

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

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

**Outcome or Current Status of all Investigations
Conducted by the United States Tariff Commission
Under the Provisions of Section 22
of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as Amended,
as of May 1, 1968**



Seventh Edition

**TC Publication 246
Washington, D. C.
May 1968**

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(TC28541)



INTRODUCTION

This compilation summarizes information on all investigations that the United States Tariff Commission has been requested to make under the provisions of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. ^{1/} Because of the length and complexity of the Commission's findings and recommendations and the President's actions in most section 22 investigations, only a brief outline of them can be given in a resume of this kind. For complete details of the Commission's findings and recommendations and the President's actions, the reader should consult the various reports of the Tariff Commission to the President, references to which are given in the compilation.

Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, authorizes the President to restrict the importation of commodities, by the imposition either of fees or quotas, if such importation renders or tends to render ineffective or materially interfere with programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture relating to agricultural commodities. Section 22 requires the Tariff Commission on direction of the President, to conduct an immediate investigation, including a public hearing, and to make a report and recommendation to the President.

Section 22 was amended by section 8(b) of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 to provide that no trade agreement or other international agreement may be applied in a manner inconsistent with the requirements of section 22. ^{2/}

^{1/} See 49 Stat. 750, 62 Stat. 1247, and 64 Stat. 261 (7 U.S.C. 624) for original section and its amendments.

^{2/} See 65 Stat. 75 for addition of paragraph (f) to section 22.

Section 22(b) was amended by section 104 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1953 by the addition of a paragraph which permitted the President to take immediate action in certain emergency situations pending a Commission investigation, report, and recommendations on the matter. ^{1/}

^{1/} See 67 Stat. 472 for addition of last paragraph of section 22(b).

Outcome or current status of all investigations conducted by the United States Tariff Commission under the provisions of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended

Commodity <u>1/</u>	Status
Cotton and cotton waste (1939). (Investigation No. 1; sec. 22)	<p> <u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated July 26, 1939. <u>Investigation ordered:</u> July 26, 1939. <u>Hearing held:</u> Aug. 14-16, 1939. <u>Report sent to the President:</u> Aug. 25, 1939. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Establishment of an annual quota, to be allocated by country of origin, of 14,516,882 pounds for imports of cotton having a staple length of less than 1-1/8 inches (other than harsh or rough cotton of less than 3/4 inch in staple length and chiefly used in the manufacture of blankets and blanketing, and other than linters); of 45,656,420 pounds for imports of cotton having a staple length of 1-1/8 inches to, but not including, 1-11/16 inches; and of 5,482,509 pounds for imports of cotton card strips made from cotton having a staple length of less than 1-3/16 inches, comber waste, lap waste, sliver waste, and roving waste, whether or not manufactured or otherwise advanced in value. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-0. <u>Action of the President:</u> By Proclamation 2351 (4 F. R. 3822; 3 C.F.R., Cum. Supp., 113) of Sept. 5, 1939, effective Sept. 20, 1939, the President placed in effect the quotas recommended by the Commission. <u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, <u>Report to the President: Cotton and Cotton Waste . . .</u>, Rept. No. 137, 2d ser., 1939. </p>

1/ The year shown in parentheses is the year that the Commission completed its action in the particular investigation.

