

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

**INVESTIGATIONS UNDER THE "ESCAPE CLAUSE"
OF TRADE AGREEMENTS**

DOCKET FILE

**Outcome or Current Status of Investigations
Instituted by the United States Tariff Commission
Under the "Escape Clause" of Trade Agreements,
As of April 1, 1961**



DOCKET FILE

**14th Edition
TC Publication II**

**Washington
April 1961**

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

Joseph E. Talbot, *Chairman*

J. Allen Overton, Jr. *Vice Chairman*

Walter R. Schreiber

Glenn W. Sutton

J. Weldon Jones

William E. Dowling

Donn N. Bent, *Secretary*

Address all communications to
United States Tariff Commission
Washington 25, D. C.

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(TC 28418)

INTRODUCTION

A safeguarding clause, commonly known as the standard escape clause, is included in most of the trade agreements that the United States has negotiated under the Trade Agreements Act, as amended and extended. The standard escape clause provides, in essence, that either party to an agreement may withdraw or modify any concession made therein, if the article on which the concession was granted enters in such increased quantities as to cause or threaten serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive articles. Such a clause was first included in the bilateral trade agreement between the United States and Mexico (1943). Subsequently, the clause was included in the bilateral trade agreement between the United States and Paraguay (1947); in the multilateral General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (1948); in the 1936 bilateral trade agreement between the United States and Switzerland (effective October 13, 1950); and in the 1939 bilateral trade agreement between the United States and Venezuela (effective October 11, 1952). The Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 makes it mandatory for an escape clause to be included in all trade agreements that the United States may conclude in the future, and, as soon as practicable, in all trade agreements currently in force.

Administration of the escape clause before June 16, 1951

Before passage of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, the procedure for administering trade-agreement escape clauses was provided

for by Executive Order 9832 of February 25, 1947, Executive Order 10004 of October 5, 1948, and Executive Order 10082 of October 5, 1949. Under these orders, the United States Tariff Commission was directed to conduct investigations to determine the facts and to recommend escape action for the President's consideration in cases where facts justifying the invocation of the escape clause were found to exist.

An important difference between the Commission's instructions in the above-mentioned executive orders and in its later statutory instructions (see below) was that under the executive orders the Commission was required to make investigations in response to applications by interested parties only if in its judgment there was "good and sufficient reason therefor." Acting on its judgment, the Commission--after "preliminary" investigation and without instituting "formal" investigations--dismissed 14 of the 21 applications for escape-clause investigations that had been made before the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 was enacted. However, notwithstanding the fact that the Commission instituted no "formal" investigations in these cases, it did, in its "preliminary" investigations, assemble considerable information before taking action. Essentially, the principal differences between "preliminary" and "formal" investigations under the executive orders were that in the "preliminary" investigations the Commission held no hearings and published no reports of the reasons for its conclusions.

Administration of the escape clause after June 16, 1951

Section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, establishes a statutory escape-clause procedure. It provides that the Tariff Commission, upon the request of the President, upon resolution of either House of Congress, upon resolution of either the Senate Committee on Finance or the House Committee on Ways and Means, upon its own motion, or upon application by any interested party, shall promptly conduct an investigation to determine whether any product on which a trade-agreement concession has been granted is, as a result, in whole or in part, of the duty or other customs treatment reflecting such concession, being imported into the United States in such increased quantities, either actual or relative, as to cause or threaten serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products. The Commission must complete its investigation and make a report thereon within 6 months of the date it receives the application. The statute requires the Commission to hold a hearing in an investigation whenever it finds evidence of serious injury or threat of serious injury, or whenever it is so directed by resolution of either the Senate Committee on Finance or the House Committee on Ways and Means. However, the Commission usually holds a public hearing regardless of this provision. In arriving at its findings and conclusions, the Commission is required to consider certain factors expressly set forth in the statute.

Should the Commission find, as a result of its investigation, the existence or threat of serious injury as a result of increased imports due, in whole or in part, to the customs treatment reflecting the concession, it must recommend to the President, to the extent and for the time necessary to prevent or remedy such injury, the withdrawal or modification of the concession in whole or in part, or the establishment of an import quota. The Commission is required to immediately make public its findings and recommendations to the President, including any dissenting or separate findings and recommendations, and to publish a summary thereof in the Federal Register. When, in the Commission's judgment, there is no sufficient reason to recommend to the President that a trade-agreement concession be modified or withdrawn, the Commission must make and publish a report stating its findings and conclusions.

The Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958 provides that the Congress may override the President's rejection of a Tariff Commission recommendation for escape-clause action. To do so, the Congress must, within 60 days after the President rejects the Commission's recommendation, adopt by a two-thirds vote of each House a concurrent resolution approving the Commission's recommendation.

The Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958 amended section 3 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, by providing that if in the course of any peril-point investigation the Tariff Commission finds--with respect to any article on the President's list upon which a tariff concession has been granted--that an increase in duty or additional import restriction is required to

avoid serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive articles, the Commission must promptly institute an escape-clause investigation with respect to that article.

The Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1953, by amending section 330 of the Tariff Act of 1930, changes the effect of certain less-than-majority decisions of the Tariff Commission. The law authorizes the President to regard the unanimous findings and recommendations of one-half of the number of Commissioners voting as the findings and recommendations of the Commission in the exercise of authority conferred upon him to make changes in import restrictions. If the Commissioners voting are divided into two equal groups, each of which is unanimous in its findings and recommendations, the President may regard the findings and recommendations of either group as the findings and recommendations of the Commission. The act further specifies that if, in any case in which the Tariff Commission is authorized to make an investigation or hold hearings, one-half of the number of Commissioners voting agree that the investigation or hearing should be undertaken, such investigation or hearing shall be carried out in accordance with the statutory authority covering the matter in question.

Review of escape-clause actions under Executive Order 10401

The standard escape clause and section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1953, as amended, contemplate that any escape-clause action that the President takes with respect to a particular commodity

will remain in effect only "for the time necessary to prevent or remedy" the injury.

By Executive Order 10401, issued October 14, 1952, the President established a formal procedure for reviewing escape-clause actions. Paragraph 1 of that order directs the Tariff Commission to keep under review developments with regard to products on which trade-agreement concessions have been suspended, modified, or withdrawn under the escape-clause procedure, and to make periodic reports to the President concerning such developments. The Commission is to make the first such report in each case not more than 2 years after the original escape-clause action, and thereafter at intervals of 1 year as long as the concession remains suspended, modified, or withdrawn in whole or in part.

Paragraph 2 of Executive Order 10401 provides that the Commission is to institute a formal investigation in any case whenever, in the Commission's judgment, changed conditions of competition warrant it, or upon the request of the President, to determine whether, and if so, to what extent, the withdrawal, suspension, or modification of a trade-agreement concession remains necessary in order to prevent or remedy serious injury or the threat thereof to the domestic industry concerned. Upon completing such an investigation, including a public hearing, the Commission is to report its findings to the President.

Table 1.--Summary: Outcome or current status of escape-clause investigations instituted by the United States Tariff Commission 1/

Investigations instituted by the Commission----- 124

Investigations dismissed by the Commission at applicant's request----- 6

- Knit gloves and mittens, wool (6-0) (July 11, 1951)
- Hard-fiber cords and twines (4-0) (Jan. 14, 1953)
- Fluorspar (1st investigation) (6-0) (Nov. 23, 1953)
- Wood screws (4th investigation) (4-0) (Apr. 9, 1956)
- Cotton blouses (5-0) (June 22, 1956)
- Certain cotton cloth (gingham) (5-0) (Jan. 29, 1957)

Investigations terminated by the Commission without formal findings----- 8

- Straight pins (1st investigation) (6-0) (June 22, 1954)
- Safety pins (1st investigation) (6-0) (June 22, 1954)
- Leather handbags (6-0) (Mar. 14, 1956)
- Toyo cloth caps (4-0) (June 21, 1957)
- Fine-mesh wire cloth (3-2) (July 14, 1958)
- Nails, spikes, tacks, brads, and staples (6-0) (Mar. 12, 1959)
- Galvanized fencing wire and galvanized wire fencing (6-0) (Mar. 12, 1959)
- Broadwoven silk fabrics (5-0) (June 26, 1959)

Investigations in which decisions by the Commission are pending----- 10

- Cellulose filaments
- Tennis rackets
- Baseball and softball gloves
- Watermelons
- Ceramic mosaic tile
- Sheet glass
- Rolled glass
- Alsike clover seed (2d investigation)
- Certain carpets and rugs (2d investigation)
- Creeping red fescue seed

1/ The vote of the Commission (where applicable) and the date of the particular action are shown in parentheses.

