

*Fortieth*  
**Annual Report**  
*of the*  
**United States Tariff Commission**  
*1956*



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**UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION**

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**LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL**

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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION,  
*Washington, January 3, 1957.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the Fortieth Annual Report of the United States Tariff Commission, in compliance with the provisions of section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

Respectfully,

EDGAR B. BROSSARD,  
*Chairman.*

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



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## INTRODUCTION

This—the Fortieth Annual Report of the United States Tariff Commission—covers the period October 1, 1955, through September 30, 1956. When the year 1956 is mentioned in this report, therefore, it should be taken to mean the period October 1, 1955, through September 30, 1956, rather than the calendar year 1956.

For the purposes of this report, the current work of the Tariff Commission—described in parts I, II, III, and IV—has been classified under the following headings: Public investigations; special reports and activities; furnishing technical information and assistance; and other activities. Part V of the report deals with the membership and the staff of the Commission, and its finances and appropriations. As required by law, summaries of all reports that the Commission made during 1956 appear under the appropriate headings in parts I and II of this report.





## **PART I. PUBLIC INVESTIGATIONS**

Specific provisions of law and certain Executive orders direct the United States Tariff Commission to conduct various investigations and to make certain studies and reports. These directives are contained in sections 3 and 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, Executive Orders 10082 and 10401, sections 332, 336, and 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, section 201 (a) of the Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended, and Public Law 38 (82d Cong.), as amended.

During 1956 the Commission undertook or continued investigations under all these statutes and Executive orders. As in the last several years, activities relating to public investigations continued in 1956 to account for a major part of the work of the Commission.

### **Section 3 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951**

Section 3 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 sets forth the statutory requirements regarding peril-point determinations in connection with proposed trade-agreement negotiations. The peril-point provisions of the 1951 act require the President, before entering into any trade-agreement negotiation, to transmit to the Tariff Commission a list of the commodities that may be considered for possible concessions. The Commission is then required to make an investigation, including a public hearing, and to report its findings to the President on (1) the maximum decrease in duty, if any, that can be made on each listed commodity without causing or threatening serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products, or (2) the minimum increase in the duty or the additional import restrictions that may be necessary on any of the listed products to avoid serious injury to such domestic industry.

The President may not conclude a trade agreement until the Commission has made its report to him, or until 120 days from the date he transmitted the list of products to the Commission. If the President concludes a trade agreement that provides for greater reductions in duty than the Commission specifies in its report, or that fails to provide for the minimum increase in duty or the additional import restrictions specified, he must transmit to the Congress a copy of the trade agreement in question, identifying the articles concerned and stating his reason for not carrying out the Tariff Commission's recommendation. Promptly thereafter, the Commission must deposit with the Senate Committee on Finance and the House Committee on Ways and Means a copy of the portions of its report to the President dealing with the articles with respect to which the President did not follow the Commission's recommendations.

During 1956 the Commission completed two peril-point investigations under the provisions of section 3 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951. On September 21, 1955, the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements issued public notice of the intention of the United States to engage in tariff negotiations during 1956 with 25 countries under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The countries were Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Haiti, India, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Sweden, Turkey, the Union of South Africa, and the United Kingdom. On the same day, the President transmitted to the Tariff Commission a list of the commodities that were to be considered for possible concessions in the proposed negotiations. The President's list involved 350 tariff paragraphs or subparagraphs and 1 section of the Internal Revenue Code, each of which included one or more commodities, and covered approximately 1,250 statistical (Schedule A)<sup>1</sup> classifications or parts thereof. The Commission instituted the required peril-point investigation on September 21, 1955. A public hearing was held from October 31 through November 10, 1955. The Commission submitted its report to the President on January 16, 1956.

On December 9, 1955, the Trade Agreements Committee issued a supplementary public notice concerning the proposed trade-agreement negotiations with the countries listed above. On the same day, the President transmitted to the Tariff Commission a supplemental list of commodities that were to be considered for possible concessions. The President's list involved 32 tariff paragraphs or subparagraphs, each of which included one or more commodities, and covered approximately 50 statistical (Schedule A) classifications or parts thereof. The Commission instituted the required peril-point investigation on December 9, 1955. A public hearing was held from January 17 through January 19, 1956. The Commission transmitted its report to the President on February 10, 1956.

In a report to the Congress dated June 7, 1956, the President identified the following articles with respect to which the minimum requirements specified in the Tariff Commission's peril-point report of January 16, 1956, were not complied with in the trade agreement that was negotiated at Geneva in early 1956: Paragraph 302 (h)—Ferrochromium tungsten, chromium tungsten, chromium cobalt tungsten, tungsten nickel, and all other alloys of tungsten, n. s. p. f. (not including ferrotungsten); and paragraph 1541 (b)—Violins and violas, of all sizes, wholly or partly manufactured or assembled, made after the year 1800. In accordance with section 4 (b) of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, the Commission on June 7, 1956, submitted to the Senate Committee on Finance and the House

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<sup>1</sup> U. S. Department of Commerce, *Schedule A, Statistical Classification of Commodities Imported Into the United States*.

Committee on Ways and Means the portions of its peril-point report dealing with the articles listed above.

### Section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951

Section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended (which established a statutory escape-clause procedure), provides that the Tariff Commission, upon the request of the President, upon resolution of either House of Congress, upon resolution of either the Senate Committee on Finance or the House Committee on Ways and Means, upon its own motion, or upon application by any interested party, must promptly conduct an investigation to determine whether any product on which a trade-agreement concession has been granted is, as a result, in whole or in part, of the customs treatment reflecting such concession, being imported in such increased quantities, either actual or relative, as to cause or threaten serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products. The Commission must complete its investigation and make a report thereon within 9 months of the date it receives the application. As a part of each investigation, the Commission usually holds a public hearing at which interested parties are afforded an opportunity to be heard. Section 7 (a) of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 requires such hearing to be held whenever the Commission finds evidence of serious injury or threat of serious injury, or whenever so directed by resolution of either the Senate Committee on Finance or the House Committee on Ways and Means. In arriving at its findings and conclusions, the Commission is required to consider several factors expressly set forth in section 7 (b) of the extension act of 1951, as amended.

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

Work on escape-clause investigations under section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 constituted a very important activity of the Commission during 1956, as it did during 1955. On October 1, 1955, a total of 4 escape-clause investigations were pending before the Tariff Commission. During the ensuing 12 months the

Commission received 11 additional applications, and instituted an investigation on each of them. Of a total of 15 escape-clause investigations that were pending before the Commission at one time or another during the period October 1, 1955, through September 30, 1956, the Commission, at the close of that period, had completed 5 investigations; 2 investigations had been discontinued and dismissed; and 8 investigations were in process.

With respect to the 5 completed investigations, the Commission took the actions indicated below:

Commodity	Vote of the Commission	
	For escape action	Against escape action
Ferrocerium (lighter flints) and all other cerium alloys.	6-----	0.
Fluorspar, acid grade (second investigation).	3 (Brossard, Talbot, and Schreiber).	3 (Sutton, Jones, and Dowling).
Para-aminosalicylic acid and salts thereof in bulk (not in dosage form).	3 (Brossard, Schreiber, and Sutton).	3 (Talbot, Jones, and Dowling).
Toweling of flax, hemp, or ramie.	6-----	0.
Dressed rabbit furs and fur skins, not dyed.	0-----	6.

#### Status of investigations pending during 1956

The nature and status of the individual escape-clause investigations that were pending before the Tariff Commission at one time or another during the period October 1, 1955, through September 30, 1956, are shown in the accompanying list.<sup>2</sup>

#### *Escape-clause investigations pending before the Tariff Commission at one time or another during the period Oct. 1, 1955, to Sept. 30, 1956*

Commodity	Status
1. Ferrocerium (lighter flints) and all other cerium alloys.	<p><i>Origin of investigation:</i> Application by the Kent Metal and Chemical Corp., Edgewater, N. J., and New Process Metals, Inc., Newark, N. J.</p> <p><i>Application received:</i> Mar. 29, 1955.</p> <p><i>Investigation instituted:</i> Apr. 7, 1955.</p> <p><i>Hearing held:</i> May 17, 1955.</p> <p><i>Investigation completed:</i> Dec. 21, 1955.</p> <p><i>Recommendation of the Commission:</i> Withdrawal of concession recommended to the President.</p> <p><i>Vote of the Commission:</i> Unanimous (6-0).</p> <p><i>Action of the President:</i> President announced he was deferring action Feb. 14, 1956.</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> U. S. Tariff Commission, <i>Ferrocerium (Lighter Flints) and All Other Cerium Alloys: Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation . . .</i>, 1955 [processed].</p>

<sup>2</sup> The Commission's reports on the completed investigations—all of which have been released—are summarized in a later section of this report.

*Escape-clause investigations pending before the Tariff Commission at one time or another during the period Oct. 1, 1955, to Sept. 30, 1956—Con.*

Commodity	Status
2. Fluorspar, acid grade (second investigation).	<p><i>Origin of investigation:</i> Resolution of the Senate Committee on Finance dated July 29, 1955.  <i>Investigation instituted:</i> Aug. 1, 1955.  <i>Hearing held:</i> Sept. 27-30, 1955.  <i>Investigation completed:</i> Jan. 18, 1956.  <i>Vote of the Commission:</i> Equally divided (3-3).  <i>Action of the President:</i> President decided not to modify the concession Mar. 20, 1956.  <i>Reference:</i> U. S. Tariff Commission, <i>Acid Grade Fluorspar: Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation . . .</i>, 1956 [processed].</p>
3. Para-aminosalicylic acid and salts thereof in bulk (not in dosage form).	<p><i>Origin of investigation:</i> Application by the Sumner Chemical Co., New York, N. Y.  <i>Application received:</i> Sept. 14, 1955.  <i>Investigation instituted:</i> Sept. 16, 1955.  <i>Hearing held:</i> Jan. 24, 1956.  <i>Investigation completed:</i> June 14, 1956.  <i>Vote of the Commission:</i> Equally divided (3-3).  <i>Action of the President:</i> President decided not to modify the concession Aug. 10, 1956.  <i>Reference:</i> U. S. Tariff Commission, <i>Para-aminosalicylic Acid and Salts Thereof in Bulk (Not in Dosage) Form: Report to the President on Escape-Clause investigation . . .</i>, 1956 [processed].</p>
4. Toweling of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances or any of them is the component material of chief value.	<p><i>Origin of investigation:</i> Application by Stevens Linen Associates, Inc., Dudley, Mass.  <i>Application received:</i> Aug. 29, 1955.  <i>Investigation instituted:</i> Oct. 4, 1955.  <i>Hearing held:</i> Feb. 14, 1956.  <i>Investigation completed:</i> May 15, 1956.  <i>Recommendation of the Commission:</i> Withdrawal of concession recommended to the President.  <i>Vote of the Commission:</i> Unanimous (6-0).  <i>Action of the President:</i> Concession withdrawn by Presidential proclamation of June 25, 1956.  <i>Reference:</i> U. S. Tariff Commission, <i>Toweling of Flax, Hemp, or Ramie: Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation . . .</i>, 1956 [processed].</p>
5. Dressed rabbit furs and fur skins, not dyed.	<p><i>Origin of investigation:</i> Application by the Rabbit Dressers Institute, Inc., New York, N. Y.  <i>Application received:</i> Oct. 21, 1955.  <i>Investigation instituted:</i> Nov. 16, 1955.  <i>Hearing held:</i> Dec. 19, 1955.  <i>Investigation completed:</i> Feb. 29, 1956.  <i>Recommendation of the Commission:</i> No modification in concession recommended.  <i>Vote of the Commission:</i> Unanimous (6-0).  <i>Reference:</i> U. S. Tariff Commission, <i>Dressed Rabbit Furs and Fur Skins, Not Dyed: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation . . .</i>, 1956 [processed].</p>
6. Women's and children's leather handbags and pocket-books, wholly or in chief value of leather, including reptile leather.	<p><i>Origin of investigation:</i> Application by the National Authority for the Ladies' Handbag Industry, New York, N. Y.  <i>Application received:</i> Nov. 17, 1955.  <i>Investigation instituted:</i> Nov. 21, 1955.  <i>Hearing scheduled:</i> May 15, 1956.  <i>Investigation discontinued and dismissed and hearing canceled:</i> Mar. 14, 1956.  <i>Vote of the Commission:</i> Unanimous (6-0).</p>

