

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

DOCKET FILE

INVESTIGATIONS UNDER SECTION 22 OF  
/// THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT

Outcome or Current Status of Investigations  
Conducted by the United States Tariff Commission  
Under the Provisions of Section 22  
Of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, As Amended,  
Between January 1, 1958, and July 1, 1963

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## INTRODUCTION

This compilation summarizes information on the outcome or current status of investigations that the U.S. Tariff Commission has conducted since January 1, 1958, under the provisions of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended. Because of the length and complexity of the Commission's findings and recommendations and the President's actions in most section 22 investigations, only a brief outline of them can be given in a résumé of this kind. For complete details of the Commission's findings and recommendations and the President's actions, the reader should consult the various reports of the Tariff Commission to the President, references to which are given in this compilation.

Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, authorizes the President to restrict the importation of commodities, by the imposition either of fees or of quotas, if such importation tends or tends to render ineffective or materially interferes with programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture relating to agricultural commodities.

Section 22 requires the Tariff Commission, on direction of the President, to conduct an immediate investigation, including a public hearing, and to make a report and recommendation to the President. Section 22

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49 Stat. 750, 62 Stat. 1247, 64 Stat. 261; 7 U.S.C. 624. For information on sec. 22 investigations that the Commission conducted during the period 1939-57, see U.S. Tariff Commission, Investigations Under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act: Outcome or Current Status of All Investigations Conducted by the United States Tariff Commission Under the Provisions of Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, As Amended, As of May 1, 1958, 4th ed., 1958 (processed

(TC28541)

provides that no trade agreement or other international agreement entered into at any time by the United States may be applied in a manner inconsistent with the requirements of section 22.

An amendment to section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act by section 104 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1953 1/ provides that the President may take immediate action without awaiting the recommendation of the Tariff Commission whenever the Secretary of Agriculture determines and reports to him with regard to any article or articles that a condition exists requiring emergency treatment. Such action by the President may continue in effect pending his receipt of the report and recommendations of the Commission after an investigation under section 22, and his action thereon.

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1/ 67 Stat. 472.

For current status of investigations conducted by the U.S. Tariff Commission under the provisions of sec. 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, Jan. 1, 1958-July 1, 1963 1/

Commodity 2/	Status
staple cotton supplemental investigation)(1958). investigation No. 1, sec. 22; supp. 1958)	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated Apr. 7, 1958. The purpose of the investigation was to determine whether changed circumstances required the modification of the quota established for long-staple cotton pursuant to sec. 22. The "changed circumstances" referred to by the President in his letter of Apr. 7, 1958, "are the entry within the quota of large and increasing quantities of Mexican upland cotton having staple lengths of less than 1-3/8 inches. This results in the exclusion of substantial quantities of cotton having a staple length of 1-3/8 inches or more."</p> <p><u>Investigation ordered:</u> Apr. 8, 1958.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> May 13, 1958.</p> <p><u>Report sent to the President:</u> June 20, 1958.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> The Commission found that changed circumstances required modification of the quota. The Commission, therefore, recommended to the President (Commissioners Schreiber and Sutton dissenting) that of the total quantity of 45,650,420 pounds of cotton having a staple of 1-1/8 inches or more in length that might be imported in any year beginning Aug. 1, not more than 39,590,770 pounds consist of cotton having a staple of 1-3/8 inches or more in length; that not more than 1,500,000 pounds consist of harsh or rough cotton of a type</p>

For information on sec. 22 investigations that the Commission conducted during the period 1939-57, see U.S. Tariff Commission, Investigations Under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act: Outcome or Present Status of All Investigations Conducted by the United States Tariff Commission Under the Provisions of Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, As Amended, As of May 1, 1958, 4th ed., 1958 (processed). The year shown in parentheses is the year that the Commission completed its action in the particular investigation. ✓

