsepower.....	12.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
682.52	Commutators.....	10% ad val.	35% ad val.
682.55	Parts of motors of under ¼ ⁰ horsepower.....	50% ad val.	90% ad val.
682.60	Other.....	15% ad val.	35% ad val.
	Magnets; chucks, clamps, vises and similar work holders, all the foregoing which are magnetic; electro-magnetic clutches and couplings; electro-magnetic brakes; electro-magnetic lifting heads; all the foregoing and parts thereof:		
682.70	Permanent magnets.....	18% ad val.	45% ad val.
682.80	Work holders and parts thereof.....	15% ad val.	30% ad val.
682.90	Other.....	11.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
.	.	.	.

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
683. 05	Electric lighting equipment designed for motor vehicles, and parts thereof	8.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
•	•	•	•
685. 40	Tape recorders and dictation recording and transcribing machines and parts thereof: Types recording on magnetizable recording medium, and parts thereof	11.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
685. 42	Other	15% ad val.	30% ad val.
685. 40	Tape recorders and dictation recording and transcribing machines, and parts thereof	11.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
•	•	•	•
686. 20	Automatic voltage regulators, and parts thereof	15% ad val.	35% ad val.]
686. 22	Automatic voltage and voltage-current regulators, with or without cut-out relays, and parts thereof: Designed for use in a 6-volt, 12-volt, or 24-volt system	8.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
686. 24	Other	15% ad val.	35% ad val.
•	•	•	•
687. 50	Electronic tubes (except X-ray tubes); photocells; transistors and other related electronic crystal components; mounted piezo-electric crystals [•]; all the foregoing and parts thereof: [Cathode-ray tubes, and parts thereof] Television picture tubes	[12% ad val.] 30% ad val.	[35% ad val.] 60% ad val.
687. 60	Other	12.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
•	Insulated (including enamelled or anodized) electrical conductors, whether or not fitted with connectors (including ignition wiring sets, Christmas-tree lighting sets with or without their bulbs, and other wiring sets):		
688. 05	Without fittings	15% ad val.	35% ad val.]
•	Without fittings:		
688. 04	Containing (exclusive of insulation and sheathing) over 10 percent by weight of the metal copper	17% ad val.	40% ad val.
•	Other	15% ad val.	35% ad val.
688. 06	With fittings:		
688. 10	Christmas-tree lighting sets, with or without their bulbs, and wiring sets similar thereto	20% ad val.	50% ad val.
688. 12	Ignition wiring sets and wiring sets designed for use in motor vehicles and craft provided for in part 6 of schedule 6	10% ad val.	20% ad val.
688. 15	Other	17% ad val.	35% ad val.
•	•	•	•
	PART 6.—TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		
•	•	•	•
	SUBPART A.—RAIL LOCOMOTIVES AND ROLLING STOCK		
690. 05	Rail locomotives and tenders	11.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
690. 10	Self-propelled rail vehicles designed to carry passengers or articles	11.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
•	Railroad and railway rolling stock:		
690. 15	Passenger, baggage, mail, freight and other cars, not self-propelled	18% ad val.	45% ad val.
690. 20	Workshops, cranes, and other service vehicles	10% ad val.	45% ad val.
•	Parts of the foregoing articles:		
690. 25	Axles and parts thereof, and axle bars, all of the foregoing of iron or steel	0.3¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per lb.
690. 30	Wheels and parts thereof, of iron or steel; and any of such wheels or parts imported with iron or steel axles fitted in them	0.4¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.
•	Other:		
690. 35	Parts of cars provided for in item 690.15, except brake regulators	18% ad val.	45% ad val.
690. 40	Other	11.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
•	•	•	•

SCHEDULE 7.—SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NON-ENUMERATED PRODUCTS

