

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

**INJURY DETERMINATIONS UNDER THE
ANTIDUMPING ACT**

**Outcome or Current Status of Injury Determinations
by the United States Tariff Commission
Under the Provisions of Section 201(a)
of the Antidumping Act, 1921, as Amended,
as of August 1, 1964**



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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

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INTRODUCTION

This compilation summarizes information on the outcome or current status of injury determinations by the U.S. Tariff Commission under section 201 of the Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended. ^{1/}

Section 301 of the Customs Simplification Act of 1954 amended the Antidumping Act, 1921, and transferred to the Tariff Commission the function--formerly exercised by the Treasury Department--of making injury determinations for the purposes of the Antidumping Act. The transfer became effective October 1, 1954.

Section 201 of the Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended, provides that whenever the Secretary of the Treasury advises the Tariff Commission that a class or kind of foreign merchandise is being, or is likely to be, sold domestically or elsewhere at less than its fair value, the Commission shall within 3 months thereafter determine whether a domestic industry is being, or is likely to be, injured, or is prevented from being established, by reason of the importation of such merchandise. If the Commission makes an affirmative determination, it so notifies the Secretary of the Treasury, who thereupon issues a "finding" of dumping; the antidumping duties are thenceforth collected.

Public Law 85-630 (85th Cong., 2d sess.), ^{2/} which was approved by the President on August 14, 1958, amended certain provisions of the Antidumping Act, 1921. Besides redefining--for the purposes of the Antidumping Act--"foreign market value," the "constructed value of

^{1/} 19 U.S.C. 160 et seq.

^{2/} 72 Stat. 583.

imported merchandise," and certain other terms, Public Law 85-630 provided for certain procedural changes in the administration of the Antidumping Act. The 1958 act requires that when the Secretary of the Treasury determines whether foreign merchandise is being, or is likely to be, sold in the United States at less than its fair value, and when the Tariff Commission makes an injury determination under the Antidumping Act, each shall publish such determination in the Federal Register, with a statement of the reasons therefor, whether such determination is affirmative or negative. The 1958 act further provides that an evenly divided vote of the Commission shall be deemed to constitute a finding of injury.

Outcome or current status of injury determinations by the U.S. Tariff Commission under the provisions of sec. 201(a) of the Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended, Oct. 1, 1954-Aug. 1, 1964

Investigation number, commodity, and country ^{1/}	Status
1. Muriate of potash from the Soviet Zone of Germany (1955).	<p><u>Notice of determination by the Treasury Department received: Nov. 26, 1954.</u> <u>Investigation instituted: Nov. 29, 1954.</u> <u>Hearing held: Jan. 25-27, 1955.</u> <u>Investigation completed and notification sent to the Secretary of the Treasury: Feb. 25, 1955.</u> <u>Determination of the Commission: The Commission was equally divided on the question of whether the domestic potash industry was being or was likely to be injured by reason of the importation of muriate of potash from the Soviet Zone of Germany at less than fair value. Commissioners Brossard, Talbot, and Schreiber found in the affirmative. Commissioners Ryder, Edminster, and Sutton found in the negative. The divided opinion of the Commission resulted in no finding of injury.</u></p>
2. Muriate of potash from the Federal Republic of Germany and from France (1955).	<p><u>Notice of determination by the Treasury Department received: Dec. 15, 1954.</u> <u>Investigation instituted: Dec. 17, 1954.</u> <u>Hearing held: Feb. 8-9, 1955.</u> <u>Investigation completed: Mar. 2, 1955.</u> <u>Determination of the Commission: The Commission unanimously determined that the domestic potash industry was not being, and was not likely to be, injured by reason of the importation of muriate of potash from the Federal Republic of Germany or from France at less than fair value.</u> <u>Notification sent to the Secretary of the Treasury: Mar. 3, 1955.</u></p>

^{1/} The year shown in parentheses is the year that the Commission completed, or was due to complete, the particular investigation.

