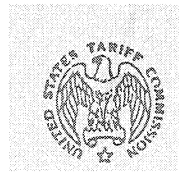


UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

INVESTIGATIONS UNDER THE ESCAPE CLAUSE  
OF TRADE AGREEMENTS

Outcome of Escape-Clause Investigations  
Instituted by the United States Tariff Commission  
Under Executive Orders and Under the  
Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951,  
as Amended (through October 11, 1962)



15th Edition  
TC Publication 116

Washington  
December 1963

**UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION**

**Ben Dorfman, Chairman**

**Joseph E. Talbot**

**Walter R. Schreiber**

**Glenn W. Sutton**

**James W. Culliton**

**Dan H. Fenn, Jr.**

**Donn N. Bent, Secretary**

-----  
Address all communications to  
United States Tariff Commission  
Washington, D.C. 20436  
-----

C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction-----	1
Administration of the escape clause before June 16, 1951-----	1
Administration of the escape clause June 16, 1951-October 11, 1962-----	3
Review of escape-clause actions under Executive Order 10401--	5
Tables:	
1. Summary: Outcome of escape-clause investigations instituted by the U.S. Tariff Commission through Oct. 11, 1962-----	7
2. Outcome of individual escape-clause investigations instituted by the U.S. Tariff Commission through Oct. 11, 1962-----	12
3. Reviews of escape-clause actions conducted by the U.S. Tariff Commission under the provisions of pars. 1 and 2 of Executive Order 10401, which called for reports or investigations as to necessity of continuing relief granted, November 1952-Oct. 11, 1962-----	79
4. Escape-clause investigations in which the U.S. Tariff Commission has recommended the establishment or continuation of absolute or tariff quotas-----	97

(TC28418)

## INTRODUCTION

This, the 15th edition, is the last of a series of reports on the outcome of escape-clause investigations conducted under section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, and earlier Executive orders. It contains data on each of the 135 escape-clause investigations instituted by the United States Tariff Commission during the period April 1948 to October 1962.

The Trade Expansion Act of 1962, which was signed into law by the President on October 11, 1962, repealed section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951. The new act establishes an "escape clause" procedure for tariff adjustment which replaces that provided by section 7. The Tariff Commission intends to issue, when appropriate, reports on the outcome of investigations under the 1962 act.

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 the 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 made it mandatory for an escape clause to be included in all trade agreements that the United States concluded after its passage, and, as soon as practicable, in all trade agreements then 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 U.S. 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 instructions to the Commission in the above-mentioned Executive orders and in the later statutes (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 June 16, 1951-October 11, 1962

Section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, established a statutory escape-clause procedure that remained in effect until October 11, 1962, when that section was repealed by the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. Section 7 provided 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, was promptly to conduct an investigation to determine whether any product on which a trade-agreement concession had been granted was, 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 was required to complete its investigation and make a report thereon within 6 months of the date it received the application. The statute required the Commission to hold a hearing in an investigation whenever it found evidence of serious injury or threat of serious injury, or whenever it was so directed by resolution of either the Senate Committee on Finance or the House Committee on Ways and Means. However, the Commission usually held a public hearing regardless of this provision. In arriving at its findings and conclusions, the Commission was required to consider certain factors expressly set forth in the statute.

If the Commission found, 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 was required to 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 was 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 was no sufficient reason to

recommend to the President that a trade-agreement concession be modified or withdrawn, the Commission was to make and publish a report stating its findings and conclusions.

The Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958 provided that the Congress might override the President's rejection of a Tariff Commission recommendation for escape-clause action. To do so, the Congress was required, within 60 days after the President rejected the Commission's recommendation, to 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 found--with respect to any article on the President's list upon which a tariff concession had been granted--that an increase in duty or additional import restriction was required to avoid serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive articles, the Commission was promptly to 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, changed the effect of certain less-than-majority decisions of the Tariff Commission. The law authorized 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 were divided into two equal groups, each of which was unanimous in its findings and recommendations, the President might regard the findings and recommendations of either group as the findings and recommendations of the Commission. The act further specified that if, in any case in which the Tariff Commission was authorized to make an investigation or hold hearings, one-half of the number of Commissioners voting agreed that the investigation or hearing should be undertaken, such investigation or hearing was to be carried out in accordance with the statutory authority covering the matter in question.

As stated earlier, the Trade Expansion of 1962, repealed section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951. Under section 257(e)(3) of the new act, any investigations by the Tariff Commission under section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, that were in progress on the date of enactment of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 were to be continued under section 301 of that act.

Review of escape-clause actions under Executive Order 10401

The standard escape clause and section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, contemplated that any escape-clause action that the President took with respect to a particular commodity would 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 directed the Tariff Commission to keep under review developments with regard to products on which trade-agreement concessions had been suspended, modified, or withdrawn under the escape-clause procedure, and to make periodic reports to the President concerning such developments. The Commission was 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 remained suspended, modified, or withdrawn in whole or in part.

Paragraph 2 of Executive Order 10401 provided that the Commission was to institute a formal investigation in any case whenever, in the Commission's judgment, changed conditions of competition warranted 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 remained 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 was to report its findings to the President.

These review procedures were replaced by similar procedures established in section 351(d) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

Table 1.--Summary: Outcome of escape-clause investigations instituted by the U.S. Tariff Commission through Oct. 11, 1962 <sup>1/</sup>

Investigations instituted by the Commission----- 135

Investigations dismissed by the Commission at applicant's request----- 9

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)  
 Creeping red fescue seed (1st investigation) (5-0)  
 (May 31, 1961)  
 Umbrella frames (2d investigation) (3-0) (Sept. 21, 1961)  
 Umbrellas (3-0) (Sept. 21, 1961)

Investigations terminated by the Commission without formal findings----- 9

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 25, 1959)  
 Tennis rackets (4-2) (Apr. 4, 1961)

Investigations continued under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962----- 4

Household china tableware and kitchenware  
 Earthenware table and kitchen articles  
 Hatters' fur (3d investigation)  
 Softwood lumber

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

Investigations completed by the Commission----- 113

Investigations in which the Commission dismissed the applications after preliminary 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) (May 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)----- 58

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 mares' urine (4-0) (Apr. 2, 1953)  
 Chalk whiting (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)  
 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)

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

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, nonwoven (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 (2d investigation) (6-0) (Feb. 25, 1959)  
 Hand-made glassware (2d investigation) (6-0) (May 6, 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 blue (6-0) (Mar. 16, 1961)  
 Plastic raincoats (4-2) (Mar. 29, 1961)  
 Cantaloups (6-0) (Mar. 30, 1961)  
 Cellulose filaments (rayon staple fiber) (4-2) (Apr. 10, 1961)  
 Watermelons (6-0) (Apr. 20, 1961)  
 Rolled glass (3-2-1) (May 25, 1961)  
 Procaine and salts and compounds thereof (3-0) (Nov. 2, 1961)  
 Standard clothespins (5-0) (Feb. 14, 1962)  
 Creeping red fescue seed (2d investigation) (3-2) (May 21, 1962)  
 Vanillin (5-0) (Aug. 20, 1962)

Investigations in which the vote of the Commission was  
 evenly divided (reports sent to the President)----- 8

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. 28, 1954)  
 Fluorspar (2d investigation) (3-3) (Jan. 18, 1956)  
 Para-aminosalicylic acid (3-3) (June 14, 1956)  
 Binding twines (2-2) (Dec. 9, 1960)  
 Hard-fiber cords and twines (2-2) (Dec. 9, 1960)  
 Alsike clover seed (2d investigation) (2-2) (Aug. 7, 1961)

Investigations in which the Commission decided in favor  
of escape action (reports sent to the President)----- 33

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)  
 Watch movements (2d investigation) (4-2) (May 28, 1954)  
 Bicycles (2d investigation) (4-1) (Mar. 14, 1955)  
 Ferrocerium (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)  
 Velveteen 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 (1st investigation) (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)  
 Baseball and softball gloves (6-0) (May 1, 1961)  
 Ceramic mosaic tile (6-0) (May 10, 1961)  
 Sheet glass (6-0) (May 17, 1961)  
 Certain carpets and rugs (2d investigation) (4-0) (Aug. 3, 1961)  
 Straight pins (3d investigation) (4-2) (Feb. 28, 1962)

Action by the President on recommendations of the  
Commission in favor of escape action----- 41

President invoked the escape clause----- 15

Women's fur felt hats and hat bodies (Oct. 30, 1950)  
Hatters' fur (1st investigation) (Jan. 5, 1952)  
Dried figs (Aug. 16, 1952)  
Alsike clover seed (1st investigation) (June 30, 1954)  
Watch movements (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)  
Sheet glass (Mar. 19, 1962)  
Certain carpets and rugs (2d investigation) (Mar. 19, 1962)

President declined to invoke the escape clause----- 26

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 (1st investigation) (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)  
Alsike clover seed (2d investigation) (Oct. 1, 1961)  
Baseball and softball gloves (Mar. 19, 1962)  
Ceramic mosaic tile (Mar. 19, 1962)  
Straight pins (3d investigation) (Apr. 28, 1962)

Table 2.--Outcome of individual escape-clause investigations instituted by the U.S. Tariff Commission through Oct. 11, 1962 1/

Commodity	Status
1. Marrons-----	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by G. B. Raffetto, Inc., New York, N.Y.  <u>Application received:</u> Apr. 20, 1948.  <u>Application dismissed after preliminary inquiry:</u> Aug. 27, 1948.  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-0.  <u>Reference:</u> No report issued.</p>
2. Whiskies and spirits---	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by U.S. Distillers Tariff Committee, Washington, D.C. (on behalf of 28 distilling companies).  <u>Application received:</u> Sept. 7, 1948.  <u>Application dismissed after preliminary inquiry:</u> Jan. 3, 1949.  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 5-0.  <u>Reference:</u> No report issued.</p>
3. Spring clothespins (1st investigation). (Investigation No. 1; E.O. 10082)	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by DeMerritt Co., Waterbury, Vt., and 6 other producers.  <u>Application received:</u> Nov. 10, 1948.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Apr. 27, 1949.  <u>Hearing held:</u> June 1, 1949.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> Dec. 20, 1949.  <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> No modification of concession.  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 5-1.  <u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, <u>Spring Clothespins: Report to the President on the <u>Escape-Clause</u> Investigation . . .</u>, Rept. No. 168, 2d ser., 1950.</p>

1/ Applications are listed in the order in which they were received.



