

Sixteenth Annual Report

of

The United States Tariff Commission

†

1932



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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

Office: Seventh and E Streets NW.
Washington, D. C.

COMMISSIONERS

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CHARLES R. CRISP.
SIDNEY MORGAN, *Secretary.*

Address All Communications
UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION,
Washington, November 30, 1932.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the Sixteenth Annual Report of the United States Tariff Commission, in compliance with the provisions of section 332 of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1930.
Respectfully,

ROBERT LINCOLN O'BRIEN,
Chairman.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,
The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C.

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SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
November 30, 1932.

To the Congress:

The United States Tariff Commission submits herewith its sixteenth annual report.

Part I. GENERAL ASPECTS

A. SUMMARY OF COMMISSION'S ACTIVITIES

The tariff act of June 17, 1930, has been operative for over two years. During the first year, the reorganized commission dealt primarily with rate-adjustment investigations requested by the Congress and completed a very considerable number. In the second year, 1932, investigations of that type have been fewer, but some, notably that of sugar, have been of exceptional importance and most difficult, requiring a great deal more work than many of those reported in 1931. Moreover, the time of the commission and its staff during 1932 has been devoted primarily to assignments specifically required by the Congress. Several have been of an exceedingly elaborate character, particularly the investigation dealing with domestic value as a basis for assessing customs duties, that dealing with the effect of depreciated currencies on the trade of the United States, and those dealing with wood pulp and vegetable oils. The commission has also dealt with seven complaints alleging unfair practices (under sec. 337 of the tariff act), one of which, that covering asbestos, has proved very extensive, requiring no less than 23 sessions of the commission for the public hearing alone.

The new investigations ordered by the commission during the year covered by this report numbered 29 (21 in rate-adjustment cases, 1 complaint of unfair practice, and 6 special studies under the general powers of the commission, and the special survey required by section 642). There were carried over from the previous year a total of 23 investigations (17 rate-adjustment investigations, 1 relating to unfair practices, 4 under the commission's general powers as prescribed by section 332, and 1 dealing with domestic value, as required by section 340). The total number of investigations on which work was performed during the year was thus 52.

During the fiscal year 1932, the commission completed 15 investigations under the several sections which prescribe its authority. As shown in the table below, a number of other investigations, the work on which had been performed chiefly during that fiscal year, have since been completed.

A general statistical presentation of the activities during the full period since the passage of the tariff act of 1930 follows:

Work of Tariff Commission since enactment of law of 1930

	Applica- tions re- ceived (secs. 336, 337)	Investiga- tions or- dered (secs. 332, 336, 337)	Applica- tions ex- amined and dis- missed (secs. 336, 337)	Hearings held	Investiga- tions or special studies com- pleted
June 17, 1930, to June 30, 1931.....	107	74	26	35	28
Fiscal year, ended June 30, 1932.....	72	26	21	27	32
July 1 to Nov. 30, 1932.....	29	5	21	10	4
Grand total under tariff act of 1930.....	208	105	68	72	64

NOTE:—Investigations in progress, 39; applications pending (secs. 336 and 337), 38.

RESULTS OF RATE-ADJUSTMENT INVESTIGATIONS

Up to November 30, 1932, the Tariff Commission, under the provisions of section 336 of the act of 1930, completed and reported to the President on 45 investigations covering 84 commodities, or commodity groups. Increased rates were proclaimed on 14 commodities and decreased rates on 20, while on 50 the rates were not changed. The aggregate value of the annual imports for the calendar year 1931 of all the commodities reported upon under section 336 was approximately \$82,000,000. The imports on which increased rates were proclaimed were valued at \$10,000,000, those on which decreases were proclaimed at \$9,500,000, and those on which no changes were specified at \$63,000,000. The fact that this last figure is much larger than the others is due to the magnitude of the imports of one single class of commodities—hides—on which, by reason of the fact that they are a by-product rather than a main product of animal husbandry, the commission did not find warrant for a change within the statutory limitations of section 336.

INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN 1932

Investigations under Section 336.

Six investigations under section 336 were completed in the fiscal year 1932. In four of these the duties were changed and in each of these four cases it was found necessary to divide the tariff classifications, making two or more classes of commodities at different rates of duty. Subjects covered by these six completed investigations were as follows:

- Inedible gelatin and glue.
- Silicon aluminum, aluminum silicon, alsimin, ferro-silicon aluminum, and ferro-aluminum silicon.
- Furniture of wood.
- Sponges.
- Umbrellas and umbrella frames and skeletons.
- Infants' wool knit outerwear.

Investigations under Section 332.

Under the general investigatory powers conferred on the commission by section 332 of the tariff act eight investigations were completed in 1932, of which four were in response to express resolutions of the

Senate or the House of Representatives, and four were made on the initiative of the commission itself. The most extended of these investigations was that relating to the effect of depreciated exchange in foreign countries on the trade of the United States. This comprised three parts, dealing respectively with imports, exports, and the ad valorem equivalents of specific rates under the tariff act as of July, 1930, and March, 1932, showing the effect of the decline in prices on these equivalents. The reports on vegetable and other oils, and wood pulp and pulpwood were also very comprehensive, requiring much investigation.

The four reports under this section which were made in response to congressional resolutions were as follows:

- Creosote oil.
- Certain vegetable oils, whale oil, and copra.
- Effects of depreciated currency on wood pulp and pulpwoods.
- Depreciated exchange (500 pages).

The reports under this section made on the initiative of the commission itself were as follows:

- Relation of duties to value of imports.
- Regulation of tariffs in foreign countries by administrative action.
- Bases of value for assessment of ad valorem duties in foreign countries.
- Dried beans and black-eye cowpeas.

Investigations under Section 340.

This section of the tariff act required the commission to ascertain the domestic unit values of the various imports subject to ad valorem rates of duty or in which the specific rates of duty are dependent upon value brackets and to indicate as to each a rate or a value-bracket arrangement based on domestic value which would give the same amount of duty as the existing rate based on foreign value. This investigation was the most extensive ever undertaken by the commission. It required not only a large part of the time of many members of the permanent staff but a large temporary addition to the staff. The results were published in a volume of approximately 1,000 pages.

OTHER WORK OF THE COMMISSION IN 1932

In addition to the work required on investigations formally ordered by it, much time has been devoted by the commission and its staff to the consideration of applications and complaints from interested parties desiring investigations under section 336 or under section 337. The commission under section 336 has discretion as to whether it will order an investigation requested by an interested party, but in order to exercise that discretion intelligently a large body of facts must be assembled and taken under advisement in each instance. The total number of new applications for investigations under that section during 1932 was 62. During the year, 32 pending applications were denied and dismissed by the commission after careful examination of their merits, and 21 investigations were ordered; 36 applications are still pending.

Complaints under section 337 of alleged unfair practices in importation and sale of imported merchandise have increased notably in the last year. Seven formal complaints were filed; one investigation was formally instituted and one complaint was merged with an investigation carried over from the preceding year. Three of the

complaints have been dismissed without prejudice and preliminary examination is being given to two others. In addition, the commission has been able in some cases where alleged unfair practices have been brought to its attention to correct the conditions complained of without ordering formal investigations.

Important investigations ordered during 1932 under section 332 of the tariff act, and which are still in progress, include the subjects of fish, asbestos, cigars, and cutlery; the last named ordered in response to Senate Resolution No. 246 (72d Cong.) is of very wide scope.

With the intention of being prepared to assist the Congress, the commission during the past year has added substantially to the information available for that purpose.

A long-needed analysis of the imports actually brought in under the "basket" or "catch-all" clauses of the tariff act has been made for the first time in history. For a very large number of these paragraphs and provisions, the commission knows with considerable exactness the various commodities affected and their relative importance. Such material puts the commission in position to answer promptly questions hitherto unanswerable or answerable only after the delays incident to special research. Of special significance in this connection will be the work of the commission in collecting and collating in readiness for instant use the terms and provisions of international commercial treaties and tariff agreements. The commission has also prepared a summary of the facts concerning every item of dutiable merchandise and many on the free list. These summaries constitute an economic encyclopedia revised to date and of fundamental importance in the study of any commodity for tariff purposes.

Even prior to the request of the Senate for an investigation of depreciated currencies and their effects on our trade, the commission was closely studying this situation despite the scarcity of dependable factual material in the early months. Since the report to the Senate last May, the commission has continued with care the study of new data on this subject.

On October 24 of this year, the commission received a request from the President with respect to imports coming from countries having depreciated currencies. This matter is now before the commission.

It is proper to emphasize the fact that never before has the world witnessed such a multiplicity and ramification of national political-economic measures to influence trade as those brought forth in the last two years. The Tariff Commission has sought to keep advised of the status of every commodity in every such measure in all the countries of the world. It endeavors not only to know the facts as embodied in treaties and customs regulations but to apprehend their historic basis and their economic significance. Material to publish a revised and modern edition of the commission's former publication "Handbook of Commercial Treaties" is immediately available. The commission continues as a matter of course to keep posted and will continue the prompt acquisition and organization of fresh material.

Three projects of importance, significant perhaps only to those who must work with the details of tariff making and tariff administration, have either been completed or are to-day in advanced stages; they will be dismissed with mere mention here. (1) An accurate and detailed comparison of the last two tariff acts so that the legislative

and administrative action upon every commodity and every duty bracket or other provision is revealed on inspection. (2) An exhaustive index of all the commodities, in both the tariff acts of 1922 and 1930; the efforts of some of the best experts in the commission have been given to this tedious task. (3) A well-organized, complete list of all the modern publications on tariff subjects, whether in books, pamphlets, or periodicals.

Something should be said of the technical difficulties from the point of view of workers in tariff matters of the period under review in this report. Not a day since the commission has been reorganized has it had its docket cleared. Not only has it had the continuous thrust of work waiting completion, but the accounting and economic problems, emphasized because of the abnormal period through which industry is passing, have required more and more exhaustive investigation by the commission. Also, the stress of competition in industry has tended to increase the demands for investigation by the commission. All this has resulted in increased work being required of the commission's staff both in the field and in Washington.

Other difficulties impede any rapid disposition of matters formally undertaken, but in this connection it should be particularly observed that it is necessary for the commission to proceed with extreme caution and by steps that require much time for their proper execution in order to comply with the various provisions of the law and in order to avoid giving grounds for litigation. The commission also makes a recommendation to the Congress respecting the present provision of law for issuing subpoenas by suggesting a slight change of language authorizing the signing of subpoenas by agents of the commission. This appears in Part I, section J, as does the comment on desirable changes in connection with the issuance of temporary order of suspension from entry of goods the subject of investigation under section 337.

Part II of this report describes each investigation and survey undertaken.

Part III contains appendices giving statistics, publications, and the sections of the tariff act of 1930 under which the commission works.

B. MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION

On November 24, 1931, the President appointed Mr. Robert Lincoln O'Brien, of Massachusetts, a member and the chairman of the commission. Mr. O'Brien assumed the duties of his office December 1, 1931, succeeding Mr. Henry P. Fletcher, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Thomas Walker Page, of Virginia, appointed vice chairman by the President upon the reorganization of the commission in September, 1930, was reappointed to that office on September 17, 1932.

The other members of the commission are: Edgar B. Brossard, of Utah; John Lee Coulter, of North Dakota; Ira M. Ornburn, of Connecticut; and Charles R. Crisp, of Georgia.

Mr. Brossard was reappointed to the commission May 10, 1932 and confirmed by the Senate July 7, 1932.

Mr. Ornburn was appointed December 19, 1931, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Alfred P. Dennis, who died August 29, 1931. The Senate confirmed Mr. Ornburn's appointment on February 9, 1932.

Mr. Crisp was given a recess appointment, September 27, 1932, to succeed Mr. Lincoln Dixon, of Indiana, who died September 16, 1932.

After taking the oath of office October 4, 1932, Commissioner Crisp assumed his official duties October 7, 1932.

In its resolutions adopted on the death of Commissioner Dixon the commission said in part:

His death takes from the commission a man trained in the law and in judicial procedure, experienced in legislation and familiar with all of the practical, political, and economic phases of tariff making and administration. He was a man of great personal charm, and dignity, of judicial temperament, ever determined to seek all the facts. * * * and to arrive at * * * decisions without consideration for political expediency or influence. * * *

The members of the commission are unanimous in expressions of their highest esteem and of their deep sense of personal loss.

C. POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

Beginning in 1865, various advisory agencies have dealt specifically with the problems of tariff making for the assistance of the Congress. Toward the close of President Wilson's first term (September 8, 1916) and after many years of agitation for the creation of such an agency, the revenue act established the present Tariff Commission. The law directed it to ascertain the effects, both fiscal and industrial, of the tariff laws of the country and to observe their operation and administration. Duties were also assigned it respecting commercial treaties preferential provisions, economic alliances abroad, and the competition of foreign industries with our own. The language of the act established its close relationship to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House and the Committee on Finance of the Senate by directing it to put at their disposal all information at its command and to make investigations as requested.

During the revision of the tariff in 1922 and 1930, the commission supplied a great volume of information respecting commodities and comparisons of one tariff set-up with another. It furnished many kinds of expert tariff service, especially concerning the reorganization and modernization of the detailed material comprising the tariff acts. Following the tariff act of 1922, the commission had three general types of service—one related to specific commodities, one related to methods of customs administration, and one related to international commercial relations and customs policies.

Outstanding among the new duties assigned in 1922 was the provision for adjustment of rates to equalize the domestic and foreign costs of production.

Important, but less well known, were the new duties concerned with (a) unfair foreign competition and (b) discriminations by other countries against the commerce of the United States.

The tariff act of 1930 substantially reenacted all these earlier provisions as expressed in sections 330 to 341, inclusive.

Specific tasks were required of the commission under the provisions of the act of 1930, notably an extensive study of domestic value and conversion of rates under section 340, an investigation of petroleum under section 332 (f), and a report on the production and consumption of synthetic camphor under paragraph 51. Section 642 calls for a survey of bases for the valuation of imported merchandise for the assessment of customs duties and the extent to which "values in the United States" may properly be used. At the request of the Presi-

TARIFF ACT OF 1930
POWERS AND DUTIES
OF THE
UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

**GENERAL
POWERS
AND
DUTIES**

SECTION 332

To investigate --

In United States--
Administration and effects of customs laws;
Relation of rates on raw materials and products thereof;
Effects of the several forms of duty;
Classification of articles.

In foreign countries--
Tariff relations, including Commercial treaties, Preferential provisions, Export bounties, Economic alliances,
Relation of imports to domestic production and consumption, Generally, competitive conditions.

In United States or/and Foreign Countries --
Production and conversion costs,
Prices,
Other factors affecting competition.

On request to furnish information and to make reports to the President and to the Ways and Means and Finance Committees.

To report annually to Congress.

**UNFAIR
PRACTICES
IN
IMPORT TRADE**

SECTION 337

To investigate unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in importation and sale.

To hold public hearings.

To send copy of findings of violation of section to importer or consignee.

To hold rehearing on judicial mandate or own initiative and modify findings.

To report final findings with recommendations to the President of exclusion or non-exclusion of merchandise from entry.

**DISCRIMINATIONS
AGAINST
OUR
FOREIGN TRADE**

SECTION 338

To keep informed of discriminations by foreign countries against the commerce of the United States, and to make reports thereof with recommendations of exclusion or nonexclusion to the President.

**TARIFF
CHANGES**

SECTION 336

To investigate --

- (1) Upon request of the President;
- (2) Upon resolution of either or both Houses of Congress;
- (3) Upon own motion; and
- (4) For good and sufficient reason, upon application of interested party,

differences in costs of production of domestic and like or similar foreign articles.

To hold public hearings.

To adopt procedure and appropriate rules.

To report results with findings to President.

To specify tariff changes necessary to equalize differences in production costs, with 50 per cent limitation of increases or decreases.

May consider in the investigations facts obtained in investigations under tariff act of 1922.

**BASES OF VALUE
FOR
ASSESSMENT
OF
CUSTOMS DUTIES**

SECTION 642

The President is requested

- (1) to cause a survey to be made, by such agency or agencies as he may designate or appoint, of bases for the valuation of imported merchandise for the assessment of customs duties, particularly with a view to determining the extent to which values in the United States may properly be used as a basis for the assessment of customs duties; and (2) to submit to the Congress, at the earliest practicable date, a report thereon, with such recommendations for legislation as he may deem advisable, including such formulae as he may propose for adjusting the rates of duty imposed by this Act to conform to any change in basis he may recommend. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, to be expended in the discretion of the President.

**INVESTIGATION
OF
SYNTHETIC
CAMPHOR**

PARAGRAPH 51

To investigate and report to the President production and consumption of synthetic camphor in the United States to enable the President to find whether during the six months preceding the end of the third, fourth, and fifth years after June 17, 1930, domestic production exceeded stated percentages of domestic consumption.

**OFFICIAL
COOPERATION**

SECTION 334

To cooperate, reciprocally with Treasury, Commerce Departments, Federal Trade Commission, and Other governmental agencies.

**DOMESTIC
VALUE-
CONVERSION
OF RATES.**

(COMPLETED AND
REPORTED TO CONGRESS
1932.) SECTION 340

To ascertain and report to the Congress, not later than July 1, 1932, the rates of duty based on domestic values yielding approximately the amounts of duty collectible from rates in the tariff act of 1930 on foreign values for the period from July 1, 1927, to June 30, 1929. (This investigation has been completed and the report was sent to the Congress June 30, 1932.)



dent, the commission, with the active cooperation of the Departments of State, Treasury, and Commerce, has undertaken this survey.

The special tasks first named above, the study of domestic value and the investigation of petroleum, have been completed and reported.

The laws prescribing the powers and duties of the commission are given in the appendix to this report. The accompanying chart is a compact presentation of all the general and special functions.

D. ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION

The organization of the Tariff Commission consists of the Washington headquarters and a permanent field service operating in two groups. A chart of the organization is shown herewith. The office in Washington directs all the field activities, tabulates and digests all data collected, and prepares the final reports of the investigation. Members of the Washington staff also perform much the greater part of the field investigations in the United States. The units of the permanent field service are the New York office and the European office. The valuation group, a temporary force at New York, was disbanded on the completion of the report under section 340.

The chairman of the commission is the responsible and directing head of the organization, closely assisted by the vice chairman and other commissioners. The commissioners who are to serve as chairman and vice chairman are designated annually by the President.

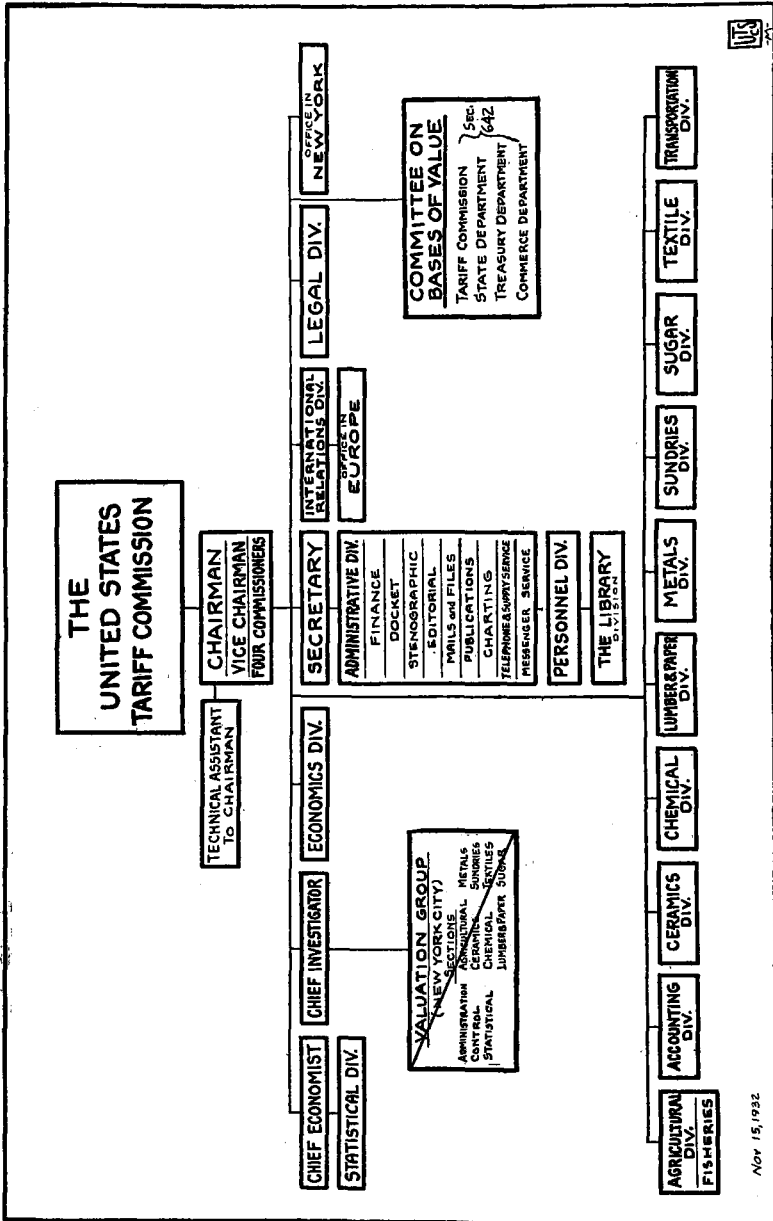
Each investigation is handled up to its final stage by a subcommittee of one or more commissioners. It is the duty of the subcommittee to supervise the details of the investigation, including plans, field work, and personnel. After the assembly of the data, the subcommittee suggests to the commission, in draft form, its report to the President or to the Congress. The commission as a whole then considers the report, revises it if necessary, and takes final action upon it.

The organization of the Washington headquarters comprises two groups of units: (a) Professional and technical, (b) administrative.

The professional and technical staff is organized in 16 units. Five of these units are headed by the chief economist, the chief investigator, the chief of the economics division, the chief of the legal division, and the chief of the division of international relations, respectively, who act as advisers and consultants on their specialties in all investigations. Three other divisions, namely, the accounting division, the statistical division, and the transportation division, furnish general services to all investigating units. The expert technical service is organized in eight commodity divisions based upon the commodity groupings in the tariff act. They are the agricultural division, the ceramics division, the chemical division, the lumber-paper division, the metals division, the sugar division, the textile division, and the sundries division. These units, assisted by the economics division and the accounting division, perform the basic field and office work required in most of the investigations. In Part II of this report the summaries of reports under specific titles permit a glimpse of the detailed investigational work performed by the divisions.

The administrative service is under the supervision of the secretary of the commission, who is its executive and its budget officer. He is assisted by an administrative officer, who is responsible for the efficient management of the service branches.

The administrative service includes the finance section, the docket section, the personnel division, the charting section, the duplicating section, the photostat section, the publications section, the steno-



graphic section, the library division, the editorial section, the mails and files section, the stockroom and switchboard section, and the messenger force.

The commission continues the New York office established at the customhouse by special arrangement with the Department of the Treasury. The officer in charge, an expert in customs and tariff matters, is assisted by a specially trained force.

The European office of the commission, maintained at Brussels, Belgium, is headed by the representative in Europe. He is assisted by a trained chief accountant-economist and a small permanent staff of accountant-investigators and clerical assistants. This force is temporarily augmented from time to time by commodity experts and accountants detailed from the permanent staff in Washington who participate in the prosecution of investigations of special commodities.

FIELD SERVICE

Little has been said heretofore in reports of the reorganized commission concerning the work of the field offices. Their activities are important and their present procedures now sufficiently stabilized to justify more detailed mention of their part in carrying on the work of the commission.

The New York Office.

The New York office of the commission serves as an agency for the procurement of data on the import and export trade of the United States at the port of New York from customs records and from importers and producers in that city and vicinity. It is also a direct means of contact between the commission and persons in and about New York with whom the commission or its representative has occasion to transact official business.

An important function of this office is to obtain from invoices filed in the customhouse or directly from importers' books such information as transportation charges, dutiable values, landing charges, and related data that may be used as evidence of costs, or as identification of the type of articles imported under a specific classification. Section 336 of the present tariff act provides that if the foreign costs in an investigation are not readily ascertainable the commission may accept as evidence thereof, or as supplemental thereto, the weighted average of the invoice prices or values for a representative period.

During the last year, landed cost data were obtained in approximately 25 investigations. Some of these tabulations proved very long tasks because of the fact that invoices for as many as 200 separate items covering thousands of shipments had to be studied. They were lengthened and complicated also by many methods of packing, the different countries of origin, and the differences in finish of the articles imported.

In addition to these studies of landed costs, numerous analyses of imports were made for other purposes. These included an analysis of the articles imported under all the more important "basket" or "catch-all" clauses of the tariff act, approximately 250 in number; the imports of the thousands of articles included in these groups, involving about 100,000 separate shipments, were tabulated by quantities, values, and complete descriptions.

The staff of the New York office was also called upon to assist in the general field work (not directly connected with import transactions) in some 10 investigations and aided materially in the investigation "Domestic value—conversion of rates."

The Work in Europe Conducted through the Brussels Office.

The work of the Tariff Commission in Europe, covering both the obtaining of foreign costs and other information and the less easily evaluated task of establishing contacts with foreign interests, has met with gratifying success.

To a great extent, the foreign work concerns investigations under the provisions of section 336 of the tariff act of 1930. With the steady increase in this work under the present law, the commission has been gradually building up the necessary staff in its European office.

The commission has conducted 25 investigations in 10 different European countries, and in each industry the parties interested have practically all submitted their cost records and other confidential information for examination and verification by the agents of the commission.

In initiating investigations in Europe, the American representatives make clear to the governments and industries concerned the law under which the commission operates, its duties, organization, and methods of procedure. The European representative of the commission calls first upon the Ambassador or Minister of the United States and is in turn presented by him at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the government of the country and through that agency to the Ministry of Commerce. His next contact is with any association or organization of producers in the given industry and finally with the individual companies or persons affected.

At each step of such negotiations the fullest information is given as to the duties of the commission and the relationship of the parties interested therein. It is made clear that the commission is a fact-finding body; that interested parties outside of the United States are accorded the privilege of cooperating with the commission within their own discretion; that all confidential information, within the meaning of the law, received by the commission will be held inviolate; that if such parties desire to submit their records of costs of production and other data for examination by the agents of the commission and will assist in the work incident thereto they may do so without expense to themselves; that the commission must base its findings upon the facts in the records before it, and that in the absence of direct and authentic information from the parties interested, under the conditions stated, the commission must rely upon the less trustworthy data from invoices and other indirect sources. All agencies, public and private, are thus fully informed of the course of the negotiations, and the representative of the commission has the benefit of knowing that at no stage of the proceedings can there be cause for objection from or for embarrassment to any sources higher than those with which at the moment he is dealing. That this course has been a wise one is shown by appreciative comment made during conferences in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of at least one government, and by favorable comments in the foreign press. It has led not only to better understanding of the work of the commission but has induced active cooperation.

Work on the following investigations is pending or in progress in Europe: Linseed oil, fluorspar, plate glass, food-chopping machines, leather gloves, cast-iron pipe, wool-felt hats and hat bodies, cocoa and chocolate, cutlery, and cotton ties.

E. THE STAFF

Personnel.

The commission and its staff, as organized at the close of the fiscal year 1932, consisted of 367 persons. This total comprised 6 commissioners and 361 employees, 246 of whom were men and 121 were women. Seventy-four members of the staff have rendered military or naval service. The total number within the civil service retirement law was 174. The amount of money deducted from their salaries under the retirement law during the fiscal year 1932 was \$13,063.71.

The following changes in personnel occurred during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932:

Appointments:	
Permanent employees.....	73
Temporary employees.....	126
Total.....	<u>199</u>
Separations:	
Resignations.....	19
Temporary appointments completed.....	136
Total.....	<u>155</u>
Net addition to staff.....	44

The allocation of the personnel in the District of Columbia under the provisions of the classification act of 1923 is shown in Appendix IV, page 139.

A brief comparative table showing the allocation of the staff follows:

Departmental and field services

Title	June 30, 1931	June 30, 1932	Nov. 30, 1932
Commissioners.....	6	6	6
Chief economist.....	1	1	1
European representative.....	1	1	1
Secretary.....	1	1	1
Chief investigator.....	1	1	1
Executive assistant to the chairman.....	0	1	1
Administrative officer.....	0	1	1
Assistant to the secretary.....	1	0	0
Chiefs of divisions.....	16	15	15
Acting chief of division.....	0	1	1
Librarian.....	1	1	1
Special experts.....	158	183	131
Clerks, including stenographers.....	107	123	114
Secretaries and stenographers assigned to commissioners.....	7	8	8
Operators, office devices.....	9	9	9
Telephone operators and stock clerks.....	2	2	2
Messengers.....	11	12	12
Skilled laborers.....	1	1	1
Total.....	323	367	306

Staff Service.

The commission again reports with appreciation the very effective service of personnel of all ranks. Nearly 10,000 hours of recorded official overtime were given in Washington without compensation in order to complete urgent tasks. Like contributions have been made to the service by the employees of the New York and European offices. This can not be remedied by employing temporary help; the work requires trained men and women.

F. FINANCES AND APPROPRIATIONS

1. Salaries and Expenses.

The appropriation for salaries and expenses for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932, was \$1,200,000. Of this sum \$30,387.94 will be returned to the Treasury unexpended, special reductions in expenses having been accomplished through taking the initiative in reducing travel allowances and in other economy measures prior to the passage of the economy act.

Salaries have been held at levels not above those prevailing during the previous two years; some were reduced.

The practice of utilizing for salary increases the funds released through leave without pay and vacancies has been in suspension for two years. Services of personnel and also of mechanical equipment have been borrowed from other establishments. All proposed expenditures are more closely scrutinized and supervised than ever.

2. Printing and Binding.

The appropriation for all printing and binding during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932, was \$40,000.

The number of reports and other documents completed for publication was strictly limited, resulting in an unexpended balance of \$16,710.28.

3. Expenditures and Obligations.

The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932, and the outstanding obligations as of that date are as follows:

Salaries:	
Six commissioners.....	\$60, 957. 90
Employees—	
Departmental service.....	704, 765. 64
Field service.....	240, 330. 21
Travel expenses:	
In the United States.....	85, 529. 89
In foreign countries.....	15, 260. 95
Books of reference and publications.....	2, 911. 27
Printing and binding.....	23, 289. 72
Telephone and telegraph.....	4, 041. 18
Rent of office (foreign).....	744. 22
Repairs and alterations.....	1, 185. 90
Office equipment, supplies, miscellaneous expense.....	53, 884. 90
Total.....	1, 192, 901. 78

G. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND COOPERATION

Acknowledgments.

The commission has been assisted materially in its undertakings by the hearty cooperation of many Government establishments. It wishes especially to acknowledge with appreciation the valuable assistance given by—

The Department of State through the regular service of consular and diplomatic reports and through special service in all investigations in foreign countries.

The Department of the Treasury (1) through the Bureau of Customs and the collectors of customs: The loan of original documents and active assistance on many special occasions, notably at New York in the loan of large office space and office equipment. (2) Through the

Bureau of Internal Revenue: The detail of experienced personnel in the petroleum investigations.

The Department of the Interior through the statistical section of the administrative division: Sorting, tabulating, and summarizing punched cards in the petroleum investigation.

The Department of Commerce through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, division of statistics in Washington, and the section of customs statistics at New York: Continuous furnishing of all types of information relating to imports, foreign tariffs, and special information on foreign commerce.

The Department of Labor through the United States Employment Service: The procurement of men of public-accounting experience for the domestic valuation study.

The commission makes special acknowledgment of the courtesy of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York in making its trial room and numerous other facilities available for the holding of recent hearings in New York City.

Cooperation.

On various special occasions during the year the commission cooperated actively with the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Commerce. The commission also maintains a continuous working arrangement with the Department of the Treasury and the Department of Commerce, as will be noted from the acknowledgments above.

A special relationship to the Department of Agriculture and the Federal Farm Board arose from legislation enacted last July. Senate Resolution No. 280 (72d Cong., 1st sess.) directed the Tariff Commission to lend its assistance to the United States Department of Agriculture and the Federal Farm Board in carrying out an investigation of " * * * the restrictions which now exist upon international trade in major agricultural products throughout the world; the measures which are now being undertaken in several countries to protect the economic position of their farm producers; and the effect, if any, these restrictions and measures have had upon the prices of farm products and the welfare of the American farmers; * * * "

In accordance with this resolution, members of the commission's staff have attended conferences arranged by representatives of the Department of Agriculture and have made plans for such continued assistance as may be requested in connection with this report.

H. QUARTERS

The unsatisfactory conditions as to the quarters in which the commission has hitherto performed its work were largely corrected this year. The removal of the Patent Office to new quarters in the Commerce Building made space available in the Old Land Office Building which the Commission on Public Buildings assigned to the Tariff Commission. These quarters were renovated, furnished, and occupied early in the calendar year 1932 to the great improvement of working conditions.

I. LITIGATION

1. Under Section 315, Tariff Act of 1922.

In the past year, decisions were rendered by courts under section 315 in the following cases.

CHEESE

United States v. Fox River Butter Co.; Fox River Butter Co. v. United States; T. D. 45675.—The Court of Customs and Patent Appeals reversed the decision of the Customs Court (T. D. 44667) and held that changes in classification are constitutional. The court pointed out that such changes are essential in order to change the duty on an article which is classified under a general provision, unless every article that comes under that provision be investigated. The court also sustained the increase in the minimum ad valorem rate, stating that the Congress saw fit to make an express prohibition that maximum ad valorem rates may not be increased and that if the Congress had intended that minimum ad valorem rates should not be increased it would doubtless have made express provision to that effect. It was further declared that the Tariff Commission had made a legal investigation and that the courts had no authority to review the same. The judicial authority extends solely to the question of whether all requirements of the statute had been complied with. On October 17, 1932, the Supreme Court of the United States denied a petition for a writ of certiorari to review this decision.

MEN'S SEWED STRAW HATS

S. Leon & Co. v. United States, Ab. 17508.—The Customs Court followed its decision in *Blandamer v. United States* (T. D. 45083) and held that in so far as section 315 purported to delegate to the President authority to change classifications it was unconstitutional. The Court of Customs and Patent Appeals reversed the decision of the Customs Court in both the *Leon* and the *Blandamer* cases (T. D. 45677 and T. D. 45676, respectively). In accordance with its decision in the *Fox River Butter Co.* case, supra, the court declared that changes in classification were not unconstitutional, and further ruled that the insertion of the words "valued at \$9.50 or less per dozen" did not amount to a change in form of duty prohibited by section 315. On October 17, 1932, the Supreme Court denied petitions for writs of certiorari to review these two decisions.

SODIUM NITRITE

Norwegian Nitrogen Products Co. v. United States, T. D. 45674.—The Court of Customs and Patent Appeals affirmed the judgment of the Customs Court (T. D. 44824) and held that the duty had properly been changed, that the Tariff Commission had made a legal investigation, and that parties interested at the hearing before said commission have no right to examine the commission's experts or to see certain data compiled by the commission in its investigation. The hearing before the Tariff Commission is not judicial in its nature. The court declared that any possible errors committed by the commission in computing costs did not invalidate the proclamation of the President, because he was not bound by the findings of the commission. It is not the function of the court to review the manner of conducting the investigation. The court merely sees to it that all requirements of the law are complied with. In the absence of proof to the contrary,

the statutory requirements are presumed to have been complied with. The court ruled that the recital in the President's proclamation that certain actions had been performed was not conclusive but that failure to perform such actions may be established in a protest against the assessment of the modified duty. The court indicated that the Tariff Commission's report to the President would probably be admissible in evidence to show that certain requirements of the statute had not been complied with. The Supreme Court on October 17, 1932, granted importers' petition for a writ of certiorari to review this decision. The case has not yet been argued.

PLATE GLASS

Foster v. United States, T. D. 45673.—The Court of Customs and Patent Appeals affirmed the judgment of the Customs Court (T. D. 44849) and ruled that the Tariff Commission had made a legal investigation. It further upheld the jurisdiction of the court under section 514 to determine whether all requirements of the law had been complied with. Error in findings of the Tariff Commission does not invalidate the proclamation of the President, since he is not bound by such findings. No petition for a writ of certiorari to review this decision has been asked for, and the time for requesting such petition has expired.

MOTION TO AMEND PROTEST

H. Janssen v. United States, T. D. 45385.—In ruling on a motion to amend a protest against the assessment of a duty changed under section 315 so as to include in the protest a claim of error in the internal process performed by the Executive under this section, Justice Brown of the Customs Court declared that such internal process was legislative and not judicial in character and was therefore not susceptible of judicial review. He accordingly denied the motion to amend. (This was, as indicated, a ruling by Justice Brown alone, in which no other members of the court participated.)

2. Under Section 316, Tariff Act of 1922.

Synthetic phenolic resin, Form C (bakelite), Frischer et al. v. Elting, 60 Fed. (2d) 711.—The Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit affirmed the judgment of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York in dismissing importers' bill in equity to restrain the collector of customs from enforcing the President's order of exclusion. The court ruled that section 316 is constitutional and that the appeal to the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals is the only judicial review of the findings of the Tariff Commission. The court stated that the President was not bound by the findings of the Tariff Commission or the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals and that his action is final. The court also affirmed the doctrine expressed by the same court (17 C. C. P. A. 494, 503 et seq.) that a majority of the members can lawfully act for the Tariff Commission. The Supreme Court on October 24, 1932, denied importers' petition for a writ of certiorari to review this decision.

3. Under Section 336, Tariff Act of 1930.

CASEIN

National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation (Inc.), v. United States Tariff Commission.—On July 2, 1932, the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, Inc., filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia a bill for an injunction to restrain the Tariff Commission from reporting to the President the results of its investigation of the costs of production of casein until after it had been granted permission by the commission to examine the commission's investigators and to inspect certain documents relating to cost data obtained in the course of the investigation. Plaintiff contended that the provision for hearings in section 336 entitles parties interested to the rights claimed in this bill. On July 11, 1932, the commission agreed to a stipulation not to send its report to the President pending determination of the matter. On July 25, 1932, the commission filed its answer to the bill of complaint, praying that the bill be dismissed, and on August 9, 1932, plaintiff filed a motion to strike out the answer and award plaintiff a decree *pro confesso*. On August 22, 1932, counsel for the commission filed a memorandum upon points and authorities in opposition to plaintiff's motion to strike out answer and award decree *pro confesso*. The position was taken that no provision of law requires the commission to divulge data requested by the plaintiff. Furthermore, that such data were trade secrets forbidden disclosure by section 335 or were so interwoven with trade secrets that they could not practicably be segregated. The commission further contended that the cost data desired by plaintiff had been obtained under pledge of secrecy and that it should not be compelled to divulge costs so ascertained. On October 19, 1932, the court heard arguments in support of and in opposition to plaintiff's motion to strike out answer, and the question was submitted for the decision of the court. The court has not yet rendered its decision.

TUNA FISH

Frederick T. Seggerman v. United States Tariff Commission.—On October 18, 1932, a bill of complaint was filed by F. T. Seggerman, of New York City, in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The bill of complaint charges that the Tariff Commission, contrary to section 336 of the tariff act of 1930, declined to send agents to Japan to obtain production costs there of certain tuna fish, and furthermore, has chosen a period for obtaining costs of production that is not normal and representative. The Government filed a motion to dismiss the bill of complaint as not presenting a justiciable question. Plaintiff filed a memorandum in support of motion for temporary injunction and in opposition to defendant's motion to dismiss the bill. The motion was argued on November 28, 1932. The court has not yet rendered its decision.

PITTED CHERRIES IN BRINE—SUFFICIENCY OF PROTESTS

International Fruit Products Co. v. United States, Ab. 17531.—Importers protested against the assessment of duties on pitted cherries in brine as follows: "We claim that said merchandise is properly

dutiable at the lower rates as approved by the Tariff Commission and promulgated." As a matter of fact, no proclamation had been issued modifying duties on such commodities. The Customs Court sustained the Government's motion to dismiss the protest.

WOVEN WIRE FENCING AND NETTING

Sears, Roebuck & Co. v. United States, T. D. 45534.—Following its decisions in the *Fox River Butter Co.* and other cases under section 315, tariff act of 1922 (T. D. 44667, T. D. 45083, Ab. 17508), the Customs Court held that the President's proclamation under section 336, tariff act of 1930 (T. D. 44605), changing the classification by writing new language into paragraph 397 on woven wire fencing and netting is unconstitutional as a legislative act in violation of Article I, sections 1 and 8 of the Constitution. This decision was appealed to the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, and the case was argued on October 10, 1932.

In other protests against the assessment of the increased duty on woven wire fencing and netting, importers have claimed that the Tariff Commission failed to give reasonable public notice of its hearing and reasonable opportunity to parties interested to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard, as required by law. In this investigation the commission published notice of the hearing *42 days* in advance thereof. A notice was published in Treasury Decisions and Commerce Reports and was posted at the offices of the commission in Washington and in New York, and the press was informed. At the hearing the commission denied to no party interested the right to present his point of view.

WOOL-FELT HAT BODIES AND HOODS

Dutchess Hat Works v. United States (Feltex Corporation appearing as party in interest), T. D. 45974.—On November 4, 1932, the United States Customs Court sustained the protest of domestic producers of wool-felt hat bodies and hoods against the assessment by the collector of customs of the rates proclaimed by the President under section 336 (T. D. 44715) whereby the rates of duty on wool-felt hat bodies and hoods were decreased from 40 cents per pound and 75 per cent ad valorem to 40 cents per pound and 55 per cent ad valorem. The court held that the action of the Tariff Commission in taking as its cost period a time which antedated the passage of the tariff act (in the instant case the year 1929) was *ultra vires*, illegal, and void, and further that the use of invoice prices as the sole criterion of foreign costs was also void. The reasoning of the court for the first proposition was that section 336 can have no retroactive effect.

The protestant in this case also claimed that section 336 was unconstitutional. In the prevailing opinion, Justice McClelland did not decide this question, but in Justice Sullivan's concurrence with Justice McClelland the law was declared to be constitutional. In a dissenting opinion, Justice Brown took the position that the use of invoice prices was too indefinite a standard to guide the Executive authority and that, therefore, the act was unconstitutional.

The protestant further declared that the Tariff Commission unlawfully concealed from the President the evidence on which it found that foreign costs were not readily ascertainable and that the Tariff

Commission's report discloses that no detailed investigation was made into foreign costs and was therefore unlawful and unconstitutional; and, that rejection, by the Tariff Commission of its own experts' findings on domestic costs and the substitution therefor of estimated costs of an assumed quality more nearly like or similar to the foreign articles was unlawful. The contention was that the Tariff Commission found costs for an imaginary domestic product. The domestic producers further claimed that section 336 was not retroactive and that the use of a period prior to the passage of the tariff act was void, since it is equivalent to a judicial review of the congressional action in passing the tariff act.

OTHER PROTESTS

Many other protests have been filed against duties modified under section 336 on various commodities, such as Fourdrinier wires, green peas, McKay-sewed shoes, dried-egg products, and hemp cordage. In the protests on all these commodities, the claim is made that both section 336 and the action of the President thereunder are unconstitutional as an attempted exercise of legislative power by the Executive. In some of them the further claim is made that the assessment of the proclaimed duty amounts to taking private property without due process of law. In many of the protests the claim is made that the President and the Tariff Commission proceeded on a wrong principle, but no specific allegation as to the error appears.

In one protest against the assessment of the duty of 30 per cent ad valorem on McKay-sewed shoes, the importer claimed that the imported merchandise was dutiable at 10 per cent under the President's proclamation or in the alternative, if not dutiable at 10 per cent, that the proclamation was unconstitutional and void.

In a protest relating to dried-egg products, the claim was made that no cost investigation had been made in the United States and that there was, in fact, no domestic industry producing these products.

In a protest relating to Fourdrinier wires, the claim was made that the Tariff Commission failed to give reasonable public notice of its hearings. Public notice of the hearing in this investigation was given 31 days in advance, and publication thereof was made in Treasury Decisions and Commerce Reports; a copy of the notice was duly posted at the offices of the commission in Washington and New York and the press was immediately informed.

In many of the protests the claim is made that the Tariff Commission hearing was insufficient and that the report to the President was accordingly insufficient. In no case has the commission refused to hear the statement of any party interested appearing at a hearing.

THE QUESTION OF CONFIDENTIAL DATA

An important question as yet unsettled is involved in *Norwegian Nitrogen Products Co. (Inc.) v. United States*, and *National Cooperative Milk Producers Fed. (Inc.) v. United States Tariff Commission*, hereinbefore discussed.

The question is whether the right to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard at hearings held by the Tariff Commission in the course of investigations instituted under section 315 of the tariff act of 1922 or under section 336 of the tariff act of 1930 gives to parties

interested the right to see or know all evidence before the commission, except possibly trade secrets or processes, and to examine the commission's agents in such investigations.

In all its investigations under the so-called flexible provisions of both the tariff act of 1922 and the tariff act of 1930, the Tariff Commission has obtained data respecting costs of production from producers, both in the United States and abroad, under pledge of secrecy. These data were submitted in confidence to keep competitors from knowing the intimate business secrets of producers. This reason applies to competition among producers in the United States and to competition among producers abroad, on the one hand, and to competition between producers abroad and in the United States, on the other hand. In no other way than by such pledge of secrecy has the commission found it possible to get cost data from the books of foreign producers; obviously, no foreign producer can be compelled by any laws of the United States to give any cost data to investigators of the Tariff Commission. Moreover, it has been found in practice that the only effective method of getting the domestic costs in the form and to the extent necessary for the purposes of the law is through the willing cooperation of the producers. They, too, must needs be assured that their data so given will be treated as confidential by the commission.

This practice of the commission was well known to the Congress when the tariff act of 1930 was enacted, and no modification was made in the provisions respecting trade secrets and hearings. An amendment to the tariff bill H. R. 2667 (which became the tariff act of 1930) to prevent the treatment of cost data as confidential was rejected.

J. RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE CONGRESS

ISSUANCE OF SUBPŒNAS

In investigations the requirement that commissioners sign subpœnas for witnesses may cause embarrassment in that a person desired as a witness may disappear before a subpœna can be issued by a commissioner. If agents of the commission who are duly authorized by a commissioner be permitted to sign subpœnas difficulties possible under the present law would be obviated. The purpose herein suggested may be accomplished by amending the last sentence of section 333 (a) to read as follows:

* * * Any member of the commission *and any agent of the commission duly authorized by a member of the commission* may sign subpœnas, and members and agents of the commission, when authorized by the commission, may administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, take testimony, and receive evidence.

TEMPORARY ORDER OF SUSPENSION FROM ENTRY

Section 337 provides for action by the President upon a prima facie showing made by complainants of unfair methods of competition or unfair acts in the importation or sale of imported products in the United States. This provision is contained in subdivision (f), which reads:

Whenever the President has reason to believe that any article is offered or sought to be offered for entry into the United States in violation of this section but has not information sufficient to satisfy him thereof, the Secretary of the

Treasury shall, upon his request in writing, forbid entry thereof until such investigation as the President may deem necessary shall be completed; except that such articles shall be entitled to entry under bond prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be seen that entries are required to be suspended in all cases where "the President has reason to believe" that the law is being violated but has not information sufficient to satisfy him thereof. The like provision in section 316 of the tariff act of 1922 was repeatedly called to the attention of the Congress in annual reports of the Tariff Commission. (See Tenth Annual Report, 1926, p. 22; Eleventh Annual Report, 1927, p. 16; Twelfth Annual Report, 1928, p. 21; Thirteenth Annual Report, 1929, p. 28.) The provision was, however, reenacted in section 337 of the tariff act of 1930 as set forth above without any change except in the proviso, which permits entry under bond as a right rather than as a privilege.