Commodity	Status
<p>Cotton having a staple of 1-11/16 inches or more in length (supplemental investigation) (1940). (Investigation No. 1, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated July 26, 1939, and re-request from the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, dated Nov. 20, 1940.</p> <p><u>Investigation ordered:</u> Dec. 4, 1940.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Dec. 11, 1940.</p> <p><u>Report sent to the President:</u> Dec. 13, 1940.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Suspension of the quota limitations on cotton, insofar as they apply to cotton having a staple length of 1-11/16 inches or more.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 5-0.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> By Proclamation 2450 (5 F. R. 5299; 3 C.F.R. Cum. Supp., 205) of Dec. 19, 1940, effective immediately, the President suspended the import quotas on cotton having a staple length of 1-11/16 inches or more, as recommended by the Commission.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, <u>Cotton Having a Staple of One and Eleven-Sixteenths Inches or More in Length; Report to the President Under Section 22 . . . , 1940 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
<p>American cotton, reentered, cotton samples, and cotton strips (supplemental investigation) (1942). (Investigation No. 1, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated July 26, 1939. <u>Investigation ordered:</u> Nov. 12, 1941. <u>Hearing held:</u> Dec. 10, 1941. <u>Report sent to the President:</u> Feb. 23, 1942. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Suspension of the quota limitations on imports of cotton, insofar as they apply to (1) reentry of certain cotton produced in the United States (under specified conditions); (2) specified commercial samples of cotton or cotton waste; and (3) card strips made from cottons having a staple 1-3/16 inches or more in length. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-0. <u>Action of the President:</u> By Proclamation 2544 (7 F.R. 2587; 3 C.F.R., Cum. Supp., 294) of Mar. 31, 1942, effective immediately, the President suspended the restrictions on imports of certain United States cotton offered for reentry, certain commercial samples of cotton or cotton waste, and card strips made from cotton having a staple of 1-3/16 inches or more in length, as recommended by the Commission. <u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, <u>Certain Cotton and Cotton Waste: Report . . . to the President . . . 1942</u> (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Long-staple cotton (supplemental investigation) (1942). (Investigation No. 1, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated July 26, 1939, and request from the Secretary of State, dated May 11, 1942.</p> <p><u>Investigation ordered:</u> May 12, 1942.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> None.</p> <p><u>Report sent to the President:</u> June 10, 1942.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Suspension of such provisions of the President's proclamation of Sept. 5, 1939, as allotted to specified foreign countries individual shares of the total quantity of long-staple cotton (i.e., 1-1/8 inch or more) permitted entry (i.e., replacement of country quotas by a global quota).</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 3-0.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> By Proclamation 2560 (7 F.R. 4871; 3 C.F.R. Cum. Supp., 308) of June 29, 1942, effective July 29, 1942, the President suspended the country limitations within the global quota on imports of long-staple cotton, as recommended by the Commission.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, <u>Import Quotas on Long-Staple Cotton: Report . . . to the President . . . , 1942 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Short harsh cotton (supplemental investigation) (1946). (Investigation No. 1, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated July 26, 1939. <u>Investigation ordered:</u> Sept. 17, 1946. <u>Hearing held:</u> Oct. 14-15, 1946. <u>Report sent to the President:</u> Dec. 31, 1946. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Establishment of an annual quota of 70 million pounds for imports of harsh or rough cotton having a staple of less than 3/4 of 1 inch in length, each quota year to begin on Sept. 20, as for other cotton quotas under sec. 22. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 5-1. (Commissioner Edminster submitted a separate statement with respect to 2 of the Commission's 10 findings.) <u>Action of the President:</u> By Proclamation 2715 (12 F.R. 823; 3 C.F.R., 1943-1948 Comp., 102), of Feb. 1, 1947, the President established an annual quota of 70 million pounds for imports of harsh or rough cotton having a staple of less than 3/4 of 1 inch in length, and deleted "and chiefly used in the manufacture of blankets and blanketing" from the proclamation of Sept. 5, 1939, as recommended by the Commission. <u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, <u>Short Harsh Cotton: Report to the President . . .</u>, Rept. No. 156, 2d ser., 1947.</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Long-staple cotton (supplemental investigation) (1947). (Investigation No. 1, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated July 26, 1939. <u>Investigation ordered:</u> Jan. 23, 1947. <u>Hearing held:</u> Feb. 18, 1947. <u>Report sent to the President:</u> Apr. 21, 1947.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Modification of the existing quotas on cotton so as to permit the entry, during the quota year ending Sept. 19, 1947, of an additional quantity of 23,094,000 pounds of cotton having a staple 1-3/8 inches or more but less than 1-11/16 inches in length.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 3-1. (Commissioner Brossard dissented; he recommended that the additional quota be 13,621,000 pounds.)</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> By Proclamation 2734 (12 F.R. 3027; 3 C.F.R., 1943-1948 Comp., 116) of June 9, 1947, the President modified the existing quotas on cotton so as to permit the entry, during the quota year ending Sept. 19, 1947, of an additional quantity of 23,094,000 pounds of cotton having a staple of 1-3/8 inches or more but less than 1-11/16 inches in length, as recommended by the Commission.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, <u>Supplemental Import Quota on Long-Staple Cotton: Report to the President . . .</u>, Rept. No. 15th, 2d ser., 1947.</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Long-staple cotton (supplemental investigation) (1948). (Investigation No. 1, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated July 26, 1939. <u>Investigation ordered:</u> Jan. 15, 1948. <u>Hearing held:</u> Feb. 17-18, 1948. <u>Report sent to the President:</u> May 18, 1948; supplemental report sent July 14, 1948, as a result of changes that had taken place since May 18, 1948, and letter from Mr. John R. Steelman, Assistant to the President.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission (supplemental report of July 14, 1948):</u> Modification of the existing quotas on imports of cotton to permit importation of an additional quantity up to 18 million pounds of cotton having a staple of 1-1/8 inches or more but less than 1-11/16 inches in length before Sept. 20, 1948, licenses to import under the supplemental quota to be granted only to individual cotton manufacturing concerns and to each concern only in such amounts as shall be determined by the Tariff Commission to be essential.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 5-0. (In a separate statement, Commissioner Brossard expressed his belief that essential needs would be found to be far less than 18 million pounds of the specified cotton.)</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> By Proclamation 2800 (13 F.R. 4176; 3 C.F.R., 1943-1948 Comp., 217) of July 20, 1948, the President modified the existing quotas on cotton so as to permit importation of the additional quantity of the specified cotton, as recommended by the Commission.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, <u>The Import Quota on Long-Staple Cotton (1948): Supplemental Report to the President, July 14, 1948, . . . Report to the President, May 14, 1948, Rept. No. 161, 2d ser., 1948.</u></p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Long-staple cotton (supplemental investigation) (1949). (Investigation No. 1, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated July 26, 1939. <u>Investigation ordered:</u> June 9, 1949. <u>Hearing held:</u> July 7, 1949. <u>Report sent to the President:</u> Aug. 11, 1949. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Change of the opening date for the annual import quota of 45,656,420 pounds of cotton having a staple of 1-1/8 inches or more but less than 1-11/16 inches in length from Sept. 20 to Feb. 1, and that the quantity of such cotton that might be imported during the interim period from Sept. 20, 1949, through Jan. 31, 1950, should not exceed 16,487,042 pounds. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0. (Commissioners Edminster, Durand, and Gregg concurred in the Commission's findings and recommendations, but appended to the report separate statements of their respective views.) <u>Action of the President:</u> By Proclamation 2856 (14 F.R. 5517; 3 C.F.R., 1949 Supp., 45) of Sept. 3, 1949, the President modified the import quotas with respect to cotton, as recommended by the Commission. <u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, <u>The Import Quota on Long-Staple Cotton, Supplemental Report (1949): Report to the President . . .</u>, Rept. No. 166, 2d ser., 1949.</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Harsh or rough long-staple cotton (supplemental investigation) (1950). (Investigation No. 1, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated July 26, 1939. <u>Investigation ordered:</u> June 30, 1950. <u>Hearing held:</u> July 18, 1950. <u>Report sent to the President:</u> Aug. 14, 1950.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Modification of the existing quotas on imports of cotton having a staple of 1-1/8 inches or more but less than 1-11/16 inches in length to permit importation of an additional quantity of 1,500,000 pounds of specified harsh or rough cotton (with certain exceptions) during the remainder of the current quota year ending Jan. 31, 1951.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-0.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> By Proclamation 2905 (15 F.R. 6801; 3 C.F.R., 1950 Supp., 57) of Oct. 4, 1950, the President modified the import quotas with respect to cotton, as recommended by the Commission.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, <u>Harsh or Rough Long-Staple Cotton and Extra-Long-Staple Cotton: Reports to the President . . .</u>, Rept. No. 171, 2d ser., 1951.</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Extra-long-staple cotton (supplemental investigation) (1950). (Investigation No. 1, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated July 26, 1939. <u>Investigation ordered:</u> Sept. 20, 1950. <u>Hearing held:</u> Sept. 29, 1950. <u>Report sent to the President:</u> Oct. 6, 1950. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Modification of the existing quotas on imports of cotton to permit importation of an additional quantity not to exceed 7,500,000 pounds of cotton having a staple of 1-3/8 inches or more but less than 1-11/16 inches in length before Feb. 1, 1951, licenses to import under the supplemental quota to be granted to individual cotton manufacturing concerns and to each concern only in such amounts as shall be determined by the Tariff Commission to be essential. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 3-0. (Commissioner Gregg, in a separate statement, found that the supplemental quota should be 12,500,000 pounds.) <u>Action of the President:</u> By Proclamation 2907 (15 F.R. 6953; 3 C.F.R., 1950 Supp., 61) of Oct. 12, 1950, the President modified the import quotas with respect to cotton, as recommended by the Commission. <u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, <u>Harsh or Rough Long-Staple Cotton and Extra-Long-Staple Cotton: Reports to the President . . .</u>, Rept. No. 171, 2d ser., 1951.</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Extra-long-staple cotton (supplemental investigation) (1950). (Investigation No. 1, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated July 26, 1939. <u>Investigation ordered:</u> Nov. 29, 1950. <u>Hearing held:</u> Dec. 11, 1950. <u>Investigation terminated:</u> Jan. 24, 1951. <u>Remarks:</u> No report was sent to the President.</p>
<p>Harsh or rough long-staple cotton (supplemental investigation) (1951). (Investigation No. 1, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated July 26, 1939. <u>Investigation ordered:</u> May 28, 1951. <u>Hearing held:</u> June 13, 1951. <u>Report sent to the President:</u> June 19, 1951. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Modification of the existing quotas on imports of cotton having a staple of 1-1/8 inches or more but less than 1-11/16 inches in length to permit importation of an additional quantity of 1,500,000 pounds of specified harsh or rough cotton (with certain exceptions) during the remaining period of the current quota year ending Jan. 31, 1952. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0. <u>Action of the President:</u> By Proclamation 2934 (16 F.R. 6489; 3 C.F.R., 1951 Supp., 35) of June 29, 1951, the President modified the import quotas with respect to cotton, as recommended by the Commission. <u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, <u>Supplemental Import Quota on Harsh or Rough Long-Staple Cotton:</u> Report to the President Under Section 22 . . . , 1951 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Short harsh cotton (supplemental investigation) (1957). (Investigation No. 1, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Harsh or rough cotton having a staple of less than 3/4 inch in length was subjected to an annual absolute import quota of 70,000,000 pounds by Presidential Proclamation 2715 (12 F.R. 823; 3 C.F.R., 1943-1948 Comp., 102), of Feb. 1, 1947, after investigation under sec. 22 by the Tariff Commission. In the proclamation the President found that the imposition of this annual quota was then necessary to protect cotton programs of the Department of Agriculture. The Tariff Commission has maintained a continuous review of the situation with respect to cotton, and it appeared that the continuance of the quota restrictions on this type of cotton might no longer be necessary to carry out the purposes of sec. 22. The purpose of the 1957 supplemental investigation was to determine whether there was in fact need for continuing the quota restrictions on the short harsh cotton described above.</p> <p><u>Investigation ordered:</u> Aug. 23, 1957. <u>Hearing held:</u> Nov. 13, 1957. <u>Report sent to the President:</u> Dec. 23, 1957. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> The Commission found that the circumstances requiring the import quota of 70,000,000 pounds per year on harsh or rough cotton having a staple of less than three-fourths of one inch in length, established by Presidential Proclamation 2715 of Feb. 1, 1947, no longer exist. The Commission, therefore, recommended to the President that the quota be terminated.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0. <u>Action of the President:</u> By Proclamation 3220 (23 F.R. 635) of Jan. 28, 1958, effective immediately, the President terminated the quota on imports of short harsh cotton, as recommended by the Commission.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, <u>Short Harsh Cotton: Report to the President on Investigation Supplemental to Investigation No. 1 Under Section 22 1957</u> (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Extra-long-staple cotton (supplemental investigation) (1958). (Investigation No. 1, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Cotton having a staple of 1-1/8 inches or more in length was subjected to an annual absolute import quota of 45,656,420 pounds by Presidential Proclamation 2531 (4 F.R. 3822; 3 C.F.R., Cum. Supp., 113) of Sept. 5, 1939, effective Sept. 20, 1939, after investigation under sec. 22 by the Tariff Commission. The quota year begins on Aug. 1 of each year. The Commission was informed that the quota for the quota year ending July 31, 1958, had been filled. It was further informed that, because of unusual circumstances, a substantial part of the quota for that year was filled by cotton of a staple length which normally has not entered under this quota, with resultant hardship to importers normally entering cotton of a greater staple length, thus threatening domestic users of foreign extra-long-staple cotton with a short supply. The purpose of the 1958 supplemental investigation was to determine whether the admission of an additional quantity of cotton having a staple 1-3/8 inches or more in length during the quota year ending July 31, 1958, might be permitted without materially interfering with the cotton programs of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.</p> <p><u>Investigation ordered:</u> Jan. 29, 1958. <u>Hearing scheduled:</u> Apr. 8, 1958. <u>Investigation dismissed and hearing canceled:</u> Apr. 4, 1958.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0.</p> <p><u>Remarks:</u> Interested parties who had sought the modification of the existing quota regulations, to permit entry of an additional quantity of extra-long-staple cotton during the quota year ending July 31, 1958, subsequently withdrew their request. Accordingly, the Commission dismissed the supplemental investigation and canceled the scheduled hearing.</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Long-staple cotton (supplemental investigation)(1958). (Investigation No. 1, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated Apr. 7, 1958. The purpose of the investigation was to determine whether changed circumstances required the modification of the quota established for long-staple cotton pursuant to sec. 22. The "changed circumstances" referred to by the President in his letter of Apr. 7, 1958, "are the entry within the quota of large and increasing quantities of Mexican upland cotton having staple lengths of less than 1-3/8 inches. This results in the exclusion of substantial quantities of cotton having a staple length of 1-3/8 inches or more."</p> <p><u>Investigation ordered:</u> Apr. 8, 1958.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> May 13, 1958.</p> <p><u>Report sent to the President:</u> June 20, 1958.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> The Commission found that changed circumstances required modification of the quota. The Commission, therefore, recommended to the President (Commissioners Schreiber and Sutton dissenting) that of the total quantity of 45,656,420 pounds of cotton having a staple of 1-1/8 inches or more in length that might be imported in any year beginning Aug. 1, not more than 39,590,778 pounds consist of cotton having a staple of 1-3/8 inches or more in length; that not more than 1,500,000 pounds consist of harsh or rough cotton of a type</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Long-staple cotton (supplemental investigation) (1958)--Continued.</p>	<p>known as Tanguis cotton (having a staple of 1-5/32 inches or more but less than 1-3/8 inches in length); and that not more than 4,565,642 pounds consist of other cotton having a staple of 1-1/8 inches or more but less than 1-3/8 inches in length.</p> <p>Commissioners Schreiber and Sutton concurred in the finding of the majority of the Commission that changed circumstances required the modification of the quota on long-staple cotton, but were of the view that long-staple cotton was being and was practically certain to continue to be imported under such conditions and in such quantities as to materially interfere with the price-support program for that commodity undertaken by the Department of Agriculture. They, therefore, recommended that the overall quota be reduced to 24,000,000 pounds, which was not less than 50 percent of the imports for consumption of long-staple cotton during the representative period--the crop years 1934/35 through 1938/39. They further recommended that the reduced quota be allocated to foreign supplying countries as follows: Egypt, 18,948,000 pounds; Peru, 3,979,200 pounds, of which not more than 1,500,000 pounds should consist of harsh or rough cotton (except cotton of perished staple, grabbots, and cotton pickings), white in color and having a staple of 1-5/32 inches or more but less than 1-3/8 inches in length (Tanguis cotton), and not more than 2,479,200 pounds should consist of other cotton; Sudan, 724,800 pounds; Mexico, 309,600 pounds; British West Indies, 19,200 pounds; and all other foreign countries, 19,200 pounds.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 5-0. (Commissioners Schreiber and Sutton dissented from the recommendation of the majority of the Commission with respect to the size and allocation of the quota; see above).</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Long-staple cotton (supplemental investigation) (1958)--Continued.</p>	<p><u>Action of the President:</u> The President adopted the Commission's recommendation. By Proclamation 3251 (23 F.R. 5233) of July 7, 1958, he modified Proclamation 2351 of Sept. 5, 1939, by subdividing the import quota for long-staple cotton on the basis of staple length. The new proclamation provided that, of the total quantity of 45,656,420 pounds of cotton having a staple of 1-1/8 inches or more in length which might be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the year beginning Aug. 1, 1958, and in any subsequent year beginning Aug. 1, not more than 39,590,778 pounds shall consist of cotton having a staple of 1-3/8 inches or more in length, and not more than 6,065,642 pounds shall consist of cotton having a staple of 1-1/8 inches or more but less than 1-3/8 inches in length: <u>Provided</u>, that of such 6,065,642 pounds, not more than 1,500,000 pounds shall consist of harsh or rough cotton (except cotton of perished staple, grabbots, and cotton pickings), white in color and having a staple of 1-5/32 inches or more in length, and not more than 4,565,642 pounds shall consist of other cotton.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Long-Staple Cotton: Report to the President on Investigation Supplemental to Investigation No. 1 Under Section 22 . . .</u>, 1958 (processed).</p>