Commodity	Status
4. Knitted berets, wholly of wool (1st investigation).	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by American Basque Berets, Inc., New York, N.Y.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> Feb. 11, 1949.</p> <p><u>Application dismissed after preliminary inquiry:</u> July 8, 1949.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 3-3.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> No report issued.</p>
5. Crude petroleum and petroleum products.	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Independent Petroleum Association of America, Washington, D.C.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> Feb. 15, 1949.</p> <p><u>Application dismissed after preliminary inquiry:</u> May 3, 1949.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-2.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> No report issued.</p>
6. Hops-----	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by United States Hop Growers Association, San Francisco, Calif.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> Mar. 28, 1949.</p> <p><u>Application dismissed after preliminary inquiry:</u> May 11, 1949.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-2.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> No report issued.</p>
7. Reeds, wrought or manufactured from rattan or reeds, cane wrought or manufactured from rattan, cane webbing, and split or partially manufactured rattan, n.s.p.f.	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by American Rattan &amp; Reed Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> May 20, 1949.</p> <p><u>Application dismissed after preliminary inquiry:</u> Feb. 17, 1950.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 5-0.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> No report issued.</p>

Commodity	Status
8. Narcissus bulbs-----	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Northwest Bulb Growers Association, Sumner, Wash.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> June 9, 1949.</p> <p><u>Application dismissed after preliminary inquiry:</u> Jan. 13, 1950.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> No report issued.</p>
9. Sponges, n.s.p.f-----	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Sponge Industry Welfare Committee, Chamber of Commerce, Board of City Commissioners, and Greek Community, all of Tarpon Springs, Fla.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> June 14, 1949.</p> <p><u>Application dismissed after preliminary inquiry:</u> July 22, 1949.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 3-3.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> No report issued.</p>
<p>10. Knit gloves and knit mittens, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of wool.</p> <p>Gloves and mittens, embroidered in any manner, wholly or in chief value of wool.</p> <p>Gloves and mittens, knit or crocheted, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of cotton.</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Association of Knitted Glove and Mitten Manufacturers, Gloversville, N.Y.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> Aug. 5, 1949.</p> <p><u>Action on application deferred to give opportunity for further observation and study:</u> Nov. 22, 1949.</p> <p><u>Application dismissed at applicant's request:</u> July 11, 1951.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0.</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>11. Knitted berets, wholly of wool (2d investigation).</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by American Basque Berets, Inc., New York, N.Y.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> Nov. 23, 1949.</p> <p><u>Application dismissed after preliminary inquiry:</u> Jan. 13, 1950.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 5-1.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> No report issued.</p>
<p>12. Woven fabrics in the piece, wholly of silk, bleached, printed, dyed, or colored, and valued at more than \$5.50 per pound.</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Textile Section of the Manufacturers Division of the Greater Paterson Chamber of Commerce, Paterson, N.J.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> Jan. 5, 1950.</p> <p><u>Application dismissed after preliminary inquiry:</u> Sept. 20, 1950.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 5-0.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> No report issued.</p>
<p>13. Women's fur felt hats and hat bodies. (Investigation No. 2; E.O. 10082)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Hat Institute, Inc., and United Hatters, Cap &amp; Millinery Workers International Union, New York, N.Y.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> Jan. 24, 1950.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> Apr. 7, 1950.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> May 9, 1950.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> Sept. 25, 1950.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Withdrawal in whole of the concession.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 5-0.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> Concession withdrawn by Presidential proclamation 2912 (15 F.R. 7415; 3 CFR, 1949-1953 Comp., 96) of Oct. 30, 1950, effective Dec. 1, 1950.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Women's Fur Felt Hats and Hat Bodies: Report to the President on the Escape-Clause Investigation . . .</u>, Rept. No. 170, 2d ser., 1951.</p>

Commodity	Status
14. Stencil silk, dyed or colored.	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Albert Godde Bedin, Inc., New York, N.Y.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> Jan. 30, 1950.</p> <p><u>Application dismissed after preliminary inquiry:</u> June 7, 1951.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> No report issued.</p>
15. Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen.	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Western States Meat Packers Association, San Francisco, Calif., and Washington, D.C.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> Mar. 16, 1950.</p> <p><u>Application dismissed after preliminary inquiry:</u> June 30, 1950.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 3-3.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> No report issued.</p>
16. Aluminum and alloys, in crude form (except scrap). Aluminum in coils, plates, bars, rods, etc.	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Applications by Reynolds Metals Co., Louisville, Ky. and Kaiser Aluminum &amp; Chemical Corp., Washington, D.C.</p> <p><u>Applications received:</u> Mar. 24, 1950, and Apr. 7, 1950, respectively.</p> <p><u>Applications dismissed after preliminary inquiry:</u> Nov. 21, 1950.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> No report issued.</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>17. Lead-bearing materials, lead, and lead scrap.</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Applications by Emergency Lead Committee, New York, N.Y., and New Mexico Miners and Prospectors Association (on behalf of Lead Producers of New Mexico), Albuquerque, N. Mex.</p> <p><u>Applications received:</u> May 11, 1950, and May 16, 1950, respectively.</p> <p><u>Applications dismissed after preliminary inquiry:</u> Jan. 25, 1951.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 5-0.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> No report issued.</p>
<p>18. Hatters' furs, or furs not on the skin, prepared for hatters' use, including fur skins carotated (1st investigation). (Investigation No. 3; E.O. 10082)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Hatters' Fur Cutters Association of the U.S.A., New York, N.Y.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> June 22, 1950.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> Jan. 5, 1951.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Feb. 6, 1951.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> Nov. 9, 1951.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Modification of concession.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> Concession modified by Presidential proclamation 2960 (17 F.R. 187; 3 CFR, 1949-1953 Comp., 146) of Jan. 5, 1952, effective after the close of business on Feb. 8, 1952.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Hatters' Fur: Report to the President on the Escape-Clause Investigation . . .</u>, Rept. No. 178, 2d ser., 1953.</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>19. Jeweled watches and watch movements containing 7 jewels or more but not more than 17 jewels, and parts thereof (1st investigation). (Investigation No. 4; E.O. 10082)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Elgin National Watch Co., Elgin, Ill., and Hamilton Watch Co., Lancaster, Pa.  <u>Application received:</u> Feb. 13, 1951.  <u>Investigation instituted on all watches and movements and parts thereof:</u> Mar. 22, 1951.  <u>Hearing held:</u> May 15-24, 1951.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> June 14, 1952.  <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Modification of concession.  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-2.  <u>Action of the President:</u> Recommendation rejected by the President Aug. 14, 1952.  <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Watches, Watch Movements, Watch Parts, and Watchcases: Report to the President on the Escape-Clause Investigation . . .</u>, Rept. No. 176, 2d ser., 1953.</p>
<p>20. Motorcycles and parts. (Investigation No. 1; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Harley-Davidson Motor Co., Milwaukee, Wis.  <u>Application received:</u> May 21, 1951.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> June 29, 1951. (Investigation extended to include parts July 19, 1951.)  <u>Hearing held:</u> Sept. 18-27, 1951.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> June 16, 1952.  <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> No modification of concession.  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-2.  <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Motorcycles and Parts: Report on the Escape-Clause Investigation</u>, Rept. No. 180, 2d ser., 1953.</p>

Commodity	Status
21. Blue-mold cheese----- (Investigation No. 2; sec. 7)	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by National Cheese Institute, Inc., Chicago, Ill.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> June 11, 1951.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> June 29, 1951.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Apr. 14, 1952.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> June 12, 1952.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> No modification of concession.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 5-1.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Blue-Mold Cheese: Report on the Escape-Clause Investigation</u>, Rept. No. 179, 2d ser., 1953.</p>
22. Screws, commonly called wood screws, of iron or steel (1st investigation). (Investigation No. 3; sec. 7)	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by United States Wood Screw Service Bureau, New York, N.Y.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> Aug. 15, 1951.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> Aug. 22, 1951.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> Dec. 29, 1951.</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>Wood Screws of Iron or Steel: Reports on the Escape-Clause Investigations</u>, December 1951, March 1953, Rept. No. 189, 2d ser., 1953.</p>

Commodity	Status
23. Spring clothespins (2d investigation). (Investigation No. 4; sec. 7)	<p> <u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by            Clothespin Manufacturers of America,            Washington, D.C.  <u>Application received:</u> Aug. 22, 1951.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Sept. 10, 1951.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Nov. 13, 1951.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> Aug. 21, 1952.  <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,  <u>Spring Clothespins (1952): Report on            the Escape-Clause Investigation,</u>            Rept. No. 181, 2d ser., 1953.         </p>
24. Fresh or frozen groundfish fillets (1st investigation). (Investigation No. 5; sec. 7)	<p> <u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by            Massachusetts Fisheries Association, Inc.,            Boston, Mass., and others.  <u>Application received:</u> Sept. 10, 1951.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Sept. 17, 1951.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Nov. 26-29, 1951.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> Sept. 4, 1952.  <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,  <u>Groundfish Fillets: Report on the            Escape-Clause Investigation;</u> Rept.            No. 182, 2d ser., 1953.         </p>



