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**1974
Annual
Report
of the
United States
Tariff
Commission**

Fiscal Year Ended June 30



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U.S. Tariff Commission

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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United States Tariff Commission

COMMISSIONERS

CATHERINE BEDELL
Chairman

JOSEPH O. PARKER
Vice Chairman

WILL E. LEONARD, JR.

GEORGE M. MOORE

ITALO H. ABLONDI

DANIEL MINCHEW

KENNETH R. MASON
Secretary to the Commission

Please address all communications to
UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20436

D.L. 2-3-75

Letter of Transmittal

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION,
Washington, December 31, 1974.

SIRS: I have the honor to transmit the 58th *Annual Report of the United States
Tariff Commission.*

Respectfully,

CATHERINE BEDELL,
Chairman

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,
THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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summary of year's activities

Investigations, annual reviews, and preliminary inquiries completed

Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (escape-clause and adjustment-assistance cases):	
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Title II. Tariff Act of 1930:	
Sec. 332 investigations and study.....	4
Sec. 337 investigations of alleged unfair practices in importation and sale of imported products...	10
Sec. 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act investigations requested by the President.....	7
Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended.....	24
Total.....	94

Other activities

Publications issued (in addition to reports on investigations):	
Synthetic organic chemicals.....	14 preliminary reports and 1 annual report.
Benzenoid chemicals.....	1 annual report
Synthetic organic chemicals and plastics and resin materials.....	12 monthly reports
Responses to letters and telephone calls from—	
Members of Congress and congressional committees.....	400
Executive agencies of the Federal Government..	400
General public.....	700
Import transactions analyzed by personnel in New York City and Suitland, Md., offices.....	119,000
Library transactions:	
Volumes circulated.....	54,000
Reference calls.....	6,000
Reports prepared on proposed legislation.....	13
Reports prepared on U.S. consumption of specified commodities.....	3

¹ Supplemental report issued.



Vice President Gerald R. Ford speaking to the Commission, staff, and guests, prior to administering the oath of office to Chairman Catherine Bedell, June 13, 1974. Left to right—Commissioners J. Banks Young and Will E. Leonard, Jr., Vice Chairman Joseph O. Parker, the Vice President, Chairman Bedell, and Commissioners Italo H. Ablondi and George M. Moore.

membership of the commission

As provided in the Tariff Act of 1930, the U.S. Tariff Commission consists of six Presidential appointees who are confirmed by the Senate. Commissioners' terms are 6 years in length; one term expires each year. Not more than three Commissioners may belong to the same political party. The statute provides that the President shall annually designate one Commissioner as Chairman and one as Vice Chairman. On June 6, 1974, President Nixon designated *Catherine Bedell* as Chairman, and on August 7, 1974, he designated *Joseph O. Parker* as Vice Chairman, both for the period ending June 16, 1975.

The following Commissioners served during fiscal year 1974:

Commissioner Catherine Bedell, Republican of Washington. Mrs. Bedell's term expires June 16, 1980.¹

Commissioner Joseph O. Parker, Republican of Virginia. Mr. Parker's term expires June 16, 1977.

Commissioner Will E. Leonard, Jr., Democrat of Louisiana. Mr. Leonard's term expires June 16, 1975.

Commissioner George M. Moore, Republican of Maryland. Mr. Moore's term expires June 16, 1979.

Commissioner J. Banks Young, Democrat of Virginia. Mr. Young's term expires June 16, 1976.²

Commissioner Italo H. Ablondi, Democrat of New York. Mr. Ablondi's term expires June 16, 1978.

¹ Mrs. Bedell's first term as Commissioner expired June 16, 1974. On Apr. 15, 1974, the President nominated Mrs. Bedell for a second term as Commissioner. Mrs. Bedell was confirmed by the Senate on June 5, 1974.

² The President accepted Commissioner Young's resignation effective July 1, 1974.

Executive Staff of the Commission

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Irving I. Raines, *Executive Director*

OFFICE OF INVESTIGATION

G. Patrick Henry, *Director*

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH

George N. Ecklund, *Director*

Robert A. Cornell, *Deputy Director*

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

Russell N. Shewmaker, *General Counsel*

OFFICE OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Albert F. Parks, *Director*

Edward E. Martin, *Deputy Director*

SUPPORT DIVISION

Joseph L. Williams, *Chief*

ACCOUNTING DIVISION

Victor R. Christensen, *Chief*

COMMODITY DIVISIONS:

AGRICULTURE

Vacant

CERAMICS

William E. Wright, *Chief*

CHEMICALS

Aimison Jonnard, *Chief*

LUMBER AND PAPER

Edward P. Furlow, *Chief*

METALS

Charles W. Daiker, *Chief*

SUNDRIES

Selma L. Coble, *Chief*

TEXTILES

Francis M. Shore, Jr., *Chief*

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Kenneth R. Mason, *Secretary*

SPECIAL ADVISER FOR TRADE AGREEMENTS

William T. Hart, *Special Adviser*

OFFICE OF AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING

Leon Gilford, *Director*

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Edward C. Wallington, Jr., *Chief*

PERSONNEL AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

James A. Antonellis, *Director*

SERVICES

Elizabeth K. Kogok, *Chief*

1. public investigations

The U.S. Tariff Commission is authorized by law to investigate all aspects of international trade, including the impact of imports on U.S. industries, firms, and workers. During fiscal 1974, the Commission conducted investigations under provisions of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962; the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended; the Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended; and section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended.

Trade Expansion Act of 1962

The Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (TEA) provides means whereby relief may be sought by industries or firms that are seriously injured or threatened with serious injury and by groups of workers that are unemployed or underemployed because of increased imports resulting in major part from trade-agreement concessions. Following an industry investigation and affirmative finding by the Tariff Commission, the President may, under specified circumstances, increase rates of duty or impose other restrictions on imports which are causing or threatening to cause serious injury to a domestic industry, negotiate orderly marketing agreements with foreign countries, or provide that firms and workers of the industry may request the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor, respectively, for certifications of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance. Following a firm or worker investigation and an affirmative finding by the Tariff Commission,¹ the Secretary of Commerce² and the Secretary of Labor² may certify eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance. The adjustment assistance may take several forms—loans, technical assistance, and tax benefits to firms, and unemployment compensation, retraining, and relocation allowances to workers.

¹ The Department of Justice has determined that the President may break a tie vote and act on the findings of either group of Commissioners.

² In Executive Order 11075, dated Jan. 15, 1963, the President delegated his authority to certify eligibility for adjustment assistance.

The number of investigations conducted by the Tariff Commission during fiscal 1974 under section 301 of the TEA was as follows:

Type of investigation	In progress on 7-1-73	Instituted in fiscal 1974	Completed in fiscal 1974	In progress on 6-30-74
Industry-----	1	1	12	0
Firm-----	0	10	10	0
Worker-----	7	32	36	3
Total-----	8	43	48	3

¹ Includes 1 supplemental report.

In addition to the reports on the 48 investigations completed under section 301 of the TEA, the Commission also submitted to the President, as required by section 351 of the act, reports on two industries for which tariff rates on imports had previously been adjusted.

Section 301(b), industry investigations

During fiscal 1974 the Commission completed one investigation and provided the President with a supplemental report concerning that industry. Such investigations fall under section 301(b) of the Trade Expansion Act.³

In industry investigations the Commission determines whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, an article is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to the domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article.

These investigations may be instituted upon request of the President, upon resolution of either the Committee on Finance of the Senate or the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, upon the Commission's own motion, or upon the filing of a petition by a trade association, firm, certified or recognized union, or other representative of an industry. The Commission is required, after reasonable notice, to hold a

³ 19 U.S.C. 1901(b).

public hearing in each investigation. It must report the results of the investigation to the President within 6 months after the receipt of the request, resolution, or petition.

If the Commission's finding is affirmative, the President may provide tariff adjustment or impose other import restrictions, authorize firms and/or workers involved to request certification of eligibility for adjustment assistance, take any combination of such actions, or enter into orderly marketing agreements to limit U.S. imports of the article causing or threatening to cause serious injury. If the Commissioners voting are equally divided with respect to their findings, the President may consider the finding of either group to be the finding of the Commission.

In the industry investigation completed during fiscal 1974, the vote of the Commission was affirmative with regard to certain ball bearings and negative with regard to others. On March 29, 1974, the President announced modifications in the rates of duty on certain ball bearings.⁴

Investigation No.: TEA-I-27.
Industry concerned: Ball bearings.
Petition filed: Jan. 29, 1973.
Public hearing held: May 1-3, 1973.
Finding and vote of the Commission:

Type of bearing or part thereof	Chairman Bedell, Vice Chairman Parker, Commissioner Moore	Commissioner Young	Commissioners Leonard and Ablondi
Ball bearings, except miniature ball bearings, ball bearings with integral shafts, and ball bearings duty free from Canada.	Affirmative.	Affirmative.	Did not participate.
Miniature ball bearings, except those duty free from Canada.	Negative.....	do.....	Do.
Ball bearings with integral shafts, except those duty free from Canada.	Affirmative.	Negative....	Do.
Antifriction balls, except those duty free from Canada.	Negative.....	do.....	Do.
Ball bearings and antifriction balls imported duty free from Canada and parts of ball bearings.	No finding.	Affirmative..	Do.

Commission's report to the President: July 30, 1973, TC Publication 597.

On September 28, 1973, the Commission received a letter from the President requesting necessary additional information. The Commission published this information in a supplemental report to the President on January 28, 1974 (TC Publication 649).

⁴ Presidential Proclamation 4279.

Section 301(c)(1), "firm" investigations

In fiscal year 1974 the Commission completed investigations concerning import injury to firms under section 301(c)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act.⁵ There was one investigation in progress at the close of fiscal year 1974.