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
	PART 1.—FOOTWEAR; HEADWEAR AND HAT BRAIDS; GLOVES; LUGGAGE, HANDBAGS, BILLFOLDS, AND OTHER FLAT GOODS		
	SUBPART A.—FOOTWEAR		
	Subpart A headnotes:		
	3. (a) * * *		
	(b) Subject to the provisions of section 336(f) of this Act, the merchandise in item [700.50, if the rubber portion thereof is wholly, or over 50 percent by weight, of natural rubber,] 700.50 (other than footwear over 50 percent by weight of unsupported polyvinyl chloride) and in item 700.60 shall be subject to duty upon the basis of the American selling price, as defined in section 402 or 402a of this Act, of like or similar articles manufactured or produced in the United States.		
	SUBPART B.—HEADWEAR AND HAT BRAIDS		
	Headwear, of vegetable fibers, of unspun fibrous vegetable materials, of real horsehair, of paper yarn, or of any combination thereof:		
	Of cotton, flax, or both:		
702.05	Knit.....	25% ad val.	45% ad val.
702.10	Not Knit.....	20% ad val.	37.5% ad val.
	Other:		
	Caps:		
702.15	Of paper yarn.....	17.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
702.20	Of materials other than paper yarn.....	10% ad val.	25% ad val.
	Headwear other than caps:		
	Sewed, whether or not blocked or trimmed:		
	Of straw:		
702.25	Not blocked and not trimmed...	\$1.70 per doz.+ 17% ad val.	\$3 per doz.+50% ad val.
	Blocked or trimmed:		
702.28	Valued not over \$15 per dozen.....	\$1.88 per doz.+ 16% ad val.	\$3 per doz.+50% ad val.
702.30	Valued over \$15 per dozen...	\$1.60 per doz.+ 12% ad val.	\$3 per doz.+50% ad val.
702.32	Of materials other than straw.....	\$1.20 per doz.+ 20% ad val.	\$3 per doz.+60% ad val.
	Not sewed, not blocked, and not trimmed:		
702.35	Of palm leaf or of pandan and valued not over \$3 per dozen.....	6.25% ad val.	25% ad val.
	Other:		
702.37	Not bleached and not colored....	10% ad val.	25% ad val.
702.40	Bleached or colored.....	12¢ per doz.+ 10% ad val.	25¢ per doz.+25% ad val.
	Headwear, of fur [felt] not on the skin:		
	For men or boys:		
703.20	Valued not over \$12 per dozen.....	55% ad val.	65% ad val.
703.25	Valued over \$12 but not over \$18 per dozen...	47.5% ad val.	65% ad val.
703.30	Valued over \$18 but not over \$30 per dozen...	40% ad val.	65% ad val.
703.35	Valued over \$30 per dozen.....	\$5.50 per doz.+ 8% ad val.	\$16 per doz.+25% ad val.
	For other persons:		
703.40	Valued not over \$9 per dozen.....	55% ad val.	60% ad val.
703.45	Valued over \$9 but not over \$24 per dozen...	65% ad val.	70% ad val.
703.50	Valued over \$24 but not over \$30 per dozen...	40% ad val.	70% ad val.
703.55	Valued over \$30 per dozen.....	\$6.80 per doz.+ 10.5% ad val.	\$16 per doz.+25% ad val.
703.60	Headwear, of fur on the skin.....	25% ad val.	50% ad val.

PART 2.—OPTICAL GOODS; SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL INSTRUMENTS; WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND TIMING DEVICES; PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS; MOTION PICTURES; RECORDINGS AND RECORDING MEDIA

* * * * *

SUBPART A.—OPTICAL ELEMENTS, SPECTACLES, MICROSCOPES, AND TELESCOPES; OPTICAL GOODS NOT ELSEWHERE PROVIDED FOR

Subpart A headnotes:

1. The provisions for optical elements in this subpart do not cover—
 - (i) unmounted optical elements of glass or synthetic optical crystals unless such elements have been optically worked (see part 3A of schedule 5);
 - (ii) plates or sheets of polarizing material unless cut to shape or mounted (see part 3A of schedule 5);
 - (iii) photographic filters (see subpart F of this part).
2. The term “optically worked”, as used in this subpart, means that the glass or the synthetic optical crystals have been subjected to grinding or polishing incident to surface shaping for producing optical properties.
3. The provisions for mounted optical elements cover such elements when in a permanent frame or other mounting suitable for fitting to an apparatus or instrument and do not include mounted elements which are themselves separate instruments or apparatus such as spectacles, medical or dental mirrors, and hand magnifying glasses.
4. *Sets comprised of tools, implements, and other articles fitted into and imported with cases containing microscopes provided for in item 708.71, and ordinarily sold at retail, and used, in conjunction with such microscopes, are classifiable therewith.*

* * * * *

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
	SUBPART B.—MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS; X-RAY APPARATUS		
	Medical, dental, surgical and veterinary instruments and apparatus (including electro-medical apparatus and ophthalmic instruments), and parts thereof:		
	Optical instruments and appliances, and parts thereof:		
	Other:		
709.06	Anesthetic apparatus and instruments (except syringes)-----	19 % ad val.	45% ad val.
709.10	Percussion hammers and stethoscopes-----	19% ad val.	45% ad val.
	SUBPART C.—SURVEYING, NAVIGATIONAL, METEOROLOGICAL, DRAWING, AND MATHEMATICAL CALCULATING INSTRUMENTS; MEASURING AND CHECKING INSTRUMENTS NOT SPECIALLY PROVIDED FOR		
	Surveying (including photogrammetrical surveying), hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, and geophysical instruments; compasses; rangefinders; parts of the foregoing instruments:		
	Optical instruments and parts thereof:		
710.04	Photogrammetrical instruments, and parts thereof-----	28% ad val.	40% ad val.
710.06	Rangefinders (except surveying rangefinders)-----	45% ad val.	45% ad val.
710.08	Other-----	28% ad val.	45% ad val.
	Other instruments and parts:		
	Compasses, and parts thereof:		
710.12	Surveying compasses, and parts thereof...	[11.5% ad val.] 28% ad val.	35% ad val.
	Optical measuring or checking instruments and appliances not provided for elsewhere in subpart C, D, or F of this part, and parts thereof:		
710.86	Profile projectors and parts thereof-----	35% ad val.	45% ad val.
710.88	[Comparators, comparator] Comparator benches, measuring benches, and micrometric reading apparatus, all the foregoing and parts thereof...	45% ad val.	45% ad val.
710.90	Other-----	50% ad val.	50% ad val.