Commodity	Status
<p>25. Garlic (1st investigation). (Investigation No. 6; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Robert S. Stapleton, Gilroy, Calif. <u>Application received:</u> Oct. 8, 1951. <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Oct. 15, 1951. <u>Hearings held:</u> Feb. 13 and 26, 1952. <u>Investigation completed:</u> June 6, 1952. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Modification of concession. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-2. <u>Action of the President:</u> Recommendation rejected by the President July 21, 1952. <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Garlic: Report to the President on the Escape-Clause Investigation . . .</u>, Rept. No. 177, 2d ser., 1953.</p>
<p>26. Bicycles and parts (1st investigation). (Investigation No. 7; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Bicycle Manufacturers Association of America, New York, N.Y., and Cycle Parts and Accessories Manufacturers Association, New York, N.Y. <u>Application received:</u> Oct. 11, 1951. <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Oct. 15, 1951. <u>Hearing held:</u> Mar. 3-6, 1952. <u>Investigation completed:</u> Oct. 9, 1952. <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, <u>Bicycles and Parts: Report on the Escape-Clause Investigation</u>, Rept. No. 184, 2d ser., 1953.</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>27. Cherries, candied, crystallized, or glace. (Investigation No. 8; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Maraschino Cherry and Glace Fruit Association, New York, N.Y.  <u>Application received:</u> Oct. 26, 1951.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Oct. 31, 1951.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Mar. 10-11, 1952.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> Oct. 17, 1952.  <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, <u>Glacé Cherries: Report on the Escape-Clause Investigation</u>, Rept. No. 185, 2d ser., 1953.</p>
<p>28. Bonito, canned in oil; and tuna and bonito, canned, not in oil. (Investigation No. 9; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by California Fish Cannery Association, Inc., Terminal Island, Calif., and others.  <u>Application received:</u> Nov. 28, 1951.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Dec. 28, 1951.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Jan. 29-Feb. 4, 1952.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> Nov. 26, 1952.  <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, <u>Bonito Canned in Oil, and Tuna and Bonito, Canned, Not in Oil: Report on the Escape-Clause Investigation</u>, Rept. No. 187, 2d ser., 1953.</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>29. Tobacco pipes and tobacco-pipe bowls of wood or root. (Investigation No. 10; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by American Smoking Pipe Manufacturers Association, New York, N.Y.  <u>Application received:</u> Dec. 29, 1951.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Jan. 10, 1952.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Mar. 24-25, 1952.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> Dec. 22, 1952.  <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Modification of concession.  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-0.  <u>Action of the President:</u> President requested further study by the Commission Feb. 18, 1953.  <u>Supplemental report submitted to the President:</u> Aug. 19, 1953.  <u>Action of the President:</u> Recommendation rejected by the President Nov. 10, 1953.  <u>References:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Tobacco Pipes of Wood: Report to the President on the /Escape-Clause/ Investigation . . .</u>, 1952 (processed); supplemental report, 1953 (processed).</p>
<p>30. Specified household china tableware, kitchenware, and table and kitchen utensils. (Investigation No. 11; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Vitrified China Association, Inc., Washington, D.C., and National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, East Liverpool, Ohio.  <u>Application received:</u> Feb. 11, 1952.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Feb. 15, 1952.  <u>Hearing held:</u> June 23-26, 1952.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> Feb. 6, 1953.  <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>Household China Tableware: Report on the Escape-Clause Investigation</u>, Rept. No. 186, 2d ser., 1953.</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>31. Dried figs----- (Investigation No. 12; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by California Fig Institute, Fresno, Calif. <u>Application received:</u> Mar. 17, 1952. <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Mar. 19, 1952. <u>Hearing held:</u> Apr. 22-25, 1952. <u>Investigation completed:</u> July 24, 1952. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Modification of concession. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 5-0. <u>Action of the President:</u> Concession modified by Presidential proclamation 2986 (17 F.R. 7567; 3 CFR, 1949-1953 Comp., 165) of Aug. 16, 1952, effective after the close of business on Aug. 29, 1952. <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Figs, Dried: Report to the President (1952) on the Escape-Clause Investigation. . .</u>, Rept. No. 188, 2d ser., 1953.</p>
<p>32. Screws, commonly called wood screws, of iron or steel (2d investigation). (Investigation No. 13; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by United States Wood Screw Service Bureau, New York, N.Y. <u>Application received:</u> Apr. 1, 1952. <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Apr. 4, 1952. <u>Hearing held:</u> June 30 and July 1, 1952. <u>Investigation completed:</u> Mar. 27, 1953. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> No modification of concession. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 3-1. <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Wood Screws of Iron or Steel: Reports on the Escape-Clause Investigations, December 1951, March 1953</u>, Rept. No. 189, 2d ser., 1953.</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>33. Pregnant mares' urine and estrogenic substances obtained or derived therefrom. (Investigation No. 14; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by National P. M. U. Producers Association, Farmer City, Ill.  <u>Application received:</u> Apr. 8, 1952.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Apr. 16, 1952.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Jan. 27, 1953.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> Apr. 2, 1953.  <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, Pregnant Mares' Urine and Estrogens Obtained Therefrom (1953): Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 14 . . . , 1953 (processed).</p>
<p>34. Chalk or whiting or Paris white, dry, ground, or bolted. (Investigation No. 15; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Southwark Manufacturing Co., Camden, N.J.  <u>Application received:</u> Apr. 10, 1952.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Apr. 16, 1952.  <u>Hearing held:</u> July 8, 1952.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> Apr. 9, 1953.  <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> No modification of concession.  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 3-1.  <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, Chalk Whiting . . . : Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 15 . . . , 1953 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>35. Screen-printed silk scarves. (Investigation No. 19; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Association of Textile Screen Makers, Printers and Processors, Inc., New York, N.Y.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> Apr. 14, 1952.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> Aug. 25, 1952.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Feb. 24-27, 1953.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> Apr. 13, 1953.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Modification of concession.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-0.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> President requested further study by the Commission June 10, 1953.</p> <p><u>Supplemental report submitted to the President:</u> Aug. 6, 1954.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> Recommendation rejected by the President Dec. 23, 1954.</p> <p><u>References:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Screen-Printed Silk Scarves: Report to the President on Investigation No. 19 . . . , 1953 (processed); Screen-Printed Silk Scarves: Supplementary Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 19 . . . , 1954 (processed).</u></p>
<p>36. Woodwind musical instruments and parts. (Investigation No. 16; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Penzel, Mueller &amp; Co., Long Island City, N.Y., and others.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> Apr. 29, 1952.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> May 6, 1952.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Aug. 5-7, 1952.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> Apr. 28, 1953.</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>Woodwind Musical Instruments and Parts Thereof: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 16 . . . , 1953 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
<p>37. Hard-fiber cords and twines (except baler twine and binder twine). (Investigation No. 17; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Cordage Institute, New York, N.Y., and others.  <u>Application received:</u> July 7, 1952.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> July 11, 1952.  <u>Investigation discontinued and application dismissed at applicants' request:</u> Jan. 14, 1953.  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-0.</p>
<p>38. Cotton-carding machinery and parts. (Investigation No. 18; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by American Textile Machinery Association, Whitinsville, Mass.  <u>Application received:</u> Aug. 12, 1952.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Aug. 21, 1952.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Mar. 9-10, 1953.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> July 29, 1953.  <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, Cotton Carding Machinery and Parts Thereof: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 18 . . . , 1953 (processed).</p>
<p>39. Rosaries, chaplets, and similar articles of religious devotion, made in whole or in part of gold, silver, platinum, gold plate, silver plate, or precious or imitation precious stones. (Investigation No. 20; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by G. Klein &amp; Son, New York, N.Y., and H. M. H. Co., Inc., Pawtucket, R.I.  <u>Application received:</u> Sept. 15, 1952.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Sept. 19, 1952.  <u>Hearing held:</u> June 8, 1953.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> Aug. 21, 1953.  <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, Rosaries: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 20 . . . , 1953 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>40. Watch bracelets and parts thereof, of metal other than gold or platinum. (Investigation No. 21; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Watch Attachment Manufacturers Association, New York, N.Y.  <u>Application received:</u> Sept. 24, 1952.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Sept. 26, 1952.  <u>Hearing held:</u> June 15, 1953.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> Aug. 20, 1953.  <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>Metal Watch Bracelets and Parts Thereof: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 21 . . . , 1953 (processed).</u></p>
<p>41. Handmade blown glassware (1st investigation). (Investigation No. 22; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Hand Division, American Glassware Association, New York, N.Y.  <u>Application received:</u> Sept. 25, 1952.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Sept. 26, 1952.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Mar. 2, 1953.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> Sept. 22, 1953.  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> Equally divided (3-3).  <u>Action of the President:</u> President requested further study by the Commission Nov. 19, 1953.  <u>Supplemental report submitted to the President:</u> May 18, 1954.  <u>Action of the President:</u> President decided not to increase the duties on handmade blown glassware Sept. 9, 1954.  <u>References:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Hand-Blown Glassware: Report to the President on Investigation No. 22 . . . , 1953 (processed); supplemental report, 1954 (processed).</u></p>



Commodity	Status
<p>42. Mustard seeds, whole--- (Investigation No. 23; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Montana State Farm Bureau, Bozeman, Mont. <u>Application received:</u> Feb. 9, 1953. <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Feb. 12, 1953. <u>Hearing held:</u> June 22, 1953. <u>Investigation completed:</u> Dec. 10, 1953. <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>Mustard Seeds (Whole) (1953): Report</u> <u>on Escape-Clause Investigation</u> <u>No. 23 . . . , 1953 (processed).</u></p>
<p>43. Manicure and pedi- cure nippers, and parts thereof. Scissors and shears, and blades there- for. (1st investigation) (Investigation No. 24; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Shears, Scissors and Manicure Instruments Manufacturers Association, Newark, N.J. <u>Application received:</u> Mar. 19, 1953. <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Mar. 26, 1953. <u>Hearing held:</u> June 29, 1953. <u>Investigation completed:</u> Mar. 12, 1954. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Modification of concession. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-2. <u>Action of the President:</u> Recommendation rejected by the President May 11, 1954. <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Scissors and Shears, and Manicure and</u> <u>Pedicure Nippers, and Parts Thereof:</u> <u>Report to the President on Investigation</u> <u>No. 24 . . . , 1954 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
<p>44. Fresh or frozen groundfish fillets (2d investigation). (Investigation No. 25; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Massachusetts Fisheries Association, Inc., Boston, Mass., and others.  <u>Application received:</u> May 27, 1953.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> June 16, 1953.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Oct. 20-26, 1953.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> May 7, 1954.  <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u>  Modification of concession.  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 3-2.  <u>Action of the President:</u> Recommendation rejected by the President July 2, 1954.  <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Groundfish Fillets (1954): Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 25 . . . , 1954 (processed).</u></p>
<p>45. Watch movements and parts thereof (2d investigation). (Investigation No. 26; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Elgin National Watch Co., Elgin, Ill., Hamilton Watch Co., Lancaster, Pa., and Waltham Watch Co., Waltham, Mass.  <u>Application received:</u> Sept. 1, 1953.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Sept. 9, 1953.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Feb. 9-12, 1954.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> May 28, 1954.  <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u>  Modification of concession.  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-2.  <u>Action of the President:</u> Concession modified by Presidential proclamation 3062 (19 F.R. 4659; 3 CFR, 1954-1958 Comp., 15) of July 27, 1954, effective at the close of business on July 27, 1954, and Aug. 26, 1954.  <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Watches, Movements, and Parts (1954): Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 26 . . . , 1954 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
<p>46. Lead and zinc (1st investigation). (Investigation No. 27; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by National Lead and Zinc Committee, Salt Lake City, Utah.  <u>Application received:</u> Sept. 14, 1953.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Sept. 16, 1953.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Nov. 3-6, 1953.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> May 21, 1954.  <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u>  Modification of concession.  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0.  <u>Action of the President:</u> The President deferred action on the Commission's recommendation July 19, 1954. Recommendation rejected by the President Aug. 20, 1954.  <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Lead and Zinc: Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 27 . . . , 1954 (processed).</u></p>
<p>47. Straight (dress-makers' or common) pins. (1st investigation). (Investigation No. 28; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Vail Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., and others.  <u>Application received:</u> Sept. 23, 1953.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Sept. 24, 1953.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Mar. 23-26, 1954.  <u>Investigation terminated by the Commission without formal finding:</u> June 22, 1954.  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0.  <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Report on Escape-Clause Investigations No. 28 (Straight Pins) and No. 29 (Safety Pins) . . . , 1954 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
<p>48. Safety pins (1st investigation). (Investigation No. 29; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by DeLong Hook &amp; Eye Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and others.  <u>Application received:</u> Sept. 28, 1953.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Oct. 29, 1953.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Mar. 23-26, 1954.  <u>Investigation terminated by the Commission without formal finding:</u> June 22, 1954.  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0.  <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, Report on Escape-Clause Investigations No. 28 (Straight Pins) and No. 29 (Safety Pins) . . . , 1954 (processed).</p>
<p>49. Fluorspar, acid grade (1st investigation). (Investigation No. 30; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Ozark-Mahoning Co., Tulsa, Okla., and others.  <u>Application received:</u> Oct. 20, 1953.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Oct. 29, 1953.  <u>Investigation discontinued and application dismissed at applicants' request:</u> Nov. 23, 1953.  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0.</p>

Commodity	Status
50. Alsike clover seed (1st investigation). (Investigation No. 31; sec. 7)	<p> <u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by            W. W. Thompson, Klamath Falls, Oreg.,            and others.  <u>Application received:</u> Nov. 23, 1953.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Dec. 2, 1953.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Feb. 16, 1954.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> May 21, 1954.  <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u>            Modification of concession.  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0.  <u>Action of the President:</u> Recommendation            accepted in part by the President. Con-            cession modified by Presidential Proclama-            tion 3059 (19 F.R. 4103; 3 CFR, 1954-            1958 Comp., 12) of June 30, 1954, effec-            tive July 1, 1954. On July 14, 1954,            the President requested the Commission            to continue the investigation and to            submit a supplementary report to him            by May 2, 1955.  <u>Commission ordered investigation continued:</u>            Aug. 3, 1954.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Mar. 10, 1955.  <u>Supplemental investigation completed:</u>            Apr. 28, 1955.  <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Further            modification of concession.  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 5-0.  <u>Action of the President:</u> Recommendation            accepted in part by the President. Con-            cession further modified by Presidential            Proclamation 3100 (20 F.R. 4699; 3 CFR,            1954-1958 Comp., 44) of June 29, 1955,            effective July 1, 1955.  <u>References:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission,  <u>Alsike Clover Seed: Report to the</u>  <u>President on Escape-Clause Investigation</u>  <u>No. 31 . . . , 1954 (processed); Alsike</u>  <u>Clover Seed: Supplementary Report to</u>  <u>the President on Escape-Clause Investi-</u>  <u>gation No. 31 . . . , 1955 (processed).</u> </p>