Commodity	Status
long-staple cotton (supplemental investigation) 1938 --Continued.	<p>known as Tanguis cotton (having a staple of 1-5/32 inches or more but less than 1-3/8 inches in length); and that not more than 4,555,642 pounds consist of other cotton having a staple of 1-1/8 inches or more but less than 1-3/8 inches in length.</p> <p>Commissioners Schreiber and Sutton concurred in the finding of the majority of the Commission that changed circumstances required the modification of the quota on long-staple cotton, but were of the view that long-staple cotton was being and was practically certain to continue to be imported under such conditions and in such quantities as to materially interfere with the price-support program for that commodity undertaken by the Department of Agriculture. They, therefore, recommended that the overall quota be reduced to 24,000,000 pounds, which was not less than 50 percent of the imports for consumption of long-staple cotton during the representative period--the crop years 1934/35 through 1938/39. They further recommended that the reduced quota be allocated to foreign supplying countries as follows: Egypt, 18,948,000 pounds; Peru, 3,979,200 pounds, of which not more than 1,500,000 pounds should consist of harsh or rough cotton (except cotton of perished staple, grablots, and cotton pickings), white in color and having a staple of 1-5/32 inches or more but less than 1-3/8 inches in length (Tanguis cotton), and not more than 2,479,200 pounds should consist of other cotton; Sudan, 724,800 pounds; Mexico, 309,600 pounds; British West Indies, 19,200 pounds; and all other foreign countries, 19,200 pounds.</p> <p><u>Note of the Commission:</u> 5-0. (Commissioners Schreiber and Sutton dissented from the recommendation of the majority of the Commission with respect to the size and allocation of the quota; see above).</p>

Commodity	Status
long-staple cotton (supplemental investigation) 1958. --Continued.	<p><u>Action of the President:</u> The President adopted the Commission's recommendation. By Proclamation 3251 (23 F.R. 5233) of July 7, 1958, he modified Proclamation 2351 of Sept. 5, 1949, by subdividing the import quota for long-staple cotton on the basis of staple length. The new proclamation provided that, of the total quantity of 45,656,642 pounds of cotton having a staple of 1-1/8 inches or more in length which might be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the year beginning Aug. 1, 1958 and in any subsequent year beginning Aug. 1, 1959, not more than 1,500,000 pounds shall consist of cotton having a staple of 1-3/8 inches or more in length, and not more than 6,065,642 pounds shall consist of cotton having a staple of 1-1/8 inches or more but less than 1-3/8 inches in length: <u>Provided</u>, that of such 6,065,642 pounds, not more than 1,500,000 pounds shall consist of harsh or rough cotton (except cotton of perished staple, grablots, and cotton pickings), white in color and having a staple of 1-5/32 inches or more in length, and not more than 4,565,642 pounds shall consist of other cotton.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Long-Staple Cotton: Report to the President on Investigation Supplemental to Investigation No. 1 Under Section 22 . . .</u>, 1958 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Long-staple cotton (supplemental investigation)(1959). (Investigation No. 1, sec. 22; supp. 1959)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> The Commission, upon its own motion, instituted a supplemental investigation to determine whether changed circumstances required the modification of the quota on imports of cotton having a staple of 1-1/8 inches or more in length.</p> <p><u>Investigation ordered:</u> Mar. 25, 1959.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Apr. 28-29, 1959.</p> <p><u>Report sent to the President:</u> July 10, 1959.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> The Commission found (Commissioners Schreiber and Sutton dissenting) that no changed circumstances existed requiring the modification of the existing quotas on long-staple cotton established under the authority of sec. 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act as amended. The Commission, therefore, made no recommendation to the President for any change in the existing import quotas on long-staple cotton.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 3-2.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> On Sept. 22, 1959, the President accepted the Commission's report on long-staple cotton.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, Long-Staple Cotton: Report to the President on Investigation Supplemental to Investigation No. 1 Under Section 22 . . . , 1959 (processed).</p>