Investigations completed by the Commission-----100

Investigations in which the Commission dismissed the
 applications of the complainant or inquiry under
 procedure provided for in Executive orders
 (no reports issued)-----14

Marrons (4-0) (Aug. 27, 1948)
 Whiskies and spirits (5-0) (Jan. 3, 1949)
 Crude petroleum and petroleum products (4-2) (May 3, 1949)
 Hops (4-2) (Mar 11, 1949)
 Knitted berets (1st investigation) (3-3) (July 8, 1949)
 Sponges (3-3) (July 22, 1949)
 Narcissus bulbs (6-0) (Jan. 13, 1950)
 Knitted berets (2d investigation) (5-1) (Jan. 13, 1950)
 Reeds (5-0) (Feb. 17, 1950)
 Beef and veal (3-3) (June 30, 1950)
 Silk woven fabrics (5-0) (Sept. 21, 1950)
 Aluminum and alloys (6-0) (Nov. 21, 1950)
 Lead (5-0) (Jan. 25, 1951)
 Stencil silk, dyed or colored (6-0) (June 7, 1951)

Investigations in which the Commission decided against
 escape action (no reports sent to the President)----- 51

Spring clothespins (1st investigation) (5-1) (Dec. 20, 1949)
 Wood screws (1st investigation) (4-2) (Dec. 29, 1951)
 Blue-mold cheese (5-1) (June 12, 1952)
 Motorcycles and parts (4-2) (June 16, 1952)
 Spring clothespins (2d investigation) (3-2) (Aug. 21, 1952)
 Groundfish fillets (1st investigation) (3-2) (Sept. 4, 1952)
 Bicycles and parts (1st investigation) (5-0) (Oct. 9, 1952)
 Glace cherries (3-2) (Oct. 17, 1952)
 Bonito and tuna, not in oil (3-2) (Nov. 26, 1952)
 Household china tableware (4-0) (Feb. 6, 1953)
 Wood screws (2d investigation) (3-1) (Mar. 27, 1953)
 Pregnant mare's urine (4-0) (Apr. 2, 1953)
 Chalk whitening (3-1) (Apr. 9, 1953)
 Woodwind musical instruments (5-0) (Apr. 28, 1953)
 Cotton-carding machinery (5-0) (July 29, 1953)
 Metal watch bracelets and parts (6-0) (Aug. 20, 1953)
 Rosaries (6-0) (Aug. 21, 1953)
 Mustard seeds (6-0) (Dec. 10, 1953)
 Ground chicory (5-0) (Sept. 7, 1954)
 Coconuts (6-0) (Oct. 25, 1954)

Investigations in which the Commission decided against escape
action (no reports sent to the President)---Continued

Wool gloves and mittens (5-1) (Dec. 28, 1954)
Glue of animal origin (6-0) (Jan. 7, 1955)
Hardwood plywood (1st investigation) (5-0) (June 2, 1955)
Red fescue seed (1st investigation) (4-0) (June 22, 1955)
Dressed rabbit furs (6-0) (Feb. 29, 1956)
Cotton pillowcases (3-2) (Nov. 21, 1956)
Certain jute fabrics (5-0) (May 15, 1957)
Bicycles (3d investigation) (6-0) (Aug. 19, 1957)
Wool felts, non-woven (5-0) (Jan. 6, 1958)
Garlic (2d investigation) (5-0) (Feb. 19, 1958)
Barium chloride (6-0) (Oct. 10, 1958)
Certain carpets and rugs (1st investigation) (3-2) (Jan. 12, 1959)
Scissors and shears (6-0) (Feb. 25, 1959)
Hand-made glassware (2d investigation) (6-0) (May 21, 1959)
Axes and ax heads (5-0) (May 21, 1959)
Calf and kip leather (5-0) (May 29, 1959)
Hardwood plywood (2d investigation) (4-2) (June 22, 1959)
Mink skins (6-0) (Sept. 17, 1959)
Red fescue seed (2d investigation) (5-0) (Oct. 28, 1959)
Zinc sheet (3-2) (Jan. 14, 1960)
Women's and children's leather gloves (5-0) (Mar. 21, 1960)
Typewriters (6-0) (May 10, 1960)
Lamb, mutton, sheep, and lambs (4-2) (June 1, 1960)
Barbed wire (4-0) (Aug. 3, 1960)
Cast-iron soil-pipe fittings (6-0) (Aug. 23, 1960)
Crude horseradish (6-0) (Sept. 15, 1960)
Hatters' fur (2d investigation) (6-0) (Oct. 7, 1960)
Iron ore (5-0) (Dec. 30, 1960)
Ultramarine blues (6-0) (Mar. 16, 1961)
Plastic raincoats (4-2) (Mar. 29, 1961)
Cantaloups (6-0) (Mar. 30, 1961)

Investigations in which the vote of the Commission was
evenly divided (reports sent to the President)----- 7

Handmade blown glassware (1st investigation) (3-3) (Sept. 22, 1953)
Spring clothespins (3d investigation) (3-3) (Oct. 6, 1954)
Wood screws (3d investigation) (3-3) (Oct. 27, 1954)
Fluorspar (2d investigation) (3-3) (Jan. 18, 1956)
Para-aminosalicylic acid (3-3) (June 14, 1956)
Binding laminas (2-2) (Dec. 9, 1960)
Hard-fiber combs and laminas (2-2) (Dec. 9, 1960)

Investigations in which the Commission decided in favor
of escape action (reports sent to the President)----- 28

Women's fur felt hats and hat bodies (5-0) (Sept. 25, 1950)
 Hatters' fur (1st investigation) (6-0) (Nov. 9, 1951)
 Garlic (1st investigation) (4-2) (June 6, 1952)
 Watches (1st investigation) (4-2) (June 14, 1952)
 Dried figs (5-0) (July 24, 1952)
 Tobacco pipes and bowls (4-0) (Dec. 22, 1952)
 Screen-printed silk scarves (4-0) (Apr. 13, 1953)
 Scissors and shears (1st investigation) (4-2) (Mar. 12, 1954)
 Groundfish fillets (2d investigation) (3-2) (May 7, 1954)
 Lead and zinc (1st investigation) (6-0) (May 21, 1954)
 Alsike clover seed (1st investigation) (6-0) (May 21, 1954)
 Watches (2d investigation) (4-2) (May 28, 1954)
 Bicycles (2d investigation) (4-1) (Mar. 14, 1955)
 Ferrocium (lighter flints) (6-0) (Dec. 21, 1955)
 Toweling of flax, hemp, or ramie (6-0) (May 15, 1956)
 Groundfish fillets (3d investigation) (6-0) (Oct. 12, 1956)
 Velvetreen fabrics (6-0) (Oct. 24, 1956)
 Violins and violas (3-2) (Jan. 29, 1957)
 Straight pins (2d investigation) (4-2) (Jan. 30, 1957)
 Safety pins (2d investigation) (4-2) (Jan. 30, 1957)
 Spring clothespins (4th investigation) (4-1) (Sept. 10, 1957)
 Stainless-steel table flatware (6-0) (Jan. 10, 1958)
 Umbrella frames (3-2) (Jan. 14, 1958)
 Clinical thermometers (3-2) (Feb. 21, 1958)
 Lead and zinc (2d investigation) (6-0) (Apr. 24, 1958)
 Tartaric acid (5-0) (Jan. 14, 1959)
 Cream of tartar (3-2) (Jan. 14, 1959)
 Cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth (4-0) (June 30, 1960)