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

Commodity	Status
<p>Articles and materials wholly or in part of cotton (1939). (Investigation No. 2, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated July 26, 1939. <u>Investigation ordered:</u> July 26, 1939. <u>Hearing held:</u> None. <u>Investigation discontinued.</u> <u>Remarks:</u> The President's original request for an investigation of cotton and cotton waste under sec. 22 also included cotton textiles. The Commission continued for several years to study imports of cotton textiles from a competitive standpoint, but did not find it necessary to recommend limitation of imports, and subsequently discontinued the investigation.</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Wheat and wheat products (1941). (Investigation No. 3, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated Dec. 13, 1939. On Jan. 25, 1940, the President directed that the scope of the investigation be extended in accordance with an amendment to sec. 22.</p> <p><u>Investigation ordered:</u> Dec. 14, 1939.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Jan. 4, 1940. (Hearing reconvened Feb. 12, 1940, pursuant to an amendment to sec. 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, signed by the President on Jan. 25, 1940).</p> <p><u>Report sent to the President:</u> May 19, 1941.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Establishment of country quotas, totaling 800,000 bushels for imports of wheat and 4,000,000 pounds for imports of wheat flour, semoline, crushed or cracked wheat, and similar wheat products, for the 12-month period beginning with the date of the Presidential proclamation and for each 12-month period thereafter.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 5-0.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> By Proclamation 2489 (6 F.R. 2673; 3 C.F.R., Cum. Supp., 235,) of May 28, 1941, effective May 29, 1941, the President placed in effect the quotas recommended by the Commission.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, <u>Wheat and Wheat Flour: Report to the President . . .</u>, Rept. No. 145, 2d ser., 1941.</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Wheat and wheat flour (supplemental investigation) (1942). (Investigation No. 3, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated Dec. 13, 1939. <u>Report sent to the President:</u> Mar. 20, 1942. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Suspension of quota restrictions with respect to (1) wheat or wheat flour for experimental or scientific purposes, (2) seed wheat, and (3) distress shipments of foreign wheat diverted to United States ports in the course of their movement to foreign destinations. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 3-0. <u>Action of the President:</u> By Proclamation 2550 (7 F. R. 2825; 3 C. F. R., Cum. Supp., 299) of Apr. 13, 1942, effective immediately, the President suspended the quota restrictions, as recommended by the Commission. <u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, <u>Wheat and Wheat Flour: Supplementary Report . . . to the President . . . Under the Provisions of Section 22 . . .</u>, 1942 (processed.</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Wheat and wheat flour (supplemental investigation) (1943). (Investigation No. 3, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated Dec. 13, 1939, and request of Apr. 21, 1943, by the Department of Agriculture, concurred in by the Administrator of Food Production and Distribution.</p> <p><u>Investigation ordered:</u> Apr. 21, 1943.</p> <p><u>Report sent to the President:</u> Apr. 24, 1943.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Suspension of the import quotas on wheat and wheat flour insofar as they applied to wheat and wheat flour purchased by the Secretary of Agriculture or any agency or person designated by him.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-0.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> By Proclamation 2584 (8 F. R. 5693; 3 C. F. R., Cum. Supp., 331) of Apr. 29, 1943, effective immediately, the President suspended the import quotas on wheat and wheat flour, insofar as they applied to wheat and wheat flour purchased by the War Food Administrator or any agency or person designated by him.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, <u>Wheat and Wheat Flour: Report to the President Under Section 22 . . . , 1943 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Durum wheat (class II) or flour, including semolina, produced from such wheat (supplemental investigation) (1954). (Investigation No. 3, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by National Macaroni Manufacturers Association, dated Nov. 18, 1954, requesting that existing quota restrictions on wheat and wheat flour be modified to permit overquota imports of the specified products in order to relieve emergency needs of the industry.</p> <p><u>Investigation ordered:</u> Nov. 29, 1954.</p> <p><u>Hearing scheduled:</u> Jan. 11, 1955.</p> <p><u>Investigation discontinued and dismissed at applicant's request:</u> Jan. 6, 1955.</p> <p><u>Remarks:</u> This action was taken after representations to the Commission by the National Macaroni Manufacturers Association that the conditions that led that association to request the investigation could not be remedied by any action that might result from the supplemental investigation.</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Edible tree nuts (interim investigation) (1950). (Investigation No. 4, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated Apr. 13, 1950. <u>Investigation ordered:</u> Apr. 13, 1950. <u>Hearing held:</u> June 27-28, 1950. <u>Report sent to the President:</u> Nov. 24, 1950. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> This report of the Commission was an interim report. In it, the Commission concluded that, at the time, there was no basis for any action under sec. 22 with respect to tree nuts. It stated, however, that the investigation would be continued and that consideration of possible action would be given if and when changed conditions should so warrant. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0. <u>Action of the President:</u> In a letter dated Nov. 28, 1950, the President authorized the Commission to release its report. <u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, <u>Edible Tree Nuts: Reports to the President, November 1950, November 1951, September 1952. . . , Rept. No. 183, 2d ser., 1953.</u></p>

Commodity	Status
<p data-bbox="293 474 675 569">Edible tree nuts (1951). (Investigation No. 4, sec. 22)</p>	<p data-bbox="743 468 1406 531"><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated Apr. 13, 1950.</p> <p data-bbox="743 531 1354 562"><u>Investigation ordered:</u> July 12, 1951.</p> <p data-bbox="743 562 1273 594"><u>Hearing held:</u> Sept. 12-14, 1951.</p> <p data-bbox="743 594 1455 625"><u>Report sent to the President:</u> Nov. 28, 1951.</p> <p data-bbox="743 625 1455 1171"><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Imposition of a fee of 10 cents per pound, but not more than 50 percent ad valorem, in addition to the existing duties under the Tariff Act of 1930, on imports of shelled and blanched almonds in excess of an aggregate quantity of 4,500,000 pounds during the period Oct. 1, 1951, through Sept. 30, 1952, with a provision that not more than 500,000 pounds of the 4,500,000-pound fee-free quota might consist of blanched almonds. The Commission reported to the President that, at the time, restrictions under the provisions of sec. 22 on imports of the other tree nuts included in the investigation were not warranted.</p> <p data-bbox="743 1171 1198 1203"><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0.</p> <p data-bbox="743 1203 1468 1360"><u>Action of the President:</u> By Proclamation 2955 (16 F. R. 12413; 3 C. F. R., 1951 Supp., 57) of Dec. 10, 1951, the President placed in effect the fees recommended by the Commission.</p> <p data-bbox="743 1360 1451 1497"><u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, <u>Edible Tree Nuts: Reports to the President, November 1950, November 1951, September 1952 . . .</u>, Rept. No. 183, 2d ser., 1953.</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Edible tree nuts (supplemental investigation) (1952). (Investigation No. 4, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated Apr. 13, 1950. <u>Investigation ordered:</u> June 19, 1952. <u>Hearing held:</u> July 28-30, 1952. <u>Report sent to the President:</u> Sept. 25, 1952. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> (1) Imposition of a fee of 5 cents per pound, but not more than 50 percent ad valorem on shelled almonds and blanched, roasted or otherwise prepared or preserved almonds (not including almond paste) imported during the period Oct. 1, 1952, through Sept. 30, 1953, until an aggregate quantity of 7,000,000 pounds of such almonds have been so entered, and imposition of a fee of 10 cents per pound, but not more than 50 percent ad valorem, on such almonds imported during such period in excess of an aggregate quantity of 7,000,000 pounds. (2) Limitation of imports of shelled filberts, whether or not blanched, to 4,500,000 pounds during the period Oct. 1, 1952, through Sept. 30, 1953. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 5-0. (Commissioners Brossard and Gregg recommended that imports of shelled filberts during the 12-month period be restricted by absolute quota to not more than 4,000,000 pounds.) <u>Action of the President:</u> The President accepted the Commission's recommendation with respect to almonds and by Proclamation 2991 (17 F. R. 8645; 3 C. F. R., 1952 Supp., 40) of Sept. 27, 1952, imposed a fee of 5 cents per pound on shelled almonds imported during the period Oct. 1, 1952, through Sept. 30, 1953, until 7,000,000 pounds of such almonds had been entered, and a fee of 10 cents per pound on shelled almonds entered during the period specified in excess of 7,000,000 pounds, the fees to be collected in addition to the regular duties imposed by the Tariff Act of 1930. On Oct. 20, 1952, President Truman issued a statement that he was not acting upon the Commission's recommendation to impose additional restrictions on imports</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Edible tree nuts (supplemental investigation) (1952)--Continued.</p>	<p>of shelled filberts. By Proclamation 3020 (18 F. R. 3453; 3 C. F. R., 1953 Supp., 31) of June 10, 1953, however, President Eisenhower imposed an absolute quota of 4,500,000 pounds on imports of shelled filberts during the year ending Sept. 30, 1953.</p> <p><u>Reference: U. S. Tariff Commission, Edible Tree Nuts: Reports to the President November 1950, November 1951, September 1952. . . , Rept. No. 183, 2d ser., 1953.</u></p>
<p>Edible tree nuts (supplemental investigation) (1953). (Investigation No. 4, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated Apr. 13, 1950.</p> <p><u>Investigation ordered:</u> June 30, 1953.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Aug. 24-25, 1953.</p> <p><u>Report sent to the President:</u> Sept. 21, 1953.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Continuation, for the year beginning Oct. 1, 1953, and subsequent years, of the import fees on almonds which had been in effect since Oct. 1, 1952. The Commission also concluded that the then present conditions did not warrant continuation of the import quota on shelled filberts.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> By Proclamation 3034 (18 F. R. 6345; 3 C. F. R., 1953 Supp., 46) of Sept. 29, 1953, the President imposed on imports of almonds the fees recommended by the Commission for the year beginning Oct. 1, 1953. However, he did not accept the Commission's recommendation that the fees be imposed for subsequent years. The President also approved the Commission's conclusion that the then present conditions did not warrant continuation of an import quota on shelled filberts.</p> <p><u>Reference: U. S. Tariff Commission, Edible Tree Nuts: Report to the President Under Section 22 . . . , 1953 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Edible tree nuts (supplemental investigation) (1954). (Investigation No. 4, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated Apr. 13, 1950. <u>Investigation ordered:</u> June 24, 1954. <u>Hearing held:</u> Aug. 24-25, 1954. <u>Report sent to the President:</u> Sept. 24, 1954. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Imposition of a fee of 10 cents per pound, but not more than 50 percent ad valorem, on imports of almonds in excess of an aggregate quantity of 4.5 million pounds during the period Oct. 1, 1954, through Sept. 30, 1955, and imposition of a fee of 10 cents per pound, but not more than 50 percent ad valorem, on imports of shelled filberts in excess of an aggregate quantity of 5.5 million pounds during the period Oct. 1, 1954, through Sept. 30, 1955, such fees to be in addition to the import duties imposed on the specified products. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0. <u>Action of the President:</u> By Proclamation 3073 (19 F. R. 6623; 3 C. F. R., 1954 Supp., 36) of Oct. 11, 1954, the President imposed a fee of 10 cents per pound on imports of almonds in excess of 5 million pounds during the period Oct. 1, 1954, through Sept. 30, 1955, and a fee of 10 cents per pound, but not more than 50 percent ad valorem, on imports of shelled filberts in excess of 6 million pounds during the same period. The President's action modified the recommendations of the Commission. In its report the Commission had recommended imposition of a fee of 10 cents per pound, but not more than 50 percent ad valorem, on imports of almonds in excess of 4.5 million pounds, and a fee of 10 cents per pound on imports of filberts in excess of 5.5 million pounds. <u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, <u>Edible Tree Nuts: Report to the President Under Section 22 . . .</u>, 1954 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Shelled filberts, whether or not blanched (supplemental investigation) (1955). (Investigation No. 4, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the Imported Nut Section of the Association of Food Distributors, New York, N. Y., May 10, 1955, requesting elimination of the fee quota on shelled filberts.</p> <p><u>Investigation ordered:</u> May 25, 1955.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> June 21, 1955.</p> <p><u>Report sent to the President:</u> July 1, 1955.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> That the President's proclamation of Oct. 11, 1954, be modified so as to permit the importation, during the remainder of the 12-month period beginning Oct. 1, 1954, of an additional 1,500,000 pounds of shelled filberts, whether or not blanched (over and above the existing 6,000,000 pound quota), free of the fee imposed by the proclamation of Oct. 11, 1954.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-1. (Commissioner Sutton agreed with the findings of the majority of the Commission that additional fee-free imports of shelled filberts in considerable volume during the remainder of the then current import-quota year would not interfere with any operation of the program with respect to the 1955 crop of filberts. He was of the opinion, however, that a larger supplementary fee-free quota (about 2 million pounds) could be permitted to enter during the remainder of the then current quota year).</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> By Proclamation 3103 (20 F. R. 5219; 3 C. F. R., 1955 Supp., 35) of July 15, 1955, the President permitted an additional 1,500,000 pounds of shelled filberts to be imported, free of the special import fee, between that date and Sept. 30, 1955, as recommended by the Commission. The President's action modified his proclamation of Oct. 11, 1954, which permitted 6,000,000 pounds of shelled filberts to enter at the basic rate of 8 cents per pound, imports in excess thereof to enter subject to a special fee of 10 cents per pound.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, <u>Shelled Filberts: Supplemental Investigation Under Section 22 . . .</u>, 1955 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Edible tree nuts (supplemental investigation) (1955). (Investigation No. 4, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated Apr. 13, 1950. <u>Investigation ordered:</u> July 11, 1955. <u>Hearing scheduled:</u> Aug. 30, 1955. <u>Hearing canceled:</u> Aug. 5, 1955. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-0. <u>Remarks:</u> On Aug. 5, 1955, the President, in response to a request from the Secretary of Agriculture, requested the Commission to cancel the hearing. The Secretary of Agriculture stated that because of an anticipated reduced supply of almonds, filberts, walnuts, and pecans both here and abroad, during the forthcoming crop year, the hearing was no longer necessary. The Secretary of Agriculture requested, however, that because of the continuing nature of the marketing problems facing the nut industries, the Commission's investigation of edible tree nuts under sec. 22 be continued.</p> <p>On Sept. 6, 1956, the Secretary of Agriculture informed the Commission that, at that time, the Department of Agriculture did not have reason to believe that imports of tree nuts during the 1956-57 marketing season were practically certain to materially interfere with the Department's marketing agreement and order program for tree nuts. On Sept. 17, 1956, the Commission informed the Secretary of Agriculture that thereafter the Commission would undertake formal proceedings for the purpose of sec. 22(a) with respect to edible tree nuts only upon the receipt of instructions from the President in accordance with the provisions of sec. 22(a).</p>