Commodity	Status
51. Spring clothespins (3d investigation). (Investigation No. 32; sec. 7)	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Clothespin Manufacturers of America, Washington, D.C.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> Jan. 7, 1954.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> Jan. 25, 1954.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Apr. 20-21, 1954.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> Oct. 6, 1954.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> Equally divided (3-3).</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> On Nov. 20, 1954, the President decided not to impose an absolute quota on imports of spring clothespins.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Spring Clothespins: Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 32 . . .</u>, 1954 (processed).</p>
52. Ground chicory----- (Investigation No. 33; sec. 7)	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by E. B. Muller &amp; Co., Port Huron, Mich., and others.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> Jan. 19, 1954.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> Jan. 25, 1954.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Apr. 27, 1954.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> Sept. 7, 1954.</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>Chicory, Ground, or Otherwise Prepared: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 33 . . .</u>, 1954 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>53. Screws, commonly called wood screws, of iron or steel (3d investigation). (Investigation No. 34; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by United States Wood Screw Service Bureau, New York, N.Y.  <u>Application received:</u> Jan. 29, 1954.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Feb. 25, 1954.  <u>Hearing held:</u> May 26-27, 1954.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> Oct. 28, 1954.  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> Equally divided (3-3).  <u>Action of the President:</u> President decided not to modify the concession Dec. 23, 1954.  <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Screws of Iron or Steel: Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 34 . . .</u>, 1954 (processed).</p>
<p>54. Wool gloves and mittens and wool glove linings. (Investigation No. 35; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by American Knit Handwear Association, Inc., Gloversville, N.Y.  <u>Application received:</u> Mar. 29, 1954.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Apr. 12, 1954.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Sept. 14-15, 1954.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> Dec. 28, 1954.  <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> No modification of concession.  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 5-1.  <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Wool Gloves and Mittens and Glove and Mitten Linings of Wool: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 35 . . .</u>, 1954 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
55. Glue of animal origin, n.s.p.f., and gelatin, n.s.p.f., valued under 40 cents per pound. (Investigation No. 36; sec. 7)	<p> <u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by National Association of Glue Manufacturers, Inc., New York, N.Y.  <u>Application received:</u> Apr. 9, 1954.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> May 5, 1954.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Oct. 4-5, 1954.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> Jan. 7, 1955.  <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>Inedible Gelatin and Glue of Animal Origin: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 36 . . . , 1955 (processed).</u> </p>
56. Bicycles (2d investigation). (Investigation No. 37; sec. 7)	<p> <u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Bicycle Manufacturers Association of America, New York, N.Y.  <u>Application received:</u> June 14, 1954.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> June 22, 1954.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Sept. 21-27, 1954.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> Mar. 14, 1955.  <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Modification of concession.  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-1.  <u>Action of the President:</u> President requested further study by the Commission May 11, 1955.  <u>Supplemental report submitted to the President:</u> July 14, 1955.  <u>Action of the President:</u> Recommendation accepted in part by the President. Concession modified by Presidential Proclamation 3108 (20 F.R. 6113; 3 CFR, 1954-1958 Comp., 54) of Aug. 18, 1955, effective after the close of business on Aug. 18, 1955.  <u>References:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Bicycles (1955): Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 37 . . . , 1955 (processed);</u> <u>Bicycles (1955): Supplementary Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 37 . . . , 1955 (processed).</u> </p>



Commodity	Status
57. Coconuts----- (Investigation No. 38; sec. 7)	<p> <u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by            Coconut Growers Association of Rio Grande            and Loiza, Puerto Rico.  <u>Application received:</u> Aug. 27, 1954.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Sept. 1, 1954.  <u>Hearing held:</u> None.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> Oct. 25, 1954.  <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>Coconuts in the Shell: Report on</u>  <u>Escape-Clause Investigation No. 38 . . . ,</u>            1954 (processed).         </p>
58. Hardwood plywood (except Spanish cedar plywood) (1st investigation). (Investigation No. 39; sec. 7)	<p> <u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by            Hardwood Plywood Institute, Chicago, Ill.  <u>Application received:</u> Sept. 3, 1954.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Sept. 16, 1954.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Mar. 22-25, 1955.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> June 2, 1955.  <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,  <u>Hardwood Plywood: Report on Escape-</u>  <u>Clause Investigation No. 39 . . . ,</u>            1955 (processed).         </p>
59. Red fescue seed (1st investigation). (Investigation No. 40; sec. 7)	<p> <u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by            Union County Seed Growers Association,            La Grande, Oreg.  <u>Application received:</u> Nov. 15, 1954.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Nov. 23, 1954.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Mar. 8, 1955.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> June 22, 1955.  <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>Red Fescue Seed: Report on /Escape-</u>  <u>Clause/ Investigation No. 40 . . . ,</u>            1955 (processed).         </p>

Commodity	Status
<p>60. Ferrocium (lighter flints) and all other cerium alloys. (Investigation No. 41; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Kent Metal and Chemical Corp., Edgewater, N.J., and New Process Metals, Inc., Newark, N.J.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> Mar. 29, 1955.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> Apr. 7, 1955.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> May 17, 1955.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> Dec. 21, 1955.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Withdrawal of concession.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> On Feb. 14, 1956, the President announced that he was deferring action on the Commission's recommendation. Recommendation rejected by the President Nov. 13, 1956.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Ferrocium (Lighter Flints) and All Other Cerium Alloys: Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 41 . . . , 1955 (processed).</u></p>
<p>61. Fluorspar, acid grade (2d investigation). (Investigation No. 42; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Resolution of the Senate Committee on Finance dated July 29, 1955.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> Aug. 1, 1955.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Sept. 27-30, 1955.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> Jan. 18, 1956.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> Equally divided (3-3).</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> President decided not to modify the concession Mar. 20, 1956.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Acid Grade Fluorspar: Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 42 . . . , 1956 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
<p>62. Toweling of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances or any of them is the component material of chief value. (Investigation No. 44; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Stevens Linen Associates, Inc., Dudley, Mass.  <u>Application received:</u> Aug. 29, 1955.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Oct. 4, 1955.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Feb. 14, 1956.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> May 15, 1956.  <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Withdrawal of concession.  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0.  <u>Action of the President:</u> Concession withdrawn by Presidential Proclamation 3143 (21 F.R. 4643; 3 CFR, 1954-1958 Comp., 83) of June 25, 1956, effective after the close of business on July 25, 1956.  <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Toweling of Flax, Hemp, or Ramie: Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 44 . . .</u>, 1956 (processed).</p>
<p>63. Para-aminosalicylic acid and salts thereof in bulk (not in dosage) form. (Investigation No. 43; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Summer Chemical Co., New York, N.Y.  <u>Application received:</u> Sept. 14, 1955.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Sept. 16, 1955.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Jan. 24, 1956.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> June 14, 1956.  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> Equally divided (3-3).  <u>Action of the President:</u> President decided not to modify the concession Aug. 10, 1956.  <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Para-aminosalicylic Acid and Salts Thereof in Bulk (Not in Dosage) Form: Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 43 . . .</u>, 1956 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>64. Dressed rabbit furs and fur skins, not dyed. (Investigation No. 45; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Rabbit Dressers Institute, Inc., New York, N.Y.  <u>Application received:</u> Oct. 21, 1955.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Nov. 16, 1955.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Dec. 19, 1955.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> Feb. 29, 1956.  <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>Dressed Rabbit Furs and Fur Skins, Not Dyed: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 45 . . . , 1956 (processed).</u></p>
<p>65. Women's and children's leather handbags and pocketbooks, wholly or in chief value of leather, including reptile leather. (Investigation No. 46; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by National Authority for the Ladies' Handbag Industry, New York, N.Y.  <u>Application received:</u> Nov. 17, 1955.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Nov. 21, 1955.  <u>Hearing scheduled:</u> May 15, 1956.  <u>Investigation discontinued and dismissed, and hearing canceled:</u> Mar. 14, 1956.  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0.</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>66. Fresh or frozen ground-fish fillets (3d investigation). (Investigation No. 47; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Massachusetts Fisheries Association, Inc., Boston, Mass., and others.  <u>Application received:</u> Jan. 12, 1956.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Jan. 16, 1956.  <u>Hearing held:</u> June 5-8, 1956.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> Oct. 12, 1956.  <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Modification of concession.  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0.  <u>Action of the President:</u> Recommendation rejected by the President Dec. 10, 1956.  <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Ground-fish Fillets (1956): Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 47 . . . , 1956 (processed).</u></p>
<p>67. Screws, commonly called wood screws, of iron or steel (4th investigation). (Investigation No. 48; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by United States Wood Screw Service Bureau, New York, N.Y.  <u>Application received:</u> Jan. 20, 1956.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Jan. 26, 1956.  <u>Hearing scheduled:</u> June 12, 1956.  <u>Investigation discontinued and dismissed at applicant's request, and hearing canceled:</u> Apr. 9, 1956.  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-0.</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>68. Velveteen fabrics (not including ribbons), cut or uncut, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, wholly or in chief value of cotton. (Investigation No. 49; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by the Crompton Co., West Warwick, R.I., the A.D. Juilliard &amp; Co., Inc., New York, N.Y., and the Merrimack Manufacturing Co., Inc., Lowell, Mass.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> Jan. 24, 1956.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> Jan. 26, 1956.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> June 19-21, 1956.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> Oct. 24, 1956.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Modification of concession.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0. (Commissioner Jones dissented on the remedy recommended by the Commission).</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> On Dec. 21, 1956, the President announced that he was extending the period of his consideration of the Commission's report. On Jan. 22, 1957, the President announced that, in view of Japan's announcement of a broad program for the control of its cotton textile exports to the United States, he had decided not to take action on the Commission's recommendations.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Cotton Velveteen Fabrics: Report to the President</u> <u>on</u> <u>Escape-Clause Investigation No. 49</u> . . . , 1956 (processed).</p>
<p>69. Women's and girls' cotton blouses. (Investigation No. 50; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by National Association of Blouse Manufacturers, Inc., New York, N.Y.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> Feb. 7, 1956.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> Feb. 21, 1956.</p> <p><u>Hearing scheduled:</u> Aug. 21, 1956.</p> <p><u>Investigation discontinued and dismissed, application withdrawn at applicant's request, and hearing canceled:</u> June 22, 1956.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 5-0.</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>70. Pillowcases, wholly or in chief value of cotton. (Investigation No. 51; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Riegel Textile Corp., New York, N.Y.  <u>Application received:</u> Feb. 21, 1956.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Mar. 6, 1956.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Sept. 11, 1956.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> Nov. 21, 1956.  <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, Cotton Pillowcases: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 51 . . . , 1956 (processed).</p>
<p>71. Straight (dress-makers' or common) pins (2d investigation). (Investigation No. 52; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Vail Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., and others.  <u>Application received:</u> Apr. 30, 1956.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> May 10, 1956.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Sept. 18-19, 1956.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> Jan. 30, 1957.  <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Modification of concession.  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-2.  <u>Action of the President:</u> Recommendation rejected by the President Mar. 29, 1957.  <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, Straight (Dressmakers' or Common) Pins: Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 52 . . . , 1957 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
72. Safety pins (2d investigation). (Investigation No. 53; sec. 7)	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by DeLong Hook &amp; Eye Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and others.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> Apr. 30, 1956.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> May 10, 1956.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Sept. 19-20, 1956.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> Jan. 30, 1957.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Modification of concession.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-2.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> On Mar. 29, 1957, the President requested that the Commission supply additional information.</p> <p><u>Supplemental report submitted to the President:</u> Sept. 30, 1957.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> Concession modified by Presidential Proclamation 3212 (22 F.R. 9687; 3 CFR, 1954-1958 Comp., 137) of Nov. 29, 1957, effective after the close of business on Dec. 30, 1957.</p> <p><u>References:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Safety Pins: Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 53 . . . , 1957 (processed); Safety Pins: Supplemental Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 53 . . . , 1957 (processed).</u></p>
73. Certain cotton cloth (gingham). (Investigation No. 54; sec. 7)	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, New York, N.Y.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> June 5, 1956.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> June 12, 1956.</p> <p><u>Hearing scheduled:</u> Oct. 23, 1956; postponed to Dec. 4, 1956.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Dec. 4-6, 1956.</p> <p><u>Investigation discontinued and dismissed, at applicant's request:</u> Jan. 29, 1957.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 5-0.</p>