Action by the President on recommendations of the
Commission in favor of escape action----- 35

President invoked the escape clause----- 13

Women's fur felt hats and hat bodies (Oct. 30, 1950)
Hatters' fur (Jan. 5, 1952)
Dried figs (Aug. 16, 1952)
Alsike clover seed (1st investigation) (June 20, 1954)
Watches (2d investigation) (July 27, 1954)
Bicycles (2d investigation) (Aug. 18, 1955)
Toweling, of flax, hemp, or ramie (June 25, 1956)
Spring clothespins (4th investigation) (Nov. 9, 1957)
Safety pins (2d investigation) (Nov. 29, 1957)
Clinical thermometers (Apr. 21, 1958)
Lead and zinc (2d investigation) (Sept. 22, 1958)
Stainless-steel table flatware (Oct. 20, 1959)
Cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth (Aug. 23, 1960)

President declined to invoke the escape clause----- 22

Garlic (1st investigation) (July 21, 1952)
Watches (1st investigation) (Aug. 14, 1952)
Tobacco pipes and bowls (Nov. 10, 1953)
Scissors and shears (1st investigation) (May 11, 1954)
Groundfish fillets (2d investigation) (July 2, 1954)
Lead and zinc (1st investigation) (Aug. 20, 1954)
Handmade blown glassware (1st investigation) (Sept. 9, 1954)
Spring clothespins (3d investigation) (Nov. 20, 1954)
Screen-printed silk scarves (Dec. 23, 1954)
Wood screws (3d investigation) (Dec. 23, 1954)
Fluorspar (2d investigation) (Mar. 20, 1956)
Para-aminosalicylic acid (Aug. 10, 1956)
Ferrocerium (lighter flints) (Nov. 13, 1956)
Groundfish fillets (3d investigation) (Dec. 10, 1956)
Velveteen fabrics (Jan. 22, 1957)
Straight pins (2d investigation) (Mar. 29, 1957)
Violins and violas (Mar. 30, 1957)
Umbrella frames (Sept. 30, 1958)
Tartaric acid (Mar. 14, 1959)
Cream of tartar (Mar. 14, 1959)
Binding twines (Feb. 7, 1961)
Hard-fiber cords and twines (Feb. 7, 1961)

Action by the President on recommendations of the
Commission in favor of escape action--Continued

President has not yet acted----- 0

Table 2.--Outcome or current status of individual escape-clause investigations instituted by the United States Tariff Commission

Commodity	Status

For detailed information on individual escape-clause investigations that the Commission conducted during the period 1948-57, see table 2 in U. S. Tariff Commission, Investigations Under the "Escape Clause" of Trade Agreements: Outcome or Current Status of Applications Filed With the United States Tariff Commission Under the "Escape Clause" of Trade Agreements, As of September 5, 1958, 10th ed., 1958 (processed).

Commodity	Status
80. Stainless-steel table flatware. (Investigation No. 61; sec. 7)	<p>Origin of investigation: Application by Stainless Steel Flatware Manufacturers Association, Englishtown, N.J.</p> <p>Application received: Apr. 11, 1957.</p> <p>Investigation instituted: Apr. 18, 1957.</p> <p>Hearing held: July 16-19, 1957.</p> <p>Investigation completed: Jan. 10, 1958.</p> <p>Recommendation of the Commission: Withdrawal of concessions. (Commissioners Brossard, Schreiber, and Sutton recommended withdrawal of the concessions on stainless-steel table flatware valued under \$3.00 per dozen pieces. Commissioners Talbot, Jones, and Dowling recommended withdrawal of the concessions on stainless-steel table flatware regardless of value.)</p> <p>Vote of the Commission: 6-0.</p> <p>Action of the President: On Mar. 7, 1958, the President announced that, in view of Japan's voluntary limitation of exports to the United States, he was deferring action on the Commission's recommendation. He requested the Commission to keep the matter under review and to report to him as soon as practicable after Dec. 31, 1958.</p> <p>Supplemental investigation instituted: Mar. 19, 1958.</p> <p>Hearing scheduled: Mar. 17, 1959; postponed until Apr. 21, 1959.</p> <p>Hearing held: Apr. 21-22, 1959.</p> <p>Supplemental report submitted to the President: July 24, 1959.</p> <p>Action of the President: By Proclamation 3323 (24 F.R. 8625) of Oct. 20, 1959, effective Nov. 1, 1959, the President established a tariff quota on imports of certain stainless-steel table flatware not over 10.2 inches in overall length and valued at under \$3 per dozen pieces. The proclamation increased the duties on imports of the specified stainless-steel table flatware which are in excess of a total aggregate quantity of 69 million single units annually; for imports up to 69 million single units annually the rates of duty were not changed.</p> <p>References: U.S. Tariff Commission, Stainless-Steel Table Flatware: Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 61 . . . , 1958 (processed); Stainless-Steel Table Flatware: Supplemental Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 61 . . . , (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
81. Umbrella frames----- (Investigation No. 62; sec. 7)	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Umbrella Frame Association of America, Inc., of Philadelphia, Pa., and individual members thereof.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> Apr. 22, 1957.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> Apr. 25, 1957.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> July 30-31, 1957.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> Jan. 14, 1958.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Withdrawal of the concession in part.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 3-2.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> On Mar. 12, 1958, the President requested the Commission to submit a supplemental report on umbrella frames.</p> <p><u>Supplemental investigation instituted:</u> Mar. 19, 1958.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> May 27, 1958.</p> <p><u>Supplemental report submitted to the President:</u> Aug. 11, 1958.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> On Sept. 30, 1958, the President announced that he had decided that he would not approve the increased tariff on umbrella frames which the Tariff Commission had recommended.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, <u>Umbrella Frames: Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 62 . . . , 1958 (processed); Umbrella Frames: Supplemental Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 62 . . . , 1958 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
82. Clinical thermometers-- (Investigation No. 63; sec. 7)	<p>Origin of investigation: Application by American Clinical Thermometer Guild, Inc., New York, N. Y.</p> <p>Application received: May 23, 1957.</p> <p>Investigation instituted: May 29, 1957.</p> <p>Hearing held: Sept. 4-5, 1957.</p> <p>Investigation completed: Feb. 21, 1958.</p> <p>Recommendation of the Commission: Withdrawal of the concession.</p> <p>Vote of the Commission: 3-2.</p> <p>Action of the President: Concession withdrawn by Presidential proclamation 3235 (23 F. R. 2721) of Apr. 21, 1958, effective after the close of business on May 21, 1958.</p> <p>Reference: U. S. Tariff Commission, Clinical Thermometers, Finished or Unfinished: Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 63 . . . , 1958 (processed).</p>
83. Garlic (2d investigation). (Investigation No. 64; sec. 7)	<p>Origin of investigation: Application by California Garlic Growers Association, Gilroy, Calif.</p> <p>Application received: July 9, 1957.</p> <p>Investigation instituted: July 12, 1957.</p> <p>Hearing held: Dec. 3, 1957.</p> <p>Investigation completed: Feb. 19, 1958.</p> <p>Recommendation of the Commission: No modification of concession.</p> <p>Vote of the Commission: 5-0.</p> <p>Reference: U. S. Tariff Commission, Garlic: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 64 . . . , 1958 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
84. Lead and zinc (2d investigation). (Investigation No. 65; sec. 7)	<p> <u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Emergency Lead-Zinc Committee, Washington, D. C. </p> <p> <u>Application received:</u> Sept. 27, 1957. </p> <p> <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Oct. 4, 1957. </p> <p> <u>Hearing held:</u> Nov. 19-26, 1957. </p> <p> <u>Investigation completed:</u> Apr. 24, 1958. </p> <p> <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Modifica- tion of concessions. The Commission unani- mously found that escape-clause relief was warranted with respect to unmanufactured lead and zinc. The Commissioners divided evenly on the remedy that was necessary and each group of 3 issued a separate statement in support of its finding of serious injury and its recommendations for remedying that injury. Commissioners Brossard, Talbot, and Schreiber recommended the application of the maximum permissible rates of duty, as well as quantitative restrictions. Commissioners Sutton, Jones, and Dowling recommended the reimposition of the rates of duty originally imposed by the Tariff Act of 1930, but opposed quota limitations of any kind. </p> <p> <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0. </p> <p> <u>Action of the President:</u> On June 20, 1958, the President announced that he was sus- pending his consideration of the Commis- sion's recommendations with respect to lead and zinc. A final decision would be appropriate, he stated, after the Congress completed its consideration of the Minerals Stabilization Plan presented with his approval by the Secretary of the Interior. </p>