Commodity	Status
Wool, wool tops, and carbonized wool (1953). (Investigation No. 5, sec. 22)	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated Sept. 2, 1952.</p> <p><u>Investigation ordered:</u> Sept. 2, 1952.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Sept. 29-Oct. 1, 1952.</p> <p><u>Investigation terminated:</u> June 25, 1953.</p> <p><u>Remarks:</u> No report was sent to the President. On June 25, 1953, the President informed the Commission that a report from it on this subject would serve no useful purpose, inasmuch as the price-support program for wool, which was in effect when the investigation was ordered, had ended on Apr. 30, 1953.</p>

Commodity	Status																						
Specified manufactured dairy products; Flaxseed and linseed oil; Peanuts and peanut oil; Tung nuts and tung oil (1953). (Investigation No. 6, sec. 22)	<p> <u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated Apr. 8, 1953. <u>Investigation ordered:</u> Apr. 10, 1953. <u>Hearing held:</u> May 4-5 and 7-8, 1953. <u>Report sent to the President:</u> June 1, 1953. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Imposition of the following quantitative limitations and fees: </p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="787 745 1209 777">Item</th> <th data-bbox="1242 745 1469 777">Quota or fee</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="787 777 1209 808">Butter-----</td> <td data-bbox="1242 777 1469 808">707,000 pounds.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="787 808 1209 840">Dried whole milk-----</td> <td data-bbox="1242 808 1469 840">7,000 pounds.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="787 840 1209 871">Dried buttermilk-----</td> <td data-bbox="1242 840 1469 871">496,000 pounds.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="787 871 1209 903">Dried cream-----</td> <td data-bbox="1242 871 1469 903">500 pounds.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="787 903 1209 934">Dried skimmed milk-----</td> <td data-bbox="1242 903 1469 934">1,807,000 pounds.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="787 934 1209 1102">Malted milk, and com- pounds or mixtures of or substitutes for milk or cream (aggregate quantity).</td> <td data-bbox="1242 934 1469 966">6,000 pounds.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="787 1102 1209 1323">Cheddar cheese, and cheese and substi- tutes for cheese containing, or processed from, Cheddar, cheese (aggregate quantity).</td> <td data-bbox="1242 1102 1469 1134">2,780,100 pounds.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="787 1323 1209 1386">Edam and Gouda cheese (aggregate quantity).</td> <td data-bbox="1242 1323 1469 1354">4,600,200 pounds.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="787 1386 1209 1606">Blue-mold (except Stilton) cheese, and cheese and substitutes for cheese containing, or processed from, blue-mold cheese (aggregate quantity).</td> <td data-bbox="1242 1386 1469 1417">4,167,000 pounds.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="787 1606 1209 1869">Italian-type cheese, made from cow's milk, in original loaves (Romano made from cow's milk, Reggiano, Parmesano, Provoloni, Provolette, and Sbrinz) (aggre- gate quantity).</td> <td data-bbox="1242 1606 1469 1638">9,200,100 pounds.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Item	Quota or fee	Butter-----	707,000 pounds.	Dried whole milk-----	7,000 pounds.	Dried buttermilk-----	496,000 pounds.	Dried cream-----	500 pounds.	Dried skimmed milk-----	1,807,000 pounds.	Malted milk, and com- pounds or mixtures of or substitutes for milk or cream (aggregate quantity).	6,000 pounds.	Cheddar cheese, and cheese and substi- tutes for cheese containing, or processed from, Cheddar, cheese (aggregate quantity).	2,780,100 pounds.	Edam and Gouda cheese (aggregate quantity).	4,600,200 pounds.	Blue-mold (except Stilton) cheese, and cheese and substitutes for cheese containing, or processed from, blue-mold cheese (aggregate quantity).	4,167,000 pounds.	Italian-type cheese, made from cow's milk, in original loaves (Romano made from cow's milk, Reggiano, Parmesano, Provoloni, Provolette, and Sbrinz) (aggre- gate quantity).	9,200,100 pounds.
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Commodity	Status								
Specified manufactured dairy products; Flaxseed and linseed oil; Peanuts and peanut oil; Tung nuts and tung oil (1953)-- Continued.	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="743 457 1166 489">Item</th> <th data-bbox="1174 457 1487 489">Quota or fee.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="743 489 1166 747"> Peanuts, whether shelled, not shelled, blanched, salted, prepared, or preserved, (including roasted peanuts, but not including peanut butter) (aggregate quantity). </td> <td data-bbox="1174 489 1487 842"> 1,709,000 pounds. Provided, That peanuts in the shell shall be charged against this quota on the basis of 75 pounds for each 100 pounds of peanuts in the shell. </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="743 873 1166 905"> Peanut oil----- </td> <td data-bbox="1174 873 1487 1230"> 25 percent ad valorem on peanut oil entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during any 12-month period beginning July 1 in excess of 80,000,000 pounds. </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="743 1230 1166 1377"> Flaxseed (except flaxseed approved for planting pursuant to the Federal Seed Act.) </td> <td data-bbox="1174 1230 1487 1293"> 50 percent ad valorem. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Item	Quota or fee.	Peanuts, whether shelled, not shelled, blanched, salted, prepared, or preserved, (including roasted peanuts, but not including peanut butter) (aggregate quantity).	1,709,000 pounds. Provided, That peanuts in the shell shall be charged against this quota on the basis of 75 pounds for each 100 pounds of peanuts in the shell.	Peanut oil-----	25 percent ad valorem on peanut oil entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during any 12-month period beginning July 1 in excess of 80,000,000 pounds.	Flaxseed (except flaxseed approved for planting pursuant to the Federal Seed Act.)	50 percent ad valorem.
	Item	Quota or fee.							
	Peanuts, whether shelled, not shelled, blanched, salted, prepared, or preserved, (including roasted peanuts, but not including peanut butter) (aggregate quantity).	1,709,000 pounds. Provided, That peanuts in the shell shall be charged against this quota on the basis of 75 pounds for each 100 pounds of peanuts in the shell.							
	Peanut oil-----	25 percent ad valorem on peanut oil entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during any 12-month period beginning July 1 in excess of 80,000,000 pounds.							
Flaxseed (except flaxseed approved for planting pursuant to the Federal Seed Act.)	50 percent ad valorem.								
Linseed oil, and combinations and mixtures in chief value of such oil.	50 percent ad valorem.								
<p>Besides the articles listed above, the Commission's investigation covered butter oil, tung nuts, and tung oil. In its report, the Commission found that there was at that time no basis under sec. 22 for imposing restrictions on imports of these products; it therefore did not recommend that any restrictions be imposed on imports of butter oil, tung nuts, and tung oil.</p>									