SUBPART D.—MEASURING, TESTING, AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS

Subpart D headnotes:

1. The provisions of this subpart covered by items 711.00 to [711.99] 711.88, inclusive, do not apply to electrical measuring, checking, analyzing, or automatically-controlling instruments or apparatus, as defined in headnote 2 below.

2. For the purposes of this subpart, the provisions herein (items 712.00 to 712.99, inclusive) for “electrical measuring, checking, analyzing, or automatically-controlling instruments and apparatus” apply only to the following articles:

(a) appliances, instruments, apparatus, or machines of kinds described in subpart C of this part or in the provisions of this subpart (subpart D) covered by items 711.00 to [711.99, inclusive (except magnetic speedometers),] 711.88, inclusive, the operation of which depends on an electrical phenomenon which varies according to the factor to be ascertained or automatically controlled;

* * * * *

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
711.30	Hydrometers and similar floating instruments; thermometers, pyrometers, barometers, hygrometers, and psychrometers, whether or not recording instruments; and combination of the foregoing instruments; and articles in which one or more of such instruments are incorporated as significant integral parts and which are ordinarily used in the home or office where they are usually hung on the wall, or placed on mantles, shelves, or furniture: Hydrometers and similar floating instruments, whether or not incorporating thermometers. Thermometers, pyrometers, barometers, hygrometers, and psychrometers, whether or not recording instruments:	42.5% ad val.	85% ad val.
•	• • • •	•	•
[711.65	Other: Incorporating watch or clock movements....	26.5% ad val.	65% ad val.]
711.70	Not incorporating watch or clock movements.	14% ad val.	50% ad val.]
711.67	Other.....	14% ad val.	50% ad val.
•	• • • •	•	•
711.90	Revolution counters, production counters, taximeters, odometers, pedometers, counters similar to the foregoing articles, speedometers and tachometers, all the foregoing not provided for in subpart C of this part; parts of the foregoing:		
711.91	Taximeters and parts.....	42.5% ad val.	85% ad val.
[711.92	Bicycle speedometers and parts thereof.....	65% ad val.	110% ad val.]
711.94	Speedometers and tachometers, and parts thereof: Speedometers suitable for use in highway-type motor vehicles.....	9% ad val.	25% ad val.
711.96	Other speedometers and tachometers.....	\$2.25 each+35% ad val.	\$4.50 each+65% ad val.]
711.98	Parts.....	45% ad val.	65% ad val.
•	Other.....	10% ad val.	35% ad val.
712.05	Electrical measuring, checking, analyzing, or automatically-controlling instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof: Optical instruments or apparatus, and parts thereof.....	50% ad val.	50% ad val.
•	Other: • • • •	•	•
712.25	【Tachometers and anemometers】 Anemometers, and parts thereof: 【Tachometers and anemometers】 Anemometers.....	\$2.25 each+35% ad val.	\$4.50 each+65% ad val.
712.27	Parts.....	45% ad val.	65% ad val.
712.50	Other.....	12% ad val.	40% ad val.
•	• • • •	•	•

SUBPART E.—WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND TIMING APPARATUS

Subpart E headnotes:

1. This subpart covers watches and clocks, time switches and other timing apparatus with clock or watch movements, and parts of these articles. This subpart, however, does not cover—

- (i) synchronous or subsynchronous motors (see part 5 of schedule 6);
- (ii) screws, nuts, and bolts (see part 3D of schedule 6);
- (iii) music boxes and their mechanisms (see part 3 of schedule 7);
- (iv) combination articles provided for elsewhere in the tariff schedules; or
- (v) clock and watch glasses and glass domes (see part 3 of schedule 5).

2. For the purposes of this subpart—

(a) the term “watches” embraces timepieces (including timepieces having special features, such as chronographs, calendar watches, stopwatches, and watches designed for use in skin diving) suitable for wearing or carrying on or about the person, whether or not the movement therein is within the definition of “watch movement” in headnote 2(b), below;

(b) the term “watch movement” means a timepiece movement measuring less than 1.77 inches in width and less than 0.50 inch in thickness;

(c) the term “clock movement” means any movement or mechanism, other than “watch movements” as defined in headnote 2(b), above, intended or suitable for measuring time;

(d) the term “cases” embraces inner and outer cases, containers, and housings for movements, together with parts or pieces, such as, but not limited to, rings, feet, posts, bases, and outer frames, and any auxiliary or incidental features, which (with appropriate movements) serve to complete the watches, clocks, time switches, and other apparatus provided for in this subpart; and

(e) the term “jewels” includes substitutes for jewels.