*Escape-clause investigations pending before the Tariff Commission at one time or another during the period Oct. 1, 1955, to Sept. 30, 1956—Con.*

Commodity	Status
7. Fresh or frozen ground-fish fillets (third investigation).	<p><i>Origin of investigation:</i> Application by the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, Inc., Boston, Mass., and others.  <i>Application received:</i> Jan. 12, 1956.  <i>Investigation instituted:</i> Jan. 16, 1956.  <i>Hearing held:</i> June 5-8, 1956.  <i>Investigation in process.</i></p>
8. Screws, commonly called wood screws of iron or steel (fourth investigation).	<p><i>Origin of investigation:</i> Application by the United States Wood Screw Service Bureau, New York, N. Y.  <i>Application received:</i> Jan. 20, 1956.  <i>Investigation instituted:</i> Jan. 26, 1956.  <i>Hearing scheduled:</i> June 12, 1956.  <i>Investigation discontinued and application dismissed at applicant's request, and hearing canceled:</i> Apr. 9, 1956.  <i>Vote of the Commission:</i> Unanimous (6-0).</p>
9. Velveteen fabrics (not including ribbons), cut or uncut, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, wholly or in chief value of cotton.	<p><i>Origin of investigation:</i> Application by the Crompton Co., West Warwick, R. I., A. D. Juilliard &amp; Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., and the Merrimack Manufacturing Co., Inc., Lowell, Mass.  <i>Application received:</i> Jan. 24, 1956.  <i>Investigation instituted:</i> Jan. 26, 1956.  <i>Hearing held:</i> June 19, 1956.  <i>Investigation in process.</i></p>
10. Women's and girls' cotton blouses.	<p><i>Origin of investigation:</i> Application by the National Association of Blouse Manufacturers, Inc., New York, N. Y.  <i>Application received:</i> Feb. 7, 1956.  <i>Investigation instituted:</i> Feb. 21, 1956.  <i>Hearing scheduled:</i> Aug. 21, 1956.  <i>Investigation discontinued and dismissed at applicant's request, and hearing canceled:</i> June 22, 1956.  <i>Vote of the Commission:</i> Unanimous (6-0).</p>
11. Pillowcases, wholly or in chief value of cotton.	<p><i>Origin of investigation:</i> Application by the Riegel Textile Corp., New York, N. Y.  <i>Application received:</i> Feb. 21, 1956.  <i>Investigation instituted:</i> Mar. 6, 1956.  <i>Hearing held:</i> Sept. 11, 1956.  <i>Investigation in process.</i></p>
12. Straight (dressmakers' or common) pins (second investigation).	<p><i>Origin of investigation:</i> Application by the Vail Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., and others.  <i>Application received:</i> Apr. 30, 1956.  <i>Investigation instituted:</i> May 10, 1956.  <i>Hearing held:</i> Sept. 18-19, 1956.  <i>Investigation in process.</i></p>
13. Safety pins (second investigation).	<p><i>Origin of investigation:</i> Application by the DeLong Hook and Eye Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and others.  <i>Application received:</i> Apr. 30, 1956.  <i>Investigation instituted:</i> May 10, 1956.  <i>Hearing held:</i> Sept. 19-20, 1956.  <i>Investigation in process.</i></p>
14. Certain cotton cloth (gingham).	<p><i>Origin of investigation:</i> Application by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, New York, N. Y.  <i>Application received:</i> June 5, 1956.  <i>Investigation instituted:</i> June 12, 1956.  <i>Hearing scheduled:</i> Oct. 23, 1956.  <i>Investigation in process.</i></p>
15. Violins and violas-----	<p><i>Origin of investigation:</i> Application by Jackson-Guldan, Inc., Columbus, Ohio.  <i>Application received:</i> June 19, 1956.  <i>Investigation instituted:</i> June 22, 1956.  <i>Hearing held:</i> Sept. 6, 1956.  <i>Investigation in process.</i></p>

**Investigations completed or dismissed during 1956**

*Ferrocerium (lighter flints).*—On April 7, 1955, in response to an application by the Kent Metal and Chemical Corp., of Edgewater, N. J., and New Process Metals, Inc., of Newark, N. J., the Tariff Commission instituted an escape-clause investigation of ferrocerium (lighter flints) and all other cerium alloys. A public hearing was held on May 17, 1955.

In this investigation, a report on which was submitted to the President on December 21, 1955,<sup>3</sup> the Commission unanimously found that escape-clause relief was warranted with respect to the products in question, and that it was necessary that the original rate of duty established in the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to such products (\$2 per pound plus 25 percent ad valorem) be restored for an indefinite period. Accordingly, the Commission recommended the withdrawal of the tariff concession that the United States granted on the products in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

On February 14, 1956, the President announced that he was deferring action on ferrocerium (lighter flints).

*Fluorspar, acid grade (second investigation).*—On August 1, 1955, in response to a resolution of the Senate Committee on Finance dated July 29, 1955, the Tariff Commission instituted an escape-clause investigation of acid grade fluorspar. A public hearing was held from September 27 to 30, 1955.

The Commission submitted its report to the President on January 18, 1956.<sup>4</sup> Upon consideration by the full Commission of the facts obtained in the investigation, the Commission divided 3 to 3 (2 equal groups, each of which unanimously agreed upon separate findings) on the question of whether acid grade fluorspar was being imported in such increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production, as to cause or threaten serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products. In a situation of this kind, section 330 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended by section 201 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1953 (Public Law 215, 83d Cong.) requires that the Commission transmit to the President the findings and recommendations of each group of Commissioners, and provides that the President may consider the findings and recommendations of either such group as the findings and recommendations of the Commission.

Commissioners Brossard, Talbot, and Schreiber found that acid grade fluorspar was being imported in such increased quantities as to threaten serious injury to the domestic industry, and recommended

<sup>3</sup> U. S. Tariff Commission, *Ferrocerium (Lighter Flints) and All Other Cerium Alloys: Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation . . .*, 1955 [processed].

<sup>4</sup> U. S. Tariff Commission, *Acid Grade Fluorspar: Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation . . .*, 1956 [processed].

that the trade-agreement concession relating to the reduced duty be withdrawn.

Commissioners Sutton, Jones, and Dowling found that the domestic industry was not being seriously injured or threatened with serious injury and, therefore, made no recommendation for modification or withdrawal of the trade-agreement concession involved.

On March 20, 1956, the President announced that he had decided not to modify the concession on acid grade fluorspar.

*Para-aminosalicylic acid and salts thereof.*—On September 16, 1955, in response to an application by the Sumner Chemical Co., of New York, N. Y., the Tariff Commission instituted an escape-clause investigation of para-aminosalicylic acid and salts thereof in bulk (not in dosage) form. A public hearing was held on January 24, 1956.

The Commission submitted its report to the President on June 14, 1956.<sup>5</sup> Upon consideration by the full Commission of the facts obtained in the investigation, the Commission divided 3 to 3 (2 equal groups, each of which unanimously agreed upon separate findings) on the question of whether para-aminosalicylic acid and salts thereof in bulk (not in dosage) form were being imported in such increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production, as to cause or threaten serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products. As in the fluorspar investigation, the Commission transmitted to the President the findings and recommendations of each group of Commissioners; either group's findings and recommendations may be considered by the President as the findings and recommendations of the Commission.

Commissioners Brossard, Schreiber, and Sutton found that the products in question were being imported in such increased quantities as to cause serious injury to the domestic industry. They recommended that the trade-agreement concession relating to the reduced duty be modified so as to permit the application to such articles, for an indefinite period, of a rate of duty of 5 cents a pound and 35 percent ad valorem.

Commissioners Talbot, Jones, and Dowling found that the domestic industry was not being seriously injured or threatened with serious injury and therefore made no recommendation for modification or withdrawal of the trade-agreement concession involved.

On August 10, 1956, the President announced that he had decided to accept as the findings of the Commission the findings of the three Commissioners who held that no escape-clause relief was necessary at that time.

*Towelings of flax, hemp, or ramie.*—On August 29, 1955, in response to an application by Stevens Linen Associates, Inc., of Dudley, Mass., the Tariff Commission instituted an escape-clause investigation of

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<sup>5</sup> U. S. Tariff Commission, *Para-aminosalicylic Acid and Salts Thereof in Bulk (Not in Dosage) Form: Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation . . .*, 1956 [processed].



toweling of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances or any of them is the component material of chief value. A public hearing was held on February 14, 1956.

In this investigation, a report on which was submitted to the President on May 15, 1956,<sup>6</sup> the Commission unanimously found that escape-clause relief was warranted with respect to the products in question, and that it was necessary that the original rate of duty established in the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to such products (40 percent ad valorem) be restored for an indefinite period. Accordingly, the Commission recommended to the President the withdrawal of the tariff concession that the United States granted on the products in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

On June 25, 1956, the President announced that he concurred with the Tariff Commission's recommendation, and issued a proclamation withdrawing the concession on the toweling covered by the investigation.

*Dressed rabbit furs.*—On November 16, 1955, in response to an application by the Rabbit Dressers Institute, Inc., of New York, N. Y., the Tariff Commission instituted an escape-clause investigation of dressed rabbit furs and fur skins, not dyed. A public hearing was held on December 19, 1955.

In its report on the investigation,<sup>7</sup> issued on February 29, 1956, the Commission unanimously found that dressed rabbit furs and fur skins, not dyed, were not being imported into the United States in such increased quantities, either actual or relative to domestic production, as to cause or threaten serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products. The Commission, therefore, made no recommendation to the President for modification or withdrawal of the trade-agreement concessions applicable to such furs and fur skins.

*Leather handbags and pocketbooks.*—On November 21, 1955, in response to an application by the National Authority for the Ladies' Handbag Industry, of New York, N. Y., the Tariff Commission instituted an escape-clause investigation of women's and children's handbags and pocketbooks<sup>8</sup> wholly or in chief value of leather, including reptile leather. A public hearing was scheduled for May 15, 1956.

In accordance with its usual practice, the Commission forwarded to the domestic producers of women's and children's leather handbags

<sup>6</sup> U. S. Tariff Commission, *Toweling of Flax, Hemp, or Ramie: Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation . . .*, 1956 [processed].

<sup>7</sup> U. S. Tariff Commission, *Dressed Rabbit Furs and Fur Skins, Not Dyed: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation . . .*, 1956 [processed].

<sup>8</sup> The term "women's and children's handbags and pocketbooks" includes shoulder bags, clutch bags, and similar articles customarily carried on or about the person, but does not include shopping bags, luggage, coin purses, change purses, billfolds, bill cases, bill rolls, bill purses, bank-note cases, currency cases, money cases, card cases, license cases, pass cases, passport cases, letter cases, and similar articles.

and pocketbooks questionnaires requesting information of a kind deemed necessary by the Commission for the purpose of formulating the findings it is required to make under section 7 of the 1951 extension act, as amended. Despite repeated requests for this information, only a small proportion of the producers furnished any data regarding their operations, and only a part of these producers supplied major portions of the data requested. Thus, in the opinion of the Commission, the domestic producers (most of whom are members of the applicant association) in general displayed a lack of interest and cooperation to a degree that warranted discontinuance and dismissal of the investigation without further consideration. Accordingly, on March 14, 1956, the Commission by unanimous vote discontinued and dismissed the investigation, and canceled the scheduled hearing.