In firm investigations the Commission determines whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, an article like or directly competitive with an article produced by a firm is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause serious injury to that firm. The Commission must complete these investigations and report its findings to the President within 60 days after petitions are filed by firms or their representatives. A public hearing is required only if requested by the petitioner or other interested party. If the Commission's finding is affirmative, the Secretary of Commerce may certify the firm as eligible to apply for adjustment assistance.⁶

Of the completed investigations, the Commission's findings were negative in nine cases, and in one case the Commission was equally divided.⁷

The investigation in progress at the end of fiscal year 1974 (investigation No. TEA-F-63) was instituted following receipt of a petition filed by The J. Swenson Granite Co., Inc., on June 27, 1974.

A tabular summary of the completed investigations is shown on page 7.

Section 301(c)(2), "worker" investigations

During fiscal year 1974, the Commission completed 36 investigations instituted upon petition of groups of workers under section 301(c)(2) of the TEA.⁸

In worker investigations the Commission determines whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, an article like or directly competitive with an article produced by a workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such firm.

⁵ 19 U.S.C. 1901(c)(1).

⁶ Executive Order 11075, dated Jan. 15, 1963, delegates the President's authority to certify firms to the Secretary of Commerce.

⁷ The Department of Justice has determined that the President may break a tie vote and act on the findings of a majority group of Commissioners.

⁸ 19 U.S.C. 1901(c)(2).

*Summary of firm investigations completed under sec. 301(c)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962,
July 1, 1973-June 30, 1974*

Investigation No.	Firm and articles concerned	Petition filed	Public hearing	Finding of Commission	Commissioners' votes			Commission's report	
					Affirmative	Negative	Not participating	To Secretary of Commerce	TC Publication No.
A-F-53....	BGS Shoe Corp.; footwear for women and protective footwear for men, women, boys, and infants.	6-26-73	7-27-73	Negative.....	Bedell..... Moore	Parker..... Leonard Young Ablondi		8-24-73	606
A-F-54....	Standard Cellulose & Novelty Co., Inc.; artificial Christmas trees, garlands, and wreaths.	7-24-73	None	.....do.....		Bedell..... Parker Young Ablondi	Leonard..... Moore	9-21-73	610
A-F-55....	Moxees Shoe Corp.; subsidiary of Multivisions Corp.; footwear for women and misses.	8-13-73	10- 9-73	.....do.....		Bedell..... Parker Ablondi	Moore..... Leonard ² Young ²	11-16-73	626
A-F-56....	The Green Ball Bearing Co.; antifriction bearings, excluding ball bearings with integral shafts, and parts thereof.	11- 1-73	None	.....do.....		Bedell..... Parker Moore Young Ablondi	Leonard.....	1- 2-74	636
A-F-57....	The Globe Corp.; men's suits, coats, and trousers.	11-27-73	.....do.....	.....do.....		Bedell..... Parker Young Ablondi	Leonard..... Moore	1-25-74	646
A-F-58....	Nina Footwear Co., Inc.; footwear for women.	1-23-74	.....do.....	.....do.....	Moore.....	Parker..... Leonard Young Ablondi	Bedell.....	3-25-74	656
A-F-59....	Roto-Broil Corp. of America; electric can openers and hair dryers.	1-29-74	3- 5-74	.....do.....	Moore.....	Bedell..... Leonard Ablondi	Parker..... Young	4- 1-74	657
A-F-60....	Sbicca of California, Inc.; footwear for women.	2- 4-74	None	Equally divided ³	Bedell..... Moore	Young..... Ablondi	Parker..... Leonard	4- 5-74	660
A-F-61....	Capitol Footwear Corp.; casual footwear and slippers for men.	3-11-74	4-11-74	Negative.....	Parker..... Moore	Leonard..... Young Ablondi	Bedell.....	5-10-74	673
A-F-62....	Herr Manufacturing Co., Inc.; textile machinery parts.	3- 8-74	None	.....do.....		Parker..... Moore Young Ablondi	Bedell..... Leonard	5- 7-74	672

A preliminary investigation was instituted. The scope of the investigation changed, and a full investigation, the basis for the 60-day deadline, was instituted.
Commissioners Leonard and Young participated in this investigation and filed a statement of their finding and reasons therefor with the Secretary of

the Commission by the date which, in their opinion, the Commission's determination was due pursuant to the statute.
³ Certified by the U.S. Department of Commerce as eligible to apply for adjustment assistance.

division. The Commission must complete these investigations and report its findings to the President within 60 days after petitions are filed. A public hearing is required only if requested by the petitioner or other interested party. If the Commission's finding is affirmative, the Secretary of Labor may certify the group of workers involved as eligible to apply for adjustment assistance.⁹
Of the completed investigations, the Commission's findings were in the affirmative in 7 cases and in the

negative in 24 cases; the Commissioners voting were equally divided in 2 cases. In two cases, the Commission's finding was affirmative in part and negative in part in one and negative in part and equally divided in part in the other. One case was dismissed.

In almost all cases in which the Commission made an affirmative decision or was equally divided,¹⁰ the petitioning workers were certified as eligible to apply for adjustment assistance. A tabular summary of these cases follows.

⁹ Executive Order 11075, dated Jan. 15, 1963, delegated President's authority to certify workers to the Secretary of Labor.

¹⁰ The Department of Justice has determined that the President may break a tie vote and act on the findings of either group of Commissioners.

Summary of worker investigations completed under sec. 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962,
July 1, 1973-June 30, 1974

Investigation No.	Firm and articles concerned	Petition filed	Public hearing	Finding of Commission	Commissioners' votes			Commissioner's re-	
					Affirmative	Negative	Not participating	To Secretary of Labor	To Publication
TEA-W-193	BGS Shoe Corp.; footwear for women and protective footwear for men, women, boys, and infants, and parts of such footwear.	3-23-73 5-17-73 ¹	None	Equally divided ² Negative: Protective footwear.	Bedell ³ Moore ³	Parker ³ Ablondi ³ Bedell Parker Moore Ablondi	Leonard ⁴ Young ⁴	7-16-73	
TEA-W-199	Pemcor, Inc., Warrensville Heights (Cleveland), Ohio, plant; television yokes.	5-16-73	do	Negative	Bedell Moore	Parker Leonard Young	Ablondi	7-16-73	
TEA-W-200	Erving Shoe Co., Inc.; women's dress shoes.	5-15-73	do	do		Bedell Parker Moore Ablondi	Leonard ⁵ Young ⁵	7-13-73	
TEA-W-201	Winchell Shoe Manufacturing Co.; footwear for men.	5-18-73	do	do		Bedell Parker Leonard Moore Young Ablondi		7-17-73	
TEA-W-202	Hubbard Shoe Co., Inc.; footwear for men and women.	6-1-73 6-8-73 ¹	do	Affirmative: Footwear for women. Negative: Men's golf shoes.	Bedell Parker Moore	Ablondi	Leonard ⁴ Young ⁴	8-7-73	
TEA-W-203	Erskine Industries, Inc., Reynolds, Pa., plant; electronic receiving tube mounts.	6-14-73	do	Negative		Bedell Moore Ablondi	Parker ⁶ Leonard ⁵ Young ⁵	8-13-73	
TEA-W-204	Young Ones, Inc.; footwear for women, misses, and children.	6-1-73 ⁷	do	do		Bedell Parker Moore Ablondi	Leonard ⁵ Young ⁵	8-24-73	
TEA-W-205	J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., Martha Baum and Hannah Pickett plants; woven wool and polyester/wool worsted fabrics.	7-3-73	do	do		Bedell Leonard Moore Young Ablondi	Parker	8-31-73	
TEA-W-206	Bower Roller Bearing Division of Federal-Mogul Corp., Detroit, Mich., plants; roller bearings.	7-30-73	9-6-73	Affirmative	Bedell ⁸ Moore ⁸ Ablondi ⁸	Parker ⁹ Young ⁹	Leonard	9-28-73	
TEA-W-207	Criterion Footwear, Inc.; footwear for women and misses.	8-28-73 10-19-73 ¹	None	Negative		Bedell Parker Leonard Moore Ablondi	Young	10-26-73	
TEA-W-208	Don Gustin Shoe Co., Inc.; women's footwear.	8-28-73	do	Affirmative	Bedell Parker Moore Ablondi	Leonard	Young	10-29-73	
TEA-W-209	Zuckerman & Fox, Inc.; footwear for women.	8-28-73 ¹⁰	do	Negative		Bedell Parker Leonard Moore Ablondi	Young	11-5-73	
TEA-W-210	Nina Footwear Co., Inc.; footwear for women.	8-31-73	do	Affirmative	Bedell Parker Moore Ablondi	Leonard	Young	10-30-73	
TEA-W-211	M. Lauer, Inc.; footwear for women.	8-28-73 ¹⁰	do	Negative		Bedell Parker Leonard Ablondi	Moore Young	11-16-73	

See footnotes at end of table.

