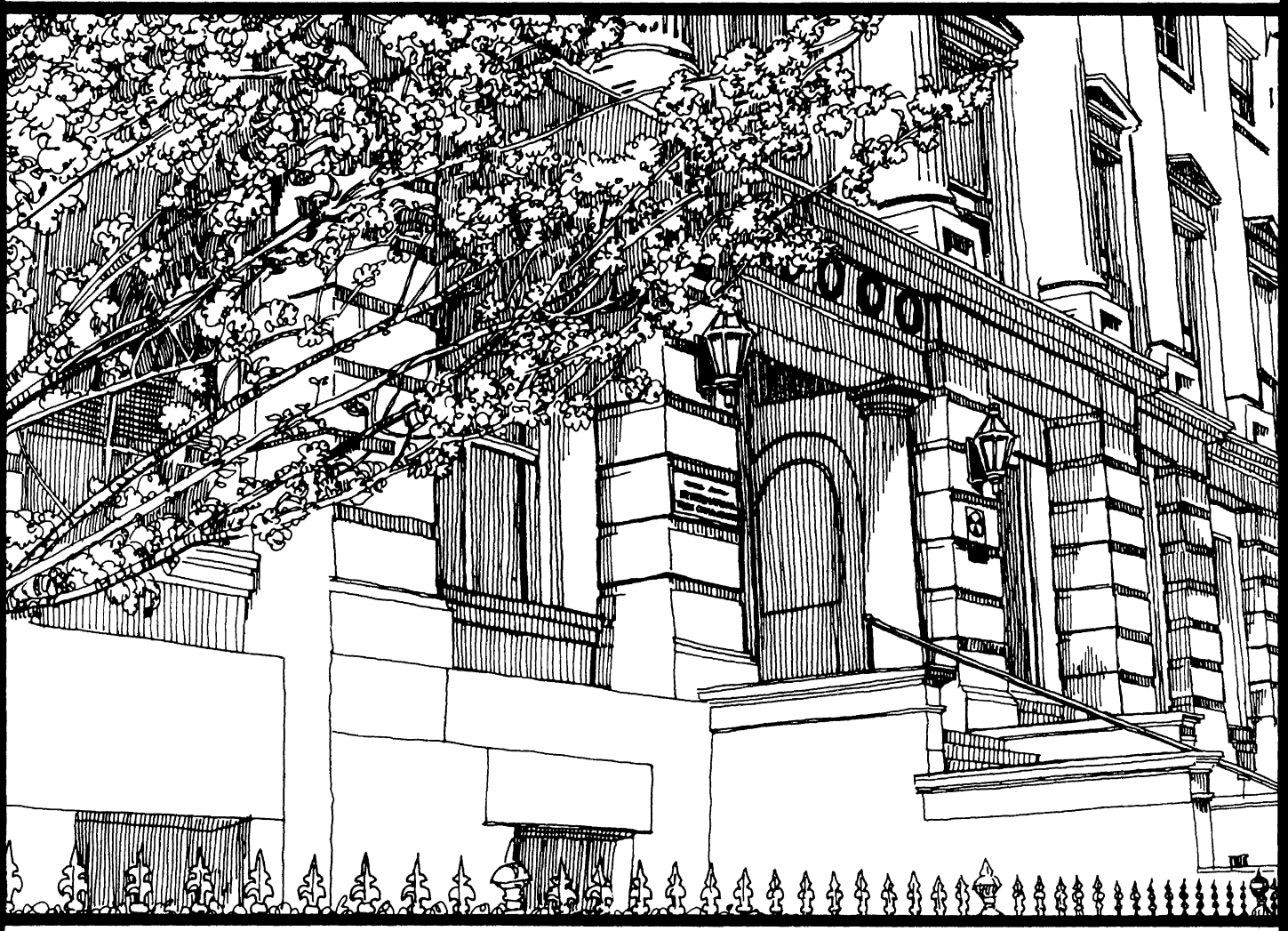


United States International Trade Commission



Annual Report '85



1985
Annual Report

United States International Trade Commission



Commissioners

Paula Stern, Chairwoman

Susan W. Liebeler, Vice Chairman

Alfred E. Eckes

Seeley G. Lodwick

David B. Rohr

Anne E. Brunsdale

Kenneth R. Mason
Secretary to the Commission

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The Commission



Chairwoman Paula Stern, Democrat of the District of Columbia. Dr. Stern entered on duty October 16, 1978. Her term expires June 16, 1987.

Vice Chairman Susan W. Liebeler, Independent of California. Mrs. Liebeler entered on duty April 20, 1984. Her term expires December 16, 1988.



Commissioner Alfred E. Eckes, Republican of Virginia. Mr. Eckes entered on duty September 21, 1981. His term expires June 16, 1990.

Commissioner Seeley G. Lodwick, Republican of Iowa. Mr. Lodwick entered on duty August 12, 1983. His term expires December 16, 1991.



Commissioner David B. Rohr, Democrat of Maryland. Mr. Rohr entered on duty March 27, 1984. His term expires December 16, 1994.

Commissioner Anne E. Brunsdale, Republican of the District of Columbia. Ms. Brunsdale entered on duty January 3, 1986. Her term expires June 16, 1993.



Message From the Chairwoman

As fiscal year 1985 drew to a close, the United States was once again facing a record-breaking trade deficit. The Commission experienced an increased demand on its resources as more and more domestic producers found their way to our doorstep, seeking relief from import competition. Products ranging from basic carbon steel and semiconductors to Cabbage Patch dolls were the subject of Commission investigations. A significant number of complaints were also received from agricultural producers, reflecting the continuation of trade pressures in that sector. Petitioners represented not only "basic" industries trying to regain competitiveness lost as comparative advantages shifted, but also new, innovative technologies threatened by the unfair trading practices of foreign competitors.

Forces beyond our immediate control contributed to an increased workload. The strength of the U.S. dollar during the year continued to price U.S. goods out of foreign markets and draw foreign products into U.S. markets. However, partially masked by the high value of the dollar were fundamental shifts in the competitive position of many U.S. manufacturers in an increasingly global marketplace. Both newly industrialized countries and traditional business rivals posed challenges to established U.S. industries.

The Commission's caseload reflected the broad nature of the international trade problem. Petitions increased this year regardless of whether imports were "fair" or "unfairly" traded. The Commission instituted 22 percent more investigations in fiscal year 1985 than in

fiscal year 1984, and the caseload increased not only in number, but in complexity.

Our cadre of international trade professionals responded to this challenge by adapting new techniques for the preparation and analysis of cases. Extensive use of the latest word-processing technology and the introduction of personal computers allowed the staff to cope with the substantial workload. The Commission continued in its efforts to staff fully each authorized position while placing great emphasis on recruiting the best possible candidates. The qualifications of our new employees, in terms of education and experience, ensure that the Commission tradition of quality output in a timely manner will continue.

In addition to our import relief investigations, the Commission's reputation for objective, quality, factfinding reports has put the Commission in the forefront of the effort to better understand the complex forces driving international trading patterns. As I predicted last year, fiscal year 1985 was a year of challenge and increased responsibility. However, the challenge does not end here. The Commission will continue to play a vital role in the international trade arena as the Nation struggles to adapt to the new realities of the global marketplace.



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Summary of Activities

Investigations Completed

Tariff Act of 1930:

Sec. 332 investigations 27

Sec. 337 investigations of alleged unfair practices in the importation and sale of imported products 45

Antidumping and countervailing duty investigations (countervailing duty 56, consisting of 35 preliminary and 21 final; antidumping investigations, 129, consisting of 78 preliminary, 49 final, and 2 review) 185

Trade Act of 1974:

Sec. 131 and sec. 503 advice on possible trade agreements 3

Sec. 201 "escape-clause" cases 2

Sec. 603 preliminary investigation 1

Trade Agreements Act of 1979, sec. 104, review of countervailing duty cases 4

Agricultural Adjustment Act, sec. 22 investigations 2

Total 269

Introduction to the USITC

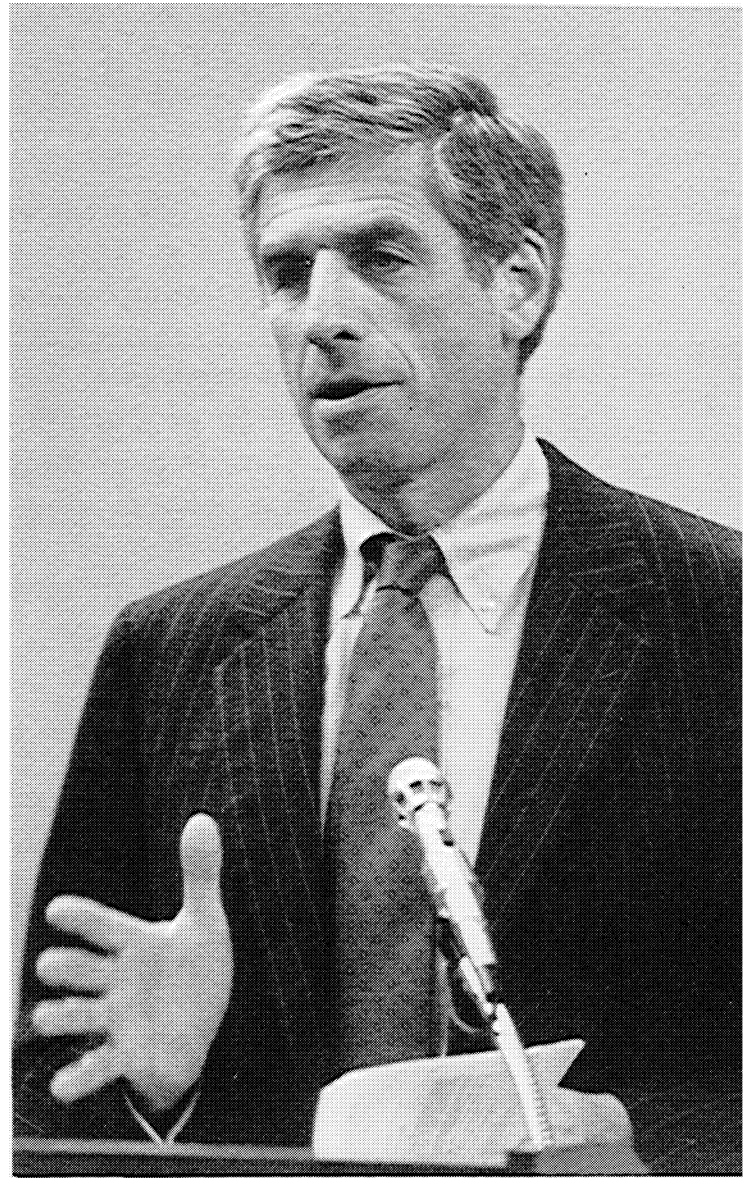
The United States International Trade Commission is an independent, bipartisan, quasi-judicial agency with broad powers to investigate all factors relating to the effect of U.S. foreign trade on domestic production, employment, and consumption. Although not charged with a policymaking role, the Commission contributes substantially to the development of sound, equitable international trade policy.

Commission activities include—

- Making recommendations to the President regarding relief for industries seriously injured by increasing imports;
- Determining whether U.S. industries are materially injured by imports that benefit from pricing below fair value or subsidization;
- Directing action, subject to Presidential disapproval, against unfair trade practices such as patent infringement;
- Advising the President whether agricultural imports interfere with price-support programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture;
- Conducting studies on trade and tariff issues and monitoring import levels; and
- Participating in the development of uniform statistical data on imports, exports, and domestic production and the establishment of an international harmonized commodity code.

By statute, the Commission may act on its own initiative, on the petition of interested parties, or at the request of the President, the United States Trade Representative, the House Ways and Means Committee, or the Senate Finance Committee. The Commission staff of more than 470 men and women, including attorneys, economists, investigators, international trade analysts, and data systems programmers, gather information and evaluate data to assist the Commission in its determinations. To get the facts and ensure that all sides of an issue are heard, extensive fieldwork is undertaken, and public hearings are held in Washington, DC, or, occasionally, in other parts of the country. The views of interested and affected parties such as labor, industry, agriculture, importers, and consumers are represented and evaluated in the Commission's work.

Following the receipt of a resolution on December 31, 1984, from the Committee on Finance of the U.S. Senate, the Commission instituted an escape-clause investigation to determine the impact of imports on the nonrubber footwear industry. Among 10 Members of Congress testifying at the April 16, 1985, hearing on nonrubber footwear were U.S. Senators (1) John C. Danforth, Republican from Missouri, and (2) George J. Mitchell, Democrat from Maine. During fiscal year 1985, in the course of completing 269 investigations, 37 Members of Congress presented personal testimony before the Commission.



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Part I. Investigative Highlights

Investigations Under Sections 201 and 203(i) of the Trade Act of 1974, the "Escape Clause"

Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2251) provides a procedure whereby domestic industries seriously injured by increased imports can petition for import relief in the form of tariffs or quantitative restrictions (import quotas).¹ To be found eligible for relief under section 201, industries need not prove that an unfair trade practice exists, as is necessary under the antidumping and countervailing duty laws and section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930. However, under section 201, a greater degree of injury, "serious" injury, must be found to exist. In addition, relief under section 201, although temporary, should be tailored to the needs of the injured industry.

The criteria for import relief set forth in section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 are based on article XIX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), an international agreement to which the United States is a signatory. Article XIX of the GATT is referred to as the "escape clause," because it permits a country to "escape" temporarily from its obligations under the GATT with respect to a product when increased imports of that product are causing or threatening to cause serious injury to domestic producers of a like or directly competitive product. Commission investigations under section 201 provide a basis for the President to invoke article XIX.

During fiscal year 1985, the Commission completed two section 201 investigations. Of the two investigations, the Commission made one negative determination and one affirmative determination. The Commission instituted the first investigation, *Potassium Permanganate* (TA-201-54), on November 30, 1984, after receiving a petition for import relief filed

by the Carus Chemical Co. On April 8, 1985, the Commission determined that potassium permanganate was not being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or threat thereof, to the domestic potassium permanganate industry. Because of the Commission's negative determination, no recommendation was made to the President for import relief.

The Commission instituted the second investigation, *Nonrubber Footwear* (TA-201-55), on January 22, 1985, following the receipt of a resolution on December 31, 1984, from the Committee on Finance of the U.S. Senate requesting the Commission to investigate the impact of imports on the nonrubber foot-

¹ The law requires the Commission to conduct such investigations upon receipt of a petition from an entity representative of a domestic industry, at the request of the President or the United States Trade Representative or upon resolution of the House Committee on Ways and Means or the Senate Committee on Finance. The Commission also may conduct such investigations on its own motion. If, as a result of an investigation, the Commission finds that an article is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or threat thereof, to the domestic industry, it must recommend to the President the tariff or quota relief necessary to prevent or remedy the injury or recommend the provision of adjustment assistance. The Commission must complete its investigation and make its determination and any recommendations within 6 months of receipt of the petition, request, or resolution. If the Commission finds in the affirmative and recommends tariff or quota relief, the President has an additional 60 days in which to advise Congress of what, if any, relief he will provide. If the President decides to take no action, Congress may, by enacting a joint resolution within 90 legislative days, direct the President to provide the relief recommended by the Commission. If the Commission's determination is negative, the sec. 201 proceeding is terminated.

wear industry. The Commission determined on May 22, 1985, that imports of nonrubber footwear were being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or threat thereof, to the domestic industry. The Senate Finance Committee's resolution followed a decision by the Commission on June 6, 1984, denying import relief to the nonrubber footwear industry. The Commission's determination concluded investigation No. TA-201-55, instituted on behalf of the Footwear Industries of America, the Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Workers Union, AFL-CIO, and the United Food & Commercial Workers International Union, which filed a petition on February 3, 1984, seeking relief from imports of nonrubber footwear.

The Commission conducted no "review" investigations under section 203 of the Trade Act during fiscal year 1985.

Investigations Under Title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930

Under title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671, as added by the Trade Agreements Act of 1979), the Commission conducts preliminary and final investigations to determine whether (in preliminary investigations) there is a reasonable indication or whether (in final investigations) a U.S. industry is materially injured or threatened with material injury, or the establishment of such an industry is materially retarded, by reason of imports of merchandise that is being sold at less than fair value (i.e., dumped) or is benefiting from foreign subsidies. The Department of Commerce determines whether dumping or subsidies exist and, if so, the margin of dumping or amount of the subsidy.



During the course of its investigations, the Commission receives, observes, and examines products introduced as exhibits by petitioners for import relief. A product used primarily to manufacture wet suits, fabric and expanded neoprene laminate, was the subject of a Commission antidumping investigation in fiscal year 1985. During the year, the Commission completed 78 preliminary and 49 final antidumping investigations.

U.S. Senators (1) Jeff Bingamon, Democrat from New Mexico, and (2) Pete Domenici, Republican from New Mexico, testify in support of import relief at the Commission hearing on potassium chloride from the U.S.S.R. The Commission instituted the antidumping investigation in response to a petition filed on March 30, 1984, by AMAX Chemical, Inc., and Kerr-McGee Chemical Corp.



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Antidumping Investigations

During fiscal year 1985, the Commission completed 78 preliminary and 49 final antidumping investigations under section 731 and 2 review investigations under section 751 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671). Of the 129 investigations completed during the fiscal year, 56 involved steel products such as hot-rolled carbon steel plate, carbon steel wire rod, stainless steel sheet and strip, welded carbon steel pipes and tubes, stainless steel wire cloth, carbon steel sheets, and steel wire nails. Other investigations dealt with a diverse group of products, including titanium sponge, choline chloride, grand and upright pianos, castor oil products, ethyl alcohol, photo albums and photo album filler pages, and cellular mobile telephones. With respect to food products, the Commission investigated such items as red raspberries and dried salted codfish.

At the close of the fiscal year, the Commission had 6 preliminary and 14 final antidumping investigations pending. These investigations involved a wide range of products.

Countervailing Duty Investigations

The Commission conducts investigations under the countervailing duty laws only when the imports are from a country that is a signatory to the Code on Subsidies and Countervailing Duties or has undertaken similar obligations, or when the subject imports enter duty free. Most of the major free-world trading nations have signed the Code; some, such as Mexico, have not. With respect to imports from countries that have not signed the Code or undertaken similar obligations, an injury test is available only for products that enter the United States free of duty under section 303(a)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1303).



The Commission heard testimony from U.S. Representative James Oberstar, Republican from Minnesota, during a conference on iron ore pellets from Brazil. The Commission instituted the countervailing duty investigation at the request of the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., Oglebay Norton Co., Pikands Mather & Co., and the United Steelworkers of America.

During the fiscal year, the Commission completed 35 preliminary and 21 final countervailing duty investigations. Of the 56 investigations completed, 19 involved steel products. The remaining 37 covered a variety of products including agricultural tillage tools, live swine and pork, iron ore pellets, and textile mill products and apparel.

At the close of the fiscal year, the Commission had five final and three preliminary countervailing duty investigations pending.

Section 751 Review Investigations

Section 751 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1675) sets forth a procedure for the review of outstanding antidumping and countervailing duty determinations. Under section 751, whenever the

Commission receives information concerning, or a request for a review of, an outstanding countervailing duty or antidumping duty determination, it must first determine whether there are changed circumstances sufficient to warrant such a review. If there are, the Commission conducts review investigations. In the absence of good cause, the Commission may not conduct a review less than 24 months after publication of notice of the original determination.

During fiscal year 1985, the Commission completed two review investigations under section 751: *Drycleaning Machinery From the Federal Republic of Germany* (751-TA-9) and *Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice From Brazil* (751-TA-10). At the close of the fiscal year, the Commission had no investigations pending under section 751.



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During the fiscal year, the Commission completed a final countervailing duty investigation on live swine and pork products from Canada. Testifying in support of the petition for import relief were U.S. Representatives (1) Jim Leach, Republican from Iowa, and (2) Berkeley Bedell, Democrat from Iowa.

Section 104(b) Countervailing Duty Review Investigations

During fiscal year 1985, the Commission completed four investigations under section 104(b) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 1671 note). Section 104(b) requires the Commission, at the request of a foreign government that has signed the Subsidies Code or exporters from that country, to review outstanding orders issued under section 303 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1303) to determine whether a U.S. industry would be materially injured or threatened with material injury, or whether the establishment of an industry would be materially retarded, if an existing countervailing duty order were to be revoked. Petitions requesting a review under section 104(b) must have been filed within 3 years of the effective date of title VII. Most of the countervailing duty orders in effect at the time the Trade Agreements Act went into effect had been issued without a Commission injury finding.

In two investigations completed under section 104, *Certain Tomato Products From Greece* (104-TAA-23) and *Sugar Content of Certain Articles From Australia* (104-TAA-26), the Commission determined that an industry in the United States would not be materially injured or threatened with material injury if the existing countervailing duty order were to be revoked.

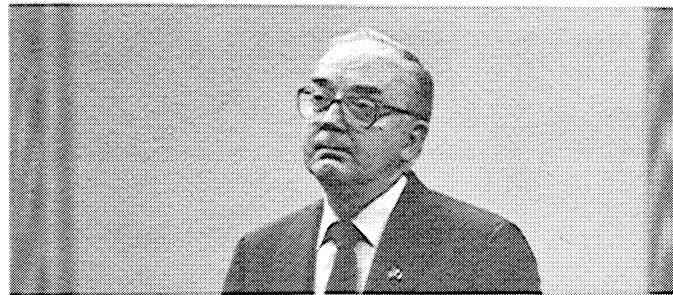
With respect to the other two investigations, *Oleoresins From Spain* (104-TAA-24) and *Oleoresins From India* (104-TAA-25), the original petitions and the Commission investigations were terminated.

Section 22 Investigations

During fiscal year 1985, the Commission completed two investigations under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (7 U.S.C. 624). Section 22 calls for the Secretary of Agriculture to alert the President when he believes agricultural commodities are being, or are practically certain to be, imported into the United States in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective, or materially interfere with, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) programs, including price-support programs, or substantially reduce the amount of any product processed from a commodity covered by a USDA program.

If the President agrees with the Secretary of Agriculture, he directs the Commission to conduct an investigation and develop a report, including findings and recommendations, for his consideration. After receiving the Commission's report, the President may impose quotas or duties (not to exceed 50 percent of the imported product's value) to protect the program. In cases in which the Secretary of Agriculture determines that an emergency exists, the President may take action before the Commission completes the investigation and submits the report. Any such emergency action that is taken would continue in effect pending the Commission's eventual report and recommendation.

The Commission instituted an investigation, *Certain Tobacco* (22-47), on September 10, 1984, at the request of the President, to determine whether imports of flue- and fire-cured, dark air-cured, and burley tobacco were being, or were practically certain to be, imported into the United States under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective, or materially



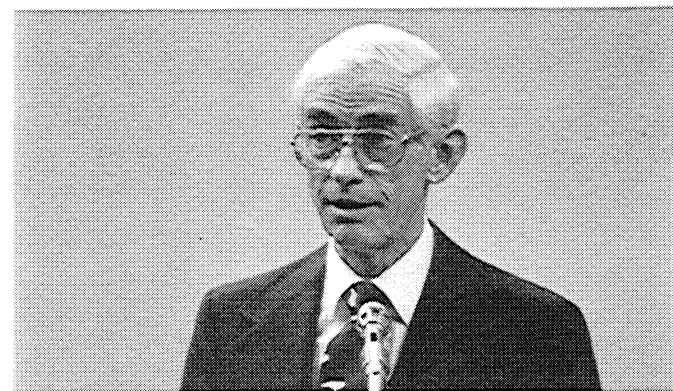
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By direction of the President, the Commission conducts investigations under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (7 U.S.C. 624). The Commission's investigative report includes findings and recommendations for the President's consideration. Section 22 investigations pertain to agricultural commodities that are being, or are practically certain to be, imported into the United States in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective, or materially interfere with, U.S. Department of Agriculture programs. During fiscal year 1985, the Commission completed two such investigations, *Certain Tobacco* and *Sugar*. Witnesses testifying at the hearing on tobacco were U.S. Senators (1) Jesse Helms, Republican from North Carolina, and (2) Wendell Ford, Democrat from Kentucky, and U.S. Representatives (3) Larry Hopkins, Republican from Kentucky, and (4) Charles Whitley, Democrat from North Carolina. One investigation, *Certain Articles Containing Sugar*, was pending at the end of the fiscal year.

interfere with, the USDA price-support and production adjustment programs for tobacco. On February 11, 1985, the Commission reported to the President that imports of certain tobacco were not materially interfering with the USDA's price-support and production adjustment programs for tobacco.

After receiving a letter from the President on March 29, 1985, the Commission instituted an investigation, *Sugar* (22-49), for the purpose of determining whether import fees for refined sugar and liquid sugar could be modified to 1 cent per pound without resulting in sugar being imported into the United States in such quantities as to materially interfere with the price-support program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture for sugar cane or sugar beets.

The President's letter also stated that he was taking emergency action under section 22(b) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 and issuing a proclamation suspending the import fees for raw sugar and modifying the fees for refined sugar and liquid sugar to 1 cent per pound. The suspension and modification of the fees would continue in effect until the Commission forwarded its report and recommendations to the President.

After a 5-month investigation, the Commission reported on September 3, 1985, that import fees for raw sugar could be terminated and import fees for refined sugar and liquid sugar could be modified to 1 cent per pound without resulting in sugar being, or practically certain to be, imported into the United States under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective, or materially interfere with, the USDA price-support program for sugar cane or sugar beets.