Investigation number, commodity, and country	Status
3. Pocket pencil sharpeners from the firm of Karl Zech, Forchheim, West Germany (1955).	<p><u>Notice of determination by the Treasury</u> <u>Department received: June 6, 1955.</u> <u>Investigation instituted: June 8, 1955.</u> <u>Hearing held: None.</u> <u>Investigation completed and notification sent to the Secretary of the Treasury: Aug. 11, 1955.</u> <u>Determination of the Commission: The Commission unanimously determined that the domestic pencil sharpener industry was not being, and was not likely to be, injured by reason of the importation of pencil sharpeners from the firm of Karl Zech at less than fair value.</u></p>
4. Nicotine sulphate from the firm of N. V. Alhamex, Amsterdam, Netherlands (1955).	<p><u>Notice of determination by the Treasury</u> <u>Department received: July 27, 1955.</u> <u>Investigation instituted: Aug. 1, 1955.</u> <u>Hearing held: None.</u> <u>Investigation completed and notification sent to the Secretary of the Treasury: Aug. 25, 1955.</u> <u>Determination of the Commission: The Commission unanimously determined that the domestic nicotine sulphate industry was not being, and was not likely to be, injured by reason of the importation of nicotine sulphate from the firm of N. V. Alhamex, Amsterdam, Netherlands, at less than fair value.</u></p>
5. Cast iron soil pipe, other than "American pattern" cast iron soil pipe, from the United Kingdom (1955).	<p><u>Notice of determination by the Treasury</u> <u>Department received: July 27, 1955.</u> <u>Investigation instituted: Aug. 1, 1955.</u> <u>Hearing held: Oct. 21, 1955.</u> <u>Investigation completed and notification sent to the Secretary of the Treasury: Oct. 26, 1955.</u> <u>Determination of the Commission: The Commission, by a majority vote (Commissioners Brossard, Talbot, and Dowling), determined that a domestic industry in the United States was being, or was likely to be, injured by reason of the importation of cast iron soil pipe, other than "American pattern" cast iron soil pipe, from the United Kingdom at less than fair</u></p>

Investigation number, commodity, and country	Status
<p>5. Cast iron soil pipe, other than "American pattern" cast iron soil pipe, from the United Kingdom (1955)--Continued</p>	<p>value. The domestic industry to which the Commission's determination of injury related was held to consist of the producers of cast iron soil pipe in the State of California (Commissioner Sutton dissenting). Commissioners Sutton and Jones disagreed with the finding of the majority of the Commission that the California producers of cast iron soil pipe were being, or were likely to be, injured by reason of the importation of cast iron soil pipe from the United Kingdom at less than fair value. Commissioner Schreiber, who, after participating in the hearing, was called away because of illness in his family, advised the Commission of his views in this case; they were in accord with the views of the majority.</p> <p><u>Subsequent developments:</u> The issuance of a finding of dumping with respect to imports of cast iron soil pipe was followed by litigation in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. On Mar. 8, 1956, importers of British cast iron soil pipe and British producing companies filed a complaint in that court asking for a declaratory judgment that the Antidumping Act was unconstitutional, that certain procedures under the Antidumping Act or under the Administrative Procedure Act had not been complied with, and that certain findings of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Tariff Commission were invalid. An injunction against the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to prevent the assessment of dumping duties. On Mar. 16, 1956, the complainants filed a petition for a preliminary injunction pending the outcome of the case on the merits. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Tariff Commission were both named as party defendants in these proceedings (<u>A. W. Horton, John C. Fryer, and Camarge Trading Co., Inc., plaintiffs, v. George M. Humphrey, Secretary of the Treasury, and United States Tariff Commission, defendants (Civil Action No. 1038-56)</u>)).</p>

Investigation number, commodity, and country	Status
<p>5. Cast iron soil pipe, other than "American pattern" cast iron soil pipe, from the United Kingdom (1955)--Continued</p>	<p>The defendants in this case were represented in court by the U.S. attorney, who filed a motion to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the court lacked jurisdiction over the subject matter. The defendants contended that exclusive jurisdiction over the subject matter of the complaint lay in the U.S. Customs Court and, on appeal, in the U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. On June 20, 1956, the U.S. district court so held, and dismissed the complaint (<u>A. W. Horton, et al. v. George M. Humphrey, Secretary of the Treasury, et al.</u> (146 F. Supp. 819, USDC D.C. 1956)). Following dismissal of the complaint, the importers appealed to the Supreme Court, which affirmed the holding of the district court (352 U.S. 921, 1956).</p>
<p>6. Montan wax in its crude form from the Soviet Zone of Germany and from Czechoslovakia (1956).</p>	<p><u>Notice of determination by the Treasury Department received: Oct. 28, 1955.</u> <u>Investigation instituted: Oct. 31, 1955.</u> <u>Hearing held: Jan. 10, 1956.</u> <u>Investigation completed and notification sent to the Secretary of the Treasury: Jan. 18, 1956.</u> <u>Determination of the Commission: The Commission unanimously determined that the domestic industry producing montan wax was not being, and was not likely to be, injured by reason of the importation of crude montan wax from East Germany or from Czechoslovakia at less than fair value.</u></p>
<p>7. Hardboard from the Union of South Africa (1957).</p>	<p><u>Notice of determination by the Treasury Department received: Nov. 5, 1957.</u> <u>Investigation instituted: Nov. 7, 1957.</u> <u>Hearing held: None.</u> <u>Investigation completed and notification sent to the Secretary of the Treasury: Dec. 23, 1957.</u> <u>Determination of the Commission: The Commission unanimously determined that an industry in the United States was not being, and was not likely to be, injured or prevented from being established by reason of the importation of hardboard from the Union of South Africa at less than fair value.</u></p>