*Summary of worker investigations completed under sec. 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962,
July 1, 1973-June 30, 1974—Continued*

Investigation No.	Firm and articles concerned	Petition filed	Public hearing	Finding of Commission	Commissioners' votes			Commission's report	
					Affirmative	Negative	Not participating	To Secretary of Labor	TC Publication No.
EA-W-212	Forann Corp., subsidiary of Herbert Levine, Inc.; footwear for women.	8-28-73 ¹⁰	None	Negative		Bedell Parker Leonard Young Ablondi	Moore	11-16-73	625
EA-W-213	The Mather Co., plant No. One; leaf springs for motor vehicles.	9-18-73	do	do	Ablondi	Bedell Parker Leonard Young	Moore	11-16-73	627
EA-W-214	GAF Corp., Linden, N.J., plant; synthetic organic dyes and pigments.	9-20-73	do	do		Parker Leonard Young Ablondi	Bedell Moore	11-19-73	628
EA-W-215	Moxees Shoe Corp., subsidiary of Multivisions Corp.; footwear for women and misses.	10- 9-73	do	Equally divided. ²	Bedell Parker Moore	Leonard Young Ablondi		12-10-73	631
EA-W-216	P & D Manufacturing Co., Inc., division of Bendix Corp.; internal combustion engine ignition parts, certain switches and relays, and control stick grips for helicopters.	10-12-73 ¹¹	do	Negative	Moore ¹² Ablondi ¹²	Bedell Parker Leonard Young		12-28-73	634
EA-W-217	General Electric Co., Owensboro, Ky., plant; electronic receiving tubes and mounts.	11- 5-73	do	Affirmative	Bedell Moore Ablondi	Leonard Young	Parker	1- 4-74	637
EA-W-218	Bendix Corp., Motor Components Division, Elmira, N.Y., plant; bicycle coaster brakes.	11-16-73	do	Negative		Bedell Parker Leonard Moore Young Ablondi		1-15-74	641
EA-W-219	The Globe Corp.; men's suits, coats, and trousers.	11-27-73	do	do		Bedell Parker Young Ablondi	Leonard Moore	1-25-74	647
EA-W-220	Eaton Corp., Detroit, Mich., plant; automotive springs, clutch discs, and rear deck lid torsion bars.	12- 7-73	do	do	Moore Ablondi	Bedell Parker Leonard Young		2- 5-74	650
EA-W-221	Milford Shoe Co., Inc.; footwear for men and women.	12-26-73 ⁷	do	do		Bedell Parker Moore Ablondi	Leonard ⁴ Young ⁴	3-11-74	655
EA-W-222	Westland Shoe Corp., subsidiary of Standard Prudential Corp.; footwear for men and women.	1- 7-74	do	Dismissed 3-4-74.	Bedell ¹³ Parker ¹³ Moore ¹³ Ablondi ¹³	Leonard ¹³ Young ¹³			
EA-W-223	Fred Braun Workshops, Inc.; footwear for women.	1- 7-74	do	Affirmative	Bedell Parker Moore Ablondi	Leonard Young		3- 8-74	654
EA-W-224	Wall-Streeter Shoe Co.; footwear for men.	2- 1-74	do	Negative		Bedell Parker Leonard Moore Young Ablondi		4- 2-74	659
EA-W-225	Dee-Vee Footwear, Inc.; footwear for women.	2-12-74	do	do		Bedell Parker Leonard Moore Young Ablondi		4-12-74	661

See footnotes at end of table.

Summary of worker investigations completed under sec. 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962,
July 1, 1973-June 30, 1974—Continued

Investigation No.	Firm and articles concerned	Petition filed	Public hearing	Finding of Commission	Commissioners' votes			Commission's report	
					Affirmative	Negative	Not participating	To Secretary of Labor	TC Publication
TEA-W-226	Cranbar Corp., Ponce, P.R., subsidiary of Uniroyal, Inc.; rubber-soled footwear with fabric uppers.	2-20-74	None	Negative		Bedell Parker Moore Ablondi	Leonard Young	4-19-74	
TEA-W-227	Clippard Instrument, Inc., Paris, Tenn., plant; colls.	2-20-74	do	Affirmative	Bedell Parker Moore Ablondi		Leonard Young	4-22-74	
TEA-W-228	Sbicca of California, Inc.; footwear for women.	2-26-74	do	Equally divided ¹⁴	Bedell Parker Moore	Leonard Young Ablondi		4-26-74	
TEA-W-229	Dolly Novelty Shoe Co., Inc.; men's, women's, children's, and infants' slippers.	2-27-74	do	Negative		Bedell Parker Leonard Moore Young Ablondi		4-26-74	
TEA-W-230	Roxbury Carpet Co., Framingham, Mass., plant; woven velvet carpets.	2-26-74 ¹⁰	do	do		Bedell Parker Leonard Moore Young Ablondi		5- 6-74	
TEA-W-231	Sun-Cal Footwear, Inc., Gardena, Calif., plant, subsidiary of Lehigh Moccasin Corp., subsidiary of Lehigh Valley Industries, Inc.; footwear for women.	3- 4-74	do	do		Bedell Parker Leonard Moore Young Ablondi		5- 3-74	
TEA-W-232	Westland Shoe Corp., subsidiary of Standard Prudential Corp.; footwear for men and women.	3-18-74	do	Affirmative	Bedell Parker Moore	Ablondi	Leonard ⁴ Young ⁴	5-17-74	
TEA-W-233	Capitol Footwear Corp.; casual footwear and slippers for men.	4- 5-74	do	Negative	Parker ¹⁵ Moore ¹⁵	Parker ¹⁶ Leonard Moore ¹⁶ Young Ablondi	Bedell	6- 4-74	

¹ The scope of the investigation was amended by the Commission.
² The President accepted the affirmative finding as the finding of the Commission. Certified by the U.S. Department of Labor as eligible to apply for adjustment assistance.
³ With respect to women's dress and casual shoes and components thereof.
⁴ Commissioners Leonard and Young participated in this investigation and filed a statement of their findings and reasons therefor with the Secretary of the Commission by the date which, in their opinion, the Commission's determination was due pursuant to the statute.
⁵ Commissioners Leonard and Young did not participate in the determination in this investigation for reasons set forth in a statement included in the report of the Commission.
⁶ Vice Chairman Parker made no finding, but recommended dismissal of the petition without prejudice for the reasons set forth in his statement of views.
⁷ A preliminary investigation was instituted. Subsequently, a full investigation, the basis for the 60-day deadline, was instituted.

⁸ With respect to tapered roller bearings having an outside diameter of more than 4 inches (except bearings for use in aircraft). No finding with respect to other roller bearings considered in the notice of the investigation.
⁹ With respect to all roller bearings considered in the notice of the investigation.
¹⁰ A preliminary investigation was instituted. The petition was amended and a full investigation, the basis for the 60-day deadline, was instituted.
¹¹ The petition was amended, and a full investigation, the basis for the 60-day deadline, was instituted.
¹² With respect to rotors and distributor points and caps.
¹³ Vote on motion to dismiss.
¹⁴ The President has taken no action.
¹⁵ With respect to men's casual footwear.
¹⁶ With respect to men's slippers.

Three investigations were in progress at the close of fiscal year 1974. They are listed in the table on page 11.

Litigation arising from section 301 investigations

In fiscal 1974 the Commission was involved in three lawsuits arising from decisions made in four investigations conducted under section 301 of the TEA. The earliest of these cases was *United Shoe Workers of*

America, AFL-CIO, et al. v. Catherine Bedell et al. D.D.C., C.A. 2197-71; the lower court decision dismissing the complaint was appealed by United Shoe Workers, docket No. 72-1554, D.C. Cir., May 1, 1972, and was argued on September 6, 1973. The case was pending at the end of the fiscal year.¹¹

¹¹ On Oct. 23, 1974, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia upheld the Commission's construction of the language "like or directly competitive" as found in sec. 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

Summary of worker investigations pending on June 30, 1974

Investigation No.	Firm and articles concerned	Petition received
TEA-W-234.....	RCA Corp., Woodbridge, N.J., plant; electronic receiving tubes and mounts.....	5- 2-74
TEA-W-235.....	Auerbach Shoe Co., Brunswick, Maine, and Rollinsford, N.H., plants; footwear for women.....	5-23-74
TEA-W-236.....	Black Clawson Co., Watertown, N.Y., plant; paper machinery and parts.....	6-11-74

The case of *International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, AFL-CIO-CLC v. U.S. Tariff Commission et al.*, D.D.C., C.A. 40-72, involving the Commission's negative determinations regarding a worker investigation and an industry investigation, was argued on March 12, 1974.¹²

In the case of *International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW) v. Catherine Bedell, et al.*, D.D.C., C.A. 74-965, the union instituted suit for a declaratory judgment on June 26, 1974.

Section 351(d)(1), annual reviews of industries

Section 351(d)(1) of the TEA¹³ directs the Commission to report to the President annually on developments in an industry as long as any import restrictions imposed under section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 or section 351(a) of the TEA remain in effect.

Under section 351(d)(1), the Commission conducted an annual review of one industry—that producing certain ceramic tableware—and reported to the President on developments in that industry (TC Publication 668, May 1, 1974, investigation No. TEA-IR-10-74).

Section 351(d)(3), report on effect of termination of increased duty or other import restriction

The Commission completed one investigation under section 351(d)(3) of the TEA¹⁴ during fiscal year 1974.

Section 351(d)(3) directs the Commission, upon petition on behalf of the industry concerned, to advise the President of the Commission's judgment as to the probable economic effect on that industry of the scheduled termination (pursuant to sec. 351(c)) of an increase in import restrictions.

¹² A motion for summary judgment dismissing the complaint, filed on behalf of the Commission, was granted in the court case on July 3, 1974.

¹³ 19 U.S.C. 1981(d)(1).

¹⁴ 19 U.S.C. 1981(d)(3).

Such a petition on behalf of the industry must be filed with the Commission not earlier than 9 months nor later than 6 months before the increased import restrictions would otherwise terminate. The President is authorized to extend the restrictions for such periods (not in excess of 4 years at any one time) as he may designate.

In the investigation completed, TEA-I-EX-9 (on pianos except grand pianos), the Commission found that the termination of the current escape-action rate of duty would not significantly affect the competitive position of the domestic industry. It reported on its investigation on January 21, 1974 (TC Publication 644). Effective at the close of business on February 20, 1974, the escape-clause action was permitted to expire.

Tariff Act of 1930, as Amended

The Tariff Act of 1930 empowers the Commission to investigate and report on many aspects of U.S. foreign trade. Studies made under section 332 of that act are usually broader in scope and focus than the investigations conducted by the Commission under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. Investigations under section 337 of the 1930 act concern unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation of articles into the United States, or in the sale of imported articles.

Section 332

Section 332¹⁵ sets forth the Commission's authority to investigate, among other things—

The administration and fiscal and industrial effects of the customs laws of this country;

The relations between rates of duty on raw materials and finished or partly finished products;

The effects of ad valorem and specific duties and of compound, specific, and ad valorem duties;

¹⁵ 19 U.S.C. 1332.