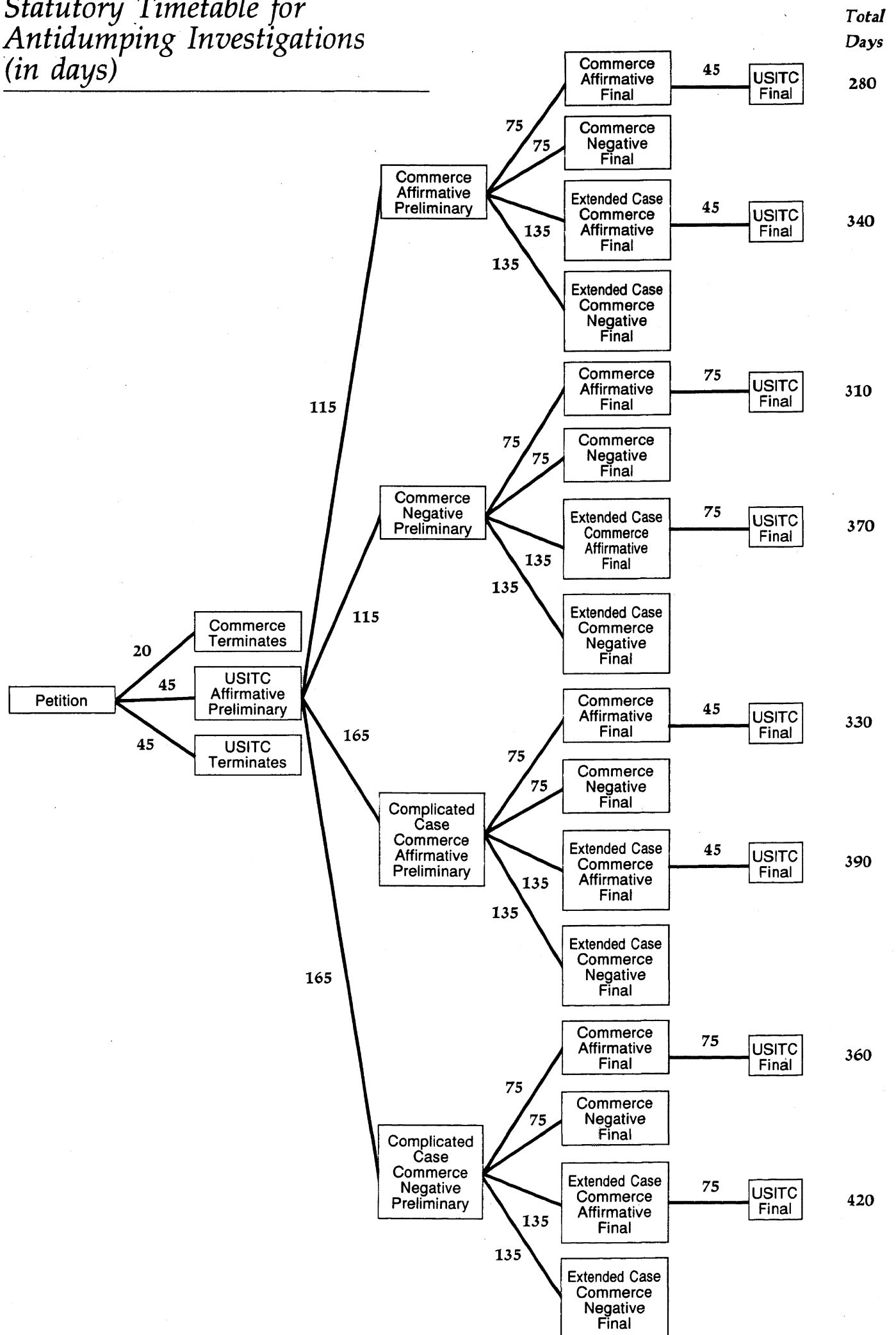
At the end of the fiscal year, there was one investigation pending under

section 22 (*Certain Articles Containing Sugar* (22-48)), which was instituted by the Commission following receipt of a letter from the President on March 22, 1985. The President directed that the Commission determine whether imports of certain dry iced tea mixes, beverage bases, cocktail mixes, and sugar/dextrose mixtures. all the foregoing containing

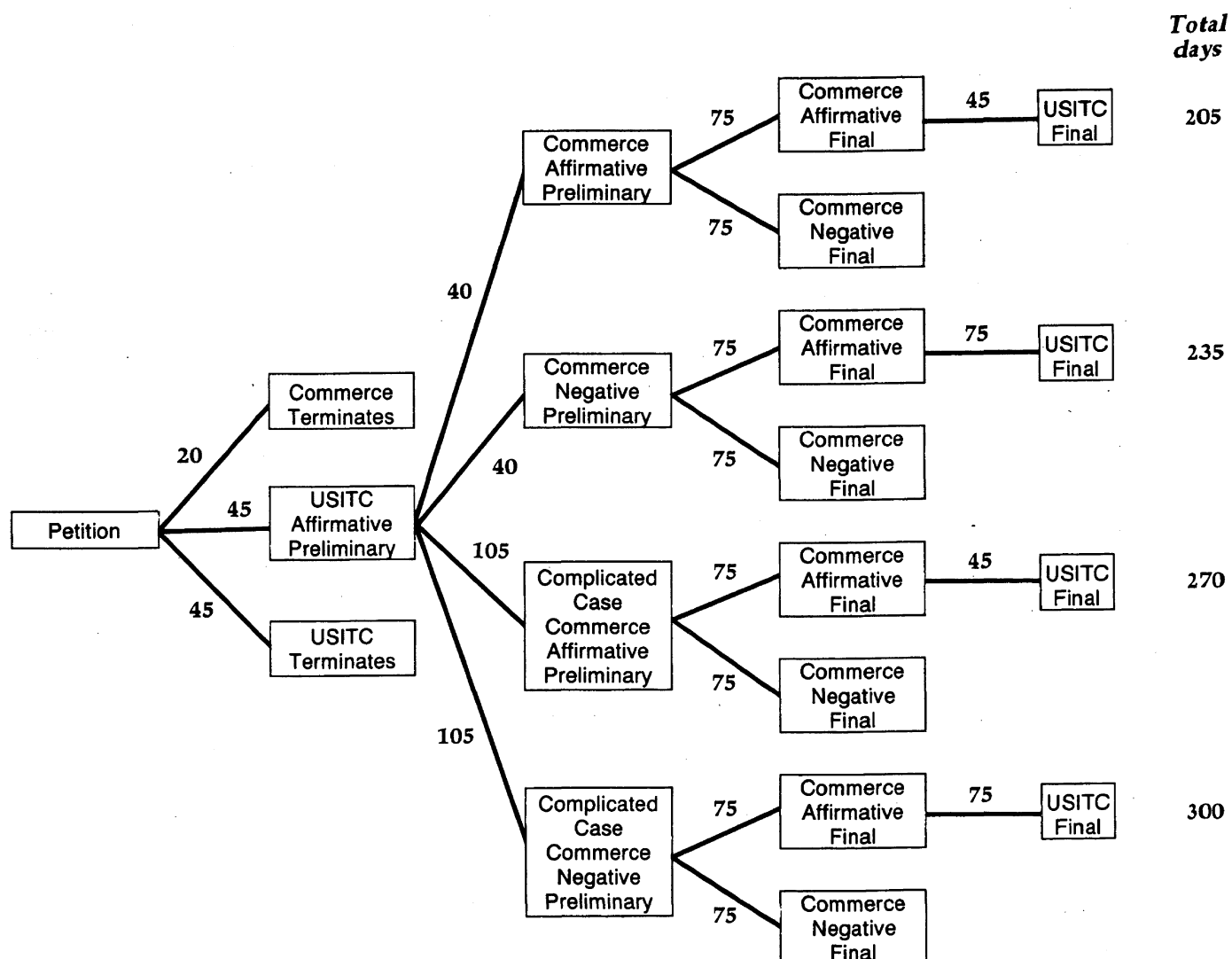


over 10 percent sugar and classifiable in Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) item 183.05, are being, or are practically certain to be, imported into the United States under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective, or materially interfere with, the price-support program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture for sugar cane or sugar beets.

*Statutory Timetable for
Antidumping Investigations
(in days)*



Statutory Timetable for Countervailing Duty Investigations (in days)



Unfair Import Practice Investigations

The Commission, under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1337), applies U.S. statutory and common law of unfair competition to the importation of articles into the United States and in their sale. All violations of section 337 require finding both an unfair act in the importation into or sale in the United States of an article and a resulting actual, or tendency toward, substantial injury. If the Commission

finds a violation of section 337, it can issue orders excluding the offending articles from entry into the United States, as well as cease and desist orders, after considering the issuance of such orders in view of public-interest considerations.

Commission orders go into effect 60 days from issuance unless disapproved by the President. Appeals of Commission orders are heard by the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. Violators of Commission section 337 orders are liable for civil penalties of up to \$10,000 a day.

Section 337 investigations require formal evidentiary hearings held in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551 et seq.) before an administrative law judge (ALJ). Parties to these investigations include complainants, respondents, and the Commission staff representing the public. Following a hearing, the ALJ issues an initial determination on the issues of the investigation that may be reversed by the full Commission. Every investigation must be completed within 12 months, or within 18 months for more complicated cases. Complainants may seek temporary relief pending final resolution of a case.

The most common unfair methods of competition brought before the Commission are infringements of patent, copyright, or trademark; theft of trade secrets; passing off; or violation of the antitrust laws.

In fiscal year 1985, the Commission continued to be at the forefront of legal and technological issues in section 337 investigations. Producers of high-technology articles such as aramid fibers, amorphous metals, and optical waveguide fibers; computer-related equipment such as rotary wheel printers and doubled-sided floppy disk drives; medical devices such as artificial kidneys and apparatus for disintegration of urinary calculi; capital equipment such as motor graders and stretch-wrapping apparatus; and consumer items such as products with the Gremlins character depictions and Duracell batteries all sought protection from alleged infringement of intellectual property rights at the International Trade Commission.

During fiscal year 1985, there were 60 active 337 investigations. The Commission entered exclusion orders in 12 investigations and cease and desist orders in 2 investigations. Settlement agreements and consent orders were entered into in 26 investigations. Of those investigations in which the Commission made final determinations on the merits, a violation of section 337 was

found in 12 investigations, and no violation, in 7 investigations. The Commission also entered one temporary exclusion order. At yearend, 15 investigations remained active. The Commission also terminated a section 603¹ preliminary investigation on hydrogenerators from Japan.

During the fiscal year, the Commission made an administrative change affecting the conduct of section 337 investigations. In recognition of the increasing role of these cases in ensuring free and fair trade, the Unfair Import Investigation Division, formerly a part of the Office of Investigations, became a separate office of the Commission (the Office of Unfair Import Investigations).

Most notable of the many legal issues presented to the Commission in section 337 investigations were those of protecting registered trademarks and copyrights from gray marketing and counterfeiting. Moreover, the due process opportunity for a full and fair hearing on the record in section 337 investigations was approved by several Federal courts. In fact, one appellate court refused to relitigate a trademark issue already decided by the Commission and dismissed a Federal court action.

¹ Sec. 603(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 provides that, in order to expedite the performance of its functions under the act, the Commission may conduct preliminary investigations, determine the scope and manner of its proceedings, and consolidate proceedings before it. In recent years, sec. 603 investigations have been used by the Commission to determine whether a sec. 337 investigation of alleged unfair practices in import trade should be instituted.

Part II. Organizational Activities

Office of Investigations

The Office of Investigations is responsible for conducting all of the Commission's countervailing duty and antidumping review investigations under provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, escape-clause (sec. 201) and market disruption (sec. 406)¹ investigations pursuant to the Trade Act of 1974, and investigations under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to determine whether imports of agricultural products are interfering with programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The principal operating units in the Office of Investigations are the four investigative divisions with a combined staff of 24 investigators, supported by the accountants and financial analysts in the Financial Analysis Division and the statisticians and statistical assistants in the Statistical Analysis Division. The investigators are responsible for coordination of an investigation—gathering data and information by various means, including survey and secondary-source research, analyzing the conditions of competition between domestic and imported goods in the U.S. market as well as the economic condition of the domestic industry, and preparing the staff reports to the Commission. These reports, together with briefs filed with the Commission by the parties and statements made at the public hearings,

¹ The Commission conducts investigations to determine whether increased imports of an article produced in a Communist country are causing market disruption in the United States. If the Commission's determination is in the affirmative, the President may take the same action as in a case involving injury to an industry, except that the action would apply only to imports of the article from the Communist country. (Sec. 406, Trade Act of 1974; 19 U.S.C. 2436.)

serve as the factual basis for the Commission's determinations.

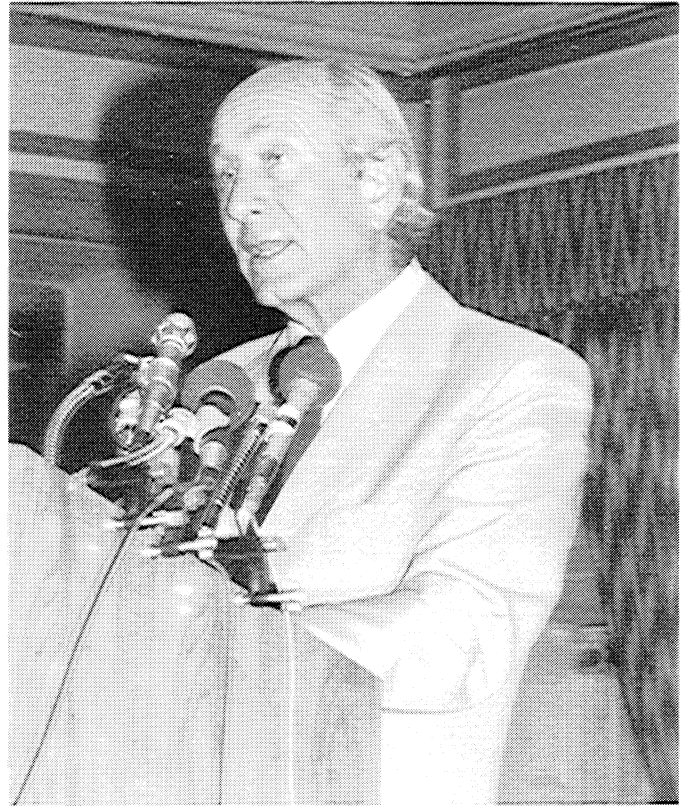
The Commission's statutory investigative workload continued to increase in fiscal year 1985, and, consequently, the burden on the Office of Investigations increased. Staffing of the fourth investigative division, formed to cope with the increased workload, was completed during the year, as was the staffing of the Financial Analysis Division. Although there were only two import relief investigations under section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974, *Potassium Permanganate* (TA-201-54) and *Nonrubber Footwear* (TA-201-55), the latter required a significant commitment of staff resources. There was an increase in the number of section 22 investigations (one involving tobacco and two involving imports of sugar), which the Commission conducted at the request of the President. The principal reason for the increased workload in this fiscal year remained the continued growth in the number of countervailing duty and antidumping investigations under title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930. The industrial sector producing carbon steel products was the major source of filings in this category, although industries ranging from swine and pork producers to companies engaged in producing semiconductors filed petitions alleging unfair import competition. The fiscal year was marked by the successful completion of the last of the 45 required "transition" countervailing duty investigations under section 104 of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979. All of these investigations were completed in accordance with, or well in advance of, the established statutory deadline.

Office of Administrative Law Judges

Before making a determination under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, the Commission is required to provide an



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Conditions Relating to the Importation of Softwood Lumber Into the United States was the title of the Commission factfinding investigation conducted at the request of the United States Trade Representative at the direction of the President. Witnesses presented their views directly to the Commission

in a public forum on July 23, 1985. Congressional appearances included that of (1) U.S. Senator Max Baucus, Democrat from Montana, and U.S. Representatives (2) Don Bonker, Democrat from Washington, (3) James Weaver, Democrat from Oregon, and (4) Larry Craig, Republican from Idaho.

opportunity for a hearing in conformity with the provisions of subchapter II of chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code (the Administrative Procedure Act). Administrative law judges are appointed pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 3105 with the responsibility for conducting such hearings. Following a hearing, the administrative law judge decides a case by issuing an initial determination that may be reviewed by the full Commission.

The Office of Administrative Law Judges is made up of four judges and a support staff of attorneys, an economist, and support personnel. Administrative law judges appointed by the Commission are selected from attorneys who have been designated administrative law judges after the successful completion of a highly competitive examination administered by the Office of Personnel Management. These judges are required by law to give a fair hearing to all parties under the Administrative Procedure Act and to maintain independence from the rest of the Commission and the Commission's staff in matters relating to hearing and deciding cases. The judges in the Office of Administrative Law Judges came to the Commission after extensive trial experience in private practice, in government, and as administrative law judges in other Federal Government agencies.

Office of Industries

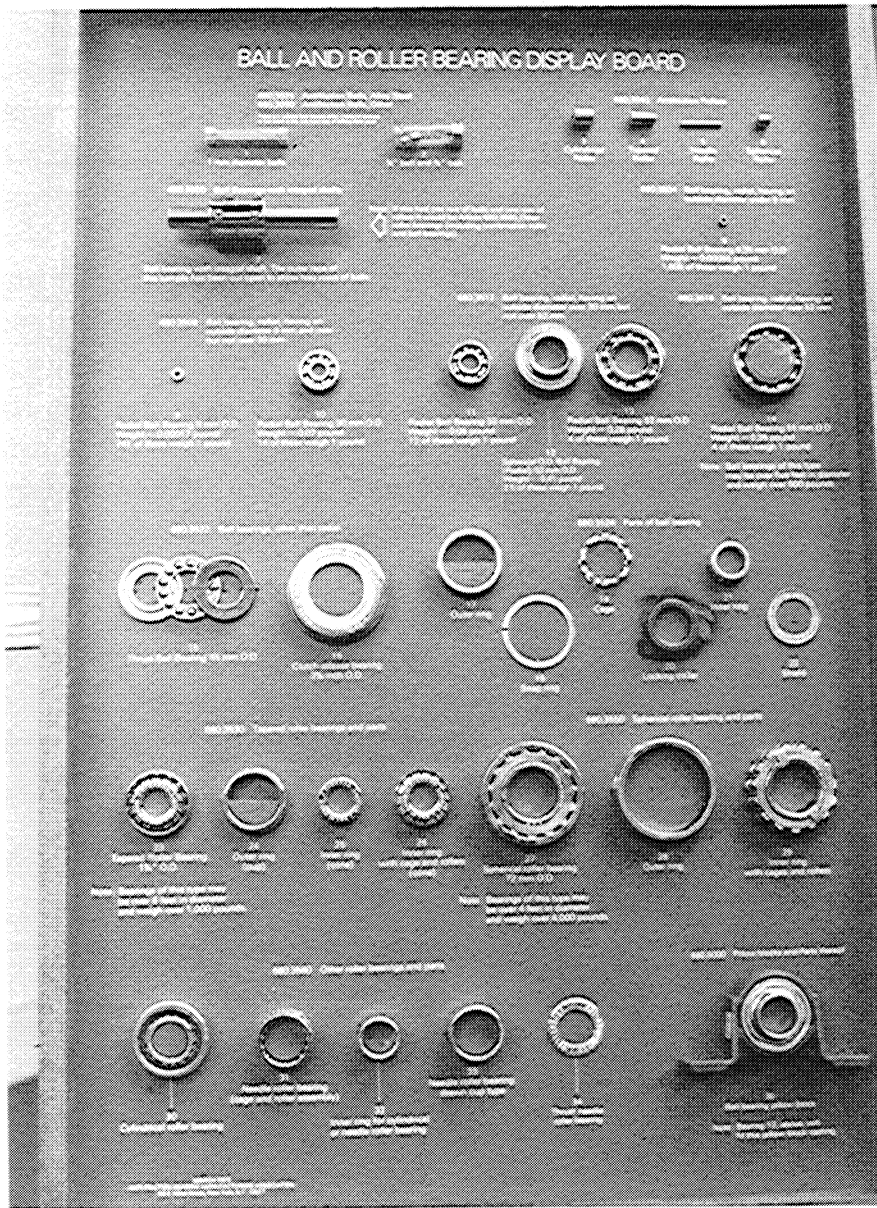
The Office of Industries, with its staff of over 90 international trade analysts, is responsible for providing the Commission and the public with detailed technical and economic information on U.S. industries and merchandise trade. The Commission requires such information in order to meet its heavy statutory and factfinding investigative caseload and other technical responsibilities in such areas as tariff nomenclature, trade monitoring, review of proposed trade

legislation, and general assistance to the Congress and the President in trade matters. In order to develop and maintain the required commodity-industry expertise for ready access by the Commission, the office is organized into six commodity divisions covering the major industrial sectors—agriculture and forest products, textiles and apparel, energy and chemicals, minerals and metals, machinery and equipment, and miscellaneous manufactures. Within these divisions, the international trade analysts track the import, export, production, and sale of more than 15,000 items of world trade. These specialists' expertise has been in growing demand as international trade becomes an increasingly important component of the economy and focus of national attention. The President, Congress, and the Commission often rely heavily upon the expertise of the analysts to obtain an objective picture of the impact of international trade (imports and exports) on U.S. industry and the factors influencing the competitive position of U.S. industry in world trade.

Investigations Under Section 332

During fiscal year 1985, the Office of Industries conducted 41 investigations under section 332¹ of the Tariff Act of 1930, including both one-time factfinding studies and continuing industry surveys. A number of these studies explored areas where there is relatively little available information or investigative precedent. Such efforts included Commission studies on the effects of the Japanese voluntary restraint agreement

¹ Investigations conducted under sec. 332 are requested by the President, the House Ways and Means Committee, the Senate Finance Committee, or either House of Congress or are initiated on the Commission's own motion.



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At the request of the Subcommittee on Trade, Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, the Commission instituted the factfinding investigation *Competitive Assessment of the U.S. Ball and Roller Bearing Industry* (1) on April 17, 1985. Congressional representatives appearing as witnesses at the public hearing on the investigation on October 3, 1985, included U.S. Representatives (2) Barbara Kennelly, Democrat from Connecticut, and (3) Nancy Johnson, Republican from Connecticut.



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(VRA) for autos, U.S. countertrade, the natural-resource-pricing practices of foreign governments, and the international competitiveness of U.S. producers in such areas as petrochemicals, coal, swine, shrimp, commuter aircraft, filberts, pork, lumber, and forging products.

Ten continuing Office of Industry surveys were conducted under section 332 to aid the Congress or the executive branch in monitoring both U.S. imports and domestic production of various products. Five of these surveys were conducted at the request of the President, four were conducted at the request of Congress, and one continuing survey is being conducted as a result of the Commission's own motion. During fiscal year 1985, the Office of Industries published surveys covering synthetic organic chemicals (a Commission series extending continuously from 1918), canned mushrooms, brooms, stainless steel and alloy tool steel, steel subject to the United States-EC Arrangement, heavyweight motorcycles, automobiles, rum, and nonrubber footwear. In addition, a new monitoring effort was begun on competitive conditions in the steel industry and industry efforts to adjust and modernize.

At the beginning of fiscal year 1985, the Office of Industries had 14 factfinding studies underway. During the year, an additional 17 studies were initiated, and 21 were completed. At the end of the fiscal year, the Office of Industries had 11 section 332 studies underway. Certain of the major completed studies are highlighted below.

Conditions of Competition Affecting the Northeastern U.S. Groundfish and Scallop Industries in Selected Markets (332-173)

At the request of the United States Trade Representative, the Commission instituted this investigation for the purpose of gathering and presenting infor-

mation on the competitive and economic factors affecting the performance and competitive position of the Northeastern U.S. groundfish and scallop industries in selected markets. The study presents (1) a profile of the Northeastern U.S. and major foreign groundfish and scallop industries, (2) a description of the Northeastern U.S. market in terms of U.S. consumption and trade, (3) an analysis of Government involvement in the Northeastern U.S. and major foreign groundfish and scallop industries, and (4) an analysis of competitive conditions in the Northeastern U.S. market, including factors such as price, quality, availability, transportation, marketing, exchange rates, government assistance, and the U.S.-Canadian maritime boundary dispute.

Conditions of Competition Between Certain Domestic and Imported Fabricated Structural Steel Products (332-181)

At the request of the Subcommittee on Trade, Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, the Commission instituted an investigation into the conditions of competition between certain domestic and imported fabricated structural steel products. The report assesses the factors affecting the competitive position of U.S. fabricators, compares the structural characteristics of the U.S. industry with those of principal foreign competitors, and describes U.S. and foreign Government policies and regulations affecting the fabricated structural steel industry.

Emerging Textile-Exporting Countries, 1984 (332-184)

This study was instituted by the Commission on its own motion to up-

date and supplement an earlier report published by the Commission in 1982. Recent trends in world trade in textiles and apparel, especially from 1980 to 1984, are examined, and a detailed analysis is made of the status of 14 selected developing countries. With respect to each of the countries, the study develops information on their overall economy, their textile and apparel industries, trade patterns, resources, and Government policies in order to assess their potential for increasing exports of textiles and apparel in the world market and in the U.S. market in particular. Information is also provided on current conditions in the U.S. market and recent U.S. actions to control imports of textiles and apparel that might affect exports of the emerging countries.



United Automobile Workers' president Owen Bieber presented testimony on December 4, 1985, at the Commission's public hearing in Detroit, MI, *The Internationalization of the Automobile Industry and Its Effects on the U.S. Automobile Industry*. The factfinding investigation was initiated by the Commission on its own motion. In response to a request by the Subcommittee on Trade, Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, the Commission submitted an interim report containing information to assist in decisions regarding an extension of the automobile voluntary restraint agreement with Japan.

The Internationalization of the Automobile Industry and Its Effects on the U.S. Automobile Industry (332-188)

The Commission, on its own motion, instituted this investigation, which examines the concepts of internationalization and the principal factors that led to the internationalization of the world automobile industry, with particular emphasis on the U.S. automobile industry. It assesses both Government policies and other factors (such as transportation costs, labor rates, and resource availability) that influence automobile manufacturers' decisions to procure outside the country of final assembly and to form joint ventures with foreign firms. In addition, an interim report was submitted in February 1985 in response to a request by the Subcommittee on Trade, Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, for information to assist in decisions regarding an extension of the automobile VRA with Japan.

The Multifiber Arrangement, 1980-84 (332-189)

This study, instituted on the Commission's own motion, provides information on the history and structure of the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA) and on current issues related to this international agreement under which the bulk of trade in textiles and apparel is controlled. U.S. administration of MFA programs is described, data are presented on imports, by sources and U.S. market segments, and each of the bilateral agreements under which the United States controls imports of textiles and apparel is summarized. The report also discusses MFA coverage in terms of fiber and supplying countries, MFA provisions for quota growth and flexibility, and the extent to which individual quota categories were filled. In addition, textile trade restraints of other developed countries are described.

Conditions of Competition Between the U.S. and Major Foreign Filbert Industries (332-193)

At the request of the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate, the Commission instituted this investigation to gather information for a report on the competitive position of imported filberts in the U.S. market and the conditions of competition that have affected the U.S. filbert industry and the filbert industries of the major foreign suppliers. The study presents (1) a profile of the structure of the U.S. filbert industry and of U.S. markets, (2) a description of the filbert industries of major foreign suppliers, (3) the conditions of competition in U.S. markets, and (4) information on major foreign markets for U.S. filberts.

World Trade Flows in Major Agricultural Products (332-194)

At the request of the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate, the Commission instituted this investigation to gather information for a report on world trade flows in major agricultural products, and specifically on U.S. and world trade in broad commodity areas that include grains; oilseeds; animal products; fruits, vegetables, and nuts; and sugar. The investigation reviews trade patterns in the five cited major agricultural products, as well as commodity cycles, wage rates, exchange rates, transportation costs, trade barriers, Government targeting practices, and other factors of competition affecting overall world agricultural trade and the U.S. position in that trade.

The Effects of Semifinished Steel Imports on the U.S. Iron and Steel Scrap Industry (332-195)

At the request of the Subcommittee on Trade, Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, the Commission instituted this investigation to evaluate the effects of semi-

finished steel imports on the U.S. iron and steel scrap industry. This study includes (1) a description of the markets for U.S. iron and steel scrap, (2) an analysis of recent trends in imports of semifinished steel, and (3) an assessment of the impact of semifinished steel imports on the U.S. scrap market and the U.S. scrap industry.