Investigation number, commodity, and country	Status
8. Hardboard from Canada (1957).	<p><u>Notice of determination by the Treasury</u> <u>Department received: Nov. 5, 1957.</u> <u>Investigation instituted: Nov. 7, 1957.</u> <u>Hearing held: None.</u> <u>Investigation completed and notification</u> <u>sent to the Secretary of the Treasury:</u> <u>Dec. 19, 1957.</u></p> <p><u>Determination of the Commission:</u> The Commission unanimously determined that an industry in the United States was not being, and was not likely to be, injured or prevented from being established by reason of the importation of hardboard from Canada at less than fair value.</p>
9. Tissue paper, sulphite, machine glazed, bleached and un- bleached, weighing less than 10 pounds per ream of 288,000 square inches, from Finland (1958).	<p><u>Notice of determination by the Treasury</u> <u>Department received: Aug. 13, 1958.</u> <u>Investigation instituted: Aug. 14, 1958.</u> <u>Hearing held: Sept. 30-Oct. 1, 1958.</u> <u>Investigation completed and notification</u> <u>sent to the Secretary of the Treasury:</u> <u>Nov. 10, 1958.</u></p> <p><u>Determination of the Commission:</u> The Commission unanimously determined that an industry in the United States was not being, and was not likely to be, injured or prevented from being established by reason of the importation of the specified tissue paper from Finland at less than fair value.</p> <p><u>Determination and statement of reasons</u> <u>therefor published in the Federal</u> <u>Register: Nov. 14, 1958 (23 F.R. 8891).</u></p>
10. Tissue paper, sulphite, machine glazed, bleached and un- bleached, weighing less than 10 pounds per ream of 288,000 square inches, from Norway (1958).	<p><u>Notice of determination by the Treasury</u> <u>Department received: Aug. 13, 1958.</u> <u>Investigation instituted: Aug. 14, 1958.</u> <u>Hearing held: Oct. 1-3, 1958.</u> <u>Investigation completed and notification</u> <u>sent to the Secretary of the Treasury:</u> <u>Nov. 10, 1958.</u></p> <p><u>Determination of the Commission:</u> The Commission unanimously determined that an industry in the United States was not being, and was not likely to be, injured or prevented from being established by reason of the importation of the specified tissue paper from Norway at less than fair value.</p>

Investigation number, commodity, and country	Status
10. Tissue paper, sulphite, machine glazed, bleached and unbleached, weighing less than 10 pounds per ream of 288,000 square inches, from Norway (1958)--Con.	<u>Determination and statement of reasons therefor published in the Federal Register: Nov. 14, 1958 (23 F.R. 8892).</u>
11. Rayon staple fiber from France (1st investigation) (1959).	<u>Notice of determination by the Treasury Department received: Oct. 7, 1959.</u> <u>Investigation instituted: Oct. 7, 1959.</u> <u>Hearing held: None.</u> <u>Investigation completed and notification sent to the Secretary of the Treasury: Dec. 9, 1959.</u> <u>Determination of the Commission: The Commission unanimously determined that an industry in the United States was not being, and was not likely to be, injured or prevented from being established by reason of the importation of rayon staple fiber from France at less than fair value.</u> <u>Determination and statement of reasons therefor published in the Federal Register: Dec. 12, 1959 (24 F.R. 10092).</u>
12. Portland cement manufactured by the St. Lawrence Cement Co., Ontario, Canada (1960).	<u>Notice of determination by the Treasury Department received: Dec. 11, 1959.</u> <u>Investigation instituted: Dec. 15, 1959.</u> <u>Hearing held: None.</u> <u>Investigation completed and notification sent to the Secretary of the Treasury: Mar. 11, 1960.</u> <u>Determination of the Commission: The Commission unanimously determined that an industry in the United States was not being, and was not likely to be, injured or prevented from being established by reason of the importation of portland cement from the St. Lawrence Cement Co., Ontario, Canada, at less than fair value.</u> <u>Determination and statement of reasons therefor published in the Federal Register: Mar. 16, 1960 (25 F.R. 2191).</u>