*Wood screws (fourth investigation).*—On January 26, 1956, in response to an application by the United States Wood Screw Service Bureau, of New York, N. Y., the Tariff Commission instituted an escape-clause investigation of screws, commonly called wood screws, of iron or steel. A public hearing was scheduled for June 12, 1956.

On April 9, 1956, the Commission by unanimous vote ordered that the escape-clause investigation of wood screws be discontinued and dismissed, and, accordingly, canceled the scheduled hearing. The Commission took this action after considering the representations made by the applicant in a letter of April 6, 1956, and other pertinent factors.

*Women's and girls' cotton blouses.*—On February 21, 1956, in response to an application by the National Association of Blouse Manufacturers, Inc., of New York, N. Y., the Tariff Commission instituted an escape-clause investigation of women's and girls' cotton blouses. A public hearing was scheduled for August 21, 1956.

On June 21, 1956, the National Association of Blouse Manufacturers, Inc., withdrew its application for an escape-clause investigation of women's and girls' cotton blouses. For this and other reasons, the Commission, on June 22, 1956, by unanimous vote discontinued the investigation and dismissed the application and, accordingly, canceled the public hearing.

#### **Reports made under Executive Order 10401 during 1956**

Section 7 (a) of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 provides that any escape-clause action taken by the President with respect to a particular commodity is to remain in effect only "for the time necessary to prevent or remedy" the injury. In order to establish a formal procedure for review of such escape-clause actions, the President on October 14, 1952, issued Executive Order 10401. Paragraph 1 of this order directs the Tariff Commission to keep under review developments with respect to products on which trade-agreement concessions have been modified or withdrawn under the escape-clause procedure, and to make periodic reports to the President concerning

such developments. The first such report is to be made in each case not more than 2 years after the original action, and succeeding reports, at intervals of 1 year as long as the concession remains modified or withdrawn in whole or in part.

Paragraph 2 of Executive Order 10401 provides that the Commission is to institute a formal investigation in any case whenever, in the Commission's judgment, changed conditions warrant it, or upon the request of the President, to determine whether, and if so to what extent, the escape-clause action needs to be continued in order to prevent or remedy serious injury or the threat thereof to the domestic industry concerned. Upon completion of such investigation, including a public hearing, the Commission is to report its findings to the President.

During 1956 the Commission made periodic reports to the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 10401, on developments with respect to hatters' fur, watch movements, and dried figs.

*Hatters' fur.*—On February 6, 1956, the Tariff Commission submitted to the President and released to the public its third periodic report with respect to hatters' fur, under the provisions of paragraph 1 of Executive Order 10401. In its report,<sup>9</sup> the Commission unanimously concluded that the conditions of competition with respect to the trade in imported and domestically produced hatters' fur had not so changed since the modification of the trade-agreement concession on February 9, 1952, as to warrant the institution of a formal investigation under the provisions of paragraph 2 of Executive Order 10401. In a letter to the Chairman of the Tariff Commission, dated March 29, 1956, the President approved the conclusion of the Commission.

*Watch movements.*—On July 25, 1956, the Tariff Commission submitted to the President and released to the public its first periodic report with respect to watch movements, under the provisions of paragraph 1 of Executive Order 10401. In its report,<sup>10</sup> the Commission unanimously concluded that the conditions of competition with respect to imported and domestic watch movements had not so changed since the modification of the trade-agreement concession on July 27, 1954, as to warrant the institution of a formal investigation under the provisions of paragraph 2 of Executive Order 10401.

*Dried figs.*—On August 30, 1956, the Tariff Commission submitted to the President and released to the public its fourth periodic report with respect to dried figs, pursuant to paragraph 1 of Executive Order 10401. In its report,<sup>11</sup> the Commission unanimously concluded that the conditions of competition with respect to the trade in imported and

<sup>9</sup> U. S. Tariff Commission, *Hatters' Fur: Report to the President (1956) Under Executive Order 10401*, 1956 [processed].

<sup>10</sup> U. S. Tariff Commission, *Watch Movements: Report to the President (1956) Under Executive Order 10401*, 1956 [processed].

<sup>11</sup> U. S. Tariff Commission, *Figs, Dried: Report to the President (1956) Under Executive Order 10401*, 1956 [processed].

domestically produced dried figs did not appear to have so changed during the 1955 marketing year as to warrant the institution of a formal investigation under the provisions of paragraph 2 of Executive Order 10401.

### **Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act**

Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, authorizes the President to restrict imports of any commodity, by imposing either fees or quotas (within specified limits), whenever such imports render or tend to render ineffective, or materially interfere with, programs of the United States Department of Agriculture relating to agricultural commodities. Section 22 requires the Tariff Commission, on direction of the President, to conduct an investigation of the specified commodity, including a public hearing, and to make a report and appropriate recommendation to the President. Under subsection (f) of section 22, as amended by section 8 (b) of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, no trade agreement or other international agreement entered into at any time by the United States may be applied in a manner inconsistent with the requirements of section 22.

Section 8 (a) of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, sets up special procedures for invoking section 22 in emergency conditions due to the perishability of any agricultural commodity. When the Secretary of Agriculture reports to the President and the Tariff Commission that such emergency conditions exist, the Commission must make an immediate investigation under section 22 or under section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, and make appropriate recommendations to the President. The Commission's report to the President and the President's decision must be made not more than 25 calendar days after the case is submitted to the Commission. Should the President deem it necessary, however, he may take action without awaiting the Commission's recommendations.

An amendment to section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act by section 104 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1953 provides that the President may take immediate action under section 22 without awaiting the recommendations of the Tariff Commission whenever the Secretary of Agriculture determines and reports to him, with regard to any article or articles, that a condition exists requiring emergency treatment. Such action by the President may continue in effect pending his receipt of, and his action on, the report and recommendations of the Commission after an investigation under section 22. Under section 8 (a) of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, the President's authority to act before he had received a report from the Commission was limited to perishable agricultural products.

During 1956 no action was taken under either subsection (f) of section 22 or section 8 (a) of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951.

**Cotton and cotton waste (continuing investigation)**

Since 1939, under the provisions of section 22 and in accordance with recommendations of the Tariff Commission, the United States has restricted imports of most types of cotton and some types of cotton waste. During the period 1939-51, the Commission conducted a number of investigations to determine whether further restrictions were required (as on short harsh or rough cotton), whether supplemental import quotas for certain types of long-staple cotton were necessary, or whether certain minor changes were advisable to facilitate administration of the quotas. Since 1951 the Commission has made no investigations relating to short-staple cotton, long-staple cotton, or cotton waste, but it has continued to watch the developments with respect to those products.

By proclamation of December 19, 1940, the President, on recommendation of the Tariff Commission after a supplementary investigation under section 22, suspended the quota restrictions on long-staple cotton insofar as they applied to cotton having a staple length of  $1\frac{1}{16}$  inches or more; and by proclamation of September 3, 1949, the President, on recommendation of the Tariff Commission after a supplementary investigation under section 22, changed the opening date of the quota year from September 20 to February 1. Under authority of section 202 (a) of the Agricultural Act of 1956 (Public Law 540, 84th Cong.) the President, on June 29, 1956, issued a proclamation changing the opening date of the quota year for long-staple cotton from February 1 to August 1 and including within the quota cotton having a staple length of  $1\frac{1}{16}$  inches or more. This action was taken without prior investigation or recommendation by the Tariff Commission under section 22, since neither was considered necessary in view of the provisions of section 202 (a) of the Agricultural Act of 1956.

**Wheat and wheat flour (continuing investigation)**

Since 1941, under the provisions of section 22 and in accordance with recommendations of the Tariff Commission, the United States has restricted imports of wheat and wheat flour, semolina, crushed or cracked wheat, and similar wheat products, in order to prevent interference with programs of the Department of Agriculture to control the production or marketing of domestic wheat. The basic quotas have not been changed since their adoption, but exceptions have been made for distress shipments, seed wheat, wheat for experimental purposes, and wheat imported during World War II by the War Food Administrator (virtually all of which was used for animal feed).

Since 1943 the Commission has completed no investigations relating to wheat, wheat flour, and other wheat products,<sup>12</sup> but it has continued to watch the developments with respect to those products.

**Certain manufactured dairy products (cheeses) (supplemental investigation)**

On April 12, 1955, at the direction of the President, the Tariff Commission instituted a supplemental investigation under section 22 (d) to determine whether modification of the existing proclamation imposing restrictions on imports of certain dairy products was necessary in order to bring under restriction certain manufactured dairy products (certain forms of cheeses of Italian type made from cow's milk) not considered by the Bureau of Customs to be within the scope of the existing proclamation. A public hearing was held on May 10, 1955.

The Commission reported the results of its investigation to the President on July 12, 1955.<sup>13</sup> In the report, the majority of the Commission (Commissioners Talbot, Sutton, and Jones) and the minority of the Commission (Commissioners Brossard and Schreiber) divided on a legal issue, namely, whether the requested amendments to the proclamation to include cheeses not now considered under restriction could be accomplished pursuant to subsection (d) of section 22, or whether such amendments should be the subject of a new, full-scale investigation under subsections (a) and (b) of section 22. The President requested the advice of the Attorney General on this question; it was the opinion of the Attorney General that the requested amendments should not be made on the basis of the limited investigation under subsection (d). This also was the view of the majority of the Tariff Commission. Accordingly, on March 21, 1956, the President announced that the proclamation limiting imports of certain manufactured dairy products could not, on the basis of the Tariff Commission's limited investigation, be amended to include certain imports of cheeses not considered by the Bureau of Customs to be subject to the terms of the proclamation.

**Peanuts (third supplemental investigation)**

On July 6, 1956, in response to a letter from the Peanut and Nut Salters Association, of Washington, D. C., the Tariff Commission instituted a third supplemental investigation of peanuts, under the provisions of section 22. The applicant requested a review of the import restrictions on peanuts under section 22, with a view to the admission of an additional quantity of peanuts consisting of large-size "Virginia type" peanuts over and above the existing quota on peanuts. A public hearing was held on July 31, 1956.

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<sup>12</sup> Early in 1955, an investigation of durum wheat (class II) or flour, including semolina, produced from such wheat, was discontinued and dismissed at the applicant's request.

<sup>13</sup> U. S. Tariff Commission, *Specified Dairy Products: Report to the President . . . under Section 22 . . .*, 1955 [processed].

The Commission reported the results of its investigation to the President on August 16, 1956.<sup>14</sup> In its report the Commission found unanimously that there was a deficit in the domestic supply of shelled Virginia-type peanuts, of sizes of not more than 40 kernels per ounce, such as to require additional imports to meet the essential requirements of domestic users until adequate supplies became available from the 1956 domestic crop. The Commission recommended to the President that during a 30-day period, but in no event later than the close of business on September 28, 1956, there be permitted to be entered additional quantities of the specified shelled Virginia-type peanuts, unrestricted by quota but subject (in addition to the regular 7-cent-per-pound duty) to a fee of 7 cents per pound but not in excess of 50 percent ad valorem.

On August 29, 1956, the President issued a proclamation permitting an unlimited quantity of the specified shelled Virginia-type peanuts to be entered during the period August 30 through September 10, 1956, such entries to be subject (in addition to the regular 7-cent-per-pound duty) to a fee of 7 cents per pound but not more than 50 percent ad valorem. The President thus accepted the Tariff Commission's recommendation with one modification. The Commission had recommended that the period for additional imports be 30 days in length, but in no event later than the close of business on September 28, 1956. The President's proclamation permitted additional imports only through the close of business on September 10, 1956.

### **Section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930**

Section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930 directs the Tariff Commission to place at the disposal of the President, the House Committee on Ways and Means, and the Senate Committee on Finance—whenever requested—all information at its command. It also directs the Commission to make such investigations and reports as may be requested by the President, by either of the above-mentioned committees, or by either House of Congress.