Analysis of the International Competitiveness of the U.S. Commercial Shipbuilding and Repair Industries (332-197)

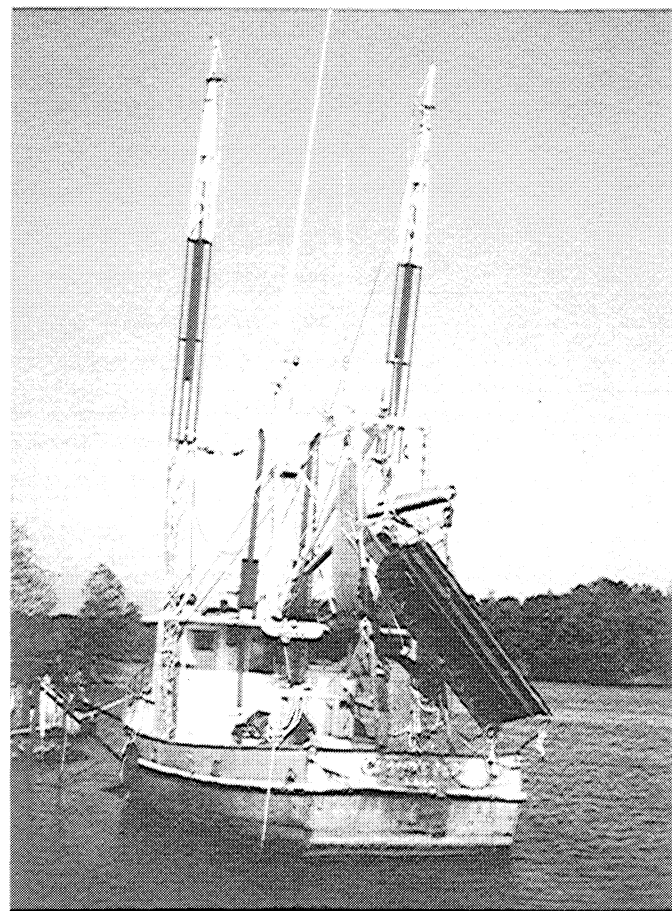
At the request of the Subcommittee on Trade, Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, the Commission instituted an investigation for the purpose of analyzing the international competitiveness of the U.S. commercial shipbuilding and repair industries. The study assesses the factors affecting the competitive position of U.S. commercial shipbuilders and repairers, compares structural characteristics of the U.S. industry and foreign industries, examines the extent of Government involvement in the industry, and identifies the steps that have been and may be taken to counteract disadvantageous competitive developments. The report also analyzes Draft Substitute Amendment H.R. 3399, the Maritime Redevelopment Bank Bill, and its potential impact on the U.S. industries and their international competitiveness.

Conditions of Competition Affecting the U.S. Gulf and South Atlantic Shrimp Industry (332-201)

Following a request from the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR), the Commission instituted this investigation for the purpose of gathering and presenting information on the competitive, technological, and



Commissioners and staff obtained firsthand views of the domestic shrimp industry on March 21 and 22, 1985. Several hundred people, including scores of shrimpers/boat owners and processors, participated at the Commission's public hearing held in New Orleans. The factfinding investigation was initiated at the request of the United States Trade Representative. The investigation gathered information and data on the competitive, technological, and economic factors affecting the performance and competitive position of the U.S. Gulf and South Atlantic shrimp industry.



economic factors affecting the performance and competitive position of the U.S. Gulf and South Atlantic shrimp industry. The study presents (1) a profile of the U.S. Gulf and South Atlantic and major foreign shrimp industries, including the aquaculture (fish-farming) sector; (2) a description of the U.S. market in terms of U.S. consumption and trade, prices, and supply and demand factors; (3) an analysis of Government involvement in the U.S. Gulf and South Atlantic and major foreign shrimp industries; and (4) an analysis of competitive conditions in the U.S. market, including factors such as price, quality, availability, transportation, marketing, Government assistance, and exchange rates.

Potential Effects of Foreign Governments' Policies of Pricing Natural Resources
(332-202)

At the request of the Subcommittee on Trade, Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, the Commission instituted this investigation to gather information on the potential effects of foreign governments' policies of pricing natural resource products to their domestic industrial users at prices substantially below the export selling price or other market value of the products. The study describes certain foreign governments' pricing policies, estimates the foreign production cost savings conferred by such pricing policies, analyzes the competitive advantage of such production cost savings vis-a-vis costs of U.S. producers; and analyzes the effect of such foreign resource-pricing policies on the resource allocation within the foreign country.

Possible Effects of the Recommendations Concerning the Proposed Tariff Reclassification of Catalytic Naphtha and Other Motor Fuel Blending Stocks
(332-203)

Following requests from the Subcommittee on Trade, Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, and the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate, the Commission instituted an investigation to gather information on the tariff classification and treatment of those products potentially affected by a reclassification of catalytic naphtha and other motor fuel blending stocks. The study addresses (1) the current tariff treatment of naphthas, motor fuel, and motor fuel blending stocks; (2) the desirability of modifying the current tariff classification treatment consistent with sound principles of product nomenclature; (3) the possible improvements to the tariff nomenclature for ethyl and methyl alcohol used as motor fuel blending stocks; and (4) the effects that such changes would most likely have on U.S. industries and competitive conditions between U.S. and foreign firms in the affected segments of the petrochemical and petroleum industries.

Trade Monitoring

During fiscal year 1985, the Office of Industries continued the quarterly report series entitled "U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Commodity Areas." The quarterly report is a product of the office's normal trade-monitoring activities and provides brief analyses of significant foreign-trade shifts in major industrial sectors as well as trade statistics for approximately 650 commodity groups within those major sectors. Four reports were issued in the series, covering the second and third quarters of 1984, 1984 in its entirety, and the first quarter of 1985.

Summaries of Trade and Tariff Information

The summaries provide the Congress, Government agencies, the public, and business institutions with information on the commodities listed in the Tariff Schedules of the United States. The current summary series, which is now complete, provides comprehensive coverage of product uses, manufacturing processes, and commercial practices and includes analyses of the numerous factors affecting U.S. and world trade in each commodity area. The completed summary series will be kept current through periodic supplements to each of the roughly 250 individual reports in this series. The Commission completed 11 new summaries and 39 updates of previously published summaries in fiscal year 1985.

Office of Economics

The Office of Economics (OE) supports the Commission in its role of determining the impact of imports on U.S. industries and providing expert advice to the Congress and the President on international trade issues. The office's economists employ economic principles and statistical methods to develop in-depth analyses of markets, industries, trade flows, and commercial policies. The office has three divisions, each with distinct functional responsibilities. The Investigation Support Division works closely with the Commission's Office of Investigations on statutory investigations to determine the economic effects of imports of competing goods on U.S. producers. The Trade Reports Division houses country and international organization experts who produce recurring trade reports and monitor trade and industrial policies of major U.S. trading partners. The Research Division produces analyses of international trade

issues of concern to the Congress or the President. The office added eight new economists to its staff in 1985 to meet strong demand for analytical support by the Commission and trade policymakers in the Congress and the executive branch.

Investigation Support Division

The level of activity in the Investigation Support Division remained high throughout fiscal year 1985, as firms continued to file large numbers of petitions for import relief. Besides working on all of the Commission's dumping and countervailing duty investigations, economists in the division played a major role in section 201 industry investigations and section 22 cases involving agricultural products. Division economists spent much of their time examining industry market structures and channels of distribution, analyzing and describing price trends developed from questionnaire responses and other sources, and examining lost sales and lost revenue allegations through telephone surveys.

In several investigations, the staff faced serious analytical challenges in comparing domestic and import prices. These comparisons are often critical to the Commission in making injury determinations. Difficulties in making meaningful price comparisons were frequently the result of high inland freight charges, complex distribution networks, or quality differences between domestic and foreign products. Extra efforts were required from division economists to resolve these types of price comparison problems in the investigations relating to rock salt, brazing rod, neoprene laminate, groundfish, frozen concentrated orange juice, and lime oil during fiscal year 1985.

The results of econometric studies were increasingly employed in investigations during the 1985 fiscal year. In other cases, economic modeling was used to shed light on particular issues in the investigation. In the frozen concentrated orange juice case, division staff developed a five-equation econometric model to assist the Commission in measuring the effects on U.S. imports, domestic prices, shipments, and revenues of removing a Brazilian tax on orange juice concentrate. In the live swine investigation, economists applied the results of econometric studies of the demand for pork to estimate the revenue losses to U.S. farmers arising from increased imports of Canadian swine and pork products. Similar methods were used in a section 22 investigation to quantify the likely effects of imports of articles containing sugar on the domestic price of sugar. In the footwear investigation, economists made use of an economic model to estimate the likely impact of various quota levels on prices, shipments, and employment in the U.S. footwear industry and to assist the Commission in devising an import remedy. This model subsequently became the basis for analyses of the footwear case performed by other agencies and private research organizations.

Besides performing estimates of their own, division economists were often called upon to help evaluate econometric results provided by petitioners and respondents in support of their cases. Extensive reviews of econometric studies were performed by staff economists in the footwear, live swine, and groundfish investigations.

Division economists also provided assistance to other Government agencies. For example, after the injury finding in the 201 footwear investigation and the Commission recommendation of quotas, staff members assisted the Office of Trade Agreements in explaining the Commission's recommendations to executive branch agencies.

Trade Monitoring and Reporting

The Trade Reports Division monitors foreign economic and policy developments that are likely to have an important effect on U.S. economic interests. Country economists monitor developments in the major U.S. trading partners, and experts on multilateral trade agreements maintain current knowledge of discussions in those forums and their likely impact on U.S. commerce.

The trade and industrial policies of foreign countries were a growing source of concern to the Nation's policymakers in fiscal year 1985, and the division's expertise helped the Commission provide accurate, up-to-date information on those topics to the Congress and the executive branch. Division economists participated in a record number of factfinding studies in the year while fulfilling several major requests for technical support and responding to more than 280 other information requests from the Congress, the public, and other Government agencies.

Division economists worked on a wide range of trade issues in 1985. They drafted major portions of Commission studies analyzing the industrial targeting practices of the newly industrializing countries and Canada, the agricultural support programs of key producing countries, foreign shipbuilding policies, a proposed free-trade arrangement with Canada, the effects of barter and countertrade transactions on U.S. industries, and U.S.-Japanese competition in cargo transportation services. They also assisted other offices in studies of the implications of China's new economic development strategies and the natural-resource-pricing policies of the

Soviet Union. A study on the effectiveness of the dispute-settlement mechanisms of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the Tokyo Round codes will be completed in December 1985. Division staff also supported the preparations for a new round of multilateral trade negotiations by the interagency Trade Policy Staff Committee, which helps the President formulate trade policy. Several members of Congress requested special trade reports, including one on changes in Japan's trade patterns since the conclusion of the Tokyo Round.

As part of its international monitoring program, the Trade Reports Division produces two of the Commission's recurring reports on trade and trade agreements activities. The Commission's 36th annual report entitled *Operation of the Trade Agreements Program*,¹ released in July 1985, highlights major developments in U.S. trade policy in 1984. It includes a description of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984, detailed background on the President's 1984 decision to impose restrictions on imported steel products, and a summary of the main provisions of the first U.S. bilateral free-trade agreement, the United States-Israel free-trade arrangement. Trade relations with seven major trading partners—the European Community, Canada, Japan, Mexico, Taiwan, the Republic of Korea, and Brazil—are covered in detail. The report also includes a comprehensive review of actions taken by the United States under current trade law and discusses developments in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and other multilateral forums. More than 2,000 copies of the report were distributed on request to U.S. and foreign government officials, academics, libraries, trade associations, and U.S. embassies.

¹ *Operation of the Trade Agreements Program* is prepared in conformity with sec. 163(b) of the Trade Act of 1974.

Division staff also produce the Commission's quarterly reports on trade between the United States and the non-market economy countries (NME's) of China, the Soviet Union, and Eastern Europe. These reports provide up-to-date data on U.S. trade with NME's, along with analyses of significant developments in commercial and trade policy. Fiscal year 1985 was the fourth year of operation of the Commission's East-West Trade Statistics Monitoring System, which allows the Commission to analyze imports of manufactured goods from NME's in relation to U.S. production and employment. The December 1984 report examines the competitive situation of U.S. industries identified by the monitoring system on the basis of import trends. A detailed country-by-country account of trade and economic developments in 1984 is contained in the April 1985 report; an analysis of recent trends in Chinese-Soviet trade is included in the June 1985 report; and the September 1985 report presents the results of the latest monitoring scan of U.S.-manufactured imports from NME's.

The monthly *International Economic Review*, a staff publication, provides the Commission, the Congress, and others in the trade policy community with current international economic statistics and background on recent trade or policy developments. In fiscal year 1985, more than 500 copies were distributed each month.

Economic Research Division

The Economic Research Division provides technical analyses of international economic issues of interest to the Commission and to policymakers in the Congress and the executive branch. Most of the analyses are conducted under the Commission's section 332 program,

which is jointly managed by the OE and the Office of Industries. Economic Research Division economists also regularly assist in import-injury investigations when the caseload of petitions is particularly heavy or when some aspect of an investigation requires expertise that an economist in the Economic Research Division can supply.

The Economic Research Division completed work on several important section 332 investigations in fiscal year 1985. The first was the third and final of a series of reports, *Foreign Industrial Targeting and Its Effects on U.S. Industries* (332-162). The report covers targeting programs used by Brazil, Canada, Korea, Mexico, and Taiwan to foster the development of particular industries. To gather information for this report, Commission staff visited government officials in all of these countries. The report was initiated in June 1984 on request by the House Committee on Ways and Means and was completed in January 1985. The first two reports of this investigation cover targeting by Japan and members of the European Community.

The second major investigation completed by the division was *China's Economic Development Strategies and Their Effects on U.S.-China Trade* (332-168). This report examines China's current 5-year plan and discusses recent changes in China's development strategies. The investigation was initiated in August 1983 and released to the public in February 1985. The third major investigation completed was *Conditions of Competition in Air and Surface Cargo Transportation Services Between Japan and the United States* (332-205). This study examines the factors that determine competitiveness of U.S. and Japanese air and surface cargo carriers. The report was initiated in January 1984 at the request of the President and completed in July 1985. The USTR has determined that the information in the report should be held confidential.

Two other investigations are being conducted in the Economic Research Division that are scheduled for completion in fiscal year 1986. The first of these is *U.S. Trade-Related Employment* (332-217). This study will provide estimates of the labor content of U.S. imports and exports from 1978 through 1984. The report, which is scheduled for release in March 1986, updates the estimates from the previous Commission report of the same title. The earlier report on investigation No. 332-154 provides estimates of trade-related employment for the years 1978 through 1982 and was released to the public in October 1983. The second study underway in fiscal year 1985 is *The Effects of U.S. Steel Import Restraints on Exports of Selected Steel-Consuming Industries* (332-214). The study examines the effects of the President's steel import restraint program on the competitiveness of U.S. exporters that use steel products as inputs to their own production. The study was requested by the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate, in May 1985 and is scheduled for completion in December 1985.

The Economic Research Division also participated in two other important research projects managed by the OE. One is the staff research study *Calculating the Consumer and Net Welfare Costs of Import Relief*. This study was undertaken in response to a request from the USTR that the Commission provide estimates of the consumer costs of import relief recommended by the Commission in affirmative section 201 investigations. The study was released to the public in August 1985. The methodology in the study was used recently to estimate the consumer cost of section 201 relief for the footwear industry, and the estimates were forwarded to the President for his review of the case. The division also participated in a study of the effects of a surcharge on U.S. imports from Japan. The study was undertaken as part of a bill report requested by Congress.

In addition to conducting studies managed by the Office of Economics, Economic Research Division economists made contributions to several studies managed by the Office of Industries. The most important of these were studies on world trade flows in major agricultural products (332-194), a United States-Canada free-trade area (332-196), the review of the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (332-187), and an assessment of the competitive positions of pork producers in the United States and the European Community (332-213).

As a result of the large number of petitions filed before the Commission in fiscal year 1985, the Economic Research Division was again asked to devote substantial resources to unfair practice and import-injury investigations. The division provided economic analyses for a number of these investigations, including the section 201 investigation on footwear, the section 22 investigation on articles containing sugar, and the 701 (countervailing duty) investigation on live swine and pork products from Canada.

Office of Executive and International Liaison

The Office of Executive and International Liaison is responsible for relations between the Commission and the USTR and other executive branch offices that have trade agreements responsibilities. It also handles Commission contacts with U.S. embassies abroad and with foreign governments. The director of the office serves as the Commission representative on the interagency Trade Policy Staff Committee (TPSC), which is chaired by the United States Trade Representative, and provides technical information and technical advice required in the Commit-

tee's work. The office plans and monitors staff work connected with the Commission's activities in the trade agreements programs and coordinates the participation of staff from other Commission offices in the activities of the numerous TPSC subcommittees of direct interest to Commission functions.

The office has played a key role in the U.S. preparation for the forthcoming GATT negotiations associated with adoption of the Harmonized System tariff nomenclature and developed the U.S. proposal for a common computerized data base for these negotiations, which has been adopted by the GATT Tariff Concessions Committee. The preparation of U.S. input for the data base and other documents for the negotiations was a major activity of the office during the year.

A second major activity of the office was the technical assistance to the USTR in the negotiations with Israel for the establishment of a United States-Israel Free Trade Area and the preparation of the President's proclamation that implemented the agreement on September 1, 1985.

Office of Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements

The Commission plays a significant role in the U.S. Government's efforts to monitor world trade, to reduce tariff and nontariff barriers to the international movement of goods and services, and to represent the interests of domestic industries. Assisting the Commission in meeting its responsibilities in these areas are the attorneys, nomenclature analysts, economists, and other staff members of the Office of Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements.

The most significant area of activity for the office during fiscal year 1985 remained its work on the potential conversion of the U.S. customs tariff into the

nomenclature format of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, known as the Harmonized System. The Harmonized System, a product of several years' work by many countries under the auspices of the Customs Cooperation Council in Brussels, is an international classification system and statistical enumeration for merchandise in international trade. When widely adopted, the new nomenclature will facilitate trade by providing common descriptions for all articles in international commerce.¹

Office staff members continued to participate in the work and meetings of the Harmonized System Committee and related bodies, although an international convention to implement the new nomenclature has been opened for signature. Staff members are providing assistance to other Government agencies, including technical aid in the Bureau of the Census conversion of the U.S. export schedule and the Standard Industrial Classification system. In addition, the staff is assisting in the negotiations in Geneva under article XXVIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to accommodate the necessary changes in rates of duty that would result from adoption of the Harmonized System. One important aspect of this work is the maintenance and updating of the trade data base and various files along with the *Tariff Schedules of the United States (Annotated)* (TSUSA)-Harmonized System cross-reference trade concordance. Finally, staff members have begun to draft legislation,

¹In June 1983, the Commission submitted its report to the President in investigation No. 332-131, including a draft of the Tariff Schedules of the United States converted to the format of the Harmonized System and cross-references therefor. In September 1984, the TPSC published an updated version of the draft converted schedule.

expected to be submitted to the Congress by the administration in 1987, that would replace the current Tariff Schedules of the United States with a new schedule based on the Harmonized System nomenclature. Other Government agencies and interested parties outside the Government will be consulted during the preparation of a draft bill. It is currently projected that the Harmonized System will be implemented internationally as of January 1, 1988.

At the same time, however, the TSUS continues to be important in ascertaining the U.S. role in international trade. Not only do the tariff schedules indicate the duty rates and any preferential treatment to be applied to every article imported into the United States, but they are also used for the collection of statistics on U.S. imports. This statistical function is of increasing significance in light of continuing duty reductions and growing attention to the U.S. position in world trade.

The office annually prepares the Commission's publication of the TSUSA and the periodic supplements that update its provisions. The TSUSA contains approximately 7,500 legal classifications arranged in a hierarchical structure and describing every article in international trade. Each such classification is given a five-digit number for duty collection purposes to identify the product or products therein. For statistical purposes, many legal provisions are divided into subclassifications having additional two-digit identifying numbers, so that import statistics can be gathered about specific classes of articles. There are now about 15,000 such annotations.²

²There are potentially about 47,000 statistical annotations in the TSUSA, of which about 43,000 are in schedule 3, covering textiles and apparel. Of the 43,000, trade is reported in only about 5,000 items; the Bureau of the Census reports trade in multiples of 10 (decades) for cotton yarn and cotton fabrics, covering about 40,000 statistical annotations.

The annotations are established, modified, or eliminated by the interagency group known as the Committee for Statistical Annotation of Tariff Schedules, chaired by this office. Other members of the Committee are representatives of the Department of Commerce's Bureau of the Census and the Department of the Treasury's Customs Service. The Committee reviews petitions from firms, business and industry groups, and Government agencies regarding annotations in both the TSUSA and the Statistical Classification of Domestic and Foreign Commodities Exported From the United States (schedule B). During fiscal year 1985, the Committee considered 59 requests for statistical annotations in the TSUSA and 18 requests for modifications in schedule B, designed to improve the comparability of U.S. import and export data and for other purposes. As a result of these requests, the Committee created 54 new schedule B items; the Committee adopted in full 22 requests for provisions in the TSUSA, adopted 1 such request in part, and adopted 22 requests with modifications, while rejecting 10 and holding 4 in abeyance.

In addition to two smaller supplements to the TSUSA reflecting modifications from statutes, Presidential proclamations, and other actions, the staff prepared a supplement that replaced the basic 1985 edition of the TSUSA. This publication was a result of the implementation of the free-trade agreement between the United States and Israel and included changes needed to accommodate existing preferential programs in light of the added duty rates for Israeli products. Staff members were also significantly involved in the drafting of the Presidential proclamation implementing the agreement and in the updating of the U.S. trade data base resulting therefrom. Staff members provided trade data assistance to the U.S. negotiators.

Another important area of staff involvement is in regard to the administration of the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). The GSP is a program maintained by several developed countries to provide unilateral tariff preferences to products imported from developing countries. The U.S. GSP program was authorized by the Trade Act of 1974 and was extended until 1993 by the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984. Each year the Commission has provided considerable technical assistance in the operation of the GSP. In particular, this work is associated with (1) the annual TPSC review of the GSP, during which petitions are received from importers, U.S. producers, and foreign governments seeking changes in the list of products eligible for GSP duty-free treatment; (2) the annual statistical analysis needed to determine which countries may either lose or regain eligibility for GSP treatment for specific products under the "competitive-need" formula; (3) the preparation of Presidential Executive orders to modify the GSP; and (4) the preparation of an annual booklet containing a complete and current listing of eligible articles and beneficiary countries.

For each of the products involved in the petitions accepted for review, the Commission is requested to conduct formal investigations under section 503(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 and section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930 to advise the President of the probable economic effect on U.S. industries and on consumers of the GSP modifications requested by the petitioners. In addition to submitting such advice during fiscal year 1985, the Commission is involved in a detailed study to serve as the basis of TPSC review of the GSP in light of the amendments to the program made by the

Trade and Tariff Act of 1984. Finally, for the implementation of the Harmonized System, office staff are participating in the transition of the current GSP program as reflected in the TSUS to the provisions to be contained in the converted tariff schedule.

Office staff members participate in other Commission work in the trade agreements program, as well as with the TPSC. Such involvement includes activities related to the GATT, its various framework agreements (such as the Standards Code), and international commodity agreements. A member of the office staff serves as technical advisor for the U.S. Government in its participation in the Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft, and other staff members provide trade data used to assist U.S. participation in many trade agreements. A final area of activity has been the maintenance of the Looseleaf Consolidated U.S. Schedule of Concessions under the GATT, known as Schedule XX, and the completion of a current version of the *Special and Administrative Provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930*, a compilation of trade laws last updated in 1970.

Office of Data Systems

The Commission maintains a comprehensive data collection, manipulation, and storage capability to support its multifaceted trade mission activities. The Office of Data Systems, through the functions performed by its library, data processing, and statistical staff, carries out the Commission's responsibility in this area. To accomplish the Data Systems mission and functions, and because of the growing need for hands-on access to computer resources by Commission staff, the office was reorganized into four divisions during fiscal year 1985. These are the Computer

Services Division, Applications Development Division, Statistical Services Division, and the Library Division.

The Computer Services Division oversees access and usage of the agency's two primary computers, the National Institute of Health (NIH) Computer System 370 and the in-house IBM 4331, located in the Bicentennial Building, across from the ITC Building, as well as all of the related equipment and software required by agency users.

The Applications Development Division provides analysis and programming support for all new agency applications requiring mainframe computer processing and provides technical support for maintenance of existing production systems residing on either the NIH or in-house computers. The Computer Services and Applications Development Divisions provide technical assistance to staff members desiring to become proficient in data processing, and both divisions share responsibilities for developing and maintaining a number of computerized information systems used in generating a variety of trade statistics and administrative reports, including finance and accounting, activity reporting, personnel management, and docket processing to name a few.

The Statistical Services Division (SSD) staff is able to stay abreast of the constant need for reliable trade statistics by using computers and improved methods, including microfiche readers. SSD statisticians provide input to many of the Commission's prehearing reports (approximately 120 in 1985) and respond to daily inquiries for data from trade statistics users both in and out of Government.

SSD staff members also prepare several statistical bulletins containing annual import/export data and contribute significantly to the preparation of other Commission publications, including the *Operation of the Trade Agreements Program* and quarterly East-West Trade Reports, published by the Office of Economics.

The Main Library completes the trade statistics information triangle by maintaining published hard-copy data for many of the computerized sources generated and used throughout the Commission. Much of this hard-copy backup is in the form of published Census statistics on imports and exports, including an extensive micrographics collection. Also included among the Main Library's information resource capability are several computer terminals used for acquiring and cataloging publications and accessing the commercial data bases currently used in Commission work, which together with the other sources available with the Office of Data Systems provide a complete cross-reference to most of the traditional trade statistics used in the Federal Government. The Main Library makes extensive use of the nationwide On-Line Computer Library Center library network to support its acquisition, cataloging, and interlibrary loan activities.

Office of Congressional Liaison

The Office of Congressional Liaison is responsible for coordinating Commission services to Congress and informing the Commission of relevant congressional action.

Fiscal year 1985 covered both the end of the 98th Congress and the beginning of the 99th Congress. In the 98th Congress, a major trade bill, the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984, was enacted. Many of the act's provisions directly affect the Commission's activities. Also in 1984, Congress approved legislation that will transfer the ITC Building to the Smithsonian Institution once a new location for the Commission has been found.

International trade issues have received a high priority in the 99th Congress. Consequently, there was a significant demand for the Commission's services in fiscal year 1985.