* * * * *

5. COMBINATION ARTICLES CONTAINING WATCH OR CLOCK MOVEMENTS.—A watch or clock movement (and its dial, if any) in a combination article is classifiable under the provision applicable to such combination article, but, in determining the duties on the combination article, the movement (and its dial, if any) shall be constructively separated therefrom and assessed with the same rate as would have applied if it had been imported separately. In such circumstances, the movement and its dial shall also be subject to the same marking requirements provided for in headnote 4 of this subpart. However, such separate assessment and special marking shall not be applicable to movements which, when imported, are installed as the usual equipment of vehicles or craft provided for in part 6 of schedule 6 or as integral and essential parts of laboratory, industrial, or commercial apparatus or equipment.

* * * * *

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
	SUBPART F.—PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES		
	Photographic film viewers, titlers, splicers, and editors, all the foregoing and combinations thereof, and parts of such articles and combinations:		
	Articles containing an optical lens or designed to contain such a lens, and parts thereof:		
722.52	Editors, and combination editor-splicers, for motion-picture film, and parts thereof.	[11.5% ad val.] 35% ad val.	[35% ad val.] 45% ad val.
722.55	Other.....	45% ad val.	45% ad val.
722.56	Other.....	14% ad val.	35% ad val.
[722.84	Half-tone screens designed for use in engraving or photographic processes.....	27.5% ad val.	55% ad val.]
722.83	Half-tone screens designed for use in engraving or photographic processes:		
722.85	Made photographically on plastics material.....	8.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
	Other.....	27.5% ad val.	55% ad val.

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
	SUBPART F.—PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES—continued		
723. 18	<i>Polyethylene terephthalate photographic film base, coated but not sensitized</i>	7.5¢ per lb.	50¢ per lb.
•	• • • • •	•	•
723. 35	Heat-sensitive papers designed for duplicating or recording, not exposed.....	[15% ad val.] 7.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
	SUBPART G.—MOTION PICTURES; TAPE RECORDINGS, PHONOGRAPH RECORDS, AND OTHER RECORDINGS; RECORDING MEDIA; SCRAP AND WASTE PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM.		
•	• • • • •	•	•
	Sound recordings, and magnetic recordings not provided for in the foregoing provisions of this subpart:		
724. 35	Recorded on wire.....	0.8¢ per lin. ft.	1¢ per lin. ft.
724. 40	Recorded on magnetic tape or on any medium other than wire.....	[0.25¢ per sq. in.] 2¢ per sq. ft. of recording surface.	[1¢ per sq. in.] 8¢ per sq. ft. of recording surface.
•	• • • • •	•	•
	PART 3.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PARTS, AND ACCESSORIES		
	SUBPART A.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS		
•	• • • • •	•	•
[725. 45	Electronic musical instruments.....	17% ad val.	40% ad val.]
725. 46	<i>Electronic musical instruments:</i>		
725. 47	<i>Fretted stringed instruments</i>	34% ad val.	40% ad val.
•	<i>Other</i>	17% ad val.	40% ad val.
•	• • • • •	•	•
	PART 4.—FURNITURE; PILLOWS, CUSHIONS, AND MATTRESSES; NONTEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS		
	SUBPART A.—FURNITURE, PILLOWS, CUSHIONS, AND MATTRESSES		
•	• • • • •	•	•
727. 00	<i>Furniture designed for motor-vehicle use, and parts thereof</i>	8.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
•	• • • • •	•	•
	SUBPART B.—NONTEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS		
•	• • • • •	•	•
728. 20	Floor coverings wholly of [composition] cork.....	5¢ per lb.	10¢ per lb.
•	• • • • •	•	•