Investigation No.	Subject	Origin	TC Publication	
			No.	Date
332-59.....	Domestic and foreign government programs and policies affecting U.S. agricultural trade.	Motion of Commission.....	613	October 1974
332-66 and 332-67.....	Trade barriers (report in 4 volumes).....	Request from the Senate Finance Committee.	665	April 1974.
.....	World oil developments and U.S. oil import policies.....	Request from the Senate Finance Committee.	632	October 1974

All questions relative to the arrangement of schedules and classification of articles in the several schedules of the customs law;

The operation of customs laws, including their relation to the Federal revenues and their effect upon the industries and labor of the country;

The tariff relations between the United States and foreign countries, commercial treaties, preferential provisions, and economic alliances;

The effect of export bounties and preferential transportation rates;

The volume of importations compared with domestic production and consumption; and

Conditions, causes, and effects relating to competition of foreign industries with those of the United States.

The Commission is required to make such reports as may be requested by the President, the House Committee on Ways and Means, the Senate Committee on Finance, or either House of Congress concerning such matters.

During fiscal year 1974, three investigations and one study under section 332 were completed, as shown in the table above.

Several other long-range research studies and investigations were in progress at the close of fiscal 1974. They are summarized below.

Investigations and other research work under sec. 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, pending on June 30, 1974

Subject	Origin
Temporary entry provisions of title 19 of the United States Code.	Motion of Commission.
Competitive position of U.S. industries.	Request from the President.
Conversion of Tariff Schedules of the United States into format of Brussels Tariff Nomenclature.	Request from the President.

Section 337

Section 337¹⁶ declares unlawful, and authorizes the

¹⁶ 19 U.S.C. 1337.

President to deal with, unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation of articles into the United States. It authorizes the Commission to investigate alleged violations of this section of the act and to transmit its final findings to the President. On receipt of a properly filed complaint, the Commission makes a preliminary inquiry to determine whether a full investigation is needed, and whether it should recommend that the President exclude from entry the articles concerned (if the complainant so requests). Under the statute, a rehearing may be granted by the Commission after a decision in a full investigation and an appeal may be taken by importers to the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. If violation has been established to the President's satisfaction, he may direct that the articles concerned be excluded from entry.

Preliminary inquiries and investigations completed.—At the beginning of fiscal 1974 the Commission had 18 cases before it under section 337. During the year 8 new cases were initiated and 10 were concluded, leaving 16 pending at the close of the year. These cases are summarized in the table on page 1.

Litigation arising from section 337 investigation.—The U.S. District Court for the District of Minnesota on May 30, 1974, issued an order enjoining Pfizer, Inc. from further participation in the Commission's doxycycline investigation No. 337-36, and ordered Pfizer to request leave from the Commission to withdraw its complaint.¹⁷ Pfizer is a party before that court in multiple district discovery proceedings involving doxycycline and other drugs of the tetracycline family.¹⁸ After hearing on June 13, 1974, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit issued a preliminary stay of the portion of the district court's order directing Pfizer to seek leave to withdraw its complaint and otherwise left the district court's injunction intact pending its ruling. At the request of the Commission, the Depart-

¹⁷ *Pfizer Inc. v. International Rectifier Corp., et al.*, Civ. No. 4-73 188 (D. Minn., Mar. 12, 1973).

¹⁸ *In re Antibiotic Antitrust Litigation*, 355 F. Supp. 140 (J.P.M.L. 1973).

Investigations under sec. 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 during fiscal 1974

Complainant	Articles concerned	Com- plaint filed	Preliminary inquiry		Full investigation		
			Instituted (date and No.)	Status	Ordered (date and No.)	Public hearing	Status
Beecham Group, Ltd., and Beecham, Inc.	Ampicillin, a semisynthetic penicillin...	1-27-70	2-12-70, 337-L-37	Completed.....	9-25-70, 337-24		Terminated 8-30-74.
Scott & Williams, Inc.....	Closed-toe circular hosiery knitting machines and devices.	10- 8-71	11-26-71, 337-L-46	Dismissed 7-24-73.			
Venus Esterbrook Corp.....	Certain writing instruments and nibs therefor.	11-23-71	12-7-71, 337-L-47	Completed.....	9-14-72, 337-30	3- 6-73	Preliminary report 6-28-74; in prog- ress.
Wurlitzer Co.....	Certain electronic pianos.....	3- 6-72	3-30-72, 337-L-49	.....do.....	9-14-72, 337-31	1-30-73	In progress.
The Stanley Works.....	Combination measuring tools.....	5- 1-72	5-26-72, 337-L-50	Dismissed 11-20-73.			
Rottler Boring Bar Co.....	Certain cylinder boring machines and boring bars.	5- 8-72	6-9-72, 337-L-51	Completed.....	1-16-73, 337-32	3-13-73	Dismissed 1-30-74.
Multi-Med Industries, Inc.....	Disposable catheters and cuffs therefor..	6-30-72	7-10-72, 337-L-53	.....do.....	8-8-73, 337-33	3-12-74, 5- 8-74	Dismissed 5-21-74.
W. L. Gore & Associates, Inc...	Polytetrafluoroethylene in tape form...	8-29-72	9-13-72, 337-L-54	.....do.....	5-23-74, 337-38		In progress.
ATI Recreation, Inc.....	Convertible game tables.....	10-26-72	11-13-72, 337-L-55	.....do.....	8-30-73, 337-34	10-15-73	In progress. ¹
Anthony J. Antonious and Ajac Glove Corp.	Certain golf gloves.....	11- 8-72	1-18-73, 337-L-56	.....do.....	5-21-74, 337-37		In progress.
Honeywell, Inc.....	Electronic flash devices.....	1-24-73	2-20-73, 337-L-57	In progress.....			
McDermott & Green, Inc.....	Certain variable displacement flower holders.	1-22-73	2-28-73, 337-L-58	Dismissed 5-16-74.			
J. Wiss & Sons Co.....	Snips and scissors.....	2-20-73	3-6-73, 337-L-59	Dismissed 3-13-74.			
Pfizer, Inc.....	Doxycycline.....	4-13-73	4-27-73, 337-L-60	Completed.....	5-16-74, 337-36		Withholding proceedings 6-14-74; in progress.
Grigsby Barton, Inc.....	Dual in-line reed relays.....	3-27-73	5-10-73, 337-L-61	Dismissed 10-18-73.			
Johnson Products, Inc.....	Certain hydraulic tappets.....	5-10-73	6-14-73, 337-L-62	Completed.....	4-24-74, 337-35	6-18-74	In progress.
CTS Corp.....	Preset variable resistance controls.....	5-17-73	6-13-73, 337-L-63	In progress.....			
Weston Instruments, Inc.....	Analog-to-digital meters.....	5-25-73	6-15-73, 337-L-64	.....do.....			
District Sound, Inc.....	Certain electronic audio and related equipment.	7-10-73	7-25-73, 337-L-65	.....do.....			
Ideal Security Hardware Corp..	Chain door locks.....	6-21-73	7-26-73, 337-L-66	.....do.....			
ARO Corp.....	Certain fluid logic controls.....	7-16-73	10-10-73, 337-L-67	Dismissed 6-6-74.			
Vernitron Corp.....	Piezoelectric ceramic 10.7 MHz electric wave filters.	7-20-73	11-20-73, 337-L-68	In progress.....			
National Lock Hardware.....	Certain garage door locks.....	11- 5-73	12-28-73, 337-L-69	Dismissed 4-3-74.			
Alliance Manufacturing Co., Inc.	Antenna rotator systems.....	10- 1-73	1-30-74, 337-L-70	Suspended 3-29-74; in progress.			
American Optical Corp.....	Certain eye-testing instruments incor- porating refractive principles.	2-20-74	3-13-74, 337-L-71	In progress.....			
Gottwald Industries, Inc.....	Certain wheel-balancing weights.....	3- 7-74	4-4-74, 337-L-72	.....do.....			

¹ Commission recommended temporary exclusion order on Mar. 4, 1974; President accepted Commission recommendation on May 2, 1974.

ment of Justice sought leave from the court of appeals to file a brief amicus curiae in the pending appeal. Leave was granted to the Commission and the Department of Justice to file a brief or briefs. A brief prepared by the Department of Justice on behalf of the Commission was submitted to the court on June 28, 1974. In addition, Commissioners Leonard and Young filed a separate brief with the court.¹⁹

Section 22, Agricultural Adjustment Act, as Amended

Section 22²⁰ directs the Secretary of Agriculture to advise the President whenever he believes any agricul-

¹⁹ *Pfizer, Inc. v. International Rectifier Corp., et al.*, C.A. 8-74-1425 (8th Cir.). On July 26, 1974, the court of appeals ordered the district court's injunction dissolved.

²⁰ 7 U.S.C. 624.

tural commodity or product thereof is being imported under such conditions and in such quantities as to interfere with price-support or other programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The President may then direct the Commission to conduct an investigation and report to him its findings and recommendations. On the basis of such findings and recommendations the President may by proclamation impose fees (duties) or quantitative limitations, or suspend, terminate, or modify any existing import restrictions so imposed. (In cases of emergency, the President may take immediate action with respect to imports, such action to continue in effect pending the Commission's report and recommendations and any further action thereon.) During fiscal 1974 the Commission completed seven investigations under section 22. These investigations are summarized in the following table.