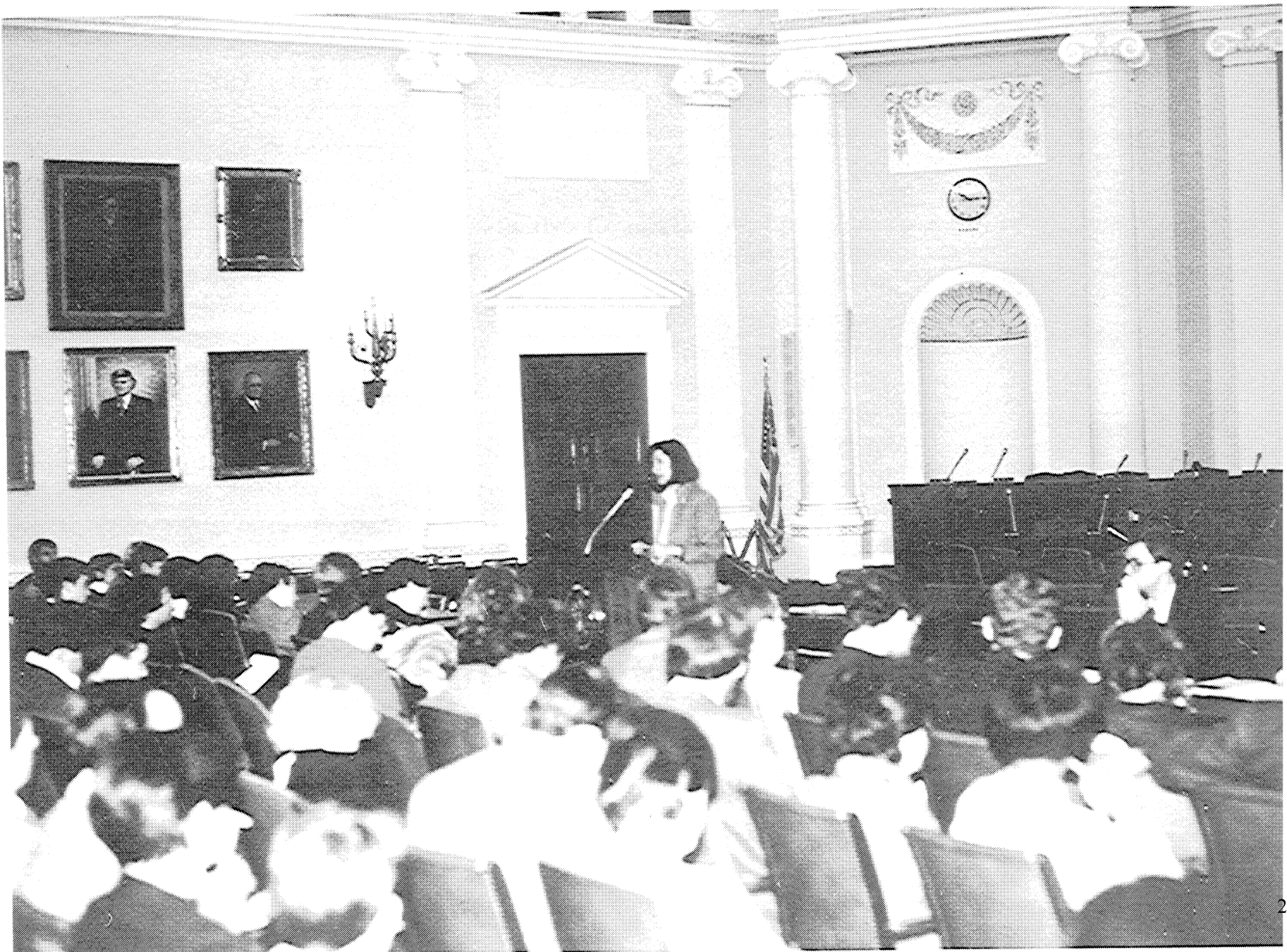
A major activity of the office was responding to congressional inquiries. Over 1,100 calls and nearly 500 letters were received by the office during the year. Congressional interest in the Commission was also reflected in the 37 appearances by Members of Congress at Commission hearings. The office also provided periodic reports to the Commission on the status of trade legislation and on congressional hearings and meetings on trade issues.

In addition to the activities of the Office of Congressional Liaison, the Commission provided a wide range of services to the Congress. Commissioners testified at a total of 10 hearings before 8 different committees during the year. The Commission also completed 130 reports on bills introduced in the House and Senate. These reports, which are prepared for the House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committees, provide statistical and legal background information for use in committee meetings.

Two events were planned by the office to strengthen the Commission's relationship with Congress. On January 31, 1985, the Chairwoman and certain senior staff provided a briefing for Capitol Hill staff on the Commission's responsibilities and the types of services it can provide to Congress. Over 100 congressional staff attended the briefing. On May 1, 1985, the Commissioners had a breakfast meeting at the Commission with four members of the Subcommittee on Trade, Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives. The meeting, which was also attended by committee staff and Commission senior staff, provided an opportunity for an informal exchange of views on current trade issues.



Chairwoman Paula Stern and Commission executive staff briefed more than 100 congressional staff on January 31, 1985. The Capitol Hill briefing was conducted by the Commission to inform congressional staff about the agency's responsibilities and types of services provided to the Congress.



Office of the Secretary

In many instances the Office of the Secretary is the first point of contact with the Commission. Such contact can be in connection with one or more of the various roles played by the office. The Secretary to the Commission is responsible for compiling and maintaining the Commission's official records. The Office of the Secretary functions as the point of entry where petitions, briefs, and other legal documents are received from parties, embassies, the public, and other Government agencies; it also serves as the point of issuance for the Commission's notices, reports, and orders relating to the conduct of investigations. The Secretary's position is the only one in the agency besides those of the six Commissioners established by law.

The Secretary also schedules and participates in all Commission meetings and hearings. The office staff must plan and coordinate work relating to transcripts or tape recordings of the proceedings, witness lists, the timing of testimony, and the display of exhibits before the Commission. When the Commission travels to another location for a hearing, the staff makes the arrangements. The Commission held 55 meetings and 41 days of hearings in fiscal year 1985.

An additional function of the Office of the Secretary is, as an outgrowth of its recordkeeping responsibility, to serve as the depository for historical information relating to the Commission's development as an institution since its inception in 1916.

The Secretary is responsible for administering requests for confidential treatment of proprietary information, requests for information issued under protective orders, and requests for information under the Freedom of Information

Act. The Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 201.6) describe confidential business information and the Commission's rationale for maintaining the confidentiality of proprietary business information. Examples of information the Commission considers to be eligible for confidential business treatment are data relating to secrets, sales, shipments, profit, or employment of individual firms. The rationale for maintaining the confidentiality of such data is twofold. Disclosure would have the effect of either (1) impairing the Commission's ability to obtain information necessary to perform its statutory functions or (2) causing substantial harm to the competitive position of the entity from which such information was obtained. The Secretary considered 373 such requests during fiscal year 1985, representing a 28-percent decrease over the number in fiscal year 1984.

Under the Commission's rules (19 CFR 207.7), a counsel for parties involved in legal actions at the Commission may apply for the release of confidential business information under a protective order. This practice is administered by the Secretary. The Secretary considered 82 such requests during fiscal year 1985, 1 percent fewer than in fiscal year 1984. A total of 75 requests were granted.

The Commission's rules (19 CFR 201.17-201.21) provide for requests for information under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552). Essentially, the act supports the public's right of access to Government records with explicit exceptions. At the Commission, most denials of access to information involve information that is business confidential, involve personnel matters, or relate to predetermination staff advice to the Commission. Under the Commission's rules, the determination as to each request is made by the Secretary. The Secretary considered 189 requests during fiscal year 1985, 2 percent fewer than in fiscal year 1984. Of the requests re-

ceived, 165 were granted entirely or in part and denied in part; the remainder either were denied or the agency had no records of the type requested.

The Commission's Public and Consumer Affairs Office is a branch of the Office of the Secretary. The Public and Consumer Affairs Office has the dual role of administering the Commission's media relations program and aiding teachers, students, historians, foreign visitors, consumers, and other interested members of the public in understanding Commission activities. In this respect, the Public Affairs staff publishes press releases, brochures, media advisories, and other materials; briefs members of the press; and answers inquiries from the public. The Commission's need for a professional public affairs component has risen with the growing media and public attention to trade issues during the past several years.

Office of Administration

During fiscal year 1985, the Office of Administration concentrated its efforts on the following activities: (1) Recruiting and hiring additional permanent staff to reach the Commission's authorized personnel ceiling of 482; (2) improving the Commission's procedures for handling and safeguarding sensitive information; (3) mounting a records management program; and (4) preparing for the physical relocation of the Commission while taking steps to improve the working conditions at the Commission's current headquarters building.

Late in fiscal year 1984, Congress approved appropriations for a 10-percent increase in the Commission's permanent staff. At the close of fiscal year 1984, there were 436 permanent staff on board; 1 year later, the Commission's staffing level was 473, or 9 under the authorized level of 482. Seven of the nine vacancies were in Commissioner's offices, leaving only two vacancies in

staff organizations. In order to achieve this net increase in permanent employment, the Commission hired 89 new employees, but it experienced the loss of 52 employees during fiscal year 1985. Over one-half of the people who left the Commission transferred to either another Federal agency or to the private sector. Others retired or left for personal reasons.

Extensive employee development activities were conducted during the reporting period in support of a variety of Commission programs. Twenty-one employees participated in the Commission's Executive and Managerial Development Program, which provides special developmental opportunities to potential executives and managers. Continuing education and developmental activities were provided to Senior Executive Service members and to managerial staff covered by the Performance Management Recognition System (formerly the Merit Pay System). Additionally, a major effort was mounted to train support and professional staff in the use of word-processing equipment. Participating in this on-site training program were 260 employees, 70 percent of whom were professional staff, and 30 percent, support personnel.

In recognition of high-quality performance by staff members, 183 incentive awards were granted in fiscal year 1985, including 72 Quality Step Increases, 44 Special Achievement Awards, and 67 Sustained Superior Performance Awards. A Career Service Awards Program was reinstated with a ceremony to formally recognize the achievements of award recipients. This ceremony will be held twice each fiscal year.

During fiscal year 1985, Commission-wide policies and procedures were issued for the handling and safeguarding of confidential business information. The procedures are issued to each new Commission employee upon his or her ar-

rival, and at the end of the fiscal year, an education and awareness program was being prepared for mandatory attendance by all Commission employees. The Commission is very aware of the need to safeguard sensitive information entrusted to it.

Additionally, during fiscal year 1985, a high priority was placed on an agency-wide effort to establish procedures for records management, including maintenance and disposition. In particular, considerable time was devoted to a records program for the Commission's trade agreements files, which contain, in some cases, one-of-a-kind records of past events pertaining to the Government's international trade negotiations. The Commission expects to broaden this effort to encompass all of the Commission's functions, since documents are both received and produced at increased rates and space utilization will become more critical to resource management.

In fiscal year 1985, credit card and travel agency service programs were instituted to implement Governmentwide cash management initiatives, as well as to provide better service to employees traveling on Government business. The Commission's financial management program is in order, and the Commission was able to attest to the Congress that it was in compliance with the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act.

In its *Annual Report* for fiscal year 1984, the Commission reported that a bill was progressing toward enactment that would transfer the ITC Building (located at 701 E Street NW., Washington, DC) to the Smithsonian Institution for museum and related purposes without reimbursement and direct the General Services Administration (GSA) to relocate the Commission to another facility in downtown Washington, DC. The legislation also would direct GSA to maintain the ITC Building to prevent further deterioration and to ensure occupant safety until the building is transferred to the Smithsonian. This bill was

signed into law on October 19, 1984 (Public Law 98-523). Since the enactment of this law, the Commission has been working with GSA to procure space for relocation in downtown Washington, DC, that would accommodate all Commission operations at one site. The Commission now operates from three locations.

At the close of fiscal year 1985, GSA and the Commission were reviewing several proposals submitted by lessors that are offering buildings to be available for initial occupancy in mid-1987. Section 2(a) of Public Law 98-523 stipulates that GSA's determination as to which site would be selected for the Commission must be based on studies and investigations in which the Chairman of the Commission shall have full opportunity to participate, including the opportunity to submit views and recommendations to GSA "with respect to space suitable for the Commission's operations." Public Law 98-523 also requires GSA to maintain the ITC Building, where most of the Commission's employees are housed, "in order to prevent its deterioration and to assure that conditions therein are safe and the building is presentable and suitable to the normal operations of the Commission . . ." During fiscal year 1985, considerable attention was devoted by Commission staff to ensure that GSA met its responsibilities in this area. The Commission has been successful in improving employee working conditions such as providing more adequate air-conditioning capacity and conducting a successful rodent extermination program. Extensive air and water quality tests were conducted. Because of the age of the facility, the Commission must maintain a constant vigilance of working conditions until relocation.

Part III. Management and Finance

The Commission

The six Commissioners of the United States International Trade Commission are appointed by the President and confirmed by the U.S. Senate for terms of 9 years unless appointed to fill an unexpired term. A Commissioner who has served for more than 5 years is not eligible for reappointment. Not more than three Commissioners may be members of the same political party.

The Chairman is designated by the President and serves for a 2-year term. No Chairman may be of the same political party as the preceding Chairman, nor may the President designate two Commissioners of the same political party as the Chairman and Vice Chairman.

At the close of fiscal year 1985, there were five Commissioners:

Chairwoman Paula Stern, Democrat of the District of Columbia. Dr. Stern's term expires June 16, 1988.

Vice Chairman Susan W. Liebeler, Independent of California. Ms. Liebeler's term expires December 16, 1988.

Alfred E. Eckes, Republican of Virginia. Mr. Eckes' term expires June 16, 1990.

Seeley G. Lodwick, Republican of Iowa. Mr. Lodwick's term expires December 16, 1991.

David B. Rohr, Democrat of Maryland. Mr. Rohr's term expires December 16, 1994.

Executive Staff

The executive staff of the Commission at the close of fiscal year 1985 was as follows:

Office of the Administrative Law Judges Chief, Administrative Law Judge	Janet D. Saxon
Office of Congressional Liaison, Director	Thomas D. Gallagher
Office of the Secretary Secretary	Kenneth R. Mason
Assistant Secretary/ Public and Consumer Affairs Officer	Harold W. Sundstrom
Office of Executive and International Liaison, Director	William T. Hart
Office of the General Counsel General Counsel	Lyn M. Schlitt
Assistant General Counsel for Litigation and Special Projects	Michael Mabile
Assistant General Counsel for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations	Gracia M. Berg
Assistant General Counsel for Section 337 Investigations	N. Timor Yaworski
Assistant General Counsel for Escape-Clause, Section 22, and Section 332 Investigations	William W. Gearhart
Office of Operations, Director	Charles W. Ervin
Office of Data Systems, Director	Michael J. Olsavsky
Office of Economics, Director	John Suomela
Office of Industries, Director	Erland H. Heginbotham
Division Chiefs:	
Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forest Products	David L. Ingersoll
Minerals and Metals	Larry L. Brookhart
Energy and Chemicals	John J. Gersic
Textiles, Leather Products, and Apparel	Reuben I. Schwartz
Machinery and Equipment	Aaron H. Chesser
General Manufactures	Walter S. Trezevant
Office of Investigations, Director	E. William Fry
Supervisory Investigator	Lynn Featherstone
Supervisory Investigator	Vera A. Libeau
Supervisory Investigator	Robert W. Eninger
Supervisory Investigator	Robert G. Carpenter
Office of Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements, Director	Eugene A. Rosengarden
Office of Unfair Import Investigations, Director	Arthur B. Wineburg
Office of Administration, Director	Lorin L. Goodrich
Office of Finance and Budget, Director	Richard D. Arnold
Office of Management Services, Director	David E. Spencer
Office of Personnel, Director	Terry P. McGowan

The ALJ's conduct formal proceedings in section 337 investigations, exercise independent judgment according to the Administrative Procedure Act, and transmit determinations to the Commission for its consideration in rendering a final decision.

The Director, Office of Congressional Liaison, acts as a point of contact for the Commission with the Congress, non-executive Federal agencies, State and local agencies, and international organizations and associations involved in international trade.

The Secretary maintains the official records and documents for the Commission. The Secretary keeps the minutes of, and assists in, the conduct of all Commission meetings and is responsible for the issuance of public notices and information. The Assistant Secretary/Public and Consumer Affairs Officer in the Office of the Secretary is responsible for media relations and consumer affairs.

The Director, Office of Executive and International Liaison, coordinates Commission activities and assistance to the United States Trade Representative, other officials in the Executive Office of the President, and executive departments and keeps the Commission informed of trade issues and policy formulation regarding bilateral and multi-lateral trade agreements.

The General Counsel is the Commission's chief legal officer and adviser.

The Director, Office of Operations, is responsible for the coordination, direction, and control of the investigative, analytical, and research work of the Commission. The Offices of Data Systems, Economics, Industries, Investigations, Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements, and Unfair Import Investigations report to the Director of Operations.

The Director, Office of Administration, is responsible for the coordination,

direction, and control of the administrative and management functions and programs of the Commission, including personnel, accounting, budget, management analysis, administrative services, and publications services. The Offices of Finance and Budget, Management Services, and Personnel report to the Director of Administration.

Employment and Appropriations

The Congress approved an increase in the Commission's personnel ceiling from 438 to 482 through a supplemental appropriation at the end of fiscal year 1984 in order to provide the Commission with additional staff to handle the growth in workload. A majority of these new positions were filled through an intensified recruitment program. There were 473 permanent Commission employees on September 30, 1985, compared with 436 on September 30, 1984.

To do the work mandated by the Congress, the Commission maintains an expert staff of professional international trade and nomenclature analysts, investigators, attorneys, economists, data system programmers, and administrative support personnel. These include nationally and internationally recognized experts—a grouping of men and women who constantly monitor their fields for developments that affect U.S. policy and trade interests.

The following tabulation shows the number of officers (Commissioners) and permanent employees of the Commission by organizational units at the close of fiscal year 1985:

Organizational unit	Number as of Sept. 30, 1985
Commissioners	5
Offices of the Commissioners	20
Office of the Administrative Law Judges	12
Offices of the Secretary	19
Office of Executive and International Liaison	5
Offices of Congressional Liaison	3
Office of the General Counsel	34
Offices of the Director of Operations	2
Office of Data Systems	38
Office of Economics	45
Office of Industries	138
Office of Investigations	36
Office of Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements	25
Office of Unfair Import Investigations	17
Office of the Director of Administration	2
Office of Finance and Budget	11
Office of Management Services	42
Office of Personnel	14
Upward Mobility Program	5
Total	473

The U.S. International Trade Commission submits its budget to the President for transmittal to the Congress.¹ During fiscal year 1985, appropriated funds made available to the Commission amounted to \$25,130,000. Reimbursements received totaled \$88,000, making available a grand total of \$25,218,000. Obligations for fiscal years 1984 and 1985 were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

Item	Fiscal year 1984	Fiscal year 1985
Salaries and personnel benefits	\$15,880	\$18,103
Travel and transportation	422	368
Rental and communications services	2,345	2,630
Other services	1,167	1,807
Printing and reproduction	291	365
Equipment supplies, and material	1,237	1,632
Total	21,342	24,905

¹ Because of the unique role of the Commission as a quasi-judicial, bipartisan, and independent agency designed to provide trade expertise to both legislative and executive branches of Government, Congress provided in sec. 175 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2232) that the budget of the U.S. International Trade Commission would not be subject to control by the Office of Management and Budget, but would instead be submitted directly to the Congress.

A majority of the Commission's employees are housed in the historic U.S. International Trade Commission Building, 701 E Street NW., Washington, DC. Designed by Robert Mills (who also designed the Treasury Building and the Washington Monument), it was built from 1839 to 1860 under the supervision of Thomas U. Walter, one of the architects of the Capitol. The building was first occupied by the Commission in 1921. Through the first century of its service, the building housed the Postmaster General, the General Land Office, the Bureau of Education, the National Selective Draft Board, the Panama Canal Commission, and General John J. Pershing.

Owing to space limitations at the ITC Building, approximately 20 percent of the Commission's employees on September 30, 1985, were located at the Bicentennial Building, 600 E Street NW., Washington, DC, and the Interstate Commerce Commission Building, 12th and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC. The Commission is working with the General Services Administration to relocate all Commission operations to a single downtown site in Washington, DC, starting in the middle of calendar year 1987.

Sources of Information

In addition to its statutory obligations to conduct public investigations, the Commission assists the legislative and executive branches of Government and responds to inquiries from the news media and the public.

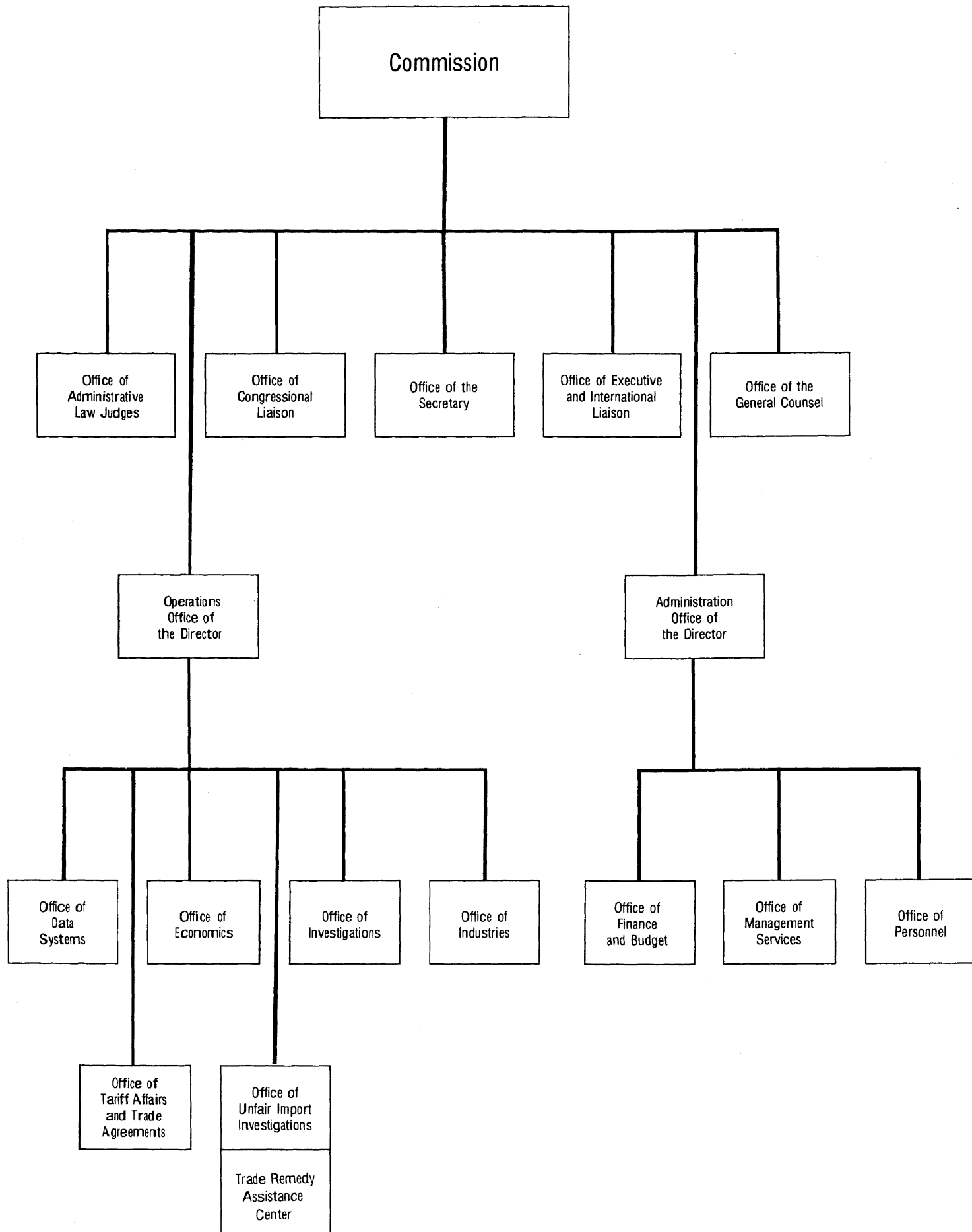
As the international economic trade research arm of the Government, the Commission maintains an 80,000-volume library, which receives about 2,400 periodicals annually. The library, located in room 301 of the ITC Building, houses not only publications on international trade and U.S. tariff and commercial policy, but also many business and technical journals.

The Commission's Office of the General Counsel maintains a law library and a comprehensive file of documents on legislation affecting U.S. trade. The law library is located in room 213 of the ITC Building.

The Commission's Office of Data Systems maintains a comprehensive computer tape library consisting of historical trade data developed from the Department of Commerce import/export statistics, related descriptive information for a variety of commodity classification groups, and computerized files used in preparing many of the reports issued by the Commission.