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
	PART 5.—ARMS AND AMMUNITION; FISHING TACKLE; WHEEL GOODS; SPORTING GOODS, GAMES AND TOYS		
	* * * * *		
	SUBPART D.—GAMES AND SPORTING GOODS		
734.25	Playing cards.....	4¢ per pack + [5% ad val.] 4% ad val.	10¢ per pack + 20% ad val.
	* * * * *		
	SUBPART E.—MODELS; DOLLS, TOYS, TRICKS, PARTY FAVORS		
	* * * * *		
737.05	Model trains, model airplanes, model boats, and other model articles, all the foregoing whether or not toys; and construction kits or sets for making or assembling such model articles:		
	Models of inventions and of other improvements in the arts, to be used exclusively as models.....	Free.	Free.
	Other models, and construction kits or sets:		
737.07	Rail locomotives and rail vehicles; railroad and railway rolling stock; track, including switching track; rail depots, round houses, signal towers, water towers, and other trackside structures; trolley buses and trolley-bus systems; [and] cable-car systems; highway vehicles; ships and harbor structures; and airplanes and aircraft all the foregoing made to scale of the actual article at the ratio of 1 to 85 or smaller.....	16% ad val.	45% ad val.
737.09	Construction kits or sets with construction units fabricated to precise scale of the actual article.....	19% ad val. 35% ad val.	45% ad val. 70% ad val.
737.16	Other.....		
737.17	Topographic construction panels, whether or not containing track or switches, for model railroad layouts.....	16% ad val.	45% ad val.
	* * * * *		
	PART 6.—JEWELRY AND RELATED ARTICLES; CAM-EOS; NATURAL, CULTURED, AND IMITATION PEARLS; IMITATION GEMSTONES; BEADS AND ARTICLES OF BEADS		
	SUBPART A.—JEWELRY AND RELATED ARTICLES		
	* * * * *		
	Jewelry and other objects of personal adornment not provided for in the foregoing provisions of this part (except articles excluded by headnote 3 of this part), and parts thereof:		
740.30	Valued not over 20 cents per dozen pieces or parts.....	18% ad val.	45% ad val.
740.35	Valued over 20 cents but not over \$5 per dozen pieces or parts.....	55% ad val.	110% ad val.
740.37	Valued over \$5 per dozen pieces or parts.....	35% ad val.	110% ad val.
	Valued over 20 cents per dozen pieces or parts:		
740.35	Watch bracelets valued over \$5 per dozen.....	35% ad val.	110% ad val.
740.37	Other.....	55% ad val.	110% ad val.
	* * * * *		
	Rope, curb, cable, chain, and similar articles produced in continuous lengths, all the foregoing, whether or not cut to specific lengths and whether or not set with imitation pearls or imitation gemstones, of metal or of metal and such pearls or gemstones, [not over 0.5 inch in any cross-sectional dimension,] suitable for use in the manufacture of articles provided for in this subpart:		
740.70	Of precious metals (including rolled precious metals).....	34% ad val.	80% ad val.
	Other:		
740.75	Valued not over 30¢ per yard.....	40% ad val.	80% ad val.
740.80	Valued over 30¢ per yard.....	55% ad val.	110% ad val.
	* * * * *		

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
	PART 7.—BUTTONS, BUCKLES, PINS, AND OTHER FASTENING DEVICES; ARTIFICIAL AND PRESERVED FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE; MILLINERY ORNAMENTS; TRIMMINGS; AND FEATHER PRODUCTS		
	SUBPART A.—BUTTONS, BUCKLES, PINS, HOOKS AND EYES, AND SLIDE FASTENERS		
	Subpart A headnotes:		
	1. This subpart does not cover—		
	(i) jewelry and other objects of personal adornment provided for in part 6A of schedule 7; or		
	(ii) harness and saddlery or riding-bridle hardware (see part 3D of schedule 6).		
	[2. For the purposes of this subpart, the term "line" in the rates of duty columns (items 745.20, 745.22 and 745.32) means the line button measure of one-fortieth of one inch.]		
	2. For the purposes of this subpart—		
	(a) the term "line" in the rates of duty columns (items 745.20, 745.22, and 745.32) means the line button measure of one-fortieth of one inch; and		
	(b) the term "button blanks" (item 745.40) is limited to raw or crude blanks suitable for manufacture into buttons.		
	* * * * *		
	Buckles and buckle slides:		
745. 45	Of metal and valued over 20 cents per dozen.....	55% ad val.	110% ad val.
745. 47	Other.....	19% ad val.	45% ad val.
745. 45	<i>Buckles and buckle slides, and parts thereof.....</i>	<i>19% ad val.</i>	<i>45% ad val.</i>
	* * * * *		
	Clasps and snap fasteners and parts thereof:		
	Valued not over 20 cents per dozen pieces or parts:		
745. 63	Sew-on fasteners, and parts thereof.....	55% ad val.	60% ad val.
745. 65	Other.....	27. 5% ad val.	60% ad val.
745. 67	Valued over 20 cents per dozen pieces or parts.....	55% ad val.	110% ad val.
	<i>Clasps, handbag and similar frames incorporating clasps, and snap fasteners; all the foregoing and parts thereof:</i>		
	Valued not over 20 cents per dozen pieces or parts:		
745. 63	Sew-on fasteners, and parts thereof.....	55% ad val.	60% ad val.
745. 65	Other.....	27. 5% ad val.	60% ad val.
	Valued over 20 cents per dozen pieces or parts:		
	For jewelry and other objects of personal adornment:		
745. 66	Of precious metal except silver (including rolled precious metal except silver).....	24% ad val.	80% ad val.
745. 67	Other.....	55% ad val.	110% ad val.
745. 68	Other.....	17. 5% ad val.	65% ad val.
	Slide fasteners, and parts thereof including tapes in continuous lengths:		
	Fasteners:		
745. 70	Valued not over 4 cents each.....	50% ad val.	66% ad val.
745. 72	Valued over 4 cents each.....	40% ad val.	68% ad val.
745. 74	Parts.....	50% ad val.	68% ad val.
	SUBPART B.—ARTIFICIAL AND PRESERVED FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE; MILLINERY ORNAMENTS; TRIMMINGS; AND FEATHER PRODUCTS		
	* * * * *		
748. 35	Bouquets, boutonnières, corsages, wreaths, and similar ornamental articles, all the foregoing made of articles described in item 748.30 or item 748.32....	25.5% ad val.	75% ad val.
	<i>Bouquets, boutonnières, corsages, wreaths, and similar ornamental articles, all the foregoing made of articles described in item 748.30 or item 748.32:</i>		
748. 34	Wholly or almost wholly of articles described in item 748.30.....	10% ad val.	20% ad val.
748. 36	Other.....	25.5% ad val.	75% ad val.
	* * * * *		