Summary of sec. 22 investigations completed, July 1, 1973-June 30, 1974

Investigation No.	Articles concerned	Date of President's letter	Date investigation instituted	Public hearing	Finding of Commission	Recommendation of Commission	TC Publication No.	Date report was—	
								Submitted to President	Released by President
22-33.....	Nonfat dry milk.	7-18-73	7-19-73	7-30-73	Importation of 80,000,000 pounds during period July 19-Aug. 31, 1973, in addition to imports under regular quota would not interfere with price-support program. ¹	Enlarged quota provided for by Presidential Proclamation 4230 be permitted to continue in effect until Aug. 31, 1973. ¹	603	8-15-73.....	8-23-73
22-34.....	Nonfat dry milk and animal feeds containing milk or milk derivatives.	7-18-73	7-25-73	8-28-73	Importation of 265,000,000 pounds of nonfat dry milk in calendar year 1974 in addition to 1,807,000 pounds under the annual import quota would not interfere with price-support program. ^{2 3} Increasing or suspending the annual import quota on animal feeds containing milk or milk derivatives would interfere with price-support program. ^{2 4}	Issuance of Presidential proclamation to establish for calendar year 1974 an additional quota of 265,000,000 pounds for nonfat dry milk. ⁵	633	12-28-73.....	1-24-74
22-35.....	Nonfat dry milk.	8-28-73	8-29-73	9-10-73	Importation of 100 million pounds during period Aug. 29-Oct. 31, 1973, in addition to the annual quota quantity, as provided for by Presidential Proclamation 4238 of Aug. 28, 1973, would not interfere with price-support program. ¹	Enlarged quota provided for by Presidential Proclamation 4238 be permitted to continue in effect until Oct. 31, 1973. ¹	616	10-12-73.....	10-18-73
22-36.....	Butter, butter substitutes containing butterfat and butter oil.	10-31-73	11- 5-73	11-29-73	Importation of 56,000,000 pounds of butter and 22,600,000 pounds of butter oil during period Nov. 1-Dec. 31, 1973, in addition to the annual quota quantities, as provided for by Presidential Proclamation 4253 of Oct. 31, 1973, would not interfere with price-support program for milk. ^{6 7}	No changes be made in the enlarged quotas provided for by Presidential Proclamation 4253. ⁸	635	Supplement 12-28-73; final 1-14-74.	1-24-74

See footnotes at end of table.

Summary of sec. 22 investigations completed, July 1, 1973-June 30, 1974—Continued

Investigation No.	Articles concerned	Date of President's letter	Date investigation instituted	Public hearing	Finding of Commission	Recommendation of Commission	TC Publication No.	Date report was—	
								Submitted to President	Released by President
22-37.....	Certain cotton, cotton waste, and cotton products.	10-31-73	11- 5-73	2- 7-74	Import quotas could be temporarily suspended without interfering with programs for cotton. ⁹	Issuance of Presidential proclamation suspending the import quotas through the last day of the quota year ending in calendar year 1975. ¹⁰	658	4-3-74.....	4- 8-74
22-38.....	Wheat and milled wheat products.	10-31-73	11- 5-73	1- 7-74	Import quotas could be suspended until June 30, 1974, without interfering with programs for wheat.	Issuance of Presidential proclamation suspending until June 30, 1974, the annual import quotas.	643	Interim report 1-15-74.	11 1-24-74
					Import quotas could be suspended for a 1-year period, July 1, 1974-June 30, 1975, without interfering with programs for wheat. ¹²	Issuance of Presidential proclamation suspending the import quotas for a 1-year period, July 1, 1974-June 30, 1975, inclusive. ¹⁰				675	Final report 5-10-74.	13 5-16-74
22-39.....	Cheddar cheese.	1- 2-74	1- 3-74	1-29-74	Importation of 100,000,000 pounds during period Jan. 3-Mar. 31, 1974, in addition to the annual quota quantity, as provided for by Presidential Proclamation 4258 would not interfere with price-support program for milk. ^{6 8 14}	No change be made in the additional quota provided for by Presidential Proclamation 4258. ⁸	653	3-8-74.....	3-13-74

¹ Commissioner Leonard did not participate in the finding and recommendation.

² Commissioner Leonard found that the annual import quota could be suspended without interfering with the price-support program.

³ Commissioner Young found that increasing or suspending the annual import quota for period Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1974, would tend to render ineffective, and materially interfere with, the price-support program.

⁴ Commissioner Ablondi found that the importation of 13,700,000 pounds in calendar year 1974 in addition to 16,300,000 pounds under the annual import quota would not interfere with the price-support program.

⁵ Chairman Bedell, Vice Chairman Parker, and Commissioner Moore recommended that the proclamation allocate $\frac{1}{4}$ of the additional quota to each of the following supplying countries: Australia, New Zealand, Canada, member States of the European Community. They also recommended that the quotas be regulated by means of a licensing system administered by the Department of Agriculture.

Commissioner Ablondi recommended that the additional quota on nonfat dry milk be on a first-come-first-served basis, without the requirement for import licenses, and that an additional quota of 13,700,000 pounds for animal feeds containing milk and milk derivatives be on a first-come-first-served basis and import licenses not be required for such additional quantities. He also recommended that the Tariff Commission undertake periodic reviews of developments respecting imports of all dairy products to determine whether the annual import restriction should be modified from time to time as changes occur in the domestic market.

Commissioner Leonard recommended that the President issue a proclamation suspending the annual quota for nonfat dry milk and animal feed containing milk and milk derivatives.

Commissioner Young recommended that the President take no action either to increase or suspend the annual import quota for nonfat dry milk for the period Jan. 1, 1974-Mar. 31, 1975, and that, effective Apr. 1, 1975, the quota year be changed to begin Apr. 1 of each year.

⁶ Commissioner Leonard did not participate in the decision.

⁷ Commissioner Young found that the additional imports provided for in the proclamation would tend to render ineffective the price-support program for milk.

⁸ Commissioner Young dissented.

⁹ Vice Chairman Parker and Commissioner Young did not participate in the decision.

¹⁰ Commissioner Leonard recommended that the President issue a proclamation suspending import quotas indefinitely.

¹¹ President issued Proclamation No. 4260 on Jan. 25, 1974.

¹² Commissioner Leonard found that import quotas could be suspended without interfering with programs for wheat; Commissioner Young did not participate in the decision.

¹³ President issued Proclamation No. 4298 on June 26, 1974.

¹⁴ Commissioner Young found that the additional importation would tend to render ineffective the price-support program for milk.

NOTE.—No sec. 22 investigations were pending on June 30, 1974.

Litigation arising in connection with section 22

In fiscal 1974 the Commission was named as a party in two court actions. The question was raised in both cases whether the President had authority to increase quotas on imports previously imposed under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act; it was also contended in part that an increase in quotas could be accomplished only after an investigation and report of the Tariff Commission. The first case was *National Milk Producers Federation et al. v. George P. Shultz, Earl L. Butz, Catherine Bedell, et al.*, D.D.C., C.A. 1010-73, which the district court dismissed on the basis that no case or controversy existed (the entire quantity authorized by the President had in fact been

imported previously). The federation appealed the case, Docket No. 73-1724, D.C. Cir., June 29, 1973; pursuant to appellant's own motion, the court of appeals dismissed the action. The other case was *National Milk Producers Federation et al. v. George P. Shultz, et al.*, D.D.C., C.A. 1465-73, wherein it was found that the President's action was valid, and the court granted defendant's motion for summary judgment and ordered the action to be dismissed. The federation appealed the decision, Docket No. 73-1958, D.C. Cir., September 5, 1973.²¹

²¹ The case was argued on Sept. 17, 1974, and a decision affirming the lower court decision to dismiss the action was affirmed on Sept. 24, 1974.

Antidumping Act, 1921, as Amended

During fiscal 1974, the Commission completed 24 investigations under section 201(a) of the Antidumping Act; ²² 1 other was in progress at the end of the year. The Commission's determinations were affirmative in 12 cases ²³ and negative in 12 cases. Where the Commission made affirmative decisions, the Treasury Department issued formal findings of dumping, and

²² 19 U.S.C. 160 et seq.

²³ Under the Antidumping Act, decisions in which the Commissioners voting are evenly divided in their findings are deemed to be in the affirmative.

the described imports became subject to special dumping duties (see table below).

Section 201(a) of the Antidumping Act, 1921, provides that whenever the Secretary of the Treasury advises the Commission that a class or kind of foreign merchandise is being, or is likely to be, sold in the United States or elsewhere at less than its fair value the Commission shall determine within 3 months whether an industry in the United States is being or is likely to be injured, or prevented from being established, by reason of the importation of such merchandise. At the conclusion of its investigation, the Commission notifies the Secretary of the Treasury of its determination. If the Commission determines in the affirmative, the Secretary of the Treasury issues a finding of dumping.

Antidumping investigations completed, July 1, 1973-June 30, 1974

Investigation No.	Firm and articles concerned	Advice received from Treasury	Public hearing	Finding of Commission	Commissioners' votes			Commission's report	
					Affirmative	Negative	Not participating	To Secretary of Treasury	TC Publication No.
AA1921-117/118.	Printed vinyl film from Brazil and Argentina.	4-18-73	6- 5-73 and 6- 6-73	Affirmative	Bedell Parker Moore		Leonard Young Ablondi	7-18-73	59
AA1921-119	Stainless-steel wire rods from France.	4-24-73	6-12-73	do.	Bedell Parker Moore	Leonard Young	Ablondi	7-24-73	59
AA1921-120	Ceramic glazed wall tile from the Philippines.	5-11-73	7-10-73	Negative		Bedell Parker Leonard Moore Ablondi	Young	8-10-73	59
AA1921-121	Aluminum ingot from Canada.	5-15-73	7-17-73	do.		Bedell Parker Moore Ablondi	Leonard Young	8-15-73	60
AA1921-122	Deformed concrete reinforcing bars of non-alloy steel from Mexico.	5-25-73	7-24-73	do.		Bedell Leonard Moore Ablondi	Parker Young	8-24-73	60
AA1921-123	Electronic color separating or sorting machines from the United Kingdom.	6- 7-73	7-31-73	do.		Bedell Parker Moore Ablondi	Leonard Young	9- 7-73	60
AA1921-124	Steel wire rope from Japan	6- 7-73	8- 2-73 and 8- 3-73	Affirmative	Bedell Moore		Parker Leonard Young	9- 7-73	60
AA1921-125	Germanium point contact diodes from Japan.	6-26-73	8-27-73	Negative		Bedell Parker Ablondi	Leonard Moore Young	9-26-73	61
AA1921-126	Cold-rolled stainless-steel sheet and strip from France.	7-11-73	9-11-73 and 9-12-73	do.		Bedell Leonard Moore Ablondi	Parker Young	10-11-73	61
AA1921-127	Elemental sulfur from Canada.	7-20-73	9-25-73 through 9-27-73 and 10- 1-73	Affirmative	Bedell Parker Moore	Young Ablondi	Leonard	10-19-73	61

