

1973
Annual
Report
of the
United States
Tariff
Commission

Fiscal Year Ended June 30



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**U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1974**

United States Tariff Commission

COMMISSIONERS

CATHERINE BEDELL
Chairman

JOSEPH O. PARKER
Vice Chairman

WILL E. LEONARD, JR.

GEORGE M. MOORE

J. BANKS YOUNG

ITALO H. ABLONDI

KENNETH R. MASON
Secretary to the Commission

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

Letter of Transmittal

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION,
Washington, December 31, 1973.

SIRS: I have the honor to transmit the 57th *Annual Report of the United States
Tariff Commission.*

Respectfully,

CATHERINE BEDELL,
Chairman

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

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summary of year's activities

Investigations, annual reviews, and preliminary inquiries completed

Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (escape-clause and adjustment-assistance cases):	
Sec. 301(b) industry cases.....	3
Sec. 301(c) (1) "firm" cases.....	13
Sec. 301(c) (2) "worker" cases.....	55
Sec. 301(d) (1) annual reviews of industries.....	2
Sec. 351(d) (3) reports on effects of termination of increased duties.....	1
Title II. Tariff Act of 1930:	
Sec. 332 investigations.....	4
Sec. 337 investigations of alleged unfair practices in importation and sale of imported products:	
1. Full investigations.....	1
2. Preliminary inquiries.....	4
Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended.....	23
Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act investigations requested by the President.....	3
Total.....	109

Long-range economic studies concluded or underway in response to requests of the President and the Congress, pursuant to section 332, Tariff Act of 1930:

Competitive position of U.S. industries;	
Tariff and nontariff barriers imposed by principal trading nations and disparities in tariff treatment;	
Nature and extent of tariff concessions granted in trade and other international agreements to which the United States is a party;	
Customs valuation standards of the United States and its major foreign trade partners, together with suggested valuation standards suitable for international use, and the effect of U.S. adoption of such standards;	
Implications of multinational firms for world trade and investment and for U.S. trade and labor,	
Conversion of Tariff Schedules of the United States into format of Brussels Tariff Nomenclature;	
Conditions of competition between U.S.-produced and foreign-produced asparagus; and	
Mushrooms.	
Total.....	8

Continuation of long-range studies initiated on Tariff Commission's own motion, pursuant to section 332, Tariff Act of 1930

Temporary entry provisions of title 19 of the United States Code;	
Domestic and foreign policies affecting U.S. foreign trade in agricultural products.	
Total.....	2

Other activities

Publications issued (in addition to reports on investigations):	
Synthetic organic chemicals.....	13 preliminary reports.
Benzenoid chemicals.....	1 annual report
Synthetic organic chemicals and plastics and resin materials.....	12 monthly reports
Responses to letters and telephone calls from—	
Members of Congress and congressional committees.....	500
Executive agencies of the Federal Government..	400
General public.....	700
Import transactions analyzed by personnel in New York City and Suitland, Md., offices.....	147,000
Library transactions:	
Volumes circulated.....	44,384
Reference calls.....	6,017
Reports prepared on proposed legislation.....	4
Reports prepared on U.S. consumption of specified commodities.....	3

The relative importance of the principal activities of the Tariff Commission in fiscal years 1969-73 is shown in the graph in the appendix to this report.



Members of the Commission, left to right: Commissioners Young and Leonard, Vice Chairman Parker, Chairman Bedell, and Commissioners Ablondi and Moore.

membership of the commission

As provided in the Tariff Act of 1930, the U.S. Tariff Commission consists of six Presidential appointees who are confirmed by the Senate to fill 6-year terms, one term expiring each year. Not more than three commissioners may belong to the same political party. The statute provides that the President shall annually designate one commissioner as chairman and one as vice chairman. On June 15, 1973, President Nixon designated *Chairman Catherine Bedell* as Chairman and *Vice Chairman Joseph O. Parker* as Vice Chairman for the 12-month period ending June 16, 1974. On June 7, the President nominated *George M. Moore* for a second term as Commissioner. Mr. Moore was confirmed by the Senate on June 15, 1973.

The following Commissioners served during fiscal year 1973:

Commissioner Catherine Bedell, Republican of Washington. Mrs. Bedell's term expires June 16, 1974.

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

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

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

Commissioner J. Banks Young, Democrat of Virginia. Mr. Young's term expires June 16, 1976.

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

Executive Staff of the Commission

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Irving I. Raines, *Executive Director*

OFFICE OF INVESTIGATION

G. Patrick Henry, *Director*

Louise M. Rovner, *Deputy Director*

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH

George N. Ecklund, *Director*

Robert A. Cornell, *Deputy Director*

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

Russell N. Shewmaker, *General Counsel*

OFFICE OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Albert F. Parks, *Director*

Edward E. Martin, *Deputy Director*

SUPPORT DIVISION

Joseph L. Williams, *Chief*

ACCOUNTING DIVISION

Victor R. Christensen, *Chief*

COMMODITY DIVISIONS:

AGRICULTURE

Hyman Leikind, *Chief*

CERAMICS

William E. Wright, *Chief*

CHEMICALS

Aimison Jonnard, *Chief*¹

LUMBER AND PAPER

Edward P. Furlow, *Chief*

METALS

Charles W. Daiker, *Chief*

SUNDRIES

Selma L. Coble, *Chief*¹

TEXTILES

Francis M. Shore, Jr., *Chief*

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Kenneth R. Mason, *Secretary*

SPECIAL ADVISER FOR TRADE AGREEMENTS

William T. Hart, *Special Adviser*

OFFICE OF AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING

Leon Gilford, *Director*

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Edward C. Wallington, Jr., *Chief*

PERSONNEL

Robert A. Kliefoth, *Director*

SERVICES

Elizabeth K. Dalgleish, *Chief*¹

¹ Assumed position early in fiscal 1974.

1. public investigations

The U.S. Tariff Commission is authorized by law to investigate all aspects of international trade, including the impact of imports on U.S. industries, firms, and workers. During fiscal 1973, the Commission conducted investigations under provisions of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962; the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended; the Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended; and section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended.

Trade Expansion Act of 1962

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

The number of investigations conducted by the Tariff Commission during fiscal 1973 under section 301 of the TEA was as follows:

Type of investigation	In progress on 7-1-72	Instituted in fiscal 1973	Completed in fiscal 1973	In progress on 6-30-73
Industry.....	0	4	13	1
Firm.....	2	11	13	0
Worker.....	4	58	255	7
Total.....	6	73	71	8

¹ Includes 2 investigations that were discontinued without a decision.
² Includes 1 investigation that was discontinued without a decision.

In addition to the reports on the 71 investigations completed under section 301 of the TEA, the Commission also submitted to the President, as required by section 351 of the act, reports on three industries for which tariff rates on imports had previously been adjusted.

Litigation arising from section 301 investigations

In fiscal year 1973 the Commission continued to be involved in litigation which arose from decisions made in three investigations conducted under section 301 of the TEA. These two cases are *United Shoe Workers of America, AFL-CIO, et al. v. Catherine Bedell et al., D.D.C., C.A. 2197-71, appeal docketed, No. 72-1554, D.C. Cir., May 19, 1972*; and *International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, AFL-CIO-CLC, v. U.S. Tariff Commission et al., D.D.C., C.A. 40-72*.

Section 301(b), industry investigations

During fiscal 1973 the Commission completed one investigation and dismissed two investigations concerning injury to domestic industries; one investigation was in progress at the close of the fiscal year. Such investigations fall under section 301(b) of the Trade Expansion Act.¹

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

These investigations may be instituted upon request of the President, upon resolution of either the Committee on Finance of the Senate or the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, upon the Commission's own motion, or upon the filing of a petition by a trade association, firm, certified or recognized union, or other representative of an indus-

¹ 19 U.S.C. 1901(b).

try. The Commission is required, after reasonable notice, to hold a public hearing in each investigation. It must report the results of the investigation to the President within 6 months after receipt of the request, resolution, or petition.

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

In the industry investigation completed during fiscal 1973, the vote of the Commission was equally divided. On July 10, 1973, the President announced his decision to accept the negative finding on brass wind musical instruments as the finding of the Commission.

Investigation No.: TEA-I-25.

Industry concerned: Brass wind musical instruments and parts.

Petition filed: July 27, 1972.

Public hearing held: Nov. 14-15, 1972.

Finding of the Commission: Equally divided.

Vote of the Commission: Affirmative—Chairman Bedell, Vice Chairman Parker, and Commissioner Moore; negative—Commissioners Leonard, Young, and Ablondi.