Under that law, importations are stopped, unless bond is given with a heavy penalty. No provision is made in the law for any form of indemnity for respondents who make entry under bond in accordance with subdivision (f) where violation of section 337 is not finally established. Requirement that complainants furnish bond for reimbursement of the premium on bonds filed by importers in such cases would appear to be just.

Part II. INVESTIGATIONS, SURVEYS, AND REPORTS

A. STATISTICAL RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS UNDER RATE-ADJUSTMENT PROVISIONS (SECTION 336)

The following table shows the statistical record of the activities of the commission under the rate-adjustment, or so-called flexible provisions of the tariff act from the date of the enactment of the present law to November 30, 1932. It should be noted that the figures in the several columns are independent of one another. The investigations ordered during a given period of time relate in part to applications received during the same period and in part to applications previously received. Similarly, the reports completed during a given period represent in part investigations ordered during a previous period.

	Applica- tions re- ceived	Investi- gations ordered	Applica- tions ex- amined and dis- missed	Hearings held	Investi- gations com- pleted
June 17, 1930, to June 30, 1931.....	105	65	24	33	22
Fiscal year, ending June 30, 1932.....	67	18	20	24	21
July 1 to Nov. 30, 1932.....	26	4	18	8	2
Grand total under tariff act of 1930.....	198	87	62	65	45

Appendix I of this report gives a series of tables showing the imports from January, 1929, through September, 1932, of each of the commodities upon which reports under section 336 have been completed since the passage of the tariff act of 1930. These show the various rates of duty, quantity and value of imports, date of change in rate of duty, if any, etc. In this connection it is important to note that in

addition to whatever effects the tariff rates may have had upon import trade in these commodities, the general decline in prices, the general reduction in volume of business, the depreciation of foreign currencies, and other significant economic factors have also exerted important effects.

B. LISTS OF RATE-ADJUSTMENT INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED AND IN PROGRESS (SECTION 336)

The commodities upon which investigations have been completed during this year are listed below.

Inedible gelatin and glue.
 Silicon aluminum, aluminum silicon, alsimin, ferro-silicon aluminum, and ferro-aluminum silicon.
 Furniture of wood.
 Sponges.
 Umbrellas and umbrella frames and skeletons.
 Infants' wool knit outerwear.

A summary of each report on the above commodities is given in section C.

The following investigations were under way at the end of the fiscal year; 15 were in response to Senate resolutions. Of the remaining 16, 2 were based on requests by the President, and 13 on applications by private parties, industries, and organizations, and 1 was in compliance with a Senate resolution as well as upon application by private parties.

Crude and refined sperm oil and spermaceti wax.	Candied fruits.
Casein.	Barley malt.
Flaxseed and linseed oil.	Cocoa and chocolate and cacao butter.
Fluorspar.	Cherries, sulphured or in brine.
Blown glass tableware.	Tomatoes, prepared or preserved.
Plate glass.	Crab meat.
Pins.	Clams packed in air-tight containers.
Agricultural hand tools.	Fish packed in oil.
Folding rules.	Mackerel.
Upholsterers' nails, thumb tacks, and chair glides.	Cocoa-fiber mats.
Food chopping machines.	Cotton velveteens and velvets.
Drawing instruments.	Wool-felt hat bodies and hats.
Optical instruments.	Laminated products, etc.
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.	Leather gloves.
Cotton ties.	Rubber-soled and waterproof footwear.
Sugar.	

A statement regarding the status of each of these investigations is presented in section D, page 31.

C. SUMMARIES OF COMPLETED RATE-ADJUSTMENT INVESTIGATIONS (SECTION 336)

Inedible Gelatin and Glue.

Pursuant to Senate Resolution No. 458 directing the commission to investigate, for the purposes of section 336 of the tariff act of 1930, the differences in the cost of production between domestic nonedible gelatin and glue and foreign nonedible gelatin and glue, the commis-

sion, on February 21, 1931, instituted an investigation of the differences in the costs of production of gelatin, glue, glue size, and fish glue, not specially provided for, and casein glue. An application received from the Peter Cooper Corporations on February 10, 1932, for an increase in duty on glue, not specially provided for, valued at less than 40 cents per pound, was merged with the Senate resolution for this investigation. The public hearing was held in Washington, D. C., on February 15, 1932.

As there is no sharp physical or commercial distinction between glue and inedible gelatin valued at less than 40 cents per pound, the commission ascertained the domestic and foreign costs of hide glue and extracted bone glue as representative of the lower bracket of the tariff paragraph. Since practically all of the domestic production and importation of inedible gelatin and glue valued at 40 cents or more per pound consists of gelatin known as photographic gelatin, the commission ascertained the domestic and foreign costs of photographic gelatin as representative of the upper bracket. Hence the investigation automatically divided itself into two parts, one covering glue of animal origin valued at less than 40 cents per pound, and the other covering photographic gelatin which is valued at 40 cents or more per pound.

Germany was found to be the chief source of imports of the commodities included in the cost investigation, and domestic and foreign costs were ascertained for the calendar years 1929 and 1930 or for the accounting years most nearly corresponding to that period. Vegetable glue and fish glue, of which little is imported, were not included in the cost investigation as they are much less important, commercially, than animal glue. Consideration of casein glue, included in the original order of investigation, was deferred until the casein investigation.

Upon consideration of the facts obtained in the investigation, the commission found and reported to the President:

(a) That the rate of duty under the tariff act of 1930 on gelatin, and on glue of animal origin, not specially provided for, valued at less than 40 cents per pound, namely, 25 per cent ad valorem and 2 cents per pound, should be changed to 20 per cent ad valorem and 2½ cents per pound. Whether the new rate results in an increase or a decrease in the amount of duty collected depends upon the dutiable value. The rate as changed results in an increase in duty if the dutiable value is less than 10 cents per pound, and in a decrease in duty when the dutiable value exceeds 10 cents per pound.

(b) That the rate of duty under the tariff act of 1930 on gelatin, glue, glue size, and fish glue, not specially provided for, valued at 40 cents or more per pound, namely, 25 per cent ad valorem and 8 cents per pound, should not be changed.

It made no findings with respect to glue not of animal origin, or with respect to glue size and fish glue, valued at less than 40 cents per pound.

The President approved the commission's report on August 19, 1932, and the changes in duty became effective after September 17, 1932.

As regards glue, the total domestic production of animal glue in 1929 was about 106,000,000 pounds, of which about 54,000,000 pounds consisted of hide glue, 15,000,000 pounds of extracted bone

glue, and the remainder of green bone glue. Green bone glue is apparently not produced in Europe. The combined production of hide glue and extracted bone glue showed relatively little change during the five years, 1926 to 1930, but both declined in 1931, the decline in hide glue being about 10 per cent and, in extracted bone glue, about 33½ per cent. During the period of the investigation, the domestic plants making hide and extracted bone glue operated at approximately 78 per cent capacity, whereas the German plants whose costs were obtained operated at approximately 95 per cent capacity.

Since the effective date of the tariff act of 1922, 99.85 per cent of our imports of glue, glue size, and fish glue were valued at less than 40 cents per pound. Imports of animal glue, fish glue, vegetable glue, and glue size, valued at less than 40 cents per pound, increased from 6,895,000 pounds in 1926 to 13,328,000 pounds in 1929; the greater part of these imports, in both quantity and value, consisted of hide glue and extracted bone glue. Although imports decreased in 1930 to 12,096,000 pounds and in 1931 to 8,379,000 pounds, those from Germany, our chief source of imports, increased from 3,226,000 pounds in 1930 to 3,835,000 pounds in 1931. Glue of German origin is also imported from other countries.

By reason of the difference in the quality of the two principal kinds of animal glue, namely, hide glue and extracted bone glue, separate cost comparisons were made. To guard against revealing operations of individual concerns, costs were given in the form of percentages of total costs, f. o. b. plant. Costs of transportation and other delivery charges from the centers of production to principal markets in the United States, which are New York and Philadelphia, together with other pertinent cost data covering the period of the investigation, are given in the following tabulation:

	Hide glue	Extracted bone glue
	<i>Cents per pound</i>	<i>Cents per pound</i>
Transportation and other charges to principal markets:		
Domestic.....	0.49	0.56
German.....	.63	.45
Excess of total domestic costs over total German costs, including transportation and charges to principal markets.....	4.62	4.58
Average dutiable value of glue imported from principal competing country.....	12.97	7.58
Duty collectible at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem and 2 cents per pound.....	5.24	3.90
Excess of cost difference over duty.....	.68	.68
Excess of duty over cost difference.....	.62	.....

The cost data indicate that on hide glue the duty should be less than at present and that on extracted bone glue it should be more. It was deemed impracticable, however, to establish separate rates of duty for these two glues because of the difficulty in customs administration of distinguishing accurately between them. Since hide glue, requiring less duty, had a lower dutiable value than extracted bone glue, requiring more duty, it was found possible, by decreasing the ad valorem part of the duty and by increasing the specific part of the duty, to apply the same compound duty to both glues, which compound duty would decrease the duty collectible on hide glue and increase the duty collectible on extracted bone glue. Hence the

commission recommended that the duty on inedible gelatin and on glue of animal origin valued at less than 40 cents per pound be changed from 25 per cent ad valorem and 2 cents per pound to 20 per cent ad valorem and 2½ cents per pound.

As regards photographic gelatin, which is a joint product or a by-product of factories making other gelatin or glue, or both, domestic production in 1929 and 1930 averaged 340,000 pounds. Imports of inedible gelatin valued at 40 cents or more per pound averaged 1,325,000 pounds in 1929 and 1930, but fell to 625,000 pounds in 1931. Costs of production are given in the form of percentages of total cost, f. o. b. plant, to guard against revealing operations of individual concerns.

Cost of transportation and other delivery charges from the centers of production to the principal market in the United States, which is Rochester, N. Y., together with other pertinent cost data for the period of the investigation, are shown in the following tabulation:

	Domestic	German
	<i>Cents per pound</i>	<i>Cents per pound</i>
Transportation and other charges to principal market.....	0.89	2.13
Excess of total domestic cost over total German cost, including transportation and other charges to principal market.....		28.9
Average dutiable value of photographic gelatin imported from principal competing country.....		83.5
Duty collectible at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem and 8 cents per pound.....		29.0

Hence the duty collectible under the tariff act of 1930 was found equal to the amount of the cost difference and was so reported to the President.

Silicon Aluminum, Aluminum Silicon, Alsimin, Ferro-Silicon Aluminum, and Ferro-Aluminum Silicon.

In response to an application from a representative of a foreign producer (Switzerland) and in accordance with the provisions of section 336 of the tariff act of 1930, the commission made an investigation with respect to silicon aluminum, aluminum silicon, alsimin, ferro-silicon aluminum, and ferro-aluminum silicon.

The articles under investigation fall into two groups. The first group consists of alloys essentially of aluminum and silicon, used in nonferrous metallurgy, and known as silicon aluminum and aluminum silicon. The commission made no findings in regard to them.

The second group consists of alloys essentially of aluminum, silicon, and iron, used to deoxidize molten steel, and known as ferro-silicon aluminum and ferro-aluminum silicon. Only a few ounces are used per ton of steel. Alsimin is the trade name of a grade of such alloy made in Switzerland. In 1927 imports of the alloys composed of aluminum, silicon, and iron and known as ferro-silicon aluminum and ferro-aluminum silicon, were about 5,000,000 pounds. In more recent years they have been relatively unimportant.

Domestic consumption has not exceeded 6,000,000 pounds a year.

The commission obtained, as of 1930, costs of production and other data from the one domestic producer and from the one foreign producer in Switzerland, the principal competing country. Inasmuch as there were only one domestic and one foreign producer,

neither the costs obtained nor the precise differences in costs are published. The cost of production figures obtained in the investigation indicated that the rate of duty of 5 cents per pound on the alloys of aluminum, silicon, and iron containing 20 but not more than 52 per cent of aluminum should be decreased to 2½ cents per pound.

No costs of production were obtained for the alloys of aluminum and silicon nor for alloys of aluminum, silicon, and iron containing less than 20 per cent or more than 52 per cent of aluminum.

By presidential proclamation, effective after July 18, 1932, the duty of 5 cents a pound on alumin, ferro-silicon aluminum, and ferro-aluminum silicon containing 20 but not more than 52 per cent aluminum was reduced to 2½ cents a pound. No change in the rate of duty was specified on other grades of these articles or on silicon aluminum or aluminum silicon.

Furniture of Wood.

On August 26, 1930, the commission instituted an investigation with respect to furniture of wood, under the provisions of section 336 of the tariff act of 1930. The investigation was made in compliance with Senate Resolution No. 295, dated June 18, 1930.

In its report to the President, the commission followed the custom of the trade in distinguishing between commercial and noncommercial furniture but did not specify any change in the rate on furniture, which is 40 per cent under the tariff act of 1930.

Commercial furniture.—Commercial furniture, consisting of sitting room, bedroom, kitchen, and office furniture, constitutes the bulk of the domestic production and consumption of furniture. Exports also are almost wholly of this type of furniture and are confined largely to the contiguous countries of Canada and Mexico, bulkiness being a handicap to long-distance transportation.

The United States is by far the largest producer of commercial furniture. Mass production, largely by machinery, is the rule in the domestic industry. Ordinary household furniture, consisting of matched sets or suites of several pieces each, constitutes a large percentage of production. There is also a considerable output of individual pieces of standardized design.

Imports of commercial furniture are negligible, the furniture produced abroad being for the most part not adapted to the requirements of consumers in the United States. Exception may be made, however, of Canadian furniture, which is similar in design and made by the same methods and largely of the same kinds of woods as furniture made in American factories.

Canada is the principal competing country, and New York and Chicago are the principal markets for commercial furniture. For this class of furniture, the commission found the difference between foreign and domestic costs of production, including transportation and delivery to the principal markets, to warrant a decrease in the duty within the maximum amount permitted by the statute, but specified no change in duty because of the difficulty of formulating a legal definition distinguishing between "commercial" and "non-commercial" for the purposes of customs administration.

Noncommercial furniture.—Pieces of high grade and artistic workmanship, produced singly or in small quantities and with little use of

machinery, fall into this class. Such pieces are for the most part reproductions of "period" furniture, with careful adherence to traditional details of design and finish.

According to estimates by the trade, the annual output of non-commercial furniture in the United States amounts to about \$30,000,000.

Imports of furniture, valued at \$4,430,180 in 1929 and at \$1,777,436 in 1931, consist almost entirely of the noncommercial type. Many of the imported pieces have a prestige value and therefore command a higher price than the corresponding domestic pieces. For the most part, however, there are no domestic products like or similar to the imported. Articles which in general appearance may be alike often differ materially in workmanship.

France is the principal competing country for certain types of non-commercial furniture, the United Kingdom for other types, and Italy for still others. The commission selected samples imported from each of the three competing countries for comparison with domestic pieces of the same general character and quality. The individual comparisons were in themselves suitable for determining cost differences, but because of the great variety of items included in the classification "noncommercial furniture," the commission was unable to determine whether the comparisons made were representative of the whole. In its report to the President, the commission stated that it found no proper basis for a change in the rate of duty, and the President approved the findings.

Sponges.

On June 15, 1931, the commission instituted an investigation of sponges, dutiable under paragraph 1545 of the tariff act of 1930, in response to an application made April 24, 1931, by the World Sponge Market for a decrease in duty. The cost study in this investigation was limited to sheepswool sponges, dutiable at 30 per cent ad valorem, and to yellow, grass, and velvet sponges, dutiable at 25 per cent ad valorem. "Other sponges," dutiable at 15 per cent ad valorem, not included in the investigation are silk and reef sponges not produced in the United States and other varieties not produced in this country and imported only in negligible quantities.

Sponges are used chiefly as absorbents and cleaning agents. Consumers' preferences depend upon the specific use to be made of the sponge or its price. Both use and price are influenced by certain intrinsic differences, such as size, shape, softness, firmness, durability, resiliency, absorptiveness, and color. The principal classes of consumers referred to by sponge jobbers are the "auto-washing trade" and the "paint trade;" i. e., for cleaning walls, floors, woodwork, and windows.

The auto-washing trade uses only the sheepswool and confines its purchases almost exclusively to the most durable grades. As such grades come only from relatively deep water, and as deep-water fishing is done only by United States vessels, practically the whole supply for auto washing is from domestic sources.

The paint trade purchases two distinct kinds: (1) Yellow and grass sponges from all sources, and (2) the less durable grades of sheepswool. Yellow and grass sponges are naturally abundant and cheap enough for use in work that clogs the pores of the sponge. The

less durable grades of sheepswool, principally inshore sheepswool from Cuba, inshore and middle-range sheepswool from domestic sources, and velvet from the Bahama Islands, are used where the surface to be cleaned is relatively free from substances that clog the pores of the sponges.

The United States catch is taken off the coast of Florida and landed principally at Tarpon Springs, Key West, and Perry. Approximately 80 per cent is landed at Tarpon Springs. In the 10-year period 1922-1931, sales on the Tarpon Springs exchange averaged \$724,000 annually. In 1931, about 150 power vessels were engaged in the fishery, of which 50 employed diving apparatus; the remainder used hooks attached to long poles. Production by diving equipment amounted to 60 per cent of the total quantity and 75 per cent of the total value. Sponges are cleansed of animal matter at sea. In port they are sorted according to species and sold to packers who cut, trim, grade, and bale them.

Exports average about \$150,000 annually and go principally to Argentina, Canada, the United Kingdom, and countries in northern Europe.

Imports of sponges in the 9-year period 1923-1931 averaged \$922,000. Of this total, Cuba supplied 72 per cent and the Bahamas, 17 per cent. Largely as the result of destruction by hurricanes of about half of the supply in Bahaman waters and of depletion by excessive fishing of the Cuban beds, imports in 1931 declined to \$664,000.

Domestic costs of fishing for the year 1931 were obtained at Tarpon Springs, Key West, and Perry, Fla., for 26 vessels, 16 of which employed diving equipment and 10 hooking equipment. The combined catch sold for \$176,653, or about 23 per cent of the total value of the domestic production. Costs of clipping, sorting, and packing were obtained for the same period and at the same ports for three companies whose combined purchases amounted to \$303,595, or about 40 per cent of the total value of the domestic production.

Foreign costs of fishing, clipping, packing, and sorting for the year 1931 were obtained at Batabanó, Cuba, and at Nassau, Bahama Islands. Fishing costs were obtained in Cuba for 48 vessels which together produced sponges valued at \$181,420, or about 40 per cent of the total value of the Cuban catch, and in the Bahama Islands for 41 vessels which together produced sponges valued at \$47,210, or about 16 per cent of the Bahaman catch.

Packing costs were obtained in Cuba for 3 companies which together purchased sponges valued at \$229,806, or about 51 per cent of the Cuban catch, and in the Bahama Islands for 4 companies which together purchased sponges valued at \$129,583, or about 43 per cent of the Bahaman catch.

Costs of production of sponges in the United States and in the principal competing countries, including transportation and other delivery charges to the principal market of the United States, as ascertained in the commission's investigation, are given for 1931 in the following table. Since imports from Cuba, the principal competing country for sheepswool, yellow, and grass sponges, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent from the general rate, the rate of duty necessary to equalize the cost differences for these varieties exceeds the actual cost differences by 25 per cent.

The commission's report specified a reduction in the duty on sheepswool sponges from 30 per cent to 22½ per cent ad valorem. It specified no change in the duty on yellow, grass, and velvet sponges. Cuba was found to be the principal competing country for sheepswool, yellow, and grass sponges, and the Bahama Islands for velvet sponges. For yellow and grass sponges, the commission found that the rates in the tariff act of 1930 equalize the differences in the cost of production. The commission did not specify any change in the rate on velvet sponges because of uncertainty as to the effect of the depreciation of the pound sterling on the costs of production in the Bahama Islands and on the differences in costs of the velvet sponges produced there and of domestic sponges.

On August 19, 1932, the President proclaimed a change in the duty on sheepswool sponges, from 30 per cent ad valorem to 22½ per cent ad valorem, effective after September 17, 1932.

Umbrellas and Umbrella Frames and Skeletons.

On July 3, 1930, the commission instituted an investigation of the cost of production of umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, and their component parts. After a preliminary study, however, the investigation was confined to umbrellas, umbrella frames, and umbrella skeletons. The investigation was made in compliance with Senate Resolutions 309 and 312, dated June 30, 1930, and July 1, 1930, respectively.

The report is divided into two parts: Part I, Umbrellas; Part II, Umbrella Frames and Skeletons.

Umbrellas.—In the United States, umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades are produced principally in New York, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. The value of domestic production declined from \$20,500,000 in 1925 to \$10,000,000 in 1930.

Exports of umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, about as great as the import trade, have declined in recent years, the bulk going to Latin American countries.

Imports of umbrellas (including parasols and sunshades, which are of minor importance) from countries other than Japan and China (imports from which countries are not comparable with the domestic product) were valued at \$88,000 in 1927, increased each succeeding year to a maximum of \$129,000 in 1929, and declined to \$74,000 in 1930 and to \$54,000 in 1931.

Cost data for the domestic industry were obtained from the books of record of eight domestic companies and for the foreign industry from three plants in France, the principal competing country. As information concerning prices in France was not available, the commission was unable to classify in the customary retail price groups the umbrellas for which costs were obtained for direct comparison with domestic costs. Instead, it took, as a more equitable basis, the invoice prices of umbrellas imported from France, and used the data obtained in the French factories to establish the fact (a) that the invoice prices included a selling expense of 8.2 per cent, and (b) that these prices substantially equaled costs, including interest on investment and selling expenses. From the invoice prices of the imported French umbrellas, therefore, a deduction for selling expense of 8.2 per cent was made. Invoice prices, together with ocean freight, insurance, landing charges, and other expenses of placing the imported umbrellas

in the principal market, New York City, were ascertained from an analysis of French imports through the port of New York.

The commission found the average factory cost of representative domestic umbrellas, including transportation and other delivery charges to the principal market in the United States, to be \$3.75 per umbrella; the corresponding cost of the foreign umbrellas, \$2.68; the difference in such costs, \$1.07; the average dutiable value, \$2.76; and the ratio of the cost difference to the dutiable value, or the rate of duty required to equalize the difference in cost, 39 per cent ad valorem.

Umbrella frames and skeletons.—The decline in the domestic production of umbrella frames and skeletons in recent years has paralleled that of umbrellas. It is estimated that the value of domestic production in 1930 was about \$1,000,000.

Export statistics of umbrella frames are not separately recorded. Domestic producers state that their export trade is not great.

Germany is the source of practically all imports of umbrella frames and skeletons. Imports declined from \$213,000 in 1927 to \$124,000 in 1930.

The cost data for 1930 obtained from the books of record of the four principal domestic producers included material, labor, factory overhead, and administrative and selling expense, as well as data for calculating imputed interest and transportation costs.

Costs of production in three German plants were obtained by agents of the commission for 1931, the only year for which such data were available. Detailed labor and material costs were obtained from the books of these producers, and the commission's agents were furnished a percentage figure of the direct labor to cover the overhead items. German producers would not furnish their financial statements but did supply selling prices.

From the data obtained, specific costs could not be calculated for all the companies for the types of frames and skeletons established as representative. Instead of using these data for direct comparison with domestic costs, the commission used them to establish, for the German companies, a ratio between the selling price and the factory cost, exclusive of selling expense and interest on capital. The ratio between selling price and factory cost was found to be 85 per cent. Applying this ratio to the 1930 invoice prices of the different types of umbrella frames and skeletons selected for comparison gave the foreign costs of production used in the report. The invoice prices were based upon an analysis of imports entered at the port of New York in 1930.

For umbrella frames, the commission found the average total cost of production in the United States, including transportation and other delivery charges to the principal market, to be \$3.61 per dozen; the corresponding cost of the foreign frames, \$2.13; the difference in such costs, \$1.48; the average dutiable value of the foreign frames, \$2.38; and the ratio of the cost difference to the dutiable value, or the rate of duty required to equalize the difference in cost, 62 per cent ad valorem. For umbrella skeletons, it found the average total cost of production in the United States, including transportation and other delivery charges to the principal market, to be \$2.99 per dozen; the corresponding average cost of the foreign skeletons, \$1.70; the difference in such cost, \$1.29; the average dutiable value of the foreign

skeletons, \$1.91; and the ratio of the cost difference to the dutiable value, or the rate of duty required to equalize the difference in cost, 67½ per cent ad valorem. The duty required to equalize the weighted average difference in the cost of umbrella frames and umbrella skeletons was thus 63½ per cent.

Findings of the commission.—The commission in its report on the costs of production of these commodities under section 336 specified no change in the rates of duty in the act of 1930 on umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, namely, 40 per cent ad valorem, or on umbrella frames and other parts dutiable at 60 per cent ad valorem.

Infants' Wool Knit Outerwear.

In compliance with Senate Resolution No. 325 and in accordance with the provisions of section 336 of the tariff act of 1930, the commission made an investigation of infants' wool knit outerwear.

The investigation covered wool knit sweaters, 2-piece suits, leggings, sacques, and similar garments for children up to 6 years of age. The principal items were sweaters and 2-piece suits.

The United Kingdom is the principal source of the unembroidered wool knit garments on which changes in duty were made; Austria is the principal source of the embroidered wool knit garments on which no change in duty was made. The principal domestic center for the production of infants' wool knit outerwear of types comparable with imports is New York City and the adjacent metropolitan area, including Brooklyn and towns on Long Island and in New Jersey. New York City is the principal domestic market for both imports and domestic production.

Wool knit outerwear for infants is not stated separately from infants' outerwear of other materials in production statistics, but such outerwear is known to be predominantly of wool. The domestic production of boys' Jersey suits averages between eight and ten million dollars in value annually, and of infants' knit outerwear, other than Jersey, at between seven and eight million dollars. No estimate is available as to the amount of such wear embroidered before sale.

Prior to July 11, 1932, when the changes in rates resulting from this investigation became effective, no imports of infants' wool knit outerwear were stated separately from imports for children and adults. Since that date only those two classes on which changes were made have been separately stated. Total imports of unembroidered wool knit outerwear, other than hats, hoods, berets (which were first shown separately after June 17, 1930), during the calendar year 1931 were valued at \$861,000, but it is estimated that less than half of this consisted of infants' outerwear, both Jersey and other than Jersey. According to statements by the trade, imports of infants' unembroidered wool knit outerwear tended to increase for a number of years prior to 1930; during this period the tariff rates were substantially the same as under the act of 1930. Imports of embroidered wool knit outerwear from Austria in 1931, the year in which they were first recorded separately from other wool embroideries, were valued at \$38,384. In prior years, especially 1929 and 1930, imports are reported to have been considerably larger, the import trade in this type of outerwear having increased between 1925 and 1929.

Cost data for the year 1930 were obtained by the commission from 5 mills in the United Kingdom, 2 mills in Austria, and 18 mills in the United States.

The President approved the findings of the commission which specified (1) a reduction in the rates of duty on infants' unembroidered wool knit outerwear made or cut from Jersey fabric knit in plain stitch on a circular machine, valued at more than \$2 per pound, from 50 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem to 50 cents per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem; (2) an increase in rates of duty on other infants' unembroidered wool outerwear, knit or crocheted, valued at more than \$2 per pound, from 50 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem to 50 cents per pound and 75 per cent ad valorem; and (3) no change in present rate of duty, namely, 90 per cent ad valorem, on infants' embroidered wool outerwear, knit or crocheted.

The commission made no finding with respect to articles, other than those specified above, which are dutiable either under paragraph 1114 (d) or under paragraph 1529 (a).

D. OUTLINES OF INVESTIGATIONS IN PROGRESS UNDER RATE-ADJUSTMENT PROVISIONS (SECTION 336)

Crude and Refined Sperm Oil and Spermaceti Wax.

On May 11, 1932, the commission instituted an investigation of crude and refined sperm oil and spermaceti wax in compliance with an application received on August 1, 1931, from the Bureau of Raw Materials for American Vegetable Oils and Fats Industries, on behalf of the Cook Swan Oil Corporation. Although the applicant requested a decrease in duty on crude sperm oil only, the commission included refined sperm oil and spermaceti wax in order that the duties on the crude and the products made therefrom might be properly correlated.

Under the act of 1922, the rate of duty on both crude and refined sperm oil was 10 cents a gallon, and spermaceti wax was free; under the act of 1930, the rates were 10 and 14 cents a gallon for crude and refined sperm oil, respectively, and 6 cents a pound on spermaceti wax.

Sperm oil is produced from sperm whales found in tropical and subtropical waters, and occasionally in Arctic and sub-Arctic waters. Those from which the American and Canadian sperm oils are produced are caught in Pacific waters, principally off the coasts of Alaska and British Columbia. The catching of sperm whales is more or less incidental to the hunting of other species.

Sperm oil is dipped from the head cavity and rendered from the head, blubber, meat, and bones of the sperm whale. Meal is obtained as a coproduct and used principally as a fertilizer. Sperm oil, unlike most animal, vegetable, and marine animal oils, is composed chiefly of waxes, the most valuable of which is spermaceti, a solid wax occurring mainly in the head cavity and present to the extent of 10 to 12 per cent in the oil as marketed. Crude sperm oil is not consumed as such, but is refined to produce the joint products, refined sperm oil and spermaceti wax. The refining consists of refrigeration and filtration, followed by separate chemical treatment of the two joint products.

Domestic production of crude sperm oil ranged from 10,000 to 128,000 gallons from 1926 to 1930, inclusive; imports in the same period ranged from 61,000 to 285,000 gallons. Consumption in the United States averages about 230,000 gallons annually, about 70 per cent of which is supplied by imports. Imports originate almost entirely in Canada. Domestic and imported crude sperm oils are shipped from Seattle and Victoria by way of the Panama Canal to the refinery at Bayway, N. J.

There are several grades of refined sperm oil, differentiated principally by their cloud tests. Refined sperm oil is used chiefly as a lubricant for light, rapid-moving machinery, and in the textile and leather industries, where it serves largely as a lubricant and for giving certain leathers a fine finish. Spermaceti wax is consumed principally by cosmetic industries for the production of face creams.

For the period 1926-1931, domestic production of refined sperm oil ranged from about 60,000 to 329,000 gallons; imports in the same period were from 75,000 to 196,000 gallons. Domestic production of spermaceti wax was from 59,000 to 323,000 pounds and imports from 24,000 to 731,000 pounds in this period. Imports of refined sperm oil and spermaceti wax originate almost entirely in the United Kingdom.

Costs of production were obtained for crude sperm oil in the United States and in Canada for 1928, 1929, and 1930 (practically no production in 1931). Costs of production were obtained for refined sperm oil and spermaceti wax in the United States and the United Kingdom for 1930 and 1931. A public hearing was held September 20, 1932, at the offices of the commission in Washington, and a date was set for filing briefs.

Casein.

Pursuant to Senate Resolution No. 390, dated January 21, 1931, the commission on January 23, 1931, ordered an investigation of casein under the provisions of section 336 of the tariff act of 1930.

Casein glue was included in investigation No. 53 with other glues provided for in paragraph 41 of the tariff act of 1930. Casein glue was, however, merged in investigation No. 43, previously ordered with respect to casein, which is provided for in paragraph 19 of that act. This action brought casein and casein glue together at the hearing and enabled the commission to make a separate report with respect to other glues. By such transfer from investigation No. 53 to investigation No. 43, consideration can be given to the compensatory duty on casein glue.

Casein, the dried curd obtained from skimmed milk, dutiable at 5½ cents a pound under the act of 1930 (2½ cents under the act of 1922), is used chiefly in the manufacture of coated paper. Other important uses are in casein glue and cold-water paints. Under the act of 1922, the average annual consumption was about 50,000,000 pounds, of which about 50 per cent was supplied by imports. In the first year and a half of the operation of the act of 1930, consumption was at the rate of about 40,000,000 pounds annually, of which imports supplied less than 10 per cent.

Casein glue, dutiable at 30 per cent under the act of 1930, is a glue made from casein having excellent adhesive and waterproof properties. Figures of domestic production are not available. Imports have been small.

Field work was begun in August, 1931, to obtain data for the computation of costs of production for the years 1929 and 1930. In March and April, 1932, data were gathered for the year 1931. Foreign costs were obtained for the years 1929, 1930, and 1931 in the principal competing country, Argentina.

In computing costs of production of casein, the chief problem is the valuation of the raw material, skimmed milk, for which no definite market value exists. Some value must therefore be calculated for it.

In the course of the investigation, applications looking toward a decrease in duty were received from producers in Argentina and from certain domestic interests. The investigation was made in compliance with these applications, as well as in response to Senate Resolution No. 390. On February 24, 1932, the Senate passed Resolution No. 162, rescinding Senate Resolution No. 390. Acting on the applications received, and since both domestic and foreign field work were virtually completed, the commission continued the investigation.

On June 9 and 10, 1932, a public hearing on casein and casein glue was held. At this hearing representatives of certain domestic producers requested permission to examine the commission's investigators and to see the documents and data obtained in the course of the investigation. This request was denied by the commission.

On July 2, 1932, the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation (Inc.) filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia a bill for an injunction to restrain the commission from reporting to the President the results of the investigation until certain information should be made available to the plaintiffs. The commission agreed, on July 11, 1932, to a stipulation not to send its report to the President pending determination of the matter. On July 23, 1932, the commission filed its answer to the bill of complaint, praying that the bill be dismissed, and on August 9, 1932, the plaintiff filed a motion to strike out the answer and award him a decree *pro confesso*. On August 22, 1932, the commission filed a memorandum upon points and authorities in opposition to motion to strike out answer and to award plaintiff a decree *pro confesso*. On October 19, 1932, plaintiff's motion to strike out defendant's answer was argued, and the question was submitted for the decision of the court.

Linseed or Flaxseed Oil.

The commission instituted, on June 9, 1931, an investigation of linseed oil in conjunction with the flaxseed investigation. A Senate resolution of June 20, 1932, directing the commission to conduct an investigation of linseed oil, was merged with the previously ordered investigation. That part of the investigation which related to flaxseed was later discontinued.

Linseed oil was dutiable at 3 $\frac{1}{10}$ cents a pound under the act of 1922 (changed to 3 $\frac{3}{10}$ cents by presidential proclamation, effective July 25, 1929), and is dutiable at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents under the act of 1930.

Linseed oil is the most important commercial drying oil. It appears on the market chiefly in the following grades: Raw or crude, boiled, and refined. It is consumed principally in the manufacture of paints, varnishes, enamels, linoleum, oilcloth, and felt-base floor coverings.

Domestic production is from flaxseed grown principally in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and from flaxseed imported from Argentina and Canada (dutiable at 65 cents per bushel). About half of the domestic output is from domestic seed,

and half from imported seed. The output declined from a maximum of 778,000,000 pounds in 1927 to 521,000,000 pounds in 1931.

Linseed oil cake, obtained as a coproduct of linseed oil, is ground into meal and used as cattle feed.

The Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Germany, and France are the chief foreign producers of linseed oil, and the Netherlands is the largest exporter. These countries obtain their flaxseed chiefly from Argentina, and to a smaller extent from India and other countries.

Imports of linseed oil have been less than 2 per cent of domestic production since 1923; they originate chiefly in the Netherlands and in the United Kingdom. Exports of the oil are comparatively unimportant, but exports of linseed cake, with benefit of drawback, are large and are of importance to the domestic crushers consuming the imported seed.

Costs of production of crude linseed oil were obtained in the United States for 1930 and 1931, and work on the investigation is still in progress.

Fluorspar.

On January 16, 1932, in response to an application by a producer in France requesting a decrease in existing rates of duty, an investigation of fluorspar was instituted.

Field work, now practically completed, included the collection of cost and related data at plants in Germany and France, the two countries shipping by far the largest quantity to the United States, and at the mines and mills of a number of domestic companies operating in the Illinois and Kentucky district which supplies practically all the consumption of domestic fluorspar. Information was obtained regarding costs of production of domestic and foreign fluorspar for each year in the period 1929-1931. The work of the investigation included an exhaustive analysis of invoices in the selected period, covering all imports of fluorspar from Germany and France through Atlantic coast ports. Shipments through these ports represent practically all imports into the United States. A public hearing concerning this commodity will be held December 8, 1932, at the offices of the commission in Washington.

Blown Glass Tableware.

In compliance with Senate Resolution 330, dated July 21, 1930, an investigation of blown glass tableware was instituted July 22, 1930. In the early part of 1931, the commission obtained cost and related data for 10 domestic companies operating 11 plants, for the years 1929 and 1930. The hand blown glass tableware produced by these plants is considered representative of all glassware of this kind produced in the United States. The data obtained from domestic plants included costs of production of glass tumblers, blown or partly blown by machine.

In 1931, the commission also obtained information regarding costs of production of hand blown glass tableware at 5 plants in Czechoslovakia, 2 plants in Sweden, and 2 plants in Germany. Available information indicates that during the selected cost period only one company, in Germany, was producing glass tableware, blown or partly blown by machine, the product of this company being restricted almost wholly to tumblers. Cost data were not obtained for the machine blown product, the one company producing it preferring not to participate in the investigation.

A public hearing concerning this commodity was held on November 4, 1931, in the offices of the commission in Washington. The commission has not yet reached a decision with respect to this investigation.

Plate Glass.

In compliance with Senate Resolution 342, dated June 20, 1932, the commission on June 22 instituted an investigation of plate glass of the kind dutiable under the provisions of paragraph 222 (a) of the tariff act of 1930.

Costs of production and related data for domestic plate glass and for the similar commodity produced in Belgium, the principal source of imports, were obtained in detail at plants for the 3-year period 1929-1931. Supplemental data, such as production, wages, and overhead, for 1932, were obtained in order that the commission might be informed regarding the trend of costs of production, domestic and foreign, in that year.

Prior to 1923, domestic and similar imported plate glass was produced by the casting method. This consists of casting molten glass from pots or crucibles on a flat table where it is rolled into large sheets which are then ground and polished on individual tables. In 1923, a new process was introduced by two domestic companies. By this process, production of polished plate glass, which is continuous, consists of rolling the molten material as it emerges from a melting tank, into sheets, and grinding and polishing these by means of continuous machines. Approximately 20 per cent of the domestic plate glass produced in 1925, the last year covered by an earlier investigation instituted by the commission in 1923, was made by this method. Since 1926, three new methods of producing plate glass have been introduced and developed in the United States. One of these, the "Bicheroux" process, a German patent, is somewhat similar to a new process developed by an American producer, in that the glass is melted in pots, cast between rollers, and ground and polished on continuous machines. Another method introduced by a domestic producer, the so-called "Libbey-Owens" process, is essentially different from any other method used in the United States. By this process, heavy drawn sheet (window) glass produced by the Libbey-Owens patented drawing machines at the window glass factories of the Libbey-Owens Co. at Charleston, W. Va., and Lancaster, Ohio, is converted into polished plate glass at the grinding and polishing plant of that company in Toledo, Ohio. It is estimated that for 1931 the production of polished plate glass by these three new processes was approximately 65 per cent of all such glass produced. About 10 per cent of all plate glass produced in 1931 was made by the old casting method, the only process in use in this country prior to 1923.

In Belgium, the country exporting by far the largest quantity of plate glass to the United States, the old casting method still predominates, although a considerable quantity is produced there by the Bicheroux and Libbey-Owens processes. The latter process was not used in Belgium during the time covered by the earlier investigation by the commission.

Pins.

In compliance with Senate Resolution No. 238, dated June 27, 1932, the commission ordered an investigation of pins on July 21, 1932.

The rate of duty, 35 per cent ad valorem, is the same in the acts of 1922 and 1930.

Of the different kinds of pins, common pins, such as dressmakers' and office pins, safety pins, and hairpins are, quantitatively, the most important. Among the less important are florists', mourning, glass-head, hat, bonnet, furriers', laundry, shawl, and tag pins. Each kind is made in several varieties, and each variety in several sizes. Pins are commonly made of steel or brass.

There are over 30 establishments in the United States producing pins. The total investment in the domestic industry is reported to be more than \$6,000,000, and the number of workers employed nearly 2,000.

In 1931 the domestic production of common, hair, and safety pins amounted to \$3,701,016.

Common and safety pins are imported principally from Germany, and hairpins from England, each country usually supplying over 75 per cent of the total imports of the respective kinds. In 1931 the total imports of all kinds of pins were valued at \$241,176.

Competition is largely on common pins, safety pins, and hairpins made of steel rather than of brass.

Information obtained by means of a questionnaire sent to domestic pin manufacturers will be used in planning the field work of the investigation.

Agricultural Hand Tools.

On June 20, 1930, in compliance with Senate Resolution No. 295, the commission instituted an investigation with respect to agricultural hand tools. On June 12, 1931, a public hearing was held in Washington, D. C.

The investigation includes the following tools, if in chief value of metal, and used for agricultural purposes: Shovels, spades, scoops, drainage tools, forks, hoes, rakes, scythes, sickles, grass hooks, and corn knives. Hay and manure forks are dutiable at 8 cents each plus 45 per cent ad valorem; all the other tools mentioned are dutiable at 30 per cent ad valorem.

Total domestic production in 1930 amounted to about \$11,000,000. In volume of production, shovels, scoops, forks, and hoes are the most important. The industry includes both large modern factories and small shops in country towns where more handwork is done. Most producers also make other tools or other types of articles.

Imports of forks, hoes, and rakes by fiscal years were valued at about \$35,000 in 1930 and \$25,000 in 1932. They came chiefly from Germany and were mostly without handles, domestic handles being attached in this country.

Imports of scythes by fiscal years amounted to about \$25,000 in 1930 and to \$8,000 in 1932, and those of grass hooks to about \$7,000 in 1930 and \$2,500 in 1932.

The field work of determining costs of production in the United States and Europe has been completed. The results have been summarized and are now being considered by the commission.

Folding Rules.

On March 14, 1932, in response to an application of a domestic manufacturer, the commission instituted an investigation with respect

to folding rules. A public hearing was held on May 25, 1932, in Washington, D. C.

Under the act of 1922, aluminum folding rules were dutiable at 40 per cent and wooden folding rules at 33½ per cent ad valorem. The act of 1930 assesses these articles a duty of 45 per cent and 40 per cent ad valorem, respectively.

Spring-joint rules are made of thin strips of aluminum or wood cut into lengths of 7½ inches. These lengths, known as sticks, are riveted together, to form the complete rule, by superimposing one stick upon another so that the finished rule will fold at the 6-inch graduation marks. These rules are usually made in lengths of 3 to 6 feet, although longer ones are produced to a limited extent.

Another type, made of wood, has four sticks and when extended is 2 feet long. This is the familiarly known 4-fold carpenter's rule, the use of which in this country has largely been superseded by the spring-joint type.

There are four establishments in the United States, three of which manufacture both aluminum and wooden folding rules. Total production annually in the United States is valued at nearly \$2,000,000.

Aluminum rules are imported mostly from Germany, and wooden rules from France and Germany.

Field work in this investigation has been completed, and a report is being prepared.

Upholsterers' Nails, Thumb Tacks, and Chair Glides.

In response to an application from nine domestic manufacturers, received October 2, 1931, the commission on February 18, 1932, instituted an investigation with respect to upholsterers' nails, thumb tacks, and chair glides. A public hearing was held on May 19, 1932, in Washington, D. C.

The investigation covers 2-piece steel upholsterers' nails, chair glides, and thumb tacks, dutiable at 3 cents a pound; and 1-piece steel thumb tacks and all thumb tacks of metal other than steel, dutiable at six-tenths of a cent a pound. Upholsterers' nails of brass or other metal and 1-piece chair glides are not included in the investigation.

Nails, tacks, and glides of the 2-piece type have a shank riveted or clinched to the head; in the 1-piece tack and glide the shanks are formed by bending down one or more parts of the head.

Thumb tacks, upholsterers' nails, and chair glides are made in about 11 domestic factories of moderate size, all making many other articles. In 1931, production was about 700,000 pounds, valued at about \$300,000. Thumb tacks were the largest item in volume.

Imports come almost wholly from Germany. In 1931, the total was about 1,200,000 pounds, of which thumb tacks constituted the largest item.

Field work has been completed in the United States and Germany, and the results have been summarized and are now being considered by the commission.

Food-Chopping Machines.

On June 15, 1932, in response to a Senate resolution dated June 10, 1932, the commission instituted an investigation with respect to meat or food chopping or grinding machines, and parts thereof, designed for hand operation and used as kitchen utensils. Such

machines comprise the small type operated by a hand crank and are dutiable at 40 per cent ad valorem.

Domestic production up to 1929 amounted to about \$2,000,000 per year. Food choppers are made by producers of other kitchen and household appliances.

Imports come chiefly from Czechoslovakia, with smaller quantities from Sweden. Imports increased from 2,144 machines in the first eight months of 1931 to 10,717, valued at about \$7,500, in the corresponding period of 1932.

A public hearing was held on October 25, 1932, in Washington, D. C. Field work of ascertaining domestic costs of production is in progress.

Precision Drawing Instruments.

On June 15, 1932, in compliance with Senate Resolution No. 227, adopted June 10, 1932, the commission instituted an investigation with respect to precision drawing instruments and parts thereof, wholly or in chief value of metal. A public hearing was held on October 19, 1932.

Drawing instruments, wholly or in chief value of metal, irrespective of quality, are dutiable at 45 per cent ad valorem under the act of 1930. Precision drawing instruments represent the highest grade instruments used principally by technicians and professional draftsmen, as distinguished from the lower grade and less expensive instruments which supply the needs of students in universities, colleges, preparatory schools, and high schools. The domestic product is of the highest, or precision, grade. The demand for the lower grades, comprising about 92 per cent of the total demand, is supplied solely by imports.

Domestic production is a matter of public record for the year 1924 when it amounted to \$50,000, in 1928 when it was \$61,682, and in 1929, \$60,000. Later figures can not be published without revealing confidential information on the operations of a single company. Imports are valued as follows: 1929, \$441,991; 1930, \$457,282; 1931, \$220,620; 1932 (nine months), \$100,003. Germany is the principal source of imports. Exports are negligible.

Field work in this investigation has been completed, and a report is in preparation.

Optical Instruments for Fire Control.

On June 15, 1932, in response to Senate Resolution No. 227 of June 10, 1932, the commission instituted an investigation of the cost of production of optical fire-control instruments used by the Army, Navy, and their respective air forces.

Optical fire-control instruments are instruments for observing the effectiveness of gunfire and aircraft bombing operations. The number of different types of instruments used by the Army is large, important instruments being:

- (1) Prism binoculars, dutiable at 60 per cent under the act of 1930 and at 45 per cent (as optical instruments) under the act of 1922, and
- (2) Spotting telescopes, dutiable at 45 per cent under both the act of 1930 and that of 1922.