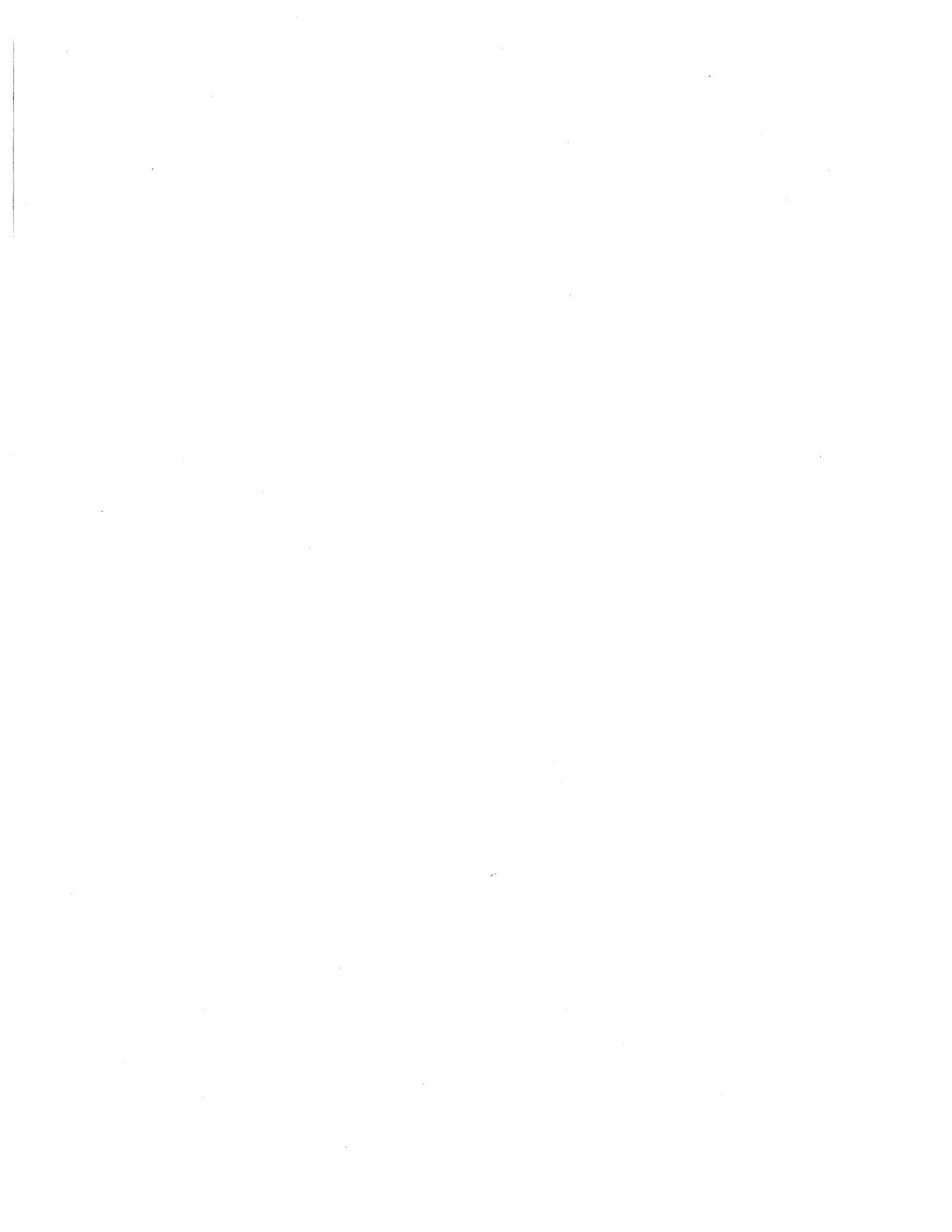
Antidumping investigations completed, July 1, 1973-June 30, 1974—Continued

Investigation No.	Firm and articles concerned	Advice received from Treasury	Public hearing	Finding of Commission	Commissioners' votes			Commission's report	
					Affirmative	Negative	Not participating	To Secretary of Treasury	TC Publication No.
AA1921-128...	Papermaking machinery from Sweden.	7-24-73	9-18-73 and 9-19-73	Negative.....	Bedell..... Parker Moore Ablondi	Leonard..... Young		10-24-73	618
AA1921-129...	Polychloroprene rubber from Japan.	7-31-73	9-28-73	Affirmative...	Bedell..... Parker Leonard Moore	Ablondi..... Young		10-31-73	622
AA1921-130...	Expanded metal of base metal from Japan.	8-31-73	10-24-73	do.....	Leonard..... Moore	Parker..... Ablondi	Bedell..... Young	11-30-73	629
AA1921-131...	Calcium pantothenate from Japan.	9- 7-73	11- 6-73	do.....	Bedell..... Leonard Moore Ablondi		Parker..... Young	12- 7-73	630
AA1921-132...	Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene type of plastic resin in pellet and powder form from Japan.	10- 5-73	11-14-73	Negative.....	Bedell..... Parker Moore Ablondi	Leonard..... Young		1- 5-74	638
AA1921-133...	Metal punching machines, single-end type, manually operated, from Japan.	10-10-73	11-19-73	do.....	Bedell..... Leonard Moore Ablondi	Parker..... Young		1-10-74	640
AA1921-134/ 135.	Primary lead metal from Australia and Canada.	10-10-73 (Canada) 10-11-73 (Australia)	12- 4-73 through 12- 6-73 (Australia) 12- 6-73 and 12- 7-73 (Canada)	Affirmative...	Bedell..... Moore	Leonard..... Ablondi	Parker..... Young	1-10-74	639
AA1921-136...	Iron and sponge iron powders (excluding alloy powders) from Canada.	10-18-73	12-11-73	Negative.....	Leonard..... Ablondi	Bedell..... Parker Moore	Young.....	1-18-74	642
AA1921-137...	Racing plates (aluminum horseshoes) from Canada.	10-24-73	12-18-73	Affirmative...	Bedell..... Parker Moore Ablondi		Leonard..... Young	1-24-74	645
AA1921-138...	Hand-operated plastic pistol-grip liquid sprayers from Japan.	1-14-74	2-26-74	Negative.....		Bedell..... Parker Moore Ablondi	Leonard..... Young	4-15-74	662
AA1921-139...	Picker sticks from Mexico...	2- 6-74	3-19-74	Affirmative...	Bedell..... Parker Leonard Moore	Ablondi.....	Young.....	5- 6-74	671
AA1921-140...	Regenerative blower/pumps from West Germany.	2-22-74	4- 2-74	Negative.....	Moore.....	Parker..... Leonard Ablondi	Bedell..... Young	5-22-74	676

On June 30, 1974, one investigation, concerning Northern bleached hardwood kraft pulp from Canada, was in progress. On June 26, 1974, the Commission was advised by the Treasury Department that it affirmed its determination that certain pulp was being and was likely to be sold in the United States at less than fair value within the meaning of the Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended. The Commission, on July 9, 1974, announced the institution of investigation No. AA

1921-105A to determine whether, if the finding of dumping was revoked, an industry in the United States would be or would be likely to be injured by reason of the importation of such pulp into the United States.²⁴

²⁴ For information on the original findings of injury which led to the finding of dumping, see *Northern Bleached Hardwood Kraft Pulp From Canada: Determination of Injury in Investigation No. AA1921-105 . . .*, TC Publication 530, 1972.



2. other activities

In addition to its statutory obligations to conduct public investigations, the Commission assists the legislative and executive branches of Government and also answers many inquiries from the public. It maintains a 65,000-volume library which receives about 1,200 periodicals annually. This facility houses not only publications on international trade and U.S. tariff and commercial policy, but also many business and technical journals. In addition, the Commission's Office of the General Counsel maintains a law library and a comprehensive file of documents on legislation affecting U.S. trade.

Trade Agreements Program

The Commission regularly assists the executive branch of the Government in work connected with the trade agreements program. Assistance is provided to the President primarily through the office of the President's Special Representative for Trade Negotiations (STR),¹ the executive branch center for most trade-agreement activities. Substantial Commission assistance is also given directly to particular executive departments, such as the Departments of State, Commerce, Agriculture, and Treasury, which have responsibilities in the program, and to other White House offices, such as the Council on International Economic Policy.

Assistance to the legislative and executive branches

The Commission's work as it related to the trade agreements program during fiscal 1974 fell into three major areas. The first consisted mainly of assembling

¹ The Special Trade Representative is the chief representative of the United States at trade-agreement negotiations, to whom the President has delegated many of his functions under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (Executive Order 11075, an. 15, 1963, as amended). A member of his staff serves as chairman of the Trade Staff Committee, which obtains information and advice from Government agencies and other sources and recommends policies and actions to the Special Representative. The Tariff Commission is represented on the Trade Staff Committee but has no vote and does not participate in decisions on policy matters.

tariff, commodity, and other statistical information needed for the program's daily operation or as part of preparations for the new round of multilateral trade negotiations. The second involved the preparation of trade data and other information to provide technical assistance required by the executive branch for its presentation of new trade legislation to the Congress. The third area consisted of work for the Senate Finance Committee's Subcommittee on International Trade on a major study of trade barriers and trade-agreement concessions, which was completed in April 1974.

The Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) met at the ministerial level in Tokyo in September 1973 to open a seventh round of multilateral and comprehensive trade negotiations in the framework of the GATT, with a goal of completion by the end of 1975. A work program to prepare for the negotiations, inaugurated in March 1972 by the Council on International Economic Policy, called for extensive Tariff Commission participation through technical assistance and advice to the STR and the Council on International Economic Policy and through the preparation of the necessary trade data and other statistical information needed in the trade negotiations. The Commission assisted in this program throughout fiscal 1974. Some of the specific activities described later in this section were for use in the program.