Investigation number, commodity, and country	Status
13. Nepheline syenite from Canada (1st investigation) (1960).	<p><u>Notice of determination by the Treasury Department received: May 27, 1960.</u> <u>Investigation instituted: May 31, 1960.</u> <u>Hearing held: July 25, 1960.</u> <u>Investigation completed and notification sent to the Secretary of the Treasury: Aug. 26, 1960.</u> <u>Determination of the Commission: The Commission unanimously determined that an industry in the United States was not being, and was not likely to be, injured or prevented from being established by reason of the importation of nepheline syenite from Canada at less than fair value.</u> <u>Determination and statement of reasons therefor published in the Federal Register: Sept. 1, 1960 (25 F.R. 8394).</u></p>
14. Bicycles from Czecho- slovakia (1960).	<p><u>Notice of determination by the Treasury Department received: July 11, 1960.</u> <u>Investigation instituted: July 11, 1960.</u> <u>Hearing held: None.</u> <u>Investigation completed and notification sent to the Secretary of the Treasury: Oct. 7, 1960.</u> <u>Determination of the Commission: The Commission unanimously determined that an industry in the United States was being injured, and was likely to continue to be injured, by reason of the importation of bicycles from Czecho-slovakia at less than fair value.</u> <u>Determination and statement of reasons therefor published in the Federal Register: Oct. 12, 1960 (25 F.R. 9782).</u></p>
15. Nepheline syenite from Canada (2d investi- gation) (1961).	<p><u>Notice of determination by the Treasury Department received: Oct. 26, 1960.</u> <u>Investigation instituted: Oct. 31, 1960.</u> <u>Hearing held: None.</u> <u>Investigation completed and notification sent to the Secretary of the Treasury: Jan. 26, 1961.</u></p>

Investigation number, commodity, and country	Status
15. Nepheline syenite from Canada (2d investi- gation) (1961)--Con.	<p><u>Determination of the Commission:</u> The Commission unanimously determined that an industry in the United States was not being, and was not likely to be, injured or prevented from being established by reason of the importation of nepheline syenite from Canada sold at less than fair value.</p> <p><u>Determination and statement of reasons therefor</u> (TC Publication 17) published in the Federal Register: Jan. 31, 1961 (25 F.R. 956).</p>
16. Portland cement, other than white, non- staining portland cement, from Sweden (1961).	<p><u>Notice of determination by the Treasury Department received:</u> Jan. 4, 1961. <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Jan. 9, 1961. <u>Hearing held:</u> Feb. 28 and Mar. 1, 1961. <u>Investigation completed and notification sent to the Secretary of the Treasury:</u> Apr. 4, 1961.</p> <p><u>Determination of the Commission:</u> The Commission unanimously determined that an industry in the United States was being injured by reason of the importation of portland cement, other than white, non-staining portland cement, from Sweden at less than fair value.</p> <p><u>Determination and statement of reasons therefor</u> (TC Publication 10) published in the Federal Register: Apr. 7, 1961 (26 F.R. 3002).</p>
17. Rayon staple fiber from France (2d investigation) (1961).	<p><u>Notice of determination by the Treasury Department received:</u> Feb. 21, 1961. <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Feb. 27, 1961. <u>Hearing held:</u> May 2, 1961. <u>Investigation completed and notification sent to the Secretary of the Treasury:</u> May 19, 1961.</p> <p><u>Determination of the Commission:</u> The Commission unanimously determined that an industry in the United States was not being, and was not likely to be, injured or prevented from being established by reason of the importation of rayon staple fiber from France sold at less than fair value.</p>

Investigation number, commodity, and country	Status
17. Rayon staple fiber from France (2d investigation) (1961)--Continued	<u>Determination and statement of reasons therefor (TC Publication 18) published in the Federal Register: May 24, 1961 (26 F.R. 4478).</u>
18. Rayon staple fiber from Belgium (1961).	<u>Notice of determination by the Treasury Department received: Feb. 21, 1961.</u> <u>Investigation instituted: Feb. 27, 1961.</u> <u>Hearing held: May 3, 1961.</u> <u>Investigation completed and notification sent to the Secretary of the Treasury: May 19, 1961.</u> <u>Determination of the Commission: The Commission unanimously determined that an industry in the United States was not being, and was not likely to be, injured or prevented from being established by reason of the importation of rayon staple fiber from Belgium sold at less than fair value.</u> <u>Determination and statement of reasons therefor (TC Publication 19) published in the Federal Register: May 24, 1961 (26 F.R. 4477).</u>
19. Portland cement, other than white, nonstaining port- land cement, from Belgium, except as to importations from the firm of Cimenteries et Briqueteries Reunies (1961).	<u>Notice of determination by the Treasury Department received: Mar. 3, 1961.</u> <u>Investigation instituted: Mar. 3, 1961.</u> <u>Hearing held: Apr. 28, 1961.</u> <u>Investigation completed and notification sent to the Secretary of the Treasury: June 2, 1961.</u> <u>Determination of the Commission: The Commission unanimously determined that an industry in the United States was being injured by reason of the importation of portland cement, other than white, nonstaining portland cement, from Belgium at less than fair value.</u> <u>Determination and statement of reasons therefor (TC Publication 22) published in the Federal Register: June 7, 1961 (26 F.R. 5102).</u>