Commodity	Status
<p>Specified manufactured dairy products; Flaxseed and linseed oil; Peanuts and peanut oil; Tung nuts and tung oil (1953)-- Continued.</p>	<p>Vote of the Commission: 4-0. (Commissioner Edminster concurred in the findings and recommendations of the Commission, except with respect to the size of the annual quotas which should be imposed on certain of the articles involved.) (Because of illness, Commissioner Ryder did not participate in this investigation.)</p> <p>Action of the President: By Proclamation 3019 (18 F. R. 3361; 3 C. F. R., 1953 Supp., 29) of June 8, 1953, the President imposed the restrictions recommended by the Commission, to become effective July 1, 1953, if sec. 104 of the Defense Production Act expired on June 30, 1953. Since sec. 104 did expire on the latter date, the restrictions became effective the next day.</p> <p>Reference: U. S. Tariff Commission, <u>Specified Manufactured Dairy Products, Flaxseed and Linseed Oil, Peanuts and Peanut Oil, Tung Nuts and Tung Oil: Report to the President Under Section 22 . . . , 1953 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Specified dairy products (cheeses) (supplemental investigation) (1955). (Investigation No. 6, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated Apr. 7, 1955.</p> <p><u>Investigation ordered:</u> Apr. 12, 1955.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> May 10, 1955.</p> <p><u>Report sent to the President:</u> July 13, 1955.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> The majority and minority of the Commission divided on a legal issue, namely, whether the requested amendments to the proclamation to include cheeses not now considered under restriction could be accomplished pursuant to subsection (d) of sec. 22, or whether such amendments should be the subject of a new, full-scale investigation under subsections (a) and (b) of sec. 22.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 3-2. (Commissioners Brossard and Schreiber dissented from the finding of the majority of the Commission to the extent that it related to Italian-type cheeses imported in a form other than in original loaves and to cheeses which are substantially similar to the Italian-type cheeses specified in Proclamation 3019.)</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> The President requested the advice of the Attorney General on the legal question involved. It was the opinion of the Attorney General that the requested amendments should not be made on the basis of the limited investigation under subsection (d). This was</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Specified dairy products (cheeses) (supplemental investigation) (1955)-- Continued.</p>	<p>also the view of the majority of the Tariff Commission. On Mar. 21, 1956, the President announced that the proclamation limiting imports of certain manufactured dairy products could not, on the basis of the Tariff Commission's limited investigation, be amended to include certain imports of cheeses not now considered subject to the terms of the proclamation. The President agreed with the majority of the Tariff Commission that the amendments requested by the Department of Agriculture could be considered only after a full-scale investigation under sec. 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended. The Tariff Commission's investigation of 1955 was made pursuant to subsection (d) of sec. 22, which provides only for the modification of existing proclamations when "changed circumstances" so require.</p> <p><u>Reference: U. S. Tariff Commission, Specified Dairy Products: Report to the President on a Supplemental Investigation under Section 22 . . . , 1955 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Peanuts (supplemental investigation) (1955). (Investigation No. 6, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Application by the National Confectioners' Association of the United States, and others, dated Oct. 22, 1954, requesting that existing quota restrictions on peanuts be relaxed in order to relieve emergency needs of United States users of peanuts.</p> <p><u>Investigation ordered:</u> Nov. 26, 1954.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Jan. 4, 1955.</p> <p><u>Report sent to the President:</u> Feb. 18, 1955.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> That during the remainder of the current quota year ending June 30, 1955, there be permitted to be imported an aggregate quantity of 48 million pounds of the specified peanuts, subject to a fee of 2 cents per pound but not more than 50 percent ad valorem; that after such quantity of 48 million pounds has been entered, imports shall be subject to a fee of 4 cents per pound but not more than 50 percent ad valorem; and that the fees specified be in addition to the other duties imposed on the importation of peanuts.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-2. (Commissioners Talbot and Schreiber dissented from the findings and recommendation of the majority of the Commission. They were of the opinion that a supplementary quota of 60 million pounds of the specified peanuts was necessary to meet United States consumer requirements for the remainder of the then current quota year.)</p>

Commodity	Status
Peanuts (supplemental investigation) (1955)-- Continued.	<p data-bbox="787 451 1485 1155"> <u>Action of the President: By Proclamation 3084 (20 F. R. 1549; 3 C. F. R., 1955 Supp., 21) of Mar. 9, 1955, the President permitted the importation of an additional 51 million pounds of the specified peanuts, during the remainder of the current quota year ending June 30, 1955, such imports to be subject to an additional fee of 2 cents per pound, but not more than 50 percent ad valorem. The President thus modified the Commission's recommendation. The Commission had recommended an increase in the additional fee from 2 cents to 4 cents per pound on all imports of peanuts after 48 million pounds had been entered. Because of certain technical legal problems attendant on the use of a 4 cent fee in these circumstances, however, the President decided to authorize the importation of 51 million pounds at the 2-cent per pound additional fee.</u> </p> <p data-bbox="787 1155 1485 1260"> <u>Reference: U. S. Tariff Commission, Peanuts: Supplemental Investigation Under Section 22 . . ., 1955 (processed).</u> </p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Peanuts (second supplemental investigation) (1955). (Investigation No. 6, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, dated Mar. 31, 1955, indicating that the additional quantity of peanuts permitted entry over the basic quota during the current quota year was not sufficient to enable the trade to import enough peanuts to meet requirements until supplies became available from the 1955 crop.</p> <p><u>Investigation ordered:</u> Mar. 31, 1955.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Apr. 19, 1955.</p> <p><u>Report sent to the President:</u> May 5, 1955.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> That the current quota year for peanuts be extended through July 31, 1955; that, during the remainder of the current quota year ending July 31, 1955, there be permitted to be imported additional quantities of the specified peanuts, unrestricted by quota but subject to the following fees (in addition to the other duties imposed upon their importation): (a) On peanuts, not shelled: 1-1/2 cents per pound. (b) On all other specified peanuts: 2 cents per pound. (Provided that no fee should be in excess of 50 percent ad valorem); and that the quota year for peanuts be changed to begin hereafter on Aug. 1 in any year.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 5-0.</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Peanuts (second supplemental investigation (1955)- Continued.</p>	<p><u>Action of the President:</u> By Proclamation 3095 (20 F. R. 3491; 3 C. F. R., 1955 Supp., 27) of May 16, 1955, the President permitted unlimited quantities of shelled peanuts of all sizes to be imported until July 31, 1955, entries of such peanuts to be subject to a fee of 2 cents per pound in addition to the duty of 7 cents per pound prescribed by the Tariff Act of 1930. With one exception, the President accepted the recommendations of the Tariff Commission. The Commission had recommended that imports of unshelled peanuts be permitted, but the President's proclamation applied only to specified shelled peanuts.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission: <u>Peanuts: Second Supplemental Investigation Under Section 22 . . . , 1955 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Peanuts (third supplemental investigation) (1956). (Investigation No. 6, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the Peanut and Nut Salters Association, of Washington, D. C., dated June 25, 1956, requesting a review of the import restrictions on peanuts under sec. 22, with a view to the admission to entry of an additional quantity of peanuts consisting of large-size "Virginia-type" peanuts over and above the existing quota on peanuts.</p> <p><u>Investigation ordered:</u> July 6, 1956.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> July 31, 1956.</p> <p><u>Report sent to the President:</u> Aug. 16, 1956.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> The Commission found unanimously that there was a deficit in the domestic supply of shelled "Virginia-type" peanuts, of sizes of not more than 40 kernels per ounce, such as to require additional imports to meet the essential requirements of domestic users until adequate supplies became available from the 1956 domestic crop. The Commission recommended to the President that during a 30-day period, but in no event later than the close of business on Sept. 28, 1956, there be permitted to be entered additional quantities of the specified shelled "Virginia-type" peanuts, unrestricted by quota but subject (in addition to the regular 7-cent per pound duty) to a fee of 7 cents per pound but not in excess of 50 percent ad valorem.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0.</p>

Commodity	Status
Peanuts (third supplemental investigation) (1956)-- Continued.	<p data-bbox="737 512 1446 1150"> <u>Action of the President: By Proclamation 3152 (21 F. R. 6595; 3 C. F. R., 1956 Supp., 39) of Aug. 30, 1956, the President permitted an unlimited quantity of the specified shelled "Virginia-type" peanuts to be entered during the period Aug. 31 to Sept. 10, 1956, such entries to be subject (in addition to the regular 7-cent per pound duty) to a fee of 7 cents per pound but not more than 50 percent ad valorem. The President thus accepted the Tariff Commission's recommendation with one modification. The Commission had recommended that the period for additional imports be 30 days in length, but in no event later than the close of business on Sept. 28, 1956. The President's proclamation permitted additional imports only through the close of business on Sept. 10, 1956.</u> </p> <p data-bbox="737 1150 1487 1251"> <u>Reference: U. S. Tariff Commission, Peanuts: Third Supplemental Investigation Under Section 22(d) . . ., 1956 (processed).</u> </p>

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

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

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

Commodity	Status
<p>Cheddar cheese (supplemental investigation) (1966). (Investigation No. 6, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated Mar. 31, 1966.</p> <p><u>Investigation ordered:</u> Mar. 31, 1966.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Apr. 28-29, 1966.</p> <p><u>Report on emergency increases in the quota sent to the President:</u> May 16, 1966.</p> <p><u>Final report sent to the President:</u> June 1, 1966.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission on emergency increases:</u> The Commission found that the enlargement of the quota on Cheddar cheese for the quota year ending June 30, 1966, as provided for in Presidential Proclamation No. 3709 of Mar. 31, 1966, would not render or tend to render ineffective or materially interfere with the price-support programs of the Department of Agriculture for milk and butterfat. The Commission recommended, therefore, that no action be taken to alter the enlarged quota provided for by Proclamation No. 3709.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission on future increases:</u> The Commission found that owing to changed circumstances (1) the enlargement for an indefinite period of the quota on Cheddar cheese to 4,005,100 pounds, not more than 2,780,100 pounds of which shall be products other than natural Cheddar cheese made from unpasteurized milk and aged not less than 9 months, and also (2) the enlargement for the quota year beginning July 1, 1966, and ending June 30, 1967, of the quota on Cheddar cheese to 9,565,300 pounds, not more than 8,340,300 of which shall be products other than natural Cheddar cheese made from unpasteurized milk and aged not less than 9 months, would not render or tend to render ineffective, or materially interfere with, the price-support programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Commission stated that it was its "view that recommendations for alteration in the [then current] allocation system by the Commission [see Proclamation No. 3019, June 8, 1953] would not be appropriate; however, the Secretary of Agriculture may</p>