Commission's report to the President: Jan. 26, 1973, TC Publication 539.

The two investigations terminated without a finding and the investigation in progress at the end of the fiscal year were as follows:

Summary of industry investigations discontinued or pending under sec. 301 (b) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, July 1, 1972-June 30, 1973

Investigation No.	Industry concerned	Petition filed	Public hearing	Status
TEA-I-26	Men's and boys' neckties.	10-24-72		Discontinued 1-18-73 at request of petitioner.
TEA-I-27	Ball bearings	1-29-73	4-3-73	Pending.
TEA-I-28	Ferroalloys	4-4-73		Discontinued 6-28-73 at request of petitioner.

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

In fiscal year 1973 the Commission completed 13 investigations concerning import injury to firms, under

section 301(c) (1) of the Trade Expansion Act.² There were no investigations in progress at the close of fiscal year 1973.

In firm investigations the Commission determines whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, an article like or directly competitive with an article produced by a firm is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to that firm. The Commission must complete these investigations and report its findings to the President within 60 days after petitions are filed by firms or their representatives. A public hearing is required only if requested by the petitioner or other interested party. If the Commission's finding is affirmative, the Secretary of Commerce may certify the firm as eligible to apply for adjustment assistance.³

Of the completed investigations, the Commission's findings were affirmative in four cases and negative in five cases. In four cases the Commission was equally divided. In all cases in which the Commission made an affirmative decision or was equally divided, the petitioning firm was certified by the President as being eligible to apply for adjustment assistance. A tabular summary of these investigations appears on the opposite page.

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

During fiscal year 1973, the Commission completed 55 investigations instituted upon petition of groups of workers under section 301(c) (2) of the TEA.⁴

In worker investigations the Commission determines whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, an article like or directly competitive with an article produced by the workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such firm or subdivision. The Commission must complete these investigations and report its findings to the President within 60 days after petitions are filed. A public hearing is required only if requested by the petitioner or other interested party. If the Commission's finding is affirmative, the

² 19 U.S.C. 1901(c) (1).

³ Executive Order 11075, dated Jan. 15, 1963, delegated the President's authority to certify firms to the Secretary of Commerce.

⁴ 19 U.S.C. 1901(c) (2).

*Summary of firm investigations completed under sec. 301(c)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962,
July 1, 1972-June 30, 1973*

Investigation No.	Firm and articles concerned	Petition filed	Public hearing	Finding of Commission	Commissioners' votes		Commission's report	
					Affirmative	Negative	To Secretary of Commerce	TC Publication No.
TEA-F-40	V-M Corp.; record changers; phonographs, radio-phonograph combinations, and tape recorders, players, and decks.	5-18-72	6-27-72	Affirmative	Bedell Parker Moore Young		7-17-72	499
TEA-F-41	J. Rudolph, Inc.; vinyl handbags	8-30-72	None	Negative		Bedell Parker Leonard Moore Young	8- 7-72	503
TEA-F-42	Willingham Cotton Mills; certain plain-woven cotton fabrics and certain woven fabrics of manmade fibers.	8-31-72	do	do		Parker Leonard Moore Young Ablondi	10-30-72	517
TEA-F-43	Wilson Shoe Corp.; women's casual shoes	9- 1-72	do	Equally divided ¹	Bedell Parker Moore	Leonard Young Ablondi	10-31-72	518
TEA-F-44	Welpro, Inc.; women's dress and casual shoes.	9- 5-72	10-10-72	Affirmative	Bedell Parker Moore	Young Ablondi	11- 6-72	519
TEA-F-45	Arkwright Mills, Inc.; certain woven fabrics of cotton and of manmade fibers.	10-24-72	12- 1-72	Equally divided ¹	Bedell Parker Moore	Leonard Young Ablondi	12-22-72	528
TEA-F-46	Bernie Shoe Co.; women's dress and casual shoes.	10-30-72	None	do ¹	Bedell Parker Moore	Leonard Young Ablondi	12-29-72	532
TEA-F-47	Dainty Maid Footwear, Inc.; women's dress and casual shoes.	12- 1-72	do	Negative		Bedell Parker Leonard Moore Young Ablondi	1-30-73	543
TEA-F-48	Dover Shoe Manufacturing Co.; women's dress and casual shoes.	1- 8-73	2- 8-73	Affirmative	Bedell Parker Moore	Leonard Ablondi	3- 2-73	553
TEA-F-49	Consolidated National Shoe Corp.; footwear for women and children.	1-26-73	2-27-73	Equally divided ¹	Bedell Parker Moore	Leonard Young Ablondi	3-27-73	559
TEA-F-50	Gold Star Hat and Cap Co., Inc.; non-knit cotton headwear.	3- 8-73	None	Negative		Bedell Parker Leonard Moore Young Ablondi	5- 7-73	576
TEA-F-51	I. Jablow & Co., Inc.; boys' shirts, robes, and pajamas.	4- 6-73	do	do	Bedell Moore	Leonard Young Ablondi	6- 5-73	582
TEA-F-52	Regina Footwear, Inc.; footwear for women.	4-13-73	5-15-73	Affirmative	Bedell Parker Moore	Leonard Ablondi	6-12-73	584

¹ Certified by the U.S. Department of Commerce as eligible to apply for assistance.

Secretary of Labor may certify the group of workers involved as eligible to apply for adjustment assistance.⁵

Of the completed investigations, the Commission's findings were in the affirmative in 8 cases and in the negative in 35 cases; the Commissioners voting were

⁵ Executive Order 11075, dated Jan. 15, 1963, delegated the President's authority to certify workers to the Secretary of Labor.

equally divided in 8 cases. In four cases, the Commission's findings included both affirmative and negative determinations.

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

*Summary of worker investigations completed under sec. 301 (c) (2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962,
July 1, 1972-June 30, 1973*

Investigation No.	Firm and articles concerned	Petition filed	Public hearing	Finding of Commission	Commissioners' votes		Commission's report	
					Affirmative	Negative	To Secretary of Labor	TC Publication No.
TEA-W-143	Plymouth Cordage Co., Division of Columbian Rope Co.; hard-fiber and manmade-fiber rope.	5-22-72 (amended 6-30-72)	7-6-72	Negative	Bedell Leonard Moore Young Ablondi		8-29-72	507
TEA-W-144	RCA Corp., Indianapolis plants; television yokes, tuners, and horizontal output transformers, and unrecorded magnetic tape.	5-31-72	None	Equally divided: 1 Television yokes, tuners, and horizontal output transformers. Negative: Unrecorded magnetic tape.	Bedell Moore	Parker Young	7-30-72	502
TEA-W-145	Hosiery Division of Chadbourn, Inc.; women's and girls' hosiery and panty hose.	6-1-72	do	Negative		Bedell Parker Moore Young	7-20-72	500
TEA-W-146	U.S. Shoe Corp.; women's dress shoes	6-19-72	do	do		Bedell Parker Leonard Moore Young	8-18-72	504
TEA-W-147	Handley Mills, Inc.; certain plain-woven cotton fabrics.	6-29-72	do	do		Leonard Moore Young Ablondi	8-28-72	506
TEA-W-148	Frank H. Pfeiffer Co., Inc.; women's footwear.	7-10-72	do	Affirmative	Bedell Parker Moore Ablondi	Young	9-8-72	510
TEA-W-149	Denison Division of Abex Corp.; hydraulic presses and industrial hydraulic valves.	7-12-72	do	Affirmative: Valves. Negative: Presses.	Bedell Parker Moore Ablondi	Leonard	9-11-72	511
TEA-W-150	Otto Goedecke, Inc.; certain cotton yarns and fabrics.	7-18-72	do	Affirmative	Bedell Moore Ablondi	Leonard	9-15-72	512
TEA-W-151	Archer Mills, Inc., subsidiary of Wayne-Gossard Corp.; women's and girls' nylon hosiery.	6-26-72	do	Negative		Bedell Leonard Moore Young Ablondi	8-5-72	505
TEA-W-152	Woodside Division of Dan River, Inc.; certain coarse cotton fabrics.	8-17-72	do	do		Bedell Leonard Moore Young Ablondi	10-16-72	516
TEA-W-153	Willingham Cotton Mills; certain plain-woven cotton fabrics and certain woven fabrics of manmade fibers.	8-31-72	do	do		Parker Leonard Moore Young Ablondi	10-30-72	517
TEA-W-154	Elkland Leather Co., Inc.; sole leather, lining, and welting leathers.	9-6-72	do	do		Bedell Parker Moore Young Ablondi	11-6-72	520
TEA-W-155	Genesco, Inc.; women's dress and casual shoes.	9-14-72	do	do	Moore	Bedell Parker Leonard Young Ablondi	11-13-72	521
TEA-W-156	Welpro, Inc.; women's dress and casual shoes.	9-18-72	do	Affirmative	Bedell Parker Moore	Young Ablondi	11-6-72	519

See footnotes at end of table.