During 1956 the Commission conducted no investigations exclusively under the provisions of section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

### **Section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930**

Section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930—the so-called flexible-tariff provision—sets forth the procedure under which the import duty on an article may be changed by proclamation of the President to equalize differences in costs of production at home and abroad after investigation and report by the Tariff Commission of the differences between the costs of production in the United States and in the country that is the principal foreign supplier. The Trade Agreements Act, however,

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<sup>14</sup> U. S. Tariff Commission, *Peanuts: Third Supplemental Investigation Under Section 22 . . .*, 1956 [processed].

made the provisions of section 336 inapplicable to any commodity on which a tariff concession is in effect pursuant to a trade agreement. As the United States has progressively extended the coverage of trade-agreement concessions, it has reduced correspondingly the scope of possible action under the provisions of section 336.

During 1956, one application under section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930 was pending before the Commission.

On June 20, 1955, the Wollensak Optical Co. and the Photograph & Precision Optical Workers' Union Local No. 24659, both of Rochester, N. Y., filed an application with the Tariff Commission for an investigation of camera shutters and parts thereof, under the provisions of section 336. The applicants alleged that the present rate of duty on camera shutters and parts thereof does not equalize the costs of production of the comparable product made in the United States and foreign countries, and requested that the rate of duty on the imported product be increased to equalize the difference in costs of production. On January 4, 1956, after a preliminary inquiry, the Commission by unanimous vote denied and dismissed the application.

### **Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930**

Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 authorizes the Tariff Commission to investigate alleged unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation of articles or in the sale of imported articles in the United States. When the effect or tendency of such methods or acts is to destroy or substantially injure a domestic industry, or to prevent the establishment of an industry, or to restrain or monopolize trade and commerce in the United States, the articles involved may by Executive order be excluded from entry into the United States.

At one time or another during 1956, seven complaints under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 were pending before the Commission.

#### **Synthetic star sapphires and synthetic star rubies**

On September 20, 1954, after investigation and public hearing, the Tariff Commission (Commissioners Ryder and Edminster dissenting) held that synthetic star sapphires and synthetic star rubies were being imported into the United States under conditions that violated the provisions of section 337. In accordance with the provisions of section 337, on September 20, 1954, a certified copy of the Commission's findings was transmitted by registered mail to the persons found by the Commission to be engaged in the actions that violated section 337 with respect to synthetic star sapphires and rubies. In accordance with the appeal provisions of section 337, one of the persons so served—an importer of synthetic star sapphires and rubies—filed an appeal with the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals on November 18, 1954. The Court of Customs and Patent Appeals



upheld the position of the Commission; on February 29, 1956, the Commission received a mandate finalizing the court's decision.

On March 5, 1956, the Commission submitted the official record of the investigation to the President; the record included a recommendation that the President direct the Secretary of the Treasury to exclude from entry into the United States synthetic star sapphires and synthetic star rubies covered by claims of a patent owned by the complainant. After it submitted the record to the President, the Commission received information with respect to an agreement between the complainant and the foreign manufacturer of the products involved in the Commission's findings. The Commission was of the opinion that the aforementioned agreement had rendered the issue in this case moot, and that no basis existed for the issuance of the exclusion order previously recommended. In view of the particular circumstances in this case, the Commission—in a letter to the President dated April 4—by unanimous vote withdrew its recommendation and suggested that the President return the case to it for final disposition. Pursuant to this suggestion, the President returned the case to the Commission on April 10, 1956. On the same day, the Commission by unanimous vote discontinued and dismissed the investigation.

#### **Knitted garments**

On July 1, 1955, a complaint alleging violation of section 337 in the importation and sale of knitted garments was filed with the Tariff Commission by Renée Hall, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and others. The complaint charged that the imports infringed the complainant's patent. On October 28, 1955, after a preliminary inquiry, the Commission unanimously ordered an investigation of the complaint. A public hearing in the investigation, originally scheduled for February 29, 1956, later was postponed until March 20, 1956. On March 13, 1956, however, the Commission—on the basis of the facts developed in the investigation—discontinued and dismissed the investigation and canceled the hearing.

#### **Apparatus for electrolytically treating metal surfaces**

On July 1, 1955, a complaint alleging violation of section 337 in the importation and sale of apparatus for electrolytically treating metal surfaces was filed with the Tariff Commission by the Central Scientific Co., of Chicago, Ill., and others. The complaint charged that the imports infringed the complainant's patent. After a preliminary inquiry, the Commission unanimously held that the allegations in the complaint were insufficient to warrant a formal investigation and, on December 16, 1955, dismissed the complaint.

#### **Electron tubes and component parts thereof**

On July 7, 1955, a complaint alleging violation of section 337 in the importation and sale of electron tubes and component parts thereof was filed with the Tariff Commission by Eitel-McCullough, Inc., of

San Bruno, Calif. The complaint charged that the imports infringed the complainant's patent.

On November 16, 1955, after a preliminary inquiry, the Commission by unanimous vote suspended action on the complaint. The suspension of action on the complaint will continue until a final decision is rendered in the case of *Eitel-McCullough, Inc. v. Wholesale Radio Parts Co., Inc., and Amperex Electronic Corp.* (Civil Action No. 8348), pending in the United States District Court for the District of Maryland. The suit is for patent infringement, and involves the complainant before the Commission and the importer of the tubes in question.

#### **Household canisters**

On December 29, 1955, a complaint alleging violation of section 337 in the importation and sale of household canisters was filed with the Tariff Commission by the Kromex Corp., of Cleveland, Ohio. The complaint charged that the imports infringed the complainant's design patent.

On April 23, 1956, after a preliminary inquiry, the Commission by unanimous vote suspended action on the complaint. The suspension of action on the complaint will continue until a final decision is rendered in the case of the *Kromex Corp. v. L. Batlin & Son, Inc.* (Civil Action No. 106-222), pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. The suit, brought against the importer by the complainant before the Commission, is for infringement of the patent in question.

#### **Badminton rackets**

On June 11, 1956, a complaint alleging violation of section 337 in the importation and sale of certain badminton rackets was filed with the Tariff Commission by George A. Allward, doing business as H. & A. Manufacturing Co., of Lacombe, La. The complaint charged that the imports infringed the complainant's patent. On August 14, 1956, after a preliminary inquiry, the Commission ordered an investigation of the complaint. A public hearing was scheduled for December 11, 1956.

#### **Slip-resistant hanger covers**

On June 26, 1956, a complaint alleging violation of section 337 in the importation and sale of slip-resistant hanger covers was filed with the Tariff Commission by L. M. Leathers' Sons, of Athens, Ga. The complaint charged that the imports infringed the complainant's patent. A preliminary inquiry was ordered by the Commission on July 9, 1956.

### **Section 201 (a) of the Antidumping Act, 1921, as Amended**

Section 301 of the Customs Simplification Act of 1954 (Public Law 768, 83d Cong.) 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.

Whenever the Secretary of the Treasury determines that imports are entering or are likely to enter at less than their “fair value,” within the meaning of that term as used in the Antidumping Act, he must refer the matter to the Tariff Commission for determination as to 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 finding, it so reports to the Secretary of the Treasury, who thereupon issues a “finding of dumping”; the antidumping duties are thenceforth collected.

During 1956, the Commission made two injury determinations under the provisions of section 201 (a) of the Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended.

#### **Cast iron soil pipe from the United Kingdom**

On August 1, 1955, in response to advice received from the Secretary of the Treasury on July 27, 1955, the Tariff Commission instituted an investigation of imports of cast iron soil pipe from the United Kingdom, under the provisions of section 201 (a). A public hearing was held on October 21, 1955.

In a notification sent to the Secretary of the Treasury on October 26, 1955, the Commission informed him that, by a majority vote (Commissioners Brossard, Talbot, and Dowling), it had 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 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.

On October 27, 1955, the Treasury Department announced a finding of dumping with respect to importations of cast iron soil pipe from the United Kingdom. The law requires that, under these circumstances, a special duty be levied on imports of cast iron soil pipe, other than “American pattern” cast iron soil pipe, from the United Kingdom which are sold at less than foreign market value as defined by the Antidumping Act.

The issuance of a finding of dumping with respect to imports of cast iron soil pipe was followed by litigation in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. On March 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 is unconstitutional, that certain procedures under the Antidumping Act or under the Administrative Procedure Act have not been complied with, and that certain findings of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Tariff Commission are invalid. An injunction against the Secretary of the Treasury to prevent the assessment of dumping duties was requested. On March 16, 1956, 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.<sup>15</sup>

Because of the constitutional questions raised, a three-judge district court was convened to hear the case. Two constitutional questions were urged by the plaintiff: (1) That the act operated retroactively in effect, and that the time when the dumping question is first raised or presented to the Secretary of the Treasury may be substantially before the importer first hears of the proceeding or of the possibility of a special dumping duty being imposed. This, it was contended, deprives plaintiffs of their property without due process of law and is repugnant to the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution. (2) That the act fails to define important terms, rendering it an invalid delegation of legislative power because it leaves the Secretary of the Treasury and the Tariff Commission without any legislative standard to guide them.

The complainants charged, in effect, that the Secretary's initial determination that imports of cast iron soil pipe were being sold, or were likely to be sold, at "less than fair value" was a star-chamber proceeding and that provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, which were claimed to be applicable, were not complied with. It was further contended that the Tariff Commission's determination that imports of cast iron soil pipe were injuring an industry in the United States was made without following the requirements of allegedly pertinent provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act.

The defendants in this case were represented in court by the United States attorney, who filed a motion to dismiss the complaint on the ground of lack of the court's jurisdiction of the subject matter. The defendants contended that exclusive jurisdiction over the subject matter of the complaint lay in the United States Customs Court and, on appeal, in the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. On June 20, 1956, the United States district court so held, and dismissed the complaint.

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<sup>15</sup> *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).

After dismissal of the complaint, the importers sought an injunction in the United States district court against the Treasury Department to prevent levying of antidumping duties on the cast iron soil pipe in question, pending an appeal by the importers to the Supreme Court. On August 1, 1956, the injunction order was issued.

**Montan wax in its crude form from the Soviet Zone of Germany and from Czechoslovakia**

On October 31, 1955, in response to advice received from the Secretary of the Treasury on October 28, 1955, the Tariff Commission instituted an investigation of imports of montan wax in its crude form from the Soviet Zone of Germany and from Czechoslovakia. A public hearing was held on January 10, 1956.

In a notification sent to the Secretary of the Treasury on January 18, 1956, the Commission informed him that, by unanimous opinion, it had 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. On January 18, 1956, the Treasury Department instructed customs field officers to discontinue the withholding of appraisement of entries of montan wax in its crude form from the Soviet Zone of Germany and from Czechoslovakia, and to process entries of such merchandise without regard to any question of dumping.

**Section 504 of the Philippine Trade Act of 1946**

Section 504 of the Philippine Trade Act of 1946 authorized the President to establish import quotas on Philippine articles that he found, after investigation by the Tariff Commission, were coming, or were likely to come, into substantial competition with like articles that were the products of the United States. The act directed the Commission to conduct an investigation, including a public hearing, upon request of the President, upon resolution of either House of Congress or concurrent resolution of both Houses of Congress, upon its own motion, or, when in its judgment there was good reason therefor, upon the application of any interested party. The Commission was directed to report the results of its investigations to the President, and to send copies of such reports to each House of Congress.

The Tariff Commission conducted no investigations under the provisions of section 504 of the Philippine Trade Act of 1946. On August 1, 1955, when the President approved the Philippine Trade Agreement Revision Act of 1955, the Commission's duties under section 504 of the Philippine Trade Act of 1946 terminated.