Investigation number, commodity, and country	Status
20. Rayon staple fiber from Cuba (1961).	<p><u>Notice of determination by the Treasury Department received: Apr. 17, 1961.</u> <u>Investigation instituted: Apr. 20, 1961.</u> <u>Hearing held: June 13, 1961.</u> <u>Investigation completed and notification sent to the Secretary of the Treasury: July 17, 1961.</u> <u>Determination of the Commission: The Commission unanimously determined that an industry in the United States was not being, and was not likely to be, injured or prevented from being established by reason of the importation of rayon staple fiber from Cuba sold at less than fair value.</u> <u>Determination and statement of reasons therefor (TC Publication 23) published in the Federal Register: July 20, 1961 (26 F.R. 6537).</u></p>
21. Rayon staple fiber from West Germany, except as to impor- tations of "Cuprama" rayon staple fiber manufactured by the firm of Farben- fabriken Bayer A. G. (1961).	<p><u>Notice of determination by the Treasury Department received: Apr. 17, 1961.</u> <u>Investigation instituted: Apr. 20, 1961.</u> <u>Hearing held: June 13, 1961.</u> <u>Investigation completed and notification sent to the Secretary of the Treasury: July 17, 1961.</u> <u>Determination of the Commission: The Commission unanimously determined that an industry in the United States was not being, and was not likely to be, injured or prevented from being established by reason of the importation of rayon staple fiber from West Germany sold at less than fair value.</u> <u>Determination and statement of reasons therefor (TC Publication 24) published in the Federal Register: July 20, 1961 (26 F.R. 6537).</u></p>
22. Portland gray cement from Portugal (1961).	<p><u>Notice of determination by the Treasury Department received: July 20, 1961.</u> <u>Investigation instituted: July 24, 1961.</u> <u>Hearing held: Sept. 14, 1961.</u> <u>Investigation completed and notification sent to the Secretary of the Treasury: Oct. 20, 1961.</u></p>

Investigation number, commodity, and country	Status
22. Portland gray cement from Portugal (1961)—Continued	<p><u>Determination of the Commission:</u> The Commission determined (Commissioners Talbot and Overton dissenting) that an industry in the United States was being injured by reason of the importation of portland gray cement from Portugal at less than fair value.</p> <p><u>Determination and statement of reasons therefor (TC Publication 37) published in the Federal Register:</u> Oct. 25, 1961 (26 F.R. 10010).</p>
23. Portland cement, other than white, nonstain- ing portland cement, from the Dominican Republic (1st inves- tigation) (1962).	<p><u>Notice of determination by the Treasury Department received:</u> Jan. 18, 1962. <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Jan. 18, 1962. <u>Hearing held:</u> Mar. 1, 1962. <u>Investigation completed and notification sent to the Secretary of the Treasury:</u> Apr. 18, 1962.</p> <p><u>Determination of the Commission:</u> The Commission unanimously determined that an industry in the United States was not being, and was not likely to be, injured or prevented from being established by reason of the importation of portland cement, other than white, nonstaining portland cement, from the Dominican Republic sold at less than fair value.</p> <p><u>Determination and statement of reasons therefor (TC Publication 54) published in the Federal Register:</u> Apr. 21, 1962 (27 F.R. 3872).</p>
24. Sheet glass, in jalousie louver sizes, from Czechoslovakia (1962).	<p><u>Notice of determination by the Treasury Department received:</u> Aug. 20, 1962. <u>Investigation instituted:</u> Aug. 23, 1962. <u>Hearing held:</u> Oct. 16-18, 1962. <u>Investigation completed and notification sent to the Secretary of the Treasury:</u> Nov. 20, 1962.</p> <p><u>Determination of the Commission:</u> The Commission determined (Commissioner Schreiber dissenting) that no industry in the United States was being, or was likely to be, injured or prevented from being established by reason of the importation of sheet glass, in jalousie louver sizes, from Czechoslovakia sold at less than fair value.</p>