*Summary of worker investigations completed under sec. 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962,
July 1, 1972-June 30, 1973—Continued*

Investigation No.	Firm and articles concerned	Petition filed	Public hearing	Finding of Commission	Commissioners' votes		Commission's report	
					Affirmative	Negative	To Secretary of Labor	TC Publication No.
TEA-W-157	Airco Speer Electronic Components Division of Airco, Inc.; radio-frequency coils, molded ceramic capacitors, and fixed precision metal film resistors.	9-29-72	None	Equally divided 1	Bedell Moore Ablondi	Parker Leonard Young	11-28-72	524
TEA-W-158	Jensen Manufacturing Division of Pemcor, Inc.; loudspeakers.	9-25-72	do	Negative		Belell Parker Leonard Moore Young Ablondi	11-24-72	522
TEA-W-159	Rindge Industries, Inc.; certain woven fabrics of wool, manmade fibers, and blends, including laminated fabrics.	10-17-72	do	do	Moore	Bedell Parker Leonard Young Ablondi	12-15-72	526
TEA-W-160	Arkwright Mills, Inc.; certain woven fabrics of cotton and of manmade fibers.	10-24-72	12-1-72	Equally divided 1	Bedell Parker Moore	Leonard Young Ablondi	12-22-72	528
TEA-W-161	Wise Shoe Co., Inc.; footwear for women	10-30-72	None	Affirmative	Bedell Parker Moore	Young Ablondi	12-29-72	533
TEA-W-162	Bernie Shoe Co.; women's dress and casual shoes.	11-8-72	do	Equally divided 1	Belell Parker Moore	Leonard Young Ablondi	12-29-72	532
TEA-W-163	Dorman Mills; certain woven fabrics of wool, manmade fibers, and blends, including laminated fabrics.	11-10-72	do	Negative	Moore	Bedell Parker Leonard Young Ablondi	1-9-73	535
TEA-W-164	Jerrold Electronic Corp.; certain components of CATV and MATV systems.	12-1-72	do	do	Moore Ablondi	Bedell Parker Leonard Young	1-30-73	542
TEA-W-165	Chrysler Corp., Commerce, Calif., assembly plant; passenger automobiles.	12-12-72	1-25-73	Affirmative	Bedell Parker Moore Ablondi	Leonard	2-9-73	545
TEA-W-166	General Instrument Corp., Tazewell, Va., plant; aluminum electrolytic capacitors.	12-11-72	None	Equally divided 1	Bedell Moore Ablondi	Parker Leonard Young	2-9-73	544
TEA-W-167	FMC Corp., American Viscose Division rayon plant; viscose rayon yarns wholly of continuous fibers.	12-13-72	do	Negative		Bedell Parker Leonard Moore Young Ablondi	2-12-73	546
TEA-W-168	Rose-Bro Shoe Co., Inc.; footwear for women.	12-26-72	do	Equally divided 1	Bedell Parker Moore	Leonard Young Ablondi	2-23-73	547
TEA-W-169	Dainty Maid Footwear, Inc.; women's dress and casual shoes.	12-27-72	do	Negative		Bedell Parker Leonard Moore Young Ablondi	1-30-73	543
TEA-W-170	Andal Shoes, Inc.; women's dress shoes	1-5-73	do	do		Bedell Parker Leonard Moore Ablondi	3-6-73	554
TEA-W-171	Dover Shoe Manufacturing Co.; women's dress and casual shoes.	1-3-73	do	Affirmative	Bedell Parker Moore	Leonard Ablondi	3-2-73	553
TEA-W-172	Eaton Corp., Detroit, Mich., plant; automotive springs, clutch discs, and rear deck lid torsion bars.	12-29-72	do	Negative	Moore Ablondi	Bedell Parker Leonard	2-27-73	549
TEA-W-173	Hammond Shoe Corp.; men's and boys' leather footwear.	1-9-73	do	do	Moore	Bedell Parker Leonard Ablondi	3-9-73	555

See footnotes at end of table.

Summary of worker investigations completed under sec. 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962,
July 1, 1972-June 30, 1973—Continued

Investigation No.	Firm and articles concerned	Petition filed	Public hearing	Finding of Commission	Commissioners' votes		Commission's report	
					Affirmative	Negative	To Secretary of Labor	TC Publication No.
TEA-W-174.....	Imperial Cotton Mills; certain carded cotton yarns and woven fabrics thereof.	1-18-73 ²	None	Negative		Bedell Leonard Moore Ablondi	3-19-73	557
TEA-W-175.....	Bates Shoe Division of Wolverine World Wide, Inc.; men's dress and casual footwear.	1-18-73	do	do		Bedell Parker Leonard Moore Young Ablondi	3-19-73	558
TEA-W-176.....	Milroy, Pa., plant of Fisher Electronics, Inc., a subsidiary of Emerson Electric Co.; radios, radio-phonographs, and loudspeaker systems.	1-29-73	do	Affirmative: Radio receivers and radio-phonograph combinations. Negative: Loudspeaker systems. ³	Bedell Parker Moore Ablondi	Leonard Young	3-30-73	561
TEA-W-177.....	Zenith Radio Corp.; television receivers, radio receivers, phonographs, and radio-phonograph combinations.	1-29-73	do	Affirmative: Radio receivers and radio-phonograph combinations. Negative: Television receivers and phonographs.	Bedell Parker Moore Ablondi	Leonard Young	3-30-73	562
TEA-W-178.....	Symphonic Electronic Corp., subsidiary of Lynch Corp.; radio-phonograph and radio-phonograph-tape player combinations.	2- 2-73	do	Negative	Moore Ablondi	Bedell Parker Leonard Young	4- 3-73	564
TEA-W-179.....	Cleveland Refractory Metals Division of Chase Brass and Copper Co., Inc., subsidiary of Kennecott Copper Corp.; tungsten electrical contact points and point sets.	1-31-73	do	do	Moore Ablondi	Bedell Parker Leonard Young	4- 2-73	563
TEA-W-180.....	Harris-Seybold Division of Harris-Intertype Corp.; sheet-fed offset printing presses and industrial cutters.	2- 6-73	do	do		Bedell Parker Leonard Moore Ablondi	4- 9-73	565
TEA-W-181.....	Monessen, Pa., plant of Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.; carbon steel wire rod and round wire.	2- 5-73	do	do	Moore Ablondi	Bedell Parker Leonard Young	4- 6-73	566
TEA-W-182.....	Page Steel and Wire Division Monessen, Pa., plant of American Chain and Cable Co.; carbon steel round, flat, and shaped wire.	2-12-73	do	do		Bedell Parker Leonard Moore Young Ablondi	4-13-73	569
TEA-W-183.....	Consolidated National Shoe Corp.; footwear for women and children.	2-12-73	do	Equally divided ¹	Bedell Parker Moore	Leonard Young Ablondi	3-27-73	559
TEA-W-184.....	Passaic, N.J., plant of Uniroyal, Inc.; certain reinforced rubber and/or plastic hose, suitable for conducting liquids or gases, belting and belts for machinery, and rubber sheeting.	2- 8-73	do	Negative		Bedell Parker Leonard Moore Ablondi	4- 9-73	568
TEA-W-185.....	Shapiro Brothers Shoe Co., Inc.; women's dress shoes.	2-13-73	do	do		Bedell Parker Leonard Moore Young Ablondi	4-13-73	570
TEA-W-186.....	Johnson Shoes, Inc.; women's dress and casual shoes.	2-21-73 ²	do	Equally divided ¹	Bedell Parker Moore	Leonard Young Ablondi	4-20-73	572

See footnotes at end of table.