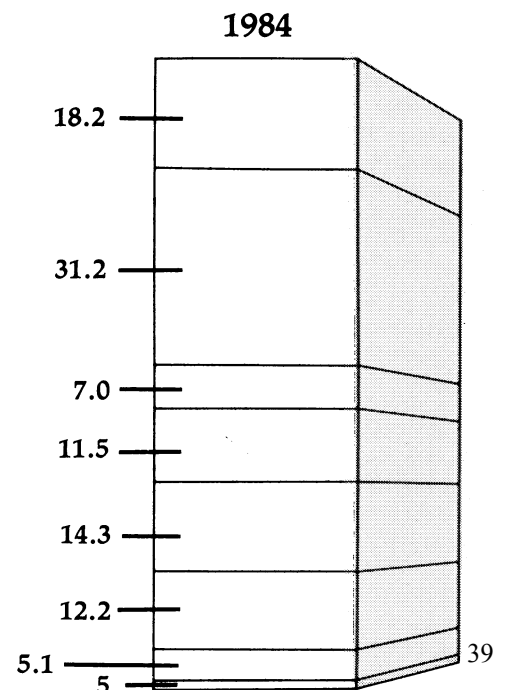
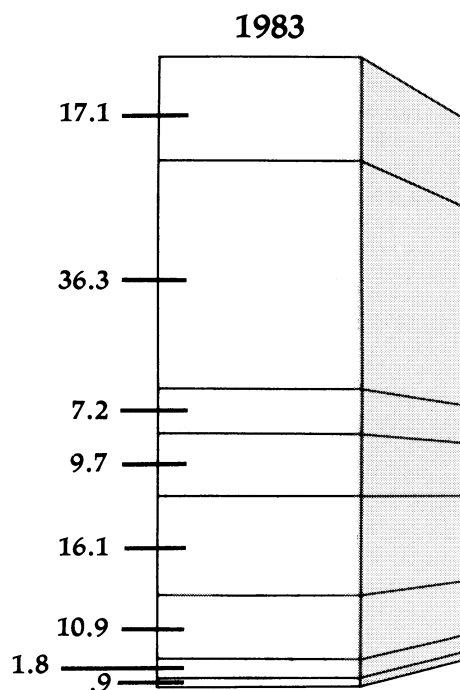
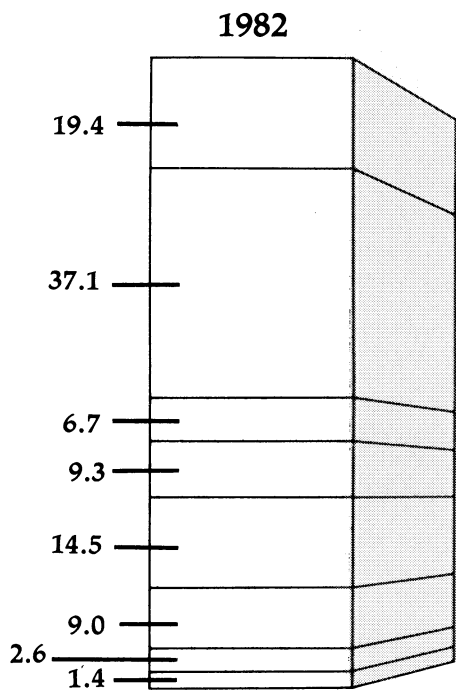
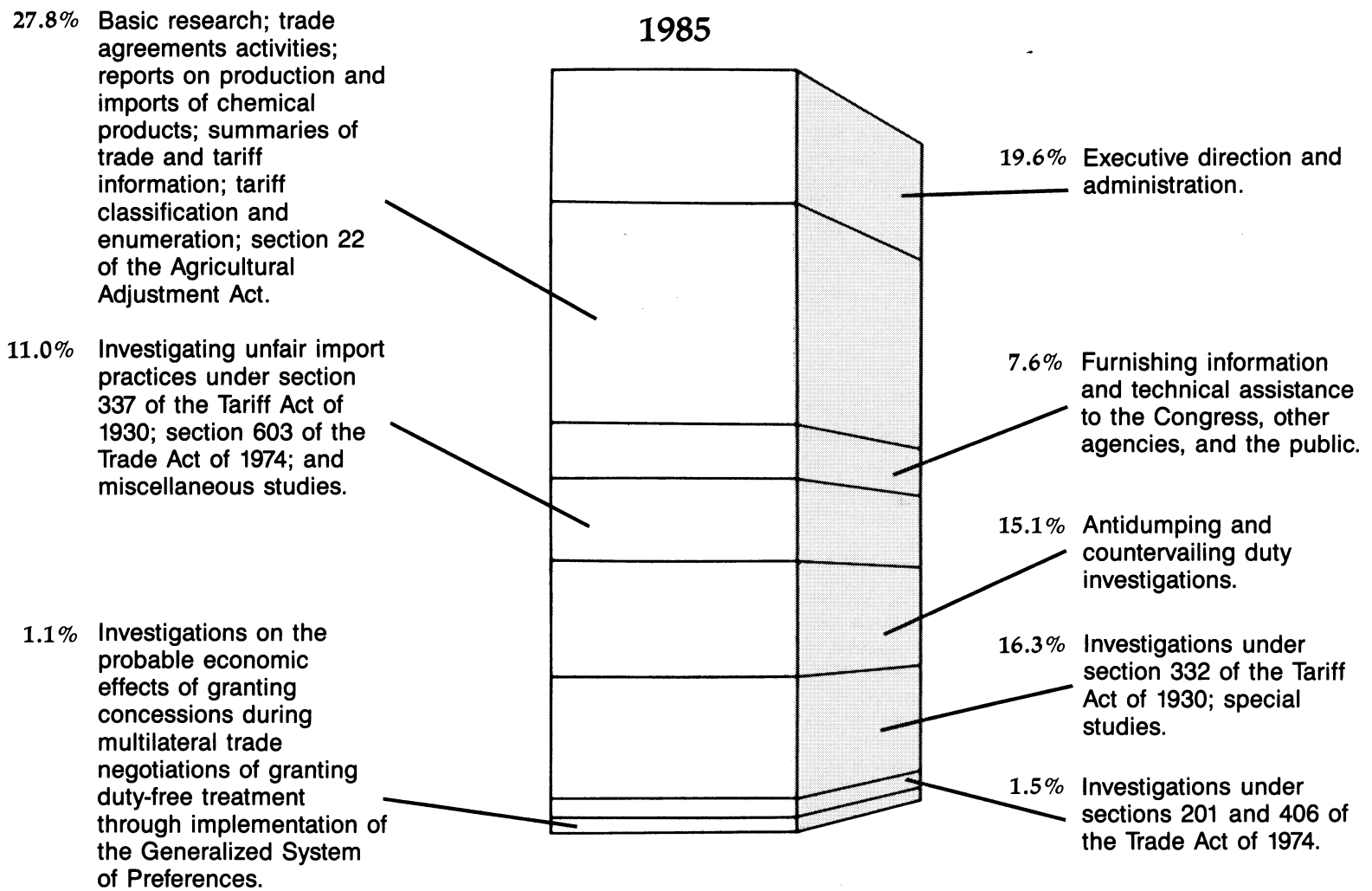
Facilities for research by the public are located in the Office of the Secretary, room 156, and in the Commission libraries. Inquiries should be directed to the specific organizational unit or to the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 701 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20436, telephone 202-523-0161. Publications may be ordered 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, by calling 202-523-5178.

International Trade Commission



Appendix A

Summary of Principal Activities of the U.S. International Trade Commission, Fiscal Years 1982-85



Appendix B

Summary of Investigations Completed During Fiscal Year 1984 and Pending on September 30, 1985

Table 1

“Escape clause” investigations completed under sec. 201 of the Trade Act of 1974, fiscal year 1985

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Petitioner or requester	Petition or request filed	Public hearing	Finding of Commission	Commissioners' votes		Commission's report	USITC Publication No.
						Affirmative	Negative	To the President	
TA-201-54	Potassium permanganate	Carus Chemical Co.	11-30-84	3-5-85	Negative	Eckes	Stern Liebeler Lodwick Rohr	4-30-85	1682
TA-201-55	Nonrubber footwear	Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate.	12-31-84	4-16-85 through 4-18-85.	Affirmative ¹	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	7-1-85	1717

¹ On June 12, 1985, a majority of the Commission determined that it would recommend that the President impose import quotas for a 5-year period, and the 5th indicated that she would recommend adjustment assistance for the footwear industry.

To remedy the injury to the domestic industry, Chairwoman Stern and Commissioners Eckes, Lodwick, and Rohr proposed an overall quota of 474 million pairs in the 1st year on shoes valued over \$2.50. Shoes with a customs value of \$2.50 or less—150 million pairs in 1984—would not be subject to import restrictions. Imports of nonrubber footwear valued over \$2.50 totaled 575 million pairs in 1984, and the recommended quota represents an approximate 19-percent reduction from the 1984 quantity in this segment. (However, should the amount of shoes imported valued at less than \$2.50 increase, the overall percentage reduction of total footwear imports will be lower.)

Chairwoman Stern and Commissioners Eckes, Lodwick, and Rohr recommended that the President, in implementing such a quota system, sell import licenses through an auctioning system.

Chairwoman Stern and Commissioners Eckes, Lodwick, and Rohr proposed that the quota remain at the same level in the 2d year of relief. In the final 3 years of the relief period, the Commissioners proposed that the imports be expanded by 3 percent in the 3d year, an additional 6 percent in the 4th year, and a further 9 percent in the 5th year.

With respect to the administration of the overall quota, Chairwoman Stern and Commissioner Rohr recommended that the quota be administered as follows: (1) that a ceiling be placed on nonathletic footwear above \$5.00 (customs value) of 214 million pairs and (2) that a floor of 110 million pairs be reserved for athletic footwear. The remaining

150 million pairs, as well as any unfilled quota for footwear valued above \$5.00, will be open to bidding by nonathletic footwear valued between \$2.50 and \$5.00 and athletic footwear.

Commissioners Eckes and Lodwick determined that no division of the quota is necessary.

Commissioners Eckes, Lodwick, and Rohr proposed that the quota year begin retroactively on June 1, 1985.

Vice Chairman Liebeler determined that no temporary import restriction would prevent or remedy serious injury to the domestic nonrubber industry, and declined to recommend either a tariff or a quota. Vice Chairman Liebeler will recommend the provision of adjustment assistance for footwear workers. If the President provides import relief, however, Vice Chairman Liebeler recommended he impose a tariff rather than the equivalent quota, and if he imposes a quota, she recommended that it be a global quota and that it be auctioned to the public.

Table 2

Antidumping investigations completed under sec. 731 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1985

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Preliminary investigation					Final investigation				
		(a) Request received (b) Conference (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Finding that "there is a reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce continues its investigation)	Finding that "there is no reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce terminates its investigation)	Not participating	USITC Publication No.	(a) Advice received from Commerce (b) Hearing (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Affirmative	Negative	Not participating	USITC Publication No.
731-TA-58	Hot-rolled carbon steel plate from Romania.	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 8-10-82	—	—	—	Terminated 7-3-85.
731-TA-147 (remand).	Cut-to-length carbon steel plate from the Federal Republic of Germany.	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 10-22-85	—	—	—	Terminated 11-29-85.
731-TA-149	Barium chloride from the People's Republic of China.	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 4-6-84 (b) 8-23-84 (c) 10-11-84	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	—	1584
731-TA-155	Choline chloride from Canada.	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 4-30-84 (b) 7-24-84 (c) 10-26-84	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	—	1595
731-TA-157 and 731-TA-160.	Carbon steel wire rod from Argentina and Spain.	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 5-8-84 (b) 9-25-84 (c) 11-5-84	Stern Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler	—	1598
731-TA-161 and 731-TA-162.	Titanium sponge from Japan and the United Kingdom.	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 5-11-84 (b) 9-26-84 (c) 11-7-84	Eckes ¹ Lodwick ¹ Rohr ¹	Stern Liebeler Eckes ² Lodwick ² Rohr ²	—	1600
731-TA-163	Cell-site transceivers and subassemblies thereof from Japan.	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 6-12-84 (b) 11-8-84 (c) 12-3-84	Stern Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler	—	1618
731-TA-164	Stainless steel sheet and strip from Spain.	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 6-26-84 (b) 9-13-84 (c) 10-23-84	Eckes	Stern Liebeler Lodwick Rohr	—	1593
731-TA-165	Certain valves, nozzles, and connectors of brass from Italy for use in fire protection systems.	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 7-10-84 (b) 1-23-85 (c) 2-19-85	Stern ³ Eckes Lodwick ⁴ Rohr ⁴	Stern ⁵ Liebeler Lodwick ⁶ Rohr ⁶	—	1649

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2—Continued

**Antidumping investigations completed under sec. 731
of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1985**

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Preliminary investigation					Final investigation				
		(a) Request received (b) Conference (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Finding that "there is a reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce continues its investigation)	Finding that "there is no reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce terminates its investigation)	Not participating	USITC Publication No.	(a) Advice received from Commerce (b) Hearing (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Affirmative	Negative	Not participating	USITC Publication No.
731-TA-169, ⁷ 731-TA-171, ⁸ 731-TA-177, ⁹ 731-TA-178, ¹⁰ 731-TA-180, ¹¹ and 731-TA-182. ¹²	Certain carbon steel products from Finland, Spain, and Australia.	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 7-25-84	—	—	—	Terminated 1-22-85.
731-TA-175	Cold-rolled carbon steel plates and sheets from Argentina.	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 7-25-84 (b) 12-13-84 (c) 1-28-85	Eckes	Stern Liebeler Lodwick Rohr	—	1637
731-TA-183	Large-diameter carbon steel welded pipes from Brazil.	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 9-5-84	—	—	—	Terminated 3-4-85.
731-TA-184	Potassium chloride from East Germany.	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 9-12-84 ¹³	—	—	—	—
731-TA-186	Potassium chloride from Spain.	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 9-12-84	—	—	—	Terminated 11-20-85.
731-TA-187	Potassium chloride from the U.S.S.R.	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 9-12-84 (b) 2-5-85 (c) 3-11-85	—	Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Stern ¹⁴	1656
731-TA-189	Calcium hypochlorite from Japan.	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 10-9-84 (b) 2-26-85 (c) 4-8-85	Stern Eckes Rohr	Liebeler Lodwick	—	1672
731-TA-190	Stainless steel wire cloth from Japan.	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 1-3-85	—	—	—	Terminated 3-12-85.
731-TA-191 and 731-TA-195.	Oil country tubular goods from Argentina and Spain.	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 1-16-85 (b) 4-4-85 (c) 5-13-85	Stern ¹⁵ Eckes ¹⁵ Lodwick ¹⁵ Rohr ¹⁵	Stern ¹⁶ Liebeler Eckes ¹⁶ Lodwick ¹⁶ Rohr ¹⁶	—	1694
731-TA-192 and 731-TA-194.	Oil country tubular goods from Brazil and Mexico.	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 1-16-85	—	—	—	Terminated 6-5-85.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2—Continued

**Antidumping investigations completed under sec. 731
of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1985**

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Preliminary investigation					Final investigation					
		(a) Request received	Finding that "there is a reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce continues its investigation)	Finding that "there is no reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce terminates its investigation)	Not participating	USITC Publication No.	(a) Advice received from Commerce	(b) Hearing	(c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Affirmative	Negative	Not participating
731-TA-196	Certain red raspberries from Canada.	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 12-18-84 (b) 5-14-85 (c) 6-17-85	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	—	—	1707
731-TA-197	Certain welded carbon steel pipes and tubes from Brazil.	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 12-31-84	—	—	—	—	Terminated 3-20-85.
731-TA-198	Certain welded carbon steel pipes and tubes from Spain.	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 12-31-84	—	—	—	—	Terminated 2-4-85.
731-TA-199	Certain dried salted codfish from Canada.	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 1-29-85 (b) 5-20-85 (c) 6-27-85	Stern Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler	—	—	1711
731-TA-201	Egg filler flats from Canada.	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 1-16-85 (b) 6-13-85 (c) 7-15-85	—	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	—	1724
731-TA-202	Tubular metal-framed stacking chairs from Italy.	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 3-14-85 (b) 6-3-85 (c) 7-11-85	—	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	—	1722
731-TA-204	Grand and upright pianos from the Republic of Korea.	(a) 9-21-84 (b) 10-16-84 (c) 11-5-84	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	—	1599	—	—	—	—	—	—
731-TA-205	Carbon steel wire rod from the German Democratic Republic.	(a) 9-26-84 (b) 10-19-84 (c) 11-13-84	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	—	1607	(a) 3-12-85	—	—	—	—	Terminated 7-30-85.
731-TA-206	Fabric and expanded neoprene laminate from Japan.	(a) 9-28-84 (b) 10-22-84 (c) 11-13-84	Stern ¹⁷ Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Stern ¹⁸	—	1608	(a) 3-15-85 (b) 6-11-85 (c) 7-12-85	Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Stern Liebeler	—	—	1721

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2—Continued

**Antidumping investigations completed under sec. 731
of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1985**

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Preliminary investigation					Final investigation				
		(a) Request received (b) Conference (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Finding that "there is a reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce continues its investigation)	Finding that "there is no reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce terminates its investigation)	Not participating	USITC Publication No.	(a) Advice received from Commerce (b) Hearing (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Affirmative	Negative	Not participating	USITC Publication No.
731-TA-207	Cellular mobile telephones and subassemblies thereof from Japan.	(a) 11-5-84 (b) 11-28-84 (c) 12-20-84	Stern Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler	—	1629	—	—	—	—	—
731-TA-208	Barbed wire and barbless wire strand from Argentina.	(a) 11-19-84 (b) 12-12-84 (c) 1-3-85	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	—	1631	—	—	—	—	—
731-TA-209	Barbed wire and barbless wire strand from Brazil.	(a) 11-19-84 (b) 12-12-84 (c) 1-3-85	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	—	1631	(a) 5-2-85	—	—	—	Terminated 8-1-85.
731-TA-210	Barbed wire and barbless wire strand from Poland.	(a) 11-19-84 (b) 12-12-84 (c) 1-3-85	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	—	1631	(a) 5-2-85	—	—	—	Terminated 7-16-85.
731-TA-211 and 731-TA-212.	Certain welded carbon steel pipes and tubes from Taiwan and Venezuela.	(a) 12-18-84 (b) 1-8-85 (c) 2-1-85	Stern ¹⁹ Liebeler ¹⁹ Eckes Lodwick Rohr ¹⁹	Stern ²⁰ Liebeler ²⁰ Rohr ²⁰	—	1639	—	—	—	—	—
731-TA-213 and 731-TA-215.	Carbon steel plates, whether or not in coils, from Czechoslovakia and Hungary.	(a) 12-19-84 (b) 1-9-85 (c) 2-4-85	Stern Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler	—	1642	—	—	—	—	—
731-TA-214, 731-TA-216, and 731-TA-217.	Carbon steel plates, whether or not in coils, from East Germany, Poland, and Venezuela.	(a) 12-19-84 (b) 1-9-85 (c) 2-4-85	Stern Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler	—	1642	(a) 6-3-85	—	—	—	Terminated 8-12-85.
731-TA-218	Carbon steel plates in coils from Finland.	(a) 12-19-84	—	—	—	Terminated 1-25-85.	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2—Continued

**Antidumping investigations completed under sec. 731
of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1985**

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Preliminary investigation					Final investigation				
		(a) Request received (b) Conference (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Finding that "there is a reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce continues its investigation)	Finding that "there is no reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce terminates its investigation)	Not participating	USITC Publication No.	(a) Advice received from Commerce (b) Hearing (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Affirmative	Negative	Not participating	USITC Publication No.
731-TA-219	Hot-rolled carbon steel sheets from Austria.	(a) 12-19-84 (b) 1-9-85 (c) 2-4-85	Stern Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler	—	1642	(a) 6-3-85 (b) 8-20-85 (c) 9-25-85	Eckes	Stern Liebeler Lodwick Rohr	—	1759
731-TA-220	Hot-rolled carbon steel sheets from Finland.	(a) 12-19-84	—	—	—	Terminated 1-25-85.	—	—	—	—	—
731-TA-221	Hot-rolled carbon steel sheets from Hungary.	(a) 12-19-84 (b) 1-9-85 (c) 2-4-85	Stern Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler	—	1642	—	—	—	—	—
731-TA-222 and 731-TA-223.	Hot-rolled carbon steel sheets from Romania and Venezuela.	(a) 12-19-84 (b) 1-9-85 (c) 2-4-85	Stern Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler	—	1642	(a) 6-3-85	—	—	—	Terminated 7-19-85.
731-TA-224	Cold-rolled carbon steel plates and sheets from Austria.	(a) 12-19-84 (b) 1-9-85 (c) 2-4-85	Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Stern Liebeler	—	1642	(a) 6-3-85	—	—	—	Terminated 8-19-85.
731-TA-225	Cold-rolled carbon steel plates and sheets from Czechoslovakia.	(a) 12-19-84 (b) 1-9-85 (c) 2-4-85	Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Stern Liebeler	—	1642	—	—	—	—	—
731-TA-226	Cold-rolled carbon steel plates and sheets from East Germany.	(a) 12-19-84 (b) 1-9-85 (c) 2-4-85	Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Stern Liebeler	—	1642	(a) 6-3-85	—	—	—	Terminated 8-12-85.
731-TA-227	Cold-rolled carbon steel plates and sheets from Finland.	(a) 12-19-84	—	—	—	Terminated 1-25-85.	—	—	—	—	—
731-TA-228 and 731-TA-229.	Cold-rolled carbon steel plates and sheets from Romania and Venezuela.	(a) 12-19-84 (b) 1-9-85 (c) 2-4-85	Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Stern Liebeler	—	1642	(a) 6-3-85	—	—	—	Terminated 8-19-85.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2—Continued

**Antidumping investigations completed under sec. 731
of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1985**

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Preliminary investigation					Final investigation				
		(a) Request received (b) Conference (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Finding that "there is a reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce continues its investigation)	Finding that "there is no reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce terminates its investigation)	Not participating	USITC Publication No.	(a) Advice received from Commerce (b) Hearing (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Affirmative	Negative	Not participating	USITC Publication No.
731-TA-230 through 731-TA-233.	Galvanized carbon steel sheets from Austria, East Germany, Romania, and Venezuela.	(a) 12-19-84 (b) 1-9-85 (c) 2-4-85	—	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	1642	—	—	—	—	—
731-TA-234	Carbon steel angles, shapes, and sections having a maximum cross-sectional dimension of 3 inches or more from Norway.	(a) 12-19-84 (b) 1-9-85 (c) 2-4-85	Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Stern Liebeler	—	1642	—	—	—	—	—
731-TA-235	Carbon steel angles, shapes, and sections having a maximum cross-sectional dimension of 3 inches or more from Poland.	(a) 12-19-84 (b) 1-9-85 (c) 2-4-85	Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Stern Liebeler	—	1642	(a) 6-3-85	—	—	—	Terminated 7-30-85.
731-TA-236 ²¹ and 731-TA-237. ²²	Certain castor oil products from Brazil.	(a) 12-27-84 (b) 1-17-85 (c) 2-11-85	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	—	1646	—	—	—	—	—
731-TA-238	12-volt motorcycle batteries from Japan.	(a) 1-11-85 (b) 2-1-85 (c) 2-25-85	—	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	1654	—	—	—	—	—
731-TA-239	Rock salt from Canada.	(a) 1-28-85 (b) 2-19-85 (c) 3-14-85	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	—	1658	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2—Continued

**Antidumping investigations completed under sec. 731
of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1985**

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Preliminary investigation					Final investigation				
		(a) Request received (b) Conference (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Finding that "there is a reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce continues its investigation)	Finding that "there is no reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce terminates its investigation)	Not participating	USITC Publication No.	(a) Advice received from Commerce (b) Hearing (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Affirmative	Negative	Not participating	USITC Publication No.
731-TA-240 and 731-TA-241.	Photo albums and photo album filler pages from Hong Kong and the Republic of Korea.	(a) 1-30-85 (b) 2-22-85 (c) 3-18-85	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	—	1660	—	—	—	—	—
731-TA-242	Tapered tubular steel transmission structures from the Republic of Korea.	(a) 2-11-85	—	—	—	Terminated 3-1-85.	—	—	—	—	—
731-TA-243	Certain expansion tanks from the Netherlands.	(a) 2-14-85 (b) 3-8-85 (c) 4-1-85	Eckes	Stern Liebeler Lodwick Rohr	—	1669	—	—	—	—	—
731-TA-244	Natural bristle paint brushes from the People's Republic of China.	(a) 2-19-85 (b) 3-15-85 (c) 4-5-85	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	—	1674	—	—	—	—	—
731-TA-245 through 731-TA-247.	Low-fuming brazing copper wire and rod from France, New Zealand, and South Africa.	(a) 2-19-85 (b) 3-13-85 (c) 4-5-85	Stern ²³ Liebeler ²³ Eckes ²³ Lodwick Rohr ²³	Stern ²⁴ Liebeler ²⁴ Eckes ²⁴ Rohr ²⁴	—	1673	—	—	—	—	—
731-TA-248	Certain ethyl alcohol from Brazil.	(a) 2-25-85 (b) 3-19-85 (c) 4-11-85	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	—	1678	—	—	—	—	—
731-TA-249 through 731-TA-251.	Oil country tubular goods from Austria, Romania, and Venezuela.	(a) 2-28-85 (b) 3-25-85 (c) 4-15-85	Stern Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler	—	1679	—	—	—	—	—
731-TA-252 and 731-TA-253.	Certain welded carbon steel pipes and tubes from Thailand and Venezuela.	(a) 2-28-85 (b) 3-22-85 (c) 4-15-85	Stern Liebeler ²⁵ Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler ²⁶	—	1680	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2—Continued

Antidumping investigations completed under sec. 731 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1985

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Preliminary investigation				Final investigation					
		(a) Request received (b) Conference (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Finding that "there is a reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce continues its investigation)	Finding that "there is no reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce terminates its investigation)	Not participating	USITC Publication No.	(a) Advice received from Commerce (b) Hearing (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Affirmative	Negative	Not participating	USITC Publication No.
731-TA-254	Heavy-walled rectangular welded carbon steel pipes and tubes from Canada.	(a) 3-25-85 (b) 4-16-85 (c) 5-9-85	Stern Liebeler Eckes Rohr	—	Lodwick ²⁷	1691	—	—	—	—	—
731-TA-255	Animal-feed-grade DL-methionine from France.	(a) 4-3-85 (b) 4-26-85 (c) 5-20-85	—	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	1699	—	—	—	—	—
731-TA-256 through 731-TA-258.	Carbon steel wire rod from Poland, Portugal, and Venezuela.	(a) 4-8-85 (b) 4-30-85 (c) 5-23-85	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	—	1701	—	—	—	—	—
731-TA-259 and 731-TA-260.	Offshore platform jackets and piles from the Republic of Korea and Japan.	(a) 4-18-85 (b) 5-13-85 (c) 6-3-85	Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	Stern ¹⁴	1708	—	—	—	—	—
731-TA-261	12-volt lead-acid-type automotive storage batteries from Korea.	(a) 5-8-85 (b) 5-30-85 (c) 6-24-85	—	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	1710	—	—	—	—	—
731-TA-262 through 731-TA-265.	Iron construction castings from Brazil, Canada, India, and the People's Republic of China.	(a) 5-13-85 (b) 6-5-85 (c) 6-27-85	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	—	1720	—	—	—	—	—
731-TA-266 through 731-TA-268.	Certain steel wire nails from the People's Republic of China, Poland, and Yugoslavia.	(a) 6-5-85 (b) 6-26-85 (c) 7-22-85	Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Stern Liebeler	—	1730	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2—Continued

**Antidumping investigations completed under sec. 731
of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1985**

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Preliminary investigation					Final investigation				
		(a) Request received (b) Conference (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Finding that "there is a reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce continues its investigation)	Finding that "there is no reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce terminates its investigation)	Not participating	USITC Publication No.	(a) Advice received from Commerce (b) Hearing (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Affirmative	Negative	Not participating	USITC Publication No.
731-TA-269	Nylon impression fabric from Japan.	(a) 6-11-85 (b) 7-2-85 (c) 7-25-85	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	—	1726	—	—	—	—	—
731-TA-270	64K dynamic random access memory components from Japan.	(a) 6-24-85 (b) 7-15-85 (c) 8-8-85	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	—	1735	—	—	—	—	—
731-TA-271 through 731-TA-273. ²⁸	Certain welded carbon steel pipes and tubes from India, Taiwan, and Turkey.	(a) 7-16-85 (b) 8-7-85 (c) 8-30-85	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	—	1742	—	—	—	—	—
731-TA-274	Certain welded carbon steel pipes and tubes from Yugoslavia.	(a) 7-16-85 (b) 8-7-85 (c) 8-30-85	Stern ²⁹ Liebeler ²⁹ Eckes ²⁹ Lodwick ²⁹ Rohr ²⁹	Stern ³⁰ Liebeler ³⁰ Eckes ³⁰ Lodwick ³⁰ Rohr ³⁰	—	1742	—	—	—	—	—
731-TA-275 through 731-TA-277.	Oil country tubular goods from Argentina, Canada, and Taiwan.	(a) 7-22-85 (b) 8-9-85 (c) 9-5-85	Stern Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler	—	1747	—	—	—	—	—
731-TA-278	Certain malleable cast-iron pipe fittings from Brazil.	(a) 7-31-85 (b) — (c) 9-16-85	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	—	1753	—	—	—	—	—
731-TA-279	Certain malleable cast-iron pipe fittings from Korea.	(a) 7-31-85 (b) 8-22-85 (c) 9-16-85	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	—	1753	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2—Continued

Antidumping investigations completed under sec. 731 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1985

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Preliminary investigation					Final investigation				
		(a) Request received (b) Conference (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Finding that "there is a reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce continues its investigation)	Finding that "there is no reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce terminates its investigation)	Not participating	USITC Publication No.	(a) Advice received from Commerce (b) Hearing (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Affirmative	Negative	Not participating	USITC Publication No.
731-TA-280 and 731-TA-281.	Certain nonmalleable cast-iron pipe fittings from Taiwan.	(a) 7-31-85 (b) 8-22-85 (c) 9-16-85	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	—	1753	—	—	—	—	—

¹ With respect to imports from Japan.
² With respect to imports from the United Kingdom.
³ With respect to imports of siamese connections.
⁴ With respect to imports of siamese connections and pressure-restricting valves.
⁵ With respect to imports of firehose couplings, fog/straight steam nozzles, angle-type hose valves, wedge-disc hose valves, pressure-restricting valves, and pressure-regulating valves.
⁶ With respect to imports of firehose couplings, fog/straight steam nozzles, angle-type valves, wedge-disc hose valves, and pressure-regulating valves.
⁷ Plates not in coils from Finland.
⁸ Plates whether or not in coils from Spain.
⁹ Cold-rolled plates and sheets from Spain.
¹⁰ Galvanized sheets from Australia.
¹¹ Galvanized sheets from Spain.
¹² Certain angles, shapes, and sections from Spain.