Commodity	Status
74. Violins and violas----- (Investigation No. 55; sec. 7)	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Jackson-Guldan, Inc., Columbus, Ohio.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> June 19, 1956.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> June 22, 1956.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Sept. 6, 1956.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> Jan. 29, 1957.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Modification of concession.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 3-2.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> Recommendation rejected by the President Mar. 29, 1957.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Violins and Violas: Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 55 . . . , 1957 (processed).</u></p>
75. Certain jute fabrics--- (Investigation No. 56; sec. 7)	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Patchogue-Plymouth Corp., New York, N.Y.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> Nov. 2, 1956.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> Nov. 8, 1956.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Mar. 19, 1957.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> May 15, 1957.</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>Certain Jute Fabrics: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 56 . . . , 1957 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
<p>76. Spring clothespins (4th investigation). (Investigation No. 57; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Clothespin Manufacturers of America, Washington, D.C., and others.  <u>Application received:</u> Dec. 20, 1956.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Jan. 2, 1957.  <u>Hearing held:</u> May 7, 1957.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> Sept. 10, 1957.  <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u>  Modification of concession (establishment of an absolute quota).  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-1.  <u>Action of the President:</u> The President concurred with the Commission's finding of injury, but rejected the remedy it proposed. By Proclamation 3211 (22 F.R. 9043; 3 CFR, 1954-1958 Comp., 136) of Nov. 9, 1957, effective after the close of business on Dec. 9, 1957, he withdrew the concession in its entirety.  <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Spring Clothespins: Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 57 . . .</u>, 1957 (processed).</p>
<p>77. Bicycles (3d investigation). (Investigation No. 58; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Bicycle Manufacturers Association of America, New York, N.Y.  <u>Application received:</u> Jan. 11, 1957.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Jan. 28, 1957.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Apr. 9-11, 1957.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> Aug. 19, 1957.  <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>Bicycles: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 58 . . .</u>, 1957 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
78. Toyo cloth caps----- (Investigation No. 59; sec. 7)	<u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Empire State Hat and Cap Association, Inc., New York, N.Y. . <u>Application received:</u> Apr. 1, 1957. <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Apr. 5, 1957. <u>Hearing scheduled:</u> Aug. 20, 1957. <u>Investigation discontinued and dismissed</u> <u>and hearing canceled:</u> June 21, 1957. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-0.
79. Wool felts, nonwoven---- (Investigation No. 60; sec. 7)	<u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by American Felt Co., Glenville, Conn., and others. <u>Application received:</u> Apr. 8, 1957. <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Apr. 12, 1957. <u>Hearing held:</u> July 23-25, 1957. <u>Investigation completed:</u> Jan. 6, 1958. <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, <u>Nonwoven Wool Felts: Report on Escape-</u> <u>Clause Investigation No. 60 . . . ,</u> 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; 3 CFR, 1959 Supp., 68) 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</p>

Commodity	Status
80. Stainless-steel table flatware--Continued	<p>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><u>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 . . . , 1959 (processed).</u></p>
81. Umbrella frames (1st investigation). (Investigation No. 62; sec. 7)	<p><u>Origin of investigation: Application by Umbrella Frame Association of America, Inc., of Philadelphia, Pa., and individual members thereof.</u></p> <p><u>Application received: Apr. 22, 1957.</u></p> <p><u>Investigation instituted: Apr. 25, 1957.</u></p> <p><u>Hearing held: July 30-31, 1957.</u></p> <p><u>Investigation completed: Jan. 14, 1958.</u></p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission: Withdrawal of the concession in part.</u></p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission: 3-2.</u></p> <p><u>Action of the President: On Mar. 12, 1958, the President requested the Commission to submit a supplemental report on umbrella frames.</u></p> <p><u>Supplemental investigation instituted: Mar. 19, 1958.</u></p> <p><u>Hearing held: May 27, 1958.</u></p> <p><u>Supplemental report submitted to the President: Aug. 11, 1958.</u></p> <p><u>Action of the President: 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.</u></p> <p><u>References: U.S. Tariff Commission, 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
<p>82. Clinical thermometers-- (Investigation No. 63; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by American Clinical Thermometer Guild, Inc., New York, N.Y.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> May 23, 1957.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> May 29, 1957.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Sept. 4-5, 1957.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> Feb. 21, 1958.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Withdrawal of the concession.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 3-2.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> Concession withdrawn by Presidential Proclamation 3235 (23 F.R. 2721; 3 CFR, 1954-1958 Comp., 151) of Apr. 21, 1958, effective after the close of business on May 21, 1958.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Clinical Thermometers, Finished or Unfinished: Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 63 . . .</u>, 1958 (processed).</p>
<p>83. Garlic (2d investigation). (Investigation No. 64; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by California Garlic Growers Association, Gilroy, Calif.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> July 9, 1957.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> July 12, 1957.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Dec. 3, 1957.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> Feb. 19, 1958.</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>Garlic: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 64 . . .</u>, 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 19, 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
<p>84. Lead and zinc (2d investigation)-- Continued</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 quota limiting imports of unmanufactured lead and zinc. By Proclamation 3257 (23 F.R. 7475; 3 CFR, 1954-1958 Comp., 165) 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><u>Reference: U.S. Tariff Commission, Lead and Zinc: Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 65 . . . , 1958 (processed).</u></p>



Commodity	Status
85. Fine-mesh wire cloth-- (Investigation No. 66; sec. 7)	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by 12 domestic producers.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> Jan. 20, 1958.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> Jan. 24, 1958.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> May 20-21, 1958.</p> <p><u>Investigation terminated by the Commission without formal findings:</u> July 14, 1958.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 3-2.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 66 (Fine-Mesh Wire Cloth) . . . , 1958 (processed).</u></p>
86. Certain carpets and rugs (1st investigation). (Investigation No. 67; sec. 7)	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Carpet Institute, Inc., New York, N.Y. (name later changed to American Carpet Institute, Inc.).</p> <p><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.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> Jan. 29, 1958.</p> <p><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, and mats, and carpets, rugs, and mats like in character or description to Axminsters.</p> <p><u>Amended application accepted by the Commission:</u> Apr. 16, 1958.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> June 10-13, 1958.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> Jan. 12, 1959.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> No modification of concession.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 3-2.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Wilton, Brussels, Velvet, and Tapestry Carpets and Rugs: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 67 . . . , 1959 (processed).</u></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)	<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, Tartaric Acid and Cream of Tartar: Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigations No. 69 . . . and No. 70, 1959 (processed).
90. Scissors and shears (2d investigation). (Investigation No. 71; sec. 7)	<u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Shears, Scissors and Manicure Implement Manufacturers 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, Scissors and Shears: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 71 . . . , 1959 (processed).

Commodity	Status
<p>91. Hand-made glassware (2d investigation). (Investigation No. 72; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by American Glassware Association, New York, N.Y.  <u>Application received:</u> Nov. 6, 1958.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Nov. 12, 1958.  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.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Jan. 27-29, 1959.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> May 6, 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>Hand-Made Table and Household Glassware: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 72 . . . , 1959 (processed).</u></p>
<p>92. Calf and kip leather-- (Investigation No. 73; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Calf Leather Division, Tanners' Council of America, Inc., New York, N.Y.  <u>Application received:</u> Nov. 17, 1958.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> 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.  <u>Hearing scheduled:</u> Feb. 17, 1959; postponed until Feb. 24, 1959.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Feb. 24-26, 1959.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> May 29, 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, <u>Calf and Kip Leather: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 73 . . . , 1959 (processed).</u></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.  <u>Application received:</u> Nov. 20, 1958.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Nov. 28, 1958.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Mar. 3-5, 1959.  <u>Investigation terminated by the Commission without formal findings:</u> Mar. 12, 1959.  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0.  <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.  <u>Application received:</u> Nov. 20, 1958.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Nov. 28, 1958.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Mar. 4-5, 1959.  <u>Investigation terminated by the Commission without formal findings:</u> Mar. 12, 1959.  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0.  <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.  <u>Application received:</u> Nov. 25, 1958.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Nov. 28, 1958.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Mar. 10-11, 1959.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> May 21, 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, <u>Axes and Ax Heads: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 76 . . .</u>, 1959 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
96. Hardwood plywood (2d investigation). (Investigation No. 77; sec. 7)	<p>Origin of investigation: Application by Hardwood Plywood Institute, Arlington, Va.</p> <p>Application received: Dec. 22, 1958.</p> <p>Investigation instituted: Jan. 5, 1959.</p> <p>Hearing held: Apr. 14-17 and 20, 1959.</p> <p>Investigation completed: June 22, 1959.</p> <p>Recommendation of the Commission: No modification of concession.</p> <p>Vote of the Commission: 4-2.</p> <p>Reference: U.S. Tariff Commission, Hardwood Plywood: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 77 . . . , 1959 (processed).</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.</p> <p>Application received: Feb. 26, 1959.</p> <p>Investigation instituted: Mar. 6, 1959.</p> <p>Hearing held: May 19-22, 1959.</p> <p>Investigation terminated by the Commission without formal findings: June 25, 1959.</p> <p>Vote of the Commission: 5-0.</p> <p>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, Wis.</p> <p>Application received: Mar. 19, 1959.</p> <p>Investigation instituted: Mar. 25, 1959.</p> <p>Hearing held: June 23-25, 1959.</p> <p>Investigation completed: Sept. 17, 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, Mink Skins: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 79 . . . , 1959 (processed).</p>