*Summary of worker investigations completed under sec. 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962,
July 1, 1972-June 30, 1973—Continued*

Investigation No.	Firm and articles concerned	Petition filed	Public hearing	Finding of Commission	Commissioners' votes		Commission's report	
					Affirmative	Negative	To Secretary of Labor	TC Publication No.
TEA-W-187	Troy District Shirt Co. division of Genesee, Inc.; men's dress shirts not ornamented, not knit, of cotton and man-made fibers.	2-20-73	None	Negative		Bedell Parker Leonard Moore Young Ablondi	4-20-73	571
TEA-W-188	Wheeling, Ill., plant of TMA Co.; television receivers, radio-television-phonograph combinations, and radio-phonograph combinations.	3-7-73 (Tariff Commission amended scope 4-12-73)	do	do	Ablondi ⁶	Bedell Leonard Young Ablondi ⁷	6-11-73	583
TEA-W-189	H. H. Scott, Inc.; loudspeakers, amplifiers, solid-state radio receivers, radio-phonograph combinations, loudspeakers, and amplifiers.	3-12-73	do	Affirmative	Bedell Parker Moore Ablondi	Leonard Young	5-11-73	575
TEA-W-190	Gold Star Hat and Cap Co., Inc.; non-knit cotton headwear.	3-19-73	do	Negative		Bedell Parker Leonard Moore Young Ablondi	5-7-73	576
TEA-W-191	Freeport, Maine, plant of Kayser-Roth Shoes Division of Kayser-Roth Corp.; footwear for men and women.	3-16-73	do	do		Bedell Parker Leonard Moore Young Ablondi	5-15-73	579
TEA-W-192	I. Jablow & Co., Inc.; boys' shirts, robes, and pajamas.	3-23-73 (Tariff Commission amended scope 4-16-73)	do	do	Bedell Moore	Leonard Young Ablondi	6-5-73	582
TEA-W-194	Hawaiian Fruit Packers, Ltd.; canned pineapple and pineapple juice.	4-3-73	do	do		Bedell Leonard Moore Young Ablondi	6-4-73	581
TEA-W-195	Stetson plant of Kayser-Roth Shoes Division of Kayser-Roth Corp.; footwear for men.	4-18-73	do	do		Bedell Parker Leonard Moore Ablondi	6-18-73	586
TEA-W-196	Buffalo, N.Y., plant of General Electric Co.; transistors and diodes.	4-24-73	do	Equally divided ¹	Parker Moore Ablondi	Bedell Leonard Young	6-22-73	588
TEA-W-197	Koss Shoe Co., Inc.; footwear for men	4-30-73	do	Negative		Bedell Parker Leonard Moore Young Ablondi	6-29-73	589
TEA-W-198	Regina Footwear, Inc.; footwear for women.	5-18-73	do	Affirmative	Bedell Parker Moore	Leonard Ablondi	6-12-73	585

¹ Certified by the U.S. Department of Labor as eligible to apply for adjustment assistance.

² Date investigation was instituted. The Commissioners are not in agreement as to the construction of sec. 301(f)(3) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

³ Vice Chairman Parker made no finding with respect to loudspeaker systems.

⁴ With respect to monochrome television receivers.

⁵ With respect to color television receivers and phonographs.

⁶ With respect to television receivers and radio-phonograph combinations.

⁷ With respect to radio-television-phonograph combinations.

Seven investigations were in progress at the close of fiscal year 1973. They are listed in the table below.

Summary of worker investigations pending on June 30, 1973

Investigation No.	Firm and articles concerned	Petition received
TEA-W-193-----	BGS Shoe Corp.; footwear for women and protective footwear for men, women, boys, and infants, and parts of such footwear.	3-23-73 1 5-17-73
TEA-W-199-----	Pemcor, Inc. (Rola-Pemcor plant); television yokes.	5-16-73
TEA-W-200-----	Erving Shoe Co., Inc.; women's dress shoes.	5-16-73
TEA-W-201-----	Winchell Shoe Manufacturing Co.; footwear for men.	5-18-73
TEA-W-202-----	Hubbard Shoe Co., Inc.; footwear for men and women (scope expanded from footwear for women to include footwear for men).	6- 1-73
TEA-W-203-----	Erskine Industries, Inc. (Reynolds, Pa., plant); electronic receiving tube mounts.	6-14-73
TEA-W-204-----	Young Ones, Inc.; footwear for women, misses, and children.	6- 1-73 (deadline date from date of institution, 6-26-73)

¹ Scope of the investigation amended by the Commission.

Section 351(d)(1),⁶ annual reviews of industries

Under section 351(d)(1) of the TEA, the Commission conducted annual reviews of two industries—those producing certain sheet glass and certain ceramic tableware—and reported to the President on their developments.

Section 351(d)(1) directs the Commission to report to the President on annual developments in an industry as long as any import restrictions imposed under section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 or section 351(a) of the TEA to prevent or remedy serious injury to such industry as a result in major part of trade-agreement concessions remain in effect.

The two annual reviews were as follows:

Investigation No.	Product involved	Date report was submitted
TEA-IR-7-73...	Certain sheet glass.....	2-26-73
TEA-IR-10-73..	Certain ceramic tableware....	5- 1-73

Section 351(d)(3),⁷ report on effect of termination of increased duty or other import restriction

The Commission completed one investigation under section 351(d)(3) of the TEA during fiscal year 1973.

⁶ 19 U.S.C. 1981(d)(1).
⁷ 19 U.S.C. 1981(d)(3).

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

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

In the investigation completed, TEA-I-EX-8 (on pianos except grand pianos), the Commission found that the termination of the current escape-action rate of duty on such imported pianos would impair the economic condition of the domestic industry producing such pianos. Following receipt of the Commission's report, the President, by Proclamation 4189 of February 20, 1973 (38 F.R. 4935), extended the escape-action rate of duty on imported pianos for 1 year—through February 20, 1974.

Tariff Act of 1930, as Amended

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

Section 332

Section 332⁸ sets forth the Commission's authority to investigate, among other things—

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

⁸ 19 U.S.C. 1332

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

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

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

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

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

The effect of export bounties and preferential transportation rates;

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

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

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

During fiscal year 1973, five investigations under section 332 were completed, as shown in the table below.

At the close of the year the Commission was engaged in work on several research projects initiated under that section.

They are summarized below:

Investigations and other research work under sec. 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, pending on June 30, 1973

Subject	Origin
Temporary entry provisions of title 19 of the U.S. Code.	Motion of Commission.
Domestic and foreign policies affecting U.S. foreign trade in agricultural products.	Do.
Competitive position of U.S. industries.	Request from the President.
Tariff and nontariff barriers among principal trading nations.	Request from the Senate Finance Committee.
Nature and extent of tariff concessions granted in U.S. agreements.	Request from the Senate Finance Committee.
Conversion of Tariff Schedules of the United States into format of Brussels Tariff Nomenclature.	Request from the President.
World oil developments and U.S. oil import policies.	Request from the Senate Finance Committee.

A project to prepare a draft conversion of the Tariff Schedules of the United States into the format of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature was initiated by the Commission on August 4, 1972, in response to a request of the President dated July 6, 1972. The date for submission of the draft conversion of the schedules has been changed to September 30, 1974. Public hearings will be held in connection with this study.

Section 337

Section 337⁹ declares unlawful, and authorizes the

⁹ 19 U.S.C. 1337.

Investigations and other research work completed under sec. 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, during fiscal 1973

Investigation No.	Subject	Origin of request	TC publication	
			No.	Date
332-69	Implications of multinational firms for world trade and investment and for U.S. trade and labor.	Request from the Senate Finance Committee.	537	February 1973.
332-68	Customs valuation	do	¹ 540	March 1973.
332-71	Conditions of completion between U.S.-produced and foreign-produced asparagus.	Request from the House Ways and Means Committee.	550	April 1973.
332-72	Mushrooms	Request from the President.	580	May 1973.
	Tariff adjustment and adjustment assistance, under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962:	Requests from the President and the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.		
	Part I—The first 10 years—analysis of Tariff Commission decisions.			May 1973.
	Part II—The eligibility criteria and proposals for change.			June 1973.

¹ TC Publication 501, *Customs Valuation; Staff Report to the Commission on Investigation No. 332-68 under Section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930*, was released in July 1972.

President to deal with, unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation of articles into the United States. It authorizes the Commission to investigate alleged violations of this section of the act and to transmit its final findings to the President. On receipt of a properly filed complaint, the Commission makes a preliminary inquiry to determine whether a full investigation is needed, and whether it should recommend that the President temporarily ban entry of the articles concerned (if the complainant so requests). Under the statute, a rehearing may be granted

by the Commission after a decision in a full investigation, and an appeal may be taken by importers to the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. If violation has been established to the President's satisfaction, he may direct that the articles concerned be excluded from entry.

At the beginning of fiscal 1973 the Commission had seven cases before it under section 337. During the year 13 new cases were initiated and 2 were concluded, leaving 18 pending at the close of the year. These cases are summarized in the following table.