Investigation number, commodity, and country	Status
24. Sheet glass, in jalousie louver sizes, from Czechoslovakia (1962)--Continued	<u>Determination and statement of reasons therefor (TC Publication 75) published in the Federal Register: Nov. 24, 1962 (27 F.R. 11568).</u>
25. Portland cement, other than white, nonstaining portland cement, from the Dominican Republic (2d investigation) (1963).	<u>Notice of determination by the Treasury Department received: Jan. 21, 1963.</u> <u>Investigation instituted: Jan. 25, 1963.</u> <u>Hearing held: None.</u> <u>Investigation completed and notification sent to the Secretary of the Treasury: Apr. 19, 1963.</u> <u>Determination of the Commission: The Commission determined (Chairman Dorfman dissenting) that an industry in the United States was likely to be injured by reason of the importation of portland cement, other than white, nonstaining portland cement, from the Dominican Republic sold at less than fair value.</u> <u>Determination and statement of reasons therefor (TC Publication 87) published in the Federal Register: Apr. 24, 1963 (28 F.R. 4047).</u>
26. Technical vanillin from Canada (1963).	<u>Notice of determination by the Treasury Department received: Jan. 21, 1963.</u> <u>Investigation instituted: Jan. 25, 1963.</u> <u>Hearing held: None.</u> <u>Investigation completed and notification sent to the Secretary of the Treasury: Apr. 19, 1963.</u> <u>Determination of the Commission: The Commission unanimously determined that an industry in the United States was not being, and was not likely to be, injured or prevented from being established by reason of the importation of technical vanillin from Canada sold at less than fair value.</u> <u>Determination and statement of reasons therefor (TC Publication 88) published in the Federal Register: Apr. 24, 1963 (28 F.R. 4048).</u>

Investigation number, commodity, and country	Status
27. Hot-rolled carbon steel wire rods from Belgium (1963).	<p><u>Notice of determination by the Treasury Department received: Mar. 19, 1963.</u> <u>Investigation instituted: Mar. 21, 1963.</u> <u>Hearing held: May 7-9, 1963.</u> <u>Investigation completed and notification sent to the Secretary of the Treasury: June 19, 1963.</u> <u>Determination of the Commission: The Commission unanimously determined that an industry in the United States was not being, and was not likely to be, injured or prevented from being established by reason of the importation of hot-rolled carbon steel wire rods from Belgium sold at less than fair value.</u> <u>Determination and statement of reasons therefor (TC Publication 93) published in the Federal Register: June 22, 1963 (28 F.R. 6474).</u></p>
28. Hot-rolled carbon steel wire rods from Luxembourg (1963).	<p><u>Notice of determination by the Treasury Department received: Mar. 21, 1963.</u> <u>Investigation instituted: Mar. 21, 1963.</u> <u>Hearing held: May 9, 1963.</u> <u>Investigation completed and notification sent to the Secretary of the Treasury: June 19, 1963.</u> <u>Determination of the Commission: The Commission unanimously determined that an industry in the United States was not being, and was not likely to be, injured or prevented from being established by reason of the importation of hot-rolled carbon steel wire rods from Luxembourg sold at less than fair value.</u> <u>Determination and statement of reasons therefor (TC Publication 94) published in the Federal Register: June 22, 1963 (28 F.R. 6476).</u></p>
29. Hot-rolled carbon steel wire rods from West Germany (1963).	<p><u>Notice of determination by the Treasury Department received: Apr. 2, 1963.</u> <u>Investigation instituted: Apr. 4, 1963.</u> <u>Hearing held: May 14, 1963.</u> <u>Investigation completed and notification sent to the Secretary of the Treasury: June 21, 1963.</u></p>