Imports of prism binoculars from June 18 to December 31, 1930, were 13,655 pairs, valued at \$99,959, an average value of \$7.31 per

pair; for the calendar year 1931, 21,652 pairs, valued at \$154,246, an average value of \$7.12. Imports of all grades of prism binoculars come largely from France. Exports are negligible. Imports of telescopes from June 18 to December 31, 1930, numbered 7,234, valued at \$13,080, an average value of \$1.81 each; for the calendar year 1931, there were 9,441, valued at \$27,360, an average value of \$2.89. Imports come chiefly from Germany. Exports are negligible.

During the course of the investigation, conferences have been held with the officers of many bureaus of the Departments of War and Navy and with representatives of the Bureau of Standards. An analysis has been made of imports, and domestic costs of production have been obtained. A public hearing was held on October 18, 1932.

Cast-Iron Pipe and Fittings.

In response to Senate Resolution No. 244, adopted June 20, 1932, an investigation with respect to cast-iron pipe and cast-iron fittings for cast-iron pipe was instituted on June 22, 1932.

Under the act of 1922 cast-iron pipe was dutiable at 20 per cent. The rate was increased to 25 per cent under the act of 1930 and the provision broadened to include "fittings."

Cast-iron pipes are generally made with bell and spigot joints. The two principal classes are (1) gas and water pipe, and (2) soil and plumbers' pipe. The first, and the more important, ranging from 2 to 84 inches in diameter and from 12 to 18 feet in length, is made to precise specifications. The second is made only in small sizes and volume, as compared with pressure pipe. Neither first-class material nor exact dimensions are as necessary as in pressure pipe. Fittings include curves, branches, elbows, tees, and reducers. Until 1922, cast-iron pipe was made only in stationary sand molds. A centrifugal process of casting in revolving steel molds set horizontally is now in use. In 1926 an adaptation of the centrifugal method using sand-lined molds was introduced. The bulk of the production is by the sand-mold method, though the output by the two centrifugal processes is increasing (1932). Centrifugal pipe is about 20 per cent lighter than that made by the sand-mold method.

The United States occupies a predominant position in the world's cast-iron pipe industry, producing normally more than all other countries combined. In value, however, domestic production decreased from \$74,615,420 in 1929 to \$45,406,096 in 1931. By weight the output declined 44 per cent between 1926 and 1931. Domestic production of gas and water pipe and fittings in 1930 was 1,186,039 short tons, and in 1931 was 945,336 short tons; soil and plumbers' pipe and fittings in 1930 amounted to 249,897 and in 1931 to 183,956 short tons. About 80 per cent of the cast-iron pipe made in the United States is gas and water pipe. From 75 to 80 per cent of all domestic pipe is produced in Alabama, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York, Ohio, and Tennessee. There is also a plant in Utah supplying the Western and Pacific coast markets.

About 80 per cent of the total imports of cast-iron pipe comes from France, and the remainder from Belgium, England, and Germany. The maximum of imports was reached in 1926 at 94,000 tons, valued at \$2,500,000. Since then, a steady decline has been noted, and in 1931 only 7,018 short tons, valued at \$167,159 entered, and a negligible amount in the first five months of 1932. The imported product is

mostly of the pressure grade made by the sand-mold method, although some centrifugal pipe is made abroad. Imports of fittings have been relatively small in quantity. Exports, less than 3 per cent of domestic output, go to Canada and Latin American countries. Prior to 1929, the principal markets for imported pipe were along the North Atlantic seaboard. From 1929 to 1931, an analysis shows a shift to the Pacific coast, though there was still a North Atlantic market.

Since 1923, an increasing proportion of cast-iron pipe has been made by the two centrifugal processes, and costs are therefore being obtained both in the United States and abroad for all three casting methods. Field work began in August, 1932, and has been completed in Alabama, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; plants in other States are yet to be visited. Plans for work in Europe are now under way. A date for a public hearing has not been set.

Cotton Ties.

In response to an application, dated April 23, 1932, from domestic producers, looking toward an increase in the rate of duty, the commission ordered an investigation on October 3, 1932, of hoop or band iron or steel, cut to lengths and used for baling cotton or any other commodity. Under the act of 1930, cotton ties are dutiable at one-fourth cent per pound.

Cotton ties are strips of iron or steel $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch wide, about $\frac{1}{100}$ -inch thick, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, equipped with a buckle for fastening the tie around the bale of cotton. Thirty ties are wrapped in a bundle weighing about 45 pounds. Six ties are used to each bale.

Domestic production is centered in Birmingham, Ala., and Atlanta, Ga. A plant formerly producing near Pittsburgh, Pa., has discontinued operations. Annual production ranges from 25,000 to 50,000 long tons. Imports come from Germany, France, Belgium, and the United Kingdom, and range from 4,000 to 30,000 long tons a year.

Field work for the domestic industry has been completed, an analysis of imports has been made, and plans with respect to foreign work are now pending.

Sugar and Molasses.

On September 14, 1931, after receipt of applications from sugar-beet growers in Colorado, California, Utah, Montana, Wyoming, Kansas, Nebraska, and Idaho, and from many sugar organizations interested in raw and refined sugar, the commission instituted an investigation with respect to raw and refined sugar, molasses, and related articles.

The cost of growing sugar beets and of producing beet sugar was obtained from the principal sugar-beet producing sections of the United States. The commission also obtained the costs of production for all of the domestic refineries that were engaged in the refining either of imported raw cane sugar or of cane sugar produced in the United States or its insular possessions. Costs were also obtained for refineries in Cuba.

A public hearing with special reference to sugar testing by the polariscope 98° or above; that is, refined sugar, was held on April 12 and 13, 1932. The commission on July 11, 1932, issued a memorandum in which it announced that the preliminary tabulation of the cost data obtained from the domestic and Cuban refineries showed that the difference between foreign and domestic costs of production

was not such as to justify a change in the rate of duty on refined sugar, at least until after the completion of the entire investigation covering beet sugar, sugarcane, and raw cane sugar. The memorandum pointed out that domestic costs of refining, because of the loss of raw sugar in the process, will be much affected by the duty on raw sugar and that should the investigation later result in either an increase or a decrease of the duty on raw, it would again be necessary to adjust the duty on refined sugar. For this reason an immediate change in duty on refined sugar would be justified only if the difference in costs were found to be substantially greater or less than the present duty, which was not the case.

The memorandum also pointed out that there was then nothing to indicate the prospect of any important change in the business of the domestic or the Cuban sugar-refining industry, such as expansion of refining in Cuba, in the few months which would elapse before the completion of the final report on the entire sugar investigation. The memorandum called attention to the fact that most of the sugar consumed in the United States is refined in this country. Out of a total consumption in the United States in 1931, amounting to about 6,130,000 short tons, approximately 1,250,000 short tons were domestic beet sugar; the remainder, amounting to about 4,880,000 tons, was refined cane sugar from many sources. Of this quantity about 4,400,000 tons were refined in continental United States by domestic refiners, from both domestic and foreign raw sugar. The remaining refined sugar consumed, amounting to less than 500,000 tons, came from the following free and dutiable sources in the refined form: Puerto Rico, 85,000 tons; Hawaii, 10,000 tons; Philippines, 30,000 tons; Cuba, 352,000 tons (dutiable at preferential rate); and countries paying full duty on the refined product, 921 tons.

The commission has continued the field work and has practically completed its cost study with respect to raw sugar produced in Louisiana, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands. Although the sugar produced in Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands does not enter into the cost comparison for the purposes of section 336, supplementary data have been obtained because of the important relation of the production of sugar in the islands to the sugar industry in continental United States.

A public hearing with special emphasis on raw sugar will be announced later.

Candied Fruits.

On June 5, 1931, in response to an application filed through the Department of State, by the French Ambassador, at the request of the French producers, the commission instituted an investigation with respect to candied fruits.

On May 24, 1932, a public hearing was held at the offices of the commission.

The investigation covers candied or glacé fruits provided for as follows: Cherries, in paragraph 737; pineapples, paragraph 747; and apricots, figs, dates, peaches, pears, plums, and others, paragraph 752. Because of the great variety of fruits processed and the many different styles of pack used in marketing them, the investigation is a complicated one.

Costs of production have been obtained from the records of the French producers and considerable data have been gathered with respect to domestic production.

Barley Malt.

On February 18, 1932, the commission instituted an investigation with respect to barley malt in response to an application from the association representing the domestic maltsters. A public hearing was held at the offices of the commission on April 14, 1932.

For many years the United States had been on an export basis, shipping appreciable quantities of barley malt to Canada as well as to other countries. Beginning in October, 1930, and since then, imports in increasing volume have come from Canada. The commission obtained costs of production for the entire output in Canada and for approximately 90 per cent of the domestic production.

Cocoa and Chocolate and Cacao Butter.

On June 22, 1932, in response to Senate Resolution No. 245, the commission instituted an investigation of all commodities provided for in paragraph 777. Confectionery or chocolate coated candies provided for in paragraph 506 are not included in the investigation.

Field work to ascertain domestic costs was begun in the latter part of August and is practically completed. Work in the Netherlands, the principal source of our imports, is now in progress. No public hearing has yet been announced.

The United States is the world's leading producer of cocoa and chocolate products, the Netherlands being next in importance. Cocoa beans, the raw material, are free of duty in both countries. The investigation is complicated by the large number of grades of cocoa, chocolate coatings, and plain eating chocolate, produced in both countries.

Cherries, Sulphured or in Brine.

In response to Senate Resolution No. 324, passed July 16, 1930, the commission on July 22, 1930, instituted an investigation of cherries, sulphured or in brine. An application for an investigation from the Liberty Cherry & Fruit Co. of Covington, Ky., filed with the commission August 9, 1930, was also a basis for conducting the cost inquiry in regard to such cherries.

Under date of March 12, 1931, the commission submitted a report to the President on the results of its investigation, recommending that the rate of duty on unpitted cherries imposed by the act of 1930, namely, 5½ cents a pound, be reduced to 3 cents a pound, and that the existing duty on unpitted cherries, namely, 9½ cents a pound, be reduced to 6 cents a pound.

On April 1, 1931, the President returned without approval the report submitted to him, requesting that the commission review the facts upon the basis of the forthcoming crops and make another report.

Pursuant to the request of the President, the commission on May 5, 1931, instituted a new investigation with respect to cherries, sulphured or in brine, with pits and with pits removed.

In view of the conditions still prevailing in sections where the growing of cherries for sulphuring and brining is an important industry, no work has yet been done in this investigation.

Tomatoes, Prepared or Preserved.

As the result of an investigation instituted July 22, 1930, in response to Senate Resolution No. 324, passed July 16, 1930, the commission submitted a report to the President on the differences between the foreign and domestic costs of producing canned tomatoes and tomato paste. In this report, the commission recommended that the rate of duty fixed by the tariff act of 1930, namely, 50 per cent ad valorem on these two products, be reduced to 25 per cent ad valorem, the maximum decrease permissible under the statute.

On April 1, 1931, the President returned, without approval, the report submitted to him requesting that the commission review the facts upon the basis of the forthcoming crops and make another report.

On May 5, 1931, pursuant to the request of the President, the commission instituted a new investigation with respect to tomatoes, prepared or preserved in any manner.

Crab Meat.

On May 24, 1932, the Senate passed a resolution directing the commission to investigate, for the purposes of section 336 of the tariff act of 1930, the differences in the costs of production of crab meat, fresh or frozen (whether or not packed in ice), or prepared or preserved in any manner, including crab paste and crab sauce. The commission ordered the investigation on May 26, 1932, and a public hearing was held on October 4, 1932.

Production in the United States consists almost entirely of cooked crab meat put up in unsealed tins and packed in crushed ice; negligible quantities are packed in sealed tins. Production in 1930 amounted to 5,647,634 pounds, of which 5,573,474 pounds were packed in unsealed tins and 74,160 pounds were packed in sealed tins. There is no domestic production of crab paste and crab sauce.

Imports are confined to crab meat packed in sealed tins and to small quantities of crab paste and crab sauce. In 1931 imports amounted to 10,261,469 pounds.

There is a commercial production of crab meat in the 10 States on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and in the three Pacific Coast States and Alaska; on the Atlantic coast most of the production is in Maryland and Virginia on Chesapeake Bay. This area accounts for about 85 per cent of the total domestic production.

Imports are almost entirely from Japan and Russia.

Clams Packed in Air-tight Containers.

In response to applications from domestic and Canadian producers, the commission, on June 28, 1932, ordered an investigation under the provisions of section 336 of the tariff act of 1930 of clams packed in air-tight containers. A public hearing was held in Washington on October 5, 1932, and permission was later granted for taking depositions on the Pacific coast.

The articles under inquiry are referred to in commerce as "canned clams." Many species of clams are canned. Some of the species used are distinct in color, size, and flavor, and are marketed under names which identify them either specifically or generally. Outstanding among domestic clams are the razor clam of the Pacific Northwest, the soft clam of New England, and the different species of hard clams found along the entire coast. The so-called "white"

clam and "baby" clam of Japan constitute about 80 per cent of imports; the remainder consists principally of razor clams from Canada.

Under the tariff act of 1930, canned clams are dutiable at 35 per cent ad valorem.

The annual domestic production of canned clams approximates 550,000 cases, valued at \$2,600,000. Domestic production is principally in Alaska and in the States of Washington, Oregon, Maine, New York, New Jersey, Georgia, and Florida. Imports come chiefly from Japan and Canada. In 1931, imports were as follows:

Source:	Value
Japan.....	\$131, 232
Canada.....	20, 244
Other countries.....	2, 612
Total.....	154, 088

Fish Packed in Oil.

In response to applications from domestic producers of sardines and tuna, the commission, on June 28, 1932, ordered an investigation under section 336 of the tariff act of 1930 with respect to fish, prepared or preserved in any manner, when packed in oil or in oil and other substances. A public hearing was held with respect to tuna on October 6, 1932, and another hearing dealing with other fish packed in oil will be held on December 6, 1932. During the hearing on October 6 with respect to tuna, parties interested asked if the commission intended to get foreign costs. The commission later announced that it would be impracticable to send agents to Japan at the present time. (See section on litigation.)

The tariff provision for fish packed in oil covers sardines, tuna, bonito, yellowtail, anchovies, and sundry fish specialties of minor importance. Production in the United States is restricted to sardines, bonito, and yellowtail, and imports are confined to sardines, tuna, anchovies, antipasto, and sundry fish specialties.

The centers of domestic production of tuna are California and Hawaii; imports are chiefly from Japan and Mexico. Domestic production of sardines is confined to Maine and California, and imports are chiefly from Norway, Portugal, Spain, France, and Canada.

Fish packed in oil are dutiable at 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 718 (a) of the tariff act of 1930.

The United States production and imports of fish packed in oil or in oil and other substances in 1931 were as follows:

Article	Production		Imports	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	<i>Pounds</i>		<i>Pounds</i>	
Sardines.....	20, 442, 038	\$2, 436, 055	29, 417, 697	\$3, 931, 024
Tuna.....	27, 846, 890	7, 031, 458	937, 029	165, 823
Anchovies.....	(1)	(1)	1, 888, 220	560, 410
Antipasto.....	(1)	(1)	365, 185	107, 381
Yellowtail.....	79, 128	13, 001	(2)	(2)
Bonito.....	1, 281, 408	234, 933	(2)	(2)
Other.....	(3)	(3)	711, 736	127, 928

¹ None.

² Negligible.

³ Small.

Mackerel.

On June 22, 1931, in response to applications from the Chamber of Commerce of Gloucester, Mass., and other parties interested, the commission instituted an investigation for the purposes of section 336 of the tariff act of 1930 with respect to fresh or frozen mackerel; salt mackerel, split or filleted; and mackerel in other forms. A public hearing was held on April 19, 1932, at the offices of the commission.

In the United States, fishing for mackerel is carried on along the Atlantic coast from the Chesapeake Bay in the early spring to Nova Scotia in the fall. The early spring catches are usually landed at New Jersey ports; later in the season landings are made principally at New York, Boston, Gloucester, and Portland, with Boston taking the bulk of the catch. Gloucester, however, is the home port of most of the vessels. There is a large mackerel fishery in California, but most of the catch is canned and sold for export.

Imports of fresh mackerel come entirely from Canada, and frozen mackerel and salt mackerel fillets come also chiefly from Canada. The Irish Free State and Norway are the principal sources of split salt mackerel. Fresh and frozen mackerel are dutiable at 2 cents a pound, and salted mackerel at 1 cent per pound. The average annual United States commerce in fresh and frozen mackerel and salted mackerel in the 3-year period, 1928, 1929, and 1930, was as follows:

Fresh and frozen:		
Domestic production (used fresh and frozen)		Pounds 48, 882, 667
Imports		1, 696, 309
Exports		69, 000
Salted (split and filleted):		
Domestic production		4, 283, 466
Imports		7, 377, 332
Exports		Small.

Cocoa-Fiber Mats.

On June 30, 1932, in response to an application by the Heywood-Wakefield Co., Wakefield, Mass., an investigation was instituted with respect to pile mats and floor coverings, wholly or in chief value of cocoa fiber, imports of which are dutiable at 8 cents a square foot under paragraph 1022 of the tariff act of 1930.

Imports, which constitute the bulk of the domestic consumption, are mainly from British India. Domestic production is confined to Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Field work has been completed, and a public hearing held by the commission. The report to the President is in course of preparation.

Cotton Velveteens and Velvets.

On February 12, 1931, in response to Senate Resolution No. 440, an investigation was instituted with respect to velveteens and velvets, including velveteen or velvet ribbons, cut or uncut, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, wholly or in chief value of cotton, imports of which are dutiable at 62½ per cent ad valorem under paragraph 909 of the tariff act of 1930, with an additional duty of 10 cents a pound applicable under the provisions of paragraph 924 to any cotton contained therein having a staple of 1½ inches or more in length.

Cotton velveteens are filling-pile fabrics wholly of cotton; Germany is the principal source of imports. Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New York are the main domestic producers. Cotton velvets are warp-pile fabrics; most of these fabrics, particularly cotton millinery velvets, are made with cotton ground and rayon pile; France is the chief source of imports. Domestic production of cotton millinery velvets is concentrated in Connecticut.

Field work has been completed and a public hearing held by the commission. The report to the President is in course of preparation.

Wool-Felt Hat Bodies and Hats.

On March 12, 1931, the commission submitted to the President a report on wool-felt hat bodies and hats for the purposes of section 336 of the tariff act of 1930.

As a result of this investigation, the duty was changed by presidential proclamation on wool-felt hat bodies from 40 cents per pound and 75 per cent ad valorem to 40 cents per pound and 55 per cent ad valorem, and on finished hats from 40 cents per pound and 75 per cent ad valorem and 25 cents per article to 40 cents per pound and 55 per cent ad valorem and 12½ cents per article.

A new investigation with respect to these articles was ordered on July 13, 1932, in response to an application by 10 domestic manufacturers.

Imports consist mainly of wool-felt bodies; imports of wool-felt hats are small and sporadic. Italy is the principal source of imports. Domestic production is confined to Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Field work is in progress.

Laminated Products in Sheets or Plates.

In compliance with Senate Resolution No. 324, dated July 16, 1930, the commission instituted an investigation on July 22, 1930, with respect to laminated products of which any synthetic resin or resin-like substance is the chief binding agent, in sheets or plates. These products are dutiable under paragraph 1539 (b) at 25 cents a pound and 30 per cent ad valorem. They are used chiefly in the electrical, radio, and automobile industries.

Costs have been obtained from four domestic producers and from five German producers of laminated sheets composed of paper impregnated with synthetic resin or resinlike substance, unified under heat and pressure.

Prior to September, 1929, an embargo on imports was in effect. An analysis of imports for the period September, 1929, to June, 1930, inclusive, has been made. No importation of laminated products in sheets or plates is recorded in official statistics since June 18, 1930.

A public hearing is set for January 10, 1933.

Leather Gloves.

In compliance with Senate Resolution No. 241, dated June 20, 1932, the commission instituted an investigation on June 22, 1932, with respect to gloves made wholly or in chief value of leather, whether wholly or partly manufactured, dutiable at various rates under paragraph 1532 (a).

Women's leather gloves are imported chiefly from Germany, France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, and Italy; men's leather gloves from the United Kingdom and France. Domestic leather gloves are produced largely in Fulton County, N. Y., Gloversville, and Johnstown being the principal centers.

Cost and other data are now being obtained from records of domestic producers; an analysis of imports is being made including data from importers' records with respect to transportation and other charges in bringing leather gloves from the foreign factories to the importers' warehouses. Foreign field work has not yet been undertaken.

A public hearing, announced for October 27, 1932, was postponed at the request of parties interested. The date now set for a public hearing is January 18, 1933.

Rubber-Soled and Waterproof Footwear.

On October 14, 1932, the commission on application from domestic producers instituted an investigation under the provisions of section 336 of the tariff act of 1930, with respect to boots, shoes, or other footwear (including athletic or sporting boots and shoes), the uppers of which are composed wholly or in chief value of wool, cotton, ramie, animal hair, fiber, rayon, or other synthetic textile, silk, or substitutes for any of the foregoing, with soles composed wholly or in chief value of india rubber, or substitutes for rubber, and boots and shoes or other footwear, wholly or in chief value of india rubber, not specially provided for, dutiable under paragraphs 1530 (e) and 1537 (b) at 35 and 25 per cent, respectively.

Imports come chiefly from Japan and Czechoslovakia. Domestic production is carried on chiefly in the New England States.

Domestic field work and an analysis of imports are about completed. The public hearing was held on November 29, 1932.

E. INVESTIGATIONS UNDER RATE-ADJUSTMENT PROVISIONS (SECTION 336) RESCINDED AND DISMISSED

The investigations listed below were undertaken chiefly in response to Senate resolutions, which were later rescinded, and the investigations have been dismissed.

Commodity	Investigation No.	Resolution or application No.
Shoe lacings.....	7	S. Res. 308 (71st Cong.).
Laces.....	11	S. Res. 311 (71st Cong.).
Reptile leather.....	15	S. Res. 313 (71st Cong.).
Sugar candy and confectionery.....	29	S. Res. 324 (71st Cong.).
Matches.....	32	S. Res. 325 (71st Cong.).
Cigarette paper.....	33	S. Res. 325 (71st Cong.).
Refined sugar.....	34	S. Res. 309, 325 (71st Cong.).
Soups.....	37	Application 1.
Cocoa and chocolate.....	40	S. Res. 380 (71st Cong.).
Dried beans.....	44	S. Res. 411 (71st Cong.).
Lithopone.....	71	Application 133.
Flaxseed.....	62	Application 17.

F. APPLICATIONS FOR INVESTIGATIONS (SECTION 336) PENDING, DISMISSED, OR WITHDRAWN

Pending Applications.

There remain on the calendar the following applications for investigation under the provisions of section 336 of the tariff act of 1930. These applications are being given the usual preliminary study.

Commodity	Application No.	Commodity	Application No.
Lemons.....	80	Developed negative and positive motion-picture newsreel film.....	184
Filament and yarns of rayon, etc.....	124, 132, 137	Iron and steel products:	
Linen huck towels.....	51	Structural shapes.....	185
Towels and napkins of flax, hemp, ramie.....	75	Steel bars, except concrete reinforcement bars.....	186
Alsike clover seed.....	128	Plates, sheets, and skelp.....	187
Cattle weighing less than 700 pounds each and 700 pounds or more each.....	139, 140, 141, 143, 155	Wire rods.....	188
Rayon nets (rayon tulle).....	145	Hoops, bands, scrolls, and strips, n. s. p. f.....	189
Quarries or quarry tiles.....	154	Cork-board insulation.....	191
Print rollers capable of and doing embossing work.....		Bronze and aluminum powders.....	194
Embossing rollers.....		Cotton fish nets and netting.....	195, 196
Mills, knurls, or mollettes used in production of these embossing rollers and print rollers.....	163	Manufactured onyx and marble.....	197
Dies used in the production of these mills, knurls, or mollettes, essential to production of embossing and print rollers.....		Barytes, crude and manufactured.....	198
Tinsel wires and lame or lahn.....	170	Toothbrushes and toilet brushes.....	201
Casks and barrels.....	180	Swordfish.....	202
Nested refrigerator bowls.....	183	Bone black.....	203
		Canary seed.....	204
		Rubber erasers.....	205
		Mineral waters.....	
		Bottles and jugs in which these waters are imported.....	206

Applications Dismissed or Withdrawn.

The commission does not, when dismissing an application, state the reason for such action. In all cases, however, action in regard to an application is taken only after the commission has considered not only the facts presented by the applicants, but also information gathered by the staff of the commission. The denial or dismissal of an application after consideration of this information shows that the commission does not believe an investigation is warranted on the facts before it at the time the decision is rendered. The denial of an application by the commission is not prejudicial to the refile of an application on the same subject if the applicant believes such course desirable, particularly in the light of changed conditions.

Lists of the applications dismissed without prejudice by the commission and of applications withdrawn follow.

Applications denied and dismissed (section 336)

Denied and dismissed	Application No.	Denied and dismissed	Application No.
Hats, bonnets, hoods, manufactured by machine.....	49	Rubber-insulated wires and cables.....	106
Wool waste, shoddy, rags, etc.....	4	Canvas rubber-soled footwear and waterproof footwear.....	105
Men's and boys' woolen clothing.....	84, 10	Clays artificially activated.....	144
Incandescent lamps.....	22	Haarlem oil.....	147
Tulip bulbs.....	24, 178	Bicycle chains.....	122
Cut flowers.....	39, 57	Orange, grapefruit, lemon, and other fruit peel, crude, dried, or in brine; candied, crystallized, or glacé or other candied, crystallized, or glacé or otherwise prepared or preserved; citron or citron peel, candied, crystallized, or glacé or otherwise prepared or preserved.....	130
Rough-tanned walrus leather.....	50	Mushrooms.....	60, 96
Paintings, pastels, drawings, etc.....	77	Eggs, frozen or otherwise prepared or preserved.....	86, 87
Collodion emulsion.....	64	Light dried blood albumen.....	134
Cylinder watch parts, Swiss.....	48	Dark dried blood albumen.....	
Grapefruit.....	35	Asparagin.....	182
Pipes and smokers' articles of clay.....	52	Fresh tomatoes.....	179
Sugarcane in its natural state.....	85	Green peppers.....	102
Soybeans.....	46	Ribbon fly catchers.....	114
Men's silk and opera hats.....	41, 42, 61	Long staple cotton.....	117, 119, 120, 121, 126
Hot-rolled diameter tubing.....	37		
Cork insulation.....	83	Ferruginous manganese ore.....	131
Woven fabrics of flax, etc.....	73	Crystalline flake graphite.....	146
Jute paddings and interlinings.....	74	"French" endive.....	161
Calf and kip shoe leather.....	81	Lily-of-the-valley pips.....	193
Antifriction steel balls.....	89		
Spring rings.....	91, 166		
Ground pumice stone.....	102, 110, 115, 116		
Ground chicory.....	111		
Green limes and lime juice.....	93		
Gloves of leather.....	58		
Antimony oxide.....	123		
Antimony regulus or metal.....			
Crêpe and tissue paper hats and novelties.....	88		
Power-driven machines for punching, shearing, blanking, forming, and assembling metal and fixtures; tools, attachments, and parts therefor.....	125		

Applications withdrawn (section 336)

Withdrawn	Application No.	Withdrawn	Application No.
Soups.....	1	Live cattle.....	108, 153
Bamboo handle toothbrushes.....	11	Pulpboard in rolls for use in manufacture of wallboard.....	10
Crude barytes ore.....	45	Lithopone.....	133
Artificial flowers.....	70	Filaments and yarns of rayon, etc.....	69
Parachlorometacresol.....	16		

G. INVESTIGATIONS UNDER THE GENERAL POWERS OF THE COMMISSION (SECTION 332)

During the fiscal year 1932 and during the interval since its close, much more of the time of the commission and its staff has been devoted to investigations under the general powers of the commission prescribed in section 332 of the tariff act than during the first year of the existence of the present commission. This resulted from the fact that resolutions of Congress expressly ordered investigations under that section with respect to several important subjects. One of these subjects, that of depreciated exchange, is of a general character, not confined to any particular commodity. The others related to commodities, both free and dutiable, concerning which Congress desired information; free articles are not subject to investigation by the commission under section 336. Several investigations under section 332 were also instituted at the initiative of the commission.

Several of the reports completed under this section during the course of the year, or which have since been completed, were very extensive, requiring wide investigation and the publication of a lengthy report. The report on depreciated exchange covered about 500 printed pages. It contains three parts, dealing respectively with the effect of depreciation of the foreign currencies on the import trade, the effect on the export trade, and the effect of price changes on the ad valorem equivalents of specific rates of duty. The extended report on wood pulp and pulpwood dealt especially with the effect of currency depreciation upon the trade in those commodities. The report on vegetable oils, whale oil, and copra, involved a detailed investigation of costs and of the general economic situation with respect to these products. Important investigations under section 332 which are still in progress are with respect to fish, asbestos, cigars, and cutlery. The last named, ordered in response to a Senate resolution, covers a very wide variety of products involving very difficult problems of comparability and of cost determination.

A very extended investigation was also conducted during the course of the year, on the initiative of the commission itself, with respect to the actual character of the articles imported under the so-called "basket" clauses of the tariff act. Many inquiries are received by the commission with reference to imports under such clauses, and the data compiled will be of great service in the future work of the commission and of much value to the Congress.

H. INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED UNDER THE GENERAL POWERS OF THE COMMISSION (SECTION 332)

Under this section the commission has completed reports this year upon the following subjects:

- Crude petroleum and its liquid refined products. (Supplement.)
- Dead or creosote oil.
- The effect of depreciated currency upon imports of wood pulp and pulpwoods.
- The relation of duties to the value of imports.
- Depreciated exchange:
 - Effect on imports into the United States.
 - Effect on exports from the United States.
 - Ad valorem equivalents of specific rates of duties imposed by the tariff act of 1930.
- The regulation of tariffs in foreign countries by administrative action.
- Bases of value for assessment of ad valorem duties in foreign countries.
- Certain vegetable oils, whale oil, and copra.
- Dried beans and black-eye cowpeas.

An investigation under this section with respect to lead was rescinded in accordance with a Senate resolution.

Summaries of each of the completed reports listed above follow.

Crude Petroleum and Its Liquid Refined Products.

In response to House Resolution No. 391, dated March 3, 1931, the commission made an investigation with respect to crude petroleum and certain of its major refined products. This report was submitted

to the Congress on November 30, 1931. In response to a request of the Committee on Ways and Means, a supplemental report on the same subject was submitted February 1, 1932.

The resolution under which the inquiry was conducted required that the investigation be made as though it were authorized under section 336 of the tariff act of 1930, except that costs of production for the foreign articles were to be ascertained only for those exported, directly or indirectly, from countries from which exports of crude petroleum, fuel oil, gasoline, and lubricating oils to the United States amounted in the aggregate to more than 2,000,000 barrels during the period January 1, 1929, to December 31, 1930, inclusive. The report was submitted to the Congress on November 30, 1931.

For crude oil, the investigation covered the four years 1927-1930, and the foreign countries from which costs were obtained were Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Trinidad, and Venezuela (including both the Maracaibo Basin and eastern Venezuela). For refined petroleum products, the investigation covered the two years 1929 and 1930, and foreign costs were obtained in the Netherland West Indies, Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, and Trinidad. No costs were obtained for refining operations in Ecuador.

In recent years, Venezuela has been the principal source of crude petroleum imported into the United States. The Netherland West Indies (where the refineries use Venezuelan crude oil) are the principal source of the refined petroleum products imported into the United States. As foreign crude petroleum and its refined products meet in competition with domestic chiefly in the Atlantic Coast States, delivered costs in that area were selected as the basis for comparison.

During the four years 1927-1930, inclusive, the cost of domestic crude oil from Mid-Continent-Gulf fields delivered at domestic refineries on the Atlantic coast averaged \$1.90 a barrel. The corresponding cost for foreign oil was 87 cents a barrel—a difference of \$1.03. Since domestic crude oil yields relatively greater quantities of the higher priced refined products, some adjustments of the cost data were necessary. Thus it was found that on the basis of costs in 1930, the gross value of products derived from a barrel of domestic crude oil averaged \$2.74; that of products derived from a barrel of Maracaibo petroleum, \$1.71. The cost of refining was 73 cents a barrel for domestic crude oil, and 30 cents a barrel for plants using Maracaibo crude. Deducting these refining costs, the net amounts realized were \$2.01 for products from a barrel of domestic oil, and \$1.41 for those from a barrel of Maracaibo oil; in other words, on the basis of results in 1930, seven-tenths of a barrel of domestic crude produced as great a value of finished products as one barrel of Maracaibo, assuming of course that the unit value of the refined products was of the same value; that is, that a gallon or barrel of gasoline, fuel oil, or other refined product derived from foreign crude oil had the same value as that of the domestic.

The average cost of seven-tenths of a barrel of domestic crude ($\frac{7}{10}$ of \$1.90) was therefore \$1.33 as compared with 87 cents a barrel of Maracaibo crude, making a net difference of 46 cents a barrel. The corresponding difference for all foreign oil from all competing countries as compared with domestic costs was 19 cents a barrel.

It will be noted that the adjustments made are based on yields, prices, and costs that are continually changing.

It should also be noted that, in making its computations, the commission used the same rate of interest on capital; namely, 6 per cent, for both the United States and foreign countries. Another point involved is that of the probable relatively higher rate of depreciation of equipment in tropical countries. The commission was, however, unable to determine what differences should be made in the rates of depreciation on this account.

In the total cost of refined petroleum products, the cost of crude petroleum represents much the greater part of the expense of processing. For domestic refineries using principally domestic crude oil, the cost of crude petroleum represented 63 per cent of the total cost of the finished products in 1929 and 1930.

For reasons stated in the report, the commission presented comparative cost figures only for gasoline, kerosene, and gas and fuel oils, and since the Atlantic coast area is the only region in which the products of petroleum of foreign origin compete with domestic products to any significant extent, made its computations on the basis of the products made in or shipped into that area. The following table shows for 1929 and 1930 the results of this comparison without adjustment for possible differences in quality as between the foreign and the domestic products:

Product	Domestic costs	Foreign costs	Excess of domestic costs	Product	Domestic costs	Foreign costs	Excess of domestic costs
Cents per gallon				Cents per gallon			
1929				1930			
Gasoline.....	7.71	7.21	0.50	Gasoline.....	7.62	6.70	0.92
Kerosene.....	6.07	6.10	-.03	Kerosene.....	5.87	5.78	.09
Gas and fuel oils...	2.63	2.14	.49	Gas and fuel oils...	2.82	2.22	.60
Dollars per barrel of 42 gallons				Dollars per barrel of 42 gallons			
Gasoline.....	3.24	3.03	0.21	Gasoline.....	3.20	2.81	0.39
Kerosene.....	2.55	2.56	-.01	Kerosene.....	2.47	2.43	.04
Gas and fuel oils...	1.10	.90	.20	Gas and fuel oils...	1.18	.93	.25

The table reflects the cost of production and transportation—not the costs incurred by refiners on the basis of prices paid by them for crude petroleum—to which have been added the costs of refining. To whatever extent domestic costs are higher or lower by reason of the inclusion of pipe-line company charges instead of actual costs of pipe-line operation, the costs of the finished products of domestic origin are overstated or understated, as the case may be.

In addition to the cost data mentioned, the report contains a comprehensive body of statistical information regarding the petroleum industry. This shows that for the last 15 years or more, imports of crude petroleum have greatly exceeded exports, but that, on the other hand, exports of refined petroleum products have been many times greater than imports.

The tables also show that in the last 15 years, taken together, the United States has produced two-thirds to seven-tenths of the total world production of crude petroleum. In 1930, the share of this country in world production was 63.7 per cent. In that year Venezuela was the second largest producer, with 9.7 per cent of the world

total, and Russia third, with 8.9 per cent. In the supplement submitted to the Committee on Ways and Means, February 1, 1932, the commission furnished statistics and information bringing the material in the earlier report up to date.

Dead or Creosote Oil.

On March 4, 1931, pursuant to Senate Resolution No. 470 (71st Cong.), the commission instituted an investigation of the difference in domestic and foreign costs of production and delivery to the principal markets of the United States of dead or creosote oil and on March 25, 1932, transmitted its report to the Congress.

Dead or creosote oil is free of duty under paragraph 1651 of the tariff act of 1930. It was also free of duty under the act of 1922 and under previous acts.

Domestic production increased from 28,864,000 gallons in 1921 (37,557,000 gallons in 1920 and 33,874,000 gallons in 1922) to 126,779,000 gallons in 1928, and to 127,750,000 gallons in 1929; it fell only slightly—to 122,572,000 gallons in 1930, and to approximately 118,115,000 gallons in 1931.

Imports amounted to 33,239,000 gallons in 1921 and increased in nearly every year until 1927 when the total was 95,915,000 gallons. They have since steadily declined, amounting to 88,385,000 gallons in 1928, 79,301,000 gallons in 1929, 66,922,000 gallons in 1930, and 36,885,000 gallons in 1931.

On the average during the 3-year period covered by the cost investigation, domestic production amounted to 125,700,000 gallons, and imports to 78,203,000 gallons, the domestic product being 61.19 per cent of consumption; in 1931 it was 76.23 per cent.

Although many grades of creosote oil are used, the great bulk of both the domestic and of that imported from the United Kingdom is made to conform to specifications for use in the preservation of wood. The domestic product, considered as an aggregate, is like or similar to the aggregate of the grades manufactured in the United Kingdom for export to the United States.

Senate Resolution No. 470 specifically directed the commission to ascertain domestic and foreign costs for the years 1928, 1929, and 1930; these years, taken together, constitute a representative period of time, although the conditions affecting costs of production differed during the several years.

The principal competing country during the period covered by the investigation was the United Kingdom.

The markets for creosote oil are chiefly wood-treating plants widely distributed throughout the United States. The commission selected for the purpose of cost comparison in this investigation a number of towns in which both the domestic and the foreign products are sold, or towns representative of areas in which both are sold.

Creosote oil being a joint product along with other products of the distillation of coal tar, and coal tar itself being a by-product of the coke and gas industries, there are different methods of computing the cost of production of creosote oil.

The cost of production of creosote oil in the United States averaged 10.82 cents a gallon for the 3-year period covered by the investigation. The corresponding cost of production of creosote oil produced for export to the United States in the principal competing country was 10.14 cents a gallon.

The cost of transportation, together with other delivery charges to the principal markets in the United States from the domestic plants, weighted according to shipments to each market, was 2.19 cents a gallon during the 3-year period covered by the investigation, and the corresponding cost from the plants in the principal competing country to the same markets was 3.33 cents a gallon.

The total cost of production of domestic creosote oil, including transportation and other delivery charges to the principal markets in the United States, was thus, for the 3-year period, 13.01 cents a gallon, and the corresponding cost of the product of the principal competing country was 13.47 cents a gallon.

During 1928, the total cost of production of domestic creosote oil, including transportation and other delivery charges to the principal markets, was 13.74 cents a gallon, in 1929 it was 12.84 cents, and in 1930, 12.70 cents. The corresponding cost for the same years of the product of the principal competing country was 15 cents, 12.70 cents, and 12.34 cents, respectively.

In September, 1931, the United Kingdom went off the gold standard, and the exchange of the pound sterling began to depreciate as compared with the dollar, the depreciation to date ranging from about 20 to 30 per cent. Inasmuch as the Senate resolution specified the three years 1928 to 1930 as the representative period for the cost investigation, the commission did not undertake to ascertain the effect of the depreciation of the pound sterling upon costs, but it examined statistics of imports of creosote oil into the United States from the United Kingdom for the period since the depreciation set in. During the four months, October, 1931, to January, 1932, the total imports from all countries amounted to 11,948,000 gallons, or at the rate of about 36,000,000 gallons annually, as compared with 13,992,000 gallons in the same months of the preceding year, or at the rate of about 42,000,000 gallons annually. Imports from the United Kingdom from October, 1931, to January, 1932, were 5,098,000 gallons, as compared with 6,529,000 gallons in the same months of the preceding year.

On the basis of the facts shown by the investigation with respect to the differences in costs of production during the 3-year period, including transportation and delivery to the principal markets in the United States, in different years and by different methods of computation, some of which differences show a very small excess of domestic over foreign costs and others a very small excess of foreign over domestic costs, the commission finds no sufficient warrant for a duty on creosote oil.

The Effect of Depreciated Currency upon Imports of Wood Pulp and Pulpwoods.

The commission instituted an investigation of wood pulp and pulpwoods on December 18, 1931, under the provisions of section 332 of the tariff act of 1930, pursuant to Senate Resolution No. 95, Seventy-second Congress, adopted December 16, 1931. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the United States Tariff Commission is directed to make a thorough investigation of the effect of the depreciation in value of foreign currencies upon the importation into the United States of mechanically ground wood pulp, chemical wood pulp, unbleached or bleached, and pulpwoods, and to report to the Senate as soon as practicable the results of such investigation.

A report to the President of the Senate was submitted April 20, 1932. A summary of the report follows.

Wood pulp.—The relation of depreciated currency to the wood-pulp situation is discussed in the report from the point of view of quantities and of prices. Monthly and annual movements over a period of several years show a tendency toward an increase in importations of pulp from European countries, especially Sweden and Finland, and a decrease in importations from Canada. With the general recession in business there has been a downward trend in domestic production, especially by pulp mills unaffiliated with paper mills, and also a downward trend in imports from Canada, whereas from European countries imports have been better maintained. Whether these trends have strengthened since depreciation began in the latter part of 1931 is a matter not easily determined because of the complexities of the situation.

As might be expected, the last three years have witnessed a decided downward trend in the prices of wood pulp. Three causes seem to have contributed to the decline: General business depression and reduced demand, increased competition of Pacific coast pulp mills with eastern pulp mills, and a relative increase in imports from European countries (not from Canada). The fall in prices has perhaps been somewhat more marked since the depreciation of the currency in European pulp-producing countries than before.

In domestic pulp production considered as a whole, the greatest decline was from the second to the third quarter of 1930; a considerable decline occurred again from the second to the third quarter of 1931 before depreciation began; and there was some further decline in the last quarter. Shipments by pulp mills to affiliated paper mills have been much steadier than to unaffiliated plants, the latter being more affected by competition, both domestic and foreign. Marked declines in the shipments to unaffiliated plants occurred in the latter part of 1930 and again from the third to the fourth quarter of 1931.

In regard to quantities, it is important to note that imports of pulp, especially from European countries, during a given month are largely based on contracts made at least one month, and often several months earlier. It should also be noted that domestic production and imports are both more or less seasonal and that the seasons do not coincide, domestic production tending to be larger in the first two quarters of the year, and imports from Europe tending to be largest during the fall and winter months.

In considering how far the decline was due to European competition, the data both as to imports and as to contracts for imported pulp must be weighed carefully. Imports from Europe tend normally to increase in the third quarter of each year, but the increase in the third quarter of 1931, before depreciation began, was much more marked than in 1929 or 1930. The increase in the fourth quarter of 1931, partly due to seasonal causes, was less marked than that from the third to the fourth quarter of 1930. Much the largest contracts reported for 1931 were in the second and third quarters, and these had much to do, no doubt, with the larger importations of the fourth quarter. The contracts during the fourth quarter of 1931, although less than during the second and third quarters, were greater than in the fourth quarter of 1929 or of 1930. The largest importations from Europe shown for any recent period were in the first quarter of

1932 (mostly in January and February). The large imports of January and February may have been influenced by the anticipation of a strike in Sweden, which in fact took place in April.

With regard to prices, the most significant facts are set forth in Table 41 of the report (p. 69); this deals only with foreign pulp, but naturally the prices of similar kinds of domestic pulp must be substantially parallel. It is, of course, impossible from the mere facts of the changes in prices to determine whether they were initiated by the importers or by domestic competition, or sometimes by one and sometimes by the other.

This table shows in a general way that the average import values of pulp from Sweden, the dominating country in the imports of European pulp, follow, with some lag in time, the prices made in contracts for European pulp. The leading kinds of pulp imported from Europe are unbleached sulphite and unbleached sulphate. Both have tended downward for two years or more, but the movement of their prices is by no means parallel. The prices for unbleached sulphite have fallen somewhat more rapidly since depreciation set in than before, but no such relation can be traced in the prices for unbleached sulphate. There was a sharp decline in the contract prices for European unbleached sulphite from the second to the fourth quarter of 1930 and again from the second to the fourth quarter of 1931 with some accentuation of the movement in the fourth quarter, which again is reflected in the unit prices of imports from Sweden in the first quarter of 1932. On the other hand, contract prices for European unbleached sulphate were fairly steady after the fourth quarter of 1930 and showed no decline in the fourth quarter of 1931; the average import values of unbleached sulphate from Sweden have also been steady for the last three quarters covered by the table (July, 1931, to March, 1932).

The European countries have long been gaining at the expense of Canada and have continued to gain since depreciation set in. The Canadian dollar is down only 10 or 12 per cent, whereas the currencies of the European pulp-producing countries are down 25 per cent or more.

The general question whether the domestic industry should be protected, independently of the effect of currency depreciation, was of course before the Congress when the tariff act of 1930 was passed. The present report shows that the United States has for many years been largely and increasingly dependent upon foreign sources for wood-base paper, through imports either in the form of pulpwood or of wood pulp or of paper itself. Paper mills without their own affiliated domestic pulp mills have long used much more imported pulp than domestic pulp. This trend is commonly attributed to the partial exhaustion of our forests of wood especially suitable for pulp making, except on the Pacific coast. The trend as to sources of supply of paper and paper-making materials during the last two or three years has been in line with previous trends.

The domestic pulp industry is undoubtedly suffering severely, but the greatest source of its difficulties is the general business depression.

The industry as a whole has lost much less in output during the depression than many other manufacturing industries, and prices have declined not much more than those of other commodities.

Pulpwood.—The problem with respect to pulpwood is much simpler than that with respect to pulp. Canada has always been our principal source of imports, supplying about one and one-half million cords annually in 1929 and 1930 as compared with an average annual production in the United States of between five and six million cords. The importation is extremely seasonal, and any advantage which Canada might conceivably gain from depreciated currency would not be expected to show in the actual imports during the winter of 1931-32. Imports in the winter are always relatively small; those in the last quarter of 1931 were very much less than in the same quarter of 1930, and there was also a marked drop in the first quarter of 1932 as compared with the same period of 1931.

No statistical information of value is available with regard to the prices of pulpwood, but it is commonly stated that they have fallen greatly in the last two or three years and perhaps most of all during the present winter. The demand for domestic pulpwood is affected, of course, not merely by the imports of pulpwood but also by the imports of pulp. The increasing consumption in the Eastern States of pulp produced on the Pacific coast has been an important factor in lessening the demand for pulpwood in the Northeastern States.

The Relation of Duties to the Value of Imports.

This report shows a comparison of the average ad valorem equivalent of duties in 1929, under the act of 1922, and in the year ended September 30, 1931, under the act of 1930, on articles dutiable under both or either of the tariff acts of 1922 and 1930.