Commodity	Status
84. Lead and zinc (2d investigation). (Investigation No. 65; sec. 7) --Continued.	<p>On Sept. 22, 1958, the President announced that he had accepted the unanimous finding of the Commission that escape-clause relief was warranted with respect to lead and zinc. Noting that the Congress had not enacted the proposed Minerals Stabilization Plan, he stated that, after a careful examination of the Commission's report, including the alternative proposals contained therein, he had decided to establish a quota limiting imports of unmanufactured lead and zinc. By Proclamation 3257 (23 F.R. 7475) of Sept. 22, 1958, effective Oct. 1, 1958, the President limited imports of unmanufactured lead and zinc to 80 percent of the average annual commercial imports during the 5-year period 1953-57. The quota is allocated among exporting countries, and is subdivided by calendar quarters and by tariff schedule classifications.</p> <p>Reference: <u>U. S. Tariff Commission, Lead and Zinc: Report to the President on Escape-clause Investigation No. 65 . . . , 1958 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
<p>85. Fine-mesh wire cloth-- (Investigation No. 66; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by 12 domestic producers. <u>Application received:</u> Jan. 20, 1958. <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Jan. 24, 1958. <u>Hearing held:</u> May 20-21, 1958. <u>Investigation terminated by the Commission without formal finding:</u> July 14, 1958. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 3-2. <u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 66 (Fine-Mesh Wire Cloth) . . . , 1958 (processed).</p>
<p>86. Certain carpets and rugs (1st investigation). (Investigation No. 67; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Carpet Institute, Inc., New York, N. Y., (name later changed to American Carpet Institute, Inc.). <u>Application received:</u> Jan. 22, 1958: The application originally covered Wilton and velvet floor coverings classifiable under par. 1117(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930. <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Jan. 29, 1958. <u>Application amended:</u> Apr. 15, 1958. The amended application requested the Commission to extend the investigation to cover all floor coverings provided for in par. 1117(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930; except Axminster carpets, rugs, mats, and carpets, rugs, and mats like in character or description to Axminsters. <u>Amended application accepted by the Commission:</u> Apr. 16, 1958. <u>Hearing held:</u> June 10-13, 1958. <u>Investigation completed:</u> Jan. 12, 1959. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> No modification of concession. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 3-2. <u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, Wilton, Brussels, Velvet, and Tapestry Carpets and Rugs: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 67 . . . , 1959 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
87. Barium chloride----- (Investigation No. 68; sec. 7)	<p> <u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Barium Reduction Corp., South Charleston, W. Va. <u>Application received:</u> Feb. 21, 1958. <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Mar. 3, 1958. <u>Hearing scheduled:</u> June 24, 1958; postponed to July 15, 1958. <u>Hearing held:</u> July 15, 1958. <u>Investigation completed:</u> Oct. 10, 1958. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> No modification of concession. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0. <u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, Barium Chloride: Report on Escape-clause Investigation No. 68 . . . , 1958 (processed). </p>
88. Tartaric acid----- (Investigation No. 69; sec. 7)	<p> <u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Stauffer Chemical Co., New York, N. Y. <u>Application received:</u> Apr. 25, 1958. <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Sept. 3, 1958. <u>Hearing held:</u> Oct. 14, 1958. <u>Investigation completed:</u> Jan. 14, 1959. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Modification of concession. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 5-0. <u>Action of the President:</u> On Mar. 14, 1959, the President decided that he would not approve the increased tariff on imported tartaric acid that the Tariff Commission had recommended. <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, Tartaric Acid and Cream of Tartar: Report to the President on Escape-clause Investigations No. 69 . . . and No. 70 . . . , 1959 (processed). </p>

Commodity	Status
89. Cream of tartar----- (Investigation No. 70; sec. 7)	<p> <u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Stauffer Chemical Co., New York, N. Y. <u>Application received:</u> Apr. 25, 1958. <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Sept. 3, 1958. <u>Hearing held:</u> Oct. 14, 1958. <u>Investigation completed:</u> Jan. 14, 1959. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Modification of concession. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 3-2. <u>Action of the President:</u> On Mar. 14, 1959, the President decided that he would not approve the increased tariff on imported cream of tartar that the Tariff Commission had recommended. <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Tartaric Acid and Cream of Tartar: Report to the President on Escape-clause Investigations No. 69 . . . and No. 70, 1959 (processed).</u> </p>
90. Scissors and shears (2d investigation). (Investigation No. 71; sec. 7)	<p> <u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Shears, Scissors and Manicure Implement Association, New York, N. Y. <u>Application received:</u> Aug. 29, 1958. <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Sept. 3, 1958. <u>Hearing held:</u> Nov. 18, 1958. <u>Investigation completed:</u> Feb. 25, 1959. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> No modification of concession. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0. <u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, <u>Scissors and Shears: Report on Escape- clause Investigation No. 71 . . . , 1959 (processed).</u> </p>