**Public Law 38, as Amended**

Public Law 38 (82d Cong.), as amended by Public Law 91 (84th Cong.), suspends the import-excite taxes on copper until June 30, 1958. It provides, however, that the President must revoke the sus-

pension at an earlier date if the Tariff Commission determines that the average market price of electrolytic copper in standard shapes and sizes (delivered Connecticut Valley) has been below 24 cents per pound for any 1 calendar month during the period. When this market condition occurs, the Commission is required to advise the President within 15 days after the conclusion of such calendar month, and the President is required to reimpose the tax not later than 20 days after he has been so advised by the Commission.

Upon the enactment of Public Law 38, in 1951, the Commission established the necessary procedure for carrying out its responsibilities under the law. During 1956, as in previous years, it kept informed on current copper prices and competitive conditions. Inasmuch as the price of copper did not fall below 24 cents per pound during the year, there was no occasion to make a report to the President.

## **PART II. SPECIAL REPORTS AND ACTIVITIES**

Besides the public investigations that it conducts and the services that it renders to the Congress, to the President, and to other Government agencies, the United States Tariff Commission is directed by law and by Executive orders to make certain special reports and to engage in certain special activities.

Section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, which sets forth the general powers of the Tariff Commission, directs the Commission to investigate and report on a wide range of subjects related to tariffs, commercial policy, and international trade. These subjects include, among others, the fiscal and industrial effects of, and the operation of, the customs laws; the effects of various types of import duties; tariff relations between the United States and foreign countries; commercial treaties; the volume of imports compared with domestic production and consumption; and the competition of foreign industries with those of the United States. Under the provisions of section 332, the Commission has issued various editions of its Summaries of Tariff Information; various editions of its compilation of information on United States import duties; periodic reports on synthetic organic chemicals; reports on the commercial policies of certain foreign countries; and other special reports, including those on specific commodities and industries.

The Tariff Commission is one of the agencies from which the President seeks information and advice in negotiating trade agreements with foreign countries. Executive Order 10082, of October 5, 1949, requires the Commission to supply to the interdepartmental trade agreements organization factual data on all articles on which the United States proposes to consider granting concessions in trade agreements. Since 1947, various Executive orders have directed the Commission to keep informed concerning the operation and effect of provisions relating to duties and other import restrictions of the United States contained in trade agreements, and to submit a factual report to the President and to the Congress, at least once each year, on the operation of the trade agreements program. Under section 350 (e) (2) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended by the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955, this function is made mandatory by statute.

### **Summaries of Tariff Information**

Under its general powers, the Tariff Commission's most extensive work is the preparation of its Summaries of Tariff Information, which are designed to provide the Congress and the executive agencies with complete and up-to-date information on the commodities listed in the

tariff act. These summaries contain the tariff history of the commodities in each classification specified in the tariff act; a discussion of the nature and uses of each commodity; an analysis of the trends in United States production, imports, and exports; data on output and the conditions of production in foreign countries; and an analysis of the factors affecting the competition of imports with the domestic product. Continuous revision of these summaries, the first edition of which was issued in 1920, is an important activity of the Commission.

The most recent complete published edition of the Summaries of Tariff Information was issued in 1948-50. This edition consists of some 2,300 separate summaries, comprising a total of 44 volumes. These summaries have been widely used by the Congress and other Government agencies, and by industrial, agricultural, commercial, labor, and other organizations. Because of budgetary limitations and the pressure of work of higher priority, the Commission has not been able to maintain a regular schedule for publishing revisions of the summaries. During 1956, however, as in previous years, several hundred of the summaries were brought up to date. These revised summaries, especially those on critical and strategic materials, have been made available to the defense and other agencies.

### Information on United States Import Duties

To meet the problem of supplying in convenient form, for the use of the customs service, the public, and the Congress, information regarding changes made in duties on imported articles since the passage of the Tariff Act of 1930, the Tariff Commission—from the late thirties until 1948—periodically issued documents showing these changes. In 1948, after the multilateral trade-agreement negotiations that resulted in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Commission issued a complete restatement of the Tariff Act of 1930, as modified and amended, including its special and administrative provisions. A revised edition was issued in 1950, and a second revision, in 1952.

The latest revision, *United States Import Duties (1952)*,<sup>1</sup> is a loose-leaf publication consisting of two sections. Section I presents the rates of duty that are applicable to imported commodities, a list of the items that are free of duty, a list of the items that are subject to import-excite taxes under the Internal Revenue Code, and references to various statutes that provide for special and additional import duties or for special exemptions from duty under certain circumstances. Section II presents the special and administrative provisions of the Tariff

<sup>1</sup>U. S. Tariff Commission, *United States Import Duties (1952)*, Misc. ser., 1952. Subscriptions to this publication, which may be placed with the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., include Supplements I, II, and III. The subscription price is \$3.25 if the document is mailed to a domestic address and \$4.25 if it is mailed to a foreign address.



Act of 1930. These compilations, which the Commission prepares in cooperation with the Bureau of Customs, are furnished to appropriate congressional committees and to reference libraries throughout the United States, and are distributed by the Bureau of Customs to all its field offices. Supplement I to the 1952 edition, which consists of new pages for insertion in the original document, was issued in November 1953. Supplement II, which incorporates the changes that resulted from United States trade-agreement negotiations in 1955 with Japan and other countries, and with Switzerland, and from legislative actions, was issued in January 1956. Supplement III, which incorporates the changes that resulted from United States trade-agreement negotiations with 21 countries during 1956, was issued on October 1, 1956.

### **Reports on Synthetic Organic Chemicals**

#### **Preliminary report on production and sales, 1955**

In accordance with its usual procedure, the Tariff Commission in 1956 released preliminary and final reports of United States production and sales of synthetic organic chemicals in 1955. These reports continue the annual series that the Commission has published since 1918. The preliminary report consisted of 14 separate sections, each dealing with a segment of the industry. Each section was released as soon as the statistics were substantially complete, thereby making the information available to industry and Government agencies at the earliest possible date, and thus enhancing their usefulness. The first section, covering flavor and perfume materials, was released in May 1956, and all sections had been released by the end of July 1956. The preliminary report covered production and sales of tars and tar crudes; crude products from petroleum and natural gas; cyclic intermediates; coal-tar dyes; toners and lakes; bulk medicinal chemicals; flavor and perfume materials; plastics and resin materials; rubber-processing chemicals; elastomers (synthetic rubbers); plasticizers; surface-active agents; pesticides and other agricultural chemicals; and miscellaneous chemicals.

#### **Final report on production and sales, 1955**

The Tariff Commission's final report on United States production and sales of synthetic organic chemicals in 1955 was issued in September 1956.<sup>2</sup> The statistics shown in the report for each segment of the industry were compiled from data—supplied by more than 600 companies—on about 6,000 individual chemicals and chemical products. Also included in the report are a Directory of Manufacturers, which identifies the producers of the individual products covered in the report; statistics on United States imports of coal-tar products under

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<sup>2</sup> U. S. Tariff Commission, *Synthetic Organic Chemicals, United States Production and Sales, 1955*, Rept. No. 198, 2d ser., 1956.

paragraphs 27 and 28 of the Tariff Act of 1930; and statistics on the number of persons engaged in research by the reporting companies, as well as the expenditures for such research.

Production of tar in the United States from all sources in 1955 was 914 million gallons, or 19 percent more than the 766 million gallons reported for 1954. Of the output in 1955, coal tar accounted for 853 million gallons, and water-gas and oil-gas tars accounted for 61 million gallons. The most important products recovered from coke-oven gas and from coal tar are benzene, toluene, xylene, creosote oil, naphthalene, and tar pitches. The section of the report covering crude products from petroleum and natural gas includes some products derived from petroleum that are identical with those produced from tar (e. g., benzene, toluene, and xylene). The output of crude products from petroleum and natural gas in 1955 amounted to 16 billion pounds, compared with 13 billion pounds in 1954.

The output of cyclic intermediates in 1955 amounted to 6,017 million pounds—an increase of 30 percent over the quantity reported for 1954. In 1955, more than 60 percent of the total quantity of intermediates produced was used by the same manufacturers in the manufacture of more advanced products such as dyes, medicinals, plastics, surface-active agents, and agricultural chemicals. In 1955, the output of all intermediates and finished products covered by the report totaled 35,334 million pounds, compared with 28,445 million pounds in 1954. In 1955, cyclic intermediates and finished products accounted for 12,123 million pounds of the total output, and acyclic intermediates and finished products, for 23,211 million pounds.

Compared with 1954, the output of all individual groups of finished synthetic organic chemicals was greater in 1955. In the order of the size of the percentage increase, the principal groups were elastomers, 54 percent; rubber-processing chemicals, 36 percent; plastics and resin materials, 32 percent; plasticizers, 32 percent; pesticides and other organic agricultural chemicals, 21 percent; medicinals, 19.5 percent; miscellaneous chemicals, 19.5 percent; flavor and perfume materials, 19 percent; dyes, 17.5 percent; surface-active agents, 12 percent; and toners and lakes, 11 percent.

#### **Specified synthetic organic chemicals: Monthly releases on production**

During 1956, the Tariff Commission continued to conduct a monthly survey of United States production of a selected list of synthetic organic chemicals. The statistics, which are collected from about 160 companies, cover about 80 different chemical items. Collection of data on stocks of chemicals has been discontinued, since the need for them no longer exists. Upon request, the Commission furnishes the Business and Defense Services Administration with reported data that are necessary to its operations. The releases on chemical production, designated as Facts for Industry Series 6-2, are published jointly with

those on plastics and resins and are obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, on a fee basis.

**Synthetic plastics and resin materials: Monthly releases on production and sales**

The Tariff Commission also continued during 1956 to issue reports on United States production and sales of synthetic plastics and resin materials. This monthly report, which is issued as Facts for Industry Series 6-10, in conjunction with the report on synthetic organic chemicals (see above), covers production and sales of synthetic plastics and resins grouped according to chemical composition and broad end uses. The chemical classes for which statistics are given include cellulose plastics, phenolic and other tar-acid resins, styrene resins, urea and melamine resins, alkyd resins, vinyl resins, polyester resins, polyethylene resins, and miscellaneous plastics and resins. Some of the end uses covered are molding, extruding, casting, and textile-and-paper treating, for sheeting and film, for adhesives, and for protective coatings. Data on polyethylene resins were released for the first time in 1956. Data on stocks of the listed materials are collected for Government use, and are not published. Collection of data on stocks of plastics was discontinued in the latter part of 1955.

**Imports of Coal-Tar Products, 1955**

In July 1956, the Tariff Commission released its annual report on United States imports of coal-tar products entered under paragraphs 27 and 28 of the Tariff Act of 1930. The report, which covers imports through all United States customs districts, is based on data obtained from an invoice analysis made by the Commission's New York office.

The report shows that in 1955 general imports of coal-tar chemicals entered under paragraph 27, virtually all of which were intermediates, totaled 6.4 million pounds, with a foreign invoice value of 4.5 million dollars. In 1954, imports were 8.6 million pounds, valued at 4.5 million dollars. The decline in the quantity of imports in 1955 compared with 1954 is due primarily to a substantial decline in such low- and medium-priced intermediates as adipic acid, caprolactam, m-chloroaniline, naphthalene, 2-naphthol, and phthalic anhydride. In 1955, Germany was by far the principal source of imports of intermediates considered as a group. Imports from Germany totaled 3.0 million pounds in 1955, compared with 4.9 million pounds in 1954, and 7.7 million pounds in 1953. In 1955, sizable quantities of intermediates were also imported from the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Switzerland.

In terms of quantity, the most important individual intermediates imported in 1955 were naphthalene, anthraquinone, and phthalic anhydride. Imports of naphthalene, which totaled 854,000 pounds, came principally from the Netherlands and Germany. Imports of anthraquinone totaled 482,000 pounds, and imports of phthalic anhydride,

314,000 pounds. The anthraquinone came principally from Switzerland, and the phthalic anhydride, principally from France. In 1955, there were also sizable imports of m,p-cresol (273,000 pounds), principally from Canada and the United Kingdom, and p-nitrophenol (211,000 pounds), principally from the United Kingdom. The Netherlands was the principal source of imports of caprolactam in 1955; Germany was the principal source of the 1-naphthol and the sole source of the 2-naphthol imported in that year.