In 1929, the total value of imports of articles which at that time were dutiable, together with imports of articles transferred from the free to the dutiable list by the act of 1930, was \$1,658,100,000. The duties collected on these imports amounted to \$584,271,000, the average ratio of duty to value, designated as the ad valorem equivalent, thus being 35.2 per cent in 1929. The value of the same articles imported in the year 1930-31, including some which had been transferred from the dutiable to the free list by the act of 1930, amounted to \$758,455,000, and the duties thereon totaled \$373,868,000, or an average of 49.3 per cent. This latter figure, however, has been materially affected by the decline in prices, and when the values for 1930-31 are adjusted to the price level of 1929, the average equivalent of the duties becomes about 41.5 per cent:

Apart from any changes in the rates of duty fixed by law and apart from transfers from the free to the dutiable list and vice versa, the average ad valorem equivalent of the duties collected on actual imports may change from one period to another as the result of two causes. In the first place, changes in the prices of individual commodities may exercise an important influence on articles subject to specific duty. A specific duty is fixed at a given sum per pound, yard, or other unit of quantity, and if the price falls the duty will represent a higher percentage of the value. Changes in price also affect, but in less marked degree, compound duties, which consist in part of a specific and in part of an ad valorem rate. In the second place, variations in the relative importance of the commodities imported will affect the average ad valorem equivalent. If there is an increase in the imports of articles bearing relatively high rates and no change

or a decrease in the imports of those bearing lower rates, the average ad valorem equivalent on total imports tends to rise, and the opposite occurs if the relative movements are in the reverse direction.

The influence of these two factors on the average ad valorem equivalent is shown by comparing the years 1923 and 1929. Both these years were under the same tariff act, and only minor changes in the rates of duty were made by presidential proclamation in intervening years. Yet, because of changes in prices and in the relative importance of the commodities imported, the average ad valorem equivalent on dutiable imports rose from 36.2 per cent in 1923 to 40.1 per cent in 1929. This 1929 figure is not to be confused with that given above (35.2 per cent) which includes articles dutiable under either the tariff act of 1922 or that of 1930.

In the comparison between 1929 and 1930-31, the commission has undertaken to make an adjustment for the first of these factors, namely, the decline in prices. No such adjustment was made for shifts in the relative importance of commodities, since the primary purpose of the report was to show a comparison between the average rates on the actual imports; for this reason the comparison, even as adjusted for price changes, should not be taken as a direct measure of the relative height of duties under the acts of 1922 and 1930. An earlier report of the commission, issued in 1930, under the title: "Comparison of Rates of Duty in the Tariff Act of 1930 and in the Tariff Act of 1922," makes such a direct comparison between the two acts by applying the rates of each to the same quantities and values of imports, namely, those of 1928.

To aid in interpreting the comparison, the commission introduced certain groupings of the dutiable commodities, thus giving a more nearly complete picture than has heretofore been presented. The report distinguishes between articles subject to the different forms of duty—specific, ad valorem, compound, and miscellaneous, and for each form of duty, between those on which the 1930 rates were the same as, higher than, or lower than the 1922 rates.

In estimating what would have been the average ad valorem equivalent of the duties in 1930-31 if prices had remained the same as in 1929, adjustment was made only for price changes on articles subject to specific duty. This, however, furnishes a sufficient basis for approximately correct conclusions concerning the effect of the fall in prices on total imports and the duties on them. No adjustment, of course, was made for articles subject to ad valorem duty, since the percentage which the duty forms of the value remains the same whatever the price. The group of articles at compound rates, in which price changes exercise some influence on the average ad valorem equivalent is of minor importance.

In addition to the comparisons mentioned, which relate not only to articles dutiable under both tariffs but to those dutiable under one tariff and free under the other, comparison is made of the average ad valorem equivalent as between articles actually dutiable in 1929 and those actually dutiable in 1930-31, disregarding shifts from the free to the dutiable list and vice versa. The average for the former year was 40.1 per cent and for the latter, 51.2 per cent. In this comparison no adjustment was made for the decline in prices.

Depreciated Exchange.

Senate Resolution No. 156, adopted April 12, 1932, directed that the commission investigate the effect of depreciated currencies on international trade and also that it report the ad valorem equivalent of specific rates of duty as of the date of the passage of the tariff act of 1930 and as of April 1, 1932. Three parts of the report called for by this resolution were submitted to the Congress before its adjournment.

Part I deals with the effect of depreciation in the currency upon imports into the United States. Depreciation in the United Kingdom and in a number of other important countries began in the latter part of September, 1931. To trace the influence of depreciation, data regarding our imports are given for each month from January, 1930, to March, 1932. The totals for specified months after depreciation set in; that is, beginning October, 1931, are compared with the same months of 1930-31, and this comparison is set over against a comparison between the period January-September, 1931, before depreciation began, and the corresponding period of 1930.

The analysis of trade movements made in this manner relates: (a) To the total value of imports of all commodities combined from the principal depreciated-currency countries and from the principal countries remaining on the gold standard; (b) to the total quantity (or value where quantity is not available) and the average unit value of the imports, from all countries combined, of 226 important individual commodities, classified according to whether imported chiefly from depreciated-currency countries, chiefly from gold-standard countries, or in large part from countries of each of these groups; (c) to the quantity (or value) and average unit value of the imports of 48 major commodities from each of the principal countries from which they are severally imported.

The principal conclusions of this part of the report are as follows:

With reference to changes in the total value of imports into the United States from the several countries, the report says that, broadly speaking, the data show relatively little difference between the countries on the gold standard and those off the gold standard. With respect to imports of the 226 individual commodities, the report says "it seems evident that, as regards the changes shown in the imports during the period October-February as compared with the same period one year earlier, no definite difference can be traced between the commodities coming chiefly from depreciated-currency countries and those coming from other countries"; and that the data "fail to show any distinct difference among commodities of the three groups with respect to the relationship between the increases and decreases for the October-February period and the increases and decreases for the January-September period."

Part II is entitled "Ad Valorem Equivalents of Specific Rates of Duty under the Tariff Act of 1930." Comparison is made between the 3-month periods ending September 30, 1930, and March 31, 1932, and between the months of July, 1930, and March, 1932. The Senate resolution called for the data as of the passage of the tariff act and as of April 1, 1932, but average ad valorem equivalents can not be computed for a period of time shorter than one month, and for many items the averages for one month are less significant than those for a longer period.

For each of the individual commodities subject to specific rates of duty, the report shows the quantity imported during the months or quarterly periods compared, the average unit value, and the average

ad valorem equivalent. These data are also combined into general weighted averages. The report points out that it was the evident intention of the Congress to obtain information concerning the effect of the recent decline in prices of commodities upon the ad valorem equivalent, and that for this purpose it was necessary to adopt a method of averaging which would exclude the effect of the shifts in the relative importance of the commodities imported, since such shifts might result in a change in average ad valorem equivalents independently of price movements. The result of the method thus adopted was to show that for articles subject to "straight" specific duty; that is, unmodified by value brackets or by minimum or maximum ad valorem provisions, the ad valorem equivalents in March, 1932, were, on the average, approximately 41 per cent higher than in July, 1930, there having been an average decrease of nearly 30 per cent in the unit values of the imports. Similarly, the ad valorem equivalents for the first quarter of 1932 averaged about 30 per cent higher than for the quarter July-September, 1930, the unit values having fallen about 23 per cent. The shifts in the relative importance of the commodities imported were such as to make the actual increase in the average ad valorem equivalent even greater, the figure for March, 1932, being 62 per cent higher than that for July, 1930, and the first quarter of 1932 showing an average about 50 per cent higher than the third quarter of 1930. This means that there had been less decline in the imports of articles bearing relatively high specific duties, such as sugar, than in those of articles bearing low rates, such as lumber.

In addition to this summary for the articles subject to "straight" specific rates of duty, summaries are presented for those bearing specific rates modified either by value brackets or by minimum or maximum ad valorem limits. These classes are much less important in the volume of trade than the class subject to "straight" specific rates, and the influence of the fall in prices is, by reason of the form of duty, less marked, although in these groups also the lower prices have tended to increase the average ad valorem equivalent of the duties.

Part III relates to exports from the United States. The method of presentation is, broadly speaking, similar to that of Part I. Data are shown for the total exports from the United States to the leading countries with depreciated exchange and to the leading gold-standard countries, and for the exports of 42 major commodities to each of the principal countries to which they are severally sold. Monthly statistics are presented down to and including April, 1932. In the summary of the report the following conclusions are drawn:

The statistics of our export trade furnish no conclusive evidence as to whether the decrease in exports has been accentuated by the depreciation of foreign currencies. Broadly speaking, the rate of decline in total value of exports to the entire world during recent months has not been more marked than before depreciation began. The decrease in value of exports to countries with depreciated currency, for the period since depreciation set in, considered as an entirety, has not been greater than that in exports to countries on the gold standard. The data for March and April, 1932, however, suggest, though they do not prove, that, in the case of trade with Europe, depreciation was at that time exercising a definite influence toward reducing the exports to the countries off the gold standard.

The statistics of exports of leading individual commodities likewise fail to show at all conclusively that the trend in exports has been more unfavorable in the case of depreciated-currency countries than of other countries.

It does not follow from the above that currency depreciation has not, in itself, affected our exports. It may readily be that, in the absence of depreciation, the exports both to depreciated-currency countries and to other countries would have shown less decline in recent months than they actually did. Comparisons

between countries off and on the gold standard could not be expected to throw much light on the effects of depreciation itself, because of the importance of other factors in the situation. In particular the fact that certain countries have gone off the gold standard has caused many countries which remain on gold to take measures, with the aim of safeguarding their own currency, which have tended to restrict their imports, including imports from the United States. Depreciation of the currency in certain countries and measures restricting trade in other countries are alike the outcome of more fundamental conditions and forces.

The Regulation of Tariffs in Foreign Countries by Administrative Action.

This study provides summary statements for ready reference of the provisions of law in 50 foreign countries by which their national legislatures have empowered the executive branch of the Government to change tariff rates and to restrict or prohibit certain imports under conditions described in the law. The countries are arranged in alphabetical order, and the legislative delegations of power are summarized for each country separately under three general heads: General discretionary powers, countervailing duties, and antidumping provisions.

Bases of Value for Assessment of Ad Valorem Duties in Foreign Countries.

This compilation summarizes the statutory provisions of 48 foreign countries, describing the method or basis of valuation to be used in applying ad valorem rates of duty to imported merchandise. Needless to say the numerous provisions in foreign tariff laws regarding valuation show wide variations in form and in regard to administrative detail; but in substance, when compared in respect of their fundamental resemblances as to the basis of value for import duty, all the statutory provisions compared in this study may be described as belonging to one or the other of only two general types or bases of valuation—either the c. i. f. or the f. o. b. basis—the broad difference being that on the c. i. f. basis of valuation the ad valorem rate of duty is applied to the value of the merchandise at port of importation (including charges for freight, insurance, etc.), while on the f. o. b. basis the rate is applied to the cost of the goods in the country of export.

Certain Vegetable Oils, Whale Oil, and Copra.

The Tariff Commission submitted to the Congress a report in accordance with provisions of Senate Resolution No. 323, Seventy-first Congress, which reads as follows:

Resolved, That the United States Tariff Commission is hereby instructed and directed to prepare and submit to Congress a detailed study of the costs of production and of transportation to the principal consuming markets of the United States of the following commodities, namely: Coconut oil and copra from the Philippine Islands and other principal producing regions, palm oil, palm-kernel oil, whale oil, rapeseed oil, perilla oil, and sesame oil. Also a statement of the principal uses of these oils in the United States and of the kinds and amounts of domestic oils and fats replaced in domestic industry by such imports.

The report presents a survey of world production and world trade in the oils named and in the other important animal and vegetable oils. The position of the United States with respect to these oils, collectively and individually, has been analyzed. Following the division indicated in the resolution, the report then deals with the cost of the oils named, including transportation to the principal consuming markets. Inasmuch as the principal item in the cost of the several vegetable oils named in the resolution consists of the cost of producing the raw material, and inasmuch as the commission found it impracticable to ascertain the cost of producing the raw material, the invoice

prices of imported oils have been used as best available evidence of such costs.

The uses of the several oils named in the resolution, and of important domestic oils with which they compete, are treated at length. This involves an analysis of their consumption in the soap, lard compound, margarine, and other manufacturing industries.

The report points out that no definite quantitative statement can be made regarding the "kinds and amounts of domestic oils and fats replaced in domestic industry by such imports." Two major sections of the report, however, deal with facts bearing on this question of replacement. One of these relates to the interchangeability of the several kinds of oils and fats in different uses from the technical standpoint; that is, from the standpoint of the chemical and physical characteristics of the several oils and of the products derived from them. The second analysis covers the economic factors involved, such as relative costs, prices, supply, and demand. The report includes a discussion of the degree to which imported oils might be replaced by a reduction of the exports of domestic oils and fats, including lard, and a discussion of the quantitative limitations surrounding the potential increase in production of domestic oils and fats to replace imports.

The importance of this investigation is indicated by the magnitude of the consumption of oils and fats in the United States.

The Senate resolution named six imported vegetable oils together with copra—the raw material from which coconut oil is produced—and whale oil. The total consumption of the oils named, including the coconut oil derived from imported copra in the United States during 1929 was more than 1,000,000,000 pounds, the most important items being coconut oil, 662,000,000 pounds; palm oil, 231,000,000 pounds; and palm-kernel oil, 84,000,000 pounds. The investigation covers not merely these specified foreign oils but also others of less importance, as well as the domestic oils and fats with which the foreign products compete. Thus there is a discussion of the relation of imported oils to butter, the consumption of which is more than 2,000,000,000 pounds, and to lard, of which about one and three-quarter billion pounds are consumed. The other principal domestic oils discussed are cottonseed oil, with consumption in 1929 of about 1,580,000,000 pounds (including foots); oleo oil and related edible animals fats, 124,000,000 pounds; inedible tallow and animal greases, 840,000,000 pounds; corn oil, 138,000,000 pounds; and peanut oil, 17,000,000 pounds. There is also a discussion of the possibility of increased production of soybean, sunflower-seed, and other vegetable oils not now produced in this country, or produced only in relatively small quantities.

The report takes up separately the position of the various imported and domestic oils in the several manufacturing industries in which they are principally consumed. The largest consumption is in the soap industry, in which during 1929 there were used about 1,500,000,000 pounds of domestic and foreign oils. In the lard compound or lard substitute industry, the consumption was about 1,200,000,000 pounds; in the margarine industry, about 300,000,000 pounds; and in the paint and varnish industry, about 450,000,000 pounds; minor quantities are used in a number of other industries. Besides this industrial use there is an immense direct consumption of several oils and fats in their original form as food, as well as considerable direct consumption of some oils in nonfood uses.

The report shows that in the soap industry there is approximately an equal consumption of domestic and of foreign oils, the leading domestic oils or fats used being inedible tallow and greases and cottonseed oil foots, and the leading foreign oils, coconut, palm, and palm-kernel. In the lard compound industry most of the oils consumed are of domestic origin, with cottonseed oil predominant. In the margarine industry, much more than half of the consumption of oils consists of coconut oil, but there is also a considerable consumption of domestic oleo oil, neutral lard, and cottonseed oil. In the paint and varnish industry the principal oils used are linseed, partly of domestic and partly of foreign origin, and tung oil, which is exclusively an imported product.

The following table shows the figures of apparent consumption of oils and fats in 1929. The commission emphasizes the fact that these statistics, and similar data for other years presented in this report, are not a definite measure of the extent of the replacement of domestic by imported oils.

Apparent consumption of oils, by principal industries, 1929

[In thousands of pounds]

Oil	Total apparent consumption ¹	Reported consumption in principal industries					Balance consumption in miscellaneous industries, households, etc.
		Lard compound or substitute industry	Margarine industry	Other food industries or food	Soap industry	Paint and varnish industry	
Primarily domestic materials:							
Butter.....	2,177,297			2,177,297			
Lard (except neutral).....	1,725,164			1,725,164			
Lard (neutral).....	47,312	23,123	24,189				
Oleo oil and animal fats.....	124,432	77,247	47,185				
Tallow, inedible.....	839,018				434,755	183,747	
Greases.....					245,516		
Cottonseed oil.....	1,474,006	1,083,202	28,173	350,631	12,000		
Cottonseed oil foots.....	108,904				108,904		
Corn oil.....	138,434			133,070	5,000	364	
Peanut oil.....	17,307		6,617	8,990	1,700		
Primarily imported materials:							
Sesame oil.....	30,076	5,215		20,026	4,835		
Coconut oil.....	662,007	20,000	171,411	53,598	344,205	72,793	
Palm-kernel oil.....	84,327		15	11,392	72,920		
Palm oil.....	230,980	1,191	1,349		192,331	36,109	
Olive oil, inedible and foots.....	54,808				53,629	7,179	
Perilla oil.....	5,574					5,508	
Soybean oil.....	19,359	82	11		6,400	5,815	
Olive oil, edible.....	91,836			91,836			
Tung oil.....	115,721					88,386	
Rapeseed oil.....	16,848					16,848	
Both domestic and imported materials:							
Fish oils.....	94,010	14,921			63,443	10,602	
Whale oil.....	71,473	809			70,664	5,044	
Linseed oil.....	787,680				1,916	434,166	

¹ Total apparent consumption represents in most cases the reported production plus imports (for consumption) less exports, plus or minus the differences in stocks on hand at beginning and end of year. Where the figure thus computed was less than the consumption reported by the above industries, the total reported by these industries has been substituted as the "apparent consumption." The basic data come from the Bureau of the Census and from estimates by the trade.

² Includes some imported oil.

³ Includes some domestic oil, but does not account for difference in stocks at beginning and end of year.

⁴ Factory consumption only.

⁵ The bulk of this probably used by painters for mixing and not included in factory consumption.

Dried Beans and Black-Eye Cowpeas.

In accordance with Senate Resolution No. 411, dated January 21, 1931, the commission, on January 23, 1931, ordered an investigation of dried beans under section 336 of the tariff act of 1930. Field work to obtain domestic costs was conducted in New York, Michigan, and Idaho. A public hearing was set for May 5, 1931, but at the request of members of the trade the commission postponed the hearing indefinitely. On January 19, 1932, the Senate rescinded the resolution requiring the commission to make the investigation, and the following day the commission dismissed the investigation, but decided to issue a report under section 332, incorporating, in part, the results of the field investigation that had been made.

The report of the Tariff Commission shows that the domestic production of dried beans, a minor crop in the United States, has been increasing regularly at a rate slightly faster than the growth in population, reaching the record output of 13,800,000 bags (of 100 pounds), with a farm value of \$54,000,000, in 1930, and 12,800,000 bags, valued at \$31,000,000, in 1931. The principal foreign bean-producing countries, in the order of their importance as sources of imports into the United States, are Japan, the Danubian States of Europe, Chile, and Madagascar.

The commercial production of dried beans in the United States is concentrated in relatively small areas, lying for the most part in Michigan, New York, California, and several of the Rocky Mountain States. Michigan is normally the heaviest producing State, and California second, these two States producing around 60 per cent of the total. The other important commercial producing States, in the order of their importance, are Idaho, Colorado, New York, New Mexico, Montana, and Wyoming.

Of the total output of about 12,900,000 bags annually during the 3-year period 1929-1931, white beans represented nearly 6,000,000 bags, or 46½ per cent, colored beans about 4,700,000 bags, or 36 per cent, while the remaining 2,200,000 bags, or 17½ per cent, were Lima beans and garden beans grown for seed. The pea bean, the principal white type, is grown principally in Michigan; the Great Northern, another important white bean, in Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming; the Pinto, the most important colored type, in Colorado and New Mexico; the Lima in California, which State produces also a large number of other types.

The rate of duty on dried beans is 3 cents per pound. In the tariff act of 1922, the duty was 1¼ cents per pound. The imports, which consist mostly of types similar to and competitive with domestic beans, in normal times come principally from Japan. Small white beans make up the bulk of the imports. During recent months, the prices of most types of foreign beans have been lower than the duty, and imports have dropped off sharply. Only 64,000 bags came in during the first nine months of 1932. Normally from 500,000 to 1,000,000 bags are imported annually.

The United States normally exports small quantities of beans, principally to Cuba and Central American countries. Exports have steadily declined, however, during the last decade, amounting to only 145,000 bags in 1931, and 84,000 bags in the first 10 months of 1932.

The prices of beans at the present time are very low, United States No. 1 pea beans at New York City being quoted at \$1.90 to \$2 per bag in carloads for the week of November 23, 1932. At only one other time since 1875 have the prices of beans been so low. During the years 1896-1898, bean-pea prices declined to as low as \$1.43 per bag at New York City.

I. INVESTIGATIONS IN PROGRESS UNDER THE GENERAL POWERS OF THE COMMISSION (SECTION 332)

The investigations in progress at this date under section 332 are listed below:

- Flaxseed.
- The cigar industry.
- Fishery products.
- Asbestos.
- Cutlery.

These investigations, except cutlery, were instituted on the commission's own initiative. Cutlery was ordered in accordance with the provisions of Senate Resolution No. 246, Seventy-second Congress.

The status of the work done on each of these investigations to date is given in the following summaries.

Flaxseed.

On July 7, 1930, an application for an investigation of flaxseed was received from the Asociación Nacional de Agricultura of Argentina, and on June 9, 1931, an investigation for purposes of section 336 was ordered. Field work on foreign costs of production was begun on February 6, 1932, and was completed on May 29, 1932.

On November 25, 1932, prior to undertaking field work on domestic costs, the commission discontinued the investigation under the above section and ordered that the material collected thus far on the subject be used in the preparation of a survey under section 332 of the tariff act.

The chief flaxseed producing regions of the United States are in Minnesota, the two Dakotas, and Montana. The average total production for the 5-year period ended 1931 was 18,509,000 bushels. In 1931, production dropped to 11,071,000 bushels, and in 1932, the Department of Agriculture estimates a production of 13,210,000 bushels. The low production for the last two years was due chiefly to low-acre yields caused by drought and devastation by grasshoppers.

Consumption has steadily decreased from 47,191,000 bushels in 1927 to 25,547,000 bushels in 1931, with a 5-year average of 36,623,000 bushels. This decrease is largely due to the increasingly smaller consumption of linseed oil in the paint industry since the depression began to be manifest in building activities.

During the period 1927 to 1931, imports ranged from 12,662,000 bushels in 1930 to 23,848,000 bushels in 1929, with a 5-year average of 18,115,000 bushels. In 1931, imports were 70 per cent of the 5-year average.

Production in Argentina, the chief source of imports, for the 5-year period ended 1931-32, ranged from 50,004,000 bushels in 1929-30 to 85,460,000 in 1931-32. The average yield per acre for this period was 10.9 bushels as compared with an average yield in the United States of 6.4 bushels.

The Cigar Industry.

The commission is preparing a survey of the cigar industry in its relation to the tariff, in which will be presented a history of the tariff treatment of cigars, an account of various factors affecting the industry, especially the effect of the introduction of machinery, statistics of production, imports, and receipts from Puerto Rico and the Philippines, and a discussion of the present competitive position of the several types of domestic cigar manufacture.

The trend of cigar production in the United States during the last decade has been downward, declines in production being especially marked in the higher priced cigars. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932, total withdrawals for consumption of cigars produced in the United States were 4,873,000,000. During this same period imports also declined.

Receipts from sources outside the continental United States come from the Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico, Cuba, and other countries. In the fiscal year 1932, Philippine manufacturers supplied about 3½ per cent of our consumption; Puerto Rican manufacturers about 2 per cent; and total imports from Cuba and other countries less than 1 per cent. For high-priced cigars, however, Cuba has been an important source. Imports from sources other than Cuba have been small, that country supplying about 93 per cent of the total.

The competitive situation in high-priced cigars was radically changed in 1932 by the removal to the United States of the production of a large number of the most important brands. Imports from Cuba are subject to a duty of \$4 per pound plus 20 per cent ad valorem—20 per cent less than the general rate. In the calendar year 1931, this rate equaled 76 per cent ad valorem.

Fishery Products.

On March 10, 1932, the commission ordered an investigation of fishery products under the provisions of section 332 of the tariff act of 1930.

For a number of years the United States has had an unfavorable trade balance in fishery products. In 1931, imports were valued at \$43,033,389, and in the same year exports were valued at \$11,574,257.

Domestic fishermen received \$109,349,000 for their catch in 1930, and manufacturers of preserved fishery products (excluding fish shipped fresh for immediate consumption and fish frozen) received \$150,260,269. About 40 per cent of the catch is sold fresh for immediate consumption and for freezing, but no data are available showing the packed value. In 1930 there were engaged in the domestic fishery, 5,793 vessels of 5 net tons or over, 36,800 motor vessels of less than 5 net tons, and 37,961 small sailboats and rowboats; and in the fishing ports there were 2,995 manufacturing plants.

Asbestos.

On May 12, 1932, the commission ordered a survey of asbestos under the general investigational powers of section 332 of the tariff act of 1930.

An investigation had been ordered previously under section 337 on allegations of unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation or sale of asbestos produced in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Section 337 requires that the commission must

investigate the efficiency of the domestic industry. The commission felt that while ascertaining the data required by section 337 it might well inquire into other matters pertaining to the domestic asbestos industry for the information of the Congress. Accordingly, the work done in this investigation was concurrent with that under section 337.

Cutlery.

On June 22, 1932, the commission instituted an investigation of cutlery pursuant to Senate Resolution No. 246, dated June 20, 1932. On September 15 and 16, 1932, informal conferences were held in Washington, D. C., with the principal manufacturers and importers of cutlery at which the problems of the investigation were discussed, and a tentative procedure was developed.

Cutlery products are named in the following paragraphs of the tariff act of 1930:

Paragraph 354. Penknives and other knives with folding blades, also cuticle knives and manicure and pedicure nippers.

Paragraph 355. Table, butchers', carving, kitchen knives, etc., also artisans' knives.

Paragraph 357. Scissors, shears, and clippers.

Paragraph 358. Safety and other razors and safety-razor blades.

In addition to the cutlery articles listed above, the investigation covers machine knives, cutting knives, and stock-treating parts, provided for in paragraph 356.

These products bear different rates of duty, both specific and ad valorem, determined in many cases by the value of the article. The limits are from 20 per cent ad valorem on machine knives to 35 cents each and 55 per cent ad valorem on pocket knives valued at more than \$6 per dozen.

The domestic manufacture of cutlery is concentrated principally on the Atlantic seaboard, but production occurs also in the Middle West and on the Pacific coast. The following table shows the location of the domestic industry.

State	Number of companies in 1931	State	Number of companies in 1931
Connecticut.....	49	Ohio.....	43
Illinois.....	61	Pennsylvania.....	61
Massachusetts.....	81	Other.....	128
New Jersey.....	48		
New York.....	184	Total.....	655

For 1929, the United States Biennial Census of Manufactures gives domestic manufacture of cutlery as follows:

Article	Value	Article	Value
Pocketknives.....	\$5,333,000	Safety-razor blades.....	\$39,967,000
Scissors and shears.....	3,063,000	All other.....	6,631,000
Safety razors.....	1,824,000		
Table and kitchen cutlery.....	7,776,000	Total.....	64,998,000
Straight razors.....	404,000		

The value of imports by tariff paragraphs is as follows:

Year	Pocket-knives, etc. (par. 354)	Table and kitchen cutlery, etc. (par. 355)	Machine knives (par. 356)	Scissors and shears, etc. (par. 357)	Razors and blades (par. 358)	Total (all paragraphs)
1923.....	\$545, 313	\$258, 348	\$25, 021	\$377, 107	\$170, 273	\$1, 376, 062
1925.....	391, 065	208, 960	50, 222	369, 051	190, 690	1, 209, 988
1927.....	311, 135	265, 788	72, 706	328, 665	406, 980	1, 385, 274
1929.....	225, 723	295, 522	88, 946	271, 671	614, 332	1, 496, 194
1930.....	172, 168	227, 465	78, 737	220, 726	293, 294	992, 390
1931.....	132, 709	165, 235	52, 084	169, 017	175, 497	694, 542

The principal sources of exports by groups listed in the order of their importance are as follows for the year 1931:

Pocketknives, etc., with folding blades (par. 354)	Scissors, shears, and clippers (par. 357)	Razors and parts (par. 358)	Other cutlery (pars. 354, 355, and 356)
Germany. United Kingdom.	Germany. United Kingdom. Switzerland.	Germany. United Kingdom. Switzerland. Sweden.	Germany. United Kingdom. France. Denmark.

The diversity of products included in the four cutlery paragraphs, the many grades and sizes of each, and the necessity of selecting from these grades and sizes specific domestic articles reasonably comparable in quality, construction, and finish with the articles manufactured in foreign countries, involve the time-consuming procedure of collecting several thousand domestic and foreign articles from numerous producers, importers, and foreign manufacturers, comparing them, and assigning them to price brackets. In addition to this procedure with respect to the articles available in the domestic market, it is necessary to ascertain foreign conditions and methods of manufacture, and foreign costs or invoice values as evidence of cost, and collateral information on articles manufactured in Europe but not exported to the United States.

At the date of this report (November 30, 1932), samples have been received, and the condensation, standardization, and comparison of samples are completed. Questionnaires have been sent to the principal domestic producers, and replies are being received. Preliminary conferences have been held with the principal domestic producers at their plants to determine methods of cost-finding procedure, and the costing operations have begun. The preliminary work for the investigation in Europe is now being organized.

J. PROCEEDINGS UNDER PROVISIONS RELATING TO UNFAIR PRACTICES IN IMPORT TRADE (SECTION 337)

INVESTIGATIONS

Russian Asbestos.

On March 30, 1931, the commission ordered an investigation of alleged unfair practices in the United States in the sale of asbestos produced in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The complaint requesting this investigation was filed by the Bear Canyon Asbestos Co., of Ambler, Pa., and Regal Asbestos Mines (Inc.), of New York City, owners and operators of asbestos mines in Arizona. As a

result of the alleged unfair practices, complainants stated that some of their mines had been forced to close. The respondents named in the complaint are the Amtorg Trading Corporation, of New York City, and Asbestos Limited (Inc.), of Millington, N. J. The commission fixed May 4, 1931, as the time for filing respondents' answer, and May 19, 1931, as the date for the public hearing. Subsequently, respondents requested an extension of time for filing answer and also postponement of the hearing, which requests were granted, the dates to be fixed later.

In order to preserve the status quo during this extension of time, the President directed the Treasury Department, in accordance with the provisions of section 337 (f), to issue an order stipulating that further entries of Russian asbestos shall be made under bond pending completion of the investigation. This bond provides that in the event of the issuance of a final exclusion order by the President the goods shall be exported to a foreign country in the same condition as imported. (T. D. 45092.)

On April 20 and 21, 1932, respectively, Asbestos Limited (Inc.), and the Amtorg Trading Corporation filed answers to the complaint, and prayed that the investigation be dismissed. On April 22, 1932, the commission denied respondents' prayer for dismissal.

On May 13, 1932, the hearing was set for September 27, 1932.

On May 20, 21, and 24, 1932, respondents requested modification of the exclusion order to permit importation without bond of non-crudes and also of some crudes, and to permit importation of crudes or non-crudes for processing and exportation. These requests were denied on July 14, 1932.

On June 8, 1932, the Vermont Asbestos Corporation, of Eden, Vt., filed a petition for permission to join as complainant in the investigation. Copies of this petition were served on respondents' counsel at a conference held with the commission on June 8, 1932, upon the requests of May 20, 21, and 24, aforesaid. On June 20, 1932, the petition of the Vermont Asbestos Corporation was granted, and July 25, 1932, was fixed as the date for filing answers. On July 21, 1932, an answer to the petition of the Vermont Asbestos Corporation was filed by Amtorg Trading Corporation, and on July 23, 1932, by Asbestos Limited, Inc.

Hearings were held on September 27 to 30, inclusive, and on October 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, and 12, 1932. At the conclusion thereof, the commission set December 1, 1932, as the date for filing briefs, and December 6, 1932, as the date for filing reply briefs. These dates were later extended to December 6 and 12, respectively.

Slide Fasteners.

The Tariff Commission on July 23, 1932, received a complaint by the Hookless Fastener Co., of Meadville, Pa., alleging unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation of slide fasteners and articles containing such fasteners and in the sale of slide fasteners and articles containing such fasteners in the United States by the owner, importer, consignee, or agent of either in violation of the provisions of section 337 of the tariff act of 1930.

Upon consideration of this complaint, the commission, on August 9, 1932, instituted an investigation for the purposes of section 337 with respect to slide fasteners and articles containing such fasteners.

The commission recommended exclusion from entry of certain slide fasteners pending completion of the investigation, and on August 30, 1932, the Secretary of the Treasury instructed collectors of customs to

forbid entry except under bond of certain slide fasteners pending completion of the investigation, in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (f) of section 337.

On August 26, 1932, the commission published notice of its investigation and sent copies of such notice and copies of the petition to the Hermes Leather Co. and the Orion Co., both of New York City, and to the Nara Trading Co., of San Francisco, Calif., respondents named in the complaint.

In the order instituting the investigation provision was made for answer by respondents on or before September 26, 1932, to show cause why the provisions of section 337 should not be enforced against them, and notice was given of a public hearing to be held by the commission in said investigation at its office in Washington at 10 o'clock a. m. on October 26, 1932, at which time and place all parties interested would be given opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard with reference to the subject matter of the investigation.

On September 14, 1932, the commission denied a request made on behalf of the Hermes Leather Co. for modification of the temporary exclusion order to permit importation of slide fasteners made in accordance with United States Patent No. 1639392.

On September 17, 1932, the Orion Co. filed its answer, and a copy thereof was served on petitioner.

On September 21, 1932, request was made by counsel for petitioner to extend the temporary order of exclusion to articles containing slide fasteners. This request was denied on October 24, 1932. The denial was not a limitation of the scope of the investigation; it affected solely the temporary exclusion order.

On September 21, 1932, the respondent Nara Trading Co. informed the commission that it was no longer interested in the importation of slide fasteners and was therefore not interested in the investigation. Attorneys for petitioner were notified of this.

On September 22, 1932, the Hermes Leather Co. filed a motion in the alternative for (1) dismissal of the investigation on the ground that the commission has no jurisdiction to determine the validity and infringement of patents, or (2) for the striking from the complaint of certain specified paragraphs. This motion was denied in both parts on September 23, 1932. It was not, however, denied on the ground that the commission has jurisdiction to adjudge the validity as well as the infringement of patents.

Upon request of the Hermes Leather Co., the time for filing answers was extended to October 3, 1932. On October 1, 1932, said company filed its answer, and a copy thereof was duly served on petitioner.

On October 7, 1932, the commission denied the request of the Hermes Leather Co. for preliminary hearing on its motion to dismiss the proceedings or, in the alternative, to strike certain specified paragraphs from the complaint, and informed counsel for both sides that argument on this motion would be heard at the opening of the hearing. A copy of the motion was sent to counsel for petitioner.

The hearing was held on October 26, 27, and 28, 1932. At the hearing counsel for respondents several times renewed his objection to the commission considering infringement of patents as a violation of section 337 and also to the admission of any evidence bearing on this question. His objection was overruled. On October 28, 1932, at the request of parties interested, the hearing was continued until November 14, 1932, at New York. On November 4, 1932, the com-

mission published notice that the hearing would be resumed at 10 o'clock a. m. on November 14, 1932, in the trial room on the sixth floor of 42 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City. On November 14 and 15, 1932, further testimony and evidence were received by the commission in New York. January 2, 1933, was set as the date for the filing of briefs.

COMPLAINTS

Upholsterers' Nails.

On February 16, 1932, a complaint was filed by the Upholstery Nail Institute of New York City, on behalf of the Beardsley & Wolcott Manufacturing Co., of Waterbury, Conn., under section 337 of the tariff act of 1930 of unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation and sale of upholstery nails in boxes labeled "brass" instead of "brass plated."

This complaint was not the subject of a formal investigation. The importer of these upholstery nails, when advised of the possible violation of section 337, informed the commission that the importation of this item had been discontinued; he later forwarded a letter to the commission from the foreign manufacturers stating that they would take the necessary steps to avoid in the future any such misrepresentation, which had been unintentional on their part.

The commission held the application in abeyance for a time, in order to make certain that the alleged unfair methods were not continued. Upon establishing that fact to the satisfaction of complainants the complaint was dismissed on November 4, 1932.

Cotton Rugs.

Similar action was later taken on an informal complaint with respect to imported cotton rugs, which were advertised in a way tending to lead customers to believe that wool rugs were being offered. This form of advertising was discontinued by the parties named in the complaint.

Petroleum.

On February 4, 1932, the commission denied the petition of domestic producers of petroleum for an investigation under section 337.

Toothbrushes.

On May 6, 1932, the commission denied the petition of Hawaiian distributors of toothbrushes for an investigation under section 337.

APPLICATIONS NOT JUSTIFYING INVESTIGATIONS

The commission has from time to time received requests from various parties for investigations under section 337 in which the chief matter complained of was underselling in one form or another. The commission has adhered to the decision that mere underselling does not constitute an unfair method of competition. Various other applications have been received alleging palming off, misrepresentation, and other unfair acts but which upon preliminary inquiry were found not to justify the ordering of investigations.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE CONGRESS

Experience with section 337 and other sections indicates the desirability of certain changes or safeguards, and these are discussed briefly in section J, Part I, page 19.

K. WORK UNDER PROVISIONS CONCERNING DISCRIMINATION BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES (SECTION 338)

The tariff policy underlying this section of the act is what is known as unconditional most-favored-nation treatment. In return for the equal tariff treatment accorded by the United States to all foreign countries alike, levying the same rate of duty on the like or similar products of every foreign country (except only our special relations with Cuba), the United States expects and insists that its own products shall receive in foreign countries tariff treatment as favorable in all respects as the treatment accorded to the like or similar products of any foreign country. In line with this policy, section 338 provides for the imposition, by proclamation of the President whenever he finds that the public interest will be served thereby, of new or additional rates of duty, not to exceed 50 per cent ad valorem or its equivalent, on products of any foreign country (or on articles imported in its vessels) which discriminates against the commerce of the United States "in such manner as to place the commerce of the United States at a disadvantage compared with the commerce of any foreign country."

If the President finds that the additional duties authorized in section 338 (d) do not effectively remove the discrimination in question, and if by reason of such discrimination by a foreign country benefits accrue to any industry in some other foreign country, the President may, when he finds that the public interest will be served thereby, proclaim such new or additional rates of duty upon products of the industry benefiting by the discrimination as he shall determine will offset such benefits, not to exceed 50 per cent ad valorem or its equivalent.

In case any country, after the issuance of a proclamation by the President, maintains or increases its discrimination against the commerce of the United States, the President is further empowered, if he deems it consistent with the interests of the United States, to exclude the products of such country (or such articles imported in its vessels as he shall deem consistent with the public interests) from importation into the United States.

The expression "new or additional rates of duty" is intended to make the statute applicable against duty-free and dutiable imports, either or both. A "foreign country" means, for the purpose of this statute, any "empire, country, dominion, colony, or protectorate, or any subdivision or subdivisions thereof * * * within which separate tariff rates or separate regulations of commerce are enforced."

The question has been raised: What would be the functions of the Tariff Commission in the event of a general development of preferential tariffs in foreign countries, giving more favorable tariff treatment to products of other foreign countries than to the like or similar products of the United States? The answer may be stated briefly in the language of subdivision (g) of section 338:

It shall be the duty of the commission to ascertain and at all times to be informed whether any of the discriminations against the commerce of the United States enumerated in * * * this section are practiced by any country; and if and when such discriminatory acts are disclosed, it shall be the duty of the commission to bring the matter to the attention of the President, together with recommendations.

L. INVESTIGATION UNDER SECTION 340**DOMESTIC VALUE—CONVERSION OF RATES**

The most extensive investigation carried on by the Tariff Commission during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932, was that of the domestic valuation study conducted under the provisions of section 340 of the tariff act of 1930.

This section of the law provides that the Tariff Commission shall ascertain with respect to the ad valorem duties the rates which, if applied upon the basis of domestic value in the principal markets of the United States, would have resulted in the imposition, during the two years ended June 30, 1929, of amounts of duty equal to that which would have been collectible at the rate specified in the tariff act of 1930 upon the present basis of valuation; i. e., foreign value for the most part. In addition to the conversion of ad valorem rates of duty the law also provides for conversions respecting "the rates of duty regulated by the value of the article;" i. e., value brackets.

The law also specifies that the commission make its report to the Congress as soon as practicable, but in no event later than July 1, 1932.

The tariff act of 1930 includes about 900 separate ad valorem rates of duty, and value brackets, covering three to four thousand major products imported through many ports of the United States.

Field Work and Method of Handling Data.

The first step in the investigation was to determine approximately the principal market for each important product under each ad valorem rate of duty and each value bracket. In many instances it was found that although dutiable at the same rate, one type of product was imported on the Atlantic seaboard and another type on the Pacific coast, and to have a representative converted rate of duty both types of products should be included in the investigation. In order to obtain an approximation of the principal markets for the various products under consideration, a detailed tabulation was first made of imports by customs districts for practically all articles imported at ad valorem rates and under value brackets during the period covered by the investigation, namely, the two years ended June 30, 1929.

Having the import statistics by principal ports, field work could be planned with some accuracy. It consisted of direct tabulations of the necessary information from the importers' records. More specifically it was necessary to tabulate from the importers' records the dutiable value, including quantities and unit prices, of imported merchandise during the two years of the valuation period, and the domestic selling price of the same or similar articles, together with the quantities sold. Inasmuch as the records of a single importer might carry many hundred importations and thousands of individual sales during the period (individual sales are usually much more numerous than importations), it was not practicable to tabulate the purchase-and-sales data for all products imported under each rate of duty or value bracket by all importers. A process of selection or of sampling was often necessary, therefore, for the purpose of obtaining average figures which would be representative, or which would present a true cross section of the total imports.

The selective process was applied from the point of view of, first, the selection of representative importers out of a large total number in particular cases; second, a choice of representative samples or grades and varieties of products imported and sold by the importers selected; and, third, representative periods or seasons within the valuation period when it was not practicable to tabulate all of the day-by-day transactions.

In selecting representative importers, attention was given to such matters as country of origin of the merchandise, special kinds and qualities represented, size, or volume, of the business of the particular importer, completeness of the records, and channels of trade supplied by him; i. e., sales to jobbers, manufacturers, or retailers.

In selecting representative samples of imports by representative importers, great care was exercised to determine the various grades of each commodity imported under a given name. High, low, and medium price products were selected, special grades or designs were considered, "fast and slow" moving products were examined, and "fashion," seasonal, and other factors were taken into consideration. Because of the large volume of imports and sales of many products during the two years of the valuation period, it was not practicable to tabulate all the daily transactions with the samples selected. The purchase invoices of importers usually were found to cover large individual shipments; therefore it was often practicable to tabulate all imports for the 2-year period for the samples selected. Where imports were relatively constant throughout the 2-year period and averaged 8 or 10 large invoices per month, it was usually found that a detailed tabulation of 1 or 2 invoices per month was representative of all imports. Where the trade was seasonal, the tabulation of the purchase invoices was concentrated largely on the active seasons, usually spring and fall.

In tabulating the sales data, a distinction was made between what may be termed "traced sales," namely, the sale of the identical article of merchandise for which imports were tabulated, and the "sample sales" of the same line of merchandise, though not identified with any particular purchase invoice. In the importation of expensive machinery, for example, the identity of the purchase and sales by the factory numbers was both easy and necessary for a true comparison. For numerous standardized articles, however, such as textile fabrics, where importations and sales are more or less continuous during a particular season, it was not necessary to trace each sale back to the particular importation, but care was taken to insure that the sales price was for products identical in quality, design, and other respects with the purchases tabulated. The same is true of chemical products, for example, in which the identity of a chemical formula and not of particular purchases and sales is the important thing in the comparison. In many instances, the sales price represented a relatively constant mark-up over foreign prices. For these a smaller sales sample was representative than when prices were highly variable as compared with the purchase price. In a few instances the sales price was so constant that the published list price was found, after checking back to the actual sales records, to be representative of the domestic value for the period.

After the selection of samples for tabulation, which included a description of each product for purposes of identity between the

purchase and sales records, the dutiable value of the product was tabulated, together with the quantities involved, for weighting purposes, and the quantity and value of sales during the period. Special care was exercised to determine the dutiable value as distinct from the invoice or the entered value. For most articles this distinction was not important, but for the purpose of the law dutiable values were required. For some articles, however, especially those dutiable on the basis of United States value or upon the American selling price, such as the articles imported under paragraphs 27 and 28 of the chemical schedule, the distinction between the dutiable value and the foreign purchase price became most important.

In tabulating the field data, care was taken to obtain information for use in properly weighting the figures for individual companies into the weighted average figure for all companies. This weighting problem became especially important when less than 100 per cent of imports were tabulated for each company. Here the converted rate for each company; that is, the rate on domestic value which would be equivalent to the present rate on foreign value, was weighted, not upon the basis of the quantity of imports of the particular samples tabulated, but upon the basis of the total imports of the particular product by the company under consideration.

After the purchase and sales data for the imports during the valuation period were tabulated in the offices of the importers, the working papers were all assembled in the New York office of the commission for the purpose of checking and summarization. As it was neither practicable nor desirable to attempt on the one hand the publication of all the detailed tabulations made in the field, nor merely to publish the single converted rate for each ad valorem rate in the tariff act, a middle course was chosen by which the information was summarized into a form brief enough for a usable report, but at the same time comprehensive enough to show the important variations in the basic data. The underlying purpose of the summary was to reflect conditions approximately as they were in the import trade during the valuation period, without undue simplicity or undue complexity in presenting the summarized figures.

The first step in the summarization process was to draw all the data together by individual companies for each of the products imported under a single rate of duty or under a value bracket, as the case might be. After the company summaries were prepared the information was grouped into what might be called item summaries; that is to say, the purchase and sales data for each company handling the same product were thrown together to get average figures for the particular items. For the item summaries it was often found desirable to segregate the data by four 6-month periods within the valuation period corresponding roughly with the spring and fall seasons of the trade. This was done in the working papers in harmony with the principle that important variations in the conversion rates should be reflected in the final summary. For the most part the seasonal factor did not seem to be important in the conversion of rates; therefore it was not usually necessary to carry forward into the report the summarizations based upon the four 6-month periods. Attention is called to the fact that similarity of converted rates is not equivalent to similarity of prices. Prices may be high or low in one season as compared with another, but the converted rates will be the same if the percentage of

margin, or spread, between the dutiable value and domestic value is constant.

After the item summaries were completed, all the tabular information under a particular rate of duty, which often carried several items, was thrown together into a final summary. In the published report many of the intermediate steps in preparing the final summary are omitted, such as the details of quantities and prices by companies and the period or seasonal summaries.

It will be apparent from this outline of the valuation work that the employment of a large field staff, over a period of many months, was necessary to complete the work within the time limit set by the law, namely, July 1, 1932. The field work began in a small way in New York in February, 1931, with approximately 15 men. This force was gradually augmented, largely, by temporary employees, until by June the number was approximately 60; in October it had reached about 100, and by the end of the year the maximum was approximately 140. The staff work gradually diminished after the first of the year, and the valuation section of the New York office was closed about the middle of June, 1932.

The field staff was subdivided as follows: A director, an assistant director, 6 or 8 coordinators and reviewers, about 40 commodity men, approximately 75 accounting tabulators, and a staff of 25 or 30 calculators and typists.