Commodity	Status
91. Handmade glassware (2d investigation). (Investigation No. 72; sec. 7)	<p>Origin of investigation: Application by American Glassware Association, New York, N. Y.</p> <p>Application received: Nov. 6, 1958.</p> <p>Investigation instituted: Nov. 12, 1958.</p> <p>The application requested an investigation of hand-blown glassware (glassware blown from molten glass gathered by hand). On its own motion, the Commission broadened the scope of the investigation to include pressed as well as blown glassware produced from molten glass gathered by hand.</p> <p>Hearing held: Jan. 27-29, 1959.</p> <p>Investigation completed: May 6, 1959.</p> <p>Recommendation of the Commission: No modification of concession.</p> <p>Vote of the Commission: 6-0.</p> <p>Reference: U.S. Tariff Commission, Hand-made Table and Household Glassware: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 72 . . . , 1959 (processed).</p>
92. Calf and kip leather-- (Investigation No. 73; sec. 7)	<p>Origin of investigation: Application by Calf Leather Division, Tanners' Council of America, New York, N.Y.</p> <p>Application received: Nov. 17, 1958.</p> <p>Investigation instituted: Nov. 19, 1958. On Dec. 3, 1958, the Commission announced that, at the applicant's request, the scope of the investigation had been modified to exclude lining leather made from the specified calf and kip skins.</p> <p>Hearing scheduled: Feb. 17, 1959; postponed until Feb. 24, 1959.</p> <p>Hearing held: Feb. 24-26, 1959.</p> <p>Investigation completed: May 29, 1959.</p> <p>Recommendation of the Commission: No modification of concession.</p> <p>Vote of the Commission: 5-0.</p> <p>Reference: U.S. Tariff Commission, Calf and Kip Leather: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 73 . . . , 1959 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>93. Nails, spikes, tacks, brads, and staples. (Investigation No. 74; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Atlantic Steel Co., Atlanta, Ga., and others.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> Nov. 20, 1958.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> Nov. 28, 1958.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Mar. 3-5, 1959.</p> <p><u>Investigation terminated by the Commission without formal findings:</u> Mar. 12, 1959.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> The Commission's press release of Mar. 13, 1959, constituted the report in this investigation.</p>
<p>94. Galvanized fencing wire and galvanized wire fencing. (Investigation No. 75; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Atlantic Steel Co., Atlanta, Ga., and others.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> Nov. 20, 1958.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> Nov. 28, 1958.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Mar. 4-5, 1959.</p> <p><u>Investigation terminated by the Commission without formal findings:</u> Mar. 12, 1959.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> The Commission's press release of Mar. 13, 1959, constituted the report in this investigation.</p>
<p>95. Axes and ax heads----- (Investigation No. 76; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by True Temper Corp., Cleveland, Ohio, and others.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> Nov. 25, 1958.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> Nov. 28, 1958.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Mar. 10-11, 1959.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> May 21, 1959.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> No modification of concession.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 5-0.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> <u>U.S. Tariff Commission, Axes and Ax Heads: Report on Escape-clause Investigation No. 76 . . . , 1959 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
96. Hardwood plywood (2d investigation). (Investigation No. 77; sec. 7)	<p>Origin of investigation: Application by Hardwood Plywood Institute, Arlington, Va. Application received: Dec. 22, 1958. Investigation instituted: Jan. 5, 1959. Hearing held: Apr. 15-17 and 20, 1959. Investigation completed: June 22, 1959. Recommendation of the Commission: No modification of concession. Vote of the Commission: 4-2. Reference: U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Hardwood Plywood: Report on Escape-clause Investigation No. 77 . . . , 1959 (processed).</u></p>
97. Broadwoven silk fabrics. (Investigation No. 78; sec. 7)	<p>Origin of investigation: Application by American Silk Council, Inc., New York, N.Y., and others. Application received: Feb. 26, 1959. Investigation instituted: Mar. 6, 1959. Hearing held: May 19-22, 1959. Investigation terminated by the Commission without formal findings: June 26, 1959. Vote of the Commission: 5-0. Reference: The Commission's press release of June 26, 1959, constituted the report in this investigation.</p>
98. Mink skins----- (Investigation No. 79; sec. 7)	<p>Origin of investigation: Application by National Board of Fur Farm Organizations, Inc., Milwaukee, Wisc. Application received: Mar. 19, 1959. Investigation instituted: Mar. 25, 1959. Hearing held: June 23-25, 1959. Investigation completed: Sept. 17, 1959. Recommendation of the Commission: No modification of concession. Vote of the Commission: 6-0. Reference: U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Mink Skins: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 79 . . . , 1959 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
99. Red fescue seed (2d investigation). (Investigation No. 80; sec. 7)	<u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Pacific Northwest Chewings and Creeping Red Fescue Association, La Grande, Oreg., and others. <u>Application received:</u> May 8, 1959. <u>Investigation instituted:</u> May 18, 1959. <u>Hearing held:</u> Aug. 11, 1959. <u>Investigation completed:</u> Oct. 28, 1959. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> No modification of concession. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 5-0. <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, Red Fescue Seed: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 80 . . . , 1959 (processed).
100. Zinc sheet----- (Investigation No. 81; sec. 7)	<u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Ball Brothers Co., Muncie, Ind., and others. <u>Application received:</u> July 14, 1959. <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Aug. 20, 1959. <u>Hearing held:</u> Nov. 3-4, 1959. <u>Investigation completed:</u> Jan. 14, 1960. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> No modification of concession. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 3-2. <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, Zinc Sheet: Report on Escape-clause Investigation No. 81 . . . , 1960 (processed).
101. Women's and children's leather gloves. (Investigation No. 82; sec. 7)	<u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by National Association of Leather Glove Manufacturers, Inc., Gloversville, N.Y. <u>Application received:</u> Sept. 21, 1959. <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Oct. 5, 1959. <u>Hearing held:</u> Jan. 19-20, 1960. <u>Investigation completed:</u> Mar. 21, 1960. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> No modification of concession. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 5-0. <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, Women's and Children's Leather Gloves: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-82 . . . , 1960 (processed).

Commodity	Status
102. Lamb, mutton, sheep, and lambs. (Investigation No. 83, sec. 7)	<p>Origin of investigation: The Commission instituted the investigation on its own motion. An application for an investigation, requesting a restriction of imports of lamb and mutton only, was filed with the Commission on Nov. 17, 1959, jointly by the National Wool Growers Association, of Salt Lake City, Utah, and the National Lamb Feeders Association, of Denver, Colo.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted: Dec. 2, 1959.</u></p> <p><u>Hearing held: Mar. 22-25, 1960.</u></p> <p><u>Investigation completed: June 1, 1960.</u></p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission: No modification of concession.</u></p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission: 4-2.</u></p> <p><u>Reference: U.S. Tariff Commission, Lamb, Mutton, Sheep, and Lambs: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-83 . . . , 1960 (processed).</u></p>
103. Typewriters----- (Investigation No. 84; sec. 7)	<p>Origin of investigation: Application by Smith-Corona-Marchant, Inc., Syracuse, N.Y., and Royal McBee Corp., Port Chester, N.Y.</p> <p><u>Application received: Nov. 10, 1959.</u></p> <p><u>Investigation instituted: Dec. 9, 1959.</u></p> <p><u>Hearing held: Mar. 29-31, 1960.</u></p> <p><u>Investigation completed: May 10, 1960.</u></p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission: No modification of concession.</u></p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission: 6-0.</u></p> <p><u>Reference: U.S. Tariff Commission, Typewriters: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-84 . . . , 1960 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
<p>104. Cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth. (Investigation No. 85; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by certain domestic producers. <u>Application received:</u> Dec. 30, 1959. <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Jan. 11, 1960. <u>Hearing held:</u> Apr. 20-21, 1960. <u>Investigation completed:</u> June 30, 1960. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Modification of concessions. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-0. <u>Action of the President:</u> Concessions modified by Presidential proclamation 3365 (25 F.R. 8278) of Aug. 23, 1960, effective after the close of business on Sept. 22, 1960. <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Cotton Typewriter-Ribbon Cloth: Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-85 . . .</u>, 1960 (processed).</p>
<p>105. Barbed wire----- (Investigation No. 86; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> The Commission instituted the investigation on its own motion. On Nov. 28, 1958, the Commission rejected, on jurisdictional grounds, an application for an escape-clause investigation of barbed wire, filed by the Atlantic Steel Co., of Atlanta, Ga., and others. The Commission's rejection of the application was followed by litigation in the Federal courts. On Feb. 4, 1960, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit affirmed the lower court's order that the Tariff Commission must make an investigation of barbed wire under sec. 7. <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Feb. 9, 1960. <u>Hearing held:</u> May 10, 1960. <u>Investigation completed:</u> Aug. 3, 1960. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> No modification of concession. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-0. <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Barbed Wire: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-86 . . .</u>, 1960 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
106. Cast-iron fittings for cast-iron soil pipe. (Investigation No. 87; sec. 7)	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by the Cast Iron Soil Pipe Foundation, Los Angeles, Calif., and others.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> Feb. 23, 1960.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> Mar. 7, 1960.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> May 31, 1960.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> Aug. 23, 1960.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> No modification of concession.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Cast-Iron Soil-Pipe Fittings: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-87</u> 1960 (processed).</p>
107. Crude horseradish----- (Investigation No. 88; sec. 7)	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by the Vegetable Growers of St. Clair, Monroe, and Madison Counties of the State of Illinois, Caseyville, Ill.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> Mar. 21, 1960.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> Mar. 28, 1960.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> July 19, 1960.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> Sept. 15, 1960.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> No modification of concession.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Crude Horseradish: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-88</u> 1960 (processed).</p>
108. Hatters' fur (2d investigation). No. 89; sec. 7)	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by the Hatters' Fur Cutters Association of the U.S.A., New York, N.Y.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> June 1, 1960.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> June 21, 1960.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> No hearing held.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> Oct. 7, 1960.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> No modification of concession.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Hatters' Fur: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-89</u> 1960 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
109. Binding twines (Investigation No. 90; sec. 7)	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by the Cordage Institute, New York, N.Y.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> June 10, 1960.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> June 24, 1960.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Sept. 27-29, 1960.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> Dec. 9, 1960.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> Equally divided (2-2).</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> On Feb. 7, 1961, the President announced that he had accepted the findings of the two Commissioners who decided that the imposition of increased import restrictions was not warranted.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Binding Twines (Binder and Baler Twines): Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-90 . . . , 1960 (processed).</u></p>
110. Hard fiber cords and twines. (Investigation No. 91; sec. 7)	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by the Cordage Institute, New York, N.Y.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> June 10, 1960.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> June 24, 1960.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Sept. 28-29, 1960.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> Dec. 9, 1960.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> Equally divided (2-2).</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> On Feb. 7, 1961, the President announced that he had accepted the findings of the two Commissioners who decided that the imposition of increased import restrictions was not warranted.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Hard Fiber Cords and Twines (Except Binding Twines): Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-91 . . . , 1960 (processed).</u></p>
111. Iron ore (Investigation No. 92; sec. 7)	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Resolution of the Senate Committee on Finance, dated June 30, 1960.</p> <p><u>Resolution received:</u> July 1, 1960.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> July 6, 1960.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Oct. 18-19, 1960.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> Dec. 30, 1960.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> No modification of concession.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 5-0.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Iron Ore: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-92 . . . , 1960 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
112. Ultramarine blues----- (Investigation No. 93; sec. 7)	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> The Commission instituted the investigation as a result of its finding in a peril-point investigation under sec. 3 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> Sept. 16, 1960.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Jan. 17, 1961.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> Mar. 16, 1961.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> No modification of concession.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Ultramarine Blue: Report on Escape-clause Investigation No. 7-93 ...</u>, 1961 (processed).</p>
113. Plastic raincoats----- (Investigation No. 94; sec. 7)	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> The Commission instituted the investigation as a result of its finding in a peril-point investigation under sec. 3 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> Sept. 29, 1960.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Jan. 24, 1961.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> Mar. 29, 1961.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> No modification of concession.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-2.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Plastic Film Raincoats: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-94 ...</u>, 1961 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
114. Cellulose filaments--- (Investigation No. 95; sec. 7)	<u>Origin of investigation:</u> The Commission instituted the investigation as a result of its finding in a peril-point investigation under sec. 3 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended. <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Oct. 10, 1960. <u>Hearing held:</u> Jan. 31 and Feb. 1, 1961. <u>Investigation in process.</u>
115. Tennis rackets----- (Investigation No. 96; sec. 7)	<u>Origin of investigation:</u> The Commission instituted the investigation as a result of its finding in a peril-point investigation under sec. 3 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended. <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Oct. 20, 1960. <u>Hearing held:</u> Feb. 14-16, 1961. <u>Investigation in process.</u>