In 1955, imports of finished coal-tar products that are dutiable under paragraph 28 totaled 5.4 million pounds, valued at 11.1 million dollars (foreign invoice value), compared with 5.1 million pounds, valued at 8.7 million dollars, in 1954, and 4.1 million pounds, valued at 6.9 million dollars, in 1953. As in previous years, dyes were by far the most important group of finished coal-tar products imported in 1955, accounting for 6.2 million dollars, or 56 percent of the total value of all imports under paragraph 28. In 1954, imports of dyes were valued at 5.8 million dollars, and in 1953, at 4.6 million dollars. In 1955, Switzerland and Germany were the principal suppliers of dyes to the United States; smaller quantities came also from the United Kingdom and Italy.

Medicinals and pharmaceuticals were the next most important group of products imported under paragraph 28. In 1955, imports of these products were valued at 3.3 million dollars, or 30 percent of the total value of all imports under paragraph 28. In 1954, imports of medicinals and pharmaceuticals were valued at 2.2 million dollars. Imports of flavor and perfume materials increased in value to \$514,000 in 1955 from \$326,000 in 1954, and imports of other coal-tar products entered under paragraph 28 also increased in value—to 1.0 million dollars in 1955, compared with \$364,000 in 1954.

### Tariff Simplification Study

Title I of the Customs Simplification Act of 1954 (Public Law 768, 83d Cong.), which was approved on September 1, 1954, directs the Tariff Commission to make a comprehensive study of United States laws prescribing the tariff status of imported articles, and to submit to the President and to the chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance, within 2 years, a revision and consolidation of these laws which, in the judgment of the Commission, will accomplish to the extent practicable the following purposes: (1) Establish schedules of tariff classifications which will be logical in arrangement and terminology, and adapted to the changes that have occurred since 1930 in the character and importance of articles produced in and imported into the United States and in the markets in which they are sold; (2) eliminate anomalies and illogical results in the classification of articles; and (3) simplify the determination and application of tariff classifications.

Immediately after the approval of the above-mentioned act, the Commission initiated this study, and invited importers, domestic pro-

ducers, customs brokers, and other interested parties to submit any suggestions that, in their opinion, would accomplish the purposes mentioned. The Commission will not hold hearings in connection with the study until it has completed its review of the tariff classification laws and has prepared a draft of the revised tariff schedules. Hearings will then be scheduled to afford interested parties the opportunity to be heard with regard to the proposed revised tariff schedules—particularly with respect to the probable effect on domestic industries of any incidental changes in duties that may be involved in the proposed revision.

On March 15, 1955, in accordance with subsection (d) of section 101 of Public Law 768, the Commission submitted an interim progress report on the tariff simplification study to the President and to the chairmen of the Senate Committee on Finance and the House Committee on Ways and Means.<sup>3</sup> The interim report is confined to a treatment of the fundamental problems underlying the simplification of the tariff schedules, the principles that the Commission will follow in formulating the proposed revision of them, and methods for putting the proposed revision into force and effect.

Because of the considerable amount of trade-agreement work and other high-priority work before the Commission since the interim report of March 15, 1955, it has been impossible for the Commission to make any substantial progress in the tariff simplification project. For this and other reasons set forth in the Commission's letters of May 21, 1956, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate, a request was made for an extension of time—until May 1, 1958—for completion of the work. An extension to March 1, 1958, was granted by Public Law 934, 84th Congress, which was approved August 2, 1956.

### Report on Hardwood Plywood

In December 1955 the Tariff Commission issued a report entitled *The Production, Importation, and Marketing of Hardwood Plywood in the United States*. The report presented information that the Commission had assembled and considered in connection with its escape-clause investigation of hardwood plywood,<sup>4</sup> including material that had not previously been available regarding the production, importation, and marketing of hardwood plywood in the United States.

"Hardwood" is a general term used to designate lumber or veneer produced from broadleaf or deciduous trees, in contrast with softwood produced from coniferous or evergreen trees. Hardwood plywood is plywood having a face ply of hardwood; such plywood is further

<sup>3</sup> U. S. Tariff Commission, *Tariff Simplification Study: Interim Report to the President and to the Chairmen of the Committee on Finance of the Senate and of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House Pursuant to Section 101 (d) of the Customs Simplification Act of 1954, 1955* [processed].

<sup>4</sup> See U. S. Tariff Commission, *Hardwood Plywood: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation . . .*, 1955 [processed].

identified according to the species of wood used in the surface (face) of the panel (for example, birch plywood, walnut plywood, and gum plywood) regardless of the species of wood used for the interior plies. The hardwood plywood produced in the United States may be classified in two distinct categories: (1) Container and packaging plywood, and (2) hardwood plywood other than container and packaging types. Container plywood is a type produced for a particular use, that is, the production of boxes and other containers for shipping, storage, and dispensing purposes, but it is generally of lower grade than other or ordinary<sup>5</sup> types of hardwood plywood, which are used for decorative and utility purposes in furniture, paneling, doors, and cabinet work. The production of container plywood is—for all practical purposes—distinct from the production of noncontainer types, and little or no container plywood is imported into the United States. Accordingly, the report is concerned with the domestic industry that produces hardwood plywood other than container and packaging grades—that is, the ordinary kind of plywood.

In 1953, some 240 domestic mills were engaged in the production of ordinary hardwood plywood. The output of slightly more than half of these mills consisted of plywood produced predominantly or exclusively for sale in the form of plywood as such (so-called market plywood). The other mills produced hardwood plywood primarily or exclusively for their own use in the fabrication of such products as furniture, flush doors, and cabinets (so-called captive plywood). Most of the domestic hardwood plywood plants are located east of the Mississippi River, but there is some production in the Pacific States by mills whose major output consists of softwood plywood.

Domestic production of ordinary hardwood plywood (exclusive of container and packaging types) averaged 1,171 million square feet during the period 1951-54. The annual output, which reached a high of 1,242 million square feet in 1953, was estimated to be 1,093 million square feet in 1954.

United States imports of hardwood plywood have increased continuously since 1949; the increase in recent years has been marked. During the early postwar period (1946-49) annual imports averaged slightly more than 20 million square feet. By 1952 imports had increased to 85 million square feet; in 1954 they amounted to 426 million square feet. For several years before 1953 Canada was the principal source of imports. Since 1953 Japan has been the principal source, with Canada ranking second. Finland has also been an important source in recent years, and there have been substantial imports from other countries. Before 1950, imports were very small relative to domestic production of ordinary hardwood plywood. In 1951, the ratio of imports to production was 6 percent; in 1953 it increased to 18 percent; and in 1954 it was estimated to be 39 percent. With

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<sup>5</sup>The term "ordinary" hardwood plywood is used in the report to include all grades of hardwood plywood other than container or packaging plywood. The term is used solely to make this distinction, and not as a criterion of quality.

respect to consumption of ordinary hardwood plywood, imports supplied 5 percent in 1951, 15 percent in 1953, and an estimated 28 percent in 1954. United States exports of hardwood plywood during the war years were large, but in recent years they have been insignificant.

### **Compilations of Information on Status of Investigations**

During 1956 the Commission continued to issue a series of compilations showing the outcome or current status of the various types of investigations that the Commission is directed by law to conduct. These compilations, which are brought up to date from time to time, are as follows: (1) Investigations under the "escape clause" procedure; (2) investigations under the "peril point" provision; (3) investigations under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended; (4) investigations under section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930; (5) investigations under section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930; (6) investigations under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930; and (7) injury determinations under the Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended.

### **Trade-Agreement Activities**

The Tariff Commission not only is directed to make peril-point and escape-clause investigations under the provisions of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, and Executive Order 10401, but is also one of the agencies from which the President seeks information and advice before concluding trade agreements with foreign countries. Executive Order 10082, of October 5, 1949, requires the Commission to supply to the interdepartmental trade agreements organization factual data concerning the production and consumption of, and trade in, all articles on which the United States proposes to consider granting concessions in trade agreements. When trade-agreement negotiations are in progress, the Commission furnishes to the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements, and to its "country" committees, statistical and other data with respect to all commodities on which the United States is proposing to grant concessions. The Chairman of the Tariff Commission serves as a member of the Trade Agreements Committee, and also as chairman of the interdepartmental Committee for Reciprocity Information; the Vice Chairman serves as his alternate on both of these Committees.

During 1956 Commissioners and members of the staff of the Tariff Commission assisted the Trade Agreements Committee, as consultants and technical advisers, in dealing with a variety of problems. Principal among these were preparations for United States participation in the 10th Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement, which was held at Geneva from October 27 to December 3, 1955, and preparations for and participation in the fourth round of multilateral tariff negotiations sponsored by the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which was held at Geneva from January 18 to May 23, 1956.

In accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 10082, and at the request of the Trade Agreements Committee, the Tariff Commission in the latter part of 1955 prepared statistical analyses of United States imports from the 25 countries with which the United States proposed to negotiate at Geneva beginning in January 1956. As required by Executive Order 10082, the Commission also provided the trade agreements organization with digests of information on all imported commodities that the United States had listed for possible concessions in the proposed negotiations. The commodities listed for the proposed negotiations involved approximately 1,300 statistical (Schedule A) classifications or parts thereof. In the negotiations at Geneva, 2 Commissioners and 13 members of the Commission's staff served as members of the United States Delegation. Of the 13 staff members, 11 served as technical advisers and 2 as members of the secretariat.

### **Report on Operation of the Trade Agreements Program**

Section 3 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955 directs the Tariff Commission to keep informed at all times concerning the operation and effect of provisions relating to duties or other import restrictions of the United States contained in trade agreements heretofore or hereafter entered into by the President, and to submit to the Congress, at least once a year, a factual report on the operation of the trade agreements program.

Before the passage of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955, various Executive orders had directed the Commission to prepare similar annual reports and to submit them to the President and to the Congress. The latest of such orders—Executive Order 10082 of October 5, 1949—is still in effect. The eight reports that the Commission has issued in response to these directives provide a detailed history of the trade agreements program since its inception in 1934; the first seven reports covered developments from June 1934 through June 1954.

The Commission's eighth report on the operation of the trade agreements program, which was issued in February 1956, covers the period from July 1954 through June 1955.<sup>6</sup> During the period July 1954–June 1955, the United States had trade-agreement obligations in force with 42 countries. Of these, 33 countries were contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and 9 were countries with which the United States had bilateral trade agreements.

During the period covered by the eighth report, the United States and 16 other contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade met at Geneva to negotiate with Japan for its accession to the General Agreement. During this period the United States also concluded a supplementary bilateral trade agreement with Switzer-

<sup>6</sup> First released in processed form, the report was subsequently printed as *Operation of the Trade Agreements Program: Eighth Report, July 1954–June 1955*, Rept. No. 197, 2d ser., 1956.



land. The report describes the negotiations with Japan and other countries and with Switzerland, and analyzes the concessions that the United States granted and obtained in those negotiations.

The eighth report also covers other important developments respecting the trade agreements program during 1954-55. These include the further extension and amendment of the United States trade agreements legislation, and major developments relating to the General Agreement—consultations and discussions under its general provisions, the general review of the General Agreement that the Contracting Parties conducted at their Ninth Session, and the agreement that they concluded on the proposed Organization for Trade Cooperation.

The eighth report also describes, for the last half of 1954 and the first half of 1955, United States actions relating to its trade agreements program. Among the matters discussed are the following: The withdrawal or modification of United States trade-agreement concessions; activities under the peril-point provision; the reports by the President to the Congress on the inclusion of escape clauses in trade agreements; the status of escape-clause investigations pending before the Tariff Commission; and the status of United States quantitative restrictions on imports, including those imposed under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, under the sugar act, and under the Philippine Trade Act of 1946.