Commodity	Status
<p>Edam cheeses (supplemental investigation)(1960). (Investigation No. 6, sec. 22; supp. 1960)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated Oct. 20, 1959. The purpose of the supplemental investigation was to determine whether changed circumstances required the modification of the quotas established, pursuant to sec. 22, for Edam and Gouda cheeses, and Italian-type cheeses made from cow's milk in original loaves (Romano made from cow's milk, Reggiano, Parmesano, Provoloni, Provolotte, and Sbrinz). Import quotas were originally imposed on these cheeses in 1953.</p> <p><u>Investigation ordered:</u> Oct. 21, 1959. <u>Hearing held:</u> Nov. 23-24, 1959. <u>Report sent to the President:</u> Apr. 8, 1960.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> The Commission found (Commissioners Schreiber and Sutton dissenting) that the annual quota for Edam and Gouda cheeses might be increased from 4,600,200 pounds to 9,200,400 pounds, and that the annual quota for Italian-type cheeses might be increased from 9,200,100 pounds to 11,500,100 pounds, without materially interfering with or rendering ineffective the price-support program for milk and butterfat.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-2.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> By Proclamation 3347 (25 F.R. 4343) of May 11, 1960, effective July 1, 1960, the President increased the annual quota for Edam and Gouda cheeses from 4,600,200 pounds to 9,200,400 pounds and that for Italian-type cheeses from 9,200,100 pounds to 11,500,100 pounds, as recommended by the Commission.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Certain Cheeses: Report to the President on Investigation No. 22-6 (Supplemental) Under Section 22 . . . , 1960</u> (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
Peanut oil, flaxseed, and linseed oil (supplemental investigation)(1961). (Investigation No. 6, sec. 22; supp. 1961)	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> The Commission instituted the investigation on its own motion.</p> <p><u>Investigation ordered:</u> Nov. 10, 1960.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Dec. 13, 1960.</p> <p><u>Report sent to the President:</u> Jan. 26, 1961.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> The Commission found that changed circumstances required the modification of Presidential Proclamation 3019 of June 8, 1953, so as to remove the fee on peanut oil (25 percent ad valorem on imports in excess of 80 million pounds annually) and to reduce to 50 percent ad valorem to 15 percent ad valorem the fee on flaxseed and on linseed oil and combinations and mixtures in this value of such oil.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-0.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> By Proclamation 3402 (26 F.R. 2959) of Apr. 5, 1961, effective May 5, 1961, the President eliminated the special fee on imports of flaxseed and linseed oil, as well as that on peanut oil.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Flaxseed, Linseed Oil and Peanut Oil: Report to the President on Investigation No. 22-6 (Supplemental) Under Section 22 . . .</u>, /TC Publication 2/ 1961 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Blue-mold and Cheddar Cheeses (supplemental investigation)(1961). Investigation No. 6, sec. 22; supp. 1961)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated May 25, 1961.  <u>Investigation ordered:</u> May 31, 1961.  <u>Hearing held:</u> July 18-20, 1961.  <u>Report sent to the President:</u> Sept. 1, 1961.  <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> The Commission found that the circumstances which led to the imposition of the existing quotas on the specified blue-mold and Cheddar cheeses had not so changed that either of the quotas could be enlarged without resulting in material interference with the price-support program of the Department of Agriculture with respect to milk and butterfat. Accordingly, the Commission made no recommendation to the President for the modification or elimination of either of the quotas.  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 3-0.  <u>Action of the President:</u> The President did not concur in the Commission's finding. By Proclamation 3460 (27 F.R. 3183) of Mar. 29, 1962, he specified that the quota established for blue-mold cheese by Presidential proclamation in June 1953 (4,167,000 pounds a year) be increased by 283,333 pounds for the quota year that began July 1, 1961, and by an equal amount for each third of a quota year commencing on July 1, 1962, and on July 1 of subsequent years.  <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, Blue-Mold and Cheddar Cheeses: Report to the President on Investigation No. 22-6 (Supplemental, Under Section 22 . . . , TC Publication 32, 1961 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Rye, rye flour, and rye meal (1959). (Investigation No. 9C, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated June 23, 1959.  <u>Investigation ordered:</u> June 24, 1959.  <u>Hearing held:</u> July 13, 1959.  <u>Report sent to the President:</u> July 29, 1959.  <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> The Commission recommended that a quota of 95,200,000 pounds, of which not more than 8,000 pounds might be rye flour or rye meal be imposed for succeeding 12-month periods beginning July 1, 1959. The Commission also recommended that, of the total annual quota, 93,296,000 pounds be allocated to Canada and 1,904,000 pounds, to all other countries.  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 5-0.  <u>Action of the President:</u> By Proclamation 3306 (24 F.R. 6407) of Aug. 4, 1959, the President imposed for the 2 years ending June 30, 1961, an annual quota of 186,000,000 pounds for imports of rye, rye flour, and rye meal. In its report, the Tariff Commission had recommended the imposition of an annual quota of 95,200,000 pounds for an indefinite period. In accepting the Tariff Commission's finding that import restriction would remain necessary after June 30, 1959, the President decided to continue for 2 years the existing annual quota of 186,000,000 pounds. His proclamation continued the historical allocation of the quota--182,280,000 pounds for imports from Canada and 3,720,000 pounds for imports from other countries. The proclamation specified that, of the total permissible imports, not more than 15,000 pounds might be of rye flour or rye meal. The proclamation established separate quotas for the period Aug. 5-31, 1959, for the 10-month period commencing Sept. 1, 1959, and for the 12-month period commencing July 1, 1960. It provided:</p>