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

Commodity	Status
<p>102. Lamb, mutton, sheep, and lambs. (Investigation No. 83, sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> 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:</u> Dec. 2, 1959.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Mar. 22-25, 1960.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> June 1, 1960.</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>Lamb, Mutton, Sheep, and Lambs: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-83 . . .</u>, 1960 (processed).</p>
<p>103. Typewriters----- (Investigation No. 84; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Smith-Corona Marchant, Inc., Syracuse, N.Y., and Royal McBee Corp., Port Chester, N.Y.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> Nov. 10, 1959.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> Dec. 9, 1959.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Mar. 29-31, 1960.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> May 10, 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>Typewriters: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-84 . . .</u>, 1960 (processed).</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; 3 CFR, 1960 Supp., 35) 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, Granite City, 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). 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.  <u>Application received:</u> June 10, 1960.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> June 24, 1960.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Sept. 27-29, 1960.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> Dec. 9, 1960.  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> Equally divided (2-2).  <u>Action of the President:</u> On Feb. 7, 1961, the President announced that he had accepted the findings of the 2 Commissioners who decided that the imposition of increased import restrictions was not warranted.  <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.  <u>Application received:</u> June 10, 1960.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> June 24, 1960.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Sept. 28-29, 1960.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> Dec. 9, 1960.  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> Equally divided (2-2).  <u>Action of the President:</u> On Feb. 7, 1961, the President announced that he had accepted the findings of the 2 Commissioners who decided that the imposition of increased import restrictions was not warranted.  <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.  <u>Resolution received:</u> July 1, 1960.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> July 6, 1960.  <u>Hearing scheduled:</u> Oct. 11, 1960; postponed until Oct. 18, 1960.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Oct. 18-19, 1960.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> Dec. 30, 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, <u>Iron Ore: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-92 . . . , 1960 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
112. Ultramarine blue----- (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. 17-18, 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>, [TC Publication 5/ 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>, [TC Publication 6/ 1961 (processed)].</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>114. Cellulose filaments (rayon staple fiber). (Investigation No. 95; sec. 7)</p>	<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. 10, 1960.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Jan. 31 and Feb. 1, 1961.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> Apr. 10, 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>Rayon Staple Fiber (Certain Cellulose Filaments): Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-95 . . .</u>, TC Publication 12, 1961 (processed).</p>
<p>115. Tennis rackets----- (Investigation No. 96; sec. 7)</p>	<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. 20, 1960.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Feb. 14-16, 1961.</p> <p><u>Investigation terminated by the Commission without formal findings:</u> Apr. 4, 1961.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-2.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Tennis Rackets and Frames: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-96 . . .</u>, TC Publication 13, 1961 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>116. Baseball and softball gloves. (Investigation No. 97; sec. 7)</p>	<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 completed:</u> May 1, 1961.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Modification of concession.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0. (4 Commissioners found threat of serious injury; 2 Commissioners found serious injury. Both groups recommended increased import duties--the first to 30 percent, the second to 45 percent ad valorem.)</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> On June 29, 1961, the President informed the Commission that he had concluded that it would be advisable to defer the final decision with respect to baseball and softball gloves pending the compilation and appraisal of additional information. He therefore requested the Commission to make a further investigation and report on baseball and softball gloves and to submit the report to him as soon as possible.</p> <p><u>Report supplying additional information sent to the President:</u> Dec. 21, 1961.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> On Mar. 19, 1962, the President announced that he had decided that the evidence presented did not clearly sustain the conclusion that serious injury had resulted from import competition.</p> <p><u>References:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Baseball and Softball Gloves, Including Mitts: Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-97 . . .</u>, TC Publication 15, 1961 (processed); <u>Baseball and Softball Gloves, Including Mitts: Report in Response to the President's Request for Information Supplemental to the Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-97</u>, TC Publication 44, 1961 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
117. Cantaloups----- (Investigation No. 98; sec. 7)	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by the Western Growers Association, Los Angeles, 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, <u>Cantaloups: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-98 . . .</u>, <sup>TC</sup> Publication 7/ 1961 (processed).</p>
118. Watermelons----- (Investigation No. 99; sec. 7)	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by the Imperial Valley and Palo Verde Valley, Calif., and Yuma and Central Arizona Watermelon Growers Committee, El Centro, Calif.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> Oct. 28, 1960.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> Oct. 31, 1960.</p> <p><u>Hearing scheduled:</u> Dec. 7, 1960; postponed until Feb. 8, 1961.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Feb. 8, 1961.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> Apr. 20, 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>Watermelons: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-99 . . .</u>, TC Publication 14, 1961 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
119. Ceramic mosaic tile---- (Investigation No. 100; 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> Nov. 10, 1960.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Mar. 7-9, 1961.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> May 10, 1961.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Modification of concessions.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> On June 29, 1961, the President informed the Commission that he had concluded that it would be advisable to defer the final decision with respect to ceramic mosaic tile pending the compilation and appraisal of additional information. He therefore requested the Commission to make a further investigation and report on ceramic mosaic tile and to submit the report to him as soon as possible.</p> <p><u>Report supplying additional information sent to the President:</u> Dec. 22, 1961.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> On Mar. 19, 1962, the President announced that he had decided that the evidence presented did not clearly sustain the conclusion that serious injury had resulted from import competition.</p> <p><u>References:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Ceramic Mosaic Tile: Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-100 . . .</u>, TC Publication 16, 1961 (processed); <u>Ceramic Mosaic Tile: Report in Response to the President's Request for Information Supplemental to the Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-100</u>, TC Publication 45, 1961, (processed).</p>



Commodity	Status
120. Sheet glass----- (Investigation No. 101; 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> Nov. 17, 1960.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Mar. 14-17, 1961.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> May 17, 1961.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Modification of concessions.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0. (The finding of serious injury was unanimous, but on the finding concerning the remedy the Commissioners divided 4-2.)</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> On June 29, 1961, the President informed the Commission that he had concluded that it would be advisable to defer the final decision with respect to sheet glass pending the compilation and appraisal of additional information. He therefore requested the Commission to make a further investigation and report on sheet glass and to submit the report to him as soon as possible.</p> <p><u>Report supplying additional information sent to the President:</u> Jan. 10, 1962.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> By Proclamation 3455 (27 F.R. 2791; 3 CFR, 1962 Supp., 35) of Mar. 19, 1962, effective after the close of business on Apr. 18, 1962, the President increased the specific rates of duty on imports of certain cylinder, crown, and sheet glass from rates ranging from 0.7 cent to 1.4 cents per pound to rates ranging from 1.3 to 3.5 cents per pound. By Proclamation 3458 (27 F.R. 3101; 3 CFR, 1962 Supp., 40) of Mar. 27, 1962, the President deferred the effective date of the increased rates of duty to after the close of business on June 17, 1962.</p> <p><u>References:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Cylinder, Crown, and Sheet Glass: Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-101 . . .</u>, TC Publication 17, 1961 (processed); <u>Cylinder, Crown, and Sheet Glass: Report in Response to the President's Request for Information Supplemental to the Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-101</u>, TC Publication 48, 1962 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>121. Rolled glass-----            (Investigation            No. 102; sec. 7)</p>	<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> Nov. 25, 1960.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Mar. 28-29, 1961.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> May 25, 1961.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> No modification of concession (see below).</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 3-2-1. (In their findings and recommendations the Commissioners divided into 3 groups: 3 Commissioners found no injury; 2 Commissioners found serious injury; and 1 Commissioner found threat of serious injury. The 2 Commissioners who found serious injury and the Commissioner who found threat of serious injury differed in their recommendations as to remedy. Accordingly, there being no recommendation of any group of Commissioners that could be considered by the President as a recommendation of the Commission, no report was submitted to the President.)</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Rolled Glass: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-102 . . .</u>, TC Publication 21, 1961 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>122. Alsike clover seed (2d investigation). (Investigation No. 103; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Oregon Alsike Seed Growers, 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>Hearing held:</u> June 20, 1961.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> Aug. 7, 1961.  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> Equally divided (2-2).  <u>Action of the President:</u> On Oct. 1, 1961, the President announced that he had accepted the finding of the 2 Commissioners who decided that imposition of additional restrictions on imports of alsike clover seed was not warranted.  <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Alsike Clover Seed: Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-103 . . .</u>, TC Publication 29, 1961 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>123. Certain carpets and rugs (2d investigation). (Investigation No. 104; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by American Carpet Institute, Inc., New York, N.Y.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> Feb. 3, 1961.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> Feb. 13, 1961.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> May 23-26, 1961.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> Aug. 3, 1961.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Modification of concession.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-0.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> On Sept. 30, 1961, the President requested the Commission to furnish him with a supplemental report on or before Dec. 1, 1961, containing certain additional information on the specified carpets and rugs.</p> <p><u>Report supplying additional information sent to the President:</u> Dec. 1, 1961.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> By Proclamation 3454 (27 F.R. 2789; 3 CFR, 1962 Supp., 33) of Mar. 19, 1962, effective after the close of business on Apr. 18, 1962, the President increased the duty on imports of Wilton, Brussels, and velvet (or tapestry) carpets from 21 percent to 40 percent ad valorem. By Proclamation 3458 (27 F.R. 3101; 3 CFR, 1962 Supp., 40) of Mar. 27, 1962, the President deferred the effective date of the increased rate of duty to after the close of business on June 17, 1962.</p> <p><u>References:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Wilton, Brussels, Velvet, and Tapestry Carpets and Rugs: Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-104 . . .</u>, TC Publication 28, 1961 (processed); <u>Wilton, Brussels, Velvet, and Tapestry Carpets and Rugs: Report in Response to the President's Request for Information Supplemental to the Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-104</u>, TC Publication 41, 1961 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>124. Creeping red fescue seed (1st investigation). (Investigation No. 105; sec. 7)</p>	<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. <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Mar. 3, 1961. <u>Hearing scheduled:</u> June 27, 1961; rescheduled for June 21, 1961. <u>Investigation terminated without prejudice and hearing canceled at request of the Chewings and Creeping Red Fescue Commission of the State of Oregon and the Northwest Chewings and Creeping Red Fescue Association:</u> May 31, 1961. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 5-0.</p>
<p>125. Procaine and salts and compounds thereof. (Investigation No. 106; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by B. L. Lemke &amp; Co., Inc., Lodi, N.J., and Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill. <u>Application received:</u> May 4, 1961. <u>Investigation instituted:</u> June 1, 1961. <u>Hearing held:</u> Aug. 15, 1961. <u>Investigation completed:</u> Nov. 2, 1961. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> No modification of concession. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 3-0. <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, Procaine and Salts and Compounds Thereof: <u>Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-106 . . .</u>, TC Publication 39, 1961 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
126. Umbrella frames (2d investigation). (Investigation No. 107; sec. 7)	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Umbrella Frame Association of America, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> June 7, 1961.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> June 16, 1961.</p> <p><u>Hearing scheduled:</u> Sept. 26, 1961; rescheduled for Sept. 27, 1961.</p> <p><u>Investigation discontinued and dismissed at applicant's request, and hearing canceled:</u> Sept. 21, 1961.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 3-0.</p>
127. Umbrellas----- (Investigation No. 108; sec. 7)	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Association of Umbrella Manufacturers &amp; Suppliers, Inc., New York, N.Y.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> June 7, 1961.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> June 16, 1961.</p> <p><u>Hearing scheduled:</u> Sept. 27, 1961; rescheduled for Sept. 28, 1961.</p> <p><u>Investigation discontinued and dismissed at applicant's request, and hearing canceled:</u> Sept. 21, 1961.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 3-0.</p>
128. Straight pins (3d investigation). (Investigation No. 109; sec. 7)	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Vail Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., and others.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> Aug. 28, 1961.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> Sept. 7, 1961.</p> <p><u>Hearing scheduled:</u> Nov. 14, 1961; rescheduled for Dec. 19, 1961.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Dec. 19, 1961.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> Feb. 28, 1962.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Modification of concession.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-2.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> On Apr. 28, 1962, the President announced that he declined to accept the Commission's recommendation.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Straight (Dressmakers' or Common) Pins: Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-109 . . .</u>, TC Publication 52, 1962 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>129. Standard clothespins (clothespins other than spring clothespins). (Investigation No. 110; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Diamond National Corp., New York, N.Y., and others.  <u>Application received:</u> Sept. 15, 1961.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Sept. 27, 1961.  <u>Hearing held:</u> No hearing held.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> Feb. 14, 1962.  <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, <u>Standard Clothespins: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-110 . . .</u>, TC Publication 50, 1962 (processed).</p>
<p>130. Creeping red fescue seed (2d investigation). (Investigation No. 111; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Chewings Fescue and Creeping Red Fescue Commission of the State of Oregon, and others.  <u>Application received:</u> Nov. 21, 1961.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Nov. 22, 1961.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Feb. 27, 1962.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> May 21, 1962.  <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, <u>Creeping Red Fescue Seed: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-111 . . .</u>, TC Publication 59, 1962 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
131. Vanillin----- (Investigation No. 112; sec. 7)	<p> <u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, N.Y., and on the Commission's own motion.  <u>Application received:</u> Feb. 19, 1962.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Mar. 8, 1962.  <u>Hearing scheduled:</u> May 22, 1962; postponed until May 31, 1962.  <u>Hearing held:</u> May 31-June 1, 1962.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> Aug. 20, 1962.  <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, <u>Vanillin: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-112 . . .</u>, TC Publication 65, 1962 (processed).         </p>
132. Household china tableware and kitchenware. (Investigation No. 113; sec. 7)	<p> <u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by American Fine China Guild, Inc., Nyack, N.Y.  <u>Application received:</u> May 4, 1962.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> May 15, 1962.  <u>Hearing scheduled:</u> Aug. 7, 1962; rescheduled for July 24, 1962.  <u>Hearing held:</u> July 24-Aug. 1, 1962.  <u>Repeal of sec. 7 of Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 by Trade Expansion Act of 1962:</u> Oct. 11, 1962.  <u>Continuation of investigation under new act:</u>            On Oct. 12, 1962, the Commission issued a notice that in accordance with the provisions of sec. 257(e)(3) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 the investigation was being continued under sec. 301(b) of that act.         </p>