Investigations under sec. 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 active during fiscal 1973

Complainant	Articles concerned	Complaint filed	Preliminary inquiry		Full investigation		
			Instituted (date and No.)	Status	Ordered (date and No.)	Public hearing	Status
Beecham Group, Ltd., and Beecham, Inc.	Ampicillin, a semisynthetic penicillin.	1-27-70	2-12-70, 337-L-37	Completed ¹	9-25-70, 337-24	-----	In progress.
Carter-Wallace, Inc.	Meprobamate	8- 5-70	8-14-70, 337-L-41	-----do. ² -----	3-15-71, 337-27	6-29-71	Terminated 11-30-72.
Scott & Williams, Inc.	Closed-toe circular hosiery knitting machines and devices.	10- 8-71	11-26-71, 337-L-46	In progress	-----	-----	-----
Venus Esterbrook Corp.	Certain writing instruments and nibs therefor.	11-23-71	12-7-71, 337-L-47	Completed	9-14-72, 337-30	3- 6-73	In progress.
Wurlitzer Co.	Certain electronic pianos	3- 6-72	3-30-72, 337-L-49	-----do-----	9-14-72, 337-31	1-30-73	Do.
The Stanley Works	Combination measuring tools	5- 1-72	5-26-72, 337-L-50	In progress	-----	-----	-----
Rottler Boring Bar Co.	Certain cylinder boring machines and boring bars.	5- 8-72	6-9-72, 337-L-51	Completed	1-16-73, 337-32	3-13-73	Being held in abeyance at the request of the interested parties.
Avid Corp.	Passenger entertainment headsets and replacement tips (stethoscopes).	6-27-72	7-7-72, 337-L-52	Dismissed 12-8-72.	-----	-----	-----
Multi-Med Industries, Inc.	Disposable catheters and cuffs therefor.	6-30-72	7-10-72, 337-L-53	Completed	8-8-73, 337-33	-----	In progress.
W. L. Gore & Associates, Inc.	Polytetrafluoroethylene in tape form.	8-29-72	9-13-72, 337-L-54	In progress	-----	-----	-----
ATI Recreation, Inc.	Convertible game tables	10-26-72	11-13-72, 337-L-55	-----do-----	-----	-----	-----
Anthony J. Antonious and Ajax Glove Corp.	Certain golf gloves	11- 8-72	1-18-73, 337-L-56	-----do-----	-----	-----	-----
Honeywell, Inc.	Electronic flash devices	1-24-73	2-20-73, 337-L-57	-----do-----	-----	-----	-----
McDermott & Green, Inc.	Certain variable displacement flower holders.	1-22-73	2-28-73, 337-L-58	-----do-----	-----	-----	-----
J. Wiss & Sons Co.	Snips and scissors	2-20-73	3-6-73, 337-L-59	-----do-----	-----	-----	-----
Pfizer, Inc.	Doxycycline	4-13-73	4-27-73, 337-L-60	-----do-----	-----	-----	-----
Grigsby Barton, Inc.	Dual in-line reed relays	3-27-73	5-10-73, 337-L-61	-----do-----	-----	-----	-----
Johnson Products, Inc.	Certain hydraulic tappets	5-10-73	6-14-73, 337-L-62	-----do-----	-----	-----	-----
CTS Corp.	Preset variable resistance controls	5-17-73	6-13-73, 337-L-63	-----do-----	-----	-----	-----
Weston Instruments, Inc.	Analog-to-digital meters	5-25-73	6-15-73, 337-L-64	-----do-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ On Nov. 24, 1970, the Commission recommended to the President that he issue a temporary exclusion order. By letter of Mar. 10, 1971, the President notified the Commission that he had decided not to issue

a temporary exclusion order at that time.

² On Apr. 23, 1971, the Commission recommended to the President that he issue a temporary exclusion order.

Section 22, Agricultural Adjustment Act, as Amended

Section 22¹⁰ directs the Secretary of Agriculture to advise the President whenever he believes any agricultural commodity or product thereof is being imported under such conditions and in such quantities as to interfere with price-support or other programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture or to reduce substantially the amount of any product processed therefrom. The President may then direct the Commission to conduct an investigation and report to him its findings and recommendations. On the basis of such findings

¹⁰ 7 U.S.C. 624.

and recommendations the President may by proclamation impose fees (duties) or quantitative limitations, or suspend, terminate, or modify any existing import restrictions so imposed. (In cases of emergency, the President may take immediate action with respect to imports, such action to continue in effect pending the Commission's report and recommendations and any further action thereon.) During fiscal 1973 the Commission completed three investigations under section 22. These investigations are summarized in the table below.

Litigation arising in connection with section 22

One legal action was instituted during fiscal 1973 in connection with section 22: *National Milk Producers Federation et al. v. George P. Shultz, Earl L. Butz, Catherine Bedell, et al.*, D.D.C., C.A. 1010-73.

Summary of sec. 22 investigations completed, July 1, 1972-June 30, 1973

Investigation No.	Articles concerned	Date of President's letter	Date investigation instituted	Public hearing	Finding of Commission	Recommendation of Commission	TC Publication No.	Date report submitted to President	Date released by President
22-30.....	Nonfat dry milk.	12-30-72	1- 4-73	1-15-73	Importation of 25 million pounds in addition to annual quota as provided for in Presidential Proclamation 4177 will not interfere with price-support program.	No change in increased quota provided for in Presidential Proclamation 4177.	541	1-29-73	2- 8-73
22-31.....	Cheeses, and substitutes for cheese.	3- 8-73	3- 9-73	3-19-73	Import quotas may be increased 50% for calendar year 1973, the additional cheese to be entered during a period ending 7-31-73 without interfering with price-support program. ¹	Issuance of Presidential proclamation increasing quotas of supplying countries by 50% in accordance with finding.	567	4- 9-73	4-26-73
22-32.....	Nonfat dry milk.	5-10-73	5-14-73	5-24-73	Importation of 60 million pounds in addition to quota would not interfere with price-support program. ²	Enlarged quota of Presidential Proclamation 4216 be permitted to continue until June 30, 1973.	587	6-13-73	6-21-73

¹ Commissioners Leonard and Young dissented with respect to the finding and recommendations as they apply to "each of the supplying countries."

² Commissioner Young did not participate.

Antidumping Act, 1921, as Amended

During fiscal 1973, the Commission completed 23 investigations under section 201(a) of the Antidumping Act;¹¹ 7 others were in progress at the end of the

¹¹ 19 U.S.C. 160 et seq.

year. The Commission's determinations were affirmative in 8 cases¹² and negative in 15 cases. Where the Commission made affirmative decisions, the Treasury Department issued formal findings of dumping, and the described imports became subject to special dumping duties (see table below).

¹² Under the Antidumping Act, decisions in which the Commissioners voting are evenly divided in their findings are deemed to be in the affirmative.

Antidumping investigations completed, July 1, 1972-June 30, 1973

Investigation No.	Articles concerned	Advice received from Treasury	Public hearing	Finding of Commission	Commissioners' votes		Commission's report	
					Affirmative	Negative	To Secretary of Treasury	TC Publication No.
AA1921-94.....	Welded wire mesh from Belgium....	4-17-72	6- 6-72	Negative.....		Bedell..... Parker Moore	7-17-72	497
AA1921-95.....	Hand pallet trucks from France.....	4-17-72	6-20-72	.....do.....		Bedell..... Parker Moore	7-17-72	498
AA1921-96.....	Pentaerythritol from Japan.....	6- 2-72	7-18-72	.....do.....		Bedell..... Parker Leonard Moore	9- 1-72	508
AA1921-97.....	Instant potato granules from Canada	6- 7-72	7-26-72 and 7-27-72	Affirmative.....	Bedell..... Parker Moore		9- 7-72	509
AA1921-98.....	Bicycle speedometers from Japan....	6-23-72	8- 8-72	.....do.....	Bedell..... Parker Leonard Moore	Ablondi.....	9-22-72	513
AA1921-99.....	Drycleaning machinery from West Germany.	6-29-72	8-15-72 and 8-16-72	.....do.....	Bedell..... Parker Leonard Moore Ablondi		9-29-72	514
AA1921-100....	Cast-iron soil pipe fittings from Poland.	6-30-72	8-22-72	Negative.....		Bedell..... Leonard Moore Ablondi	9-29-72	515
AA1921-101....	Wool and polyester/wool worsted fabrics from Japan.	8-25-72	10-24-72 through 10-27-72	.....do.....		Bedell..... Leonard Moore Ablondi	11-24-72	523
AA1921-102....	Base metal parts for incandescent illuminating articles from Canada.	9- 1-72	10-17-72	.....do.....		Bedell..... Parker Leonard Moore Young Ablondi	12- 1-72	525
AA1921-103....	Kraft wrapping paper from Canada..	9-19-72	11- 9-72	.....do.....		Bedell..... Parker Leonard Moore Young Ablondi	12-18-72	527
AA1921-104....	Color television picture tubes from Japan.	9-26-72	11-28-72	.....do.....		Bedell..... Parker Moore Young Ablondi	12-26-72	529
AA1921-105....	Northern bleached hardwood kraft pulp paper from Canada.	9-28-72	11-21-72	Affirmative.....	Bedell..... Leonard Moore	Parker..... Young Ablondi	12-27-72	530
AA1921-106/ 107/108.	Perchloroethylene from Italy, Japan, and France.	9-27-72 and 10-12-72	11- 2-72	Negative.....		Bedell..... Parker Leonard Moore Ablondi	12-27-72	531