Commodity	Status
Rye flour, and rye meal (1959)--Continued.	<p>(1) That for the period commencing Aug. 5, 1959, and ending Aug. 31, 1959, the total aggregate quantity of rye, rye flour, and rye meal entered shall not exceed 6,741,268 pounds, of which not more than 516 pounds may be in the form of rye flour or rye meal; (2) that for the 10-month period commencing Sept. 1, 1959, and ending June 30, 1960, the total aggregate quantity of rye, rye flour, and rye meal entered shall not exceed 77,399,736 pounds, of which not more than 5,939 pounds may be in the form of rye flour or rye meal; (3) that for the 12-month period commencing July 1, 1960, and ending June 30, 1961, the total aggregate quantity of rye, rye flour, and rye meal entered shall not exceed an amount determined by the Secretary of the Treasury as soon as practicable after June 30, 1960, to be the equivalent of 186,000,000 pounds less the amount, if any, by which entries during the period July 1, 1959, to June 30, 1960, exceeded 186,000,000 pounds; <u>Provided</u>, that the amount so determined shall not be less than 92,879,633 pounds, and that of the amount so determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, not more than 0.00806 per centum may be in the form of rye flour or rye meal; and (4) that of the 6,741,268 pounds specified in (1) above, not more than 6,606,443 shall be the product of Canada and not more than 134,825 shall be the product of other foreign countries; that of the 77,399,736 pounds specified in (2), not more than 75,851,741 shall be the product of Canada and not more than 1,547,995 shall be the product of other foreign countries; that of the amount to be determined under (3), not more than 98 per centum shall be the product of Canada and not more than 2 per centum shall be the product of other foreign countries.</p> <p><u>Reference: U.S. Tariff Commission, Rye and Rye Flour and Rye Meal: Report to the President on Investigation 9C Under Section 22 . . . , 1959 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
Wheat, rye flour, and rye meal (1961). (Investigation No. 9D, sec. 22)	<p>Origin of investigation: Letter from the President, dated June 12, 1961.</p> <p>Investigation ordered: June 14, 1961.</p> <p>Hearing scheduled: July 11, 1961; postponed until further notice July 7, 1961.</p> <p>Investigation dismissed: Sept. 14, 1961.</p> <p>Remarks: On Sept. 7, 1961, the President advised the Commission that he was withdrawing his request for the investigation because of a material change in the rye situation resulting from the 1961 summer drought in the North Central States.</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>shelled almonds and blanchéd, roasted, or otherwise prepared or preserved almonds (1959). (Investigation No. 21, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated July 28, 1959. <u>Investigation ordered:</u> July 29, 1959. <u>Hearing held:</u> Aug. 25, 1959. <u>Report sent to the President:</u> Sept. 25, 1959. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> The four Commissioners participating in the decision in this investigation divided equally in their findings. Commissioners Talbot and Schreiber found that shelled almonds, and blanchéd, roasted, or otherwise prepared or preserved almonds (not including almond paste) were practically certain to be imported into the United States during the period Oct. 1, 1959, to Sept. 30, 1960, both dates inclusive, under such conditions and in such quantities as to materially interfere with the U.S. Department of Agriculture marketing-order program with respect to almonds undertaken pursuant to the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended. These Commissioners also found that in order to prevent such interference it would be necessary that a fee of 10 cents per pound, but not more than 50 percent ad valorem, be imposed on all such products imported during the 12-month period beginning Oct. 1, 1959, in excess of an aggregate quantity of 3 million pounds. The fee recommended was to be in addition to the regular import duties then in effect, irrespective of the quantities imported, of 16-1/2 cents per pound on shelled almonds and 18-1/2 cents per pound on blanchéd, roasted, or otherwise prepared or preserved almonds.</p>