The time required for the field was approximately 16 months, during which period tabulations were made from the records of about 1,700 importers, for about 900 separate rates of duty and value brackets, covering 3,000 or 4,000 major products.

The total cost of the investigation was approximately \$250,000. The commission was able to economize to a considerable extent because of the availability of a number of high-grade accountants residing in or near New York City at relatively low salaries, and without subsistence or traveling expenses.

The commission published its report in June, 1932, prior to the date specified in the law. It consisted of about 825 pages of text and summary tables. The first 30 pages consist of a brief statement of the methods and problems in the investigation, with some summarization of the results, illustrated by a few selected tables. The remainder of the report is divided into 15 sections corresponding to the 15 schedules of the dutiable list in the tariff act. A brief summary of the report as distinct from this statement of the methods of investigation follows.

Summary of Report.

Section 340 of the tariff act of 1930 provides that the Tariff Commission shall ascertain with respect to ad valorem duties the rates which, if applied upon the basis of domestic value in the principal markets of the United States, would have resulted in the imposition, during the two years ended June 30, 1929, of amounts of duty equal to that which would have been collectible at the rate specified in the tariff act of 1930 upon the present basis of valuation; that is, foreign value for the most part. In addition to the conversion of ad valorem rates of duty, the law also provides for conversions respecting "the rates of duty regulated by the value of the article"; that is, value brackets.

The introductory pages of the report consist of a general statement of the problems involved in the investigation, illustrated by a number of tabulations. The body of the report consists of brief text and tables showing the conversion of ad valorem rates arranged by the dutiable schedules of the tariff act for the paragraphs involving ad valorem duties and value brackets.

The final result sought for each ad valorem rate was a rate of duty based upon the selling price in the United States of the imported merchandise, duty, and all other charges paid, including importers' overhead and profit, which would yield the same amount of duty as that obtained when the duty in the tariff act is applied upon the present basis of valuation, usually the foreign market price. If, for example, an article cost \$2 abroad, and the present duty is 50 per cent, the amount of duty paid will be \$1. If after paying the duty and operating expenses, the importer sells the product in the United States for \$4, the equivalent duty upon the "domestic value" should then be 25 per cent, because 25 per cent of \$4 (domestic value) is the same as 50 per cent of \$2 (foreign value). The arithmetic, therefore, of converted ad valorem rates from the foreign to the domestic value basis is simple, but in practice it is often difficult to obtain reliable and representative figures upon which to base the calculations. Although the commission, under the provisions of the law, was seeking as a minimum a single converted rate based upon domestic value for each ad valorem rate in the tariff act, the process of determining this rate involved many detailed conversions before the final average rate was obtained. Because of limited space and the possibility of revealing confidential information, it is not practicable to publish all details, but an attempt is made in the report to present significant variations in the converted rates from which are derived the average figures shown at the end of each table.

The principal variations in converted rates were due to the following conditions:

1. Different kinds or grades of the product sold at various gross margins between the purchase and sales prices.
2. Sales through different channels of trade, involving different margins between purchase and sales price.
3. Changes in duties in the tariff act of 1930 as compared with the tariff act of 1922. The basic data were compiled, as required by law, during the period when the tariff act of 1922 was in effect, but the conversions were for the rates in the tariff act of 1930.

It will be observed that all the variables outlined above are based upon the difference in spread, or margins, between the purchase and sales price of the various classes of merchandise dutiable under a single ad valorem rate.

Variations in converted rates which are due to different kinds or grades of products may be illustrated by the following summary table for laces, lace fabrics, and lace articles, dutiable at 90 per cent under paragraph 1529 (a) of the tariff act of 1930.

SUMMARY.—Laces, lace fabrics, and lace articles (par. 1529 (a))

[July 1, 1927-June 30, 1929]

Article	Total imports of importers covered	Dutiable value of imports tabulated		Equivalent of ad valorem duty, act of 1930	Domestic value	90 per cent rate converted to domestic basis ¹
		Total	Per unit			
1. Machinemade laces:				<i>Per unit</i>	<i>Per unit</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
a. Levers laces.....	\$3,635,813	\$121,512	(?)	(?)	(?)	31.2
b. Barmen laces.....	112,809	12,354	² \$0.096	³ \$0.087	⁴ \$0.262	34.3
c. Lyons Alençon laces.....	581,427	41,563	⁵ 4.994	⁶ 4.895	⁷ 2.910	29.1
2. Lace and veilings.....	8,486	4,604	² 4.109	³ 3.698	⁴ 24.022	23.9
3. Lace window curtains, n. s. p. f.....	534,405	15,178	(?)	(?)	(?)	34.9
4. Nets and nettings.....	2,234,150	776,211	² 4.374	³ 4.337	⁴ 4.919	38.8
5. Flutings, etc., ornaments, etc., fringes and gimps.....	552,870	170,867	(?)	(?)	(?)	29.9
6. Braids.....	697,666	211,031	² 6.774	³ 6.697	⁴ 6.908	37.4
7. Articles in part of lace.....	756,278	326,576	(?)	(?)	(?)	36.5
8. Wearing apparel of lace.....	407,105	30,034	(?)	(?)	(?)	29.6
9. Handmade lace.....	494,410	129,923	(?)	(?)	(?)	30.6
Total and average.....	10,015,419	1,839,853	(?)	(?)	(?)	33.7

¹ Converted rates are weighted averages and therefore can not usually be calculated directly from the unit prices and duties shown.

² Units not comparable, therefore average unit values not shown.

³ Per dozen yards.

⁴ Per yard.

⁵ Per dozen veils.

⁶ Per piece.

⁷ Weighted by total dutiable value of imports of importers covered.

It will be seen from the table that nine different kinds of lace or articles of lace are imported under the single rate of duty, including not only machine and handmade laces, but articles and wearing apparel of lace. The average converted rate of duty for all these products of 33.7 per cent is made up of converted rates by items varying from 23.9 to 38.8 per cent. Levers laces, with a conversion rate of 31.2, and having a "weight" of about \$3,636,000 out of a total of the imports tabulated (approximately \$10,000,000) constitute the largest item of the paragraph. Nets and nettings, with a converted rate of 38.8, and having a "weight" of about \$2,234,000, are the next largest item.

It is evident from the converted rates in the summary table that under a system of domestic valuation some of the items would have paid less duty than they actually did pay, and others would have paid more than was paid, if the average rate of 33.7 upon the domestic basis had been the duty instead of the present rate of 90 per cent on the foreign basis. For example, the imports of Levers laces by the importers covered in the investigation, amounting to about \$3,636,000 (foreign value), paid a duty of about \$3,272,000, equivalent to 31.2 per cent upon the basis of domestic value. If the average rate of 33.7 had been in effect, they would have paid approximately \$3,534,000, or about \$262,000 more under the new system of valuation than actually was paid. On the other hand, the imports tabulated for nets and nettings, amounting to about \$2,234,000, paid a duty of approximately \$2,011,000, or a rate upon the domestic basis of 38.8 per cent. If the average rate of 33.7 for all laces on domestic value had been paid, the total duty on this item would have amounted to approximately \$1,746,000, or a difference of about \$264,000. In other words, the importers of Levers laces covered by the investigation would have

paid something over \$262,000 more duty during the valuation period upon the domestic value basis, whereas the importers of nets and nettings would have paid about \$265,000 less duty than they actually paid, assuming that the average rate for all laces of 33.7 per cent on domestic value was applied.

In some cases, it would be practicable to make separate rates of duty upon the basis of domestic value for different products now covered by the same rate of duty in the tariff act of 1930. Further subdivision of particular tariff rates by specific mention of different classes of commodities is partly a question of congressional policy and partly a question of practical customs administration which need not be discussed here.

Variations in converted rates which are due to the different channels of trade through which the imported products are sold may be illustrated by the summary tables for earthenware and chinaware, dutiable under paragraphs 211 and 212 of the present tariff act. By channels of trade is meant the sales at wholesale to different groups of producers, such as large jobbers, including purchases by chain stores, usually reflecting the maximum discounts, ordinary jobbers receiving medium discounts, and retail dealers receiving the minimum discounts. Very often a distinction is made between sales on import order to the large purchasers and sales from the importers' stock to small dealers, which usually involve repacking in small containers. This distinction becomes quite important in the case of pottery, where breakage and expense of repacking are large. The summary tabulations for earthenware and chinaware, illustrating the points mentioned above, are shown in the following table:

Summary—Earthenware and stoneware, painted, etc., n. s. p. f. (par. 211)

[July 1, 1927–June 30, 1929]

Method of sale, type of article	Total imports of importers covered ¹	Dutiable value of imports tabulated	Amount of ad valorem duty, act of 1930	Domestic value of imports tabulated	50 per cent rate converted to domestic basis ²
Import order:					
Household table and kitchen ware.....	\$546, 219	\$126, 424	\$63, 212	\$284, 516	<i>Per cent</i> 22. 4
Hotel and restaurant table and kitchen ware...	173, 943	20, 900	10, 450	42, 138	24. 7
Total	720, 162	147, 324	73, 662	326, 654	³ 23. 0
Art and fancy ware.....	371, 950	27, 153	13, 577	69, 763	19. 1
Total	1, 092, 112	174, 477	87, 239	396, 407	³ 21. 7
Stock:					
Household table and kitchen ware.....	263, 312	11, 571	5, 786	29, 369	19. 7
Hotel and restaurant table and kitchen ware...	83, 103	3, 931	1, 965	8, 996	21. 9
Total	346, 415	15, 502	7, 751	38, 365	³ 20. 2
Art and fancy ware.....	93, 621	18, 643	9, 321	57, 900	16. 2
Total	440, 036	34, 145	17, 072	96, 265	³ 19. 4
Import order and stock:					
Household table and kitchen ware.....	809, 531	137, 995	68, 998	313, 885	21. 5
Hotel and restaurant table and kitchen ware...	257, 046	24, 831	12, 415	51, 134	23. 8
Total	1, 066, 577	162, 826	81, 413	365, 019	³ 22. 1
Art and fancy ware.....	465, 571	45, 796	22, 898	127, 653	18. 5
Total	1, 532, 148	208, 622	104, 311	492, 672	³ 21. 0

¹ Includes some imports at Seattle, Wash., by New York importers.

² Converted rates are weighted averages and therefore can not usually be calculated directly from the figures shown.

³ Weighted by total dutiable value of imports by importers covered.

Summary—China, porcelain, and other vitrified wares; table and kitchen ware, painted, etc., n. s. p. f. (par. 212)

[July 1, 1927–June 30, 1929]

Type of article, method of sale	Total imports of importers covered	Dutiable value of imports tabulated	Amount of ad valorem duty, act of 1930	Domestic value of imports tabulated	70 per cent rate converted to domestic basis ¹
Not containing 25 per cent or more of calcined bone (70 per cent ad valorem act of 1922):					
Household table and kitchen ware—					
Import order.....	² \$2,887,902	\$567,079	\$396,957	\$1,509,449	<i>Per cent</i> 27.3
Cost, plus.....	27,646	27,646	19,352	55,113	35.1
Subtotal.....	2,915,548	594,725	416,309	1,564,562	³ 27.4
Stock.....	1,018,747	120,101	84,070	334,718	23.7
Subtotal.....	3,934,295	714,826	500,379	1,899,280	³ 26.4
Hotel and restaurant table and kitchen ware—					
Import order.....	135,821	125,463	87,824	299,970	29.3
Subtotal.....	4,070,116	840,289	588,203	2,199,250	³ 26.05
Containing 25 per cent or more of calcined bone (55 per cent ad valorem act of 1922):					
Household table and kitchen ware—					
Import order.....	583,523	190,985	133,689	388,147	34.5
Stock.....	193,846	10,808	7,565	24,797	30.2
Subtotal.....	777,369	201,793	141,254	412,944	³ 33.4
Total.....	4,847,485	1,042,082	729,457	2,612,194	³ 27.6

¹ Converted rates are weighted averages and therefore can not usually be calculated directly from the figures shown.

² Includes some imports at Seattle, Wash., by New York importers.

³ Weighted by total dutiable value of imports of importers covered.

Variations in converted rates which are due to changes in duty in the tariff act of 1930 as compared with the act of 1922 may be illustrated by the summary table for warp-knit cotton gloves and mittens, dutiable under paragraph 915 of the tariff act of 1930. A single rate of duty of 60 per cent in the present tariff act covers a variety of articles dutiable under the tariff act of 1922 at 40, 45, 50, 75, and 90 per cent ad valorem. Inasmuch as the duties paid are included in the margin, or spread, between the foreign and the domestic price of the imported article, it would be expected that the spread on gloves paying 50 per cent duty would be less than on those paying 75 per cent duty. Because of the arithmetic involved in converting the rates, the greater the margin, or spread, between the foreign and the domestic price, the less will be the converted rate. This is illustrated in the following table for cotton gloves.

Summary—Warp-knit cotton gloves and mittens (par. 915)

[July 1, 1927-June 30, 1929]

Article	Duty, 1922 act	Total im- ports of importers covered	Dutiable value of im- ports tabulated		EQUIVA- lent of ad valorem duty, act of 1930	Domes- tic value	60 per cent rate converted to domes- tic basis ¹
			Total	Per dozen			
	<i>Per cent</i>				<i>Per dozen</i>	<i>Per dozen</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Unsueded gloves.....	50	\$264, 562	\$13, 602	\$1. 41	\$0. 85	\$2. 71	31. 4
Simplex gloves.....	40	226, 494	101, 348	7. 14	4. 28	15. 45	28. 2
Do.....	(²)	1, 517, 059	715, 986	4. 40	2. 64	10. 36	26. 1
Do.....	75	28, 086	21, 817	1. 34	. 80	3. 01	27. 0
Duplex gloves.....	(³)	6, 785	2, 580	5. 19	3. 11	10. 49	29. 8
Do.....	75	131, 520	6, 762	3. 92	2. 35	8. 67	27. 1
Mittens.....	45	4, 377	225	1. 50	. 90	2. 76	32. 6
Embroidered gloves.....	75	5, 167, 588	2, 677, 024	3. 14	1. 89	7. 49	25. 5
Braid-trimmed gloves.....	90	3, 322	2, 432	1. 68	1. 00	3. 87	26. 0
Total and average.....		7, 349, 793	3, 541, 776				⁴ 26. 0

¹ Converted rates are weighted averages and therefore can not usually be calculated directly from the unit prices and duties shown.

² \$2.50 per dozen.

³ \$3 per dozen.

⁴ Weighted by total dutiable value of imports of importers covered.

It will be observed that the 60 per cent duty under the tariff act of 1930 on unsuaded gloves, dutiable at 50 per cent under the tariff act of 1922, converts to 31.4 per cent upon domestic value, whereas the same duty of 60 per cent on embroidered gloves, carrying a rate of 75 per cent duty under the tariff act of 1922 converts to 25.5 per cent.

The significance of the tabulations for cotton gloves is that to the extent that ad valorem duties in the tariff act of 1930 are different from those in the tariff act of 1922, the conversions of rates in the present tariff act, based upon purchase and sales data when the rates were different, may not be representative of prevailing conditions respecting the spread between foreign and domestic prices. To use prices when the duty is 25 per cent in converting rates that have been increased to 50 per cent introduces an error into the calculations. How large this error is may be determined only by comparing purchase and sales prices under the old tariff act with purchase and sales prices under the new—a study not required by law, and one which it would be unusually difficult to pursue. Changes in prices since the expiration of the act of 1922 which are due to causes other than a change in duty have been so great as to obscure the effect of the duty changes. Attention is called to the fact, however, that differences in conversion rates do not arise merely because foreign and domestic prices rise or fall, but because of changes in the percentage spread between the foreign and domestic prices. A foreign product bought for \$2 and sold for \$4 during one period, and later bought for \$1 and sold for \$2, will show the same conversion of rates as far as price changes are concerned.

Another problem, and one which may be illustrated by a summary table, arose when an important volume of imported merchandise, dutiable under a particular rate, was not sold at wholesale in the United States, but went directly to retail dealers, or was used by manufacturers in further processing before resale. In such cases, no direct "domestic value" as defined in the law, namely, wholesale prices in the principal market of the United States, could be found for

the conversion of rates. The law provides in such cases that the commission shall use an estimated value, based upon the price of other merchandise, whether imported or domestic, comparable in construction or use with the imported product. In most cases, however, it was not found practicable to obtain the prices of such other merchandise. In lieu of this estimated value, in order to give the Congress some information regarding the extent of the imports under each ad valorem rate of articles not sold at wholesale, there is presented in the tables affected the value of the imports and their total landed cost, including duty and other charges paid. If to this landed-cost figure there should be added an estimated percentage for the importers' expenses and profit, a calculated or estimated domestic value could be obtained, but such calculations have not been made by the commission. This problem is illustrated in the summary table for wood furniture, under paragraph 412, of the present tariff act.

Summary—Furniture and parts thereof, and folding rules, of wood, n. s. p. f. (par. 412)

[July 1, 1927-June 30, 1929]

Kind	Total imports of importers covered	Dutiable value of imports tabulated		Equivalent of ad valorem duty, act of 1930	Domestic value	40 per cent rate converted to domestic basis
		Total	Per unit ¹			
Sold at wholesale:						
Furniture—						
Chairs.....		\$8,658		<i>Per unit¹</i>	<i>Per unit¹</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Tables.....		11,919				15.1
Desks.....		1,185				15.6
Bookcases.....		299				23.3
Cabinets.....		2,279				35.3
Miscellaneous.....		6,160				16.4
Subtotal.....		30,500				15.7
Folding rules and average.....		1,741				21.9
Total and average.....		32,241				16.0
Sold at retail:						
Furniture and parts—						
Chairs.....		15,066		<i>Total</i>	<i>Total²</i>	(³)
Tables.....		19,723		\$6,026	\$22,768	(³)
Desks.....		1,587		7,889	30,622	(³)
Bookcases.....		2,125		635	2,449	(³)
Cabinets.....		17,269		850	3,207	(³)
Miscellaneous.....		25,123		6,908	27,576	(³)
Total.....		80,892		10,049	39,290	(³)

¹ Articles not comparable, therefore average unit values not shown.

² Landed cost including duty and other charges paid.

³ Information was not available for calculating the converted rates.

It will be observed that the average converted rate for the furniture sold at wholesale was 15.7. Incidentally, folding rules, dutiable under the same paragraph, have a converted rate of approximately 22 per cent. The total value of the imports of furniture (of the importers tabulated) for which sales were made at wholesale was \$30,500, whereas the total value of imports upon which landed-cost data only were obtainable was \$80,892.

¶ The foregoing discussion refers primarily to conversion of ad valorem rates of duty from the basis of foreign to domestic value.

Section 340, however, contemplated the conversion of all rates of duty "regulated" by the value of the articles; that is to say, in addition to ordinary ad valorem rates, specific rates of duty which are determined by so-called value brackets. There are many value brackets throughout the tariff act, but perhaps the best known are those relating to the wool schedule. Wool yarn, for example, valued at not more than \$1 per pound, has one rate of duty, valued at between \$1 and \$1.50 per pound another rate of duty, and valued at more than \$1.50 per pound has still another rate. The same sort of value brackets, though with different breaking points, are found in practically all the important paragraphs in the wool schedule.

The commission's problem in the valuation investigation was to convert value brackets based upon foreign value to brackets covering the same commodities based upon domestic value.

In principle, the conversion method is relatively simple. It is only necessary to obtain the average selling price in the United States of the articles having a foreign value falling under each of the brackets, and the average foreign value of those articles; the rates of mark-up shown by these averages may then be applied to the upper and lower limit of the bracket. In practice, however, the calculations of the equivalent values become difficult because in many cases the spread between foreign and domestic values is substantially different in the different brackets. Articles "valued at less than \$1.00," for example, may have an average foreign value of 75 cents and a domestic value of \$1.50, in which case the ratio is two to one, and the \$1 limit converts to \$2. On the other hand, products dutiable in the bracket from \$1 to \$1.50 may have an average foreign value of \$1.25 and a domestic selling price of \$3.75, or a ratio of three to one, in which case the limits of the bracket, namely, \$1 and \$1.50, should be multiplied by three, giving a domestic limit of \$3 to \$4.50. This condition, however, causes a discrepancy between the two brackets on the basis of domestic value. The first bracket becomes "not more than \$2," whereas the second bracket becomes "more than \$3 but not more than \$4.50," leaving a series of domestic values unaccounted for between \$2 and \$3. The statistical problem, therefore, is to obtain a proper average breaking point between the brackets. These average breaking points have been obtained by averaging the upper limit of one bracket with the lower limit of the next bracket upon the basis of the relative quantity of imports in the two brackets. For example, if the imports in the lower bracket amounted to 10,000 pounds, dutiable at not more than \$2 per pound on the domestic basis, whereas the imports in the second bracket, having a lower limit on domestic value of \$3 per pound, were 5,000 pounds, then the weighted average of the \$2 and the \$3, based upon the relative quantity of imports, would be \$2.33. In other words, the average breaking point between the lower and upper brackets would be \$2.33 based on domestic value. This figure would then be taken as the equivalent of the \$1 breaking point on foreign value. (It may be noted that this hypothetical illustration uses, for simplicity, a greater disparity than ordinarily actually occurs.)

As an example of the method used in converting the value-bracket limits, the value-bracket summary for paragraph 1111 is shown below.

Blankets and similar articles of wool—Conversion of value bracket limits (par. 1111)

CONVERSION OF \$1 BREAKING POINT

Value bracket, act of 1930	Imports into United States	Dutiable value of imports tabulated		Domestic value	Ratio of domestic to dutiable value ¹	Equivalent domestic value
		Total	Per pound			
Valued at not more than \$1 per pound.....	<i>Pounds</i> 836, 905	\$57, 293	\$0. 869	<i>Per pound</i> \$1. 881	2. 16	<i>Per pound</i> \$2. 16
Valued at more than \$1 but not more than \$1.50 per pound.....	334, 430	49, 807	1. 167	2. 524	2. 16	2. 16
Total and average.....	1, 171, 335	107, 100	-----	-----	2. 16	2. 16

CONVERSION OF \$1.50 BREAKING POINT

Valued at more than \$1 but not more than \$1.50 per pound ²	334, 430	\$49, 807	\$1. 167	\$2. 524	2. 16	\$3. 24
Valued at more than \$1.50 per pound.....	181, 406	20, 539	2. 313	5. 082	2. 20	3. 30
Total and average.....	515, 836	70, 346	-----	-----	2. 17	3. 26

¹ Ratios are weighted averages and therefore can not usually be calculated from the units shown.

² The fact that the ratios of domestic to dutiable value are the same for the 2 brackets is accidental.

³ Weighted by quantity of imports into the United States.

⁴ The data for this bracket are repeated because it is necessary to average the ratios of domestic to foreign values by pairs of adjacent brackets in order to obtain the same breaking point upon the domestic value for the upper limit of 1 bracket and the lower limit of the other bracket.

It will be observed from this table that the ratio of domestic value to foreign value happened to be 2.16 for the products dutiable in each of the first two brackets. This exact relationship is quite accidental. In the next two brackets, however, namely, valued between \$1 and \$1.50, and valued at more than \$1.50, the ratios of domestic to foreign value are different. The middle bracket carries a ratio of 2.16, and the upper bracket a ratio of 2.20 (a disparity less marked than appears in the case of the value brackets of certain other tariff items). The weighted average ratio based upon the quantity of imports in each of the two brackets is 2.17. In other words, the breaking point between the two brackets of \$1.50, multiplied by the average ratio of 2.17, gives an average breaking point, upon the basis of domestic value, of \$3.26. By this method of calculation the change in the brackets from foreign to domestic value is as follows:

CONVERSION OF VALUE BRACKET LIMITS

Par. 1111—Blankets and similar articles of wool

BASED UPON FOREIGN DUTIABLE VALUE

Valued at not more than \$1 per pound.
Valued at more than \$1 but not more than \$1.50 per pound.
Valued at more than \$1.50 per pound.

BASED UPON DOMESTIC VALUE

Valued at not more than \$2.16 per pound.
Valued at more than \$2.16 but not more than \$3.26 per pound.
Valued at more than \$3.26 per pound.

In the valuation report, under the provisions of section 340, the commission referred to a separate pamphlet in which methods of valuation were outlined for 48 different countries, and briefly summarized some of the results shown in the pamphlet.

M. INVESTIGATION UNDER SECTION 642

Under the provisions of section 642 of the tariff act of 1930, the President is requested to cause a survey to be made of the bases for valuation of imported merchandise for the assessment of customs duties, particularly with a view to determining the extent to which values in the United States may properly be used as a basis for the assessment of duties and to submit to the Congress a report upon this subject, with recommendations for legislation. On July 2, 1932, the President designated the Tariff Commission in cooperation with an advisory body composed of representatives from other departments of the Government to undertake this investigation.

Soon after the President's letter was received conferences were held with members of the Bureau of Customs, Department of the Treasury; of the Division of Foreign Tariffs, Department of Commerce; and of the Economic Advisor's Office, Department of State. At these conferences plans for conducting the investigation were formulated, and an outline was prepared as a guide in assembling the information.

Since the preparation of this outline, information has been assembled upon most of the points contained therein, and a preliminary draft of a statement for further discussion has been prepared.

Part III. APPENDICES

- Appendix I.—Statistics of imports of commodities upon which investigations under section 336 have been completed.
- Appendix II.—Applications and investigations: Statistical summary of operations and tables giving other pertinent data.
- Appendix III.—Publications of the Tariff Commission since the passage of the tariff act of 1930.
- Appendix IV.—Allocation of personnel.
- Appendix V.—Laws relating to the Tariff Commission.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

Statistics of imports of commodities upon which investigations under section 336 have been completed

SCHEDULE 1.—CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS

	Edible gelatin (par. 41)		Inedible gelatin (par. 41)		Glue, glue size, and fish glue (par. 41)	
	Valued at less than 40 cents per pound	Valued at 40 cents or more per pound	Valued at less than 40 cents per pound	Valued at 40 cents or more per pound	Valued at less than 40 cents per pound	Valued at 40 cents or more per pound
Rates of duty:						
Act of 1922.....	3½¢ per lb. +20%.....	7¢ per lb. +20%.....	1½¢ per lb. +20%.....	7¢ per lb. +20%.....	1½¢ per lb. +20%.....	7¢ per lb. +20%.....
Act of 1930.....	5¢ per lb. +20%.....	do.....	2¢ per lb. +25%.....	8¢ per lb. +25%.....	2¢ per lb. +25%.....	8¢ per lb. +25%.....
Proclamation or report.....	5¢ per lb. +12%.....	No findings.....	2½¢ per lb. +20%.....	No change.....	2½¢ per lb. +20%.....	No change.....
Date effective.....	Apr. 15, 1931.....	Mar. 16, 1931.....	After Sept. 17, 1932.....	Aug. 19, 1932.....	After Sept. 17, 1932.....	Aug. 19, 1932.....
Annual imports (pounds):						
1929—						
Quantity.....	3,032,831	15,771	749,831	1,115,629	13,328,273	32,782
Value.....	\$689,295	\$12,774	\$122,554	\$908,675	\$1,266,503	\$27,455
1930—						
Quantity.....	2,419,554	43,377	892,607	1,538,874	12,095,585	26,583
Value.....	\$570,376	\$39,928	\$179,816	\$1,283,408	\$1,216,475	\$22,939
1931—						
Quantity.....	1,859,248	1,046	340,169	625,402	8,378,637	9,916
Value.....	\$443,176	\$983	\$63,546	\$495,716	\$709,645	\$6,856
1932 (January-September)—						
Quantity.....	1,414,264	247	236,663	336,059	5,146,700	4,844
Value.....	\$308,307	\$118	\$43,874	\$234,784	\$381,747	\$2,772
Imports during year when rates of duty were changed (pounds):						
1930—						
Jan. 1-June 17—						
Quantity.....	1,654,794		624,099	797,956	9,599,376	23,778
Value.....	\$391,849		\$110,937	\$668,240	\$965,985	\$20,321
June 18-Dec. 31—						
Quantity.....	764,760		268,508	740,918	2,496,209	2,805
Value.....	\$178,527		\$68,879	\$615,168	\$250,490	\$2,618
1931—						
A (prior to change)—						
Quantity.....	342,604					
Value.....	\$83,445					
B (after change)—						
Quantity.....	1,516,644					
Value.....	\$369,731					

1932 (January-September)—							
A (prior to change)—							
Quantity				215,972		4,973,404	
Value				\$39,516		\$370,104	
B (after change)—							
Quantity				20,691		173,296	
Value				\$4,358		\$11,643	
		Olive oil, edible (par. 53)		Ultramarine blue (par. 68)			
		In packages weigh- ing less than 40 pounds	In bulk	Total	Valued at 10 cents or less per pound	Valued at more than 10 cents per pound	
Rates of duty:							
Act of 1922		7½¢ per lb.	6½¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.	
Act of 1930		9½¢ per lb.	do.	do.	do.	4¢ per lb.	
Proclamation or report		8¢ per lb.	No findings	No change	No change	No change.	
Date effective		July 24, 1931	June 24, 1931	Feb. 5, 1931	Feb. 5, 1931	Feb. 5, 1931.	
Annual imports (pounds):							
1929							
Quantity	57,905,964	34,143,533	683,149	(¹)	(²)	(²)	
Value	\$9,998,207	\$5,755,263	\$81,285	(²)	(²)	(²)	
1930							
Quantity	54,385,627	37,631,619	682,786	(¹)	(²)	(²)	
Value	\$7,081,732	\$4,437,402	\$78,993	(²)	(²)	(²)	
1931							
Quantity	36,582,786	34,900,761	395,062		191,209	203,853	
Value	\$4,515,739	\$3,938,180	\$45,081		\$16,230	\$28,851	
1932 (January-September)—							
Quantity	28,047,932	28,842,763	300,892		256,542	44,350	
Value	\$2,912,523	\$2,614,984	\$26,810		\$19,861	\$6,949	
Imports during year when rates of duty were changed (pounds):							
1930—							
Jan. 1-June 17—							
Quantity	33,957,293		485,529	(¹)	(²)	(²)	
Value	\$4,514,574		\$57,394	(²)	(²)	(²)	
June 18-Dec. 31—							
Quantity	20,428,334		197,257		63,214	134,043	
Value	\$2,567,158		\$21,699		\$5,297	\$16,302	

¹ The change in duty under sec. 336 applies to glue of animal origin only.
² No separate statistical classification.

There have been no imports of other glue since the change in rate.

Statistics of imports of commodities upon which investigations under section 336 have been completed—Continued

SCHEDULE 1.—CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued

	Olive oil, edible (par. 63)		Ultramarine blue (par. 68)		
	In packages weigh- ing less than 40 pounds	In bulk	Total	Valued at 10 cents or less per pound	Valued at more than 10 cents per pound
Imports during year when rates of duty were changed (pounds)—Contd.					
1931—					
A (prior to change)—					
Quantity	17, 535, 628				
Value	\$2, 213, 692				
B (after change)—					
Quantity	19, 047, 158				
Value	\$2, 302, 047				
1932 (January–September)—					
A (prior to change)—					
Quantity					
Value					
B (after change)—					
Quantity					
Value					

SCHEDULE 2.—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASSWARE

	Portland, and other hydraulic cement (par. 205)	Feldspar		Gauge glass tubes (par. 218 (b))	Cylinder, crown, and sheet glass (par. 219)
		Crude (par. 207)	Ground (par. 214)		
Rates of duty:					
Act of 1922	Free 1	Free	30 per cent.	55 per cent.	(3).
Act of 1930	6 cents per 100 pounds	\$1 per ton	do.	60 per cent.	(3).
Proclamation or report	No change	50 cents per ton	No change	No change	(3).
Date effective	Dec. 2, 1931	Jan. 1, 1932	Dec. 2, 1931	Dec. 2, 1931	Jan. 1, 1932.

Annual imports:					
1929—					
Quantity	1,720,273 barrels (of 376 pounds)	29,927 tons	6,776 tons		66,819,268 pounds.
Value	\$1,929,929	\$241,852	\$131	\$69,398	\$2,184,595.
1930—					
Quantity	975,546 barrels (of 376 pounds)	21,006 tons	113,232 tons		14,670,243 pounds.
Value	\$1,135,813	\$167,157	\$586	\$40,011	\$572,929.
1931—					
Quantity	457,238 barrels (of 376 pounds)	10,719 tons	71 tons	66,183 dozen	7,720,973 pounds.
Value	\$507,918	\$95,096	\$1,500	\$37,107	\$292,152.
1932 (January–September)—					
Quantity	381,978 barrels (of 376 pounds)	1,743 tons	25 tons	36,414 dozen	2,680,770 pounds.
Value	\$296,500	\$13,493	\$218	\$13,662	\$57,698.
Imports during year when rates of duty were changed:					
1930—					
Jan. 1–June 17—					
Quantity	649,961 barrels (of 376 pounds)	11,575 tons			
Value	\$750,400	\$90,171		\$19,020	
June 18–Dec. 31—					
Quantity	325,585 barrels (of 376 pounds)	9,431 tons		35,533 dozen	
Value	\$385,413	\$76,986		\$20,991	
1931—					
A (prior to change)—					
Quantity					
Value					
B (after change)—					
Quantity					
Value					
1932—					
A (prior to change)—					
Quantity					
Value					
B (after change)—					
Quantity		1,743 tons			2,680,770 pounds.
Value		\$13,493			\$57,698.

¹ Free unless imported from a country imposing a duty on cement when imported from the United States; 36,013 barrels included in the imports for 1929 duty under this provision.
² The rates of duty on window glass under the act of 1922 ranged from 1¼ cents per pound on sizes not exceeding 150 square inches to 2¼ cents per pound on sizes over 2,400 square inches. These were increased 50 per cent by presidential proclamation to 1¾ and 3¾ cents per pound respectively, effective June 13, 1929. The act of 1930 retained these specific rates but imposed a minimum rate of 50 per cent ad valorem on glass weighing less than 16 ounces but not less than 12 ounces per square foot. Under section 336 these specific rates were reduced by presidential proclamation to 1¾ and 2¾ cents per pound respectively, and the minimum rate was reduced to 37½ per cent ad valorem. Imports of polished glass were dutiable at other rates prior to the tariff act of 1930, when they became dutiable at the same rates shown herein for unpolished cylinder, crown, and sheet glass.

Statistics of imports of commodities upon which investigations under section 336 have been completed—Continued

SCHEDULE 3.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES

	Pig iron (par. 301)	Silicon aluminum, aluminum silicon (par. 302 (j))	Ferro-silicon aluminum, and ferro-aluminum silicon and alumin (par. 302 (j)) ¹	Fourdrinier wires suitable for use in paper-making machines (par. 318)	Cylinder wires suitable for use in paper-making machines (par. 318) ²	Woven wire cloth suitable for use in the manufacture of Fourdrinier or cylinder wires (par. 318) ²
Rates of duty:						
Act of 1922.....	75 cents per ton.....	5 cents per pound.....	25 per cent.....	25, 30, 35, or 45 per cent.....	25, 30, 35, or 45 per cent.....	25, 30, 35, or 45 per cent.
Act of 1930.....	\$1.12½ per ton ³	No change.....	5 cents per pound.....	50 per cent.....	50 per cent.....	50 per cent.
Proclamation or report.....	No change.....	No findings.....	2½ cents per pound.....	75 per cent.....	75 per cent.....	75 per cent.
Date effective.....	June 24, 1931.....	June 18, 1932.....	July 18, 1932.....	Apr. 15, 1931.....	Apr. 15, 1931.....	Apr. 15, 1931.
Annual imports:						
1929—						
Quantity.....	147,763 tons.....	(0).....	(0).....	(0).....	(0).....	
Value.....	\$2,398,587.....	(0).....	(0).....	(0).....	(0).....	
1930—						
Quantity.....	137,031 tons.....	105,715 pounds ⁵	99,117 pounds ⁵	247,379 square feet ⁵	1,044 square feet ⁵	
Value.....	\$1,806,731.....	\$5,822 ⁵	\$5,742 ⁵	\$68,951 ⁵	\$266 ⁵	
1931—						
Quantity.....	64,421 tons.....	30,012 pounds.....	35,794 pounds.....	1,548,720 square feet.....	1,037 square feet.....	
Value.....	\$978,683.....	\$1,800.....	\$2,149.....	\$355,948.....	\$174.....	
1932 (January-September)—						
Quantity.....	90,324 tons.....			745,005 square feet.....		
Value.....	\$915,053.....			\$175,091.....		
Imports during year when rates of duty were changed:						
1930—						
Jan. 1-June 17—						
Quantity.....	61,543 tons.....					
Value.....	\$905,288.....					
June 18-Dec. 31—						
Quantity.....	75,488 tons.....					
Value.....	\$901,443.....					
1931—						
A (prior to change)—						
Quantity.....				923,288 square feet.....	1,037 square feet.....	
Value.....				\$210,528.....	\$174.....	
B (after change)—						
Quantity.....				625,432 square feet.....		
Value.....				\$145,420.....		

1932—						
A (prior to change)—						
Quantity.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Value.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
B (after change)—						
Quantity.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Value.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

	Pens, metallic, except gold (par. 351)				Bells (except church and similar bells and carillons) and parts of (par. 364) ⁶	Woven wire fencing and netting, etc., coated with zinc or other metal (par. 397)		
	With nib and barrel in 1 piece	Other than with nib and barrel in 1 piece				Total	Coated before weaving	Coated after weaving
		Total	Plain or carbon steel	Other metal				
Rates of duty:								
Act of 1922.....	15 cents per gross	12 cents per gross	12 cents per gross	12 cents per gross	40 per cent....	40 per cent.....	40 per cent.....	40 per cent.
Act of 1930.....	20 cents per gross	15 cents per gross	15 cents per gross	18 cents per gross	50 per cent....	45 per cent.....	45 per cent.....	45 per cent.
Proclamation or report.....	No change.....	-----	No change.....	No change.....	70 per cent....	50 per cent.....	50 per cent.....	60 per cent.
Date effective.....	Dec. 2, 1931.....	-----	Dec. 2, 1931.....	Dec. 2, 1931.....	July 24, 1931.....	-----	Mar. 7, 1931.....	Mar. 7, 1931.
Annual imports:								
1929—								
Quantity.....	3,120 gross.....	857,784 gross.....	(¹).....	(¹).....	(¹).....	(¹).....	(¹).....	(¹).....
Value.....	\$7,485.....	\$336,250.....	(¹).....	(¹).....	(¹).....	(¹).....	(¹).....	(¹).....
1930—								
Quantity.....	4,775 gross.....	616,245 gross.....	(¹).....	(¹).....	⁵ \$17,591.....	⁵ 22,300,850 sq. ft....	(¹).....	(¹).....
Value.....	\$7,414.....	\$247,897.....	(¹).....	(¹).....	⁵ \$110,856.....	⁵ \$110,856.....	(¹).....	(¹).....
1931—								
Quantity.....	2,098 gross.....	437,028 gross.....	237,837 gross.....	199,191 gross.....	\$11,237.....	76,114,642 sq. ft....	(¹).....	(¹).....
Value.....	\$5,100.....	\$164,312.....	\$91,929.....	\$72,383.....	\$11,237.....	\$284,699.....	(¹).....	(¹).....
1932 (January-September)—								
Quantity.....	715 gross.....	295,234 gross.....	146,533 gross.....	148,701 gross.....	\$3,361.....	75,107,534 sq. ft....	37,075,019 sq. ft....	38,032,515 sq. ft.
Value.....	\$1,412.....	\$88,690.....	\$44,654.....	\$44,036.....	\$3,361.....	\$218,001.....	\$89,195.....	\$128,806.....

¹ Rate of duty changed if containing 20 but not more than 52 per cent aluminum. No findings were made on commodity containing less than 20 or more than 52 per cent aluminum. There were no imports for either class in 1932.

² Rate of duty changed if having more than 55 meshes per lineal inch, etc. No findings were made on commodity having not more than 55 meshes per lineal inch, etc. There were no imports for either class after the change.

³ Rate as increased under sec. 315, act of 1922, effective Mar. 25, 1927.

⁴ No separate statistical classification.

⁵ June 15-Dec. 31.

⁶ Rate of duty changed on bicycle, velocipede, and similar bells and parts. There were no findings on other bells and parts. Since the change imports have been largely other than bicycle and similar bells.

Statistics of imports of commodities upon which investigations under section 336 have been completed—Continued

SCHEDULE 3.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES—Continued

	Pens, metallic, except gold (par. 351)				Bells (except church and similar bells and carillons) and parts of (par. 364) ^a	Woven wire fencing and netting, etc., coated with zinc or other metal (par. 397)		
	With nib and barrel in 1 piece	Other than with nib and barrel in 1 piece				Total	Coated before weaving	Coated after weaving
		Total	Plain or carbon steel	Other metal				
Imports during year when rates of duty were changed:								
1930—								
Jan. 1–June 17—								
Quantity	4,175 gross	487,007 gross	(^o)	(^o)				
Value	\$5,918	\$190,914	(^o)	(^o)				
June 18–Dec. 31—								
Quantity	600 gross	129,239 gross	81,603 gross	47,635 gross				
Value	\$1,496	\$56,983	\$36,268	\$20,715				
1931—								
A (prior to change)—								
Quantity						12,203,884 sq. ft.	(^o)	(^o)
Value					\$5,558	\$60,135	(^o)	(^o)
B (after change)—								
Quantity						63,910,758 sq. ft.	24,766,800 sq. ft.	39,143,958 sq. ft.
Value					\$5,681	\$224,564	\$71,222	\$153,342
1932—								
A (prior to change)—								
Quantity								
Value								
B (after change)—								
Quantity								
Value								

^a No separate statistical classification.

^b Rate of duty changed on bicycle, velocipede, and similar bells and parts. There were no findings on other bells and parts. Since the change imports have been largely other than bicycle and similar bells.

SCHEDULE 4.—WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF

	Sawed lumber and timber of fir, spruce, pine, hemlock, or larch (par. 401) ¹	Bent-wood furniture (par. 412)	Wood furniture and parts n. s. p. f. (par. 412)	Wood flour (par. 412)
Rates of duty:				
Act of 1922.....	Free.....	33½ per cent.....	33½ per cent.....	33½ per cent.
Act of 1930.....	\$1 per M feet.....	47½ per cent.....	40 per cent.....	Do.
Proclamation or report.....	No change ²	42½ per cent.....	No change.....	25 per cent.
Date effective.....	Dec. 2, 1931.....	July 24, 1931.....	June 11, 1932.....	Mar. 7, 1931.
Annual imports:				
1929—				
Quantity.....	(³).....			18,456,734 pounds.
Value.....	(³).....	\$908,461.....	\$4,430,330.....	\$148,155.
1930—				
Quantity.....	(³).....			9,060,115 pounds.
Value.....	(³).....	\$582,216.....	\$3,290,021.....	\$67,168.
1931—				
Quantity.....	386,414 M feet.....			8,506,111 pounds.
Value.....	\$7,174,406.....	\$285,315.....	\$1,777,436.....	\$54,585.
1932 (January–September)—				
Quantity.....	170,163 M feet.....			6,817,524 pounds.
Value.....	\$2,947,200.....	\$119,687.....	\$534,824.....	\$38,982.
Imports during year when rates of duty were changed:				
1930—				
Jan. 1–June 17—				
Quantity.....	(³).....			
Value.....	(³).....	\$376,943.....	\$1,421,935.....	
June 18–Dec. 31—				
Quantity.....	317,141 M feet.....			
Value.....	\$6,529,685.....	\$205,273.....	\$1,868,086.....	
1931—				
A (prior to change)—				
Quantity.....				663,638 pounds.
Value.....		\$165,397.....		\$5,366.
B (after change)—				
Quantity.....				7,842,473 pounds.
Value.....		\$129,918.....		\$49,219.
1932—				
A (prior to change)—				
Quantity.....				
Value.....				
B (after change)—				
Quantity.....				
Value.....				

¹ Statistics include only such lumber as was dutiable under the tariff act of 1930.

² Carries an additional duty of \$3 per M feet under the revenue act, effective June 21, 1932. Since then, total imports for both classes have amounted to 42,594 M feet valued at \$703,227.

³ No separate statistical classification.

Statistics of imports of commodities upon which investigations under section 336 have been completed—Continued

SCHEDULES 5 AND 7

	Schedule 5.—Sugar, molasses, and manufactures of		Schedule 7.—Agricultural products and provisions					
	Maple sugar (par. 503)	Maple sirup (par. 503)	Cheese, except of Cheddar, Swiss, or Emmenthaler type (par. 710)	Dried eggs (par. 713)			Cherries, sulphured or in brine (par. 737)	
				Whole eggs	Egg yolk	Egg albumen	With pits	With pits removed
Rates of duty:								
Act of 1922.....	4 cents per pound.	4 cents per pound.	5 cents per pound, but not less than 25 per cent.	18 cents per pound.	18 cents per pound.	18 cents per pound.	2 cents per pound.	2 cents per pound. ¹
Act of 1930.....	8 cents per pound.	5½ cents per pound.	7 cents per pound, but not less than 35 per cent.	do.	do.	do.	5½ cents per pound.	9½ cents per pound.
Proclamation or report.....	6 cents per pound.	4 cents per pound.	No findings.....	27 cents per pound.	27 cents per pound.	27 cents per pound.	No change. ²	No change. ²
Date effective.....	Mar. 7, 1931.	Mar. 7, 1931.	June 24, 1931.....	July 24, 1931.	July 24, 1931.	July 24, 1931.	Apr. 7, 1931.	Apr. 7, 1931.
			At specific rate					
			At minimum rate					
Annual imports (pounds):								
1929—								
Quantity.....	12,223,319	180,550	6,762,273	42,663,586	1,474,387	5,464,716	3,973,436	2,424,658 ³
Value.....	\$2,250,488	\$29,451	\$1,131,077	\$13,724,967	\$764,521	\$2,568,195	\$1,825,904	\$293,562 ³
1930—								
Quantity.....	9,714,226	1,574,915	9,412,428	38,730,264	1,327,645	6,191,039	3,451,929	887,390
Value.....	\$1,967,939	\$177,585	\$1,513,650	\$11,318,135	\$662,483	\$2,375,017	\$1,364,075	\$96,435
1931—								
Quantity.....	1,628,781	131,701	15,896,737	28,891,511	2,068,707	5,688,976	2,480,589	503,427
Value.....	\$294,087	\$14,864	\$2,640,100	\$7,487,590	\$911,522	\$1,421,749	\$732,300	\$30,319
1932 (January-September)—								
Quantity.....	2,030,279	59,608	11,839,588	16,968,406	21,600	347,100	960,180	275,161
Value.....	\$378,291	\$5,152	\$1,792,718	\$4,701,620	\$6,007	\$58,157	\$363,575	\$14,741
Imports during year when rates of duty were changed (pounds):								
1930—								
Jan. 1-June 17—								
Quantity.....	9,687,265	1,542,240	5,422,677	25,360,407			730,852 ³	3,994,338.
Value.....	\$1,964,230	\$172,638	\$852,020	\$7,690,975			\$82,300 ³	\$543,441.
June 18-Dec. 31—								
Quantity.....	26,961	32,675	3,989,751	13,389,857			156,538	2,924,426.
Value.....	\$3,709	\$4,947	\$661,630	\$3,627,160			\$14,135	\$988,802.