¹³ The Department of Commerce made a negative final determination with respect to less-than-fair-value sales. Thus, the Commission did not make a final determination with respect to injury.
¹⁴ Chairwoman Stern did not participate in the vote in order to avoid any possibility or appearance of conflict of interest.
¹⁵ With respect to imports from Spain.
¹⁶ With respect to imports from Argentina.
¹⁷ Reasonable indication that the establishment of a domestic industry consisting of the production of petitioners' grades R-1400 and R-131-N expanded neoprene laminate in thicknesses of 1.5 millimeters.
¹⁸ Industries in the United States consisting of the production of products most similar in characteristics and uses to the following imported products: (1) Expanded neoprene laminate of under 1.5 millimeters in thickness; (2) expanded neoprene laminate containing metallic compounds; and (3) fire-retardant or nonflammable neoprene.

¹⁹ With respect to imports of small-diameter standard pipe.
²⁰ With respect to line pipe.
²¹ Hydrogenated castor oil.
²² 12-hydroxystearic acid.
²³ With respect to imports from New Zealand and South Africa.
²⁴ With respect to imports from France.
²⁵ With respect to imports from Venezuela.
²⁶ With respect to imports from Thailand.
²⁷ Commissioner Lodwick was unable to participate because of unsuccessful telephone contacts.
²⁸ In the notice instituting investigations Nos. 731-TA-271 through 731-TA-274, the order of the countries was inadvertently reversed for Taiwan and Turkey.
²⁹ With respect to imports of welded carbon steel standard pipes and tubes.
³⁰ With respect to imports of welded carbon steel line pipes and tubes.

Table 3

Countervailing duty investigations completed under sec. 701 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1985

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Preliminary investigation					Final investigation				
		(a) Request received (b) Conference (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Finding that "there is a reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce continues its investigation)	Finding that "there is no reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce terminates its investigation)	Not participating	USITC Publication No.	(a) Advice received from Commerce (b) Hearing (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Affirmative	Negative	Not participating	USITC Publication No.
701-TA-213	Potassium chloride from Spain.	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 6-29-84 (b) 9-18-84 (c) 10-29-84	—	Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Stern ¹	1596
701-TA-215 through 701-TA-217.	Oil country tubular goods from Brazil, Korea, and Spain.	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 9-12-84 (b) 11-29-84 (c) 1-9-85	Stern ² Eckes Rohr	Liebeler Lodwick Stern ³	—	1633
701-TA-218	Certain cold-rolled carbon steel products from the Republic of Korea.	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 9-18-84 (b) 12-13-84 (c) 1-15-85	Stern Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler	—	1634
701-TA-220	Certain welded carbon steel pipes and tubes from Spain.	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 10-17-84	—	—	—	Terminated 2-4-85.
701-TA-221	Certain cast-iron pipe fittings from Brazil.	(a) 9-18-84 (b) 10-12-84 (c) 11-2-84	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	—	1597	(a) 12-19-84 (b) 3-18-85 (c) 4-17-85	Eckes	Stern Liebeler Lodwick Rohr	—	1681
701-TA-222	Certain cast-iron pipe fittings from India.	(a) 9-18-84	—	—	—	Petition withdrawn 10-9-84.	—	—	—	—	—
701-TA-223	Agricultural tillage tools from Brazil.	(a) 9-28-84 (b) 10-25-84 (c) 11-13-84	Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Stern Liebeler	—	1609	—	—	—	—	—
701-TA-224	Live swine and pork from Canada.	(a) 11-2-84 (b) 11-26-84 (c) 12-17-84	Liebeler Eckes Rohr	—	Stern ¹ Lodwick ⁴	1625	(a) 4-3-85 (b) 6-25-85 (c) 7-31-85	Eckes Rohr ⁵	Liebeler Rohr ⁶	Stern ¹ Lodwick ⁴	1733

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3—Continued

**Countervailing duty investigations completed under
sec. 701 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1985**

Investiga- tion No.	Article concerned	Preliminary investigation					Final investigation				
		(a) Request received (b) Conference (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Finding that "there is a reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce continues its inves- tigation)	Finding that "there is no reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce terminates its inves- tigation)	Not parti- cipating	USITC Publica- tion No.	(a) Advice received from Commerce (b) Hearing (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Affirmative	Negative	Not parti- cipating	USITC Publica- tion No.
701-TA-225, 701-TA-227, 701-TA-228, 701-TA-230, and 701-TA-231.	Carbon steel plates, whether or not in coils, from Sweden; hot-rolled carbon steel sheets from Austria and Sweden; and cold-rolled carbon steel plates and sheets from Austria and Sweden.	(a) 12-19-84 (b) 1-9-85 (c) 2-4-85	Stern Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler	—	1642	(a) 3-20-85 (b) 8-20-85 (c) 9-25-85	Stern ⁷ Eckes Lodwick ⁷ Rohr ⁷	Stern ⁸ Liebeler Lodwick ⁸ Rohr ⁸	—	1759
701-TA-226, 701-TA-229, and 701-TA-232.	Carbon steel plates, whether or not in coils, from Venezuela; hot-rolled carbon steel sheets from Venezuela; and cold-rolled carbon steel plates and sheets from Venezuela.	(a) 12-19-84 (b) 1-9-85 (c) 2-4-85	Stern Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler	—	1642	(a) 3-20-85	—	—	—	Termi- nated 7-19-85.
701-TA-233 and 701-TA-234.	Galvanized carbon steel sheets from Austria and Venezuela.	(a) 12-19-84 (b) 1-9-85 (c) 2-4-85	—	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	1642	—	—	—	—	—
701-TA-235	Iron ore pellets from Brazil.	(a) 12-20-84 (b) 1-10-85 (c) 2-4-85	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	—	1640	—	—	—	—	—
701-TA-236	Tapered tubular steel trans- mission struc- tures from the Republic of Korea.	(a) 2-11-85	—	—	—	Termi- nated 3-1-85.	—	—	—	—	—
701-TA-237	Low-fuming brazing copper wire and rod from France.	(a) 2-19-85 (b) 3-13-85 (c) 4-5-85	Lodwick	Stern Liebeler Eckes Rohr	—	1673	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3—Continued

**Countervailing duty investigations completed under
sec. 701 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1985**

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Preliminary investigation					Final investigation				
		(a) Request received (b) Conference (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Finding that "there is a reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce continues its investigation)	Finding that "there is no reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce terminates its investigation)	Not participating	USITC Publication No.	(a) Advice received from Commerce (b) Hearing (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Affirmative	Negative	Not participating	USITC Publication No.
701-TA-238	Low-fuming brazing copper wire and rod from New Zealand.	(a) 2-19-85	—	—	—	Terminated 4-1-85.	—	—	—	—	—
701-TA-239	Certain ethyl alcohol from Brazil.	(a) 2-25-85 (b) 3-19-85 (c) 4-11-85	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	—	1678	—	—	—	—	—
701-TA-240 and 701-TA-241.	Oil country tubular goods from Austria and Venezuela.	(a) 2-28-85 (b) 3-25-85 (c) 4-15-85	Stern Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler	—	1679	—	—	—	—	—
701-TA-242	Certain welded carbon steel pipes and tubes from Venezuela.	(a) 2-28-85 (b) 3-22-85 (c) 4-15-85	Stern ⁹ Liebeler ⁹ Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Stern ¹⁰ Liebeler ¹⁰	—	1680	—	—	—	—	—
701-TA-243	Carbon steel wire rod from Portugal.	(a) 4-8-85 (b) 4-30-85 (c) 5-23-85	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	—	1701	—	—	—	—	—
701-TA-244	Carbon steel wire rod from Venezuela.	(a) 4-8-85 (b) 4-30-85 (c) 5-23-85	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	—	1701	(a) 7-11-85	—	—	—	Terminated 8-6-85.
701-TA-245	Certain textile mill products and apparel from Turkey.	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 3-8-85	—	—	—	Terminated 4-8-85.
701-TA-246	Certain textile mill products and apparel from Indonesia.	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 3-12-85	—	—	—	Terminated 4-8-85.
701-TA-247	Certain textile mill products and apparel from the Philippines.	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 3-26-85	—	—	—	Terminated 4-8-85.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3—Continued

Countervailing duty investigations completed under sec. 701 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1985

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Preliminary investigation				Final investigation					
		(a) Request received (b) Conference (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Finding that "there is a reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce continues its investigation)	Finding that "there is no reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce terminates its investigation)	Not participating	USITC Publication No.	(a) Advice received from Commerce (b) Hearing (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Affirmative	Negative	Not participating	USITC Publication No.
701-TA-248	Offshore platform jackets and piles from the Republic of Korea.	(a) 4-18-85 (b) 5-13-85 (c) 6-3-85	Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	Stern ¹	1708	—	—	—	—	—
701-TA-249	Iron construction castings from Brazil.	(a) 5-13-85 (b) 6-5-85 (c) 6-27-85	Stern Liebeler ¹¹ Eckes Lodwick ¹¹ Rohr ¹¹	Liebeler ¹² Lodwick ¹² Rohr ¹²	—	1720	—	—	—	—	—
701-TA-250	Converted paper-related school and office supplies from Mexico.	(a) 5-14-85	—	—	—	Terminated 6-12-85.	—	—	—	—	—
701-TA-251 through 701-TA-253 ¹³	Certain welded carbon steel pipes and tubes from India, Taiwan, and Turkey.	(a) 7-16-85 (b) 8-7-85 (c) 8-30-85	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	—	1742	—	—	—	—	—
701-TA-254	Certain red raspberries from Canada.	(a) 7-18-85 (b) 8-14-85 (c) 8-30-85	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	—	1743	—	—	—	—	—
701-TA-255 and 701-TA-256.	Oil country tubular goods from Canada and Taiwan.	(a) 7-22-85 (b) 8-9-85 (c) 9-5-85	Stern Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler	—	1747	—	—	—	—	—
701-TA-257	Certain fresh Atlantic groundfish from Canada.	(a) 8-5-85 (b) 8-28-85 (c) 9-19-85	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	—	—	1750	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Chairwoman Stern abstained in order to avoid any possibility or appearance of conflict of interest.

² With respect to imports from Brazil and Spain.

³ With respect to imports from Korea.

⁴ Commissioner Lodwick abstained in order to avoid any possibility or appearance of conflict of interest.

⁵ With respect to imports of live swine.

⁶ With respect to imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork.

⁷ With respect to imports of cold-rolled carbon steel plates and sheets from Austria and Sweden.

⁸ With respect to imports of carbon steel plates, whether or not in coils, from Sweden and hot-rolled carbon steel sheets from Austria and Sweden.

⁹ With respect to imports of welded carbon steel line pipes.

¹⁰ With respect to imports of welded carbon steel standard pipes and tubes.

¹¹ With respect to imports of heavy iron construction castings.

¹² With respect to imports of light iron construction castings.

¹³ In the notice instituting investigations Nos. 701-TA-251 through 701-TA-253, the order of the countries was inadvertently reversed for Taiwan and Turkey.

Table 4**Countervailing duty investigations completed under sec. 303 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1985**

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Preliminary investigation			Final investigation					
		(a) Request received (b) Conference (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Finding that "there is a reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce continues its investigation)	Finding that "there is no reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce terminates its investigation)	USITC Publication No.	(a) Advice received from Commerce (b) Hearing (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Affirmative	Negative	Not participating	USITC Publication No.
303-TA-15	Potassium chloride from Israel.	—	—	—	—	(a) 6-29-84 (b) 9-18-84 (c) 10-29-84	Eckes	Liebeler Lodwick Rohr	Stern ¹	1596
303-TA-16	Lime oil from Peru.	(a) 5-29-85 (b) 6-21-85 (c) 7-15-85	Stern	Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	1723	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Chairwoman Stern did not participate in the vote in order to avoid any possibility or appearance of conflict of interest.

Table 5**Countervailing duty investigations completed under sec. 104 of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, fiscal year 1985**

Investigation No.	Article concerned	(a) Request received (b) Hearing (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Affirmative	Negative	USITC Publication No.
104-TAA-23	Certain tomato products from Greece.	(a) 3-16-82 (b) 8-14-84 (c) 10-29-84	—	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	1594
104-TAA-24	Oleoresins from Spain.	(a) 6-17-82	—	—	Terminated 3-5-85.
104-TAA-25	Oleoresins from India.	(a) 12-28-82	—	—	Terminated 3-5-85.
104-TAA-26	Sugar content of certain articles from Australia.	(a) 9-9-82 (b) 7-18-85 (c) 9-9-85	—	Stern Liebeler Eckes Lodwick Rohr	1748

Table 6**Antidumping and countervailing duty investigations
pending on Sept. 30, 1985**

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Request received
701-TA-223 (F)	Agricultural tillage tools from Brazil	6-10-85
701-TA-240 (F)	Oil country tubular goods from Austria	6-3-85
701-TA-248 (F)	Offshore platform jackets and piles from the Republic of Korea	7-19-85
701-TA-249 (F)	Heavy iron construction castings from Brazil	8-12-85
701-TA-235 (F) (suspended).	Iron ore pellets from Brazil	3-22-85
731-TA-207 (F)	Cellular mobile telephones and subassemblies thereof from Japan	6-11-85
731-TA-208 (F)	Barbed wire and barbless wire strand from Argentina	5-2-85
731-TA-211 (F)	Certain welded carbon steel pipes and tubes from Taiwan	7-22-85
731-TA-212 (F)	Certain welded carbon steel pipes and tubes from Venezuela	6-3-85
731-TA-234 (F)	Carbon steel angles, shapes, and sections from Norway	6-3-85
731-TA-236 (F)	Certain castor oil products from Brazil (hydrogenated castor oil)	7-30-85
731-TA-237 (F)	Certain castor oil products from Brazil (12-hydroxystearic acid)	7-30-85
731-TA-239 (F)	Rock salt from Canada	7-15-85
731-TA-240 (F)	Photo albums and photo album filler pages from Hong Kong	7-16-85
731-TA-241 (F)	Photo albums and photo album filler pages from the Republic of Korea	7-16-85
731-TA-244 (F)	Natural bristle paint brushes from the People's Republic of China	8-5-85
731-TA-246 (F)	Low-fuming brazing copper wire and rod from New Zealand	8-2-85
731-TA-249 (F)	Oil country tubular goods from Austria	8-14-85
731-TA-253 (F)	Certain welded carbon steel pipes and tubes from Venezuela	8-13-85
731-TA-282 (P)	Candles from the People's Republic of China	9-4-85
731-TA-283 (P)	Certain table wine from the Federal Republic of Germany	9-10-85
731-TA-284 (P)	Certain table wine from France	9-10-85
731-TA-285 (P)	Certain table wine from Italy	9-10-85
731-TA-286 (P)	Anhydrous sodium metasilicate from the United Kingdom	9-16-85

Table 6—Continued**Antidumping and countervailing duty investigations pending on Sept. 30, 1985**

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Request received
731-TA-287 (P)	In-shell pistachio nuts from Iran	9-26-85
701-TA-258 (P)	Certain table wine from the Federal Republic of Germany	9-10-85
701-TA-259 (P)	Certain table wine from France	9-10-85
701-TA-260 (P)	Certain table wine from Italy	9-10-85

Table 7**“Review” investigations completed under sec. 751 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1985**

Investigation No.	Article concerned	(a) Request received (b) Hearing (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce			USITC Publication No.
			Affirmative	Negative	
751-TA-9	Drycleaning machinery from the Federal Republic of Germany.	(a) 5-18-84 (b) 10-31-84 (c) 12-10-84	Stern Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Liebeler	1617
751-TA-10	Frozen concentrated orange juice from Brazil.	(a) 5-31-84 (b) 11-5-84 (c) 12-21-84	Eckes Lodwick Rohr	Stern Liebeler	1623

Table 8**Investigation pending under sec. 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, fiscal year 1985**

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Request received
22-48	Certain articles containing sugar	3-22-85

Table 9**Investigations of unfair trade practices under sec. 337
of the Tariff Act of 1930 pending on Sept. 30, 1985**

Article concerned	Complainant	Complaint filed	Date of publication of notice in <i>Federal Register</i> and No.
Certain aramid fiber	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, DE.	4-18-84	5-23-84, 337-TA-194.
Certain products with Gremlin character depictions.	Warner Bros. Inc., New York, NY.	7-25-84; 8-10-84 (amendment); 8-17-84 (supplement).	8-30-84, 337-TA-201.
Certain convertible rowing exercisers.	Diversified Products Corp., Opelika, AL.	12-5-84; 12-14-84 and 12-24-84 (amendments).	1-16-85, 337-TA-212.
Certain double-sided floppy disk drives and components thereof.	Tandon Corp., Chatsworth, CA.	12-6-84; 12-21-84, 12-27-84, and 1-7-85 (supplements).	1-30-85, 337-TA-215.
Certain ceramic drainage foils.	Wilbanks International, Inc., Hillsboro, OR.	1-25-85	2-27-85, 337-TA-216.
Certain expansion tanks	Amtrol Inc., West Warwick, RI.	2-13-85	3-27-85, 337-TA-217.
Certain automatic bowling machine printed-circuit control boards.	James C. Hudson d/b/a OMEGA-TEK, Shelby, OH.	2-15-85	3-27-85, 337-TA-218.
Certain porch, patio, and lawn gliders.	Jack-Post Corp., Buchanan, MI.	2-22-85; 3-8-85 (supplement).	3-27-85, 337-TA-219.
Certain apparatus for disintegration of urinary calculi.	Blackstone Corp., Jamestown, NY, and Karl Storz-Endoscopy America Inc., Culver City, CA.	3-15-85; 4-5-85 (supplement).	4-24-85, 337-TA-221.
Certain automotive visor/illuminated mirror packages and components thereof.	Prince Corp., Holland, MI.	4-15-85; 4-23-85 and 5-3-85 (corrections); 5-1-85 (supplement).	5-22-85, 337-TA-222.
Certain key telephone systems and components.	Crest Industries, Inc., Puyallup, WA.	5-1-85	6-12-85, 337-TA-223.

Table 9—Continued**Investigations of unfair trade practices under sec. 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 pending on Sept. 30, 1985**

Article concerned	Complainant	Complaint filed	Date of publication of notice in <i>Federal Register</i> and No.
Certain cellulose acetate hollow-fiber artificial kidneys.	CD Medical, Inc., Miami Lakes, FL.	6-24-85; 7-8-85 (supplement).	7-31-85, 337-TA-224.
Certain multilevel touch-control lighting switches.	Southwest Laboratories, Inc., Costa Mesa, CA.	7-12-85; 7-30-85 (supplement).	8-14-85, 337-TA-225.
Certain mass spectrometers and components thereof.	Finnigan Corp., San Jose, CA.	7-16-85	8-21-85, 337-TA-226.
Certain 1-piece cold-forged bicycle cranks.	Thun, Inc., Clarksville, TN.	7-19-85	8-21-85, 337-TA-227.

Table 10**Investigations of unfair trade practices completed under sec. 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1985**

Article concerned	Complainant	Complaint filed	Date of publication of notice in <i>Federal Register</i> and No.	Public hearing	Finding and remedy of Commission	Date orders issued	USITC Publication No.
Certain large video matrix display systems and components thereof.	Stewart-Warner Corp., Chicago, IL.	10-25-79	12-19-79, 337-TA-75.	5-8-81	Terminated; no violation.	8-19-85	—
Certain amorphous metal alloys and amorphous metal articles.	Allied Corp., Morristown, NJ.	3-11-83	4-13-83, 337-TA-143.	—	Violation ¹	10-15-84	1664
Certain processes for the manufacture of skinless sausage casings and resulting product.	Teepak Inc., Chicago, IL; Bufpak Corp., New York, NY.	4-25-83	5-25-83, 337-TA-148.	—	Violation ²	11-26-84	1624
Certain apparatus for flow injection analysis and components thereof.	U.S. International Trade Commission.	6-14-83	6-22-83, 337-TA-151.	—	Terminated ³	11-5-84	1665

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10—Continued

Investigations of unfair trade practices completed under sec. 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1985

Article concerned	Complainant	Complaint filed	Date of publication of notice in <i>Federal Register</i> and No.	Public hearing	Finding and remedy of Commission	Date orders issued	USITC Publication No.
Certain alkaline batteries.	Duracell Inc., Bethel, CT.	8-16-83	9-21-83, 337-TA-165.	9-17-84	Violation ⁴	11-5-84	1616
Certain single-handle faucets.	Masco Corp. of Indiana, Indianapolis, IN.	9-16-83; 10-7-83 (supplement).	10-24-83, 337-TA-167.	—	Violation ⁵	10-24-84	1606
Certain processes for the manufacture of skinless sausage casings and resulting product.	Union Carbide Corp., Danbury, CT.	9-20-83; 10-11-83 (amendment).	10-26-83, 337-TA-169.	—	Violation ²	11-26-84	1624
Certain bag closure clips.	Chip Clip Corp., Dearborn, MI.	10-5-83	11-9-83, 337-TA-170.	—	Violation ⁶	11-9-84	1663
Certain glass-tempering systems.	Glasstech Inc., Perrysburg, OH.	10-11-83	11-16-83, 337-TA-171.	—	Violation ⁷	11-16-84	—
Certain wood-working machines.	Delta International Machinery Corp., Pittsburgh, PA.	11-10-83; 11-21-83 (supplement).	12-15-83, 337-TA-174.	—	Violation ⁸	6-18-85	—
Certain vinyl-covered foam blocks.	The Dolly Toy Co., Tipp City, OH.	11-23-83; 12-8-83 (supplement).	12-29-83, 337-TA-178.	—	Violation ⁹	10-25-84	1604
Certain spherical roller bearings and components thereof and tools and equipment for the manufacture thereof.	SKF Industries, Inc., King of Prussia, PA.	12-5-83	1-11-84, 337-TA-179.	—	Terminated; no violation.	11-15-84	—
Certain x-ray image intensifier tubes.	Varian Associates, Inc., Palo Alto, CA.	12-21-83	2-1-84, 337-TA-180.	—	Terminated ¹⁰	6-13-85	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10—Continued

Investigations of unfair trade practices completed
under sec. 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year
1985

Article concerned	Complainant	Complaint filed	Date of publication of notice in <i>Federal Register</i> and No.	Public hearing	Finding and remedy of Commission	Date orders issued	USITC Publication No.
Certain meat-deboning machines.	Lever Brothers, Co., New York, NY; Protecon, B.V., Holland; Protecon, Inc., Kenosha, WI.	1-3-84; 1-31-84 and 2-1-84 (supplements).	2-15-84, 337-TA-181.	—	Terminated; no violation.	8-16-85	—
Certain fluidized supporting apparatus.	Support Systems International Inc., Charleston, SC.	1-4-84; 1-9-84 and 1-25-84 (supplements).	2-15-84, 337-TA-182.	—	Terminated ¹¹	12-6-84	1667
Certain indomethacin.	Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ.	1-17-84	2-23-84, 337-TA-183.	—	Terminated ¹²	10-12-84	—
Certain foam earplugs.	Cabot Corp., Boston, MA.	1-19-84; 2-6-84 and 2-10-84 (supplements).	2-29-84, 337-TA-184.	—	Violation ¹³	3-4-85	1671
Certain rotary wheel printing systems.	Qume Corp., San Jose, CA.	1-27-84	3-7-84, 337-TA-185.	5-28-85	Terminated; no violation.	8-12-85	—
Certain tennis rackets.	Prince Manufacturing Inc., Princeton, NJ.	1-26-84	3-7-84, 337-TA-186.	—	Terminated ¹⁴	10-15-84	—
Certain glass construction blocks.	Pittsburgh Corning Corp., Pittsburgh, PA.	2-2-84; 2-21-84 and 2-23-84 (supplements).	3-14-84, 337-TA-187.	—	Terminated ¹⁵	1-30-85	—
Certain fluidized supporting apparatus and components thereof.	UHI Corp., Los Angeles, CA.	2-23-84	3-28-84, 337-TA-188.	—	Terminated ¹¹	12-6-84	1667
Certain optical waveguide fibers.	Corning Glass Works, Corning, NY.	3-7-84; 3-27-84 (exhibit).	4-18-84, 337-TA-189.	—	Terminated; no violation.	4-19-85	1754

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10—Continued

**Investigations of unfair trade practices completed
under sec. 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year
1985**