Like the earlier reports on the operation of the trade agreements program, the eighth report discusses such matters as changes in tariffs, exchange controls, and quantitative restrictions on imports by countries with which the United States has trade agreements. The trade controls employed by most of the countries with which the United States has trade agreements tend to conform to certain patterns, depending on whether the countries fall into one or another of the following four groups (with some overlapping): (1) Countries that are members of the European Payments Union; (2) countries that are members of the sterling area; (3) various nondollar countries (other than those in groups 1 and 2), most of which rely heavily on multiple-exchange-rate systems for control of their trade; and (4) certain dollar countries (including Canada and several countries in Latin America) that now exercise a minimum of control over their trade with other countries. The pattern of trade controls within each of these groups, as well as the changes in the controls imposed by individual countries, is discussed. The report concludes with a discussion of tariff changes made during 1954-55 by countries with which the United States has trade agreements.



### **PART III. FURNISHING TECHNICAL INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE**

A considerable part of the work of the United States Tariff Commission is related to furnishing technical information and assistance to the Congress and to other agencies of the United States Government, as required by law, and to furnishing information to industrial and commercial concerns and to the general public. Section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930 directs the Commission to gather information relating to the tariff and commercial policy and to place it at the disposal of the President, the Senate Committee on Finance, and the House Committee on Ways and Means, "whenever requested." Section 334 of the Tariff Act of 1930 directs the Commission to cooperate with other Government agencies in appropriate matters.

#### **Work for the Congress**

During 1956, as in previous years, the Commission's work in response to directives or requests from the Congress, congressional committees, and individual Members of Congress constituted an important part of its activities. This section of the report deals only with direct requests from congressional committees and from Members of Congress for information or comments on proposed legislation, and for assistance at congressional hearings. Other phases of the Commission's work, even though based directly or indirectly on congressional directives or requests, are discussed in other sections of this report.

#### **Reports to committees on proposed legislation**

The Congress regularly requests the Tariff Commission to analyze proposed legislation relating to tariff and trade matters. Most of these requests come from the Senate Committee on Finance and the House Committee on Ways and Means. Preparation of comments on bills and resolutions usually involves considerable work by the Commission, and the reports required often are extensive.

At the request of the Senate Committee on Finance or the House Committee on Ways and Means, the Commission prepared analyses of a large number of bills and resolutions during 1956.<sup>1</sup> These bills and resolutions related to a wide variety of subjects, as the following list of representative titles indicates: To transfer casein from the dutiable list to the free list; to reduce the rate of duty on jute yarn when used wholly in the manufacture of backing for tufted rugs and carpets; to suspend for 2 years the duty on crude bauxite and on certain calcined

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<sup>1</sup> During the period covered by this report, congressional committees requested the Commission to prepare analyses of, or comments on, 51 bills and resolutions.

bauxite; to provide that nickel ore concentrates imported into the United States shall be exempt from duty; to permit the importation, free of duty, of racing shells to be used in connection with preparations for the 1956 Olympic games; to continue, until the close of June 30, 1957, the suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap; to remove the provision in the Tariff Act of 1930 that certain glass imported in boxes must be packed in units containing 50 square feet or multiples thereof; to permit articles imported for the purpose of exhibition at the International Photographic Exposition to be admitted without payment of tariff; to provide for the free importation of amorphous graphite; to exempt from duty the importation of certain handwoven fabrics when used in the making of religious vestments; to permit articles imported for the purpose of exhibition at the Eleventh Annual Instrument-Automation (International) Conference and Exhibit to be admitted without payment of tariff; to apply the same duty to wheat unfit for human consumption as applies to all other wheat; to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to place metallurgical-grade alumina on the free list; to place guar seed on the free list; to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to rubber-soled footwear; to direct the Tariff Commission to conduct an escape-clause investigation of fresh or frozen albacore tuna; to provide for the free importation of tourist literature; to transfer shoe-last turning lathes from the dutiable to the free list; to provide for the duty-free entry of mosaics designed for the use of any corporation or association organized and operated exclusively for religious purposes; to place marine sextants on the free list; to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to impose an import tax on natural gas; to place handmade and moldmade paper on the free list; to modify the duty on the importation of veneers of wood; to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a tax on certain processing of watch movements; to transfer certain mahogany from the dutiable to the free list; to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to articles of corduroy; to amend certain provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 relative to import duties on wool; and to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the Festival of the Americas, to be held at Chicago, Ill., to be admitted without payment of tariff.

#### **Special services to committees of the Congress**

In considering proposed legislation, congressional committees often ask the Tariff Commission not only for reports, but also for the services of Commission experts. These experts are frequently asked to assist the committees at congressional hearings, or to supply technical and economic information orally in executive sessions of the committees.

During 1956, at the request of the House Committee on Ways and Means, members of the staff of the Commission appeared before the committee to supply technical assistance during consideration of proposed legislation authorizing the President to accept membership for

the United States in the Organization for Trade Cooperation, as well as proposed legislation relating to a number of the subjects mentioned in the immediately preceding section of this report. Members of the Commission's staff also gave technical assistance to the Joint Committee on the Economic Report during its hearings as to the defense essentiality of the domestic jeweled-lever-watch industry. During consideration by the Senate Committee on Finance of Senate Resolution 236, which would have directed the Tariff Commission to make an immediate escape-clause investigation with respect to all textiles and textile products, the Chairman of the Commission was consulted by the committee in executive session. During the year, the Commission's Editorial Section assisted the Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations by preparing an index for the committee's hearings on the 1957 appropriations for the Department of Commerce and related agencies.

#### **Services to individual Senators and Representatives**

Each year the Commission receives many requests from individual Senators and Representatives for various types of information.<sup>2</sup> Some of these requests can be answered from data that are readily available in the Commission's files; others require research and often the preparation of extensive statistical compilations and trade analyses.

During 1956 the Commission continued to furnish to several Members of Congress, at their request, tabulations prepared by the Ceramics Division on a quarterly basis showing United States imports (for consumption) of glassware and pottery, by kinds and by principal sources. The Commission also continued during 1956 to furnish to the Senate Committee on Finance monthly and cumulative monthly statistics, prepared by the Textiles and Statistical Divisions, on imports of wool tops, yarns of wool, and woolen and worsted fabrics.

The Commission also regularly furnishes information to the interdepartmental Committee for Reciprocity Information to help that Committee in responding to inquiries by Members of Congress.<sup>3</sup>

#### **Cooperation With Other Government Agencies**

Over the years, cooperation with other Government agencies has constituted a considerable part of the Commission's activity. Among

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<sup>2</sup> During the period covered by this report, the Commission received more than 600 congressional letters requesting information on various matters. In addition, the Commission received a large number of congressional telephone requests for information. Many of these requests, like those contained in congressional letters, involved considerable work by the Commission and its staff.

<sup>3</sup> The primary functions of the Committee for Reciprocity Information, created by Executive order in 1934, are (1) to hold hearings to provide an opportunity for all interested parties to present their views on proposed trade agreements, and (2) to see that those views are brought to the attention of the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements.

the more important instances of such cooperative work is the Commission's continuing collaboration with the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Customs, and the Department of State.

During 1956 the Commission carried on various kinds of work in cooperation with a score of other Government agencies. Including the various trade-agreement committees, Commissioners and staff members serve on about 25 interdepartmental committees. The assistance that the Commission gives to other Government agencies ranges from meeting simple requests for factual information requiring only brief servicing, to projects involving considerable research and often as much as a thousand man-hours of staff work. At times, cooperation with other Government agencies involves detailing members of the Commission's staff to other agencies for short periods.

Selected aspects of the work that the Commission conducted in cooperation with other Government agencies during 1956 are reviewed below.

#### **Work for defense and emergency agencies**

The United States Government agencies concerned with the problems of defense continued during 1956 to call upon the Tariff Commission for needed information on strategic and critical materials. All the technical divisions of the Commission participated in supplying such information.

During 1956 the Commission's commodity divisions continued to furnish the Office of Defense Mobilization with information on strategic and critical materials similar to that which the Commission furnished to the Munitions Board before it was abolished on June 30, 1953. Members of the Commission's commodity divisions served, at the specific request of the Office of Defense Mobilization, on each of the seven interdepartmental commodity advisory committees established by that agency. These committees are concerned with the following groups of commodities: Iron, steel, and ferroalloys; light metals; nonferrous metals; nonmetallic minerals; chemicals and rubber; forest products; and fibers. In addition, members of the Commission's commodity divisions served as chairmen of several of the commodity subcommittees established by the interdepartmental commodity advisory committees. They also supplied information to the Office of Defense Mobilization in connection with its study of appeals by industries under section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955.

During the year, many of the Commission's commodity divisions furnished information to the Business and Defense Services Administration of the Department of Commerce. For example, the Chemicals Division continued to supply that agency with monthly data on United States production and sales of the most important organic chemicals and plastics materials, and annual data on production and sales of synthetic organic chemicals. These data were used for allocating

chemicals, issuing certificates of necessity, and establishing normal consumption levels. The Ceramics Division also continued to supply the Business and Defense Services Administration with semiannual tabulations of invoice analyses of United States imports of mica. During the year a member of the Metals Division served on a special interagency committee that prepared a report to the President on the feasibility of maintaining a permanent domestic tin-smelting industry in the United States.

#### **Work for other Government agencies**

Besides assisting the Department of State in trade-agreement matters, the Commission during 1956 furnished that Department with a wide range of data on United States tariffs and trade. A member of the Sundries Division served on the Rubber Panel, which is under the chairmanship of the Department of State.

During the year the Commission supplied the Department of Agriculture with considerable information on agricultural, chemical, and forest products, and exchanged information in connection with investigations that the Commission was conducting under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended. During the year the Commission also assisted the interdepartmental sugar committee, which studies the operation of the United States sugar act, United States participation in the International Sugar Agreement, and other matters relating to sugar. Members of the Commission's Agricultural Division and Economics Division served during the year as members of the interdepartmental sugar committee.

During 1956 the Commission assisted several divisions of the Department of Commerce: The National Bureau of Standards, the Bureau of the Census, and the Bureau of Foreign Commerce (besides the Business and Defense Services Administration, which has been previously mentioned). The Commission's Ceramics Division and several other commodity divisions assisted the Bureau of the Census in the analysis of "basket" classifications of import statistics, and in matters concerning the proper coding and classification of imported articles for statistical purposes. The Agricultural, Ceramics, and Chemicals Divisions supplied the Bureau of Foreign Commerce with market and consumption data on certain articles of commerce for which they had unique information.

Other agencies that the Commission assisted during the year included the Bureau of Customs, the Division of Foreign Assets Control, and the Internal Revenue Service of the Treasury Department, the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior, the Department of Labor, the Department of Justice, the Bureau of the Budget, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Supply Service of the General Services Administration, and the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress.

**Work on classification of imports and exports**

Section 484 (e) of the Tariff Act of 1930 provides for a statistical classification of imports, and authorizes the Secretary of Commerce, the Chairman of the Tariff Commission, and the Secretary of the Treasury to direct its preparation. Under this provision, the representatives of those officials on the Interdepartmental Advisory Committee on Foreign Trade Commodity Classification prepare, for statistical purposes, an enumeration of articles embracing all merchandise imported into the United States.

Many factors—such as changes in description and rates of duty by reason of trade agreements, changes in the character of various products, the appearance of new products, and the need for recording separate statistics for some products previously included in groups of loosely related articles—make advisable the frequent revision of *Schedule A, Statistical Classification of Commodities Imported Into the United States*. During 1956 the Commission continued to assist in the preparation of this statistical classification of commodities and the bulletins that authorize changes after its publication. A member of the Commission's Statistical Division serves on the interdepartmental Committee. During the year the Commission reviewed a list of the present coding practices within the structure of *Schedule A*, and submitted its comments to the Bureau of the Census. During the fourth round of multilateral tariff negotiations at Geneva, the Commission also furnished to the United States Delegation statistical information—in terms of *Schedule A* classifications—relating to the items that were under consideration for possible concessions.