Commodity	Status
116. Baseball and softball gloves. (Investigation No. 97; sec. 7)	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> The Commission instituted the investigation as a result of its finding in a peril-point investigation under sec. 3 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> Oct. 31, 1960.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Feb. 21 and 23, 1961.</p> <p><u>Investigation in process.</u></p>
117. Cantaloups----- (Investigation No. 98; sec. 7)	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by the Western Growers Association, El Centro, Calif.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> Sept. 30, 1960.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> Oct. 25, 1960.</p> <p><u>Hearing scheduled:</u> Dec. 6, 1960; postponed until Feb. 7, 1961.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Feb. 7-8, 1961.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> Mar. 30, 1961.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> No modification of concession.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, Cantaloups: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-98 ..., 1961 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
118. Watermelons----- (Investigation No. 99; sec. 7)	<u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by the Imperial Valley and Palo Verde Valley, California, and Yuma and Central Arizona Watermelon Growers Committee, El Centro, California. <u>Application received:</u> Oct. 28, 1960. <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Oct. 31, 1960. <u>Hearing scheduled:</u> Dec. 7, 1960; postponed until Feb. 8, 1961 <u>Hearing held:</u> Feb. 8, 1961. <u>Investigation in process.</u>
119. Ceramic mosaic tile-- (Investigation No. 100; sec. 7)	<u>Origin of investigation:</u> The Commission instituted the investigation as a result of its finding in a peril-point inves- tigation under sec. 3 of the Trade Agree- ments Extension Act of 1951, as amended. <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Nov. 10, 1960. <u>Hearing held:</u> Mar. 7-9, 1961. <u>Investigation in process.</u>

Commodity	Status
120. Sheet glass----- (Investigation No. 101; sec. 7)	<u>Origin of investigation:</u> The Commission instituted the investigation as a result of its finding in a peril-point inves- tigation under sec. 3 of the Trade agree- ments Extension Act of 1951, as amended. <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Nov. 17, 1960. <u>Hearing held:</u> Mar. 14-17, 1961. <u>Investigation in process.</u>
121. Rolled glass----- (Investigation No. 102; sec. 7)	<u>Origin of investigation:</u> The Commission instituted the investigation as a result of its finding in a peril-point inves- tigation under sec. 3 of the Trade Agree- ments Extension Act of 1951, as amended. <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Nov. 25, 1960. <u>Hearing held:</u> Mar. 28-29, 1961. <u>Investigation in process.</u>

Commodity	Status
122. Alsike clover seed (2d investigation). (Investigation No. 103; sec. 7)	<u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Oregon Alsike Seed Growers, of Klamath Falls, Oreg., and others. <u>Application received:</u> Feb. 6, 1961. <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Feb. 13, 1961. <u>Hearing scheduled:</u> June 6, 1961; postponed until June 20, 1961. <u>Investigation in process.</u>
123. Certain carpets and rugs (2d investigation). (Investigation No. 104; sec.7)	<u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by American Carpet Institute, Inc., of New York, N. Y. <u>Application received:</u> Feb. 3, 1961. <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Feb. 13, 1961. <u>Hearing scheduled:</u> May 23, 1961. <u>Investigation in process.</u>

Commodity	Status
124. Creeping red fescue seed. (Investigation No. 105; sec. 7)	<u>Origin of investigation:</u> The Commission instituted the investigation as a result of its finding in a peril-point investigation under sec. 3 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1957, as amended. <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Mar. 3, 1961. <u>Hearing scheduled:</u> June 27, 1961; rescheduled for June 21, 1961. <u>Investigation in process:</u>

Commodity	Status

Table 3.--Reviews of escape-clause actions conducted by the United States Tariff Commission under the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of Executive Order 10401, which call for reports or investigations as to necessity of continuing relief granted

Commodity	Status

For detailed information on reviews of escape-clause actions that the Commission conducted during the period 1952-57, see table 3 in U. S. Tariff Commission, Investigations Under the "Escape Clause" of Trade Agreements: Outcome or Current Status of Applications Filed With the United States Tariff Commission Under the "Escape Clause" of Trade Agreements, As of September 5, 1958, 10th ed., 1958 (processed).