Commodity	Status
Cheddar cheese (supplemental investigation) (1966)--Continued.	<p>wish to consider the representations made to the Commission with regard to the alleged inequities in the present allocations and make such changes as may be appropriate consistent with the rule of Article XIII of the GATT."</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission: 5-0.</u></p> <p><u>Action of the President: None.</u></p> <p><u>References: U.S. Tariff Commission, Cheddar Cheese: Report to the President on Investigation No. 22-6:8 With Respect to the Emergency Increase in the Quota for the Current Year Ending June 30, 1966, TC Publication 173, 1966 (processed).</u></p> <p><u>U.S. Tariff Commission, Cheddar Cheese: Report to the President on Investigation No. 22-6:8 (Supplemental) Under Section 22(d) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as Amended, TC Publication 175, 1966 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Oats, hulled or unhulled, and unhulled ground oats (1953). (Investigation No. 7, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated June 6, 1953. <u>Investigation ordered:</u> June 11, 1953. <u>Hearing held:</u> July 7-8, 1953. <u>Report sent to the President:</u> Oct. 9, 1953. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Establishment of an aggregate quota, for imports of oats, of 23 million bushels of 32 pounds each, for the 12-month period beginning Oct. 1 in 1953 and in subsequent years. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-2. (Commissioners Ryder and Edminster dissented.) <u>Action of the President:</u> Because of Canada's decision to limit its shipments of oats to the United States to 23 million bushels during the period Dec. 10, 1953, to Oct. 1, 1954, the President announced on Dec. 14, 1953, that no action by the United States need be taken to protect the domestic agricultural program against the threat of imports. By Proclamation 3041 (18 F.R. 8883) of Dec. 26, 1953, the President specified that the total aggregate quantity of hulled and unhulled oats and unhulled ground oats, other than oats the product of Canada, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the period Dec. 23, 1953 to Sept. 30, 1954, inclusive should not be permitted to exceed 2,500,000 bushels of 32 pounds each. <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Oats Hulled or Unhulled, and Unhulled Ground Oats: Report to the President Under Section 22 . . .</u>, 1953 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Oats, hulled or unhulled, and unhulled ground oats (1954). (Investigation No. 7A, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated Aug. 20, 1954. <u>Investigation ordered:</u> Aug. 23, 1954. <u>Hearing held:</u> Sept. 8, 1954. <u>Report sent to the President:</u> Sept. 27, 1954. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Establishment of an aggregate quota, for imports of oats, of 40 million bushels of 32 pounds each, for the 12-month period beginning in Oct. 1 of 1954 and in subsequent years. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0. <u>Action of the President:</u> By Proclamation 3070 (19 F. R. 6471; 3 C. F. R., 1954 Supp., 34) of Oct. 4, 1954, the President placed in effect, for the period Oct. 1, 1954, through Sept. 30, 1955, the quota recommended by the Commission. The proclamation specified that, of the aggregate quantity of 40 million bushels, not more than 39,312,000 bushels could be imported from Canada, and not more than 688,000 bushels could be imported from foreign countries other than Canada. <u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, <u>Oats, Hulled or Unhulled, and Unhulled Ground Oats:</u> Report to the President Under Section 22 . . . , 1954 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Wool, wool tops, and carbonized wool (1954). (Investigation No. 8, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated July 9, 1953. <u>Investigation ordered:</u> July 10, 1953. <u>Hearing held:</u> Aug. 31-Sept. 2, 1953. <u>Report sent to the President:</u> Feb. 19, 1954. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Imposition of a fee of 10 cents per pound of clean content but not more than 50 percent ad valorem on imports of the specified wool of the sheep, and imposition of a fee of 11$\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound but not more than 50 percent ad valorem on imports of carbonized wool of the sheep and sheep's-wool tops, such fees to be in addition to the duties imposed upon such products under the Tariff Act of 1930. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-2. (Commissioners Ryder and Edminster dissented.) <u>Action of the President:</u> On Mar. 4, 1954, the President announced that he had determined, on the basis of a study prepared by the Secretary of Agriculture, that domestic wool growers required continued price or income assistance in a more effective form than was then provided. He had, therefore, accepted the principal recommendations of the Secretary of Agriculture, and had submitted those recommendations to the Congress. (Most of these recommendations were included in the National Wool Act of 1954, which was subsequently passed by the Congress, and approved by the President on Aug. 28, 1954.) The President, in his announcement of Mar. 4, 1954, stated that, in view of the fact that enactment of the proposed program by the Congress would eliminate the necessity for an increase in import fees or other limitations on imports of wool, he was taking no action on the Commission's report. <u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, Wool, Wool Tops, and Carbonized Wool: Report to the President, Investigation No. 8 Under Section 22 . . . , 1954 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Rye, rye flour, and rye meal (1954). (Investigation No. 9, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated Dec. 9, 1953. <u>Investigation ordered:</u> Dec. 11, 1953. <u>Hearing held:</u> Jan. 12, 1954. <u>Report sent to the President:</u> Mar. 8, 1954. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Establishment of an aggregate quota, for imports of rye, rye flour, and rye meal, of 186 million pounds (of which not more than 15,000 pounds might be rye flour or rye meal), for the 12-month period beginning July 1, 1954, and subsequent years; establishment, for the remainder of the current marketing year ending at the close of June 30, 1954, of an aggregate quota, for such imports, of 31 million pounds (of which not more than 2,500 pounds might be rye flour or rye meal). <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0. <u>Action of the President:</u> By Proclamation 3048 (19 F. R. 1807; 3 C. F. R. 1954 Supp., 20) of Mar. 31, 1954, effective Apr. 1, 1954, the President placed in effect the quotas recommended by the Commission. In one respect--the quota period--the President modified the Commission's recommendation. Instead of a continuing restriction on imports of rye, as the Commission had recommended, the President provided for the termination of the quota on June 30, 1955. <u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, <u>Rye and Rye Flour and Rye Meal: Report to the President Under Section 22 . . .</u>, 1954 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Rye, rye flour, and rye meal (1955). (Investigation No. 9A, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated May 20, 1955. <u>Investigation ordered:</u> May 20, 1955. <u>Hearing held:</u> June 14, 1955. <u>Report sent to the President:</u> June 24, 1955. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> That, in any 12-month period beginning July 1 in 1955 and subsequent years, imports of rye, rye flour, and rye meal be limited to an aggregate quantity of 95,200,000 pounds, of which not more than 8,000 pounds might be of rye flour and rye meal. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-0. <u>Action of the President:</u> By Proclamation 3101 (20 F. R. 4701; 3 C. F. R., 1955 Supp., 33) of June 29, 1955, effective July 1, 1955, the President continued the limitation on imports of rye, rye flour, and rye meal, at the current level of 186,000,000 pounds per year, and limited the effectiveness of his proclamation to the next two 12-month periods, or until June 30, 1957. The President's proclamation also provided that 182,280,000 pounds of the quota may be imported from Canada, and 3,720,000 pounds from other foreign countries. Of the total permissible imports, not more than 15,000 pounds may be of rye flour or rye meal. <u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, <u>Rye and Rye Flour and Rye Meal: Report to the President on Investigation 9A Under Section 22 . . .</u>, 1955 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Rye, rye flour, and rye meal (1957). (Investigation No. 9B, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated May 11, 1957.</p> <p><u>Investigation ordered:</u> May 13, 1957.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> June 3, 1957.</p> <p><u>Report sent to the President:</u> June 18, 1957.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> The Commission recommended that a quota of 95,200,000 pounds, of which not more than 8,000 pounds might be rye flour or rye meal, be imposed for succeeding 12-month periods beginning July 1, 1957. The Commission also recommended that, of the total annual quota, 93,296,000 pounds be allocated to Canada and 1,904,000 pounds, to all other countries.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-0.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> By Proclamation 3189 (22 F. R. 4631; 3 C. F. R., 1957 Supp., 31) of June 27, 1957, the President imposed for two years an annual quota of 186,000,000 pounds on imports of rye, rye meal, and rye flour. In its report, the Tariff Commission had recommended the imposition of an annual quota of 95,200,000 pounds for an indefinite period. In accepting the Tariff Commission's finding that import restriction would remain necessary after June 30, 1957, the President decided to continue for two years the existing annual quota of 186,000,000 pounds. His proclamation continued the historical allocation of the quota--182,280,000 pounds for imports from Canada and 3,720,000 pounds for imports from other countries. The proclamation specified that of the total permissible imports, not more than 15,000 pounds might be of rye flour or rye meal.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, <u>Rye and Rye Flour and Rye Meal: Report to the President on Investigation 9b under Section 22 . . . , 1957 (processed).</u></p>

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

Commodity	Status
Rye, rye flour, and rye meal (1959)--Continued.	<p>(1) That for the period commencing Aug. 5, 1959, and ending Aug. 31, 1959, the total aggregate quantity of rye, rye flour, and rye meal entered shall not exceed 6,741,268 pounds, of which not more than 518 pounds may be in the form of rye flour or rye meal; (2) that for the 10-month period commencing Sept. 1, 1959, and ending June 30, 1960, the total aggregate quantity of rye, rye flour, and rye meal entered shall not exceed 77,399,736 pounds, of which not more than 5,939 pounds may be in the form of rye flour or rye meal; (3) that for the 12-month period commencing July 1, 1960, and ending June 30, 1961, the total aggregate quantity of rye, rye flour, and rye meal entered shall not exceed an amount determined by the Secretary of the Treasury as soon as practicable after June 30, 1960, to be the equivalent of 186,000,000 pounds less the amount, if any, by which entries during the period July 1, 1959, to June 30, 1960, exceeded 186,000,000 pounds; <u>Provided</u>, that the amount so determined shall not be less than 92,879,683 pounds, and that of the amount so determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, not more than 0.00806 per centum may be in the form of rye flour or rye meal; and (4) that of the 6,741,268 pounds specified in (1) above, not more than 6,606,443 shall be the product of Canada and not more than 134,825 shall be the product of other foreign countries; that of the 77,399,736 pounds specified in (2), not more than 75,851,741 shall be the product of Canada and not more than 1,547,995 shall be the product of other foreign countries; that of the amount to be determined under (3), not more than 98 per centum shall be the product of Canada and not more than 2 per centum shall be the product of other foreign countries.</p> <p><u>Reference: U.S. Tariff Commission, Rye and Rye Flour and Rye Meal: Report to the President on Investigation 9C Under Section 22 . . . , 1959 (processed).</u></p>