PART 8.—COMBS; HAIR ORNAMENTS; BROOMS AND BRUSHES; PAINT ROLLERS; UMBRELLAS AND CANES

SUBPART A.—COMBS, HAIR ORNAMENTS, BROOMS AND BRUSHES, PAINT ROLLERS

1. This subpart does not include—

(i) mechanical combs, brooms, or brushes (*other than combs or brushes which are toilet articles*), or combs, brooms, or brushes which are parts of articles (*other than toilet articles*);

(ii) combs, brooms, or brushes imported with, and as part of, fitted luggage and handbags (see part 1D of schedule 7);

(iii) pedicure or manicure sets (see part 3E of schedule 6);

(iv) brushes imported with, and as part of, paint sets, kits, or color outfits (see part 9C of schedule 4); or

(v) combs or hair ornaments provided for in part 6A of schedule 7.

2. For the purposes of this subpart, the term “combs” means toothed instruments having not over two rows of teeth, for adjusting, cleaning, or confining hair, or for personal adornment.

* * * * *

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
750.30	Brooms and brushes consisting of vegetable materials bound together but not mounted or set in a block or head, with or without handles.....	25% ad val.	25% ad val.
750.31	If product of Cuba.....	20% ad val. (s)	
	<i>Brooms and brushes consisting of vegetable materials bound together but not mounted or set in a block or head, with or without handles:</i>		
	<i>Brooms wholly or in part of broom corn:</i>		
	<i>Whitkbrooms:</i>		
750.28	Valued not over 82¢ each.....	8¢ each	8¢ each
750.29	Valued over 82¢ each.....	25% ad val.	25% ad val.
	<i>Other brooms:</i>		
750.30	Valued not over 96¢ each.....	24¢ each	24¢ each
750.31	Valued over 96¢ each.....	25% ad val.	25% ad val.
750.32	<i>Other.....</i>	25% ad val.	25% ad val.
750.33	<i>If product of Cuba.....</i>	20% ad val.(s)	
.	.	.	.
	PART 9.—MATCHES AND PYROTECHNICS; CANDLES; BLASTING CAPS; SMOKERS' ARTICLES		
	SUBPART A.—MATCHES, PYROTECHNICS, CANDLES, BLASTING CAPS		
.	.	.	.
755.15	Fireworks.....	[32% ad val.] 12¢ per lb., including the weight of all coverings, packing material, and wrappings	[42% ad val.] 12¢ per lb., including the weight of all coverings, packing material, and wrappings
.	.	.	.

PART 12.—RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS

* * * * *

SUBPART B.—RUBBER AND PLASTICS WASTE AND SCRAP; RUBBER AND PLASTICS FILM, STRIPS, SHEETS, PLATES, SLABS, BLOCKS, FILAMENTS, RODS, TUBING AND OTHER PROFILE SHAPES

Subpart B headnotes:

1. This subpart covers rubber or plastics products (other than waste or scrap) in the following forms:

(a) blocks and slabs in bulk forms;

(b) film, strips, sheets, and plates, all the foregoing (whether or not printed, embossed, polished, or otherwise surface-processed) made or cut into rectangular pieces over [21] 15 inches in width and over [51] 18 inches in length; and

(c) filaments, rods, seamless tubing, and profile shapes, all the foregoing whether or not polished or otherwise surface processed, or cut into lengths which are over 15 inches.