Commodity	Status
Shelled almonds and blanched, roasted, or otherwise prepared or preserved almonds (1959)--Continued	<p>Commissioners Jones and Dowling found that shelled almonds, and blanched, roasted, or otherwise prepared or preserved almonds were not practically certain to be imported into the United States during the period Oct. 1, 1959, to Sept. 30, 1960, both dates inclusive, under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective, or materially interfere with the U.S. Department of Agriculture market order program with respect to almonds undertaken pursuant to the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended. The Commissioners, therefore, made no recommendation to the President for the imposition of additional import restrictions on the products under consideration.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 2-2.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> On Feb. 5, 1960, the President announced that he had accepted as the findings of the Tariff Commission the finding of two Commissioners that restrictions on imports of the specified almonds under the provisions of law were not warranted.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Almonds: Report to the President on Investigation No. 21 under Section 22 . . . , 1959 (processed).</u></p>



Commodity	Status
<p>Articles containing cotton (1960). (Investigation No. 22, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated Nov. 10, 1959.  <u>Investigation ordered:</u> Nov. 16, 1959.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Mar. 1-4, 8-9, 1960.  <u>Report sent to the President:</u> June 27, 1960.  <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> The Commission found (Commissioners Schreiber and Sutton dissenting) that articles containing cotton were not being and were not practically certain to be imported under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective, or materially interfere with, the Department of Agriculture cotton export subsidy program. The Commission, therefore, made no recommendation to the President for the imposition of a fee or other import restriction on the imports of such articles.  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-2.  <u>Action of the President:</u> On Aug. 23, 1960, the President accepted the Commission's report on articles containing cotton.  <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Articles Containing Cotton: Report to the President on Investigation No. 22-22 Under Section 22 . . . , 1960</u> (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>oil and tung nuts 1960. Investigation No. 23. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated Aug. 30, 1960.  <u>Investigation ordered:</u> Aug. 31, 1960.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Sept. 21, 1960.  <u>Report sent to the President:</u> Oct. 19, 1960.  <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> The Commission found that tung oil and tung nuts were practically certain to be imported under such conditions and in such quantities as to materially interfere with the Department of Agriculture price-support program for tung nuts. To prevent such interference, the Commission recommended to the President that, for the 12-month period beginning Nov. 1, 1960, a quota of 14,000,000 pounds be imposed on tung oil and tung nuts (in terms of their oil equivalent), and that imports for the first quarter of the specific period be limited to 3,500,000 pounds.  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 5-0.  <u>Action of the President:</u> By Proclamation 3376 (25 F.R. 10449) of Oct. 27, 1960, the President extended for 3 years the existing quota on imports of tung oil and tung nuts. Under the proclamation, the annual import quota for tung oil and tung nuts continued to be 26,000,000 pounds, of which not more than 22,100,000 pounds might be the product of Argentina; not more than 2,964,000 pounds, the product of Paraguay; and not more than 936,000 pounds, the product of other foreign countries. The proclamation also specified that not more than 6,500,000 pounds of tung oil and tung nuts (in terms of their oil equivalent) might be entered or withdrawn during the first quarter of each quota year, and specified the quantities that might be the product of Argentina, Paraguay, and other foreign countries.  <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Tung Oil and Tung Nuts: Report to the President on Investigation No. 22-23 Under Section 22 . . . , 1960 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