1931—							
A (prior to change)—							
Quantity	3,015	476		1,968,707	5,450,832	2,278,748	
Value	\$360	\$74		\$884,534	\$1,374,284	\$671,387	
B (after change)—							
Quantity	1,625,766	131,225		100,000	238,144	201,841	
Value	\$293,727	\$14,790		\$26,988	\$47,465	\$60,913	
1932—							
A (prior to change)—							
Quantity							
Value							
B (after change)—							
Quantity							
Value							

¹ Increased to 3 cents per pound by presidential proclamation, effective Jan. 2, 1928.

² Returned for further study.

³ Imports of natural cherries were included in the statistical classification during the tariff act of 1922. Imports of these cherries amounted to 1,424,299 pounds, valued at \$87,157 in 1931.

SCHEDULE 7.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS—Continued

	Pineapples, fresh (par. 747)			
	In crates		In bulk	
	Full duty	Product of Cuba	Full duty	Product of Cuba
Rates of duty:				
Act of 1922.....	22½ cents per crate of 1.96 cubic feet.	22½ cents per crate of 1.96 cubic feet less 20 per cent.	¾ cent each.....	¾ cent each less 20 per cent.
Act of 1930.....	50 cents per crate of 2.45 cubic feet.	50 cents per crate of 2.45 cubic feet less 20 per cent.	1½ cents each.....	1½ cents each less 20 per cent.
Proclamation or report.....	No change.....	No change.....	No change.....	No change.....
Date effective.....	Dec. 2, 1931.....	Dec. 2, 1931.....	Dec. 2, 1931.....	Dec. 2, 1931.....
Annual imports (number):				
1929—				
Quantity.....	26,825 crates of 1.96 cubic feet.	1,425,128 crates of 1.96 cubic feet.	17,670.....	2,766.
Value.....	\$35,149.....	\$2,053,019.....	\$3,623.....	\$88.
1930—				
Quantity.....	845 crates of 2.45 cubic feet.	1,408,119 crates of 2.45 cubic feet.	15,080.....	14,982.
Value.....	\$2,409.....	\$2,469,952.....	\$1,970.....	\$830.
1931—				
Quantity.....	482 crates of 2.45 cubic feet.	1,156,854 crates of 2.45 cubic feet.	14,276.....	1,112,281.
Value.....	\$1,076.....	\$1,910,403.....	\$1,588.....	\$44,946.

Statistics of imports of commodities upon which investigations under section 336 have been completed—Continued

SCHEDULE 7.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS—Continued

	Pineapples, fresh (par. 747)			
	In crates		In bulk	
	Full duty	Product of Cuba	Full duty	Product of Cuba
Annual imports—Continued.				
1932 (January–September)—				
Quantity.....	249 crates of 2.45 cubic feet.	875,886 crates of 2.45 cubic feet.	68,715.....	508,921.
Value.....	\$517.....	\$874,987.....	\$7,736.....	\$37,302.
Imports during year when rates of duty were changed (number):				
1930—				
Jan. 1–June 17—				
Quantity.....	871 crates of 1.96 cubic feet.	1,551,805 crates of 1.96 cubic feet.	5,508.....	6,300.
Value.....	\$1,965.....	\$2,248,326.....	\$701.....	\$165.
June 18–Dec. 31—				
Quantity.....	148 crates of 2.45 cubic feet.	166,675 crates of 2.45 cubic feet.	9,572.....	8,682.
Value.....	\$444.....	\$221,626.....	\$1,269.....	\$665.
1931—				
A (prior to change)—				
Quantity.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Value.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B (after change)—				
Quantity.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Value.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1932—				
A (prior to change)—				
Quantity.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Value.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B (after change)—				
Quantity.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Value.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

	Beans, green or unripe (par. 765)				Peas, green or unripe (par. 769)
	Snap or string		Lima		
	Full duty	Product of Cuba	Full duty	Product of Cuba	
Rates of duty:					
Act of 1922.....	½ cent per pound.....	½ cent per pound less 20 per cent.....	½ cent per pound.....	½ cent per pound less 20 per cent.....	1 cent per pound.
Act of 1930.....	3½ cents per pound.....	3½ cents per pound less 20 per cent.....	3½ cents per pound.....	3½ cents per pound less 20 per cent.....	3 cents per pound.
Proclamation or report.....	No change.....	No change.....	No change.....	No change.....	3½ cents per pound.
Date effective.....	Dec. 2, 1931.....	Dec. 2, 1931.....	Dec. 2, 1931.....	Dec. 2, 1931.....	Jan. 1, 1932.
Annual imports:					
1929—					
Quantity.....	3,099,692 pounds.....	2,970,437 pounds.....	(¹).....	(¹).....	22,296,955 pounds.
Value.....	\$94,099.....	\$95,572.....	(¹).....	(¹).....	\$1,124,206.
1930—					
Quantity.....	2,035,204 pounds.....	1,900,115 pounds.....		1,713,126 pounds ⁵	27,658,105 pounds.
Value.....	\$65,659.....	\$62,668.....		\$62,699 ⁵	\$1,381,523.
1931—					
Quantity.....	1,769,233 pounds.....	260,550 pounds.....	114,723 pounds.....	3,591,187 pounds.....	21,073,829 pounds.
Value.....	\$76,749.....	\$8,572.....	\$5,990.....	\$99,977.....	\$1,090,051.
1932 (January-September)—					
Quantity.....	3,100,605 pounds.....	134,491 pounds.....	14,711 pounds.....	2,091,804 pounds.....	15,277,629 pounds.
Value.....	\$129,776.....	\$3,852.....	\$533.....	\$54,204.....	\$774,097.
Imports during year when rates of duty were changed:					
1930—					
Jan. 1-June 17—					
Quantity.....	1,970,870 pounds.....	1,898,232 pounds.....			25,797,271 pounds.
Value.....	\$63,126.....	\$62,604.....			\$1,284,037.
June 18-Dec. 31—					
Quantity.....	64,334 pounds.....	1,883 pounds.....			1,860,834 pounds.
Value.....	\$2,533.....	\$64.....			\$97,486.
1931—					
A (prior to change)—					
Quantity.....					
Value.....					
B (after change)—					
Quantity.....					
Value.....					
1932—					
A (prior to change)—					
Quantity.....					
Value.....					
B (after change)—					
Quantity.....					15,277,629 pounds.
Value.....					\$774,097.

⁴ No separate statistical classification.

⁵ June 18-Dec. 31.

Statistics of imports of commodities upon which investigations under section 336 have been completed—Continued

SCHEDULE 7.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS—Continued

	Tomatoes (par. 772)			Tomato paste (par. 772)	Peppers, in their natural state (par. 774)	
	In their natural state		Canned or other- wise prepared or preserved		Full duty	Product of Cuba
	Full duty	Product of Cuba				
Rates of duty:						
Act of 1922.....	½ cent per pound.....	½ cent per pound less 20 per cent.....	15 per cent.....	40 per cent.....	25 per cent.....	25 per cent less 20 per cent.....
Act of 1930.....	3 cents per pound.....	3 cents per pound less 20 per cent.....	50 per cent.....	50 per cent.....	3 cents per pound.....	3 cents per pound less 20 per cent.....
Proclamation or report.....	No change.....	No change.....	No change ²	No change ²	2½ cents per pound.....	2½ cents per pound less 20 per cent.....
Date effective.....	Dec. 2, 1931.....	Dec. 2, 1931.....	Apr. 7, 1931.....	Apr. 7, 1931.....	Jan. 1, 1932.....	Jan. 1, 1932.....
Annual imports (pounds):						
1929—						
Quantity.....	92,873,280.....	26,332,137.....	162,272,533.....	13,280,229.....	(⁴).....	(⁴).....
Value.....	\$2,968,459.....	\$859,749.....	\$8,394,468.....	\$1,558,218.....	(⁴).....	(⁴).....
1930—						
Quantity.....	123,988,237.....	20,454,286.....	68,276,559.....	12,956,019.....	262,431 ⁵	169,210 ⁵
Value.....	\$3,813,221.....	\$618,891.....	\$3,090,311.....	\$1,201,148.....	\$10,055 ⁶	\$5,251 ⁵
1931—						
Quantity.....	84,717,153.....	18,787,761.....	82,023,651.....	12,568,006.....	4,955,113.....	2,869,785.....
Value.....	\$2,779,116.....	\$472,964.....	\$2,843,410.....	\$945,218.....	\$160,889.....	\$72,515.....
1932 (January–September)—						
Quantity.....	91,517,393.....	23,743,902.....	67,340,744.....	9,245,339.....	3,804,419.....	1,280,840.....
Value.....	\$3,018,804.....	\$469,960.....	\$2,165,546.....	\$676,273.....	\$119,233.....	\$28,752.....
Imports during year when rates of duty were changed (pounds):						
1930—						
Jan. 1–June 17—						
Quantity.....	118,859,618.....	8,680,354.....	43,848,661.....	8,999,559.....		
Value.....	\$3,636,095.....	\$269,476.....	\$2,119,262.....	\$859,067.....		
June 18–Dec. 31—						
Quantity.....	5,128,609.....	11,773,932.....	24,427,898.....	3,956,460.....		
Value.....	\$177,126.....	\$349,415.....	\$971,049.....	\$342,081.....		

	Eggplant, in its natural state (par. 774)		Okra (par. 774)		Cucumbers, in their natural state (par. 774)	
	Full duty	Product of Cuba	Full duty	Product of Cuba	Full duty	Product of Cuba
1931—						
A (prior to change)—						
Quantity.....						
Value.....						
B (after change)—						
Quantity.....						
Value.....						
1932—						
A (prior to change)—						
Quantity.....						
Value.....						
B (after change)—						
Quantity.....					3,804,419	1,280,840.
Value.....					\$119,233	\$28,752.
Rates of duty:						
Act of 1922.....	25 per cent.....	25 per cent less 20 per cent.	25 per cent.....	25 per cent less 20 per cent.	25 per cent.....	25 per cent less 20 per cent.
Act of 1930.....	3 cents per pound.....	3 cents per pound less 20 per cent.	50 per cent.....	50 per cent less 20 per cent.	3 cents per pound.....	3 cents per pound less 20 per cent.
Proclamation or report.....	1½ cents per pound.....	1½ cents per pound less 20 per cent.	No change.....	No change.....	No change.....	No change.
Date effective.....	Jan. 1, 1932.....	Jan. 1, 1932.....	Dec. 2, 1931.....	Dec. 2, 1931.....	Dec. 2, 1931.....	Dec. 2, 1931.....
Annual imports (pounds):						
1929—						
Quantity.....	(9).....	(9).....		1,556,823 ⁶	(9).....	(9).....
Value.....	(9).....	(9).....			(9).....	(9).....
1930—						
Quantity.....	8,075 ⁴	773,224 ⁴	180 ⁵	1,625,908 ⁶	37,746 ⁵	146,305. ⁵
Value.....	\$334 ⁴	\$19,230 ⁴			\$1,150 ⁶	\$4,015. ⁵
1931—						
Quantity.....	612,461.....	3,927,548.....	2,749 ⁶	1,788,947 ⁶		3,754,626.
Value.....	\$19,636.....	\$91,634.....				\$97,615.
1932 (January-September)—						
Quantity.....	268,716.....	3,211,293.....	2,749 ⁶	1,561,700 ⁶	9,846.....	3,043,476.
Value.....	\$7,178.....	\$62,623.....			\$363.....	\$65,129.

² Returned for further study.

⁴ No separate statistical classification.

⁵ June 18-Dec. 31.

⁶ Imports are estimated for crop years. Value of imports not available.

Statistics of imports of commodities upon which investigations under section 336 have been completed—Continued

SCHEDULE 7.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS—Continued

	Eggplant, in its natural state (par. 774)		Okra (par. 774)		Cucumbers, in their natural state (par. 774)	
	Full duty	Product of Cuba	Full duty	Product of Cuba	Full duty	Product of Cuba
Imports during year when rates of duty were changed (pounds):						
1930—						
Jan. 1-June 17—						
Quantity.....						
Value.....						
June 18-Dec. 31—						
Quantity.....						
Value.....						
1931—						
A (prior to change)—						
Quantity.....						
Value.....						
B (after change)—						
Quantity.....						
Value.....						
1932—						
A (prior to change)—						
Quantity.....						
Value.....						
B (after change)—						
Quantity.....	268,716	3,211,293			9,846	3,043,476.
Value.....	\$7,178	\$62,623			\$363	\$65,129.

SCHEDULES 10 AND 11

	Schedule 10.—Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of		Schedule 11.—Wool and manufactures of			
	Crin vegetal, flax upholstery tow, and Spanish moss (par. 1001) ¹	Hemp cordage (par. 1005) ²	Infants' unembroidered wool knit outerwear valued at more than \$2 per pound (par. 1114)		Wool-felt hats and hat bodies (par. 1115 (b),	
			Made or cut from Jersey fabric	Other n. s. p. f.	Wool-felt hats	Wool-felt hat bodies
Rates of duty:						
Act of 1922	\$16.80 per ton	2½ cents per pound	45 cents per pound	45 cents per pound	(3)	(3)
Act of 1930	\$22.40 per ton	3¼ cents per pound	+50 per cent. 50 cents per pound +50 per cent.	+50 per cent. 50 cents per pound +50 per cent.	25 cents each+40 cents per pound+75 per cent.	40 cents per pound +75 per cent.
Proclamation or report	No change	4¾ cents per pound	50 cents per pound +25 per cent.	50 cents per pound +75 per cent.	12½ cents each+40 cents per pound +55 per cent.	40 cents per pound +55 per cent.
Date effective	Dec. 2, 1931	July 24, 1931	July 11, 1932	July 11, 1932	Apr. 16, 1931	Apr. 15, 1931.
Annual imports:						
1929—						
Quantity	11,720 tons	269,496 pounds	(4)	(4)	225,758 pounds	6,294,768 pounds.
Value	\$636,092	\$74,804	(4)	(4)	\$460,569	\$3,167,212.
1930—						
Quantity	11,480 tons	224,451 pounds	(4)	(4)	28,459 pounds	4,290,525 pounds.
Value	\$498,103	\$76,108	(4)	(4)	\$75,947	\$5,827,522.
1931—						
Quantity	9,947 tons	122,556 pounds	(4)	(4)	{23,192 (number) 4,700 pounds}	{2,438,539 pounds.
Value	\$287,647	\$34,511	(4)	(4)	{11,879	{1,958,388.
1932 (January-September)—						
Quantity	3,651 tons	90,489 pounds	592 pounds ⁴	2,268 pounds ⁴	{7,550 (number) 1,275 pounds}	{1,555,984 pounds.
Value	\$92,477	\$20,015	\$2,128	\$8,822	{4,307	{1,028,423.

¹ Imports are for crin vegetal. No separate statistics are available for flax upholstery tow and Spanish moss.

² Free imports, product of the Philippine Islands, are not included. In 1929 these imports amounted to 269,496 pounds, valued at \$47,804.

³ Rates based on value: Valued not over \$2 per pound, 24 cents per pound+40 per cent; valued over \$2 and not over \$4 per pound, 30 cents per pound+45 per cent; valued over \$4 per pound, 45 cents per pound+50 per cent. The lower rate was the effective rate for both hats and bodies; i. e., 82 per cent of the hats and 96 per cent of the bodies entered at this rate during 1929.

⁴ No statistics available prior to July 11, 1932.

Statistics of imports of commodities upon which investigations under section 336 have been completed—Continued

SCHEDULES 10 AND 11—Continued

	Schedule 10.—Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of—Continued		Schedule 11.—Wool and manufactures of—Continued			
	Crin vegetal, flax upholstery tow, and Spanish moss (par. 1001)	Hemp cordage (par. 1005)	Infants' unembroidered wool knit outerwear valued at more than \$2 per pound (par. 1114)		Wool-felt hats and hat bodies (par. 1115 (b),	
			Made or cut from Jersey fabric	Other-n. s. p. f.	Wool-felt hats	Wool-felt hat bodies
Imports during year when rates of duty were changed:						
1930—						
(Jan. 1—June 17)—						
Quantity.....	7,295 tons.....	109,640 pounds.....			26,928 pounds.....	3,911,417 pounds.
Value.....	\$348,886.....	\$39,517.....			\$65,444.....	\$5,423,962.
June 18—Dec. 31)—						
Quantity.....	4,185 tons.....	114,811 pounds.....			12,999 (number).....	379,118 pounds.
Value.....	\$149,217.....	\$36,591.....			1,531 pounds.....	\$403,560.
1931—						
A (prior to change)—						
Quantity.....		82,985 pounds.....			315 (number).....	221,772 pounds.
Value.....		\$27,016.....			48 pounds.....	\$226,886.
B (after change)—						
Quantity.....		39,571 pounds.....			22,877 (number).....	2,216,767 pounds.
Value.....		\$7,495.....			4,652 pounds.....	\$1,731,502.
1932—						
A (prior to change)—						
Quantity.....						
Value.....						
B (after change)—						
Quantity.....			592 pounds.....	2,268 pounds.....		
Value.....			\$2,128.....	\$8,822.....		

SCHEDULE 15.—SUNDRIES

149719—33—8

	Hats of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, Cuba bark, osier, Manila, etc. (par. 1504 (b))			
	Sewed	Not blocked or trimmed		
		Total	Not bleached, dyed, etc.	Bleached, dyed, etc.
Rates of duty:				
Act of 1922	60 per cent ¹	35 per cent ²	35 per cent ²	35 per cent ³
Act of 1930	33½ cents each +60 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	2½ cents each +25 per cent.
Proclamation or report	25 cents each +50 per cent.	No findings	No findings	No findings.
Date effective	March 7, 1931	Feb. 5, 1931	Feb. 5, 1931	Feb. 5, 1931.
Annual imports (number):				
1929—				
Quantity	7,175,231	6,560,171	(?)	(?)
Value	\$2,260,907	\$5,399,108	(?)	(?)
1930—				
Quantity	1,272,676	10,185,312	(?)	(?)
Value	\$457,946	\$8,174,651	(?)	(?)
1931—				
Quantity	172,919	29,509,374	18,765,094	10,744,280.
Value	\$121,724	\$11,533,706	\$8,272,382	\$3,261,324.
1932 (Jan.—Sept.)—				
Quantity	648,330	10,991,037	5,364,238	5,626,799.
Value	\$424,566	\$2,738,888	\$1,836,058	\$902,830.
Imports during year when rates of duty were changed (number):				
1930—				
Jan. 1—June 17—				
Quantity	1,246,653	5,746,029	(?)	(?)
Value	\$446,001	\$5,166,701	(?)	(?)
June 18—Dec. 31—				
Quantity	26,023	4,439,283	3,011,259	1,428,024.
Value	\$11,945	\$3,007,950	\$2,492,507	\$515,443.
1931—				
A (prior to change)—				
Quantity	21,103			
Value	\$27,163			
B (after change)—				
Quantity	151,816			
Value	\$94,561			
1932—				
A (prior to change)—				
Quantity				
Value				
B (after change)—				
Quantity				
Value				

¹ Rate of duty increased to 88 per cent on men's sewed straw hats valued not over \$9.50 per dozen, by presidential proclamation effective Mar. 14, 1926.

² Dutiable at 25 per cent if not made of braids (T. D. 42685), effective June 4, 1928. Imports for these hats are included in the statistics.

³ No separate statistical classification.

Statistics of imports of commodities upon which investigations under section 336 have been completed—Continued

SCHEDULE 15.—SUNDRIES—Continued

	Hats of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, Cuba bark, osier, Manila, etc. (par. 1504 (b))		Infants' embroidered wool knit outerwear (par. 1529 (a))	Hides and skins of cattle of the bovine species (par. 1530 (a))	Figskin leather not for footwear (par. 1530 (c))
	Blocked or trimmed	Harvest hats valued less than \$3 per dozen			
Rates of duty:					
Act of 1922.....	50 per cent ¹	25 per cent.....	75 per cent.....	Free.....	Free.....
Act of 1930.....	29½ cents each +50 per cent.....	do.....	90 per cent.....	10 per cent.....	25 per cent.....
Proclamation or report.....	No findings.....	No findings.....	No changes.....	No findings.....	15 per cent.....
Date effective.....	Feb. 5, 1931.....	Feb. 5, 1931.....	June 11, 1932.....	June 24, 1931.....	March 7, 1931.....
Annual imports (number):					
1929—					
Quantity.....	209,411.....	16,987,576.....	(²).....	324,912,553 pounds.....	272,440 pounds.....
Value.....	\$266,699.....	\$921,140.....	(²).....	\$59,710,209.....	\$326,122.....
1930—					
Quantity.....	38,002.....	11,868,008.....	(²).....	222,271,334 pounds.....	81,130 pounds.....
Value.....	\$88,445.....	\$515,877.....	(²).....	\$33,160,728.....	\$126,788.....
1931—					
Quantity.....	11,693.....	10,826,478.....	(²).....	125,372,932 pounds.....	33,462 pounds.....
Value.....	\$38,750.....	\$417,614.....	(²).....	\$13,273,379.....	\$108,262.....
1932 (Jan.-Sept.)—					
Quantity.....	4,591.....	7,770,272.....	(²).....	60,245,087 pounds.....	27,939 pounds.....
Value.....	\$10,346.....	\$250,277.....	(²).....	\$4,166,486.....	\$60,148.....
Imports during year when rates of duty were changed (number):					
1930—					
Jan. 1-June 17—					
Quantity.....	33,329.....			152,887,535 pounds.....	77,642 pounds.....
Value.....	\$77,083.....			\$23,706,207.....	\$115,887.....
June 18-Dec. 31—					
Quantity.....	4,673.....			69,383,799 pounds.....	3,488 pounds.....
Value.....	\$11,362.....			\$9,444,521.....	\$10,901.....
1931—					
A (prior to change)—					
Quantity.....					8,531 pounds.....
Value.....					\$32,832.....
B (after change)—					
Quantity.....					24,931 pounds.....
Value.....					\$75,420.....

1932—

A (prior to change)—

Quantity.....

Value.....

B (after change)—

Quantity.....

Value.....

	Boots and shoes of leather (par. 1530 (e))			Pipe organs and parts (par. 1541 (a))			Chimes (par. 1541 (a))	Carillons and parts (par. 1541 (c))	
	McKay-sewed	Turn or turned	Other ⁴	Total pipe organs and parts	For use in a particular church, etc., not charging admission fees ⁵	Other pipe organs and parts ⁶		Carillons	Parts of
Rates of duty:									
Act of 1922.....	Free	Free	Free	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.
Act of 1930.....	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	do.	do.	60 per cent.	do.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Proclamation or report.....	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	No findings.		35 per cent.	35 per cent.	No findings.	No findings.	No findings.
Date effective.....	Jan. 1, 1932.	Jan. 1, 1932.	Dec. 2, 1931.		July 24, 1931.	July 24, 1931.	June 24, 1931.	June 24, 1931.	June 24, 1931.
Annual imports:									
1929—									
Quantity.....	4,499,412 pairs	295,144 pairs	1,388,204 pairs	11	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Value.....	\$10,595,694	\$1,069,466	\$5,360,936	\$182,477	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
1930—									
Quantity.....	2,524,734 pairs	244,064 pairs	863,874 pairs	12	(³)	(³)	(³)	12 ⁷	
Value.....	\$5,944,130	\$800,151	\$3,275,788	\$115,514	(³)	(³)	(³)	\$17,019 ⁷	\$166,538. ⁷
1931—									
Quantity.....	2,679,301 pairs	121,545 pairs	587,400 pairs	9	9		(³)	3	
Value.....	\$4,268,152	\$419,966	\$1,543,423	\$112,881	\$111,090	\$1,791	(³)	\$43,625	\$34,945.
1932 (January–September)—									
Quantity.....	483,217 pairs	99,375 pairs	694,965 pairs	3	3		(³)	3	
Value.....	\$876,776	\$177,322	\$1,015,455	\$12,469	\$12,025	\$444	(³)	\$94,580	\$61,904.

¹ Dutiable at 25 per cent if not made of braids (T. D. 42685), effective June 4, 1928. Imports for these hats are included in the statistics.

² No separate statistical classification.

⁴ Includes welt shoes on which no change was specified and for which there were no separate statistics prior to Jan. 1, 1932. The imports of welt shoes amounted to 131,715 pairs valued at \$455,344 during the first 9 months of 1932.

⁵ Values include imports of pipe-organ parts, for which quantity is not recorded. In 1931 imports of these parts were valued at \$535.

⁶ There have been no imports except parts under this class.

⁷ June 18 to Dec. 31, 1930.

Statistics of imports of commodities upon which investigations under section 336 have been completed—Continued

SCHEDULE 15.—SUNDRIES—Continued

	Boots and shoes of leather (par. 1530 (e))			Pipe organs and parts (par. 1541 (a))			Chimes (par. 1541 (a))	Carillons and parts (par. 1541 (c))	
	McKay-sewed	Turn or turned	Other	Total pipe organs and parts	For use in a particular church, etc., not charging admission fees	Other pipe organs and parts		Carillons	Parts of
Imports during year when rates of duty were changed:									
1930—									
Jan. 1-June 17—									
Quantity.....	2,286,417 pairs	156,504 pairs	713,861 pairs	3	(*)	(*)			
Value.....	\$5,474,915	\$554,772	\$2,528,807	\$28,009	(*)	(*)			
June 18-Dec. 31—									
Quantity.....	238,317 pairs	67,560 pairs	150,013 pairs	9	9				
Value.....	\$469,215	\$245,379	\$746,981	\$87,505	\$86,942	\$563			
1931—									
A (prior to change)									
Quantity.....				3	3				
Value.....				\$38,264	\$36,698	\$1,566			
B (after change)									
Quantity.....				6	6				
Value.....				\$74,617	\$74,392	\$225			
1932—									
A (prior to change)									
Quantity.....									
Value.....									
B (after change)									
Quantity.....	483,217 pairs	99,375 pairs							
Value.....	\$676,776	\$177,322							

	Sponges (par. 1645)					
	Total		Sheepswool		Yellow, grass, or velvet	
	Full duty	Product of Cuba	Full duty	Product of Cuba	Full duty	Product of Cuba
Rates of duty:						
Act of 1922.....	15 per cent.....	15 per cent less 20 per cent.	15 per cent.....	15 per cent less 20 per cent.	15 per cent.....	15 per cent less 20 per cent.
Act of 1930.....			30 per cent.....	30 per cent less 20 per cent.	25 per cent.....	30 per cent less 20 per cent.
Proclamation or report Date effective.....			22½ per cent.....	22½-20 per cent.....	No change.....	No change.....
Annual imports:			After Sept. 17, 1932.	After Sept. 17, 1932.	Aug. 19, 1932.	Aug. 19, 1932.
1929—						
Quantity.....	129,378 pounds.....	720,834 pounds.....	(3).....	(3).....	(3).....	(3).....
Value.....	\$185,754.....	\$900,878.....	(3).....	(3).....	(3).....	(3).....
1930—						
Quantity.....	127,524 pounds.....	671,057 pounds.....	(3).....	(3).....	(3).....	(3).....
Value.....	\$160,575.....	\$768,475.....	(3).....	(3).....	(3).....	(3).....
1931—						
Quantity.....	130,977 pounds.....	439,974 pounds.....	19,148 pounds.....	189,391 pounds.....	77,668 pounds.....	245,860 pounds.....
Value.....	\$143,372.....	\$519,400.....	\$31,034.....	\$394,350.....	\$32,949.....	\$121,176.....
1932 (Jan.—Sept.)—						
Quantity.....	85,104 pounds.....	233,235 pounds.....	21,091 pounds.....	78,606 pounds.....	41,521 pounds.....	154,442 pounds.....
Value.....	\$99,433.....	\$222,768.....	\$36,236.....	\$155,374.....	\$20,540.....	\$67,128.....
Imports during year when rates of duty were changed:						
1930—						
Jan. 1—June 17—						
Quantity.....	94,086 pounds.....	549,027 pounds.....	(3).....	(3).....	(3).....	(3).....
Value.....	\$99,639.....	\$597,872.....	(3).....	(3).....	(3).....	(3).....
June 18—Dec. 31—						
Quantity.....	33,438 pounds.....	122,080 pounds.....	8,774 pounds.....	59,859 pounds.....	7,194 pounds.....	44,925 pounds.....
Value.....	\$60,936.....	\$170,608.....	\$8,424.....	\$132,518.....	\$5,005.....	\$27,446.....
1931—						
A (prior to change)—						
Quantity.....						
Value.....						
B (after change)—						
Quantity.....						
Value.....						
1932—						
A (prior to change)—						
Quantity.....			21,091 pounds.....	4,469 pounds.....		
Value.....			\$36,236.....	\$8,922.....		
B (after change)—						
Quantity.....				74,137 pounds.....		
Value.....				\$146,452.....		

³ No separate statistical classification.

Statistics of imports of commodities upon which investigations under section 336 have been completed—Continued

SCHEDULE 15.—SUNDRIES—Continued

	Sponges (par. 1545)		Smokers' articles (par. 1552)		Umbrellas and parts (par. 1554) ^a
	Other		Brierwood pipes	Other smokers' articles	
	Full duty	Product of Cuba			
Rates of duty:					
Act of 1922.....	15 per cent.....	15 per cent less 20 per cent.....	60 per cent.....	60 per cent.....	40 per cent.....
Act of 1930.....	do.....	do.....	5 cents each + 60 per cent.....	5 cents each + 60 per cent.....	Do.....
Proclamation or report.....	No findings.....	No findings.....	No change.....	No findings.....	No change.....
Date effective.....	Aug. 19, 1932.....	Aug. 19, 1932.....	Mar. 16, 1931.....	Mar. 16, 1931.....	June 11, 1932.....
Annual imports:					
1929—					
Quantity.....	(²).....	(²).....	(²).....		1,254,540 dozen.....
Value.....	(²).....	(²).....	(²).....	\$816,466 ^a	\$211,404.....
1930—					
Quantity.....	(²).....	(²).....	201,912 ⁷ (number).....		689,718 dozen.....
Value.....	(²).....	(²).....	\$78,465 ⁷	\$417,267 ^a	\$125,549.....
1931—					
Quantity.....	34,181 pounds.....	4,723 pounds.....	425,864 (number).....		49,299 dozen.....
Value.....	\$79,389.....	\$3,874.....	\$124,584.....	\$30,600.....	\$77,477.....
1932 (Jan.—Sept.)—					
Quantity.....	22,492 pounds.....	187 pounds.....	216,649 (number).....		57,792 dozen.....
Value.....	\$42,657.....	\$266.....	\$67,796.....	\$8,061.....	\$37,733.....
Imports during year when rates of duty were changed:					
1930—					
Jan. 1—June 17—					
Quantity.....	(²).....	(²).....			680,362 dozen.....
Value.....	(²).....	(²).....		\$383,267 ^a	\$63,940.....
June 18—Dec. 31—					
Quantity.....	17,470 pounds.....	17,246 pounds.....			9,356 dozen.....
Value.....	\$47,507.....	\$10,639.....		\$34,000.....	\$61,609.....
1931—					
A (prior to change)—					
Quantity.....					
Value.....					
B (after change)—					
Quantity.....					
Value.....					

1932—

A (prior to change)—

Quantity.....

Value.....

B (after change)—

Quantity.....

Value.....

³ No separate statistical classification.

⁷ June 18—December 31.

⁸ Metal parts of umbrellas, such as ribs, stretchers, etc., dutiable under par. 342, have not been included in these statistics. These imports were valued at \$51,516 in 1931.

⁹ Includes brierwood pipes.

APPENDIX II

Statistical summary of applications and investigations

UNDER SECTION 332 (General functions)

Number of investigations or surveys undertaken.....	24
Number dismissed.....	1
Number completed.....	18

UNDER SECTION 336 (Adjustment of rates of duty)

Applications:	
Total number received (as of Nov. 30, 1932).....	198
Number pending before the commission.....	36
Number withdrawn.....	10
Number denied and dismissed without prejudice.....	62
Investigations:	
Total number ordered (as of Nov. 30, 1932).....	87
Ordered at request of Senate.....	57
Ordered by the President.....	2
Ordered by application from parties interested.....	28
Discontinued.....	¹ 12
Completed.....	45

UNDER SECTION 337 (Unfair practices in importation or sale)

Complaints:	
Total number received (as of Nov. 30, 1932).....	10
Denied and dismissed without prejudice.....	5
Investigations ordered.....	2

UNDER SECTION 340

This section provides for an investigation concerning domestic value—conversion of rates. The report in this investigation was sent to the Congress June 30, 1932. (See discussion in the body of this report, p. 73.)

UNDER SECTION 642

This section requests the President to have a survey made of the bases for values of imported merchandise. On July 2, 1932, the President designated the Tariff Commission, with the cooperation of certain other Government organizations, to make the survey.

¹ Part of one investigation was discontinued.

TABLE I.—Applications received for investigation

UNDER SECTION 336

SCHEDULE 1.—CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS

Para- graph No.	Commodity	Date applica- tion received	Nature of request	Applicant	Status
1	Asparagin.....	July 27, 1932	Increase.....	Difco Laboratories.....	Dismissed without prejudice.
5	Haarlem oil.....	Mar. 16, 1932	do.....	Baltimore Drug Co.....	Do.
8	Antimony oxide.....	Nov. 11, 1931	do.....	Texas Mining & Smelting Co.....	Do.
19	Casein.....	Jan. 22, 1931	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 380 ¹	Investigation ordered.
		Nov. 27, 1931	Decrease.....	Monite Waterproof Glue Co.....	Do.
		Nov. 28, 1931	do.....	Centro de la Industria Lechera.....	Do.
27	Parachlorometacresol.....	July 2, 1930	do.....	Lehn & Fink (Inc.).....	Withdrawn.
41	Edible gelatin.....	Sept. 26, 1930	do.....	Delft Gelatine Works.....	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
41	Glue.....	Feb. 21, 1931	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 458.....	Do.
	Nonedible gelatin.....				
41	Glue.....	Feb. 10, 1932	Increase.....	Peter Cooper Glue Corporation.....	Dismissed without prejudice.
48	Lime juice, raw.....	May 11, 1931	Decrease.....	Arthur Schwartz Corporation.....	
52	Sperm oil, crude.....	Aug. 1, 1931	do.....	Bureau of Raw Materials for American Vegetable Oils and Fats Industries.....	Investigation ordered.
53	Olive oil.....	July 17, 1930	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 324.....	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
53	Linseed oil (see also flaxseed, par. 762).....	June 21, 1932	do.....	Senate Resolution 243.....	Investigation ordered.
67	Crude barytes ore.....	Sept. 25, 1930	Increase.....	Clinchfield Sand & Feldspar Corporation.....	Withdrawn.
67	Barytes ore, crude and ground.....	Oct. 14, 1932	do.....	do.....	Pending.
68	Ultramarine blue.....	July 1, 1930	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 309.....	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
77	Lithopone.....	Jan. 6, 1932	Decrease.....	Sachtleben Mining and Chemical Industry Corporations.....	Investigation ordered. Application withdrawn. Investigation dismissed.
94	Collodion emulsion.....	Jan. 14, 1931	Increase.....	Penn Process Co. (Inc.).....	Dismissed without prejudice.
69	Bone black.....	Nov. 19, 1932	do.....	Pacific Bone Coal & Fertilizing Co.....	Pending.

SCHEDULE 2.—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASSWARE

202	Quarries or quarry tiles.....	May 5, 1932	Decrease.....	William H. Revis (Inc.).....	Pending.
206	Cement.....	June 19, 1930	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 295.....	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
206	Pumice stone, ground.....	June 1, 1931	Decrease.....	Charles B. Chrystal Co. (Inc.); Whittaker, Clark & Daniels (Inc.).....	Dismissed without prejudice.
206	Pumice stone, wholly or partly manufactured.....	July 20, 1931	Increase.....	James H. Rhodes & Co.....	Do.
		Sept. 1, 1931	do.....	K. F. Griffiths & Co. (Inc.).....	Do.
		Sept. 3, 1931	do.....	National Pumice Stone Co. (Inc.).....	Do.
207	Crude feldspar.....	Apr. 23, 1931	Decrease.....	Consolidated Feldspar Corporation.....	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
207	Fluorspar.....	May 20, 1931	do.....	Carrieres & Mines de l'Esterele.....	Investigation ordered.
207	Clays artificially activated.....	Mar. 8, 1932	do.....	L. A. Salomon & Bro.....	Dismissed without prejudice.
211	Nested refrigerator bowls.....	Aug. 10, 1932	Increase.....	The Sebring Pottery Co.....	Pending.
213	Crystalline flake graphite.....	Mar. 15, 1932	Decrease.....	Chamber of Commerce of Madagascar.....	Dismissed without prejudice.
218(b)	Gauge glass tubes.....	Mar. 2, 1931	Increase.....	The Libbey Glass Manufacturing Co.....	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
218(f)	Blown glass tableware.....	July 22, 1930	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 330.....	Investigation ordered.
219	Window glass.....	July 11, 1930	do.....	Senate Resolution 313.....	Investigation completed (see Table IV).

¹ This resolution was later rescinded, but the investigation was continued because of the other applications merged in the investigation.

TABLE I.—Applications received for investigation—Continued
UNDER SECTION 336—Continued
SCHEDULE 2.—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASSWARE—Continued

Para- graph No.	Commodity	Date applica- tion received	Nature of request	Applicant	Status
222(a)	Plate glass.....	June 21, 1932	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 242.....	Investigation ordered.
228	Optical instruments for fire control.....	June 11, 1932	do.....	Senate Resolution 227.....	Do.
(9)(b)					
229	Incandescent lamps with filaments of carbon.....	July 15, 1930	Increase.....	North American Electric Lamp Co.....	Dismissed without prejudice.
232(d)	Manufactured onyx and marble.....	Oct. 5, 1932	do.....	Onyx Novelty Co. (Inc.).....	Pending.

SCHEDULE 3.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF

301	Pig iron.....	July 1, 1930	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 309.....	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
302(a)	Ferruginous manganese ore.....	Dec. 11, 1931	Decrease.....	William W. Hearne, (Inc.).....	Dismissed without prejudice.
	Alumin.....				
302(i)	Ferro-silicon aluminum.....	Sept. 15, 1930	do.....	Fred Truempy.....	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
	Ferro-aluminum silicon.....				
	Iron and steel products—				
304	Steel bars, except concrete reinforce- ment.....	Aug. 13, 1932	Increase.....	American Iron and Steel Institute.....	Pending.
307)	Plates, sheets, and skelp.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
308)					
312	Structural shapes.....	Aug. 11, 1932	do.....	do.....	Do.
313	Hoops, bands, scrolls, and strips.....	Aug. 15, 1932	do.....	do.....	Do.
314	Cotton ties.....	Apr. 25, 1932	do.....	Atlantic Steel Co., et al.....	Investigation ordered.
315	Wire rods.....	Aug. 15, 1932	do.....	American Iron & Steel Institute.....	Pending.
316	Wires and cables, rubber insulated.....	June 19, 1931	Decrease.....	N. Y. Hollandsche Draad en Kabel-fabriek (Holland Insulated Wire & Cable Works).	Dismissed without prejudice.
318	Fourdriner wires.....	July 11, 1930	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 313.....	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
321	Steel antifriction balls.....	Apr. 21, 1931	Increase.....	Hider Steel Ball Works.....	Dismissed without prejudice.
327	Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	June 21, 1932	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 244.....	Investigation ordered.
328	Hot-rolled small-diameter tubing.....	Aug. 14, 1930	Increase.....	Sharon Tube Co.....	Dismissed without prejudice.
329	Bicycle chains.....	Nov. 9, 1931	do.....	Diamond Chain & Manufacturing Co.....	Do.
				The Beardsley & Wolcott Manufacturing Co.; The Mattatuck Manufacturing Co.; The C. G. Garrigus Co.; American Ring Co.; The Turner & Seymore Manufac- turing Co.; North & Judd Manufacturing Co.; Atlas Tack Corporation; The Brewer Titchener Corporation; The Hillwood Manufacturing Co.	Investigation ordered.
331	Upholsterers' nails.....	Oct. 2, 1931	do.....		
	Thumb tacks.....				
	Chair glides.....				

339	Meat or food chopping machines for kitchen use.	June 11, 1932	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 227.....	Investigation ordered.
342	Umbrella frames.....	July 2, 1930	do.....	Senate Resolution 312.....	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
350	Pins.....	June 28, 1932	do.....	Senate Resolution 238.....	Investigation ordered.
351	Pens.....	(Dec. 9, 1930 Feb. 12, 1931)	Extending investigation.	Senate Resolution 360..... Senate Resolution 438.....	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
360	Precision drawing instruments.....	June 11, 1932	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 227.....	Investigation ordered.
364	Bells.....	June 19, 1930	do.....	Senate Resolution 295.....	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
	(Cylinder balances complete for Swiss watches.				
367	Hairsprings colleted and studded for Swiss watches.	Oct. 11, 1930	Decrease.....	M. J. Lampert & Sons (Inc.).....	Dismissed without prejudice.
	Radium hands for Swiss watches.....				
	Second hands for Swiss watches.....				
372	Power-driven machines for punching, shearing, blanking, forming, and assembling metal, and fixtures, tools, attachments, and parts therefore.	Nov. 20, 1931	Increase.....	The Toledo Machine & Tool Co.....	Do.
	(Corn knives.....				
	Drainage tools.....				
	Forks.....				
	Grass hooks.....				
	Hoes.....				
373	Rakes.....	June 19, 1930	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 295.....	Investigation ordered.
	Scoops.....				
	Scythes.....				
	Shovels.....				
	Sickles.....				
	Spades.....				
376	Antimony, regulus or metal.....	Nov. 11, 1931	Increase.....	Texas Mining & Smelting Co.....	Dismissed without prejudice.
382	Bronze powders and aluminum powder.....	Oct. 1, 1932	Decrease.....	Leo Uhlfelder Co.....	Pending.
385	Tinsel wires and lame or lahn.....	June 20, 1932	do.....	J. H. R. Grant and others.....	Do.
	Embossing rollers.....				
	Print rollers for embossing work.....				
395	Mills, knurls, or mollettes, for production of embossing rollers.	May 28, 1932	Increase.....	(America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference. Friendly Society of Engravers.	Do.
	Dies used in production of mills, etc., essential in production of embossing rollers.				
396	Aluminum folding rules (see also wooden folding rules).	July 27, 1931	do.....	Master Rule Manufacturing Co. (Inc.).....	Investigation ordered.
397	Wire netting.....	June 19, 1930	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 295.....	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
397	Wire fencing.....				
397	Spring rings. (See Schedule 15.)				

TABLE I.—Applications received for investigation—Continued

UNDER SECTION 336—Continued

SCHEDULE 4.—WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF

Para-graph No.	Commodity	Date applica-tion received	Nature of request	Applicant	Status
401	{Northern white pine..... Norway or red pine..... Eastern spruce.....	July 11, 1930	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 313.....	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
401	Lumber and timber if of fir, spruce, pine, hemlock or larch, produced in the Pacific Northwest.	July 17, 1930	do.....	Senate Resolution 321.....	
401	{Douglas fir..... Sitka spruce..... West coast hemlock.....	Sept. 3, 1930	Increase.....	West Coast Lumbermen's Association.....	Do.
401	Southern yellow pine.....	Dec. 22, 1930	do.....	Southern Pine Association.....	Do.
407	Casks and barrels.....	July 21, 1932	do.....	Verdi Bros. Coopers Co.....	Pending.
412	Bent-wood furniture.....	June 23, 1930	Decrease.....	Thonet Bros.; Jacob & Josef Kohn and Mundus (Inc.); Penn. Commercial Corporation; Astra Bent Wood Furniture Co.; Standard Bentwood Co.	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
412	Furniture.....	June 19, 1930	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 295.....	Do.
412	Wood flour.....	July 11, 1930	do.....	Senate Resolution 313.....	Do.
412	Wooden folding rules (see also aluminum folding rules).	July 27, 1931	Increase.....	Master Rule Manufacturing Co.(Inc.).....	Investigation ordered.

SCHEDULE 5.—SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND MANUFACTURES OF

501	{Sugar..... Sugar refined.....	July 1, 1930	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 309.....	Investigation ordered. Investigation dismissed by Senate resolution.
501	Sugar, raw and refined.....	June 10, 1931	Increase.....	Senate Resolution 325..... Various beet growers of Colorado, California, Utah, Montana, Wyoming, Kansas, Nebraska, and Idaho.	
501	Sugars polarizing over 98 sugar degrees or which have been advanced in value or condition beyond that of what is commonly known as raw sugar.	July 1, 1931	do.....	Western sugar refinery and 38 other sugar organizations interested in refined sugar.	Do.
502	{Edible molasses..... Cane sirup..... Blackstrap molasses.....	June 10, 1931	do.....	(See application for sugar, raw and refined.)	Do.
503	Maple sugar.....	June 25, 1930	Decrease.....	The John G. Paton Co.....	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
503	Maple sirup.....	July 11, 1930	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 313.....	Do.
504	Sugarcane in its natural state.....	Mar. 24, 1931	Decrease.....	Central Romona (Inc.).....	Dismissed without prejudice.
506	{Chocolates..... Confectionery.....	July 17, 1930	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 324.....	Investigation ordered; dismissed by Senate resolution.
		do.....	do.....	do.....	

SCHEDULE 7.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS

	Cattle weighing less than 700 pounds each, and cattle weighing 700 pounds or more each.	July 10, 1931	Decrease	Lancaster Live Stock Exchange	Withdrawn.
701	do	Feb. 20, 1932	do	A. R. Metzger	Pending.
	do	do	do	L. M. Blackwell	Do.
	do	do	do	Henry E. Becker	Do.
	do	Mar. 7, 1932	do	John Caldwell	Do.
	do	Apr. 28, 1932	do	C. W. Williams	Withdrawn.
	do	May 9, 1932	do	Erville Dollmeyer	Pending.
701	Dark dried blood albumen	Jan. 11, 1932	do	Morningstar, Nicol (Inc.)	Dismissed without prejudice.
710	Light dried blood albumen	July 17, 1930	Investigation	Senate Resolution 324	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
	Cheese	Dec. 29, 1930	Decrease	Ste. Auxiliaire de l'Agriculture et de l'Industrie du Sud-Ouest de la France.	
	do	July 30, 1930	Increase	Knor Boude, chairman tariff committee, National Poultry Council.	Do.
713	Dried eggs	Jan. 22, 1931	Investigation	Senate Resolution 389	Dismissed without prejudice.
	do	Apr. 10, 1931	Decrease	The John Layton Co. (Inc.)	
713	Whole eggs, frozen or otherwise prepared or preserved.	Apr. 13, 1931	do	Henningsen Bros. (Inc.)	Pending.
717(a)	Swordfish	Nov. 5, 1932	Increase	Massachusetts Fisheries Association and Federated Fishing Boats of America.	
718(a)	Sardines packed in oil	Feb. 29, 1932	do	Seacoast Canning Co.	Investigation ordered
	Canned tuna fish	Apr. 29, 1932	do	Cohn-Hopkins (Inc.)	Do.
718	do	do	do	Westgate Sea Products Co.	Do.
	do	May 13, 1932	do	French Sardine Co. (Inc.)	Do.
	do	May 16, 1932	do	Southern California Fish Corporation	Do.
	do	do	do	K. Hovden Co.	Do.
	do	May 23, 1932	do	Franco-Italian Packing Co.	Do.
	do	May 31, 1932	do	Italian Food Products Co. (Inc.)	Do.
	do	June 7, 1932	do	Coast Fishing Co.	Do.
719(4)	Salt mackerel split	May 16, 1931	do	Davis Bros. Fisheries Co.	Do.
	Salt mackerel filleted		do	Gloucester Fish Exchange.	Do.
	do	May 27, 1931	do	Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co. (Ltd.)	Do.
	do	May 28, 1931	do	Fishing Masters Producers Association	Do.
	do	do	do	Gloucester Maritime Association	Do.
721(b)	Minced razor clams	May 12, 1932	Decrease	Nootka Packing Co. (Ltd.)	Do.
	Canned clams	June 11, 1932	Increase	Pacific Coast Clam Packers Association	Do.
721	Crab meat, fresh or frozen (whether or not packed in ice), or prepared or preserved in any manner, including crab paste and crab sauce.	May 25, 1932	Investigation	Senate Resolution 122	Do.
722	Barley malt	Nov. 8, 1930	Increase	Cereal Products Co. and 14 other firms interested in barley malt.	Do.
737	Cherries, sulphured or in brine	July 17, 1930	Investigation	Senate Resolution 324	Investigation completed. Commission's report returned by President without approval. New investigation ordered.
	do	Aug. 9, 1930	Decrease	The Liberty Cherry & Fruit Co.	