2. This subpart does not cover—

(i) printed matter provided for in part 5 of schedule 2;

(ii) man-made fibers, as defined in part 1E of schedule 3;

(iii) articles provided for in subpart A of this part;

(iv) film, strips, sheets, and plates, which—

(A) have been made or cut into non-rectangular shapes of any size, or

(B) measure not over [21] 15 inches in width, or

(C) measure not over [51] 18 inches in length, or

(D) have been ground on the edges, drilled, milled, hemmed, or otherwise processed (except surface-processed);

or

(v) filaments, rods, seamless tubing, and profile shapes, which have been made or cut into lengths measuring not over 15 inches, or which have been ground on the ends, drilled, milled, or otherwise processed (except surface-processed).

The products described in (iv) and (v) are classifiable as articles in subpart C of this part or under descriptions elsewhere in the schedules.

* * * * *

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
	Film, strips, sheets, plates, slabs, blocks, filaments, rods, seamless tubing, and other profile shapes, all the foregoing wholly or almost wholly of rubber or plastics:		
	Of cellulosic plastics materials:		
	Not of cellulosic plastics materials:		
	Film, strips, and sheets, all the foregoing which are flexible [and unsupported]:		
771.40	Made in imitation of patent leather	5.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
771.42	Other	12.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
	Other:		
771.45	Of acrylic resin	17¢ per lb.	50¢ per lb.
771.50	Of casein	10.5¢ per lb.	25¢ per lb.
771.55	Other	20% ad val.	35% ad val.

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
SUBPART C.—SPECIFIED RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS			
772. 42	Ice bags; douche bags, enema bags, <i>colostomy bags</i> , hot water bottles, and fittings therefor; invalid and similar nursing cushions; crutch tips and grips; dress shields; finger cots; pessaries; prophylactics; sanitary belts; bulbs for syringes; syringes (other than hypodermic syringes) and fittings therefor, not in part of glass or metal; all the foregoing of rubber or plastics.....	12.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
Tires, and tubes for tires, of rubber or plastics:			
Pneumatic tires:			
772. 45	Airplane.....	10% ad val.	30% ad val.
772. 48	Bicycle.....	10% ad val.	10% ad val.
772. 50	Designed for tractors provided for in Item 692.50 or for agricultural or horticultural machinery or implements provided for in Item 666.00.....	Free	Free
772. 51	Other.....	8.5% ad val.	10% ad val.
772. 54	Tires, other than pneumatic tires.....	10% ad val.	25% ad val.
Tubes:			
772. 57	Bicycle.....	30% ad val.	30% ad val.
772. 59	Designed for tires provided for in Item 772.50.....	Free	Free
772. 60	Other.....	10% ad val.	25% ad val.
[772. 75	Inflatable articles not specially provided for, of rubber or plastics.....	12.5% ad val.	25% ad val.]
773. 35	Belting and belts, for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing [vegetable fibers] textile fibers.....	12.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
PART 13.—PRODUCTS NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED			
SUBPART A.—MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS			
790. 15	Fly ribbons (ribbon fly catchers).....	14% ad val.	35% ad val.
790. 39	Pneumatic mattresses and other inflatable articles not specially provided for.....	12.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
[790. 45	Sausage casings not specially provided for, whether or not cut to length.....	16% ad val.	40% ad val.]
Sausage casings not specifically provided for, whether or not cut to length:			
790. 45	Of cellulosic plastics materials.....	25.5% ad val.	60% ad val.
790. 47	Other.....	12.5% ad val.	40% ad val.
SUBPART C. ARTICLES OF GELATINE, GLUE, GUT, WAX, BONE, HORN, HOOF, WHALEBONE, QUILL, SHELL, IVORY, OR SPONGE			
Articles not specially provided for:			
792. 10	Of gelatine, glue or combinations thereof.....	12% ad val.	25% ad val.
Of gut:			
792. 20	Goldbeaters' molds and goldbeaters' skins....	Free	Free
792. 22	Other.....	17% ad val.	40% ad val.
Of wax:			
792. 30	Of beeswax (except skiwax).....	20% ad val.	20% ad val.
792. 32	Other.....	6.5% ad val.	20% ad val.
792. 40	Of bone, horn, hoof, whalebone, quill, or of any combination thereof.....	10% ad val.	25% ad val.
792. 50	Of shell.....	17.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
792. 60	Of ivory.....	12% ad val.	35% ad val.
792. 70	Of natural sponge.....	12.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
792. 75	Of hair.....	14% ad val.	35% ad val.

SCHEDULE 8. SPECIAL CLASSIFICATION PROVISIONS

PART 1.—ARTICLES EXPORTED AND RETURNED

* * * * *

SUBPART B.—ARTICLES ADVANCED OR IMPROVED ABROAD

Subpart B headnotes:

* * * * *

3. Articles assembled abroad with components produced in the United States.—The following provisions apply only to item 807.00:

(a) The value of the products of the United States assembled into the imported article shall be—

(i) the cost of such products at the time of the last purchase; or

(ii) if no charge is made, the value of such products at the time of the shipment for exportation.

as set out in the invoice and entry papers; except that, if the appraiser concludes that the amount so set out does not represent a reasonable cost or value, then the value of such products shall be determined in accordance with section 402 or 402a of this Act.