Article concerned	Complainant	Complaint filed	Date of publication of notice in <i>Federal Register</i> and No.	Public hearing	Finding and remedy of Commission	Date orders issued	USITC Publication No.
Certain softballs and polyurethane cores therefor.	Lannom Manufacturing Co., Inc., Tullahoma, TN.	4-3-84	5-11-84, 337-TA-190.	—	Terminated; no violation.	4-16-85	1751
Certain stretch wrapping apparatus and components thereof.	Lantech, Inc., Louisville, KY.	4-11-84	5-17-84, 337-TA-191.	—	Terminated ¹⁶	11-20-84	—
Certain spring-balanced arm lamp heads.	Luxo Lamp Corp., Port Chester, NY.	4-12-84	5-23-84, 337-TA-192.	—	Terminated ¹⁴	4-1-85	—
Certain rowing machines and components thereof.	Precor, Inc., Redmond, WA.	4-16-84	5-23-84, 337-TA-193.	—	Terminated ¹⁷	1-22-84	—
Certain cloisonne jewelry.	Laurel Burch, Inc., San Francisco, CA.	4-26-84	6-6-84, 337-TA-195.	—	Violation ¹⁸	6-6-85	—
Certain apparatus for installing electrical lines and components therefor.	Scoggins Manufacturing, Inc., Graham, NC.	5-14-84	6-20-84, 337-TA-196.	—	Violation ¹⁹	6-20-85	—
Certain compound-action metal-cutting snips and components thereof.	Cooper Industries, Inc., Houston, TX.	6-7-84	7-18-84, 337-TA-197.	—	Violation ²⁰	7-19-85	—
Certain portable electronic calculators.	Texas Instruments, Inc., Dallas, TX.	6-8-84; 6-28-84 and 7-2-84 (supplements).	7-18-84, 337-TA-198.	—	Terminated; no violation.	6-10-85	1732
Certain anodes for cathodic protection and components thereof.	The Duriron Co., Inc., Dayton, OH.	6-11-84; 6-22-84 (supplement).	7-25-84, 337-TA-199.	—	Terminated ¹⁴	4-19-85	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10—Continued

Investigations of unfair trade practices completed
under sec. 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year
1985

Article concerned	Complainant	Complaint filed	Date of publication of notice in <i>Federal Register</i> and No.	Public hearing	Finding and remedy of Commission	Date orders issued	USITC Publication No.
Certain ink jet printing systems and components thereof.	A.B. Dick Co., Chicago, IL.	6-12-84; 6-28-84 (supplement).	7-25-84, 337-TA-200.	—	Terminated ¹⁴	3-4-85	—
Certain telephone base housings and related packaging and printed materials.	GTE Communication Systems Corp., Phoenix, AZ.	7-26-84; 8-14-84 (supplement).	9-6-84, 337-TA-202.	—	Terminated ²¹	7-22-85	—
Certain floppy disk drives and components thereof.	Tandon Corp., Chatsworth, CA.	8-1-84; 8-13-84 (supplement).	9-6-84, 337-TA-203.	—	Terminated; no violation.	8-29-85	1756
Certain pull-type golf carts and wheels therefor.	Ajay Enterprises Corp., Delavan, WI; Spherex, Inc., Seabrook, NH.	8-8-84	9-19-84, 337-TA-204.	—	Terminated ²²	4-16-85	—
Certain dialyzers using telescoping connectors for fluid lines.	Baxter Travenol Laboratories, Inc., Deerfield, IL.	8-29-84; 9-14-84 (amendment).	10-11-84, 337-TA-205.	—	Terminated ²³	4-1-85	—
Certain surgical implants for fixation of bone fragments.	Synthes Ltd. (U.S.A.), Wayne, PA.	9-6-84	10-17-84, 337-TA-206.	—	Terminated; no violation.	6-6-85	—
Certain automotive transmission shifters.	Grand Haven Stamped Products, Division of JSJ Corp., Grand Haven, MI.	9-20-84	10-24-84, 337-TA-207.	—	Terminated ¹⁴	2-15-85	—
Certain shoe stiffener components.	Foss Manufacturing Co., Inc., Haverhill, MA.	10-22-84; 11-8-84 (supplement).	11-28-84, 337-TA-208.	—	Terminated ¹⁴	6-12-85	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10—Continued

Investigations of unfair trade practices completed under sec. 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1985

Article concerned	Complainant	Complaint filed	Date of publication of notice in <i>Federal Register</i> and No.	Public hearing	Finding and remedy of Commission	Date orders issued	USITC Publication No.
Certain aluminum frame, fabric-covered luggage and components thereof.	Skyway Luggage Co., Seattle, WA.	10-26-84	12-5-84, 337-TA-209.	—	Terminated ²⁴	4-4-85	—
Certain motor graders with adjustable control consoles and components thereof.	Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, IL.	10-26-84	12-5-84, 337-TA-210.	—	Terminated ¹⁴	4-3-85	—
Certain electrical connectors.	Thomas & Betts Corp., Raritan, NJ.	11-6-84; 11-21-84 and 11-30-84 (amendments).	12-19-84, 337-TA-211.	—	Terminated ¹⁴	7-9-84	—
Certain fluidized bed combustion systems.	Wormser Engineering Inc., Woburn, MA.	12-14-84	1-23-85, 337-TA-213.	—	Terminated ²⁵	7-18-85	1752
Certain frozen-beverage-dispensing machines.	Refreshment Machinery Inc., Warminster, PA.	12-17-84; 1-7-85 (amendment).	1-24-85, 337-TA-214.	—	Terminated ¹⁴	9-6-85	—
Certain spring retainers for garage door hardware.	Halco Spring Manufacturing Co., Inc., Cerritos, CA.	2-27-85	3-27-85, 337-TA-220.	—	Terminated ¹⁴	7-12-85	—

¹ General exclusion order, President took no action; became final Apr. 16, 1985.

² General and limited exclusion order, President took no action; became final Jan. 25, 1985. Commission consolidated with 337-TA-169 on Nov. 22, 1983.

³ Terminated as having abated as a result of amendment of all original claims of U.S. Letters Patent 4,013,413 in reexamination certificate B1 4,013,413.

⁴ Exclusion order, President disapproved Jan. 4, 1985.

⁵ Exclusion order, President took no action; became final Dec. 24, 1985.

⁶ Exclusion order, President took no action; became final Jan. 9, 1985.

⁷ Limited exclusion order, President took no action; became final Jan. 19, 1985.

⁸ General exclusion order and 5 consent orders, President took no action; became final Aug. 18, 1985.

⁹ Exclusion order, President took no action; became final Dec. 25, 1985.

¹⁰ Licensing agreement, letter agreement and related side letter.

¹¹ Asset purchase agreement.

¹² Terminal disclaimer.

¹³ General exclusion order, President took no action; became final May 4, 1985.

¹⁴ Settlement agreement.

¹⁵ Consent order, President took no action; became final Apr. 2, 1985.

¹⁶ Consent order, President took no action; became final Jan. 20, 1985.

¹⁷ Withdrawal of complaint with respect to remaining respondents.

¹⁸ General exclusion order, President took no action; became final Aug. 7, 1985.

¹⁹ General exclusion order and 2 cease and desist orders; President took no action; became final Aug. 20, 1985.

²⁰ General exclusion order and cease and desist order, President took no action; became final Sept. 22, 1985.

²¹ Consent order, President took no action; became final Sept. 24, 1985.

²² Withdrawal of complaint.

²³ Consent orders, President took no action; became final June 2, 1985.

²⁴ Consent orders, President took no action; became final June 5, 1985.

²⁵ Terminated on motion to dismiss.

Table 11
Investigations completed under sec. 131
of the Trade Act of 1974, fiscal year 1985

Investigation No.	Subject	Origin	USITC Publication	
			No.	Date
TA-131(b)-9 ¹	Probable economic effect of providing duty-free treatment for U.S. imports of certain high-technology products.	The United States Trade Representative.	2 1705	December 1984 June 1985
TA-131(b)-10 ³	Probable economic effect of providing duty-free treatment for imports from Israel.	The United States Trade Representative.	2	May 1984

¹ Upon enactment into law, by the President, of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984 on Oct. 30, 1984, the authority of the Commission to provide the advice requested by the United States Trade Representative has been changed from that of the Trade Act of 1974. Therefore, investigation No. 332-199 was redesignated to investigation No. TA-131(b)-9.

² Confidential report.

³ Advice was furnished the United States Trade Representative on May 30, 1984, as a result of investigation No. 332-180. At the request of the United States Trade Representative, the Commission, by public notice of Jan. 7, 1985, redesignated investigation No. 332-180 as TA-131(b)-10.

Table 12
General investigations of trade and tariff matters completed under
sec. 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1985

Investigation No.	Subject	Origin	USITC Publication	
			No.	Date
332-84	Quarterly statistical reports providing certain information on processed mushrooms.	Request from the President	1619 1655 1704 1746	November 1984 February 1985 May 1985 August 1985
332-162	Foreign industrial targeting and its effects on U.S. industries—Phase III: Brazil, Canada, Republic of Korea, Mexico, and Taiwan.	Request from the Subcommittee on Trade, Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives.	1632	January 1985
332-163	China's economic development strategies and their effects on U.S. trade.	Instituted by the U.S. International Trade Commission on its own motion.	1645	February 1985
332-173	Conditions of competition affecting the Northeastern U.S. groundfish and scallop industries in selected markets.	Request from the United States Trade Representative.	1622	December 1984
332-174	International developments in biotechnology and their possible impact on certain sectors of the U.S. chemical industry.	Instituted by the U.S. International Trade Commission on its own motion.	1589	October 1984

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12—Continued**General investigations of trade and tariff matters completed under sec. 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1985**

Investigation No.	Subject	Origin	USITC Publication	
			No.	Date
332-177	Monthly reports providing information on the U.S. automobile industry.	Request from the Subcommittee on Trade, Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives.	1587	October 1984
			1612	November 1984
			1626	December 1984
			1638	January 1985
			1650	February 1985
332-178	U.S. imports of goods manufactured by convict, forced, or indentured labor.	Request from the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate.	1630	December 1984
332-181	Conditions of competition between certain domestic and imported fabricated structural steel products.	Request from the Subcommittee on Trade, Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives.	1601	November 1984
332-183	The shift from U.S. production of commodity petrochemicals to value-added specialty chemical products and the possible impact on U.S. trade.	Instituted by the U.S. International Trade Commission on its own motion.	1677	April 1985
332-184	Emerging textile-exporting countries, 1984.	Instituted by the U.S. International Trade Commission on its own motion.	1716	July 1985
332-186	Conditions of competition between the U.S. and Canadian live swine and pork industries.	Request from the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate.	1615	November 1984
332-187 and TA-503(a)-12.	President's list of articles which may be designated or modified as eligible articles for purposes of the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences.	Request from the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate.	1620	December 1984
332-188	The internationalization of the automobile industry and its effects on the U.S. automobile industry.	Instituted by the U.S. International Trade Commission on its own motion.	1648	February 1985
			1712	June 1985
332-189	The Multifiber Arrangement, 1980-84.	Instituted by the U.S. International Trade Commission on its own motion.	1693	May 1985
332-190	Headwear of cotton and of manmade fibers.	Request from the United States Trade Representative.	1	January 1985
			1697	May 1985
332-192	The impact of rules of origin on U.S. imports and exports.	Request from the United States Trade Representative.	1695	May 1985
332-193	Conditions of competition between the U.S. and major foreign filbert industries.	Request from the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate.	1683	April 1985

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12—Continued**General investigations of trade and tariff matters completed under sec. 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1985**

Investigation No.	Subject	Origin	USITC Publication	
			No.	Date
332-194	World trade flows in major agricultural products.	Request from the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate.	1684	April 1985
332-195	The effects of semifinished steel imports on the U.S. iron and steel scrap industry.	Request from the Subcommittee on Trade, Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives.	1692	May 1985
332-196	Probable economic effect of providing duty-free treatment for selected imports from Canada.	Request from the United States Trade Representative.	¹	March 1985
332-197	Analysis of the international competitiveness of the U.S. commercial shipbuilding and repair industries.	Request from the Subcommittee on Trade, Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives.	1676	April 1985
332-199 ²	Probable economic effect of providing duty-free treatment for U.S. imports of certain high-technology products.	Request from the United States Trade Representative.	¹ 1705	December 1984 June 1985
332-201	Conditions of competition affecting the U.S. Gulf and South Atlantic shrimp industry.	Request from the United States Trade Representative.	1738	August 1985
332-202	Potential effects of foreign governments' policies of pricing natural resources.	Request from the Subcommittee on Trade, Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives.	1696	May 1985
332-203	Possible effects of and recommendations concerning the proposed tariff reclassification of catalytic naphtha and other motor fuel blending stocks.	Request from the Subcommittee on Trade, Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate.	1686	April 1985
332-205	Conditions of competition in air and surface cargo transportation services between Japan and the United States.	Request from the United States Trade Representative.	¹ 1709 ³	June 1985 June 1985
332-208	Flat goods of manmade fibers, luggage of manmade fibers, and handbags of manmade fibers.	Request from the United States Trade Representative.	1737	August 1985

¹ Confidential report classified by the United States Trade Representative.

² Redesignated TA-131(b)-9.

³ Release not yet authorized.

Table 13**General investigations of trade and tariff matters under
sec. 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930 pending on Sept. 30, 1985**

Investigation No.	Subject	Origin	USITC Publication	
			No.	Date
332-73	Formulation of an international commodity code.	Sec. 608(c)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974.	—	—
332-97	Report on consumption of corn brooms.	Public Law 89-241 and Executive Order 11377.	1675	April 1985
332-135	Synthetic organic chemical reports.	Instituted by the U.S. International Trade Commission on its own motion.	1583 1745	October 1984 August 1985
332-153	Monthly report on selected steel industry data.	Request from the Subcommittee on Trade, Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives.	1590 1611 1627 1636 1651 1659 1685 1700 1713 1728 1740 1758	October 1984 November 1984 December 1984 January 1985 February 1985 March 1985 April 1985 May 1985 June 1985 July 1985 August 1985 September 1985
332-164	Quarterly and annual reports providing information on heavy-weight motorcycles.	Presidential Proclamation No. 5050.	1614 1652 1653 1703 1741	November 1984 February 1985 February 1985 May 1985 August 1985
332-167	Quarterly and annual reports on certain stainless steel and alloy tool steel.	Presidential Proclamation No. 5074.	1602 1643 1666 1690 1734 1758	November 1984 February 1985 March 1985 May 1985 August 1985 September 1985
332-175	Rum: Annual report on selected economic indicators.	Request from the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate.	1613 1698	November 1984 May 1985
332-182	The position and competitiveness of the United States in world coal trade.	Instituted by the U.S. International Trade Commission on its own motion.	—	—
332-185	Assessment of the effects of barter and countertrade transactions on U.S. industries.	Instituted by the U.S. International Trade Commission on its own motion.	—	—
332-191	Nonrubber footwear quarterly statistical reports.	Request from the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate.	1591 1670 1657 1706	October 1984 December 1984 March 1985 June 1985
332-198	Possible impacts of changes in U.S. chemical trade with the developing countries.	Instituted by the U.S. International Trade Commission on its own motion.	—	—

Table 13—Continued

**General investigations of trade and tariff matters under
sec. 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930 pending on Sept. 30, 1985**

Investigation No.	Subject	Origin	USITC Publication	
			No.	Date
332-200	Competitive position of U.S. producers of semiconductors.	Instituted by the U.S. International Trade Commission on its own motion.	—	—
332-204	Competitive assessment of the U.S. commuter and business aircraft industries.	Instituted by the U.S. International Trade Commission on its own motion.	—	—
332-206	Annual statistical report on processed mushrooms.	Request from the United States Trade Representative.	—	—
332-207	Monthly reports providing information on the U.S. automobile industry.	Request from the Subcommittee on Trade, Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives.	1661 1687 1702 1715 1731 1739 1757	March 1985 April 1985 May 1985 June 1985 July 1985 August 1985 September 1985
332-209	Annual survey concerning competitive conditions in the steel industry and industry efforts to adjust and modernize.	Request from the United States Trade Representative.	1729	August 1985
332-210	Conditions relating to the importation of softwood lumber into the United States.	Request from the United States Trade Representative.	—	—
332-211	Competitive assessment of the U.S. ball and roller bearing industry.	Request from the Subcommittee on Trade, Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives.	—	—
332-212	Review of the effectiveness of trade dispute settlement under the GATT and Tokyo Round agreements.	Request from the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate.	—	—
332-213	The competitive position of U.S. and European Community pork in the U.S. and third-country markets.	Request from the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate.	—	—
332-214	The effects of restraining U.S. steel imports on the exports of selected steel-consuming industries.	Request from the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate.	—	—
332-215	An assessment of the impact of imports under the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1982, Public Law 97-446, on the U.S. hearing aid industry.	Request from the United States Trade Representative.	—	—

Table 13—Continued

General investigations of trade and tariff matters under
sec. 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930 pending on Sept. 30, 1985

Investigation No.	Subject	Origin	USITC Publication	
			No.	Date
332-216	Competitive assessment of the U.S. forging industry.	Request from the United States Trade Representative.	—	—
332-217	U.S. trade-related employment	Instituted by the U.S. International Trade Commission on its own motion.	—	—

Table 14

Preliminary investigations completed under sec. 603
of the Trade Act of 1974, fiscal year 1985

Investigation No.	Article concerned	Date and basis for initiation	Commission finding
603-TA-9	Certain hydrogenerators from Japan.	4-11-85; Subcommittee on Trade, Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives.	Terminated 9-23-85.

Appendix C

Reports Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation

Reports Submitted to the Senate on Proposed Legislation

1. **S. 101** (Mr. D'Amato)—To provide equitable treatment for certain fresh vegetables produced in the United States. April 12, 1985.
2. **S. 262** (Mr. Byrd)—To provide for the preservation of the ferroalloy industry in the United States. April 10, 1985.
3. **S. 310** (Mr. Kasten)—To direct the President to impose certain limitations on the amount of milk protein products that may be imported into the United States. April 11, 1985.
4. **S. 351** (Mr. DeConcini)—Entitled "American Copper Production Act of 1985". April 9, 1985.
5. **S. 353** (Mr. DeConcini)—To increase the duty on imported copper by an amount that offsets the cost incurred by copper producers in the United States in meeting domestic environmental requirements. May 30, 1985.
6. **S. 438** (Mr. Mitchell)—To provide a lower rate of duty for certain fish netting and fishing nets. May 23, 1985.
7. **S. 579** (Mr. Moynihan)—Relating to the tariff classifications of certain silicone resins and materials. June 6, 1985.
8. **S. 627** (Mr. Domenici)—To promote and expand the vitality of the United States copper industry. May 13, 1985.
9. **S. 677** (Mr. Wallop)—To prohibit the importation of certain products of Australia and New Zealand. April 18, 1985.
10. **S. 717** (Mr. East)—To suspend for 3 years the duty on secondary butyl chloride. May 23, 1985.
11. **S. 745** (Mr. Mitchell)—To increase for a 3-year period the duty on imported sheet vinyl flooring. May 23, 1985.
12. **S. 757** (Mr. Chafee)—To suspend temporarily the duty on lasamid. June 4, 1985.
13. **S. 782** (Mr. East)—To extend for 5 years the existing temporary duty-free treatment of hosiery-knitting machines. June 4, 1985.
14. **S. 783** (Mr. East)—To extend for 5 years the existing temporary duty-free treatment of double-headed latch needles. June 6, 1985.
15. **S. 851** (Mr. Heinz)—To suspend the tariff on 1,5-naphthalene diisocyanate. June 20, 1985.
16. **S. 852** (Mr. Heinz)—To make permanent the existing temporary duty-free treatment for certain wools not finer than 46s. June 20, 1985.
17. **S. 854** (Mr. Bumpers)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States by eliminating the special marking requirements for imported watches and clocks and components thereof. July 2, 1985.

18. **S. 859** (Mr. Thurmond)—To suspend temporarily the duty on dicyclohexylbenzothiazylsulfenamide. May 13, 1985.
19. **S. 1014** (Mr. Grassley)—To suspend temporarily the duty on tungsten ore. July 24, 1985.
20. **S. 1015** (Mr. Grassley)—To extend for 3 years the existing suspension of duty on sulfapyridine. July 5, 1985.
21. **S. 1044** (Mr. Heinz)—To provide for the temporary suspension of the duty on methylene blue, which is used as a process stabilizer in the manufacture of organic chemicals. August 2, 1985.
22. **S. 1045** (Mr. Heinz)—To provide duty-free treatment for dicofol until January 1, 1991, after the existing duty reduction for that chemical expires on September 30, 1985. June 24, 1985.
23. **S. 1058** (Mr. Danforth)—To amend Schedule 3 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States. August 8, 1985.
24. **S. 1089** (Mr. Chafee)—To suspend temporarily the duty on stuffed dolls and toy figures. August 8, 1985.
25. **S. 1111** (Mr. Chiles)—To establish equal and equitable classification and duty rates for certain imported citrus products. July 5, 1985.
26. **S. 1178** (Mr. Dole)—To extend for 5 years the existing temporary duty-free treatment of double-headed latch needles. July 22, 1985.
27. **S. 1227** (Mr. D'Amato)—To provide for waiver of the requirement that proof of actual use be furnished within 3 years after the date an article is entered, and for reliquidation of certain entries of tubular tin products. July 24, 1985.
28. **S. 1231** (Mr. Grassley)—To suspend for 3 years the duty on 3,5-dinitro-o-toluamide. July 22, 1985.
29. **S. 1275** (Mr. Lugar)—To permit free entry into the United States of the personal effects, equipment, and other related articles of foreign participants, officials, and other accredited members of delegations involved in the games of the Tenth Pan American Games to be held in Indianapolis, IN, in 1987. August 27, 1985.
30. **S. 1288** (Mr. Danforth)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States regarding the classification of television apparatus and parts thereof. August 19, 1985.
31. **S. 1403** (Mr. Heinz)—To extend for 3 years the existing duty-free treatment of certain needlecraft display models and for other purposes. August 27, 1985.
32. **S. 2809** (Mr. Durenberger)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to decrease the tariff on certain Canadian egg yolks. October 15, 1984.
33. **S. 2838** (Mr. Chafee)—To suspend until July 1, 1987, the duty on narrow-fabric looms. October 4, 1984.
34. **S. 2880** (Mr. Sasser)—To extend the existing suspension of duty on natural graphite until January 1, 1985. October 4, 1984.

35. **S. 2881** (Mr. Andrews)—To allow the duty-free entry of certain research equipment for North Dakota State University, Fargo, ND. October 4, 1984.
36. **S. 2882** (Mr. Helms)—To extend duty-free treatment to meta-toluic acid. October 2, 1984.
37. **S. 2883** (Mr. Danforth)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to provide an appropriate classification of recently developed dairy products. October 11, 1984.
38. **S. 2900** (Mr. Wilson)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to clarify the classification of unfinished gasoline. October 2, 1984.
39. **S. 2907** (Mr. Glenn)—To suspend for a 3-year period the duty on certain metal umbrella frames. October 4, 1984.
4. **H.R. 422** (Mr. Rahall)—To impose, and provide for the adjustment of, duties on imported coal in order to offset any competitive advantage that foreign coal producers have as a result of not having to meet environmental, health, welfare, and safety requirements of the kinds imposed on U.S. coal producers. April 10, 1985.
5. **H.R. 431** (Mr. Roth)—To direct the President to impose certain limitations on the amount of milk protein products that may be imported into the United States. April 11, 1985.
6. **H.R. 705** (Mr. Schulze)—To increase for a 3-year period the duty on imported sheet vinyl flooring. May 23, 1985.
7. **H.R. 838** (Mr. Schulze)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States in order to establish equitable duty rates for waterbed mattresses, liners, and parts thereof. April 12, 1985.

*Reports Submitted
to the House on
Proposed Legislation*

1. **H.R. 61** (Mr. Bedell)—To authorize the imposition of additional duties on swine and pork products of Canadian origin in order to offset competitive advantages resulting from any Government subsidy that may be provided to Canadian swine producers. April 2, 1985.
2. **H.R. 110** (Mr. Gilman)—To provide equitable treatment for certain fresh vegetables produced in the United States. April 12, 1985.
3. **H.R. 209** (Mr. Roe)—To return the ad valorem and specific duties on necktie imports to the levels in effect as of January 1, 1981, for a period of 5 years. April 10, 1985.
8. **H.R. 839** (Mr. Schulze)—Relating to the marking of containers of imported mushrooms. April 12, 1985.
9. **H.R. 842** (Mr. Seiberling)—To reduce the rate of duty on certain polarizing material. May 23, 1985.
10. **H.R. 976** (Mr. Miller)—To provide for the preservation of the ferroalloy industry in the United States. April 10, 1985.
11. **H.R. 1033** (Mr. Cheney)—To prohibit the importation of certain products of Australia and New Zealand. April 18, 1985.

12. **H.R. 1085** (Mr. Volkmer)—To authorize the imposition of additional duties on swine and pork products of Canadian origin in order to offset competitive advantages resulting from any Government subsidy that may be provided to Canadian swine producers. May 13, 1985.
13. **H.R. 1088** (Mr. Weaver)—To impose quantitative limitations on the importation of Canadian softwood for a 5-year period, to require an investigation, report, and recommendations on the management of the National Forest System, and for other purposes. April 18, 1985.
14. **H.R. 1135** (Mr. Rangel)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to prohibit the importation of coal and of certain articles of uranium if the product of the Republic of South Africa or Namibia. June 28, 1985.
15. **H.R. 1218** (Mr. Heftel)—Regarding the admission of certain fish into foreign-trade zones in Hawaii. June 12, 1985.
16. **H.R. 1249** (Mr. De La Garza)—Relating to the tariff treatment of fresh and concentrated grapefruit juice. May 23, 1985.
17. **H.R. 1262** (Mr. Anderson)—To equalize the duties on imported tuna, whether or not packed in oil. May 23, 1985.
18. **H.R. 1265** (Mr. Campbell)—To suspend temporarily the duty on dicyclohexylbenzothiazylsulfenamide. May 13, 1985.
19. **H.R. 1417** (Ms. Kaptur)—To extend the temporary suspension of duty on umbrella frames until January 1, 1990. May 23, 1985.
20. **H.R. 1546** (Mr. Broyhill)—To suspend for 3 years the duty on secondary butyl chloride. May 23, 1985.
21. **H.R. 1547** (Mr. Broyhill)—To extend for 5 years the existing temporary duty-free treatment of hosiery-knitting machines. June 4, 1985.
22. **H.R. 1548** (Mr. Broyhill)—To extend for 5 years the existing temporary duty-free treatment of double-headed latch needles. June 6, 1985.
23. **H.R. 1566** (Mr. Leach)—To ensure payment of the additional duty imposed on ethyl alcohol used as a fuel or in making gasohol. July 5, 1985.
24. **H.R. 1567** (Mr. Leach)—To exclude from the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act ethyl alcohol used for fuel that is merely distilled or denatured in a beneficiary country. July 5, 1985.
25. **H.R. 1629** (Mr. Rose)—To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949. July 5, 1985.
26. **H.R. 1696** (Mr. Frenzel)—To make permanent the existing temporary duty-free treatment for certain wools finer than 46s. June 20, 1985.
27. **H.R. 1701** (Mr. Panetta)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to provide for rates of duty on imported roses consistent with those maintained by the European Economic Community on imports of roses from the United States and other nations. May 30, 1985.
28. **H.R. 1716** (Mr. Cobey)—To lower for a 3-year period the duty on L-ephedrine hydrochloride. July 24, 1985.