Throughout fiscal 1974 there was pending before the Congress major trade legislation which had been proposed by President Nixon in April 1973, primarily to seek the basic authorities required for trade negotiations. The proposed legislation also dealt, inter alia, with relief to domestic producers and workers from disruptions caused by import competition, relief from disruptions caused by unfair practices in international trade, international-trade-policy management, and trade relations with Communist countries. As in the past, the Commission was requested to supply substantial technical assistance through the preparation of special statistical and other factual information on various aspects of the trade and adjustment assistance matters under consideration.

Trade agreements escape-clause reports made by the Commission are transmitted to the President through the STR, who coordinates the preparation of executive agency policy advice on the report to the President. Other Commission reports to the President, such as those under section 337 dealing with unfair import competition and special reports on trade matters requested by the President under section 332, are referred by the President to the STR for the same purpose. The Commission is usually called upon to provide supplemental information and technical assistance to the STR for this executive branch review. In fiscal 1974, the Commission provided such assistance in connection with the escape-clause report to the President on certain ball bearings, some five adjustment assistance investigations for workers and firms, the annual review of the brass wind musical instruments industry (required as a result of the escape-clause action on brass wind instruments following an earlier Commission investigation), a Commission report under section 337 of the Tariff Act involving unfair competition in convertible game tables, and a report under section 332 on mushrooms.

To supplement the report submitted to the President in 1970 on trade under Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) items 807.00 and 806.30, the Commission supplied the STR with updated statistical and trade information on imports under these items in 1973. At the request of the executive branch, the Commission provided trade data on products subject to the American selling price system of customs valuation (benzenoid chemicals, canned clams, certain footwear of rubber or plastics, and certain gloves) for the years 1969, 1970, and 1971. Detailed data had previously been supplied to the President in 1966, 1968, and 1970.

In January 1973 the United Kingdom, Denmark, and Ireland became members of the European Community (EC). Formal negotiations under article XXIV:6 of the GATT on a reconciliation of differences between the rates of duty previously agreed upon under the GATT by the acceding countries and the new rates which they must apply as a consequence of their adoption of the EC's tariff were begun in early 1973 and continued throughout most of fiscal 1974. The Commission provided technical assistance to the executive branch for the negotiations.

The Commission continued to supply the GATT Secretariat in Geneva with compilations of data on U.S. imports, tariffs, and trade-agreement obligations. Most of this was part of a continuing compilation of trade and tariff information which will provide the

basic data for the new multilateral trade negotiation. Since virtually all international tariff and trade work is conducted in terms of the classifications of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature (BTN), the Commission regularly provides the GATT Secretariat with information updating the concordance between the TSUS and the BTN.

The Commission staff supervised the preparation of numerous computer tabulations of U.S. import and tariff data needed during the year for the trade agreements program as part of the interagency computer data bank operation directed by the STR. Special tabulations on trade in tropical products and electrical machinery, conversion of U.S. import statistics from TSUS terms to the BTN system, and tabulations on the growth of imports were developed during fiscal 1974. Work was begun at the end of fiscal 1974 to prepare many of the computer-generated tabulations and to handle the ever-increasing volume of documents pertaining to trade agreements on microfiche or microfilm.

The Commission continued to report periodically on imports of stainless-steel table flatware, providing statistics and other data required for monitoring trade in such flatware under the tariff quota arrangement which was instituted on October 1, 1971.

Report on the operation of the trade agreements program

Under section 402(b) of the Trade Expansion Act, the Commission must submit a yearly report to Congress on the operation of the trade agreements program. The 22d report, covering calendar year 1973, was issued in August 1973; the 23d report, covering calendar year 1971, was issued in January 1974. Work was almost completed on the 24th report, covering calendar year 1972, by the end of fiscal 1974.

Tariff Nomenclature and Statistical Enumeration

During the fiscal year the Commission was engaged in a variety of programs designed to improve trade statistics relating to production, import, and export of articles of commerce, published by the Federal Government and used by the Commission in analyzing the international trade programs that come before

Preparation of the *Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated*

The *Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated* (TSUSA) is published periodically by the Commission. The TSUSA contains the classifications used for reporting import data by commodity and by supplying countries. The schedules delineate some 11,000 commodity classifications for which import statistics are collected. At appropriate intervals the TSUSA is updated to reflect the effects of legislation, Presidential proclamations carrying out trade-agreement concessions, and modifications of the schedules.

The Commission published the seventh edition of the TSUSA in January 1972. This current edition reflects the rates of duty of the fifth (and final) stage of the Kennedy Round.²

By the close of fiscal year 1974 supplements 6-8 to the 1972 TSUSA had been issued, and preparation was nearly complete on the eighth edition, to be effective January 1, 1975.

Activities of the 484(e) Committee

Section 484(e) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended,³ authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission to establish from time to time for statistical purposes an enumeration of articles in such detail as in their judgment may be necessary, comprehending all merchandise imported into the United States, and as a part of the entry there shall be attached thereto or included therein an accurate statement specifying, in terms of such detailed enumeration, the kinds and quantities of all merchandise imported and the value of the total quantity of each kind of article. Under this authority numerous requests for changes in statistical classifications were considered in fiscal 1974.

Effective December 10, 1973, the Committee implemented a new statistical program for the collection of c.i.f. data on imports. Beginning with January 1974, import data, commodity by country, became available on the transaction value at the foreign port of exportation, the equivalent value of related-parties transactions, and freight, insurance, and other transportation expenses incurred in bringing the merchandise from the foreign port of exportation to the first port

² These rates were effective Jan. 1, 1972, and were implemented as a result of the Kennedy Round tariff concessions negotiated under the GATT.

³ 19 U.S.C. 1484(e).

of entry in the United States. The additional statistical data will facilitate the study of trade patterns (by commodity and by country of origin) and the relationship of imports to domestic consumption, and will provide more accurate data for the balance-of-payments accounts. The program does not affect the basis on which import duties are assessed by the United States.

Statistical comparability

In cooperation with the Office of Management and Budget, the Department of Commerce, and other agencies, the Commission continued to be involved in several projects designed to improve the comparability of the reporting schedules for statistics on imports, exports, and domestic production.

U.S. import statistics

Since fiscal 1970 the Commission has participated with the Bureau of the Census and the U.S. Customs Service in a study to identify and categorize the kinds of errors in import statistics, with a view to their reduction or elimination. A major tool in the study is a sample of about 1 percent of the entry documents filed with customs at each U.S. port. A report prepared by the Commission covering a 12-month benchmark period was available for study by the other agencies during fiscal 1974.

Data collected in the study are used in Commission investigations, in studies of various commodity and statistical classification systems (particularly the study of the conversion of the Tariff Schedules of the United States into the format of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature), and in the attempted reconciliation of United States-Canadian trade statistics. In addition, the file of sample data was used in fiscal 1974 to help evaluate new reporting procedures for c.i.f. value information and to resolve miscellaneous commodity classification problems.

Other activities

A representative of the Tariff Commission serves on the Interagency Advisory Committee on Customs Cooperation Council matters. During fiscal 1974 the Commission provided informal assistance to the Council in its study of updating the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature commodity classification structure to accord with other international classification systems, particularly the United Nations' Standard Industrial Trade Classification and the proposed "Harmonized Commodity Code," a universal system designed to simplify

the classification and movement of goods in domestic and international trade.

Summaries of Trade and Tariff Information

The Commission publishes a series of summaries of trade and tariff information to provide the Congress, the courts, Government agencies, foreign governments, industrial institutions, research and trade organizations, and the general public with information on each of the commodities listed in the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

Of the current series of 62 volumes, the first of which was published in fiscal year 1966, 53 volumes, totaling some 12,300 pages,⁴ have been published. No new volumes were published during 1974.

Periodic Reports on Commodities

Synthetic organic chemicals

The Commission regularly prepares annual and monthly reports on synthetic organic chemicals, plastics, and resin materials. The annual reports have been published since 1918; the monthly production reports evolved from studies of hundreds of organic chemicals begun during World War II.

Annual reports.—The Commission released its 55th annual report on U.S. production of synthetic organic chemicals⁵ on October 16, 1973. Fourteen groups of chemicals were involved:

- Tar and tar crudes
- Crude products from petroleum and natural gas for chemical conversion
- Cyclic intermediates
- Dyes
- Organic pigments
- Medicinal chemicals
- Flavor and perfume materials

⁴ For references to previously published volumes in the series, see the annual reports of the U.S. Tariff Commission for fiscal years 1967 through 1972 (TC Publications 227, 273, 301, 356, 467, and 536).

⁵ *Synthetic Organic Chemicals, United States Production and Sales, 1971*, TC Publication 614, 1973.

- Plastics and resin materials
- Rubber-processing chemicals
- Elastomers (synthetic rubbers)
- Plasticizers
- Surface-active agents
- Pesticides and related products
- Miscellaneous cyclic and acyclic organic chemicals.

Although the 56th annual report was not completed during fiscal year 1974, separate preliminary report for each of the 14 groups were issued during the period October 1973 through April 1974; these preliminary reports have been updated and combined into the 56th annual report, to be published early in fiscal year 1975.

Statistics used in the annual reports are based on data from more than 800 manufacturers, covering some 8,000 chemical products. Also included is a directory of manufacturers for each chemical group. The 55th report included a summary of imports of related products (i.e., benzenoid intermediates, dyes, medicinal chemicals, and other finished coal-tar products).

Another annual report, issued in August 1973, gave data on imports of benzenoid intermediates, dyes, organic pigments, medicinals and pharmaceuticals, flavor and perfume materials, and other benzenoid products entered under schedule 4, parts 1B and 1C, of the TSUS.⁶ The data were obtained by analyzing invoice covering most of the general imports of benzenoid chemicals and products entered during 1972.