(b) The duty on the imported article shall be at the rate which would apply to the imported article itself, as an entirety without constructive separation of its components in its condition as imported if it were not within the purview of this subpart. If the imported article is subject to a specific or compound rate of duty, the total duties shall be reduced in such proportion as the cost or value of such products of the United States bears to the full value of the imported article.

4. No imported article shall be accorded partial exemption from duty under more than one item in this subpart.

* * * * *

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
807.00	<p>【Articles assembled abroad in whole or in part of products of the United States which were exported for such purpose and which have not been advanced in value or improved in condition abroad by any means other than by the act of assembly】 <i>Articles assembled abroad in whole or in part of fabricated components, the product of the United States, which (a) were exported, in condition ready for assembly without further fabrication, for the purpose of such assembly and return to the United States, (b) have not lost their physical identity in such articles by change in form, shape, or otherwise, and (c) have not been advanced in value or improved in condition abroad except by being assembled and except by operations incidental to the assembly process such as cleaning, lubricating, and painting.</i></p>	<p>A duty upon the full value of the imported article, less the cost or value of such products of the United States (see headnote 3 of this subpart).</p>	<p>A duty upon the full value of the imported article, less the cost or value of such products of the United States (see headnote 3 of this subpart).</p>
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APPENDIX TO THE TARIFF SCHEDULES

Item	Articles	Rates of duty		Effective period
		1	2	
	PART 1.—TEMPORARY LEGISLATION			
	* * *	*	*	*
	SUBPART B.—TEMPORARY PROVISIONS AMENDING THE TARIFF SCHEDULES			
	* * *	*	*	*
907.77	Coconut, palm-kernel, and palm oils, sulfonated or sulfated (provided for in item 465.65, part 8A, schedule 4) -----	【17.5% ad val.】 14% ad val.	35% ad val.	On or before 6/30/66.
	* * *	*	*	*
909.25	Electrodes (provided for in item 517.61, part 1E, schedule 5) when imported for use in producing aluminum -----	Free	Free	On or before 7/15/66
	* * *	*	*	*
911.70	Copying lathes used for making rough on finished shoe lasts from models of shoe lasts and, in addition, capable of producing more than one size shoe last from a single size model of a shoe last (provided for in item 674.42, part 4F, schedule 6), and parts thereof provided for in items 674.50, 674.51, and 674.53 -----	Free	Free	On or before 6/30/66
	* * *	*	*	*
911.90	Color television picture tubes (provided for in item 687.50) -----	12% ad val.	60% ad val.	On or before 8/31/69
	* * *	*	*	*

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
	PART 2.—TEMPORARY MODIFICATIONS PROCLAIMED PURSUANT TO TRADE-AGREEMENTS LEGISLATION		
	* * * *	*	*
	SUBPART A.—ESCAPE-CLAUSE ACTIONS		
	* * * *	*	*
	Glass (including blown or drawn glass, but excluding cast or rolled glass and excluding pressed or molded glass) (whether or not containing wire netting), in rectangles, not ground, not polished and not otherwise processed, weighing over 4 oz. per sq. ft., provided for in items 542.11-.98, inclusive, of part 3B of schedule 5:		
	Ordinary glass:		
	* * * *	*	*
	Colored or special glass:		
	* * * *	*	*
	Weighing over 16 oz. but not over 28 oz. per sq. ft.:		
	* * * *	*	*
923.75	Measuring over 60 but not over 【90】 100 united inches (item 542.75) -----	1.9¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	No change
	* * * *	*	*
923.77	Measuring over 【90】 100 united inches (item 542.77) -----	2.4¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad. val.:	No change
	* * * *	*	*

PART 3.—ADDITIONAL IMPORT RESTRICTIONS PROCLAIMED PURSUANT TO SECTION 22 OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT, AS AMENDED

Part 3 headnotes:

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2. Exclusions.—The import restrictions provided for in this part do not apply with respect to—

(a) articles imported by or for the account of any agency of the United States;

(b) commercial samples of cotton or cotton waste of any origin in uncompressed packages each weighing not more than 50 pounds gross weight; and articles (except cotton and cotton waste) with an aggregate value not over \$10 in any shipment, if imported as samples for taking orders, [or for the personal use of the importer;] *for the personal use of the importer, or for research;*

(c) articles [not exceeding 100 pounds in aggregate weight in any shipment, if] entered for exhibition, display, or sampling at a Trade Fair [,] or for research, [and] *but only* if written approval of the Secretary of Agriculture or his designated representative is presented at the time of entry or bond is furnished in a form prescribed by the Commissioner of Customs in an amount equal to the value of the merchandise as set forth in the entry plus the estimated duty as determined at the time of entry, conditioned upon the production of such written approval within six months from the date of entry;

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