Commodity	Status
17. Hatters' fur (Investigation No. 2; par. 2, E.O. 10401)	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> The Commission instituted the investigation on its own action.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> Jan. 24, 1958.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Feb. 25, 1958.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> June 26, 1958.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> The Commission found that continuation of the increased duty was no longer necessary to prevent serious injury or the threat thereof. Accordingly, it recommended to the President that the original concession granted in the General Agreement (rate of 15 percent ad valorem) be restored in full.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> Original concession (rate of 15 percent ad valorem) restored by Presidential proclamation 3255 (23 F.R. 6372) of Aug. 14, 1958, effective at the close of business Sept. 13, 1958.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, Hatters' Fur: Report to the President on Investigation No. 2 Under Paragraph 2 of Executive Order 10401, 1958 (processed).</p>
18. Watch movements (3d report).	<p><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1:</u> July 25, 1958.</p> <p><u>Conclusion of the Commission:</u> The Commission unanimously concluded that institution of a formal investigation under par. 2 was not warranted.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> On Oct. 3, 1958, the President concurred with the Commission's conclusion.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, Watch Movements: Report to the President (1958) Under Executive Order 10401, 1958 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
19. Toweling of flax, hemp, or ramie (1st report).	<p><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: July 25, 1958.</u></p> <p><u>Conclusion of the Commission:</u> The Commission unanimously concluded that institution of a formal investigation under par. 2 was not warranted.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> On Oct. 3, 1958, the President concurred with the Commission's conclusion.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Toweling of Flax, Hemp, or Ramie: Report to the President (1958) Under Executive Order 10401, 1958 (processed).</u></p>
20. Bicycles (2d report)---	<p><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: Aug. 18, 1958.</u></p> <p><u>Conclusion of the Commission:</u> The Commission unanimously concluded that institution of a formal investigation under par. 2 was not warranted.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> On Oct. 3, 1958, the President concurred with the Commission's conclusion.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Bicycles: Report to the President (1958) Under Executive Order 10401, 1958 (processed).</u></p>
21. Dried figs (5th report)	<p><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: Aug. 29, 1958.</u></p> <p><u>Conclusion of the Commission:</u> The Commission unanimously concluded that institution of a formal investigation under par. 2 was not warranted.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> On Oct. 3, 1958, the President concurred with the Commission's conclusion.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Figs, Dried: Report to the President (1958) Under Executive Order 10401, 1958 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
22. Toweling of flax, hemp, or ramie (2d report).	<p>Report submitted to the President under <u>par. 1: July 24, 1959.</u></p> <p><u>Conclusion of the Commission:</u> The Commission unanimously concluded that institution of a formal investigation under par. 2 was not warranted.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> On Oct. 13, 1959, the President concurred with the Commission's conclusion.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Toweling of Flax, Hemp, or Ramie: Report to the President (1959) Under Executive Order 10401, 1959 (processed).</u></p>
23. Watch movements (4th report).	<p>Report submitted to the President under <u>par. 1: July 27, 1959.</u></p> <p><u>Conclusion of the Commission:</u> The Commission unanimously concluded that institution of a formal investigation under par. 2 was not warranted.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> On Oct. 13, 1959, the President concurred with the Commission's conclusion.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Watch Movements: Report to the President (1959) Under Executive Order 10401, 1959 (processed).</u></p>
24. Bicycles (3d report)---	<p>Report submitted to the President under <u>par. 1: Aug. 18, 1959.</u></p> <p><u>Conclusion of the Commission:</u> The Commission unanimously concluded that institution of a formal investigation under par. 2 was not warranted.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> On Dec. 3, 1959, the President concurred with the Commission's conclusion.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Bicycles: Report to the President (1959) Under Executive Order 10401, 1959 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
25. Dried figs (6th report).	<p>Report submitted to the President under <u>part 1: Dec. 1, 1959.</u> <u>Conclusion of the Commission:</u> The Commission unanimously concluded that institution of a formal investigation under part 2 was not warranted.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> On Oct. 28, 1959, the President concurred with the Commission's conclusion.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Dried Figs: Report to the President (1959) Under Executive Order 10401, 1959 (processed).</u></p>
26. Spring clothespins (1st report).	<p>Report submitted to the President under <u>part 1: Dec. 7, 1959.</u> <u>Conclusion of the Commission:</u> The Commission unanimously concluded that institution of a formal investigation under part 2 was not warranted.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> On Feb. 5, 1960, the President concurred with the Commission's conclusion.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Spring Clothespins: Report to the President (1959) Under Executive Order 10401, 1959 (processed).</u></p>
27. Safety pins (1st report).	<p>Report submitted to the President under <u>part 1: Dec. 31, 1959.</u> <u>Conclusion of the Commission:</u> The Commission unanimously concluded that institution of a formal investigation under part 2 was not warranted.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> On Feb. 5, 1960, the President concurred with the Commission's conclusion.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Safety Pins: Report to the President (1959) Under Executive Order 10401, 1959 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
28. Clinical thermometers (1st report).	<p><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: May 23, 1960.</u></p> <p><u>Conclusion of the Commission:</u> The Commission unanimously concluded that institution of a formal investigation under par. 2 was not warranted.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> On July 6, 1960, the President concurred with the Commission's conclusion.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Clinical Thermometers, Finished or Unfinished: Report to the President (1960) Under Executive Order 10401, 1960 (processed).</u></p>
29. Watch movements (5th report).	<p><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: July 25, 1960.</u></p> <p><u>Conclusion of the Commission:</u> The Commission unanimously concluded that institution of a formal investigation under par. 2 was not warranted.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> On Aug. 23, 1960, the President concurred with the Commission's conclusion.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Watch Movements: Report to the President (1960) Under Executive Order 10401, 1960 (processed).</u></p>
30. Toweling of flax, hemp, or ramie (3d report).	<p><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: July 25, 1960.</u></p> <p><u>Conclusion of the Commission:</u> The Commission unanimously concluded that institution of a formal investigation under par. 2 was not warranted.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> On Aug. 23, 1960, the President concurred with the Commission's conclusion.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Toweling of Flax, Hemp, or Ramie: Report to the President (1960) Under Executive Order 10401, 1960 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
31. Bicycles (4th report)	<p>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: Aug. 18, 1960.</p> <p>Conclusion of the Commission: The Commission unanimously concluded that institution of a formal investigation under par. 2 was not warranted.</p> <p>Action of the President: On Oct. 10, 1960, the President concurred with the Commission's conclusion.</p> <p>Reference: U.S. Tariff Commission, Bicycles: Report to the President (1960) Under Executive Order 10401, 1960 (processed).</p>
32. Dried figs (7th report).	<p>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: Aug. 30, 1960.</p> <p>Conclusion of the Commission: The Commission unanimously concluded that institution of a formal investigation under par. 2 was not warranted.</p> <p>Action of the President: On Oct. 10, 1960, the President concurred with the Commission's conclusion.</p> <p>Reference: U.S. Tariff Commission, Figs, Dried: Report to the President (1960) Under Executive Order 10401, 1960 (processed).</p>
33. Lead and zinc (1st report).	<p>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: Sept. 30, 1960.</p> <p>Conclusion of the Commission: The Commission unanimously concluded that institution of a formal investigation under par. 2 was not warranted.</p> <p>Action of the President: On Nov. 25, 1960, the President concurred with the Commission's conclusion.</p> <p>Reference: U.S. Tariff Commission, Lead and Zinc: Report to the President (1960) Under Executive Order 10401, 1960 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
34. Spring clothespins (2d report).	<p>Report submitted to the President under <u>par. 1: Dec. 9, 1960.</u></p> <p><u>Conclusion of the Commission:</u> The Commission unanimously concluded that institution of a formal investigation under par. 2 was not warranted.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> The President has not yet acted.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Spring Clothespins: Report to the President (1960) Under Executive Order 10401, 1960 (processed).</u></p>
35. Safety pins (2d report).	<p>Report submitted to the President under <u>par. 1: Dec. 30, 1960.</u></p> <p><u>Conclusion of the Commission:</u> The Commission unanimously concluded that institution of a formal investigation under par. 2 was not warranted.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> The President has not yet acted.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Safety Pins: Report to the President (1960) Under Executive Order 10401, 1960 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status

Table 4.--Escape-clause investigations in which the United States Tariff Commission has recommended the establishment or continuation of absolute or tariff quotas ^{1/}

Investigation	Recommendation of the Commission	Action of the President
Garlic (1st investigation). (Investigation No. 6; sec. 7) (4-2) (June 6, 1952)	Imposition of an absolute quota (12,869,150 pounds per year) for an indefinite period beginning July 1, 1952, the quota to be allocated among supplying countries as specified in the Commission's recommendation.	On July 21, 1952, the President rejected the Commission's recommendation for establishment of an absolute quota on garlic.
Groundfish fillets (2d investigation). (Investigation No. 25; sec. 7) (3-2) (May 7, 1954)	Imposition of an absolute quota (duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on imports equal to 37 percent of average aggregate annual consumption, such consumption to be determined as specified in the Commission's recommendation) for an indefinite period, the quota to be allocated among supplying countries as specified in the Commission's recommendation. ^{2/}	On July 2, 1954, the President announced that he had decided not to accept the recommendation of the Commission for an increase in the duty on groundfish fillets and for establishment of a quota on imports in any one year.