Monthly reports.—To add timeliness to the Commission's statistics, the Series C/P (monthly) report summarizes production of selected synthetic organic chemicals, plastics, and resin materials. These reports issued about 5 weeks after the close of each month give production data for the leading chemical product and the principal chemical intermediates (which are the source of hundreds of additional derivative products).

Quantitative determinations

As required by statute, Executive order, or Presidential proclamation, the Commission submitted annual reports during fiscal 1974 on U.S. consumption of watch movements,⁷ brooms,⁸ and knives, forks, and spoons with stainless-steel handles.⁹

⁶ *Imports of Benzenoid Chemicals and Products, 1972*, TC Publication 601, 1973.

⁷ Public Law 89-805 (80 Stat. 1521, 1522); Public Law 89-241 (79 Stat. 948, 949).

⁸ Executive Order 11377 implements headnote 3 to schedule 7, pt. 8, subpt. A, of the TSUS.

⁹ Presidential Proclamation 4076 implements headnote 2(c) to pt. 2, subpt. D, of the appendix to the TSUS.

Assistance to the Congress

Fiscal 1974 proved to be an active year for the Commission in providing responses to requests from the Congress for information and technical assistance.

In July 1973 the General Counsel's staff furnished to the House Committee on Ways and Means a comprehensive, analytical report of the various provisions of H.R. 6767 (precursor of H.R. 10710), entitled "Trade Reform Act of 1973," including a table giving a detailed comparison of the various provisions of the bill with those of previous legislation. Technical assistance to the committee was thereafter provided by the General Counsel in drafting sessions and by the Commission staff in furnishing information.

In March 1974 the Commission first responded to a request from the Senate Committee on Finance to provide special assistance during the committee's consideration of the "Trade Reform Act of 1973" (H.R. 10710). One large task assigned to Commission staff members involved the abstracting of all the public testimony (including submissions for the record) presented during the committee hearings conducted March 4-7 and March 21-April 10, 1974. These abstracts were then compiled by Commission personnel in a functional format that permitted ready reference to basic points each witness made on each major topic of the proposed legislation. The Commission staff provided the committee with detailed technical and analytical reports on various features of the bill, usually in the form of staff papers. The Commission staff also responded to requests from individual committee members by providing technical information on adjustment assistance, dairy imports, and other matters involving tariff or trade practices.

In addition, the Commission submitted 13 formal reports to the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee on proposed legislation involving tariffs and international trade. Staff members furnished technical information at a number of congressional hearings and provided special assistance to the Ways and Means Committee in drafting reports on tariff bills.

Assistance to Executive Agencies

Pursuant to section 334 of the Tariff Act of 1930 the Commission cooperates with other Government agencies on matters of common interest concerning

international trade and customs and tariff policy. During fiscal 1974 the Commission worked extensively with established committees in the Bureau of the Census and the U.S. Customs Service. Commission staff members also served on the following permanent interdepartmental committees (in addition to other committees previously mentioned in this report) :

- Technical Committee on Standard Industrial Classification
- Interagency Committee on Automatic Data Processing
- Federal Committee on International Statistics
- U.S. Metric Study Committee
- Interagency Committee To Identify and Classify Cheeses and Other Dairy Products Offered for Importation
- Commodity Advisory Committees under the Office of Emergency Preparedness.

The Commission also supplied statistics, background information, and analyses on various commodities to many different Federal agencies, including the Departments of State, Defense, Agriculture, Commerce, and Justice, the Food and Drug Administration, the Bureau of Mines, and the Environmental Protection Agency. In addition, the Commission worked closely with the newly established Federal Energy Office in the area of petroleum. At the height of the Middle East oil embargo the need for credible Government statistics and information was vital to the understanding of the energy crisis. The Commission assisted the Federal Energy Office in its explanation and rationalization of data to the public and to the Congress.

Assistance to the Public

Over the years, industry, technical societies, businessmen, lawyers, students, and others have consistently turned to the Commission for technical information and data on a broad range of subjects involving international trade. Fiscal year 1974 was no exception. The Commission's professional staff members—commodity analysts, lawyers, and international economists—replied to numerous requests. In some instances, Commissioners or staff members responded orally or informally to inquiries at meetings of trade associations and other professional groups. During fieldwork to gather data required for the work of the Commission, staff members often received requests for information, which they supplied orally or by mail after returning to Washington. The Commission periodically publishes trade data used by private trade groups.

3. administration and finances

Organization of the Commission

On June 30, 1974, the Tariff Commission was composed of six Commissioners and 347 staff members.¹ The accompanying chart depicts the Commission's organization at the end of fiscal 1974.

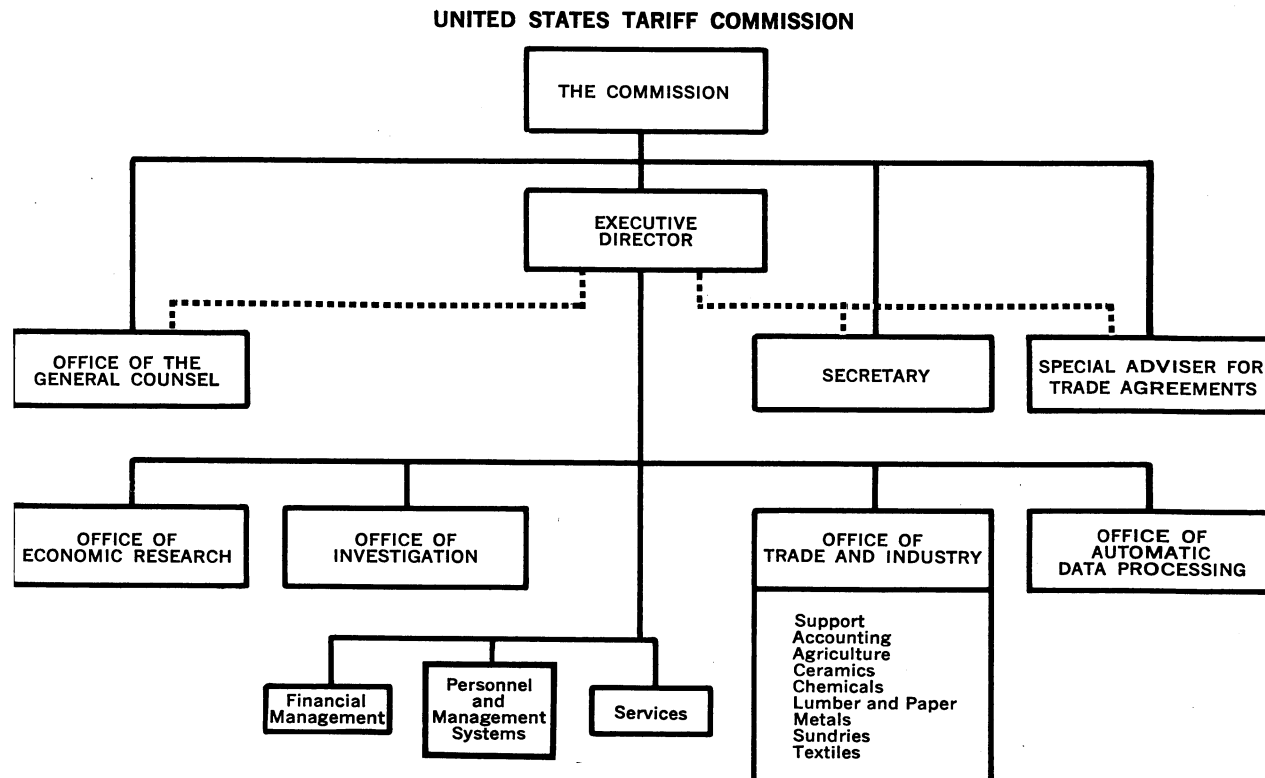
The Executive Director is the chief executive official reporting to the Commission. He is responsible for insuring the implementation of policies adopted by the Commission.

The Secretary serves the Commission in the general conduct of its business and is the official point of con-

tact, in general, with other Government agencies and the public. The Special Adviser for Trade Agreements acts as the Commission's liaison with the President's Special Representative for Trade Negotiations and advises the Commission on trade agreements. The General Counsel acts as the Commission's liaison officer with the Congress on legislative matters.

The Director of Investigation, the General Counsel, and the Directors of the Office of Economic Research and the Office of Trade and Industry serve as the Staff Coordinating Committee to assist in the execution of the Commission's day-to-day activities involving legal, investigative, and general research duties. The Office of Automatic Data Processing provides support to the Commission's staff by increasing the utility of available data.

¹ Temporary employees not included.



Appropriations and Employment

The appropriated funds available to the U.S. Tariff Commission during fiscal year 1974 amounted to \$7,400,000. Reimbursements received totaled \$62,744, making available a grand total of \$7,462,744. Obligations for fiscal year 1974 were as follows:

Salaries and personnel benefits.....	\$5, 921, 085
Travel and transportation.....	100, 475
Rentals and communications service....	159, 899
Other services.....	392, 431
Printing and reproduction.....	99, 729
Equipment, supplies, and materials....	283, 697
Total	6, 957, 316

Average employment in fiscal year 1974 (in terms of man-years) was 325 persons.

The following tabulation shows the number of permanent full-time officers and employees of the Tariff

Commission, by organization, at the end of fiscal year 1974:

<i>Position description or activity</i>	<i>Number</i>
Commissioners	
Offices of the Commissioners.....	
Office of the Executive Director.....	
Finance Division.....	
Services Division.....	
Services	9
Office services.....	15
Library	6
Graphics	8
Office of Personnel and Management Systems:	
Personnel	
Management systems.....	
Office of Automatic Data Processing.....	
Office of the Secretary.....	
Office of the General Counsel.....	
Office of Economic Research.....	
Office of Investigations.....	
Office of Special Adviser for Trade Agreements..	
Office of Trade and Industry.....	1
Total	3



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