During 1956 the Commission also continued to cooperate with the Department of Commerce in preparing revisions of *Schedule B, Statistical Classification of Domestic and Foreign Commodities Exported from the United States*. The Commission has designated 15 commodity specialists to serve on the various subcommittees concerned with this work. A member of the Statistical Division continued to serve on the interdepartmental Committee in connection with the revisions of *Schedule B*, and acted as liaison between the Committee and the Commission's commodity specialists in the review of convertibility of the import and export schedules to other coding manuals, such as the *Standard International Trade Classification* and the *Industry Products Code*. During the year the Commission participated in the discussion and examination of the proposal by the Bureau of the Census that publication of the detailed commodity classifications in the official export statistics be reduced by 50 percent. The combined *Schedule B* categories known as *Schedule G* were adopted by the Department of Commerce on January 1, 1956, and the former detailed statistics were made available only on a subscription basis. The Commission's staff made a thorough review of its needs for detailed export statistics and studied the effect of the proposed changes on its work. The Bureau of the Budget was advised of the results of this study.



**Work for quasi-official research agencies**

During 1956 the Commission also assisted certain quasi-official organizations by providing information on trade and tariff matters. For example, two members of the Ceramics Division served during the year on committees of the American Society for Testing Materials, a national technical society composed of representatives of industry, the Federal Government, and engineering schools. The assistance given this society related chiefly to nomenclature and classification of ceramic products.

**Assistance to Business Concerns and the Public**

On specific matters within its field, the Tariff Commission furnishes information in response to many requests from outside the Federal Government. These requests come from industrial and commercial organizations, as well as from individual research workers, lawyers, teachers, editors, students, and other private individuals. Supplying the requested information entails a variety of work, such as preparation of appropriate letters and statistical compilations, and conferences with individuals and representatives of organizations. The Commission maintains no "public relations" staff for dealing with the public.



## PART IV. OTHER ACTIVITIES

### General Research and Assembling of Basic Data

Prerequisite to the varied activities of the United States Tariff Commission is the continuing task of assembling, maintaining, coordinating, and analyzing basic economic, technical, and statistical information pertinent to its work. Section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930 directs the Commission to gather such information and to place it at the disposal of the President, the Senate Committee on Finance, and the House Committee on Ways and Means, "whenever requested." It also directs the Commission to make such investigations and reports as may be requested by the President, by either of the above-mentioned committees, or by either branch of the Congress. Over the years, the Commission's staff has devoted a large part of its time to such work.

Basic information on many thousands of individual commodities is collected by the Commission's various divisions. This basic information includes technical data on the nature of the commodities and their processes of production; on United States production, imports, exports, marketing practices, and prices; on production, imports, exports, and prices for the leading foreign producing and exporting countries; and on the conditions of competition between foreign and domestic products. Such information is obtained primarily through the assembly, collation, and analysis of data obtained from Foreign Service reports, from Government publications, from trade journals, and from individual firms, and through fieldwork by the Commission's technical experts. On commodities involved in special investigations, the Commission also obtains data—through questionnaires and public hearings—on costs, profits, employment, and other pertinent subjects. Another major class of the Commission's basic data has to do with foreign countries—their exports, imports, industries, and resources, their economic, financial, and trade position, and their commercial policies.

The Tariff Commission Library, which contains an outstanding collection of materials on the tariff, commercial policy, and international trade, primarily serves the Commission and its technical experts. These materials, together with the large collection of foreign-trade statistics from original sources, are also available to other Government agencies and to private organizations and individuals. The Legal Division's legislative reference service closely follows congressional legislation that is of interest to the Commission and its staff, and maintains a complete file of pertinent legislative documents.

During 1956 the Commission devoted special attention to improving and standardizing the questionnaires and followup procedures used

in connection with its various investigations. Consideration was given to obtaining the type of information needed by the Commission as quickly as possible and with the least burden on respondents. Questionnaires, followup letters, and time schedules were reexamined in the light of experience gained in previous investigations and the new requirements of the Commission. During the year the Commission also gave special attention to improving its use of United States foreign service reports—particularly to their proper routing among its staff members and to the proper organization and maintenance of files of these reports.

### **Fieldwork**

Fieldwork by the Commission's commodity and economic experts is essential to the gathering of information for the investigations that the Commission is charged with conducting. A substantial part of the data that the Commission uses in preparing its Summaries of Tariff Information and its other reports is obtained by personal visits of its staff members to manufacturers, importers, and other groups. Through years of experience the Commission has found that neither public hearings nor inquiries by mail can supply it with all the details it needs for making decisions in its investigations, and for verifying information on production, costs, industrial practices, and competitive factors.

In 1956, as in 1955, the Commission found it necessary to devote an exceptionally large amount of time to fieldwork. During 1956 the Commission's experts made field trips in connection with the investigations that the Commission was conducting under the escape-clause provision, under sections 336 and 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended. In addition, certain of the Commission's experts visited representative manufacturing and importing firms in their fields of specialization, as required to keep abreast of technical and trade developments. Representatives of the Commission also attended several conferences of trade and technical associations in order to follow developments affecting competition in domestic markets.

### **Work of the Invoice Analysis Section and the New York Office**

With respect to analyses of import invoices and other work carried on by the New York office, the Invoice Analysis Section of the Commission's Technical Service serves as liaison between the Washington office and the New York office, and also between the Commission and other Government agencies. This section coordinates all requests for invoice analyses, for special tabulations connected with the regular work and investigations of the Commission, and for special analyses the Commission makes for other Government agencies. The Invoice Analysis Section also compiles such special tabulations as are required by other Government agencies from the invoice cards it receives from the New York office.

The office that the Commission maintains in the customhouse at the port of New York performs several related functions. Through its invoice analyses, it assists in the field aspects of the Commission's investigations in the New York area, and provides the Commission with more detailed information on imports of commodities than is available from the regular tabulations of import statistics. Through personal calls and interviews, the New York office also maintains contacts with manufacturers, importers, exporters, customs examiners and appraisers, and others in the New York area. In this way it assists the Commission's specialists in maintaining up-to-date information in their respective fields.

In its analysis of imports entered through the customs district of New York, the New York office uses the original customhouse documents, to which are attached consular and commercial invoices that have been reviewed and passed upon by the appraisers and examiners. These invoices describe imports in detail as to type, grade, size, quantity, and value, and provide other data not available elsewhere. The analysis of the statistical copies of import entries through customs districts other than New York is handled by personnel of the Invoice Analysis Section in Washington and at Suitland, Md. Should the Commission require additional detail for these entries from other districts, the Invoice Analysis Section obtains the customhouse documents that are on file at the other ports of entry.

During 1956 the New York office and the Invoice Analysis Section analyzed the data on more than 600 commodity classifications of imports. In addition, the New York office and the Invoice Analysis Section made special analyses for use in the Commission's investigations under section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, under sections 332, 336, and 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, and under Executive Order 10401. It also made, for the defense agencies, several analyses of imports of certain critical and strategic materials, as well as special analyses for the use of other Government agencies.



## PART V. ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCES

### Membership of the Commission

Edgar B. Brossard, Republican from Utah, was designated by the President as Chairman of the Commission, for the year beginning June 17, 1956.

Joseph E. Talbot, Republican from Connecticut, was designated by the President as Vice Chairman of the Commission, for the year beginning June 17, 1956.

Edgar B. Brossard, Republican from Utah, was nominated by the President as a member of the Commission for the 6-year term expiring June 16, 1962. His nomination was confirmed by the Senate on March 19, 1956. Mr. Brossard took the oath of office under his new appointment on March 21, 1956, and entered on duty on June 17, 1956.

J. Weldon Jones, Democrat from Texas, was nominated by the President as a member of the Commission for the remainder of the 6-year term expiring June 16, 1961. His nomination was confirmed by the Senate on March 13, 1956. Mr. Jones, who entered on duty March 21, 1956, had been serving as a member of the Commission since June 20, 1955, under a previous appointment.

William E. Dowling, Democrat from Michigan, was nominated by the President as a member of the Commission for the remainder of the 6-year term expiring June 16, 1957. His nomination was confirmed by the Senate on March 13, 1956. Mr. Dowling, who entered on duty March 21, 1956, had been serving as a member of the Commission since August 22, 1955, under a recess appointment.

The other members of the Commission are Walter R. Schreiber, Republican from Maryland, and Glenn W. Sutton, Democrat from Georgia.

### Staff of the Commission

On June 30, 1956, the personnel of the Tariff Commission consisted of 6 Commissioners and 202 staff members. The total of 208 persons consisted of 120 men and 88 women.

The following tabulation shows the size of the Commission's staff on June 30 of the years 1939 to 1956:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number on staff</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Number on staff</i>
1939-----	311	1948-----	223
1940-----	298	1949-----	239
1941-----	297	1950-----	223
1942-----	320	1951-----	211
1943-----	307	1952-----	195
1944-----	305	1953-----	196
1945-----	301	1954-----	192
1946-----	246	1955-----	199
1947-----	235	1956-----	208

On June 30, 1956, the number of persons on the roll of the Commission was 208, compared with 301 on June 30, 1945. With such a sharply reduced force and the mounting demands on it, the Commission's staff for many years has had to devote nearly all its time to current projects of the highest priority. It has had little opportunity, therefore, to undertake projects on other subjects that are of great interest to the Congress, the Executive, and the public, and that fall within the scope of its functions, as prescribed by law.

### Finances and Appropriations, Fiscal Year 1956

The appropriated funds available to the Tariff Commission during the fiscal year 1956 amounted to \$1,483,000. Reimbursements received amounted to \$19,507. The total funds available to the Commission amounted to \$1,502,507. At the end of the fiscal year there was an unobligated balance of \$17,398.

Expenditures during the fiscal year 1956 were as follows:

Salaries:	
Commissioners.....	\$87, 875
Employees:	
Departmental.....	1, 262, 409
Field.....	38, 463
Overtime.....	4, 162
Federal Insurance Contributions Act tax.....	227
Federal Employees Government Life Insurance Act contributions.....	4, 215
Travel expense.....	16, 642
Transportation of things.....	24
Books of reference and publications.....	4, 240
Communication service.....	7, 499
Penalty mail.....	4, 350
Contractual services.....	12, 501
Office supplies and equipment.....	31, 696
Printing and reproduction.....	10, 806
 Total .....	 <u>1, 485, 109</u>

The Commission does not own or operate any motor vehicles.



**RECENT REPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION  
ON SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS**

**Synthetic Organic Chemicals, United States Production and Sales, 1951  
(Rept. No. 175, 2d ser.), 1952, 45¢**

**\*Synthetic Organic Chemicals, United States Production and Sales, 1952  
(Rept. No. 190, 2d ser.), 1953**

**Synthetic Organic Chemicals, United States Production and Sales, 1953  
(Rept. No. 194, 2d ser.), 1954, 55¢**

**Synthetic Organic Chemicals, United States Production and Sales, 1954  
(Rept. No. 196, 2d ser.), 1955, 60¢**

**Synthetic Organic Chemicals, United States Production and Sales, 1955  
(Rept. No. 198, 2d ser.), 1956, 65¢**

**FACTS FOR INDUSTRY SERIES**

**6-2 and 6-10. Organic Chemicals and Plastics Materials, 50¢ (annual sub-  
scription price)**

**MISCELLANEOUS SERIES**

**United States Import Duties (1952), \$3.25 (subscription price)**

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**NOTE.**—The report preceded by an asterisk (\*) is out of print. The other reports listed may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. See inside front cover for other available reports. All U. S. Tariff Commission reports reproduced by the U. S. Government Printing Office may also be consulted in the official depository libraries throughout the United States.