TABLE I.—Applications received for investigation—Continued

UNDER SECTION 336—Continued

SCHEDULE 7.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS—Continued

Para-graph No.	Commodity	Date applica-tion received	Nature of request	Applicant	Status
737(4)	Cherries, drained and candied (see also candied fruit).	Dec. 29, 1930	Decrease	President de la Chambre Syndicale	Investigation ordered.
739	Orange, grapefruit, lemon, and other fruit peel, crude, dried, or in brine; candied, crystallized, or glacé, or otherwise prepared or preserved; citrons or citron peel, candied, crystallized, or glacé, or otherwise prepared or preserved.	Dec. 10, 1931	do	Etablissements Vincentelli	Dismissed without prejudice.
743	Grapefruit	Aug. 9, 1930	do	Hutcheson & Co. (Inc.)	Do.
743	Lemons	Mar. 12, 1931	do	Lemon Import Committee, New York Fruit Exchange.	Pending.
743	Green limes	May 11, 1931	do	Arthur Schwartz Corporation	Dismissed without prejudice.
747	Pineapples, fresh	Aug. 9, 1930	do	Hutcheson & Co. (Inc.)	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
	do	Sept. 20, 1930	do	Arthur Serra & Co.	Do.
	do	Jan. 8, 1931	Investigation	Senate Resolution 397	Do.
752	Fruit, candied (see also cherries, drained and candied).	Dec. 29, 1930	Decrease	President de la Chambre Syndicale	Investigation ordered.
753	Cut flowers	Sept. 5, 1930	Increase	F. Rynveld & Sons	Dismissed without prejudice.
	do	Dec. 29, 1930	do	Long Island Bulb Growers Association	Do.
763	Tulip bulbs	July 17, 1930	Increase	Chapin Bulb Farm	Do.
	do	July 7, 1932	Decrease	Holland Bulb Exporters Association and 8 other interested parties.	Do.
753	Lily-of-the-valley pips	Sept. 14, 1932	do	Bernard R. Schmitz	Do.
762	Flaxseed (see also linseed oil, par. 53)	July 7, 1930	do	Asociación Nacional de Agricultura	Investigation ordered.
762	Soybeans	Sept. 25, 1930	do	Amerone Products Co.	Dismissed without prejudice.
763	Alsike clover seed	Nov. 30, 1931	do	Farm Seed Group, American Seed Trade Association.	Pending.
765	Green snap beans	Mar. 16, 1931	do	G. W. Staples	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
765	Lima beans, green or unripe	Aug. 9, 1930	do	Hutcheson & Co. (Inc.)	Do.
765	Beans, dried	Jan. 22, 1931	Investigation	Senate Resolution 411	Investigation ordered. Dismissed by Senate resolution.
768	Mushrooms, fresh, prepared, or preserved	Dec. 29, 1930	Decrease	Henri Lagarde	Dismissed without prejudice.
	Mushrooms, preserved in tins	May 19, 1931	do	Syndicat des Fabricants de Conserves de Champignons de France.	Do.
769	Peas, green or unripe	Jan. 24, 1931	Investigation	Senate Resolution 414	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
772	Tomatoes, fresh	June 23, 1930	Decrease	West Coast Vegetable Association	Do.
772	Tomatoes, in their natural state	Jan. 24, 1931	Investigation	Senate Resolution 414	Do.
772	Tomatoes, fresh	July 18, 1932	Decrease	Southern California Restaurant Association	Dismissed without prejudice.

764	Canary seed.....	Nov. 21, 1932	Increase.....	Barkemeyer Seed Co.....	Pending.
772	Tomatoes, canned.....	July 17, 1930	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 324.....	Investigation completed. Commission's report returned by President without approval. New investigation ordered.
772	Tomato paste.....	do	do	do	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
774	Cucumbers in their natural state.....	Aug. 9, 1930	Decrease.....	Hutcheson & Co. (Inc.).....	Do.
774	Eggplant in the natural state.....	do	do	do	Do.
774	Okra in the natural state.....	do	do	do	Dismissed without prejudice.
774	Green peppers.....	Sept. 12, 1932	do	Equitable Tariff League.....	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
774	Peppers, green.....	June 23, 1930	do	West Coast Vegetable Association.....	Do.
774	Peppers in their natural state.....	Jan. 24, 1931	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 414.....	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
774	Endive, "French".....	May 25, 1932	Increase.....	De Wilde Bros.....	Do.
775	Soups.....	June 18, 1930	Decrease.....	Campbell Soup Co.....	Dismissed.
776	Ground chicory.....	June 20, 1931	do	Chas. J. Kulberg.....	Investigation ordered. Application withdrawn. Investigation dismissed.
777	Chocolate, sweetened and unsweetened.....	Dec. 20, 1930	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 380.....	Dismissed without prejudice.
777	Cocoa, sweetened and unsweetened.....	do	do	do	Investigation ordered. Investigation dismissed by Senate resolution.
777	Chocolate, sweetened, in bars or blocks weighing 10 pounds or more each.....	Apr. 25, 1932	Decrease.....	{Van Houten (Inc.)..... Stephen L. Bartlett Co..... John B. Van Heusden.....}	Investigation ordered.
777	Chocolate, unsweetened, in bars or blocks weighing 10 pounds or more each.....	do	do	do	Do.
777 (b)	Cacao butter.....	June 21, 1932	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 245.....	Do.
777 (b)	Cocoa, chocolate, and cacao butter.....	June 11, 1931	Decrease.....	Stephen L. Bartlett Co.....	Do.
783	Chocolate, sweetened, in bars or blocks weighing 10 pounds or more each.....	Sept. 11, 1931	do	The Rubber Manufacturers Association (Inc.).....	Dismissed without prejudice.
783	Cotton having a staple of 1¼ inches or more in length.....	Oct. 12, 1931	do	The Vacuum Co.....	Do.
783	do.....	Oct. 15, 1931	do	Wiggins Terminals (Inc.).....	Do.
783	do.....	Oct. 28, 1931	do	C. S. Borggaard.....	Do.
783	do.....	Nov. 27, 1931	do	Vacuum Fumigating Co. of New York (Inc.).....	Do.

SCHEDULE 8.—SPIRITS, WINES, AND OTHER BEVERAGES

806 (b)	Concentrated lime juice.....	May 11, 1931	Decrease.....	Arthur Schwartz Corporation.....	Dismissed without prejudice.
809,	Mineral waters.....	Nov. 25, 1932	Increase.....	White Rock Mineral Springs Co.....	Pending.
810	Bottles and jugs for mineral waters.....				

SCHEDULE 9.—COTTON MANUFACTURES

909	Cotton velvets and velveteens.....	Feb. 12, 1931	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 440.....	Investigation ordered.
912	Shoe lacings.....	July 1, 1930	do	Senate Resolution 308.....	Investigation ordered. Dismissed by Senate resolution.
923	Cotton fishing nets and nettings.....	Oct. 3, 1932	Increase.....	R. J. Ederer Co.....	Pending.
923	do.....	Oct. 5, 1932	do	The Linen Thread Co.....	Do.

TABLE I.—Applications received for investigation—Continued

UNDER SECTION 336—Continued

SCHEDULE 10.—FLAX, HEMP, JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES

Para- graph No.	Commodity	Date applica- tion received	Nature of request	Applicant	Status
1001	Crin vegetal.....	Feb. 28, 1931	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 468.....	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
1684 or 1722	Flax tow.....				
1004 (a)	Spanish moss.....	June 25, 1930	Decrease.....	Mittet Line & Net Co., Haram & Wicks Line Co.	Dismissed without prejudice.
1005 (3)	Hemp cords.....	do.....	Increase.....	do.....	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
1009 (a)	Woven fabrics of flax, hemp, or ramie.....	Feb. 14, 1931	Decrease.....	Linen Group, National Council of American Importers and Traders (Inc.).	Dismissed without prejudice.
1009 (b)	Jute paddings or interlinings.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
1014	Linen buck towels.....	Nov. 3, 1930	Increase.....	Niagara Textile Co.; James Elliott & Co.; Foster Textile Co.	Pending.
1014	Towels and napkins of flax, hemp, or ramie.....	Feb. 20, 1931	Decrease.....	Linen Group, National Council of American Importers and Traders (Inc.).	Do.
1022	Cocoo-fiber mats and floor coverings.....	June 27, 1932	Increase.....	Heywood-Wakefield Co.....	Investigation ordered.

SCHEDULE 11.—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF

1101	Carpet wools.....	June 21, 1930	Adjustment.....	The Carded Woolen Manufacturers Associa- tion.	Dismissed without prejudice.
1102	Wool, clothing and combing, raw and n. s. p. f.	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
1105	Rags.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Shoddy.....				
1107	Waste.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
1108	Yarn.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
1109	Cloth.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
1114 (d)	Infants' wear.....	July 22, 1930	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 325.....	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
1115	Clothing.....	June 21, 1930	Adjustment of duty.	The Carded Woolen Manufacturers Associa- tion.	Dismissed without prejudice.
1115 (a)	Woolen clothing, men's and boys'.....	July 11, 1930	Decrease.....	Magnus Imports (Ltd.), Burberry (Ltd.); Ben F. Binford, Arthur E. Hatch; Thistle- croft (Ltd.); Edgar B. Walter Organiza- tion (Inc.).	Do.
1115 (b)	do.....	Mar. 24, 1931	do.....	do.....	Do.
1115 (b)	Wool-felt hats.....	July 11, 1930	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 313.....	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
1115 (c)	Wool-felt hat bodies.....	Apr. 21, 1932	Increase.....	Adamstown Hat Co. (Inc.) and 9 other hat manufacturers.	Investigation ordered.
1116	Carpets and rugs.....	June 21, 1930	Adjustment.....	The Carded Woolen Manufacturers Associa- tion.	Dismissed without prejudice.
1117		do.....	do.....	do.....	
1117 (c)	Floor coverings.....	July 11, 1930	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 313.....	Investigation completed (see Table IV).

SCHEDULE 13.—MANUFACTURES OF RAYON OR OTHER SYNTHETIC TEXTILE

1301	Filaments and yarns of rayon or other synthetic textile.	Jan. 24, 1931	Decrease.....	Naamlooze Vennootschap Hollandsche Kunstzijde Industrie.	Withdrawn.
	do.....	Nov. 19, 1931	do.....	(Spinnstoffabrik Zehlendorf, Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung.	Pending.
	do.....	Jan. 6, 1932	do.....	Fr. Kuettner, A. G.	Do.
	do..... (See par. 1529 for rayon nets.)	Feb. 16, 1932	do.....	Italrayon, Societa Anonima Italiana.	Do.

SCHEDULE 14.—PAPERS AND BOOKS

1402	Pulpboard in rolls for use in the manufacture of wall board.	June 26, 1930	Decrease.....	Certain-teed Products Corporation.....	Withdrawn.
1413	Crêpe and tissue paper hats and novelties.	Apr. 15, 1931	Increase.....	The A. A. Faxon Co.....	Dismissed without prejudice.
1413	Ribbon flycatchers.....	Aug. 8, 1931	do.....	The Tanglefoot Co.....	Do.

SCHEDULE 15.—SUNDRIES

1504(b)	Straw hats sewed.....	July 11, 1930	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 313.....	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
	Straw hats manufactured by machine.....	Oct. 17, 1930	Increase.....	Amform (Inc.).....	Dismissed without prejudice.
1506	Bamboo-handle toothbrushes.....	June 30, 1930	Decrease.....	Takamine Corporation.....	Withdrawn.
1511	Cork insulation.....	Mar. 21, 1931	do.....	Luse-Stevenson Co.; Wicander & Co. (Inc.).....	Dismissed without prejudice.
1511	Corkboard insulation.....	Sept. 12, 1932	do.....	Luse-Stevenson Co.	Pending.
1516	Matches, friction or lucifer, of all descriptions.	July 22, 1930	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 325.....	Investigation ordered. Investigation dismissed by Senate resolution.
1518	Artificial flowers.....	Jan. 28, 1931	Increase.....	R. E. Gebhardt Co.....	Withdrawn.
	Men's silk and opera hats.....	Sept. 10, 1930	Decrease.....	Brooks Bros.....	Dismissed without prejudice.
1526(b)	do.....	do.....	do.....	Watson & Le Vine (Inc.).....	Do.
	Silk or opera hats in chief value of silk.....	Dec. 29, 1930	do.....	Alan Delion; I. Lapresly; Casse & Son.....	Do.
1527	Spring rings.....	Apr. 30, 1931	Increase.....	Wells Findings Corporation.....	Do.
1527	do.....	June 8, 1932	do.....	do.....	Do.
1529(a)	Laces.....	July 2, 1930	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 311.....	Investigation ordered. Investigation dismissed by Senate resolution.
	Lace articles.....				
	Lace fabrics.....	Mar. 15, 1932	Increase.....	Van Raalte Co.....	Pending.
1529	Rayon nets.....	July 11, 1930	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 373.....	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
1530(a)	Hides.....	Oct. 26, 1932	Increase.....	American Brush Manufacturers Association.....	Pending.
1506	Toothbrushes and toilet brushes.....	Nov. 21, 1932	do.....	Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.; American Lead Pencil Co.; Weldon Roberts Rubber Co.; Eagle Pencil Co.; Eberhard Faber Rubber Co.; A. W. Faber, (Inc.).....	Do.
1537(b)	Rubber erasers.....			Calf Tanners' Association.....	Dismissed without prejudice.
1530(b)	Calf and kip shoe leather, rough or finished, wholly or partly manufactured into forms or shapes.	Mar. 13, 1931	do.....		
(4)					
1530(c)	Rough-tanned walrus leather.....	Oct. 25, 1930	Decrease.....	Greene, Tweed & Co.....	Do.

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TABLE I.—Applications received for investigation—Continued

UNDER SECTION 336—Continued

SCHEDULE 15—SUNDRIES—Continued

Para- graph No.	Commodity	Date applica- tion received	Nature of request	Applicant	Status
1530 (c)	Pigskin leather.....	July 11, 1930	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 313.....	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
1530 (d)	do.....	July 16, 1930	Decrease.....	Ambor Leather Co.....	
1765	Pigskin.....	July 11, 1930	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 313.....		Disposed of in pigskin leather investigation.
1530 (c)	Reptile skin leather for shoe purposes.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Investigation ordered. Investigation dis- missed by Senate resolution.
1530 (d)		do.....	do.....	do.....	
1530 (e)	Shoes.....	June 19, 1930	do.....	Senate Resolution 295.....	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
1530 (a)	Boots and shoes.....	July 11, 1930	do.....	Senate Resolution 313.....	
1530 (e)	Canvas rubber-soled footwear.....	June 17, 1931	Increase.....	The Rubber Manufacturers Association (Inc.).....		Dismissed without prejudice.
1530 (e)	do.....	Aug. 17, 1932	do.....	do.....	Investigation ordered.
1532 (a)	Leather gloves.....	Dec. 29, 1930	Decrease.....	Syndicate of the Glove Manufacturers of Grenoble, Millau, Paris, Chaumont, St. Junien.....	Dismissed without prejudice.
1532 (a)	do.....	June 21, 1932	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 241.....	Investigation ordered.
1537 (b)	Waterproof footwear.....	June 17, 1931	Increase.....	The Rubber Manufacturers Association (Inc.).....	Dismissed without prejudice.
1537 (b)	do.....	Aug. 17, 1932	do.....	do.....	Investigation ordered.
1539 (b)	Laminated products in sheets.....	July 17, 1930	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 324.....	Investigation ordered.
1541 (a)	Organs.....	July 8, 1930	Decrease.....	The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.....	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
1541 (a)	do.....	July 11, 1930	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 313.....	
1545	Sponges.....	Apr. 24, 1931	Decrease.....	World Sponge Market.....	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
1547 (b)	Paintings, pastels, drawings, and sketches suitable as designs, etc.	Feb. 25, 1931	Duty based on American selling price.....	Robert Schey.....	Dismissed without prejudice.
1551	Developed negative and positive motion- picture news-reel films.	Aug. 11, 1932	Decrease.....	Movietonews, Inc.....	Pending.
1552	Cigarette books.....	July 22, 1930	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 325.....	Investigation ordered. Investigation dis- missed by Senate resolution.
	Cigarette-book covers.....				
	Cigarette paper.....				
	Pipes.....	July 11, 1930	do.....	Senate Resolution 313.....	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
	do.....	July 12, 1930	Decrease.....	Frischer & Co. (Inc.).....	
	Pipe bowls.....	July 11, 1930	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 313.....	
1552	do.....	July 12, 1930	Decrease.....	Frischer & Co. (Inc.).....	
	Smokers' articles.....	July 11, 1930	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 313.....	
	do.....	July 12, 1930	Decrease.....	Frischer & Co. (Inc.).....	
	Cigarette holders.....	July 12, 1930	Decrease.....	Frischer & Co. (Inc.).....	

1552	{ Clay pipes Clay pipe bowls Clay smokers' articles	} Nov. 4, 1930	Increase.....	American Clay Pipe Works (Inc.).....	} Dismissed without prejudice.			
						1554	{ Umbrellas do Umbrella handles	} July 2, 1930	Investigation	Senate Resolution 312.....	} Investigation completed (see Table IV).
} July 1, 1930	do.....	Senate Resolution 309.....						
			} July 2, 1930	do.....	Senate Resolution 312.....			

UNDER SECTION 337

331	Brass-plated upholstery nails.....	Feb. 16, 1932	Relief under sec. 337.	Beardsley & Wolcott Manufacturing Co.....	Upon preliminary investigation it was found that the matter complained of has been discontinued. The complaint was therefore dismissed without prejudice.
372	Yarn-guiding apron and/or thread and yarn guides carrying the said yarn-guiding apron.	Aug. 12, 1930	do.....	Friedrich Alv.....	Dismissed without prejudice.
397	Slide fasteners.....	July 23, 1932	do.....	Hookless Fastener Co.....	Investigation ordered.
401	Lumber and timber imported from Russia.	May 29, 1931	do.....	National Lumber Manufacturers Association.	Dismissed without prejudice.
1506	Toothbrushes.....	Apr. 4, 1932	do.....	Muller, Phipps & Nicoll, Hawaii (Ltd.).....	Do.
1616	Crude asbestos.....	Dec. 9, 1930	do.....	Bear Canyon Asbestos Co., Regal Asbestos Mines (Inc.).	Investigation ordered.
1616	Asbestos.....	June 8, 1932	do.....	Vermont Asbestos Co.....	Do.
1733	Petroleum and refined petroleum products.	Nov. 25, 1931	do.....	Thurman Hill and Russell B. Brown.....	Dismissed without prejudice.

NOTE.—There are 2 complaints pending under section 337.

TABLE II.—Commodities covered by applications for investigation denied and dismissed without prejudice or withdrawn by the applicant

UNDER SECTION 336

[For detail, see complete list of applications, Table I]

Schedule	Paragraph No.	Commodity	Purpose of request	Disposition
Schedule 1.—Chemicals, oils, and paints.	1	Asparagin.....	Increase of duty.....	Denied and dismissed without prejudice.
	5	Haarlem oil.....	do.....	Do.
	8	Antimony oxide.....	do.....	Do.
	27	Parachlorometacresol.....	Decrease of duty.....	Withdrawn.
	48	Raw lime juice.....	do.....	Denied and dismissed without prejudice.
	67	Crude barytes ore.....	Increase of duty.....	Withdrawn.
	77	Lithopone.....	Decrease of duty.....	Do.
	94	Collodion emulsion.....	Increase of duty.....	Denied and dismissed without prejudice.

TABLE II.—Commodities covered by applications for investigation denied and dismissed without prejudice or withdrawn by the applicant—Con.

UNDER SECTION 336—Continued

[For detail, see complete list of applications, Table I]

Schedule	Paragraph No.	Commodity	Purpose of request	Disposition
Schedule 2.—Earths, earthenware, and glassware.	206	Ground pumice stone.....	Decrease of duty.....	Denied and dismissed without prejudice.
	206	Pumice stone, wholly or partly manufactured.....	Increase of duty.....	Do.
	207	Clays, artificially activated.....	Decrease of duty.....	Do.
	229	Incandescent lamps with filament of carbon.....	Increase of duty.....	Do.
	213	Crystalline flake graphite.....	Decrease of duty.....	Do.
Schedule 3.—Metals and manufactures of.	316	Rubber insulated wires and cables.....	do.....	Do.
	321	Steel antifriction balls.....	Increase of duty.....	Do.
	328	Hot-rolled small diameter tubing.....	do.....	Do.
	329	Bicycle chains.....	do.....	Do.
	367	Cylinder watch balances complete for Swiss watches; second hands for Swiss watches; radium hands for Swiss watches; hairsprings coiled and studded for Swiss watches.....	Decrease of duty.....	Do.
	372	Power-driven machines for punching, shearing, blanking, forming, and assembling fixtures, tools, attachments, and parts therefor.....	Increase of duty.....	Do.
	376	Antimony regulus or metal.....	do.....	Do.
	397, 1527	Springings. (See Schedule 15.).....	do.....	Do.
	302	Ferruginous manganese ore.....	Decrease of duty.....	Do.
	504	Sugarcane in its natural state.....	do.....	Do.
Schedule 5.—Sugar, molasses, and manufactures of.	701	Dark dried blood albumen.....	do.....	Dismissed.
	701	Light dried blood albumen.....	do.....	Withdrawn.
Schedule 7.—Agricultural products and provisions.	739	Orange, grapefruit, lemon, and other fruit peel, crude, dried, or in brine; candied, crystallized, or glacé, or otherwise prepared or preserved; citron or citron peel, candied, crystallized, or glacé, or otherwise prepared or preserved.....	do.....	Denied and dismissed without prejudice.
	743	Grapefruit.....	do.....	Do.
	743	Green limes.....	do.....	Do.
	753	Tulip bulbs.....	Increase of duty.....	Do.
	753	Cut flowers.....	do.....	Do.
	762	Soybeans.....	Decrease of duty.....	Do.
	772	Fresh tomatoes.....	do.....	Do.
	774	Green peppers.....	do.....	Do.
	775	Soups.....	do.....	Withdrawn.

	776	Ground chicory	do	Denied and dismissed without prejudice.
	713	Whole eggs, frozen or otherwise prepared or preserved	do	Do.
	753	Lily-of-the-Valley pips	do	Do.
	774	Endive, "French"	Increase of duty	Do.
	768	Mushrooms, fresh, prepared or preserved	Decrease of duty	Do.
		Mushrooms, preserved in tins	do	Do.
		Cotton having a staple of 1¼ inches or more in length	do	Do.
		do	do	Do.
	783	do	do	Do.
		do	do	Do.
		do	do	Do.
		do	do	Do.
	753	Tulip bulbs	do	Do.
Schedule 8.—Spirits, wines, and other beverages.	806 (b)	Concentrated lime juice	do	Dismissed without prejudice.
Schedule 10.—Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of.	1004 (a)	Hemp yarn	do	Denied and dismissed without prejudice.
	1009 (a)	Woven fabrics of flax, hemp, or ramie	do	Do.
	1009 (b)	Jute paddings or interlinings	do	Do.
Schedule 11.—Wool and manufactures of.	1101, 1102, 1105, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1115, 1116, 1117.	Wool, wool waste, wool shoddy, wool rags, wool yarn, wool cloth, wool clothing, wool carpets, and wool rugs; and carpet wools.	Adjustment of duty	Do.
	1115 (a)	Men's and boys' woolen clothing	Decrease of duty	Do.
Schedule 13.—Manufactures of rayon and other synthetic textile.	1301	Filaments and yarns of rayon or other synthetic textile	do	Withdrawn.
Schedule 14.—Papers and books.	1402	Pulpboard in rolls for use in the manufacture of wall board	do	Do.
	1413	Crêpe and tissue paper hats and novelties	Increase of duty	Denied and dismissed without prejudice.
	1413	Ribbon flycatchers	do	Do.
Schedule 15.—Sundries	1504 (b)	Hats, bonnets, and hoods, manufactured by machine, composed wholly or in chief value of straw, chip, paper, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, rattan, real horsehair, cuba bark, ramie, or manila hemp, whether wholly or partly manufactured.	do	Do.
	1506	Bamboo-handle toothbrushes	Decrease of duty	Withdrawn.
	1511	Cork insulation	do	Denied and dismissed without prejudice.
	1518	Artificial flowers	Increase of duty	Withdrawn.
	1526 (b)	Men's silk and opera hats	Decrease of duty	Denied and dismissed without prejudice.
	1526 (b)	Silk or opera hats, in chief value of silk	do	Do.
	1527, 397	Spring rings	Increase of duty	Do.
	1530 (b) (4)	Calf and kip shoe leather, rough or finished, wholly or partly manufactured into forms or shapes.	do	Do.
	1530 (c)	Rough tanned walrus leather	Decrease of duty	Do.
	1530 (e), 1537	Canvas rubber-soled footwear and waterproof footwear	Increase of duty	Do.
	1532	Gloves of leather	Decrease of duty	Do.
	1547 (b)	Paintings, pastels, drawings, and sketches, suitable as designs for use in the manufacture of textiles, floor coverings, wall paper, or wall coverings.	To have duty based on American selling price.	Do.
	1552	Pipes and smokers' articles, common tobacco pipes and pipe bowls made wholly of clay.	Increase of duty	Do.

TABLE II.—*Applications denied and dismissed or withdrawn*

UNDER SECTION 337

[For detail, see complete list of applications, Table I]

Schedule	Paragraph No.	Commodity	Disposition
Schedule 3.—Metals and manufactures of.....	331	Brass-plated upholstery nails.....	Upon preliminary investigation it was found that the matter complained of has been discontinued. The complaint was therefore dismissed without prejudice. Denied and dismissed without prejudice.
	372	Yarn-guiding apron and/or thread and yarn guides carrying the said yarn-guiding apron.	
Schedule 4.—Wood and manufactures of.....	401	Lumber and timber imported from Russia.....	Do.
Schedule 15.—Sundries.....	1506	Toothbrushes.....	Do.
Free list.....	1733	Petroleum and refined petroleum products.....	Do.

TABLE III.—*Commodities upon which applications are pending*

UNDER SECTION 336

[For detail, see complete list of applications, Table I]

Schedule	Paragraph No.	Commodity	Purpose of request
Schedule 1.—Chemicals, oils, and paints.....	67	Barytes ore, crude and ground.....	Increase.
	69	Bone black.....	Do.
Schedule 2.—Earths, earthenware, and glassware.	202	Quarries or quarry tiles.....	Decrease of duty.
	211	Nested refrigerator bowls.....	Increase of duty.
Schedule 3.—Metals and manufactures of.....	232 (d)	Onyx and marble, manufactured.....	Do.
	304	Iron and steel products—Steel bars, except concrete reinforcement.	Do.
	307, 308	Plates, sheets, and skelp.....	Do.
		Structural shapes.....	Do.
	312	Hoops, bands, scrolls, and strips.....	Do.
	313	Wire rods.....	Do.
	315	Bronze and aluminum powders.....	Decrease of duty.
	382	Tinsel wires and lame or lahn.....	Do.
	385	Embossing rollers, etc.....	Increase of duty.
	395	Casks and barrels.....	Do.
	407	Cattle weighing less than 700 pounds, and cattle weighing 700 pounds or more.	Decrease of duty.
	Schedule 4.—Wood and manufactures of..... Schedule 7.—Agricultural products and provisions.	701	Swordfish.....	Increase of duty.
717 (a)		Lemons.....	Decrease of duty.
743		Alsike clover seed.....	Do.
763		Canary seed.....	Increase of duty.

Schedule 8.—Spirits, wines, and other beverages.....	809, 810	{Mineral waters.....	}	Do.
Schedule 9.—Cotton manufactures.....	923	{Bottles and jugs for mineral waters.....		Do.
Schedule 10.—Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of.	1014	Cotton fishing nets and netting.....		Do.
	1014	Linen buck towels.....		Do.
Schedule 13.—Manufactures of rayon or other synthetic textile.	1301	Towels and napkins of flax, hemp, or ramie, not exceeding 120 threads to the square inch.		Decrease of duty.
Schedule 15.—Sundries.....	1301	Filaments and yarns of rayon or other synthetic textile.....		Do.
	1506	Toothbrushes and toilet brushes.....		Increase of duty.
	1511	Corkboard insulation.....		Decrease of duty.
	1529	Rayon nets.....		Increase of duty.
	1551	Developed negative and positive motion-picture newsreel films.....		Decrease of duty.
	1537 (b)	Rubber erasers.....		Increase of duty.

TABLE IV.—Investigations or surveys instituted

UNDER SECTION 332

Subject	Source of request	Status
Anthracite coal industry of Soviet Russia.....	Committee on Ways and Means.....	Completed.
Bases of value of assessment of ad valorem duties in foreign countries.....	Commission's own initiative.....	Do.
Asbestos.....	do.....	In progress.
Census of dyes and other organic chemicals, 1930.....	do.....	Completed.
Certain vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	Senate Resolution 323, dated July 16, 1930.....	Do.
Cigar industry.....	Commission's own initiative.....	In progress.
Cigar-wrapper tobacco.....	do.....	Completed.
Copper.....	Senate Resolution 434, dated Feb. 5, 1931.....	Do.
Crude petroleum.....	Sec. 332 (f) of tariff act of 1930.....	Do.
Crude petroleum, fuel oil, gasoline, and lubricating oils.....	House Resolution 391, dated Mar. 3, 1931.....	Do.
Cutlery.....	Senate Resolution 246, dated June 20, 1932.....	In progress.
Computed duties and equivalent ad valorem rates.....	Commission's own initiative.....	Completed.
Dead or creosote oil.....	Senate Resolution 470, dated Feb. 26, 1931.....	Do.
Depreciated exchange.....	Senate Resolution 156, dated April 8, 1932.....	Do.
Effect on imports into the United States.....		
Effect on exports from the United States.....		
Ad valorem equivalents of specific rates of duties imposed by the tariff act of 1930.....		
Dried beans.....	Commission's own initiative.....	Do.
Fish.....	do.....	In progress.
Fish and other marine products entered in alien-owned vessels.....	Senate Resolution 314, dated July 3, 1930.....	Completed.
Flaxseed.....	Commission's own initiative.....	In progress.
Lead.....	Senate Resolution 441, dated Feb. 17, 1931.....	Dismissed by Senate Resolution.
Regulation of tariffs in foreign countries by administrative action.....	Commission's own initiative.....	Completed.
Relation of duties to value of imports.....	do.....	Do.
Sugar differential rates.....	Committee on Ways and Means.....	Do.
United States-Philippine tariff and trade relations.....	Commission's own initiative.....	Do.
Wood pulp and pulpwoods, the effect of depreciated currency upon imports of.	Senate Resolution 95.....	Do.

TABLE IV.—*Investigations or surveys instituted*—Continued

UNDER SECTION 336

SCHEDULE I.—CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS

[For detail, see complete list of applications, Table I]

Paragraph No.	Date ordered	Source of application	Subject of investigation	Present status
19.....	Jan. 23, 1931	Senate Resolution 390; Monite Water-proof Glue Co., Centro de la Industria Lechera. ¹	Casein or lactarene and mixtures of which casein or lactarene are the component material of chief value, not specially provided for.	In progress. Hearing held. (See section on litigation, p. 16.)
41.....	Nov. 7, 1930	Delft Gelatine Works.....	Edible gelatin.....	Report submitted. President on Mar. 16, 1931, proclaimed decrease of duty on edible gelatin valued at less than 40 cents per pound from 20 per cent ad valorem and 5 cents per pound to 12 per cent ad valorem and 5 cents per pound.
41.....	Feb. 21, 1931	Senate Resolution 458; Peter Cooper Corporation.	Gelatin, glue, glue size, and fish glue, not specially provided for, and casein glue.	Report submitted. President on Aug. 19, 1932, proclaimed a change in the duty on gelatin and glue of animal origin, not specially provided for, valued at less than 40 cents per pound from 25 per cent ad valorem and 2 cents per pound to 20 per cent ad valorem and 2½ cents per pound. No change in rate of duty on other articles included in this investigation. The report did not include casein glue. This is to be considered with the casein investigation.
52.....	May 11, 1932	Bureau of Raw Materials for American Vegetable Oils and Fats Industries.	Sperm oil, crude; sperm oil, refined or otherwise processed; and spermaceti wax.	In progress; hearing held.
53.....	July 22, 1930	Senate Resolution 324.....	Olive oil.....	Report submitted. President on June 24, 1931, proclaimed decrease of duty on olive oil weighing, with the immediate container, less than 40 pounds, from 9½ cents per pound on contents and container to 8 cents per pound on contents and container. No change in duty on olive oil in bulk.
53.....		Senate Resolution 243.....	Linseed or flaxseed oil.....	This resolution was adopted after an investigation including this item and flaxseed was instituted. (See Flaxseed, sch. 7, par. 762.)
68.....	July 3, 1930	Senate Resolution 309.....	Ultramarine blue, dry, in pulp, or ground in or mixed with oil or water, wash and all other blues containing ultramarine.	President on Feb. 5, 1931, approved commission's report, which did not specify a change in duty.
77.....	Apr. 5, 1932	Sachtleben Mining and Chemical Corporation.	Lithopone, containing by weight 30 per centum or more of zinc sulphide.	Application withdrawn and investigation dismissed.

¹ This resolution was later rescinded, but the investigation was continued because of the other applications merged in the investigation.

SCHEDULE 2.—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASSWARE

Paragraph No.	Date ordered	Source of application	Subject of investigation	Present status
205 (b).....	June 20, 1930	Senate Resolution 295.....	Roman, Portland, and other hydraulic cement or cement clinker.	President on Dec. 2, 1931, approved commission's report, which did not specify a change in duty.
207.....	Jan. 16, 1932	Carrières & Mines de l'Esterele.....	Fluorspar.....	In progress.
207, 214.....	June 15, 1931	Consolidated Feldspar Corporation.....	Feldspar, crude and ground.....	Report submitted. President on Dec. 2, 1931, proclaimed decrease of duty on crude feldspar from \$1 to 50 cents per ton. No change in duty on ground feldspar.
218 (b).....	Mar. 24, 1931	The Libbey Glass Manufacturing Co.	Gauge glass tubes.....	President on Dec. 2, 1931, approved commission's report, which did not specify a change in duty.
218 (f).....	July 22, 1930	Senate Resolution 330.....	Table and kitchen articles and utensils wholly or in chief value of glass, blown or partly blown, regardless of composition, description, or further treatment.	Field work completed and hearing held.
219.....	July 11, 1930	Senate Resolution 313.....	Cylinder, crown, and sheet glass, by whatever process made and for whatever purpose used.	Report submitted. President on Dec. 2, 1931, proclaimed decrease (equivalent to 25 per cent) in rates of duty, which vary according to weight and size.
222 (a).....	June 22, 1932	Senate Resolution 242.....	Plate glass by whatever process made.	In progress.
228.....	June 15, 1932	Senate Resolution 227.....	Optical instruments of a class or type used by the Army, Navy, or Air Force for fire control, and parts thereof. Extended to include frames and mountings for these instruments.	In progress; hearing held.

SCHEDULE 3.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF

301.....	July 3, 1930	Senate Resolution 309.....	Iron in pigs, and iron kenteledge.....	President on June 24, 1931, approved commission's report which did not specify a change in duty.
302 (j).....	Mar. 21, 1931	Fred Truempy.....	Silicon aluminum, aluminum silicon, alsimin, ferro-silicon aluminum, and ferro-aluminum silicon.	Report submitted. President on June 18, 1932, proclaimed decrease of duty from 5 cents to 2½ cents per pound on alsimin, ferro-silicon aluminum, and ferro-aluminum silicon containing 20 but not more than 52 per cent of aluminum, and containing silicon and iron. No change in duty on other items included in the investigation.
314.....	Oct. 3, 1932	Atlantic Steel Co.; Connors Steel Co.; Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Co.; Carnegie Steel Co.; Pittsburgh Steel Co.	Cotton ties of iron or steel.....	In progress.
318.....	July 11, 1930	Senate Resolution 313.....	Fourdrinier wires and cylinder wires suitable for use in paper-making machines (whether or not parts of or fitted or attached to such machines), and woven-wire cloth suitable for use in the manufacture of Fourdrinier wires or cylinder wires.	Report submitted. President on Mar. 16, 1931, proclaimed increase of duty from 50 per cent to 75 per cent ad valorem on cylinder wires having over 55 meshes per lineal inch in warp or filling, and Fourdrinier wires, suitable for use in paper-making machines, and woven-wire cloth having over 55 meshes per lineal inch in warp or filling, and suitable for such wire.

TABLE IV.—*Investigations or surveys instituted*—Continued

UNDER SECTION 336—Continued

SCHEDULE 3.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF—Continued

Paragraph No.	Date ordered	Source of application	Subject of investigation	Present status
327.....	June 22, 1932	Senate Resolution 244.....	Cast-iron pipe of every description and cast-iron fittings for cast-iron pipe.	In progress.
331.....	Feb. 18, 1932	The Beardsley & Wolcott Manufacturing Co. and 8 other firms interested in the commodities.	Upholsters' nails, thumb tacks, and chair glides.....	In progress; hearing held.
339.....	June 15, 1932	Senate Resolution 227.....	Meat or food chopping or grinding machines, and parts thereof, designed for hand operation and used as kitchen utensils, and composed wholly or in chief value of metal.	In progress; hearing held.
350.....	July 21, 1932	Senate Resolution 238.....	All pins classified in paragraph 350.....	In progress.
351.....	Dec. 19, 1930	Senate Resolutions 360 and 438.....	Steel pens. Investigation extended to include pens, n. s. p. f. of other metal.	President on Dec. 2, 1931, approved commission's report, which did not specify a change in duty.
360.....	June 15, 1932	Senate Resolution 227.....	Precision drawing instruments and parts thereof, wholly or in chief value of metal.	In progress; hearing held.
364, 397, 1541..	June 20, 1930	Senate Resolution 295.....	Bells, chimes, and carillons, finished or unfinished, and parts of the foregoing.	Report submitted. President on June 24, 1931, proclaimed increase of duty on bicycle, velocipede, and similar bells, finished or unfinished, and parts thereof, from 50 per cent to 70 per cent ad valorem. No change in rate of duty on other articles in this investigation.
373.....	do.....	do.....	Shovels, spades, scoops, forks, hoes, rakes, scythes, sickles, grass hooks, corn knives, and drainage tools, all the foregoing if agricultural hand tools, and parts thereof, composed wholly or in chief value of metal, whether partly or wholly manufactured. Extended to include hay forks and manure forks.	In progress; hearing held.
396, 412.....	Mar. 14, 1932	Master Rule Manufacturing Co. (Inc.)	Folding rules, wholly or in chief value of aluminum or of wood.	In progress; hearing held.
397.....	June 20, 1930	Senate Resolution 295.....	Woven wire fencing and wire netting, all of the foregoing composed of wire smaller than 0.08 and not smaller than 0.03 inch in diameter.	Report submitted. President on Feb. 5, 1931, proclaimed increase of duty from 45 per cent to 50 per cent ad valorem on woven wire fencing and woven wire netting composed of wire smaller than 0.08 and not smaller than 0.03 inch in diameter, coated before weaving, and on similar fencing and netting coated after weaving an increase from 45 per cent to 60 per cent ad valorem.

SCHEDULE 4.—WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF

401.....	July 11, 1930 July 22, 1930	Senate Resolutions 313 and 321; West Coast Lumbermen's Association; Southern Pine Association.	Lumber and timber of fir, spruce, pine, hemlock, or larch.	President on Dec. 2, 1931, approved commission's report, which did not specify a change in duty.
412.....	June 20, 1930	Senate Resolution 295.....	Furniture, wholly or partly finished, and parts thereof, wholly or in chief value of wood, and not specially provided for.	President on June 11, 1932, approved commission's report, which did not specify a change in duty.
412.....	July 11, 1930	Senate Resolution 313.....	Wood flour.....	Report submitted. President on Feb. 5, 1931, proclaimed decrease of duty from 33½ per cent to 25 per cent ad valorem.
412.....	Sept. 25, 1930	Thonet Bros.; Jacob & Josef; Kohn & Mundus (Inc.); Penn Commercial Corp.; Astra Bent Wood Furniture Co.; Standard Bentwood Co.	Bent-wood furniture, wholly or partly finished, and parts thereof.	Report submitted. President on June 24, 1931, proclaimed decrease of duty from 47½ per cent to 42½ per cent ad valorem.
412, 396.....	Mar. 14, 1932	Master Rule Manufacturing Co.....	Folding rules, wholly or in chief value of aluminum or of wood.	(See sch. 3, par. 396.)

SCHEDULE 5.—SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND MANUFACTURES OF

501.....	July 3, 1930 July 22, 1930	Senate Resolutions 309 and 325.....	Sugars, including the sugar content of mixtures containing sugar and water, testing by the polariscope above 96 sugar degrees.	Investigation dismissed in accordance with provisions of Senate Resolution No. 348, dated Dec. 3, 1930.
501, 502.....	Sept. 14, 1931	Various beet growers of Colorado, Utah, California, Montana, Wyoming, Kansas, Nebraska, and Idaho. Western Sugar Refinery and 38 other sugar organizations interested in refined sugar.	Raw and refined sugar, molasses, and related articles.	In progress.
503.....	July 11, 1930	The John G. Paton Co.; Senate Resolution, 313.	Maple sugar and maple sirup.....	Report submitted. President on Feb. 5, 1931, proclaimed decrease of duty on maple sugar from 8 cents to 6 cents per pound and on maple sirup from 5½ cents to 4 cents per pound.
506, 777 (b)....	July 22, 1930	Senate Resolution 324.....	Sugar candy and all confectionery, not specially provided for, and chocolate, sweetened, in any other form than in bars or blocks weighing 10 pounds or more each, whether prepared or not prepared.	Investigation dismissed in accordance with provisions of Senate Resolution No. 439, dated Feb. 10, 1931.

TABLE IV.—Investigations or surveys instituted—Continued

UNDER SECTION 336—Continued

SCHEDULE 7.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS

Paragraph No.	Date ordered	Source of application	Subject of investigation	Present status
710.....	July 22, 1930	Senate Resolution 324; Ste. Auxiliarie de L'Agriculture et de L'Industrie du Sud-Ouest de la France.	Cheese, except of American or Cheddar and Swiss or Emmenthaier types.	President on Dec. 2, 1931, approved commission's report, which did not specify a change in duty.
713.....	Jan. 23, 1931	Senate Resolution 389; Knox Boude....	Dried whole eggs, dried egg yolk, and dried egg albumen, whether or not sugar or other material is added.	Report submitted. President on June 24, 1931, proclaimed increase of duty from 18 cents to 27 cents per pound.
717 (a), 717 (b), 719, 720 (b).	June 22, 1931	Davis Bros.' Fisheries Co.; Gloucester Fish Exchange; Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co. (Ltd.); Fishing Masters Producers Association; Gloucester Maritime Association; Gloucester Chamber of Commerce.	Mackerel.....	In progress.
718 (a).....	June 28, 1932	Seacoast Canning Co.; Cohn-Hopkins (Inc.); Westgate Sea Products Co.; French Sardine Co.; Southern California Fish Corp.; K. Hovden Co.; Franco-Italian Packing Co.; Italian Food Products Co.; Coast Fishing Co.	Fish, prepared or preserved in any manner, when packed in oil or in oil and other substances.	In progress; hearing held on tuna fish (see section on litigation p. 16 re tuna fish).
721 (a).....	May 26, 1932	Senate Resolution 122.....	Crab meat, fresh or frozen, or prepared or preserved in any manner, including crab paste and crab sauce.	In progress; hearing held.
721 (b).....	June 28, 1932	Nootka Packing Co. (Ltd.); Pacific Coast Clam Packers Association.	Clams, packed in airtight containers.....	Do.
722.....	Feb. 18, 1932	Cereal Products Co., and 14 other firms interested in the commodity.	Barley malt.....	Do.
737, 747, 752.....	June 5, 1932	President de la Chambre Syndicale.....	Fruits, candied, crystallized, or glacé.....	Do.
737 (3).....	July 22, 1930	Senate Resolution 324; Liberty Cherry & Fruit Co.	Cherries, sulphured, or in brine.....	Report returned by President Apr. 7, 1931, with recommendation for further investigation; new investigation ordered May 5, 1931.
737 (3).....	May 5, 1931	The President.....	..... do.....	In progress.
747.....	Jan. 8, 1931	Senate Resolution 397; Hutcheson & Co. (Inc.); Arthur Serra & Co.	Fresh pineapples.....	President on Dec. 2, 1931, approved commission's report, which did not specify a change in duty.
762, 53.....	June 9, 1931	Asociacion Nacional de Agricultura; Senate Resolution 243. ¹	Flaxseed; and linseed or flaxseed oil, and combinations and mixtures in chief value of such oil.	That part of this investigation relating to flaxseed is discontinued, and information on the subject thus far obtained in the investigation to be used in a survey under section 332. The investigation is continued with respect to linseed or flaxseed oil.
765.....	Jan. 30, 1931	Hutcheson & Co. (Inc.).....	Lima beans.....	President on Dec. 2, 1931, approved commission's report, which did not specify a change in duty.