Investigation number, commodity, and country	Status
29. Hot-rolled carbon steel wire rods from West Germany (1963)--Continued	<p><u>Determination of the Commission:</u> The Commission unanimously determined that an industry in the United States was not being, and was not likely to be, injured or prevented from being established by reason of the importation of hot-rolled carbon steel wire rods from West Germany sold at less than fair value.</p> <p><u>Determination and statement of reasons therefor (TC Publication 95) published in the Federal Register:</u> June 26, 1963 (28 F.R. 6606).</p>
30. Hot-rolled carbon steel wire rods from France, except as to importations from the firm of Societe Metal- lurgique de Normandie (1963).	<p><u>Notice of determination by the Treasury Department received:</u> May 29, 1963.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> May 29, 1963.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> None.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed and notification sent to the Secretary of the Treasury:</u> July 15, 1963.</p> <p><u>Determination of the Commission:</u> The Commission unanimously determined that an industry in the United States was not being, and was not likely to be, injured or prevented from being established by reason of the importation of hot-rolled carbon steel wire rods from France sold at less than fair value.</p> <p><u>Determination and statement of reasons therefor (TC Publication 99) published in the Federal Register:</u> July 18, 1963 (28 F.R. 7368).</p>
31. Titanium dioxide from France (1963).	<p><u>Notice of determination by the Treasury Department received:</u> June 24, 1963.</p> <p><u>Investigation instituted:</u> June 25, 1963.</p> <p><u>Hearing held:</u> July 31, 1963.</p> <p><u>Investigation completed and notification sent to the Secretary of the Treasury:</u> Sept. 24, 1963.</p> <p><u>Determination of the Commission:</u> The Commission unanimously determined that an industry in the United States was not being, and was not likely to be, injured or prevented from being established by reason of the importation of titanium dioxide from France sold at less than fair value.</p>

Investigation number, commodity, and country	Status
31. Titanium dioxide from France (1963)--Continued	<u>Determination and statement of reasons therefor (TC Publication 109) published in the Federal Register: Sept. 27, 1963 (28 F.R. 10467).</u>
32. Chromic acid from Australia (1964).	<u>Notice of determination by the Treasury Department received: Nov. 26, 1963.</u> <u>Investigation instituted: Nov. 26, 1963.</u> <u>Hearing held: None.</u> <u>Investigation completed and notification sent to the Secretary of the Treasury: Feb. 26, 1964.</u> <u>Determination of the Commission: The Commission determined (Commissioners Dorfman and Talbot dissenting) that an industry in the United States was being injured by reason of the importation of chromic acid from Australia sold at less than fair value.</u> <u>Determination and statement of reasons therefor (TC Publication 121) published in the Federal Register: Mar. 3, 1964 (29 F.R. 2919).</u>
33. Steel reinforcing bars from Canada, manufactured by Western Canada Steel Ltd. through its subsidiary, the Vancouver Rolling Mills Ltd. of Van- couver, Canada (1964).	<u>Notice of determination by the Treasury Department received: Dec. 23, 1963.</u> <u>Investigation instituted: Dec. 24, 1963.</u> <u>Hearing held: Feb. 11, 1964.</u> <u>Investigation completed and notification sent to the Secretary of the Treasury: Mar. 23, 1964.</u> <u>Determination of the Commission: The Commission by an evenly divided vote determined (Commissioners Dorfman, Talbot, and Fenn dissenting) that an industry in the United States was likely to be injured by reason of the importation of steel reinforcing bars from Canada, manufactured by Western Canada Steel Ltd. through its subsidiary, the Vancouver Rolling Mills Ltd. of Vancouver, Canada, sold at less than fair value.</u> <u>Determination and statement of reasons therefor (TC Publication 122) published in the Federal Register: Mar. 27, 1964 (29 F.R. 3840).</u>

Investigation number. commodity, and country	Status
34. Peat moss, horticultural and poultry grades, from Atkins & Durbrow Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia, and Western Peat Co. Ltd., New Westminster, British Columbia (shipments from Manitoba plant only), Canada (1964).	<p><u>Notice of determination by the Treasury Department received: Jan. 14, 1964.</u> <u>Investigation instituted: Jan. 16, 1964.</u> <u>Hearing held: Mar. 16, 1964.</u> <u>Investigation completed and notification sent to the Secretary of the Treasury: Mar. 31, 1964.</u> <u>Determination of the Commission: The Commission unanimously determined that an industry in the United States was not being, and was not likely to be, injured or prevented from being established by reason of the importation of peat moss, horticultural and poultry grades, from Atkins & Durbrow Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia, and Western Peat Co. Ltd., New Westminster, British Columbia (shipments from Manitoba plant only), Canada, sold at less than fair value.</u> <u>Determination and statement of reasons therefor (TC Publication 123) published in the Federal Register: Apr. 4, 1964 (29 F.R. 4843).</u></p>
35. Cast iron soil pipe from Australia (1964).	<p><u>Notice of determination by the Treasury Department received: Jan. 15, 1964.</u> <u>Investigation instituted: Jan. 16, 1964.</u> <u>Hearing held: None.</u> <u>Investigation completed and notification sent to the Secretary of the Treasury: Apr. 13, 1964.</u> <u>Determination of the Commission: The Commission unanimously determined that an industry in the United States was not being, and was not likely to be, injured or prevented from being established by reason of the importation of cast iron soil pipe from Australia sold at less than fair value.</u> <u>Determination and statement of reasons therefor (TC Publication 124) published in the Federal Register: Apr. 16, 1964 (29 F.R. 5253).</u></p>