Commodity	Status
133. Earthenware table and kitchen articles. (Investigation No. 114; sec. 7)	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by the United States Potters Association, East Liverpool, Ohio.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> May 25, 1962.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> May 29, 1962.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> July 25 and Aug. 1-2, 1962.</p> <p><u>Repeal of sec. 7 of Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 by Trade Expansion Act of 1962:</u> Oct. 11, 1962.</p> <p><u>Continuation of investigation under new act:</u> On Oct. 12, 1962, the Commission issued a notice that in accordance with the provisions of sec. 257(e)(3) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 the investigation was being continued under sec. 301(b) of that act.</p>
134. Hatters' fur (3d investigation). (Investigation No. 115; 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 4, 1962.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> June 22, 1962.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Sept. 11, 1962.</p> <p><u>Repeal of sec. 7 of Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 by Trade Expansion Act of 1962:</u> Oct. 11, 1962.</p> <p><u>Continuation of investigation under new act:</u> On Oct. 12, 1962, the Commission issued a notice that in accordance with the provisions of sec. 257(e)(3) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 the investigation was being continued under sec. 301(b) of that act.</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>135. Softwood lumber (Investigation No. 116; sec. 7)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by the Lumbermen's Economic Survival Committee, Seattle, Wash.</p> <p><u>Application received:</u> July 23, 1962.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> July 26, 1962.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Oct. 2-5 and 9-12, 1962.</p> <p><u>Repeal of sec. 7 of Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 by Trade Expansion Act of 1962:</u> Oct. 11, 1962.</p> <p><u>Continuation of investigation under new act:</u> On Oct. 12, 1962, the Commission issued a notice that in accordance with the provisions of sec. 257(e)(3) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 the investigation was being continued under sec. 301(b) of that act.</p>

Table 3.--Reviews of escape-clause actions conducted by the U.S. Tariff Commission under the provisions of pars. 1 and 2 of Executive Order 10401, which called for reports or investigations as to necessity of continuing relief granted, November 1952-Oct. 11, 1962

Commodity	Status
1. Women's fur felt hats and hat bodies.	<p><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: Nov. 26, 1952.</u>  <u>Conclusion of the Commission:</u> The Commission unanimously concluded that institution of a formal investigation under par. 2 was not warranted.  <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Women's Fur Felt Hats and Hat Bodies: Report to the President (1952) Under Executive Order 10401, 1952 (processed).</u></p>
2. Dried figs-----	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> On Mar. 5, 1953, the President requested that an investigation be instituted under par. 2.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Mar. 10, 1953.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Apr. 14, 1953.  <u>Investigation completed:</u> June 3, 1953.  <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> The Commission recommended to the President that no change be made in the escape action.  <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-0.  <u>Action of the President:</u> On June 25, 1953, the President approved the recommendation of the Commission.  <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Figs, Dried: . . . Report to the President (1953) . . . Under Executive Order 10401 . . . , Rept. No. 188, 2d ser., 1953.</u></p>
3. Women's fur felt hats and hat bodies.	<p><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: Nov. 24, 1953.</u>  <u>Conclusion of the Commission:</u> The Commission unanimously concluded that institution of a formal investigation under par. 2 was not warranted.  <u>Action of the President:</u> On Dec. 22, 1953, the President approved the conclusion of the Commission.  <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Women's Fur Felt Hats and Hat Bodies: Report to the President (1953) Under Executive Order 10401, 1953 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
4. Hatters' fur-----	<p><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: Feb. 5, 1954.</u></p> <p><u>Conclusion of the Commission: The Commission unanimously concluded that institution of a formal investigation under par. 2 was not warranted.</u></p> <p><u>Action of the President: On Mar. 22, 1954, the President approved the conclusion of the Commission.</u></p> <p><u>Reference: U.S. Tariff Commission, Hatters' Fur: Report to the President (1954) Under Executive Order 10401, 1954 (processed).</u></p>
5. Dried figs-----	<p><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: Aug. 24, 1954.</u></p> <p><u>Conclusion of the Commission: The Commission unanimously concluded that institution of a formal investigation under par. 2 was not warranted.</u></p> <p><u>Action of the President: On Sept. 10, 1954, the President approved the conclusion of the Commission.</u></p> <p><u>Reference: U.S. Tariff Commission, Figs, Dried: Report to the President (1954) Under Executive Order 10401, 1954 (processed).</u></p>
6. Women's fur felt hats and hat bodies.	<p><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: Nov. 24, 1954.</u></p> <p><u>Conclusion of the Commission: The Commission unanimously concluded that institution of a formal investigation under par. 2 was not warranted.</u></p> <p><u>Action of the President: On Jan. 27, 1955, the President approved the conclusion of the Commission.</u></p> <p><u>Reference: U.S. Tariff Commission, Women's Fur Felt Hats and Hat Bodies: Report to the President (1954) Under Executive Order 10401, 1954 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
7. Hatters' fur-----	<p><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: Feb. 4, 1955.</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 Mar. 24, 1955, the President approved the conclusion of the Commission.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Hatters' Fur: Report to the President (1955) Under Executive Order 10401, 1955 (processed).</u></p>
8. Dried figs-----	<p><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: Aug. 9, 1955.</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 Sept. 2, 1955, the President approved the conclusion of the Commission.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Figs, Dried: Report to the President (1955) Under Executive Order 10401, 1955 (processed).</u></p>
9. Hatters' fur-----	<p><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: Feb. 6, 1956.</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 Mar. 29, 1956, the President approved the conclusion of the Commission.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Hatters' Fur: Report to the President (1956) Under Executive Order 10401, 1956 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
10. Watch movements-----	<p><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: July 25, 1956.</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. 5, 1956, the President approved the conclusion of the Commission.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Watch Movements: Report to the President (1956) Under Executive Order 10401, 1956 (processed).</u></p>
11. Dried figs-----	<p><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: Aug. 30, 1956.</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. 12, 1956, the President approved the conclusion of the Commission.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Figs, Dried: Report to the President (1956) Under Executive Order 10401, 1956 (processed).</u></p>
12. Hatters' fur-----	<p><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: Feb. 4, 1957.</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 Mar. 15, 1957, the President approved the conclusion of the Commission.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Hatters' Fur: Report to the President (1957) Under Executive Order 10401, 1957 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
13. Alsike clover seed----- (Investigation No. 1; par. 2, E.O. 10401)	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> On Mar. 14, 1957, the President requested that an investigation be instituted under par. 2.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> Mar. 14, 1957.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Apr. 15, 1957.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed:</u> May 8, 1957.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> The Commission found that continuation of the modification of the trade-agreement concession beyond June 30, 1957, would remain necessary in order to prevent serious injury to the domestic industry concerned.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 5-0.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> On June 24, 1957, the President issued Proclamation 3187 (22 F.R. 4593; 3 CFR, 1954-1958 Comp., 114), effective July 1, 1957, which extended in modified form the tariff quota on imports of alsike clover seed. In accepting the recommendation of the Tariff Commission that the existing tariff quota be extended after June 30, 1957, the President ordered a 2-year extension and increased from 2.5 million to 3 million pounds the annual imports on which the duty will be 2 cents per pound. Annual imports in excess of that amount will be dutiable at 6 cents per pound.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Alsike Clover Seed: Report to the President on Investigation No. 1 Under Paragraph 2 of Executive Order 10401, 1957 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
14. Watch movements-----	<p><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: July 25, 1957.</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. 4, 1957, the President approved the conclusion of the Commission.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Watch Movements: Report to the President (1957) Under Executive Order 10401, 1957 (processed).</u></p>
15. Bicycles-----	<p><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: Aug. 19, 1957.</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. 11, 1957, the President approved the conclusion of the Commission.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> Letter from the Chairman of the U.S. Tariff Commission to the President, dated Aug. 19, 1957. (See also U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Bicycles: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 58 . . . , 1957 (processed).</u>)</p>
16. Dried figs-----	<p><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: Sept. 17, 1957.</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. 23, 1957, the President approved the conclusion of the Commission.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> Letter dated Sept. 17, 1957, from the Chairman of the U.S. Tariff Commission to the President. (See also U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Dried Figs and Fig Paste: Report to the President on Investigation No. 18 Under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as Amended, 1957 (processed).</u>)</p>