Antidumping investigations completed, July 1, 1972-June 30, 1973—Continued

Investigation No.	Articles concerned	Advice received from Treasury	Public hearing	Finding of Commission	Commissioners' votes		Commission's report	
					Affirmative	Negative	To Secretary of Treasury	TC Publication No.
AA1921-109	Kanekalon wigs from Hong Kong	9-29-72	11-17-72	Negative		Bedell Parker Moore Young Ablondi	12-29-72	534
AA1921-110	Canned Bartlett pears from Australia	11-30-72	1- 9-73	Affirmative	Bedell Moore	Leonard Ablondi	3- 1-73	551
AA1921-111	Roller chain from Japan	11-30-72	1-23-73	do	Bedell Parker Leonard Moore Ablondi		3- 1-73	552
AA1921-112	Collapsible baby strollers from Japan	12-12-72	2-22-73	Negative		Bedell Parker Leonard Moore Ablondi	3-12-73	556
AA1921-113	Manual hoists from Luxembourg	12-29-72	2-20-73	do		Bedell Parker Moore Young Ablondi	3-29-73	560
AA1921-114	Stainless steel plate from Sweden	2- 1-73	3-27-73 through 3-29-73	Affirmative	Bedell Moore Ablondi		5- 1-73	573
AA1921-115	Synthetic methionine from Japan	2-13-73	4-19-73	do	Bedell Leonard Moore Young Ablondi		5-14-73	578
AA1921-116	Impression fabric of manmade fiber from Japan.	2-13-73	4- 3-73 and 4- 4-73	Negative		Bedell Parker Leonard Moore Ablondi	5-14-73	577

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

The eight antidumping investigations that were in progress at the close of the year are listed in the following table:

Antidumping investigations pending on June 30, 1973

Articles concerned	Investigation No.	Advice received from Treasury
Printed vinyl film from Brazil and Argentina.	AA1921-117/118	4-18-73
Stainless steel wire rods from France.	AA1921-119	4-24-73
Ceramic glazed wall tile from the Philippines.	AA1921-120	5-11-73
Aluminum ingot from Canada.	AA1921-121	5-15-73
Deformed concrete reinforcing bars of non-alloy steel from Mexico.	AA1921-122	5-25-73
Electronic color separating or sorting machines from the United Kingdom.	AA1921-123	6- 7-73
Steel wire rope from Japan.	AA1921-124	6- 7-73

2. other activities

In addition to its statutory obligations to conduct public investigations, the Commission assists the legislative and executive branches of Government and also answers many inquiries from the public. It maintains a 64,000-volume library which receives about 1,200 periodicals annually. This newly modernized facility houses not only publications on international trade and U.S. tariff and commercial policy, but also many business and technical journals. In addition, the Commission's Office of the General Counsel maintains a law library and a comprehensive file of documents on legislation affecting U.S. trade.

Trade Agreements Program

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

Assistance to the legislative and executive branches

The Commission's work related to the trade agreements program during fiscal 1973 fell into three major areas. The first consisted mainly of assembling tariff,

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

commodity, and other statistical information needed to prepare for the new multilateral trade negotiations or for the program's daily operation. The second involved the preparation of trade data and other information to provide technical assistance required by the executive branch for its formulation of proposed new trade legislation. The third area consisted of work for the Senate Finance Committee's Subcommittee on International Trade on two major studies on trade barriers and trade-agreement concessions.

Early in 1972 the major trading nations agreed to work toward the initiation of multilateral and comprehensive negotiations in the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).² In March 1972, following a directive of the President, the Council on International Economic Policy inaugurated a work program to prepare for the negotiations. The program called for extensive Tariff Commission participation through technical assistance and advice to the STR and the Council on International Economic Policy and through the preparation of the necessary trade data and other statistical information needed in the forthcoming round of multilateral trade negotiations. The Commission assisted in this program throughout fiscal 1973. Some of the specific activities described later in this section were for use in the program.

In April 1973 the President sent to the Congress proposals for new trade legislation entitled the "Trade Reform Act of 1973," seeking the basic authorities required for trade negotiations. The proposals also dealt, inter alia, with relief to domestic producers and workers from disruptions caused by import competition, relief from disruptions caused by unfair practices in international trade, international-trade-policy management, trade relations with Communist countries, and a generalized system of tariff preferences for developing countries. As in the past, throughout the long period during which these proposals were being developed the Commission was requested to supply substantial technical assistance through the preparation of

² A meeting of GATT contracting parties at the ministerial level was held in Tokyo in September 1973 to initiate such negotiations.

special statistical and other factual information on various aspects of the trade and adjustment assistance matters under consideration.

In April 1971 the Senate Finance Committee and its Subcommittee on International Trade, looking toward the eventual consideration of new trade legislation and the numerous difficult issues in current world trade, requested the Commission to make a study of tariff and nontariff barriers to trade among the principal trading nations and a study on the nature and extent of tariff concessions in trade agreements to which the United States is a party. In fiscal 1973 a major part of the time the Commission's staff normally devoted to trade-agreement activities was spent on work on these major reports.

To supplement the report submitted to the President in 1970 on trade under Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) items 807.00 and 806.30, the Commission supplied the Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations with updated statistical and trade information on imports under these items in 1971 and 1972. The Commission was also asked to update the trade data on products subject to the American selling price system of customs valuation (benzenoid chemicals, canned clams, certain footwear of rubber or plastics, and certain gloves). Detailed data had previously been supplied to the President in 1966, 1968, and 1970. Work was still being done on this request when the fiscal year ended.

A Commission staff member served as a technical adviser on an interagency group which conducted a special study of legal, definitional, and policy issues in section 337 investigations of unfair competition involving patent infringement or misuse. The President had requested the Special Trade Representative to undertake such a study in February 1972.

In January 1973 the United Kingdom, Denmark, and Ireland became members of the European Community (EC). In February 1973 formal negotiations under article XXIV:6 of the GATT began on a reconciliation of differences between the rates of duty previously agreed upon under the GATT by the acceding countries and the new rates which they must apply as a consequence of their adoption of the EC's tariff. The Commission assisted in preparations for the negotiations by producing basic computer tabulations that identified rate changes which occurred in the tariffs of the acceding countries and quantified U.S. trade interest in the changes. The negotiations were still in progress on June 30, 1973.

The Commission continued to supply the GATT Secretariat in Geneva with compilations of data on

U.S. imports, tariffs, and trade-agreement obligations. Most of this was part of a continuing compilation of trade and tariff information which will provide the basic data for the proposed new trade negotiations.

The Commission staff supervised the preparation of numerous computer tabulations of U.S. import and tariff data needed during the year for the trade agreements program as part of the interagency computer data bank operation directed by the STR. Special tabulations on trade with Communist countries, conversion of U.S. import statistics from TSUS terms to the BTN system, and tabulations on the growth of imports were developed during fiscal 1973, along with a compilation of a list of TSUS items in which there was no trade in the years 1969-72, a grouping of TSUS items in descending order of import values, and several lesser special tabulations.

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

Report on the operation of the trade agreements program

Under section 402(b) of the Trade Expansion Act, the Commission must submit a yearly report to Congress on the operation of the trade agreements program. The 22d report, covering calendar year 1970, was planned for publication in fiscal 1973 but was delayed because of the excessive demands on the Commission's staff.³

Tariff Nomenclature and Statistical Enumeration

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

Preparation of the *Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated* (including activities of the 484(e) committee)

The *Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated* (TSUSA) are published periodically by the

³ The report was issued in August 1973.