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

Commodity	Status
<p>Tung nuts and tung oil (1954). (Investigation No. 10, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated May 19, 1954. <u>Investigation ordered:</u> May 19, 1954. <u>Hearing held:</u> Aug. 10, 1954. <u>Report sent to the President:</u> Sept. 30, 1954. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Establishment of an aggregate quota of 13.4 million pounds for imports of tung oil and tung nuts, for the 12-month period beginning Nov. 1 in 1954 and in subsequent years, tung nuts to be charged against this quota on the basis of 15.9 pounds for each 100 pounds of tung nuts. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0. <u>Action of the President:</u> In the light of the undertaking by Argentina and Paraguay to restrict their exports to the United States of tung oil and the equivalent in tung nuts to totals of 21.8 million pounds and 2.6 million pounds respectively, during the marketing year ending Oct. 31, 1955, the President on Nov. 22, 1954, announced that he would not act on the recommendations made by the Tariff Commission in its report. <u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, <u>Tung Nuts and Tung Oil: Report to the President Under Section 22 . . .</u>, 1954 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Barley, hulled or unhulled, including rolled barley and ground barley, and barley malt (1954). (Investigation No. 11, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated Aug. 20, 1954.</p> <p><u>Investigation ordered:</u> Aug. 23, 1954.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Sept. 9-10, 1954.</p> <p><u>Report sent to the President:</u> Sept. 30, 1954.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Imposition of a fee of 8 cents per bushel but not more than 50 percent ad valorem on imports of the specified products in any 12-month period beginning Oct. 1 in 1954 and in subsequent years in excess of an aggregate quantity of 22.5 million bushels, such fee to be in addition to the duties imposed upon such products under the Tariff Act of 1930.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> By Proclamation 3075 (19 F. R. 6807; 3 C. F. R., 1954 Supp., 38) of Oct. 18, 1954, the President limited imports of barley from all sources to 27,500,000 bushels during the period Oct. 1, 1954, through Sept. 30, 1955, of which not more than 27,225,000 bushels could be imported from Canada, and not more than 275,000 bushels, from other countries. The President thus modified the Commission's recommendations by establishing an absolute quota instead of a tariff quota (omitting the fee of 8 cents per bushel on imports in excess of 22,500,000 bushels), by limiting the specified absolute quota to 1 year, and by allocating a specific part of the quota to Canada.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, <u>Barley, Hulled or Unhulled, Including Rolled Barley and Ground Barley, and Barley Malt: Report to the President Under Section 22 . . . , 1954 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Dried figs and fig paste (1956). (Investigation No. 12, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated Oct. 2, 1956. <u>Investigation ordered:</u> Oct. 2, 1956. <u>Hearing held:</u> Oct. 30-31, 1956. <u>Report sent to the President:</u> Dec. 17, 1956. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> The Commission found that dried figs and fig paste were not practically certain to be imported during the 1956-57 crop year under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective, or materially interfere with, the Federal fig marketing order program undertaken by the Department of Agriculture. The Commission, therefore, made no recommendation to the President for the imposition of import restrictions on dried figs or fig paste under the provisions of sec. 22. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0. <u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, <u>Dried Figs and Fig Paste; Report to the President on Investigation No. 12 Under Section 22 . . . , 1956 (processed.)</u></p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Dates (1957)----- (Investigation No. 13, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated Oct. 2, 1956. <u>Investigation ordered:</u> Oct. 2, 1956. <u>Hearing held:</u> Nov. 1-2, 1956. <u>Report sent to the President:</u> Feb. 5, 1957. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> The Commission found that dates were not practically certain to be imported during the 1956/57 crop year under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective, or materially interfere with, the Federal date marketing-order program and the Department of Agriculture program for the diversion of dates to new uses, or to reduce substantially the amount of products processed in the United States from domestic dates with respect to which such programs are being undertaken. The Commission, therefore, made no recommendation to the President for the imposition of import restrictions on dates under the provisions of sec. 22. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 5-0. <u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, <u>Dates: Report to the President on Investigation No. 13 Under Section 22 . . . , 1957 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Butter substitutes, including butter oil, containing 45 percent or more of butterfat (1957). (Investigation No. 14, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated Nov. 17, 1956. <u>Investigation ordered:</u> Nov. 20, 1956. <u>Hearing held:</u> Jan. 15, 1957. <u>Report sent to the President:</u> Mar. 11, 1957. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Imposition, effective Apr. 1, 1957, of the following quantitative limitations on imports of butter substitutes, including butter oil, containing 45 percent or more of butterfat: For the period Apr. 1, 1957 to June 30, 1957, inclusive, a total aggregate quantity of 450,000 pounds; for each 12-month period thereafter, a total aggregate quantity of 1,800,000 pounds. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 5-1. (Commissioner Jones dissented). <u>Action of the President:</u> By Proclamation 3178 (22 F. R. 2701; 3 C. F. R., 1957, Supp., 21) of Apr. 15, 1957, the President limited to 1,800,000 pounds the aggregate quantity of butter substitutes, including butter oil, containing 45 percent or more of butterfat, that may be imported during the calendar year 1957, and limited to 1,200,000 pounds the aggregate quantity of such products that may be imported during each subsequent calendar year. The Commission had recommended a quota of 450,000 pounds for the period Apr. 1, 1957, to June 30, 1957, and a quota of 1,800,000 pounds for each 12-month period thereafter. <u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, <u>Butter Substitutes, Including Butter Oil, Containing 45 Percent or More of Butterfat: Report to the President on Investigation No. 14 Under Section 22 . . . , 1957</u> (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
Tung oil (1957)----- (Investigation No. 15, sec. 22)	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated Mar. 21, 1957.</p> <p><u>Investigation ordered:</u> Mar. 22, 1957.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> May 2-3, 1957.</p> <p><u>Report sent to the President:</u> May 31, 1957.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Imposition on imports of tung oil, for an indefinite period, of an import fee of 3 cents per pound but not more than 50 percent ad valorem.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 5-0.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> By Proclamation 3200 (22 F. R. 7265; 3 C. F. R., 1957 Supp., 43) of Sept. 9, 1957, the President restricted imports of tung oil for the remainder of the crop year ending Oct. 31, 1957, and for the 3 crop years ending Oct. 31 of 1958, 1959, and 1960. In taking this action, the President accepted the unanimous finding of the Tariff Commission that imports were interfering with the price-support program for tung oil. However, instead of imposing the 3-cent-per-pound import fee that the Tariff Commission recommended, the President decided upon a quota restriction. The proclamation establishes annual quotas of 26 million pounds each. The period covered by the first quota, however, includes the remainder of the current crop year as well as the crop year beginning Nov. 1, 1957. In the first quota period, the proclamation provides for imports not in excess of a monthly rate of 1,154,000 pounds through January of 1958. For the second and third crop years, not more than one-fourth of the annual quotas may be imported during the first quarter of each year. Of the annual quotas of 26 million pounds, not more than 22,100,000 pounds may be imported from Argentina, not more than 2,964,000 pounds from Paraguay, and not more than 936,000 pounds from other countries.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, <u>Tung Oil: Report to the President on Investigation No. 15 Under Section 22 . . .</u>, 1957 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Certain articles containing butterfat (1957). (Investigation No. 16)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated May 21, 1957. <u>Investigation ordered:</u> May 21, 1957. <u>Hearing held:</u> June 11, 1957. <u>Report sent to the President:</u> July 2, 1957. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> The Commission found (Commissioners Talbott and Dowling dissenting in part) that certain articles containing 45 percent or more of butterfat or of butterfat and other fat and oil were being or were practically certain to be imported under such conditions and in such quantities as to materially interfere with the price-support program undertaken by the Department of Agriculture with respect to whole milk and butterfat, and to reduce substantially the amount of products processed in the United States from domestic milk and butterfat. To prevent such interference, the Commission recommended to the President that imports of such products be prohibited. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 3-2. (Commissioners Talbot and Dowling dissented.) <u>Action of the President:</u> By Proclamation 3193 (22 F. R. 6395; 3 C. F. R., 1957 Supp., 38) of Aug. 8, 1957, effective immediately, the President prohibited further imports of articles containing 45 percent or more of butterfat, except articles already subject to quotas, cheeses, evaporated and condensed milk, and products imported in retail packages. <u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, <u>Certain Articles Containing 45 Percent or More of Butterfat or of Butterfat and Other Fat or Oil: Report to the President on Investigation No. 16 Under Section 22 . . . , 1957 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Almonds, shelled and blanched, and almonds, blanched, roasted, or otherwise prepared or preserved (1957). (Investigation No. 17, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated June 27, 1957.</p> <p><u>Investigation ordered:</u> June 28, 1957.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> Aug. 8-9, 1957.</p> <p><u>Report sent to the President:</u> Sept. 23, 1957.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> Imposition of a fee of 10 cents per pound, but not more than 50 percent ad valorem, on all shelled almonds and blanched, roasted, or otherwise preserved almonds (not including almond paste) imported during the 12-month period beginning Oct. 1, 1957, in excess of an aggregate quantity of 3,500,000 pounds. The fee recommended by the Commission would be in addition to the regular customs duties presently in effect, irrespective of the quantities imported, of 16½ cents per pound on shelled almonds and 18½ cents per pound on blanched, roasted, or otherwise prepared or preserved almonds.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-2 (Commissioners Jones and Dowling dissented.)</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> By Proclamation 3209 (22 F. R. 8725; 3 C. F. R., 1957 Supp., 49) of Oct. 23, 1957, the President imposed a tariff quota on imports of shelled almonds and blanched, roasted, or otherwise prepared or preserved almonds (not including almond paste). The proclamation provided for a fee of 10 cents per pound but not more than 50 percent ad valorem on imports in excess of 5,000,000 pounds during the period beginning Oct. 23, 1957, and ending Sept. 30, 1958, such fee to be in addition to the regular import duties imposed on the importation of the specified almonds.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, <u>Almonds Report to the President on Investigation No. 17 Under Section 22 . . . , 1957</u> (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Dried figs and fig paste (1957). (Investigation No. 18, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated July 18, 1957. <u>Investigation ordered:</u> July 19, 1957. <u>Hearing held:</u> Aug. 20-22, 1957. <u>Report sent to the President:</u> Sept. 17, 1957.</p> <p><u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> The Commission found (Commissioners Brossard and Schreiber dissenting) that dried figs and fig paste were not practically certain to be imported during the 1957/58 crop year under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective, or materially interfere with, the marketing-agreement-and-order program with respect to figs and fig paste undertaken by the Department of Agriculture, or to reduce substantially the amount of products processed in the United States from domestic figs or fig paste with respect to which such programs are being undertaken. The Commission, therefore, made no recommendation to the President for the imposition of import restrictions on dried figs or fig paste under the provisions of sec. 22.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-2 (Commissioners Brossard and Schreiber dissented).</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> On Oct. 24, 1957, the President accepted the Commission's report.</p> <p><u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, <u>Dried Figs and Fig Paste: Report to the President on Investigation No. 18 Under Section 22 . . .</u>, 1957 (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Dates (1957)----- (Investigation No. 19, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated Aug. 7, 1957. <u>Investigation ordered:</u> Aug. 7, 1957. <u>Hearing held:</u> Sept. 10-11, 1957. <u>Report sent to the President:</u> Nov. 4, 1957. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> The Commission found (Commissioner Brossard dissenting) that dates were not being and were not practically certain to be imported during the 1957-58 crop year under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective, or materially interfere with, the Department of Agriculture's date marketing-order program and its program for the diversion of dates to new uses, or to reduce substantially the amount of products processed in the United States from domestic dates for which those programs are being undertaken. The Commission, therefore, made no recommendation to the President for the imposition of import restrictions on dates under the provisions of sec. 22. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 4-1 (Commissioner Brossard dissented). <u>Action of the President:</u> On Dec. 2, 1957, the President accepted the Commission's report. <u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, <u>Dates: Report to the President on Investigation No. 19 under Section 22 . . . , 1957</u> (processed).</p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Tung nuts (1958)----- (Investigation No. 20, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated Feb. 20, 1958. <u>Investigation ordered:</u> Feb. 21, 1958. <u>Hearing held:</u> Mar. 10, 1958. <u>Report sent to the President:</u> Mar. 19, 1958. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> The Commission found that tung nuts are practically certain to be imported into the United States under such conditions and in such quantities as to interfere materially with the price-support program for tung oil and tung nuts undertaken by the Department of Agriculture. To prevent such interference, the Commission recommended to the President that the oil content of imported tung nuts be charged against the existing quotas applicable to imported tung oil. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 6-0. <u>Action of the President:</u> The President adopted the Commission's recommendation. By Proclamation 3236 (23 F. R. 2959) of Apr. 28, 1958, effective immediately, he subjected imports of tung nuts to the existing quota on imports of tung oil established by Proclamation 3200 (22 F. R. 7265; 3 C. F. R., 1957, Supp., 43) of Sept. 9, 1957. The Proclamation specified that, for its purposes, the oil content of tung nuts shall be computed on the basis of 15.9 pounds of oil for each 100 pounds of whole nuts, and on the basis of 35.8 pounds of oil for each 100 pounds of decorticated nuts. The Proclamation also made a technical adjustment which provides that only direct shipments from supplying countries may be imported under the quota on tung oil and tung nuts. <u>Reference:</u> U. S. Tariff Commission, <u>Tung Nuts: Report to the President on Investigation No. 20 under Section 22 . . .</u>, 1958 (processed</p>