Commodity	Status
<p>17. Hatters' fur-----            (Investigation            No. 2; par. 2,            E.O. 10401)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> The Commission instituted the investigation on its own motion.</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; 3 CFR, 1954-1958 Comp., 164) of Aug. 14, 1958, effective at the close of business Sept. 13, 1958.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Hatters' Fur: Report to the President on Investigation No. 2 Under Paragraph 2 of Executive Order 10401, 1958 (processed).</u></p>
<p>18. Watch movements            (3d report).</p>	<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, <u>Watch Movements: Report to the President (1958) Under Executive Order 10401, 1958 (processed).</u></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><u>Report submitted to the President under 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><u>Report submitted to the President under 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><u>Report submitted to the President under 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><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: Aug. 31, 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. 28, 1959, the President concurred with the Commission's conclusion.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Figs, Dried: Report to the President (1959) Under Executive Order 10401, 1959 (processed).</u></p>
26. Spring clothespins (1st report).	<p><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: Dec. 7, 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 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><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: Dec. 31, 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 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: The Commission unanimously concluded that institution of a formal investigation under par. 2 was not warranted.</u></p> <p><u>Action of the President: On July 6, 1960, the President concurred with the Commission's conclusion.</u></p> <p><u>Reference: U.S. Tariff Commission, 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: The Commission unanimously concluded that institution of a formal investigation under par. 2 was not warranted.</u></p> <p><u>Action of the President: On Aug. 23, 1960, the President concurred with the Commission's conclusion.</u></p> <p><u>Reference: U.S. Tariff Commission, 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: The Commission unanimously concluded that institution of a formal investigation under par. 2 was not warranted.</u></p> <p><u>Action of the President: On Aug. 23, 1960, the President concurred with the Commission's conclusion.</u></p> <p><u>Reference: U.S. Tariff Commission, 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><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: Aug. 18, 1960.</u></p> <p><u>Conclusion of the Commission: The Commission unanimously concluded that institution of a formal investigation under par. 2 was not warranted.</u></p> <p><u>Action of the President: On Oct. 10, 1960, the President concurred with the Commission's conclusion. <sup>1/</sup></u></p> <p><u>Reference: U.S. Tariff Commission, Bicycles: Report to the President (1960) Under Executive Order 10401, 1960 (processed).</u></p>
32. Dried figs (7th report).	<p><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: Aug. 30, 1960.</u></p> <p><u>Conclusion of the Commission: The Commission unanimously concluded that institution of a formal investigation under par. 2 was not warranted.</u></p> <p><u>Action of the President: On Oct. 10, 1960, the President concurred with the Commission's conclusion.</u></p> <p><u>Reference: U.S. Tariff Commission, Figs, Dried: Report to the President (1960) Under Executive Order 10401, 1960 (processed).</u></p>
33. Lead and zinc (1st report).	<p><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: Sept. 30, 1960.</u></p> <p><u>Conclusion of the Commission: The Commission unanimously concluded that institution of a formal investigation under par. 2 was not warranted.</u></p> <p><u>Action of the President: On Nov. 25, 1960, the President concurred with the Commission's conclusion.</u></p> <p><u>Reference: U.S. Tariff Commission, Lead and Zinc: Report to the President (1960) Under Executive Order 10401, 1960 (processed).</u></p>

<sup>1/</sup> Effective Feb. 27, 1961 (Proclamation 3394 of Feb. 25, 1961; 26 F.R. 1751; 3 CFR, 1961 Supp., 27), the President established new trade-agreement rates of duty for bicycles which were the same as the escape-clause rates that he had proclaimed in 1955. As a result, the 4th report reviewing the U.S. escape-clause action on bicycles was the last.

Commodity	Status
34. Spring clothespins (2d report).	<p><u>Report submitted to the President under 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> On Feb. 5, 1961, the President concurred with the Commission's conclusion.</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><u>Report submitted to the President under 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> On Feb. 5, 1961, the President concurred with the Commission's conclusion.</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>
36. Clinical thermometers (2d report).	<p><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: May 22, 1961.</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. 2, 1961, 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 (1961) Under Executive Order 10401, TC Publication 20, 1961 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
<p>37. Toweling of flax, hemp, or ramie (4th report).</p>	<p><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: July 25, 1961.</u>  <u>Conclusion of the Commission:</u> The Commission unanimously concluded that institution of a formal investigation under par. 2 was not warranted.  <u>Action of the President:</u> On Aug. 31, 1961, the President concurred with the Commission's conclusion.  <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Toweling of Flax, Hemp, or Ramie: Report to the President (1961) Under Executive Order 10401, TC Publication 26, 1961 (processed).</u></p>
<p>38. Watch movements (6th report).</p>	<p><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: July 25, 1961.</u>  <u>Conclusion of the Commission:</u> The Commission unanimously concluded that institution of a formal investigation under par. 2 was not warranted.  <u>Action of the President:</u> On Aug. 31, 1961, the President concurred with the Commission's conclusion.  <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Watch Movements: Report to the President (1961) Under Executive Order 10401, TC Publication 27, 1961 (processed).</u></p>
<p>39. Dried figs (8th report).</p>	<p><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: Aug. 30, 1961.</u>  <u>Conclusion of the Commission:</u> The Commission unanimously concluded that institution of a formal investigation under par. 2 was not warranted.  <u>Action of the President:</u> None.  <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Figs, Dried: Report to the President (1961) Under Executive Order 10401, TC Publication 30, 1961 (processed).</u></p>



Commodity	Status
40. Lead and zinc (2d report).	<p><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: Oct. 2, 1961.</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 Feb. 9, 1962, the President concurred with the Commission's conclusion.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Lead and Zinc: Report to the President (1961) Under Executive Order 10401, TC Publication 35, 1961 (processed).</u></p>
41. Stainless-steel table flatware (1st report).	<p><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: Nov. 1, 1961.</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 Feb. 9, 1962, the President concurred with the Commission's conclusion.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Stainless-Steel Table Flatware: Report to the President (1961) Under Executive Order 10401, TC Publication 38, 1961 (processed).</u></p>
42. Spring clothespins (3d report).	<p><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: Dec. 11, 1961.</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 Feb. 9, 1962, the President concurred with the Commission's conclusion.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Spring Clothespins: Report to the President (1961) Under Executive Order 10401, TC Publication 43, 1961 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
<p>43. Safety pins (3d report).</p>	<p><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: Jan. 2, 1962.</u>  <u>Conclusion of the Commission:</u> The Commission unanimously concluded that institution of a formal investigation under par. 2 was not warranted.  <u>Action of the President:</u> On Feb. 9, 1962, the President concurred with the Commission's conclusion.  <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, Safety Pins: Report to the President (1962) Under Executive Order 10401, TC Publication 46, 1962 (processed).</p>
<p>44. Clinical thermometers (Investigation No. 3; par. 2, E.O. 10401)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> The Commission instituted the investigation on its own motion.  <u>Investigation instituted:</u> May 18, 1962.  <u>Hearing held:</u> Aug. 28, 1962.  <u>Executive Order 10401 superseded by sec. 351(d) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962:</u> Oct. 11, 1962 (Executive Order 10401 was formally terminated by sec. 12(b)(3) of Executive Order 11075 on Jan. 15, 1963).  <u>Continuation of investigation under new act:</u> On Oct. 24, 1962, the Commission issued a notice that, in view of the enactment of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, the investigation was being continued under sec. 351(d) of that act.</p>
<p>45. Watch movements (7th report).</p>	<p><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: July 25, 1962.</u>  <u>Conclusion of the Commission:</u> The Commission unanimously concluded that institution of a formal investigation under par. 2 was not warranted.  <u>Action of the President:</u> On Aug. 27, 1962, the President concurred with the Commission's conclusion.  <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, Watch Movements: Report to the President (1962) Under Executive Order 10401, TC Publication 61, 1962 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
46. Toweling of flax, hemp, or ramie (5th report).	<p><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: July 25, 1962.</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. 27, 1962, 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 (1962) Under Executive Order 10401, TC Publication 62, 1962 (processed).</u></p>
47. Dried figs (9th report).	<p><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: Aug. 30, 1962.</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 Jan. 9, 1963, the President concurred with the Commission's conclusion.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Figs, Dried: Report to the President (1962) Under Executive Order 10401, TC Publication 67, 1962 (processed).</u></p>
48. Cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth (1st report).	<p><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: Sept. 21, 1962.</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 Jan. 9, 1963, the President concurred with the Commission's conclusion.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Cotton Typewriter-Ribbon Cloth: Report to the President (1962) Under Executive Order 10401, TC Publication 70, 1962 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
49. Lead and zinc (3d report).	<p><u>Report submitted to the President under par. 1: Oct. 1, 1962.</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 Jan. 9, 1963, the President concurred with the Commission's conclusion.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Lead and Zinc: Report to the President (1962) Under Executive Order 10401, TC Publication 71, 1962 (processed).</u></p>

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

Investigation	Recommendation of the Commission	Action of the President
<p>Garlic (1st investigation). (Investigation No. 6; sec. 7) (4-2) (June 6, 1952)</p>	<p>Imposition of an <u>absolute quota</u> (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.</p>	<p>On July 21, 1952, the President rejected the Commission's recommendation for establishment of an absolute quota on garlic.</p>
<p>Groundfish fillets (2d investigation). (Investigation No. 25; sec. 7) (3-2) (May 7, 1954)</p>	<p>Imposition of an <u>absolute quota</u> and increased duty (the quota in each calendar year to be equal to 37 percent of average aggregate annual consumption in the 5 immediately preceding calendar years, 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. <u>2/</u></p>	<p>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.</p>

See footnotes at end of tabulation.

Table 4.--Escape-clause investigations in which the U.S. 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 (1st investigation), (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 12-month quota of 1,500,000 pounds and 6 cents per pound on overquota 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 U.S. 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 12-month quota of 2,500,000 pounds and 6 cents per pound on overquota 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 12-month quota of 2,500,000 pounds and 6 cents per pound on overquota 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 U.S. 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 overquota imports. <u>2/</u></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-clause investigations in which the U.S. 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 12-month quota of 2,500,000 pounds and 6 cents per pound on overquota 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. Overquota 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 of Nov. 9, 1957, effective after the close of business on Dec. 9, 1957, he withdrew the concession in its entirety.</p>

See footnotes at end of tabulation.



Table 4.--Escape-clause investigations in which the U.S. 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 p. 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 19, 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 U.S. 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)-- Continued		By Proclamation 3257 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.

See footnotes at end of tabulation.

Table 4.--Escape-clause investigations in which the U.S. Tariff Commission has recommended the establishment or continuation of absolute or tariff quotas <sup>1/</sup>--Continued

Investigation	Recommendation of the Commission	Action of the President
<p>Alsike clover seed (2d investigation). (Investigation No. 103; sec. 7) (2-2) (Aug. 7, 1961)</p>	<p>Establishment of a <u>tariff quota</u> (duty of 4 cents per pound on imports within a 12-month quota of 1,500,000 pounds and 6 cents per pound on overquota imports) for an indefinite period beginning July 1, 1961, recommended by 2 Commissioners, with the provision that no increased duty was to be applied retroactively. The other 2 Commissioners found no injury.</p>	<p>On Oct. 1, 1961, the President announced that he had accepted the finding of the 2 Commissioners who decided that imposition of additional restrictions on imports of alsike clover seed was not warranted.</p>

<sup>1/</sup> 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 are usually based on the share of imports accounted for by the specified supplying countries during a "representative" period.

<sup>2/</sup> The U.S. concession on groundfish fillets in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade provided 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.