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

The Commission published the most recent edition of the *TSUSA* in January 1972. This edition incorporated the rates of duty of the fifth (and final) stage of the Kennedy Round.⁴ During fiscal year 1973 the third, fourth, and fifth supplements were issued.

Section 484(e) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, directs the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Chairman of the Tariff Commission to enumerate the statistical classifications used for reporting information on all commodities imported into the United States. Under this authority requests for changes to the statistical classifications are considered and determined. Fifty-eight requests were acted upon in fiscal 1973.

The Commission cooperates with the Office of Management and Budget and the Department of Commerce and other agencies on several projects being conducted to improve the comparability between the reporting schedules for statistics on imports, exports, and domestic production.

Reliability of U.S. import statistics

Since fiscal 1970 the Commission has participated with the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Customs⁵ in a study to identify and categorize the kinds of errors in import statistics, with a view toward their reduction or elimination. A major tool in the study is a sample of about 1 percent of the entry documents filed with customs at each U.S. port. At the close of fiscal 1973, the Commission had compiled data for a 12-month benchmark period and had prepared a preliminary report for the consideration of the other agencies involved.

Data collected in the study are used in Commission investigations, in studies of various commodity and statistical classification systems (particularly the study of the conversion of the Tariff Schedules of the United

⁴ These rates were effective Jan. 1, 1972, and were implemented as a result of the Kennedy Round tariff concessions negotiated under the GATT.

⁵ Presently the U.S. Customs Service.

States into the format of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature), and in the reconciliation of United States-Canadian trade statistics.

Other activities

A representative of the Tariff Commission serves on the Interagency Advisory Committee in connection with matters relating to the Customs Cooperation Council. During fiscal 1973 the Commission served on a committee to consider the feasibility of a universal system for the description of goods moving in domestic and international trade.

Summaries of Trade and Tariff Information

Under its general powers, the Commission publishes a series of *Summaries of Trade and Tariff Information* to provide the Congress, the courts, Government agencies, foreign governments, industrial institutions, research and trade organizations, and the general public complete and up-to-date information on each of the commodities listed in the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

Of the current series of 62 volumes, the first of which was published in fiscal year 1966, 53 volumes, totaling some 12,300 pages,⁶ have been published. No new volumes were published during 1973.

Periodic Reports on Commodities

Synthetic organic chemicals

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

Annual reports.—The Commission released its 54th annual report on U.S. production of synthetic

⁶ For references to previously published volumes in the series, see the annual reports of the U.S. Tariff Commission for fiscal years 1967 through 1972 (TC Publications 227, 273, 301, 356, 467, and 536).

organic chemicals⁷ on May 8, 1972. Fourteen groups of chemicals were involved:

- Tar and tar crudes
- Crude products from petroleum and natural gas for chemical conversion
- Cyclic intermediates
- Dyes
- Organic pigments
- Medicinal chemicals
- Flavor and perfume materials
- Plastics and resin materials
- Rubber-processing chemicals
- Elastomers (synthetic rubbers)
- Plasticizers
- Surface-active agents
- Pesticides and related products
- Miscellaneous cyclic and acyclic organic chemicals.

Although the 55th annual report was not completed during fiscal year 1973, separate preliminary reports for each of the 14 groups were issued during the period July 1972 through June 1973; these preliminary reports will be updated and combined into the 55th annual report to be published early in fiscal year 1974.

Statistics used in the annual reports are based on data from more than 800 manufacturers, covering some 8,000 individual chemicals and chemical products. Also included is a directory of manufacturers for each chemical group. The 54th report included a summary of imports of related products (i.e., benzenoid intermediates, dyes, medicinal chemicals, and other finished coal-tar products).

Another annual report, issued in July 1972, gave data on imports of benzenoid intermediates, dyes, organic pigments, medicinals and pharmaceuticals, flavor and perfume materials, and other benzenoid products, entered under schedule 4, parts 1B and 1C, of the TSUS.⁸ The data were obtained by analyzing invoices covering most of the general imports of benzenoid chemicals and products entered during 1971.

Monthly reports.—To add timeliness to the Commission's statistics, the Series C/P (monthly) reports summarize production of selected synthetic organic chemicals and synthetic plastics and resin materials. These reports, issued about 5 weeks after the close of each month, give production data for the leading chemical products and the principal chemical inter-

mediates (which are the source of hundreds of additional downstream or derivative products).

Quantitative determinations

As required by statute,⁹ Executive order,¹⁰ or Presidential proclamation,¹¹ the Commission submitted annual reports during fiscal 1973 on U.S. consumption of watch movements, brooms, and knives, forks, and spoons with stainless-steel handles.

Assistance to the Congress

In fiscal year 1973 a substantial part of the Commission's activity continued to involve responses to requests from the Congress for information on tariff and trade matters.

In March 1973 the House Committee on Ways and Means requested technical information and research assistance on all tariff items for consideration in proposals for trade legislation. The resulting report, printed in May 1973, is a compilation of ratios of imports to apparent consumption for the years 1968–72 for all articles imported into the customs territory of the United States as covered under the *TSUSA*. For each commodity or group of commodities, the value of imports is provided for 1972.

In April 1973 the Commission responded to the request of the House Committee on Ways and Means to update a special report entitled *Background Material on Selected Trade Legislation Introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives*. The new report, printed in May 1973, provides a summary of the nature and purpose of selected tariff and trade bills introduced in the House of Representatives through May 1973 in the 93d Congress. Information is provided on tariff treatment and trends in imports, exports, domestic production, and consumption for the articles covered by the bills. In addition, such information is also provided on trade areas of special interest. During fiscal 1973 the Commission also submitted four formal reports on proposed legislation involving tariffs and international trade. Staff members furnished technical information at a number of congressional hearings; the most extensive were those held by the House Ways and Means Committee in connection

⁹ Public Law 89-805 (80 Stat. 1521, 1522); Public Law 89-241 (79 Stat. 948, 949).

¹⁰ Executive Order 11377 implements headnote 3 to schedule 7, pt. 8, subpt. A, of the TSUS.

¹¹ Presidential Proclamation 4076 implements headnote 2(c) to pt. 2, subpt. D, of the appendix to the TSUS.

⁷ *Synthetic Organic Chemicals, United States Production and Sales, 1970*, TC Publication 479, 1972.

⁸ *Imports of Benzenoid Chemicals and Products, 1971*, TC Publication 496, 1972.

with H.R. 6767 (entitled the "Trade Reform Act of 1973"). The staff also responded to more than 500 requests for information from individual Members of Congress. In the aggregate, such activities required many hours of research and a considerable number of statistical reports.

Assistance to Executive Agencies

Pursuant to section 334 of the Tariff Act of 1930 the Commission cooperates with other Government agencies on matters of common interest concerning international trade and customs and tariff policy. During fiscal 1973 the Commission worked extensively with established committees in the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Customs. Commission staff members also served on the following permanent interdepartmental committees (in addition to other committees previously mentioned in this report):

- Technical Committee on Standard Industrial Classification
- Interagency Committee on Automatic Data Processing
- Federal Committee on International Statistics
- U.S. Metric Study Committee
- Interagency Committee To Identify and Classify Cheeses and Other Dairy Products Offered for Importation

Commodity Advisory Committees under the Office of Emergency Preparedness.

The Commission also supplied statistics, background information, and analyses on various commodities to many different Federal agencies, including the Departments of State, Defense, Agriculture, Commerce, and Justice, the Food and Drug Administration, the Bureau of Mines, and the Environmental Protection Agency.

Assistance to the Public

Over the years, industry, technical societies, businessmen, lawyers, students, and others have consistently turned to the Commission for technical information and data on a broad range of subjects involving international trade. Fiscal year 1973 was no exception. The Commission's professional staff members—commodity analysts, lawyers, and international economists—replied to numerous requests. In some instances, Commissioners or staff members responded orally or informally to inquiries at meetings of trade associations and other professional groups. During fieldwork to gather data required for the work of the Commission, staff members often received requests for information, which they supplied orally or by mail after returning to Washington. The Commission periodically publishes trade data used by private trade groups.

3. administration and finances

Organization of the Commission

On June 30, 1973, the Tariff Commission was composed of six Commissioners and 307 staff members.¹ The accompanying chart depicts the Commission's organization at the end of fiscal 1973.