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

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

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

Commodity	Status
<p>Tung oil and tung nuts (1960). (Investigation No. 23, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated Aug. 30, 1960. <u>Investigation ordered:</u> Aug. 31, 1960. <u>Hearing held:</u> Sept. 21, 1960. <u>Report sent to the President:</u> Oct. 19, 1960. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> The Commission found that tung oil and tung nuts were practically certain to be imported under such conditions and in such quantities as to materially interfere with the Department of Agriculture price-support program for tung nuts. To prevent such interference, the Commission recommended to the President that, for the 12-month period beginning Nov. 1, 1960, a quota of 14,000,000 pounds be imposed on tung oil and tung nuts (in terms of their oil equivalent), and that imports for the first quarter of the specific period be limited to 3,500,000 pounds. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 5-0. <u>Action of the President:</u> By Proclamation 3378 (25 F.R. 10449) of Oct. 27, 1960, the President extended for 3 years the existing quota on imports of tung oil and tung nuts. Under the proclamation, the annual import quota for tung oil and tung nuts continued to be 26,000,000 pounds, of which not more than 22,100,000 pounds might be the product of Argentina; not more than 2,964,000 pounds, the product of Paraguay; and not more than 936,000 pounds, the product of other foreign countries. The proclamation also specified that not more than 6,500,000 pounds of tung oil and tung nuts (in terms of their oil equivalent) might be entered or withdrawn during the first quarter of each quota year, and specified the quantities that might be the product of Argentina, Paraguay, and other foreign countries. <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Tung Oil and Tung Nuts: Report to the President on Investigation No. 22-23 Under Section 22 . . . , 1960 (processed).</u></p>

Commodity	Status
<p>Tung oil and tung nuts (supplemental investigation) (1961). (Investigation No. 23S, sec. 22)</p>	<p><u>Origin of investigation:</u> Letter from the President, dated Sept. 18, 1961. <u>Investigation ordered:</u> Sept. 21, 1961. <u>Hearing held:</u> Oct. 24, 1961. <u>Report sent to the President:</u> Dec. 4, 1961. <u>Recommendation of the Commission:</u> The Commission found that the circumstances requiring import quotas on tung oil and tung nuts, imposed by Proclamation 3378 of Oct. 27, 1960, continued to exist and that termination of the proclamation would therefore result in the importation of tung oil under such conditions and in such quantities as to materially interfere with the Department of Agriculture price-support program with respect to tung nuts. Accordingly, the Commission made no recommendation for the termination of the quotas. <u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 5-0. <u>Action of the President:</u> The President did not concur in the Commission's finding. By Proclamation 3471 (27 F.R. 4271) of May 1, 1962, he terminated the import quotas on tung oil and tung nuts imposed by Proclamation 3378 of Oct. 27, 1960. <u>Reference:</u> U.S. Tariff Commission, <u>Tung Oil and Tung Nuts: Report to the President on Investigation No. 22-23S Under Section 22 . . .</u>, TC Publication 42, 1961 (processed).</p>

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

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

Commodity	Status
<p>Dairy products (1967). (Investigation No. 26, sec. 22)</p>	<p>Origin of investigation: Letter from the President, dated Apr. 7, 1967. Investigation ordered: Apr. 10, 1967. Hearing held: May 15-17, 1967. Report sent to the President: June 15, 1967. Recommendation of the Commission: The Commission found, <u>inter alia</u>, that American-type cheese, including Colby, washed curd, and granular cheese, and butterfat-sugar mixtures, such as Junex, were practically certain to be imported into the United States under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective, or materially interfere with, the price-support programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture for milk and butterfat. The Commission recommended that annual import quotas on the above-mentioned products equivalent to the 1966 imports be imposed; such quotas would permit the entry each calendar year of 46 million pounds of American-type cheese (other than Cheddar, which was already subject to quota) and 107.6 million pounds of butterfat-sugar mixtures. Quotas recommended for the last 6 months of 1967 were one-half the recommended annual quotas.</p> <p>The Commission found that the existing import quota on Cheddar cheese could be modified to include the recommended quota on other American-type cheeses and that the existing quota on butter could be modified to include the butter equivalent of most of the recommended quota for butterfat-sugar mixtures without rendering or tending to render ineffective or materially interfering with the price-support programs. The Commission made no recommendation, however, with respect to the merging of these quotas.</p> <p>The Commission recommended that the quotas on dairy products be changed from a fiscal-year basis (with certain quotas being allocated three times a year) to a calendar-year basis (with certain quotas being allocated semi-annually and with unused portions of the first semi-annual allocations to carry over to the latter half of each calendar year).</p>

Commodity	Status
Dairy products (1967)-- Continued.	<p>The Commission further recommended that the proposed quotas be regulated by means of a licensing system administered by the Department of Agriculture in such a manner as to provide an equitable distribution among importers, users, and supplying countries. It recommended that the quotas be administered in accordance with the provisions of Article XIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Allocation of the quotas should take into account the historic pattern of shipments of products to the United States by each country and any special factors which may have affected or may be affecting the trade in these products, such as the restraint exercised by some countries in not increasing their exports of Colby cheese and butterfat-sugar mixtures to the U.S. market.</p> <p>The Commission found that process Edam and Gouda cheeses, Italian-type cheeses not in original loaves, cream, condensed or evaporated milk or cream, and chocolate crumb are not being, and were not practically certain to be, imported under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective, or materially interfere with, the price-support programs.</p> <p><u>Vote of the Commission:</u> 5-0.</p> <p><u>Action of the President:</u> Presidential Proclamation 3790 of June 30, 1967 (32 F.R. 9803), imposed section 22 quantitative restrictions on: (1) Milk and cream, fluid or frozen, fresh or sour, containing over 5.5 percent but not over 45 percent by weight of butterfat; the quota, allocated entirely to New Zealand, amounted to 1.5 million gallons annually; <u>1/</u> (2) American-type cheese, including Colby, washed curd, and granular cheese (but not including Cheddar) and cheese and substitutes for cheese containing, or processed from, such American-type cheese; the quota amounted to 6,096,600 pounds annually; <u>1/</u> (3) certain</p>

1/ For the year ending Dec. 31, 1967, the quota was the quantity entered on or before June 30, 1967, plus one-half of the annual quantity specified for a calendar year.

Commodity	Status
Dairy products (1967)-- Continued.	<p>articles containing over 5.5 percent but not over 45 percent by weight of butterfat and classifiable under TSUS item 182.92; the quota amounted to 2,580,000 pounds annually, <u>1/</u> of which 2,240,000 pounds was allocated to Australia and 340,000 pounds (aggregate) was allocated to Belgium and Denmark. The proclamation also enlarged the existing quota on Cheddar cheese, and cheese and substitutes for cheese containing, or processed from, Cheddar cheese to 10,037,500 pounds annually, <u>1/</u> of which not more than 8,812,500 pounds shall be products other than natural Cheddar cheese made from unpasteurized milk and aged not less than 9 months; no license shall be required to import such natural Cheddar cheese-- 1,225,000 pounds annually <u>1/</u>--which prior to exportation has been certified to meet such requirements by an official of a government agency of the country where the cheese was produced. The proclamation further specified that the allocation of the section 22 quotas on dairy products be changed from a fiscal-year basis, with thrice-yearly allocations to a calendar-year basis, with semiannual allocations when the yearly quota was periodically allocated.</p> <p><u>Reference: U.S. Tariff Commission, Dairy Products, Report to the President on Investigation No. 22-26 Under Section 22..., TC Publication 211, 1967 (processed).</u></p>

1/ For the year ending Dec. 31, 1967, the quota was the quantity entered on or before June 30, 1967, plus one-half of the annual quantity specified for a calendar year.

I N D E X

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