Investigation number, commodity, and country	Status
36. Titanium dioxide from Japan (1964).	<p><u>Notice of determination by the Treasury</u> <u>Department received: Jan. 21, 1964.</u> <u>Investigation instituted: Jan. 24, 1964.</u> <u>Hearing held: Mar. 23, 1964.</u> <u>Investigation completed and notification</u> <u>sent to the Secretary of the Treasury:</u> <u>Apr. 21, 1964.</u></p> <p><u>Determination of the Commission: The</u> <u>Commission unanimously determined that</u> <u>an industry in the United States was</u> <u>not being, and was not likely to be,</u> <u>injured or prevented from being estab-</u> <u>lished by reason of the importation of</u> <u>titanium dioxide from Japan sold at</u> <u>less than fair value.</u></p> <p><u>Determination and statement of reasons</u> <u>therefor (TC Publication 125) published</u> <u>in the Federal Register: Apr. 24, 1964</u> <u>(29 F.R. 5522).</u></p>
37. Vital wheat gluten from Canada, manufactured by The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., or its subsidiary, Industrial Grain Products, Ltd. (1964).	<p><u>Notice of determination by the Treasury</u> <u>Department received: Jan. 31, 1964.</u> <u>Investigation instituted: Feb. 3, 1964.</u> <u>Hearing held: Mar. 31, 1964.</u> <u>Investigation completed and notification</u> <u>sent to the Secretary of the Treasury:</u> <u>Apr. 30, 1964.</u></p> <p><u>Determination of the Commission: The</u> <u>Commission unanimously determined that</u> <u>an industry in the United States was not</u> <u>being, and was not likely to be, injured</u> <u>or prevented from being established by</u> <u>reason of the importation of vital wheat</u> <u>gluten from Canada, manufactured by</u> <u>The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., or</u> <u>its subsidiary, Industrial Grain Products,</u> <u>Ltd., sold at less than fair value.</u></p> <p><u>Determination and statement of reasons</u> <u>therefor (TC Publication 126) published</u> <u>in the Federal Register: May 5, 1964</u> <u>(29 F.R. 5921).</u></p>

Investigation number, commodity, and country	Status
38. White portland cement from Japan, manufactured by Nihon Cement Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (1964).	<p><u>Notice of determination by the Treasury Department received: Apr. 9, 1964.</u> <u>Investigation instituted: Apr. 10, 1964.</u> <u>Hearing held: May 26, 1964.</u> <u>Investigation completed and notification sent to the Secretary of the Treasury: July 9, 1964.</u> <u>Determination of the Commission: The Commission determined (Commissioners Culliton and Sutton dissenting) that an industry in the United States was not being, and was not likely to be, injured or prevented from being established by reason of the importation of white portland cement from Japan, manufactured by Nihon Cement Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan, sold at less than fair value.</u> <u>Determination and statement of reasons therefor (TC Publication 129) published in the Federal Register: July 16, 1964 (29 F.R. 9636).</u></p>
39. Carbon steel bars, bars-shapes under 3 inches, and structural shapes 3 inches and over, manufactured by Western Canada Steel Ltd. and/or its subsidiary, the Vancouver Rolling Mills Ltd. of Vancouver, Canada (1964).	<p><u>Notice of determination by the Treasury Department received: June 1, 1964.</u> <u>Investigation instituted: June 2, 1964.</u> <u>Hearing held: July 27, 1964.</u> <u>Investigation in process.</u></p>
40. Window glass, 16-ounce through 28-ounce thicknesses, from the U.S.S.R. (1964).	<p><u>Notice of determination by the Treasury Department received: June 29, 1964.</u> <u>Investigation instituted: June 29, 1964.</u> <u>Investigation in process.</u></p>

Investigation number, commodity, and country	Status
41. Plastic baby carriers from Japan, manufactured by Marui Corp., Tokyo, Japan (1964).	<u>Notice of determination by the Treasury</u> <u>Department received: July 6, 1964.</u> <u>Investigation instituted: July 8, 1964.</u> <u>Investigation in process.</u>
42. Cast acrylic plastic sheet, "Perspex," from the United Kingdom (1964).	<u>Notice of determination by the Treasury</u> <u>Department received: July 14, 1964.</u> <u>Investigation instituted: July 17, 1964.</u> <u>Hearing scheduled: Sept. 9, 1964.</u> <u>Investigation in process.</u>