<p>oil and tung nuts  supplemental  investigation) (1961).  Investigation No. 23,  p. 22; supp. 1961)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated Sept. 16, 1961.  <u>Investigation ordered:</u> Sept. 21, 1961.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Oct. 24, 1961.  <u>Report sent to the President:</u> Dec. 4, 1961.  <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> The Commission found that the circumstances requiring import quotas on tung oil and tung nuts, imposed by Proclamation 3378 of Oct. 27, 1960, continued to exist and that termination of the proclamation would therefore result in the importation of tung oil under such conditions and in such quantities as to materially interfere with the Department of Agriculture price-support program with respect to tung nuts. Accordingly, the Commission made no recommendation for the termination of the quotas.  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 5-0.  <u>Action of the President:</u> The President did not concur in the Commission's finding. By Proclamation 3471 (27 F.R. 4271) of May 1, 1962, he terminated the import quotas on tung oil and tung nuts imposed by Proclamation 3378 of Oct. 27, 1960.  <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Tung Oil and Tung Nuts: Report to the President on Investigation No. 22-235 Under Section 22 . . .</u>, TC Publication 42, 1961 (processed)</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Certain cotton products (chiefly cotton picker laps) (1961). (Investigation No. 24, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated Jan. 18, 1961.  <u>Investigation ordered:</u> Jan. 23, 1961.  <u>Hearing scheduled:</u> Apr. 25, 1961; postponed until further notice Apr. 18, 1961; rescheduled for Aug. 8, 1961.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Aug. 8-9, 1961.  <u>Report sent to the President:</u> Sept. 1, 1961.  <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> The Commission found that the specified cotton articles were being, or were practically certain to be, imported under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective, or materially interfere with, the Department of Agriculture programs or operations undertaken with respect to cotton or products thereof. The Commission recommended that in order to prevent such interference, the aggregate total quantity of the specified products which might be entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption in any 12-month period should not be permitted to exceed 1,000 pounds.  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-0.  <u>Action of the President:</u> The President adopted the Commission's recommendation. By Proclamation 3428 (26 F.R. 8535) of Sept. 11, 1961, he specified that the total aggregate quantity of cotton products produced in any stage preceding the spinning into yarn, except cotton waste which might be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption in any 12-month period, beginning Sept. 11, in 1961 and subsequent years, were not to exceed 1,000 pounds.  <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Certain Cotton Products (Cotton Picker Laps, Etc.) Report to the President on Investigation No. 22-24 Under Section 22 . . .</u>, TC Publication 31, 1961 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Articles or materials wholly or in part of cotton (1962). (Investigation No. 25, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated Nov. 21, 1961. <u>Investigation ordered:</u> Nov. 22, 1961. <u>Hearing scheduled:</u> Mar. 13, 1962; rescheduled for Feb. 13, 1962. <u>Hearing held:</u> Feb. 13-16, 19, 23, 1962. <u>Report sent to the President:</u> Sept. 6, 1962. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> The Commission found (Commissioners Schreiber and Sutton dissenting) that articles or materials wholly or in part of cotton were not being and were not practically certain to be imported under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective, or materially interfere with, the programs or operations undertaken by the U.S. Department of Agriculture with respect to cotton or products thereof, or to reduce substantially the amount of any product processed in the United States from cotton or products thereof with respect to which such programs or operations were being undertaken. The Commission, therefore, made no recommendation to the President for the imposition of a fee or other import restriction on the imports of such articles. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 3-2. <u>Action of the President:</u> On Sept. 6, 1962, the President announced that the Commission had made its report to him. In view of the Commission's finding, the President stated that he was requesting the Department of Agriculture to formulate a domestic program that would eliminate the inequity of the so-called two-price system for raw cotton. <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission. <u>Cotton Products: Report to the President on Investigation No. 22-25 Under Section 22 . . .</u>, TC Publication 69, 1962 (processed).</p>