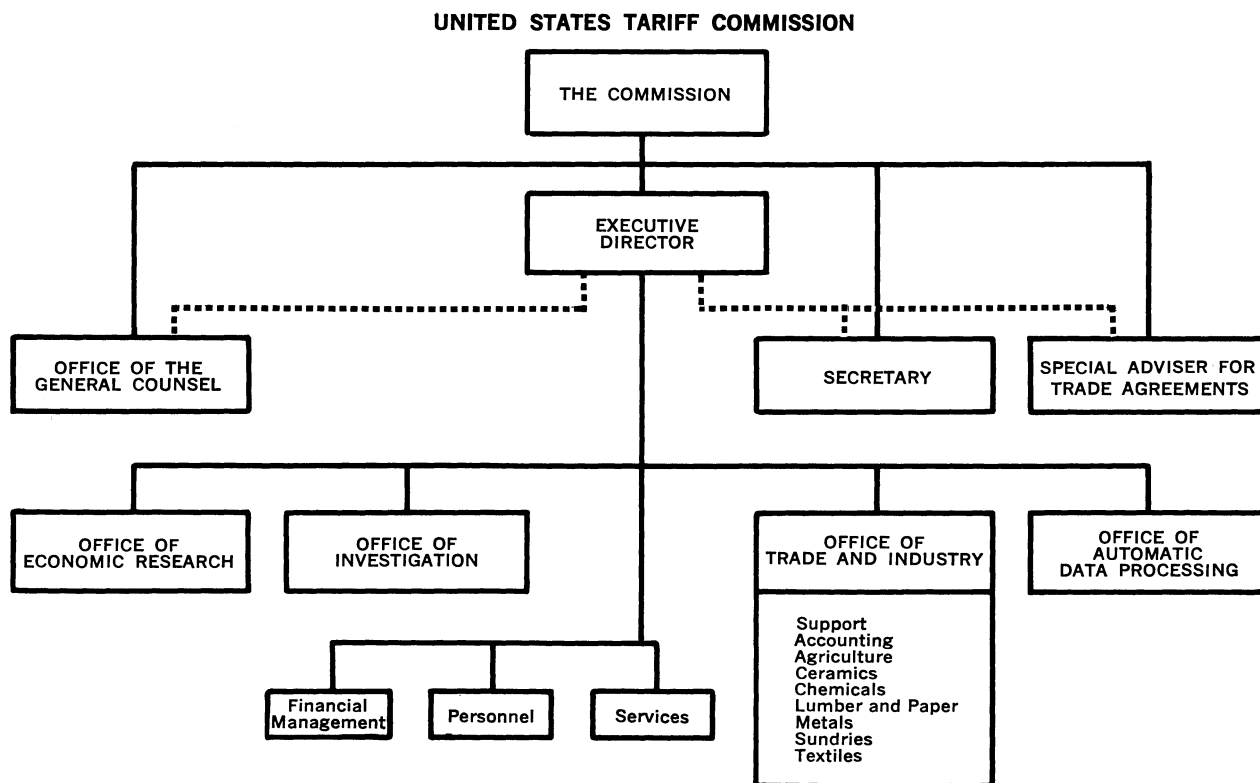
The Secretary serves the Commission in the general conduct of its business and is the official point of contact, in general, with other Government agencies and the public. The Special Adviser for Trade Agreements acts as the Commission's liaison with the Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations and advises the Commission on trade agreements. The

¹ Temporary employees not included.

General Counsel acts as the Commission's liaison officer with the Congress on legislative matters.

During fiscal 1973 a new position of executive director was created. The Executive Director is responsible for implementing the administrative policies adopted by the Commission.

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



Appropriations and Employment

The appropriated funds available to the U.S. Tariff Commission during fiscal year 1973 amounted to \$6,000,000. Reimbursements received totaled \$10,462, making available a grand total of \$6,010,462. Obligations for fiscal year 1973 were as follows:

Salaries and personnel benefits.....	\$5,068,739
Travel and transportation.....	89,266
Rentals and communications services.....	115,145
Other services.....	378,150
Printing and reproduction.....	31,859
Equipment, supplies, and materials.....	205,222
Total	5,888,381

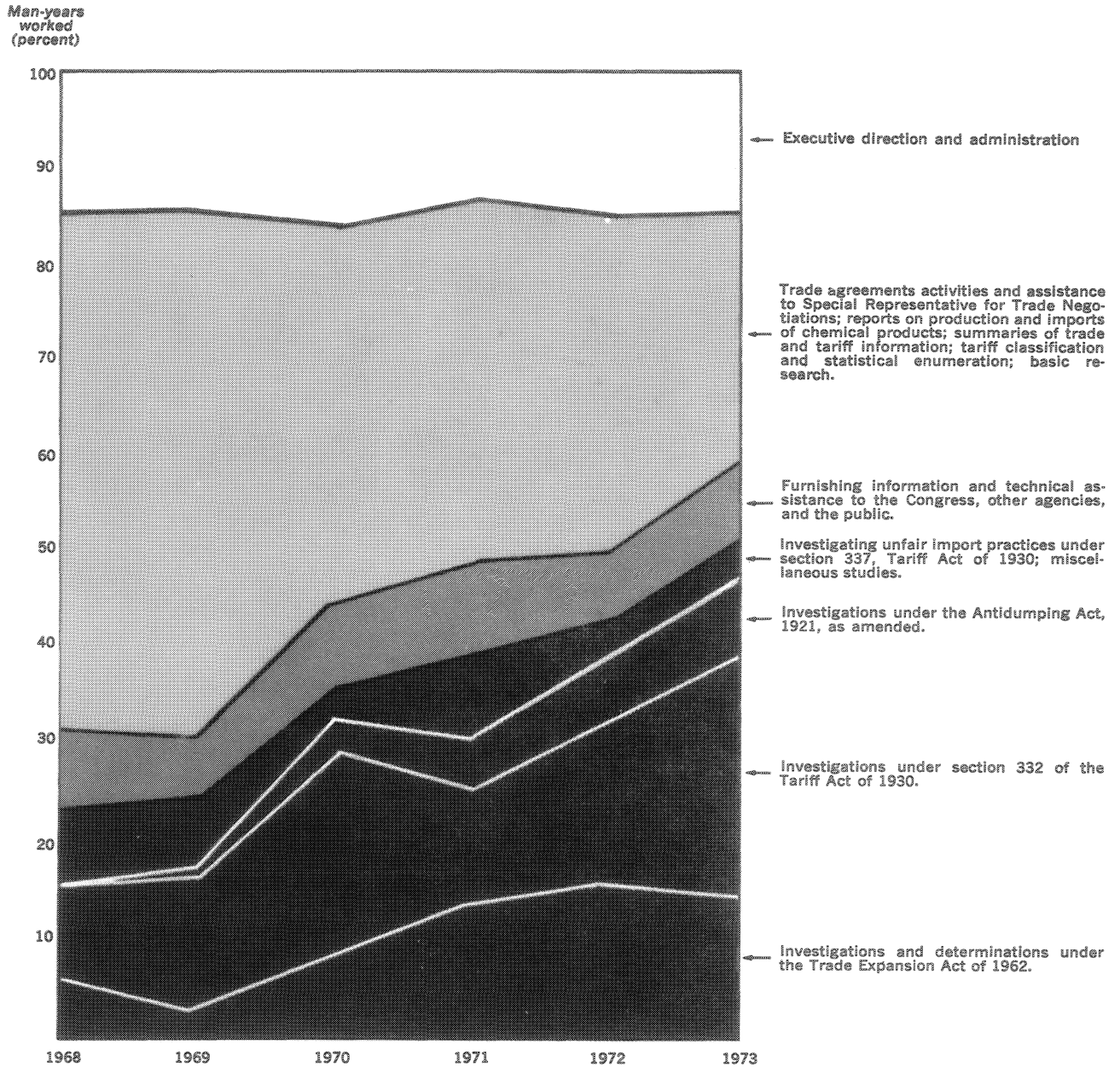
Average employment in fiscal year 1973 (in terms of man-years) was 293 persons.

The following tabulation shows the number of permanent full-time employees of the Tariff Commission, by duty or activity, at the end of fiscal year 1973:

<i>Position description or activity</i>	<i>Number of employees</i>
Commodity-industry analysts.....	89
Economists	36
Attorneys	11
Accountants	5
Automatic data processing staff.....	7
Statistical assistants.....	35
Customs record analysts (New York Office).....	8
Clerical	92
Management and administrative.....	19
Total	302

appendix

Summary of Principal Activities of the U.S. Tariff Commission, Fiscal Years 1968-73





TC Publication 648