765.....	Jan. 23, 1931	Senate Resolution 411.....	Beans, not specially provided for, dried.....	Investigation dismissed in accordance with provisions of Senate Resolution 141 dated Jan. 19, 1932; survey under section 332 in preparation.
765.....	May 2, 1931	G. W. Staples.....	Snap or string beans.....	President on Dec. 2, 1931, approved commission's report, which did not specify a change in duty.
769.....	Jan. 30, 1931	Senate Resolution 414.....	Peas, green or unripe.....	Report submitted; President on Dec. 2, 1931, proclaimed increase of duty from 3 to 3.9 cents per pound.
772.....	July 22, 1930	Senate Resolution 324.....	Tomatoes, prepared or preserved in any manner.....	Report returned by President, Apr. 7, 1931, with recommendation for further investigation; new investigation ordered May 5, 1931.
772.....	May 5, 1931	The President.....	.....do.....	In progress.
772.....	Jan. 30, 1931	Senate Resolution 414; West Coast Vegetable Association et al.	Tomatoes in their natural state.....	President on Dec. 2, 1931, approved commission's report, which did not specify a change in duty.
774.....	.....do.....	Hutcheson & Co. (Inc.).....	Cucumbers in their natural state.....	Do.
774.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Eggplant in its natural state.....	Report submitted; President on Dec. 2, 1931, proclaimed decrease of duty from 3 to 1½ cents per pound.
774.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Okra.....	President on Dec. 2, 1931, approved commission's report, which did not specify a change in duty.
774.....	.....do.....	Senate Resolution 414; West Coast Vegetable Association et al.	Peppers in their natural state.....	Report submitted; President on Dec. 2, 1931, proclaimed decrease of duty from 3 to 2.5 cents per pound.
775.....	Sept. 25, 1930	Campbell Soup Co.....	Soups, soup rolls, soup tablets or cubes, and other soup preparations.	Application withdrawn and investigation dismissed.
777 (a), 777 (b).	Jan. 8, 1931	Senate Resolution 380.....	Cocoa and chocolate, sweetened and unsweetened..	Investigation dismissed in accordance with action of Senate.
777.....	June 22, 1932	Senate Resolution 245; Stephen L. Bartlett Co.; Van Houten (Inc.); John B. Van Heusden; Stephen L. Bartlett Co.	Cocoa and chocolate, unsweetened and sweetened, and cacao butter.	In progress.

SCHEDULE 9.—COTTON MANUFACTURES

909.....	Feb. 12, 1931	Senate Resolution 440.....	Cotton velveteens and velvets.....	In progress; hearing held.
912.....	July 3, 1930	Senate Resolution 308.....	Shoe lacings.....	Investigation dismissed in accordance with provisions of Senate Resolution 357, dated Dec. 8, 1930.

SCHEDULE 10.—FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF

1001, 1684, or 1722.....	Mar. 4, 1931	Senate Resolution 468.....	Crin vegetal, flax upholstery tow, and Spanish moss.	President, on Dec. 2, 1931, approved commission's report, which did not specify a change in duty.
1005 (a) (3).....	Mar. 21, 1931	Mittet Line & Net Co.; Haram & Wicks Line Co.	Cordage, including cables, tarred or untarred, composed of 3 or more strands, each strand composed of 2 or more yarns, wholly or in chief value of hemp.	Report submitted; President, on June 24, 1931, proclaimed increase of duty from 3¼ cents to 4¾ cents per pound.
1022.....	June 30, 1932	Heywood-Wakefield Co.....	Pile mats and floor coverings wholly or in chief value of cocoa fiber.	In progress; hearing held.

¹ This resolution was adopted after the investigation had been instituted by the Tariff Commission.

TABLE IV.—*Investigations or surveys instituted*—Continued

UNDER SECTION 336—Continued

SCHEDULE II.—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF

Paragraph No.	Date ordered	Source of application	Subject of investigation	Present status
1114 (d).....	July 22, 1930	Senate Resolution 325.....	Infants' wear, knit or crocheted, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of wool.	Report submitted; President on June 11, 1932, proclaimed decrease of duties on infants' unembroidered wool Jersey outerwear, not specially provided for, valued at more than \$2 per pound, from 50 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem to 50 cents per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem; and an increase of the duties on infants' unembroidered wool outerwear, knit or crocheted, except Jersey, not specially provided for, valued at more than \$2 per pound, from 50 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem to 50 cents per pound and 75 per cent ad valorem. There is no change in duty on infants' unembroidered wool knit outerwear valued at not more than \$2 per pound or on infants' embroidered wool knit outerwear.
1115 (b).....	July 11, 1930	Senate Resolution 313.....	Bodies, hoods, forms, and shapes for hats, bonnets, caps, berets, and similar articles, manufactured wholly or in part of wool felt, and hats, bonnets, caps, berets, and similar articles, made wholly or in part therefrom, finished or unfinished.	Report submitted; President on Mar. 16, 1931, proclaimed decrease of duties on wool-felt hat bodies and similar articles from 40 cents per pound and 75 per cent ad valorem to 40 cents per pound and 55 per cent ad valorem; and on wool-felt hat bodies pulled, etc., and finished hats from 40 cents per pound and 75 per cent ad valorem and 25 cents per article to 40 cents per pound and 55 per cent ad valorem and 12¼ cents per article.
1115 (b).....	July 13, 1932	Adamstown Hat Co. (Inc.), and 9 other firms interested in the commodities.	Bodies, hoods, forms, and shapes for hats, bonnets, caps, berets, and similar articles, manufactured wholly or in part of wool felt, and hats, bonnets, caps, berets, and similar articles, made wholly or in part therefrom, finished or unfinished.	In progress.
1117 (c).....	July 11, 1930	Senate Resolution 313.....	Floor coverings, wholly or in chief value of wool, not specially provided for.	President on Mar. 16, 1931, approved commission's report, which did not specify a change in duty.

SCHEDULE 15.—SUNDRIES

1504 (b).....	July 11, 1930	Senate Resolution 313.....	Hats, bonnets, and hoods, composed wholly or in chief value of straw, chip, paper, grass, palm leaf, willow osier, rattan, real horsehair, cuba bark, ramie, or manila hemp, whether wholly or partly manufactured.	Report submitted; President on Feb. 5, 1931, proclaimed decrease of duty from \$4 per dozen and 60 per cent ad valorem to \$3 per dozen and 50 per cent ad valorem; no change of duty on other hats included in this investigation.
1516.....	July 22, 1930	Senate Resolution 325.....	Matches, match splints, and skillets for match boxes.	Investigation dismissed in accordance with provisions of Senate Resolution 345, dated Dec. 3, 1930.
1529 (a).....	July 3, 1930	Senate Resolution 311.....	Laces, lace fabrics, and lace articles, produced wholly or in part on the Levers or Levers go-through lace machine, the bobbinet machine, or the lace-braiding machine.	Investigation dismissed in accordance with provisions of Senate Resolution 476, dated Feb. 28, 1931.
1530 (a).....	July 11, 1930	Senate Resolution 313.....	Hides and skins of cattle of the bovine species, raw or uncured, or dried, salted, or pickled.	President on June 24, 1931, approved commission's report, which did not specify a change in duty.
1530 (c) (d).....	July 11, 1930	Senate Resolution 313.....	Leather of reptile hides or skins, for shoe purposes.....	Investigation dismissed in accordance with provisions of Senate Resolution 439, dated Feb. 10, 1931.
1530 (c), (d)...	July 11, 1930	Senate Resolution 313; Ambor Leather Co.	Pigskin leather.....	Report submitted; President on Feb. 5, 1931, proclaimed decrease of duty from 25 per cent to 15 per cent ad valorem.
1530 (e).....	June 20, 1930 July 11, 1930	Senate Resolution 295 and 313.....	Boots and shoes, wholly or in chief value of leather, not specially provided for.	Report submitted; President on Dec. 2, 1931, proclaimed increase of duty on McKay-sewed boots and shoes from 20 per cent to 30 per cent ad valorem, and a decrease of duty on turned boots and shoes from 20 per cent to 10 per cent ad valorem; no change was made on boots and shoes of other types.
1530 (e), 1537 (b).	Oct. 14, 1932	The Rubber Manufacturers' Association.	Rubber-soled and waterproof footwear.....	In progress; hearing held.
1532 (a).....	June 22, 1932	Senate Resolution 241.....	Gloves made wholly or in chief value of leather, whether wholly or partly manufactured.	In progress.
1539 (b).....	July 22, 1930	Senate Resolution 324.....	Laminated products of which a synthetic resin or resinlike substance is the chief binding agent, in sheets or plates.	Do.
1541 (a).....	July 11, 1930	The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.; Senate Resolution 313.	Pipe organs, and parts thereof.....	Report submitted; President on June 24, 1931, proclaimed decrease of duty on pipe organs and parts imported for the use of church or other public auditorium not charging admission from 40 per cent to 35 per cent ad valorem, and on other pipe organs and parts duty decreased from 60 per cent to 35 per cent ad valorem.
1545.....	June 15, 1931	World sponge market.....	Sponges.....	Report submitted; President on Aug. 19, 1932, proclaimed a decrease in the duty on sheep's-wool sponges from 30 per cent to 22½ per cent; no change was made in the duty on yellow, grass, or velvet sponges.
1552.....	July 11, 1930	Senate Resolution 313; Frischer & Co. (Inc.)	Pipes, pipe bowls, cigar and cigarette holders, and mouthpieces, finished or unfinished.	President on Mar. 16, 1931, approved commission's report which did not specify a change in duty.
1552.....	July 22, 1930	Senate Resolution 325.....	Cigarette books, cigarette-book covers, and cigarette paper in all forms, except cork paper.	Investigation dismissed in accordance with provisions of Senate Resolution 371, dated Dec. 15, 1930.
1554, 342, and others.	July 3, 1930	Senate Resolutions 309 and 312.....	Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, and parts thereof.	The President on June 11, 1932, approved the commission's report, which did not specify a change in duty.

TABLE IV.—*Investigations or surveys instituted*—Continued

UNDER SECTION 337

SCHEDULE 15.—SUNDRIES—Continued

397.....	Aug. 19, 1932	Hookless Fastener Co.....	Slide fasteners and articles containing such fasteners.	In progress; hearing held.
1616.....	Mar. 30, 1931	Bear Canyon Asbestos Co. and Regal Asbestos Mines (Inc.)	Asbestos.....	Do.
1616.....	do.....	Vermont Asbestos Corporation.....	do.....	Do.

UNDER SECTION 340

.....	June 24, 1930	Domestic value—Conversion of rates.....	The report in this investigation was sent to the Congress June 30, 1932.
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UNDER SECTION 642¹

.....	July 5, 1932	Methods of valuation.....	In progress.
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¹ On July 2, 1932, the President directed the Tariff Commission, with the cooperation of certain other agencies, to conduct the survey provided for in this section of the tariff act of 1930.

APPENDIX III

PUBLICATIONS BY THE TARIFF COMMISSION SINCE THE PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1930

Annual Reports:

- Fourteenth.
- Fifteenth.
- Sixteenth.

Anthracite Coal Industry of Soviet Russia.
Bases of Value for Assessment of Ad Valorem Duties in Foreign Countries.
Bells, Chimes, and Carillons.
Bent-wood Furniture.
Boots and Shoes.
Certain Vegetable Oils, Whale Oil, and Copra.
Cement.
Census of Dyes and of Other Synthetic Organic Chemicals, 1930.¹
Cheese.
Cigar-Wrapper Tobacco.
Comparison of Tariff Acts of 1913, 1922, and 1930 (by items).
Computed Duties and Equivalent Ad Valorem Rates on Imports into the United States, 1929.
Copper.
Crim Vegetal, Flax Upholstery Tow, and Spanish Moss.
Crude Petroleum and Its Liquid Refined Products.
Crude Petroleum, Cost of.
Cylinder, Crown, and Sheet Glass.
Dead or Creosote Oil.
Depreciated Exchange.
Differential between Raw and Refined Sugar.
Domestic Value—Conversion of Rates.
Dried Beans and Black-eye Cowpeas.
Dried Egg Products.
Edible Gelatin.
Feldspar.
Fish and Other Marine Products.
Fourdrinier Wires, Woven Wire Cloth, and Cylinder Wires.
Fresh Vegetables:
 Beans, Snap or String, Green or Unripe.
 Cucumbers in Their Natural State.
 Eggplant in Its Natural State.
 Lima Beans, Green or Unripe.
 Okra.
 Peas, Green or Unripe.
 Peppers in Their Natural State.
 Tomatoes in Their Natural State.
Furniture of Wood.
Gauge Glass Tubes.
Hats, Bonnets, and Hoods of Straw.
Hemp Cordage.
Hides and Skins of Cattle of Bovine Species.
Inedible Gelatin, Glue, Glue Size, and Fish Glue.
Infants' Wool Knit Outerwear.
Iron in Pigs and Iron Kettle. ¹
Lumber and Timber.
Maple Sugar and Maple Sirup.
Olive Oil.
Pens.
Pigskin Leather.
Pineapples.
Pipe Organs.

¹ The commission has discontinued the publication of the annual census of dyes.

Regulation of Tariffs in Foreign Countries by Administrative Action.
Relation of Duties to Value of Imports.
Rules of Practice and Procedure (revised).
Silicon Aluminum, Aluminum Silicon, Alsimin, Ferro-Silicon Aluminum, and Ferro-Aluminum Silicon.
Smokers' Articles.
Sponges.
Subject Index of Tariff Commission Publications (revised).
Synthetic Phenolic Resin, Opinion, Findings, and Recommendations in the Matter of.
Ultramarine Blue.
Umbrellas and Umbrella Frames and Skeletons.
United States-Philippine Tariff and Trade Relations.
Wood Flour.
Wood Pulp and Pulpwoods, Effect of Depreciated Currency upon Imports of.
Wool-felt Hat Bodies and Hats.
Wool Floor Coverings.
Work of the Tariff Commission Since Its Reorganization in 1930.
Woven Wire Fencing and Netting.

The commission has distributed during the current year approximately 37,000 copies of its publications. The Superintendent of Documents reports that during the fiscal year 1931, which is the latest year for which information is available, about 6,300 copies of reports of the Tariff Commission were sold. The receipts from the sale of these reports amounted to nearly \$1,300.

APPENDIX IV

Allocation of the Tariff Commission personnel as of June 30, 1932

IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Title	Number	Service	Grade
CLERICAL, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND FISCAL			
Commissioners	6	Clerical, administrative, and fiscal	16
Secretary	1	do	14
Chief investigator	1	do	14
Executive assistant to chairman	1	do	12
Chief of division	1	do	12
Administrative officer	1	do	11
Accountant	1	do	11
Chief of division	1	do	10
Accountants	4	do	10
Chief of division	1	do	9
Accountants	11	do	9
Editor	1	do	8
Accountants	5	do	8
Chief of division	1	do	7
Accountants	10	do	7
Transportation expert	1	do	7
Chiefs of sections	4	do	6
Accountants	8	do	6
Assistant editor	1	do	6
Clerks	2	do	6
Secretaries to commissioners	6	do	6
Secretary to chief of division	1	do	6
Clerks	5	do	5
Clerk-stenographers	4	do	5
Transportation clerk	1	do	5
Graphic draftsman	1	do	5
Chief of section	1	do	5
Accountants	2	do	5
Clerks	18	do	4
Stenographer	1	do	4
Clerk-stenographers	10	do	4
Clerks	17	do	3
Stenographers	12	do	3
Clerk-stenographers	4	do	3
Multigraph operator	1	do	3
Comptometer operators	2	do	3
Office draftsmen	3	do	3
Stock room clerk	1	do	2
File clerks	2	do	2
Clerks	7	do	2
Stenographers	8	do	2
Typist	1	do	2
Photostat operator	1	do	2
Telephone operator	1	do	2
Comptometer operators	4	do	2
Clerk	1	do	1
Clerk-typist	1	do	1
Multigraph operator	1	do	1
PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC, SUBPROFESSIONAL AND CUSTODIAL			
Chief economist	1	Professional and scientific	8
Chief of division	1	do	7
Chiefs of divisions	9	do	6
Acting chief of division	1	do	6
Economists	3	do	6
Agricultural experts	2	do	6
Ceramics expert	1	do	5
Fisheries expert	1	do	5
Metals experts	2	do	5
Textile experts	3	do	5
Chemical expert	1	do	5
Foreign tariffs expert	1	do	5
Economist	1	do	5
Agricultural experts	4	do	4
Textile experts	5	do	4
Chemical experts	4	do	4

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Allocation of the Tariff Commission personnel as of June 30, 1932—Continued

IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Title	Number	Service	Grade
PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC, SUBPROFESSIONAL AND CUSTODIAL—continued			
Foreign tariffs expert	1	Professional and scientific.....	4
Ceramics expert	1	do	4
Sundries experts	2	do	4
Textile expert	1	do	3
Foreign tariffs expert	1	do	3
Ceramics experts	2	do	3
Agricultural experts	4	do	3
Sundries experts	2	do	3
Metals experts	4	do	3
Assistant economist	1	do	3
Lumber experts	2	do	3
Librarian	1	do	3
Foreign tariffs experts	4	do	2
Assistant economists	3	do	2
Ceramics expert	1	do	2
Chemical experts	2	do	2
Sundries experts	2	do	2
Agricultural experts	2	do	2
Assistant librarian	1	do	1
Junior attorney	1	do	1
Sundries expert	1	do	1
Metals expert	1	do	1
Agricultural expert	1	do	1
Assistant librarian	1	Subprofessional	4
Mechanic	1	Custodial	5
Messengers	6	do	3
Do	5	do	2

IN THE FIELD SERVICE

Title	Number	Official station
European representative	1	Brussels, Belgium.
Accountants	4	Do.
Clerks	2	Do.
Chief, New York office	1	New York, N. Y.
Clerks	6	Do.
Messenger	1	Do.
Valuation:		
Assistant director	1	Do.
Administrative assistants	4	Do.
Control experts	3	Do.
Chemical experts	2	Do.
Metals experts	2	Do.
Textile experts	2	Do.
Tabulators	4	Do.
Stenographers	5	Do.
Miscellaneous clean-up work	5	Do.
Analysts and investigators on special temporary assignments	51	Do.

**LAWS RELATING TO
THE UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION
IN
SECTIONS 330 TO 341, INCLUSIVE
TITLE III, PART II
PARAGRAPH 51, TITLE I, AND
SECTION 642, TITLE IV, PART VI
TARIFF ACT OF 1930**

APPENDIX V

LAWS RELATING TO
THE UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

TARIFF ACT OF 1930

Special Provisions—Title III, Part II, Sections 330 to 341
Other Provisions—Title I, Paragraph 51, and
Title IV, Section 642

Special Provisions

SEC. 330. ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION.

(a) **MEMBERSHIP.**—The United States Tariff Commission (referred to in this title as the “commission”) shall be composed of six commissioners to be hereafter appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, but each member now in office shall continue to serve until his successor (as designated by the President at the time of nomination) takes office, but in no event for longer than ninety days after the effective date of this Act. No person shall be eligible for appointment as a commissioner unless he is a citizen of the United States, and, in the judgment of the President, is possessed of qualifications requisite for developing expert knowledge of tariff problems and efficiency in administering the provisions of Part II of this title. Not more than three of the commissioners shall be members of the same political party, and in making appointments members of different political parties shall be appointed alternately as nearly as may be practicable.

(b) **TERMS OF OFFICE.**—Terms of office of the commissioners first taking office after the date of the enactment of this Act, shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of nomination, one at the end of each of the first six years after the date of the enactment of this Act. The term of office of a successor to any such commissioner shall expire six years from the date of the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed, except that any commissioner appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed, shall be appointed for the remainder of such term.

(c) **CHAIRMAN, VICE CHAIRMAN, AND SALARY.**—The President shall annually designate one of the commissioners as chairman and one as vice chairman of the commission. The vice chairman shall act as chairman in case of the absence or disability of the chairman. A majority of the commissioners in office shall constitute a quorum, but the commission may function notwithstanding vacancies. Each commissioner (including members in office on the date of the enactment of this Act) shall receive a salary of \$11,000 a year. No commissioner shall actively engage in any other business, vocation, or employment than that of serving as a commissioner.

SEC. 331. GENERAL POWERS.

(a) **PERSONNEL.**—The commission shall appoint a secretary, who shall receive a salary of \$7,500 per year, and the commission shall

have authority to employ and fix the compensations of such special experts, examiners, clerks, and other employees as the commission may from time to time find necessary for the proper performance of its duties.

(b) **APPLICATION OF CIVIL SERVICE LAW.**—With the exception of the secretary, a clerk to each commissioner, and such special experts as the commission may from time to time find necessary for the conduct of its work, all employees of the commission shall be appointed from lists of eligibles to be supplied by the Civil Service Commission and in accordance with the civil service law.

(c) **EXPENSES.**—All of the expenses of the commission, including all necessary expenses for transportation incurred by the commissioners or by their employees under their orders in making any investigation or upon official business in any other places than at their respective headquarters, shall be allowed and paid on the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the commission.

(d) **OFFICES AND SUPPLIES.**—Unless otherwise provided by law, the commission may rent suitable offices for its use, and purchase such furniture, equipment, and supplies as may be necessary.

(e) **PRINCIPAL OFFICE AT WASHINGTON.**—The principal office of the commission shall be in the city of Washington, but it may meet and exercise all its powers at any other place. The commission may, by one or more of its members, or by such agents as it may designate, prosecute any inquiry necessary to its duties in any part of the United States or in any foreign country.

(f) **OFFICE AT NEW YORK.**—The commission is authorized to establish and maintain an office at the port of New York for the purpose of directing or carrying on any investigation, receiving and compiling statistics, selecting, describing, and filing samples of articles, and performing any of the duties or exercising any of the powers imposed upon it by law.

(g) **OFFICIAL SEAL.**—The commission is authorized to adopt an official seal, which shall be judicially noticed.

SEC. 332. INVESTIGATIONS.

(a) **INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTS.**—It shall be the duty of the commission to investigate the administration and fiscal and industrial effects of the customs laws of this country now in force or which may be hereafter enacted, the relations between the rates of duty on raw materials and finished or partly finished products, the effects of ad valorem and specific duties and of compound specific and ad valorem duties, all questions relative to the arrangement of schedules and classification of articles in the several schedules of the customs law, and, in general, to investigate the operation of customs laws, including their relation to the Federal revenues, their effect upon the industries and labor of the country, and to submit reports of its investigations as hereafter provided.

(b) **INVESTIGATIONS OF TARIFF RELATIONS.**—The commission shall have power to investigate the tariff relations between the United States and foreign countries, commercial treaties, preferential provisions, economic alliances, the effect of export bounties and preferential transportation rates, the volume of importations compared with domestic production and consumption, and conditions, causes, and effects relating to competition of foreign industries with those of the United States, including dumping and cost of production.

(c) INVESTIGATION OF PARIS ECONOMY PACT.—The commission shall have power to investigate the Paris Economy Pact and similar organizations and arrangements in Europe.

(d) INFORMATION FOR PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.—In order that the President and the Congress may secure information and assistance, it shall be the duty of the commission to—

(1) Ascertain conversion costs and costs of production in the principal growing, producing, or manufacturing centers of the United States of articles of the United States, whenever in the opinion of the commission it is practicable;

(2) Ascertain conversion costs and costs of production in the principal growing, producing, or manufacturing centers of foreign countries of articles imported into the United States, whenever in the opinion of the commission such conversion costs or costs of production are necessary for comparison with conversion costs or costs of production in the United States and can be reasonably ascertained;

(3) Select and describe articles which are representative of the classes or kinds of articles imported into the United States and which are similar to or comparable with articles of the United States; select and describe articles of the United States similar to or comparable with such imported articles; and obtain and file samples of articles so selected, whenever the commission deems it advisable;

(4) Ascertain import costs of such representative articles so selected;

(5) Ascertain the grower's, producer's, or manufacturer's selling prices in the principal growing, producing, or manufacturing centers of the United States of the articles of the United States so selected; and

(6) Ascertain all other facts which will show the differences in or which affect competition between articles of the United States and imported articles in the principal markets of the United States.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—When used in this subdivision and in subdivision (d)—

(1) The term "article" includes any commodity, whether grown, produced, fabricated, manipulated, or manufactured;

(2) The term "import cost" means the price at which an article is freely offered for sale in the ordinary course of trade in the usual wholesale quantities for exportation to the United States plus, when not included in such price, all necessary expenses, exclusive of customs duties, of bringing such imported article to the United States.

(f) The Tariff Commission is hereby directed, within eight months from the passage of this Act, to ascertain the approximate average cost per barrel to the oil refineries located on the Atlantic seaboard of crude petroleum delivered to them from the oil fields of the United States during the three years preceding 1930, and the present approximate average cost per barrel of crude petroleum from Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela, delivered to the same points. Such relative costs shall be immediately certified to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the President of the Senate for the information of the Congress.

(g) **REPORTS TO PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.**—The commission shall put at the disposal of the President of the United States, the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Finance of the Senate, whenever requested, all information at its command, and shall make such investigations and reports as may be requested by the President or by either of said committees or by either branch of the Congress, and shall report to Congress on the first Monday of December of each year hereafter a statement of the methods adopted and all expenses incurred, and a summary of all reports made during the year.

SEC. 333. TESTIMONY AND PRODUCTION OF PAPERS.

(a) **AUTHORITY TO OBTAIN INFORMATION.**—For the purposes of carrying Part II of this title into effect the commission or its duly authorized agent or agents shall have access to and the right to copy any document, paper, or record, pertinent to the subject matter under investigation, in the possession of any person, firm, copartnership, corporation, or association engaged in the production, importation, or distribution of any article under investigation, and shall have power to summon witnesses, take testimony, administer oaths, and to require any person, firm, copartnership, corporation, or association to produce books or papers relating to any matter pertaining to such investigation. Any member of the commission may sign subpoenas, and members and agents of the commission, when authorized by the commission, may administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, take testimony, and receive evidence.

(b) **WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE.**—Such attendance of witnesses and the production of such documentary evidence may be required from any place in the United States at any designated place of hearing. And in case of disobedience to a subpoena the commission may invoke the aid of any district or territorial court of the United States or the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence, and such court within the jurisdiction of which such inquiry is carried on may, in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any corporation or other person, issue an order requiring such corporation or other person to appear before the commission, or to produce documentary evidence if so ordered or to give evidence touching the matter in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof.

(c) **MANDAMUS.**—Upon the application of the Attorney General of the United States, at the request of the commission, any such court shall have jurisdiction to issue writs of mandamus commanding compliance with the provisions of Part II of this title or any order of the commission made in pursuance thereof.

(d) **DEPOSITIONS.**—The commission may order testimony to be taken by deposition in any proceeding or investigation pending under Part II of this title at any stage of such proceeding or investigation. Such depositions may be taken before any person designated by the commission and having power to administer oaths. Such testimony shall be reduced to writing by the person taking the deposition, or under his direction, and shall then be subscribed by the deponent. Any person, firm, copartnership, corporation, or

association, may be compelled to appear and depose and to produce documentary evidence in the same manner as witnesses may be compelled to appear and testify and produce documentary evidence before the commission, as hereinbefore provided.

(e) FEES AND MILEAGE OF WITNESSES.—Witnesses summoned before the commission shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States, and witnesses whose depositions are taken and the persons taking the same, except employees of the commission, shall severally be entitled to the same fees and mileage as are paid for like services in the courts of the United States: *Provided*, That no person shall be excused, on the ground that it may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture, from attending and testifying, or producing books, papers, documents, and other evidence, in obedience to the subpoena of the commission; but no natural person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing as to which, in obedience to a subpoena and under oath, he may so testify or produce evidence, except that no person shall be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

(f) STATEMENTS UNDER OATH.—The commission is authorized, in order to ascertain any facts required by subdivision (d) of section 332, to require any importer and any American grower, producer, manufacturer, or seller to file with the commission a statement, under oath, giving his selling prices in the United States of any article imported, grown, produced, fabricated, manipulated, or manufactured by him.

SEC. 334. COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES.

The commission shall in appropriate matters act in conjunction and cooperation with the Treasury Department, the Department of Commerce, the Federal Trade Commission, or any other departments, or independent establishments of the Government, and such departments and independent establishments of the Government shall cooperate fully with the commission for the purposes of aiding and assisting in its work, and, when directed by the President, shall furnish to the commission, on its request, all records, papers, and information in their possession relating to any of the subjects of investigation by the commission and shall detail, from time to time, such officials and employees to said commission as he may direct.

SEC. 335. PENALTY FOR DISCLOSURE OF TRADE SECRETS.

It shall be unlawful for any member of the commission, or for any employee, agent, or clerk of the commission, or any other officer or employee of the United States, to divulge, or to make known in any manner whatever not provided for by law, to any person, the trade secrets or processes of any person, firm, copartnership, corporation, or association embraced in any examination or investigation conducted by the commission, or by order of the commission, or by order of any member thereof. Any offense against the provisions of this section shall be a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court, and such offender shall also be dismissed from office or discharged from employment.

SEC. 336. EQUALIZATION OF COSTS OF PRODUCTION.

(a) **CHANGE OF CLASSIFICATION OR DUTIES.**—In order to put into force and effect the policy of Congress by this Act intended, the commission (1) upon request of the President, or (2) upon resolution of either or both Houses of Congress, or (3) upon its own motion, or (4) when in the judgment of the commission there is good and sufficient reason therefor, upon application of any interested party, shall investigate the differences in the costs of production of any domestic article and of any like or similar foreign article. In the course of the investigation the commission shall hold hearings and give reasonable public notice thereof, and shall afford reasonable opportunity for parties interested to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard at such hearings. The commission is authorized to adopt such reasonable procedure and rules and regulations as it deems necessary to execute its functions under this section. The commission shall report to the President the results of the investigation and its findings with respect to such differences in costs of production. If the commission finds it shown by the investigation that the duties expressly fixed by statute do not equalize the differences in the costs of production of the domestic article and the like or similar foreign article when produced in the principal competing country, the commission shall specify in its report such increases or decreases in rates of duty expressly fixed by statute (including any necessary change in classification) as it finds shown by the investigation to be necessary to equalize such differences. In no case shall the total increase or decrease of such rates of duty exceed 50 per centum of the rates expressly fixed by statute.

(b) **CHANGE TO AMERICAN SELLING PRICE.**—If the commission finds upon any such investigation that such differences can not be equalized by proceeding as hereinbefore provided, it shall so state in its report to the President and shall specify therein such ad valorem rates of duty based upon the American selling price (as defined in section 402 (g)) of the domestic article, as it finds shown by the investigation to be necessary to equalize such differences. In no case shall the total decrease of such rates of duty exceed 50 per centum of the rates expressly fixed by statute, and no such rate shall be increased.

(c) **PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.**—The President shall by proclamation approve the rates of duty and changes in classification and in basis of value specified in any report of the commission under this section, if in his judgment such rates of duty and changes are shown by such investigation of the commission to be necessary to equalize such differences in costs of production.

(d) **EFFECTIVE DATE OF RATES AND CHANGES.**—Commencing thirty days after the date of any presidential proclamation of approval the increased or decreased rates of duty and changes in classification or in basis of value specified in the report of the commission shall take effect.

(e) **ASCERTAINMENT OF DIFFERENCES IN COSTS OF PRODUCTION.**—In ascertaining under this section the differences in costs of production, the commission shall take into consideration, in so far as it finds it practicable:

(1) **IN THE CASE OF A DOMESTIC ARTICLE.**—(A) The cost of production as hereinafter in this section defined; (B) transportation costs and other costs incident to delivery to the principal market or markets of the United States for the article; and (C) other relevant factors that constitute an advantage or disadvantage in competition.

(2) **IN THE CASE OF A FOREIGN ARTICLE.**—(A) The cost of production as hereinafter in this section defined, or if the commission finds that such cost is not readily ascertainable, the commission may accept as evidence thereof, or as supplemental thereto, the weighted average of the invoice prices or values for a representative period and/or the average wholesale selling price for a representative period (which price shall be that at which the article is freely offered for sale to all purchasers in the principal market or markets of the principal competing country or countries in the ordinary course of trade and in the usual wholesale quantities in such market or markets); (B) transportation costs and other costs incident to delivery to the principal market or markets of the United States for the article; (C) other relevant factors that constitute an advantage or disadvantage in competition, including advantages granted to the foreign producers by a government, person, partnership, corporation, or association in a foreign country.

(f) **MODIFICATION OF CHANGES IN DUTY.**—Any increased or decreased rate of duty or change in classification or in basis of value which has taken effect as above provided may be modified or terminated in the same manner and subject to the same conditions and limitations (including time of taking effect) as is provided in the section in the case of original increases, decreases, or changes.

(g) **PROHIBITION AGAINST TRANSFERS FROM THE FREE LIST TO THE DUTIABLE LIST OR FROM THE DUTIABLE LIST TO THE FREE LIST.**—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize a transfer of an article from the dutiable list to the free list or from the free list to the dutiable list, nor a change in form of duty. Whenever it is provided in any paragraph of Title I of this Act, or in any amendatory Act, that the duty or duties shall not exceed a specified ad valorem rate upon the articles provided for in such paragraph, no rate determined under the provisions of this section upon such articles shall exceed the maximum ad valorem rate so specified.

(h) **DEFINITIONS.**—For the purpose of this section—

(1) The term “domestic article” means an article wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States; and the term “foreign article” means an article wholly or in part the growth or product of a foreign country.

(2) The term “United States” includes the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia.

(3) The term “foreign country” means any empire, country, dominion, colony, or protectorate, or any subdivision or subdivisions thereof (other than the United States and its possessions).

(4) The term “cost of production,” when applied with respect to either a domestic article or a foreign article, includes, for a period which is representative of conditions in produc-

tion of the article: (A) The price or cost of materials, labor costs, and other direct charges incurred in the production of the article and in the processes or methods employed in its production; (B) the usual general expenses, including charges for depreciation or depletion which are representative of the equipment and property employed in the production of the article and charges for rent or interest which are representative of the cost of obtaining capital or instruments of production; and (C) the cost of containers and coverings of whatever nature, and other costs, charges, and expenses incident to placing the article in condition packed ready for delivery.

(i) **RULES AND REGULATIONS OF PRESIDENT.**—The President is authorized to make all needful rules and regulations for carrying out his functions under the provisions of this section.

(j) **RULES AND REGULATIONS OF SECRETARY OF TREASURY.**—The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for the entry and declaration of foreign articles of the class or kind of articles with respect to which a change in basis of value has been made under the provisions of subdivision (b) of this section, and for the form of invoice required at time of entry.

(k) **INVESTIGATIONS PRIOR TO ENACTMENT OF ACT.**—All uncompleted investigations instituted prior to the approval of this Act under the provisions of section 315 of the Tariff Act of 1922, including investigations in which the President has not proclaimed changes in classification or in basis of value or increases or decreases in rates of duty, shall be dismissed without prejudice; but the information and evidence secured by the commission in any such investigation may be given due consideration in any investigation instituted under the provisions of this section.

SEC. 337. UNFAIR PRACTICES IN IMPORT TRADE.

(a) **UNFAIR METHODS OF COMPETITION DECLARED UNLAWFUL.**—Unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation of articles into the United States, or in their sale by the owner, importer, consignee, or agent of either, the effect or tendency of which is to destroy or substantially injure an industry, efficiently and economically operated, in the United States, or to prevent the establishment of such an industry, or to restrain or monopolize trade and commerce in the United States, are hereby declared unlawful, and when found by the President to exist shall be dealt with, in addition to any other provisions of law, as hereinafter provided.

(b) **INVESTIGATIONS OF VIOLATIONS BY COMMISSION.**—To assist the President in making any decisions under this section the commission is hereby authorized to investigate any alleged violation hereof on complaint under oath or upon its initiative.

(c) **HEARINGS AND REVIEW.**—The commission shall make such investigation under and in accordance with such rules as it may promulgate and give such notice and afford such hearing, and when deemed proper by the commission such rehearing, with opportunity to offer evidence, oral or written, as it may deem sufficient for a full presentation of the facts involved in such investigation. The testimony in every such investigation shall be reduced to writing, and a transcript thereof with the findings and recommendation of the commission shall be the official record of the proceedings and findings

in the case, and in any case where the findings in such investigation show a violation of this section, a copy of the findings shall be promptly mailed or delivered to the importer or consignee of such articles. Such findings, if supported by evidence, shall be conclusive, except that a rehearing may be granted by the commission and except that, within such time after said findings are made and in such manner as appeals may be taken from decisions of the United States Customs Court, an appeal may be taken from said findings upon a question or questions of law only to the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals by the importer or consignee of such articles. If it shall be shown to the satisfaction of said court that further evidence should be taken, and that there were reasonable grounds for the failure to adduce such evidence in the proceedings before the commission, said court may order such additional evidence to be taken before the commission in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as to the court may seem proper. The commission may modify its findings as to the facts or make new findings by reason of additional evidence, which, if supported by evidence, shall be conclusive as to the facts except that within such time and in such manner an appeal may be taken as aforesaid upon a question or questions of law only. The judgment of said court shall be final.

(d) TRANSMISSION OF FINDINGS TO PRESIDENT.—The final findings of the commission shall be transmitted with the record to the President.

(e) EXCLUSION OF ARTICLES FROM ENTRY.—Whenever the existence of any such unfair method or act shall be established to the satisfaction of the President he shall direct that the articles concerned in such unfair methods or acts, imported by any person violating the provisions of this Act, shall be excluded from entry into the United States, and upon information of such action by the President, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, through the proper officers, refuse such entry. The decision of the President shall be conclusive.

(f) ENTRY UNDER BOND.—Whenever the President has reason to believe that any article is offered or sought to be offered for entry into the United States in violation of this section but has not information sufficient to satisfy him thereof, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, upon his request in writing, forbid entry thereof until such investigation as the President may deem necessary shall be completed; except that such articles shall be entitled to entry under bond prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(g) CONTINUANCE OF EXCLUSION.—Any refusal of entry under this section shall continue in effect until the President shall find and instruct the Secretary of the Treasury that the conditions which led to such refusal of entry no longer exist.

(h) DEFINITION.—When used in this section and in sections 338 and 340, the term "United States" includes the several States and Territories, the District of Columbia, and all possessions of the United States except the Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the island of Guam.

SEC. 338. DISCRIMINATION BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(a) ADDITIONAL DUTIES.—The President when he finds that the public interest will be served thereby shall by proclamation specify and declare new or additional duties as hereinafter provided upon

articles wholly or in part the growth or product of, or imported in a vessel of, any foreign country whenever he shall find as a fact that such country—

(1) Imposes, directly or indirectly, upon the disposition in or transportation in transit through or reexportation from such country of any article wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States any unreasonable charge, exaction, regulation, or limitation which is not equally enforced upon the like articles of every foreign country; or

(2) Discriminates in fact against the commerce of the United States, directly or indirectly, by law or administrative regulation or practice, by or in respect to any customs, tonnage, or port duty, fee, charge, exaction, classification, regulation, condition, restriction, or prohibition, in such manner as to place the commerce of the United States at a disadvantage compared with the commerce of any foreign country.

(b) EXCLUSION FROM IMPORTATION.—If at any time the President shall find it to be a fact that any foreign country has not only discriminated against the commerce of the United States, as aforesaid, but has, after the issuance of a proclamation as authorized in subdivision (a) of this section, maintained or increased its said discriminations against the commerce of the United States, the President is hereby authorized, if he deems it consistent with the interests of the United States, to issue a further proclamation directing that such products of said country or such articles imported in its vessels as he shall deem consistent with the public interests shall be excluded from importation into the United States.

(c) APPLICATION OF PROCLAMATION.—Any proclamation issued by the President under the authority of this section shall, if he deems it consistent with the interests of the United States, extend to the whole of any foreign country or may be confined to any subdivision or subdivisions thereof; and the President shall, whenever he deems the public interests require, suspend, revoke, supplement, or amend any such proclamation.

(d) DUTIES TO OFFSET COMMERCIAL DISADVANTAGES.—Whenever the President shall find as a fact that any foreign country places any burden or disadvantage upon the commerce of the United States by any of the unequal impositions or discriminations aforesaid, he shall, when he finds that the public interest will be served thereby, by proclamation specify and declare such new or additional rate or rates of duty as he shall determine will offset such burden or disadvantage, not to exceed 50 per centum ad valorem or its equivalent, on any products of, or on articles imported in a vessel of, such foreign country; and thirty days after the date of such proclamation there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon the articles enumerated in such proclamation when imported into the United States from such foreign country such new or additional rate or rates of duty; or, in case of articles declared subject to exclusion from importation into the United States under the provisions of subdivision (b) of this section, such articles shall be excluded from importation.

(e) DUTIES TO OFFSET BENEFITS TO THIRD COUNTRY.—Whenever the President shall find as a fact that any foreign country imposes any unequal imposition or discrimination as aforesaid upon the commerce of the United States, or that any benefits accrue or are

likely to accrue to any industry in any foreign country by reason of any such imposition or discrimination imposed by any foreign country other than the foreign country in which such industry is located, and whenever the President shall determine that any new or additional rate or rates of duty or any prohibition hereinbefore provided for do not effectively remove such imposition or discrimination and that any benefits from any such imposition or discrimination accrue or are likely to accrue to any industry in any foreign country, he shall, when he finds that the public interest will be served thereby, by proclamation specify and declare such new or additional rate or rates of duty upon the articles wholly or in part the growth or product of any such industry as he shall determine will offset such benefits, not to exceed 50 per centum ad valorem or its equivalent, upon importation from any foreign country into the United States of such articles; and on and after thirty days after the date of any such proclamation such new or additional rate or rates of duty so specified and declared in such proclamation shall be levied, collected, and paid upon such articles.

(f) **FORFEITURE OF ARTICLES.**—All articles imported contrary to the provisions of this section shall be forfeited to the United States and shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted, and condemned in like manner and under the same regulations, restrictions, and provisions as may from time to time be established for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of forfeitures to the United States by the several revenue laws. Whenever the provisions of this Act shall be applicable to importations into the United States of articles wholly or in part the growth or product of any foreign country, they shall be applicable thereto whether such articles are imported directly or indirectly.

(g) **ASCERTAINMENT BY COMMISSION OF DISCRIMINATIONS.**—It shall be the duty of the commission to ascertain and at all times to be informed whether any of the discriminations against the commerce of the United States enumerated in subdivisions (a), (b), and (e) of this section are practiced by any country; and if and when such discriminatory acts are disclosed, it shall be the duty of the commission to bring the matter to the attention of the President, together with recommendations.

(h) **RULES AND REGULATIONS OF SECRETARY OF TREASURY.**—The Secretary of the Treasury with the approval of the President shall make such rules and regulations as are necessary for the execution of such proclamations as the President may issue in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(i) **DEFINITION.**—When used in this section the term "foreign country" means any empire, country, dominion, colony or protectorate, or any subdivision or subdivisions thereof (other than the United States and its possessions), within which separate tariff rates or separate regulations of commerce are enforced.

SEC. 339. EFFECT OF REENACTMENT OF EXISTING LAW.

Notwithstanding the repeal by section 651 of the laws relating to the United States Tariff Commission and their reenactment in sections 330 to 338, inclusive, with modifications, the unexpended balances of appropriations available for the commission at the time this section takes effect shall remain available for the commission

in the administration of its functions under this Act; and such repeal and reenactment shall not operate to change the status of the officers and employees under the jurisdiction of the commission at the time this section takes effect. No investigation or other proceeding pending before the commission at such time (other than proceedings under section 315 of the Tariff Act of 1922) shall abate by reason of such repeal and reenactment, but shall continue under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 340. DOMESTIC VALUE—CONVERSION OF RATES.¹

(a) **CONVERSION OF RATES BY COMMISSION.**—The commission shall ascertain, with respect to each of the ad valorem rates of duty, and each of the rates of duty regulated by the value of the article, specified in this Act, an ad valorem rate (or a rate regulated by the value of the article, as the case may be) which if applied upon the basis of domestic value would have resulted as nearly as possible in the imposition, during the period from July 1, 1927, to June 30, 1929, both dates inclusive, of amounts of duty neither greater nor less than would have been collectible at the rate specified in this Act applied upon the basis of value defined in section 402 of the Tariff Act of 1922.

(b) **REPORT TO CONGRESS BY COMMISSION.**—The commission shall, as soon as practicable, but in no event later than July 1, 1932, submit a report to the Congress setting forth the classes of articles with respect to which the conversion of rates has been made, together with the converted rates applicable thereto.

(c) **DATA TO BE FURNISHED BY SECRETARY OF TREASURY AND SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.**—To assist the commission in carrying out the provisions of this section, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce are authorized and directed to furnish to the commission, upon request, any data or information in the possession or control of their respective departments relating to the importation, entry, appraisement, and classification of merchandise and the collection of duties thereon.

(d) **DEFINITIONS.**—When used in this section—

(1) The term "domestic value," applied with respect to imported merchandise, means

(A) the price at which such or similar imported merchandise is freely offered for sale, at the time of exportation of the imported merchandise, packed ready for delivery, in the principal market of the United States to all purchasers, in the usual wholesale quantities and in the ordinary course of trade, or

(B) if such or similar imported merchandise is not so offered for sale in the United States, then an estimated value, based on the price at which merchandise, whether imported or domestic, comparable in construction or use with the imported merchandise, is so offered for sale, with such adjustments as may be necessary owing to differences in size, material, construction, texture, and other differences.

(2) The term "rate of duty regulated by the value of the article" means a rate of duty regulated in any manner by the value of the article, and includes the value classification by which such rate is regulated.

¹ The report provided for in this section was sent to the Congress June 30, 1932.

SEC. 341. INTERFERENCE WITH FUNCTIONS OF COMMISSION.

(a) **INTERFERING WITH OR INFLUENCING THE COMMISSION OR ITS EMPLOYEES.**—It shall be unlawful for any person (1) to prevent or attempt to prevent, by force, intimidation, threat, or in any other manner, any member or employee of the commission from exercising the functions imposed upon the commission by this title, or (2) to induce or attempt to induce, by like means any such member or employee to make any decision or order, or to take any action, with respect to any matter within the authority of the commission.

(b) **PENALTY.**—Any person who violates any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

(c) **DEFINITION.**—As used in this section the term "person" includes an individual, corporation, association, partnership, or any other organization or group of individuals.

OTHER PROVISIONS**TITLE I. DUTIABLE LIST**

PAR. 51. * * * synthetic camphor, 5 cents per pound. If at the end of three years after the enactment of this Act, the President finds that during the preceding six months the domestic production by quantity of synthetic camphor did not exceed 25 per centum of the domestic consumption thereof by quantity, or, at the end of four years after the enactment of this Act, that during the preceding six months such domestic production did not exceed 30 per centum of such consumption, or, at the end of five years after the enactment of this Act, that during the preceding six months such domestic production did not exceed 50 per centum of such consumption, he shall by proclamation so declare and, after six months thereafter, the rate on synthetic camphor shall be 1 cent per pound. To assist the President in making the investigation required by this provision, the Tariff Commission is empowered to investigate, to such extent as may be necessary, in the manner provided in the case of investigations under section 336 of this Act, and shall report to the President the result of its investigation.

TITLE IV. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS**SEC. 642. INVESTIGATION OF METHODS OF VALUATION.²**

The President is requested (1) to cause a survey to be made, by such agency or agencies as he may designate or appoint, of bases for the valuation of imported merchandise for the assessment of customs duties, particularly with a view to determining the extent to which values in the United States may properly be used as a basis for the assessment of customs duties; and (2) to submit to the Congress, at the earliest practicable date, a report thereon, with such recommendations for legislation as he may deem advisable, including such formulæ as he may propose for adjusting the rates of duty imposed by this Act to conform to any change in basis he may recommend. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, to be expended in the discretion of the President.

² On July 2, 1932, the President directed the Tariff Commission, with the cooperation of certain other agencies, to conduct the survey provided for in this section.