See footnotes at end of tabulation.

Table 4.--Escape-clause investigations in which the United States Tariff Commission has recommended the establishment or continuation of absolute or tariff quotas ^{1/}--Continued

Investigation	Recommendation of the Commission	Action of the President
<p>Alsike clover seed. (Investigation No. 31; sec. 7) (6-0) (May 21, 1954)</p>	<p>Establishment of a <u>tariff quota</u> (duty of 4 cents per pound on imports within a quota of 1,500,000 pounds and 6 cents per pound on over-quota imports) for an indefinite period beginning July 1, 1954.</p>	<p>By Proclamation 3059 of June 30, 1954, effective July 1, 1954, the President established a <u>tariff quota</u> (duty of 2 cents per pound on imports within a quota of 1,500,000 pounds and 6 cents per pound on over-quota imports) for 12 months beginning July 1, 1954.</p>
<p>Spring clothespins (3d investigation). (Investigation No. 32; sec. 7) (3-3) (Oct. 6, 1954)</p>	<p>Establishment of an <u>absolute quota</u> (450,000 gross per year) for an indefinite period, beginning Jan. 1, 1955, recommended by 3 Commissioners. The other 3 Commissioners found no injury.</p>	<p>On Nov. 20, 1954, the President announced that he had decided not to take escape-clause action with respect to imports of spring clothespins.</p>
<p>Wood screws (3d investigation). (Investigation No. 34; sec. 7) (3-3) (Oct. 28, 1954)</p>	<p>Establishment of an <u>absolute quota</u> (2,800,000 gross per year) for an indefinite period beginning Jan. 1, 1955, recommended by 3 Commissioners, such quota to be allocated among supplying countries as specified in their recommendations. The other 3 Commissioners found no injury.</p>	<p>On Dec. 23, 1954, the President announced that he had decided not to modify the concession on wood screws.</p>

See footnotes at end of tabulation.

Table 4.--Escape-clause investigations in which the United States Tariff Commission has recommended the establishment or continuation of absolute or tariff quotas 1/ --Continued

Investigation	Recommendation of the Commission	Action of the President
<p>Alsike clover seed. (Continuation of Investigation No. 31; sec. 7) (5-0) (Apr. 28, 1955)</p>	<p>Establishment of a <u>tariff quota</u> (duty of 2 cents per pound on imports within a quota of 2,500,000 pounds and 6 cents per pound on over-quota imports) for an indefinite period beginning July 1, 1955.</p>	<p>By Proclamation 3100 of June 29, 1955, effective July 1, 1955, the President established a <u>tariff quota</u> (duty of 2 cents per pound on imports within a quota of 2,500,000 pounds and 6 cents per pound on over-quota imports) for 2 years beginning July 1, 1955.</p>
<p>Groundfish fillets (3d investigation). (Investigation No. 47; sec. 7) (6-0) (Oct. 12, 1956)</p>	<p>Continuation of the <u>tariff quota</u> provided for in United States concession in General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, but with a duty of 2.8125 cents per pound on imports within the quota and 3.75 cents per pound on over-quota imports. 2/</p>	<p>On Dec. 10, 1956, the President announced that he had decided not to increase the import duties on groundfish fillets.</p>

See footnotes at end of tabulation.

Table 4.--Escape-claim investigations in which the United States Tariff Commission has recommended the establishment or continuation of absolute or tariff quotas ^{1/}--Continued

Investigation	Recommendation of the Commission	Action of the President
<p>Alsike clover seed. (Investigation No. 1, par. 2, E. O. 10401) (5-0) (May 8, 1957)</p>	<p>Continuation of the <u>tariff quota</u> beyond June 30, 1957, as set forth in Proclamation 3100 of June 29, 1955 (duty of 2 cents per pound on imports within a quota of 2,500,000 pounds and 6 cents per pound on over-quota imports).</p>	<p>By Proclamation 3187 of June 24, 1957, effective July 1, 1957, the President extended in modified form the <u>tariff quota</u> on imports of alsike clover seed. The President ordered a 2-year extension of the quota, beginning July 1, 1957, and increased from 2,500,000 pounds to 3,000,000 pounds the annual imports on which the duty will be 2 cents per pound. Over-quota imports will be dutiable at 6 cents per pound.</p>
<p>Spring clothespins (4th investigation) (Investigation No. 57; sec. 7) (4-1) (Sept. 10, 1957)</p>	<p>Establishment of an <u>absolute quota</u> (650,000 gross per year) for an indefinite period.</p>	<p>The President concurred with the Commission's finding of injury, but rejected the remedy it proposed. By Proclamation 3211 (22 F.R. 9043) of Nov. 9, 1957, effective after the close of business on Dec. 9, 1957, he withdrew the commission in its entirety.</p>

See footnotes at end of tabulation.

Table 4.--Escape-clause investigations in which the United States Tariff Commission has recommended the establishment or continuation of absolute or tariff quotas ^{1/}--Continued

Investigation	Recommendation of the Commission	Action of the President
<p>Lead and zinc (2d investigation). (Investigation No. 65; sec. 7) (6-0) (Apr. 24, 1958)</p>	<p>Establishment of <u>absolute quotas</u>, in conjunction with increased rates of duty, recommended by 3 Commissioners (the quotas recommended are specified on page 80 of the Commission's report). The other 3 Commissioners recommended increased rates of duty, but opposed quota limitations of any kind.</p>	<p>On June 20, 1958, the President announced that he was suspending his consideration of the Commission's recommendations with respect to lead and zinc. A final decision would be appropriate, he stated, after the Congress completed its consideration of the Minerals Stabilization Plan presented with his approval by the Secretary of the Interior.</p> <p>On Sept. 22, 1958, the President announced that he had accepted the unanimous finding of the Commission that escape-clause relief was warranted with respect to lead and zinc. Noting that the Congress had not enacted the proposed Minerals Stabilization Plan, he stated that, after a careful examination of the Commission's report, including the alternative proposals contained therein, he had decided to establish a <u>quota</u> limiting imports of unmanufactured lead and zinc.</p>

See footnotes at end of tabulation.

Table 4.--Escape-clause investigations in which the United States Tariff Commission has recommended the establishment or continuation of absolute or tariff quotas ^{1/}--Continued

Investigation	Recommendation of the Commission	Action of the President
Lead and zinc (2d investigation). (Investigation No. 65; sec. 7) --Continued.		By Proclamation 3257 (23 F. R. 7475) of Sept. 22, 1958, effective Oct. 1, 1958, the President limited imports of unmanufactured lead and zinc to 80 percent of the average annual commercial imports during the 5-year period 1953-57. The quota is allocated among exporting countries, and is subdivided by calendar quarters and by tariff schedule classifications.

^{1/} An "absolute" quota limits the total quantity of a commodity that may be imported during a specified period. A "tariff" quota permits importation of a specified quantity of the commodity at a specified rate of duty; imports in excess of this quantity are subject to higher duties, but may be entered in unlimited quantities. An absolute quota may be either a "global" quota (i.e., no restriction is placed on the country from which the commodity may be imported) or a "country" quota (i.e., the quota is allocated among specified supplying countries). The allocations in a country quota usually are based on the share of imports accounted for by the specified supplying countries during a "representative" period.

^{2/} The United States concession on groundfish fillets in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade provides for a duty of 1-7/8 cents per pound on a specified quantity, and 2-1/2 cents per pound on imports in excess thereof.