29. **H.R. 1720** (Mr. Durbin)—To ensure payment of the regular duties imposed on imported ethyl alcohol and payment of the additional duty imposed on ethyl alcohol when imported for use in producing a mixture of gasoline and alcohol or used otherwise as fuel. July 5, 1985.
30. **H.R. 1734** (Mr. Jones)—To suspend temporarily the duty on 2,4-dichloro-5sulfamoylbenzoic acid (also known as lasamid). June 4, 1985.
31. **H.R. 1737** (Mr. Matsui)—Relating to the tariff treatment of certain telescopes not designed for use with infrared light. May 30, 1985.
32. **H.R. 1778** (Mr. Walgren)—To suspend for 3 years the duty on 1,5-naphthalene diisocyanate. June 20, 1985.
33. **H.R. 1849** (Mr. Broyhill)—To extend for 5 years the existing temporary duty-free treatment of machines designed for heat-set, stretch texturing of continuous manmade fibers. June 18, 1985.
34. **H.R. 2028** (Mr. Anthony)—To render watches eligible for preferential treatment under title V of the Trade Act of 1974. June 12, 1985.
35. **H.R. 2029** (Mr. Anthony)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States in order to eliminate the special marking requirements for imported watches and clocks and components thereof. July 2, 1985.
36. **H.R. 2056** (Mr. Frank)—Relating to the duty on certain knives (commonly known as snap blade tools) having movable blades. June 18, 1985.
37. **H.R. 2063** (Mr. Perkins)—To continue until June 30, 1989, the present exclusion of bicycle component parts that are not reexported from the exemption from the customs laws otherwise available to merchandise in foreign-trade zones. June 18, 1985.
38. **H.R. 2075** (Mr. De La Garza)—To make permanent the free rate of customs duty on fresh cantaloupes imported at certain times and for other purposes. June 18, 1985.
39. **H.R. 2158** (Mr. Marlenee)—To prohibit the importation into the United States of beef, bananas, and sugar from Nicaragua until the President finds that the policies of the Government of Nicaragua regarding opposition to the democratic resistance forces and a free democratic form of government are consistent with its obligations under the terms of the Nicaraguan revolution and the promises made to the Organization of American States. July 15, 1985.
40. **H.R. 2166** (Mr. Broyhill)—To extend for 5 years the existing temporary duty-free treatment of double-headed latch needles. June 24, 1985.
41. **H.R. 2186** (Mr. Vander Jagt)—Relating to the tariff classification of certain silicone resins and materials. July 30, 1985.
42. **H.R. 2226** (Mr. Boner)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to provide for rates of duty on imported bicycles and bicycle parts consistent with those rates of duty maintained by the principal exporting nations of bicycles and bicycle parts to the United States and for other purposes. June 14, 1985.

43. **H.R. 2228** (Mr. Evans)—To extend for 3 years the existing suspension of duty on sulfapyridine. July 5, 1985.
44. **H.R. 2238** (Mr. Schneider)—To extend for 5 years the existing suspension of duty on stuffed dolls, certain toy figures, and the skins thereof. July 22, 1985.
45. **H.R. 2240** (Mr. Studds)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to provide for a lower rate of duty for certain fish netting and fish nets. May 23, 1985.
46. **H.R. 2273** (Mr. Cooper)—To make permanent the free rate of customs duty on imported hatters' fur, and for other purposes. June 14, 1985.
47. **H.R. 2278** (Mr. Heftel)—Relating to the tariff classification of salted and dried plums and for other purposes. June 24, 1985.
48. **H.R. 2300** (Mr. Gephardt)—To extend for 3 years the existing suspension of duty on triphenyl phosphate. June 18, 1985.
49. **H.R. 2303** (Mr. Henry)—To create a separate tariff classification for imports of pigskin footwear. August 14, 1985.
50. **H.R. 2306** (Mr. Manton)—To suspend for a 3-year period the duty on certain specialty yarns used in the manufacture of wigs for dolls. July 30, 1985.
51. **H.R. 2309** (Mr. Roe)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to provide for the temporary suspension of the duty on nonbenzenoid vinyl acetate-vinyl chloride-ethylene terpolymer, containing by weight less than 50 percent derivatives of vinyl acetate. June 20, 1985.
52. **H.R. 2310** (Mr. Schulze)—To suspend for 3 years the duty on spinning, twisting, doubling, and other machines specially designed for wool. June 24, 1985.
53. **H.R. 2311** (Mr. Schulze)—To provide duty-free treatment for dicofol until January 1, 1991, after the existing duty reduction for that chemical expires on September 30, 1985. June 24, 1985.
54. **H.R. 2312** (Mr. Schulze)—To provide for the temporary suspension of the duty on 3,7-bis(dimethylamino)phenazathionium chloride (methylene blue) to be used as a process stabilizer in the manufacture of organic chemicals. August 2, 1985.
55. **H.R. 2313** (Mr. Schulze)—To extend for an additional 3 years the existing suspension of duty on p-hydroxybenzoic acid. July 22, 1985.
56. **H.R. 2324** (Mr. Bonker)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to clarify the duty treatment of certain types of plywood. July 30, 1985.
57. **H.R. 2327** (Mr. Conte)—To apply to imported machinery for making pulp, paper, or paperboard the same duty as the country of origin of that machinery applies to machinery of that kind that is a product of the United States and is exported to that country. July 24, 1985.
58. **H.R. 2332** (Mr. Evans)—To suspend for 3 years the duty on 1c-sulfobenzoic acid, potassium salt. August 2, 1985.
59. **H.R. 2333** (Mr. Evans)—To suspend for 3 years the duty on 3,5-dinitro-o-toluamide. July 5, 1985.

60. **H.R. 2334** (Mr. Frenzel)—To amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for an alternative drawback procedure. August 2, 1985.
61. **H.R. 2335** (Mr. Gradison)—To suspend temporarily the duty on certain stuffed toy figures until December 31, 1990. July 5, 1985.
62. **H.R. 2336** (Mr. Guarini)—To impose a duty on uranium hexafluoride (UF₆) imported from any country that requires the processing of uranium mined in that country into UF₆ before export. July 2, 1985.
63. **H.R. 2338** (Mr. Jenkins)—To amend Schedule 3 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States. August 8, 1985.
64. **H.R. 2341** (Mr. McCurdy)—Relating to the tariff treatment of imported martial arts uniforms. July 12, 1985.
65. **H.R. 2347** (Mr. Mrazek)—To extend duty-free treatment to certain plastic sheeting used as radiation-shielding material. June 14, 1985.
66. **H.R. 2349** (Mr. Rostenkowski)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States regarding the classification of television apparatus and parts thereof. July 30, 1985.
67. **H.R. 2350** (Mr. Rostenkowski)—To suspend until the close of June 30, 1989, the duty on certain bicycle parts and to continue until that date the present treatment of bicycle component parts within foreign-trade zones. August 2, 1985.
68. **H.R. 2351** (Mr. Rowland)—To suspend for 3 years the duty on 2,2'-oxamido bis[ethyl-3-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate]. July 16, 1985.
69. **H.R. 2352** (Mr. Rowland)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to suspend temporarily the duty on derivatives of N-[4-(2-hydroxy-3 phenoxypropoxy)phenyl]acetamide. June 28, 1985.
70. **H.R. 2354** (Mr. Anthony)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States with respect to motor fuel, motor fuel blending stock, and naphthas and for other purposes. July 5, 1985.
71. **H.R. 2360** (Mr. Flippo)—To suspend temporarily the duty on tungsten ore. July 24, 1985.
72. **H.R. 2362** (Mr. MacKay)—To establish equal and equitable classification and duty rates for certain imported citrus products. July 5, 1985.
73. **H.R. 2396** (Mr. Matsui)—To change the tariff treatment with respect to naphtha and motor fuel blending stocks. July 24, 1985.
74. **H.R. 2474** (Mr. Duncan)—To continue until the close of September 30, 1988, the existing suspension of duties on color couplers and coupler intermediates used in the manufacture of photographic sensitized material. August 2, 1985.
75. **H.R. 2506** (Mr. Lent)—To provide for waiver of the requirement that proof of actual use be furnished within 3 years after the date an article is entered and for reliquidation of certain entries of tubular tin products. July 24, 1985.

76. **H.R. 2723** (Mr. Jacobs)—To permit duty-free entry into the United States of the personal effects, equipment, and other related articles of foreign participants, officials, and other accredited members of delegations involved in the games of the Tenth Pan American Games, to be held in Indianapolis, IN, in 1987. August 27, 1985.
77. **H.R. 2972** (Mr. Gibbons)—To extend for 3 years the existing duty-free treatment of certain needlecraft display models and for other purposes. August 27, 1985.
78. **H.R. 5524** (Mr. Wolpe)—To provide for the duty-free entry of a ring of eight bells for the use of Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, MI. October 1, 1984.
79. **H.R. 5535** (Mr. McGrath)—To provide for the refund of excess duties deposited or paid before liquidation as a result of manifest clerical error. October 4, 1984.
80. **H.R. 5669** (Mr. Stark)—To increase the column 1 rates of duty on certain structural units of iron or steel and for other purposes. October 24, 1984.
81. **H.R. 5754** (Mr. Boner)—To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to provide for rates of duty on imported bicycles and bicycle parts consistent with those rates of duty maintained by the principal exporting nations of bicycles and bicycle parts to the United States. October 12, 1984.
82. **H.R. 5925** (Mr. Pease)—To extend until the close of June 30, 1988, the existing suspension of duties on flat knitting machines. October 2, 1984.
83. **H.R. 5939** (Mr. Hunter)—To equalize the duties on imported tuna, whether or not packed in oil. October 2, 1984.
84. **H.R. 5987** (Mr. Loeffler)—To impose quantitative restrictions on the importation of lamb meat. October 9, 1984.

Appendix D

Litigation in Fiscal Year 1985

Completed Litigation

Appeals Arising From Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations

American Grape Growers Alliance for Fair Trade, et al. v. United States, Court No. 84-4-00575 (Court of International Trade).

This appeal challenged the Commission's negative determination in *Certain Table Wine From France and Italy* (701-TA-210 and 211 and 731-TA-167 and 168 (Preliminary)). On August 8, 1985, Judge Watson issued a ruling reversing and remanding the Commission's preliminary determinations. His decision held that the Commission had applied too stringent a standard for determining whether there was a reasonable indication of material injury or threat of material injury. In addition, Judge Watson held that the Commission was required to cumulate the imports from the different countries involved because they competed with the like product. The Commission has filed an appeal of this case in the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (Federal Circuit).

American Lamb Co. v. United States, Court No. 84-7-00952 (Court of International Trade).

Plaintiffs, domestic firms engaged in the packing, processing, and sale of lamb meat, appealed the Commission's negative preliminary determination in *Lamb Meat From New Zealand* (701-TA-214 and 731-TA-188 (Preliminary)). Plaintiffs claimed that the Commission failed to properly apply the "reasonable indication" standard as set forth in *Republic Steel*. The court reversed and remanded the Commission's determination, holding that the

Commission had utilized too stringent a standard in making its preliminary determination.

We have petitioned the Federal Circuit for an interlocutory appeal on the "reasonable indication" issue.

Armco, et al. v. United States, Appeal No. 84-1715 (Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit).

On May 2, 1985, the Federal Circuit issued a short opinion affirming the Court of International Trade's (C.I.T.'s) ruling in *American Spring Wire Corp. v. United States* that the Commission's negative determinations in four final countervailing duty investigations regarding prestressed concrete steel wire strand from Spain, the United Kingdom, France, and Brazil were correct. The Federal Circuit adopted the C.I.T.'s finding that the Commission is permitted to make separate injury and causation determinations, rather than a single, unified determination of material injury by reason of the imports at issue.

Armstrong Rubber Co. v. United States, Court No. 84-10-01444 (Court of International Trade).

This is an appeal of the Commission's negative determination in *Radial Ply Tires for Passenger Cars From the Republic of Korea* (731-TA-200 (Preliminary)). Plaintiffs alleged that the Commission's determination was not in accordance with *Republic Steel*. On August 8, 1985, Judge Watson issued a ruling that reversed and remanded the Commission's preliminary determination. Again he stated that the Commission had applied too stringent a standard for determining the possibility of injury. The Commission has appealed this decision to the Federal Circuit and filed a motion for a stay pending appeal of this decision to the Federal Circuit.

Badger-Powhatan v. United States, Court No. 85-3-00324 (Court of International Trade).

This appeal concerned the Commission and Commerce Department determinations in *Certain Valves, Couplings, Nozzles, and Connectors of Brass From Italy for Use in Fire Protection Systems* (731-TA-165 (Final)).

In that investigation, Commerce had included all the subject imports within a single class or kind of merchandise under investigation. The Commission, however, found that there were seven separate like products and determined that only two of the industries defined by production of those like products were materially injured by reason of imports. Commerce issued an antidumping order imposing duties only on those two products.

Plaintiff sought a writ of mandamus to force Commerce to amend its order to cover all seven of the imported products. Plaintiff based its request upon the contention that 19 U.S.C. § 1673 requires Commerce to include in its order all products within the "class or kind" whenever the Commission determines that any imports within the class or kind are causing injury.

Judge Ford denied plaintiff's request, stating that its interpretation of § 1673 was "extremely literal." He ruled that antidumping duty orders imposed by Commerce should encompass only that merchandise within the class or kind as to which both an affirmative less-than-fair-value determination and an affirmative injury determination have been made.

Gifford-Hill Cement Co. v. United States, Court No. 83-12-01737 (Court of International Trade).

This appeal challenged the Commission's negative determination in *Portland Hydraulic Cement From Australia and Japan* (731-TA-108 and 109 (Final)). Plaintiff alleged a number of errors by the Com-

mission including its findings on regional industry and pricing. Plaintiff also complained that the Commission should have cumulated imports from Australia and Japan in determining injury. On July 31, 1985, Judge Restani sustained the Commission's determination. Specifically, she found that the Commission's use of subregional market analysis was not contrary to law and that the Commission did not err in its treatment of cumulation.

Jeannette Sheet Glass Corp. v. United States, Court No. 83-5-00729 (Court of International Trade).

This appeal challenged the Commission's preliminary negative determinations in *Thin Sheet Glass From Switzerland, Belgium, and the Federal Republic of Germany* (731-TA-127 through 129 (Preliminary)). Judge Newman issued a ruling on March 22, 1985. He reversed the Commission's determination with regard to regular-quality thin sheet glass on the grounds that the Commission had improperly applied the "reasonable indication" standard and remanded that issue to the Commission for redetermination. However, Judge Newman affirmed the Commission's analysis, rejecting Jeannette's claim of material retardation of a high-quality thin sheet glass industry.

The Commission completed its remand applying the "reasonable indication" standard as interpreted by the Court of International Trade and reported its redetermination to the court on July 12, 1985. Judge Newman issued an order affirming the remand on September 10, 1985. The Commission has filed an appeal of that final order to the Federal Circuit.

Maine Potato Council v. United States, Court No. 84-1-00141 (Court of International Trade).

This action contested the Commission's final negative determination in *Fall-Harvested Round White Potatoes From Canada* (731-TA-124 (Final)). On June 27, 1985, Judge Restani remanded the case to the Commission for consideration of the issue of quality differences and their effect on price suppression and under-selling. The Commission reported back to the court with its redetermination on July 25, 1985. The court's final ruling affirmed the negative determination of the Commission.

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. v. U.S. International Trade Commission, Appeal No. 84-693 (Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit); *Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, Appeal No. 84-694 (Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit).

These are appeals by the Commission and Zenith Radio Corp. of the Court of International Trade's (C.I.T.'s) ruling that reversed the Commission's affirmative determination in *Television Receiving Sets From Japan* (751-TA-2), that an industry in the United States would be threatened with material injury if the antidumping order covering imports of television receiving sets from Japan were to be modified or revoked. The C.I.T. reversal was based on the finding "that there was a lack of substantial evidence to support the ITC's determination regarding a threat of material injury from imports of television receiving sets from Japan." On December 13, 1984, the Federal Circuit reversed the C.I.T.'s decision thereby affirming the Commission's determination.

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. v. United States, (Court No. 81-7-00901 (Court of International Trade).

In the initial litigation before the Court of International Trade (C.I.T.), the court reversed the Commission's determination in investigation No. 751-TA-2.

In its ruling, the Federal Circuit overturned the C.I.T. and affirmed the Commission's determination.

In this action, plaintiffs Sanyo and Sharp Electronics Corp. attempted to have the C.I.T. hear certain issues that were not previously decided in this litigation by that court or the Federal Circuit. Specifically, plaintiffs contend that the Commission erred by failing to exclude Sanyo and Sharp from the scope of the outstanding antidumping duty order on television receiving sets from Japan.

After the Federal Circuit's decision, plaintiffs renewed their arguments on exclusion before the C.I.T. On March 22, 1985, Judge Watson denied plaintiff's motion to renew. He noted that plaintiffs had every opportunity to raise this issue before the Federal Circuit but failed to do so. Their attempt to obtain a ruling on this issue now "represents an unacceptable prolongation of the process of review begun almost four years ago and should not be encouraged."

Appeals Arising From Investigations Under Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930

Beloit Corp. v. Valmet Oy, TVW Papermachines, Inc., and U.S. International Trade Commission, Appeal No. 84-1296 (Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit).

The petitioner Beloit challenged the Commission's negative determination in *Certain Papermaking Machine Forming Sections for the Continuous Production of Paper and Components Thereof* (337-TA-147).

The Commission in that investigation had adopted only that portion of the Administrative Law Judge's (ALJ's) initial determination finding U.S. Letters Patent 3,726,758 to be not infringed. The Commission took no position regarding certain other findings of the ALJ. The issue of noninfringement was the focus of the appeal.

The court issued an unpublished opinion on January 4, 1985, and ruled that the Commission erred in finding no infringement and remanded the case to the Commission for further proceedings. The remand proceedings are currently underway at the Commission.

New England Butt Co. v. U.S. International Trade Commission, Appeal No. 83-1402 (Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit).

This was an appeal from the Commission's negative determination in *Certain Braiding Machines* (337-TA-130). On March 12, 1985, the court affirmed the Commission's determination. The court agreed with the Commission's determination that appellant had failed to show that the overall appearance of appellant's braiding machine functions as a common law trademark.

Textron, Inc. v. U.S. International Trade Commission, Appeal No. 84-1261 (Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit).

Appellant Textron challenged the Commission's negative determination in *Vertical Milling Machines* (337-TA-133). On January 24, 1985, the court issued its opinion affirming the Commission's determination. The decision represents a major clarification of the court's principal precedent on the common law trademark issue of functionality, *In re Morton-Norwich Products, Inc.*, 671 F.2d 1332 (C.C.P.A. 1982). The court determined that Textron had failed to show that it had a common law trademark in all or any part of the design of its vertical milling machines. In addition, the court addressed the issue of injury under section 337. The court held that although the burden of proof on substantial injury is lower in patent cases than in cases involving other unfair acts or methods of competition, the party seeking relief must still satisfy the statute's substantial injury criterion.

District Court Cases

Diversified Products Corp., et al. v. Weslo Design International, Inc., Civil Action No. 85-119 (D. Del.).

This is a civil action in U.S. district court in Wilmington, DE, between the same parties and involving similar patent issues as in the Commission's investigation *Certain Convertible Rowing Exercisers* (337-TA-212). Weslo, the defendant in the court action and the respondent in the Commission's investigation, sought to have the court either forbid Diversified (the complainant) from cooperating with the Commission's investigation or to stay the investigation.

The court denied Weslo's motion. The ruling stated that the court had balanced the interests of all parties and the public interest, concluding that the injunction should be denied. The judge stated that "[t]here has been no convincing demonstration that the statutorily authorized ITC investigation should be obstructed by enjoining Diversified."

United States v. The Yi Huang, et al., Court No. Cr. 84-2093 RPA (N.D. Cal.).

This action is a criminal case in which defendants subpoenaed certain documents containing confidential business information from the Commission's docket files in *Certain Personal Computers and Components Thereof* (337-TA-140). The Commission filed a motion to quash the subpoena. The court granted the Commission's motion, stating that counsel for defendants should first attempt to have the Commission declassify the documents before seeking relief by the court.

U.S. International Trade Commission v. Ericsson, Inc., Misc. No. 84-282 (District Court for the District of Columbia).

This was a successful action in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia to enforce a third-party subpoena issued by the Commission in *Certain Optical Waveguide Fibers* (337-TA-189).

Ericsson, Inc., was a third party that was in possession of information relevant to the investigation. The district court ordered Ericsson to come forward to show cause why the Commission subpoena should not be enforced. Ericsson entered into a stipulation with the Commission in which Ericsson agreed to comply with the subpoena.

U.S. International Trade Commission v. J.W. Moon, Inc., Misc. No. 85-0023 (District Court for the District of Columbia).

In this action, the Commission sought enforcement by the U.S. District Court of the District of Columbia of a subpoena issued by the Commission in *Certain Brass Valves, Nozzles, and Connectors of Brass From Italy for Use in Fire Protection Systems* (731-TA-165 (Final)).

The Commission issued a subpoena to J.W. Moon, Inc., the largest producer of some of the subject products of the investigation. Mr. Moon had submitted an incomplete questionnaire response in the preliminary investigation and had refused to provide a response in the final investigation. Upon notification by the Commission that judicial enforcement of the subpoena was being sought, Mr. Moon agreed to provide the necessary information to the Commission.

U.S. International Trade Commission v. Iowa Beef Processors, Inc., Misc. No. 85-0190 (District Court for the District of Columbia).

This was an action to enforce a Commission subpoena in *Live Swine and Pork From Canada* (701-TA-224 (Final)).

Iowa Beef Processors, Inc. (IBP), the ninth largest packer in the United States, had indicated that it would only partially complete the Commission's questionnaire in the *Live Swine* investigation. The court ordered IBP to comply with the Commission's subpoena.

Other Litigation Terminated

In addition to the cases discussed above, a number of cases were ended during fiscal year 1985 without decisions on their merits as a result of dismissal on procedural or jurisdictional grounds or by voluntary dismissal by the plaintiff or appellant. These cases are listed below.

Amax Chemical, Inc. v. United States, Court No. 84-12-01710 (C.I.T.).

Badger-Powhatan v. United States, Court No. 85-3-00466 (C.I.T.).

Conselho Nacional da Industria Textil v. United States, Court No. 84-6-00863 (C.I.T.).

Elektroschmelzwerk Kempten, GmbH, et al. v. U.S. International Trade Commission, Appeal No. 85-1862 (Fed. Cir.).

Fundicao Tupy, S.A. v. United States, Court No. 85-08-01062 (C.I.T.).

LTV Specialty Steels, Inc. v. United States, Court No. 84-11-01684 (C.I.T.).

Lukens, Inc. v. United States, Court No. 84-07-01054 (C.I.T.).

Medtronic, Inc. v. U.S. International Trade Commission, et al., Appeal No. 85-551 (Fed. Cir.).

Republic Steel Corp. v. United States, Court No. 82-3-00372 (C.I.T.).

Sanyo Electric (Taiwan) Co. v. United States, Consolidated Court No. 84-06-00739 (C.I.T.).

Succocitricon Cutrale, S/A v. United States, Court No. 83-8-01232 (C.I.T.).

Tubular Corp. of America, Inc. v. United States, Court No. 85-03-00372 (C.I.T.).

Tubular Corp. of America, Inc. v. United States, Court No. 85-06-00866 (C.I.T.).

Pending Litigation At the End of Fiscal Year 1985

Cases arising from antidumping and countervailing duty determinations	44 ¹
Cases arising from section 337 determinations.....	16

Cases arising from employment arbitration	1
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By comparison, at the end of fiscal year 1984 there were pending 35 cases arising from antidumping and countervailing duty determinations, 5 arising from section 337 determinations, and 1 arising from section 201 determinations, or a total of 41.

¹ All cases filed by different parties that challenged the same determination or that have been consolidated by the court are counted only as a single piece of litigation. Thus, the actual number of complaints filed is greater than the number given above.

Appendix E

Statutes Involving the U.S. International Trade Commission

Key Statutes

Sec. 201, Trade Act of 1974 (Escape- Clause Investigations), Import Relief for Domestic Industries

When: The Commission conducts investigations upon its own motion or upon petition on behalf of a firm, a group of workers, or other entity representative of an industry to determine whether an article is being imported in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article.

Duration: The investigation must be completed not later than 6 months after being instituted.

Finding: If the Commission's finding is affirmative it must recommend a remedy to the President, who has discretion to take action to provide import relief, such as an increase in duties, the establishment of quantitative restrictions, the negotiation of orderly marketing agreements, or specified types of adjustment assistance to groups of workers, firms, or communities.

Followup: The Commission reports with respect to developments within an industry that has been granted import relief and advises the President of the probable economic effect of the reduction or the elimination of the tariff increase that has been granted.

Sec. 337, Tariff Act of 1930 (Investigations of Unfair Practices in Import Trade)

When: The Commission, after receipt of a complaint under oath from an interested party or upon its own motion, conducts investigations to determine whether unfair methods of competition or unfair acts are occurring in the importation of articles into the United States or in their sale.

Duration: The investigation must be completed in no more than 1 year, or 18 months in a more complicated case, after the date of publication of notice of investigation in the *Federal Register*.

Finding: If the Commission determines that the importation of such articles is such that the effect or tendency is to destroy or substantially injure an efficiently and economically operated industry, or to prevent the establishment of such an industry, or to restrain or monopolize trade and commerce, it may issue orders excluding the articles from entry or issue cease and desist orders. The President may disapprove these actions within 60 days after issuance of the Commission's determination.

Sec. 703(a), Tariff Act of 1930 (Preliminary Counter- vailing Duty Investigations), Subsidized Imports

When: The Commission, after the simultaneous filing of a proper petition with it and the Department of Commerce, conducts investigations to determine, on the basis of the best information available to it at the time of the determination, whether there is a reasonable indication that an industry is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry is materially retarded, by

reason of imports of the allegedly subsidized merchandise that is the subject of the investigation by Commerce.

Duration: The investigation must be completed within 45 days of the receipt of the petition.

Finding: If the Commission's determination is affirmative, Commerce continues its investigation.

*Sec. 705(b), Tariff Act of
1930 (Final Countervailing
Duty Investigations),
Subsidized Imports*

When: The Commission, after a preliminary determination by the Secretary of Commerce that imported articles are subsidized, conducts investigations to determine whether an industry in the United States is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of imports of the subsidized merchandise.

Duration: The investigation must usually be completed within 120 days after an affirmative preliminary determination by the Secretary of Commerce or 45 days after an affirmative final determination by the Secretary of Commerce that a subsidy is being provided, whichever is longer.

Finding: If the Commission's determination is affirmative, the Secretary of Commerce imposes a countervailing duty on imports of the articles in question.

*Sec. 733(a), Tariff Act of
1930 (Preliminary Antidumping
Investigations),
Imports Marketed
at Less Than Fair Value*

When: The Commission, after the simultaneous filing of a proper petition with it and the Department of Commerce, conducts investigations to deter-

mine, on the basis of the best information available to it at the time of the determination, whether there is a reasonable indication that an industry is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry is materially retarded, by reason of imports of the allegedly dumped merchandise that is the subject of the investigation by Commerce.

Duration: The investigation must be completed within 45 days of receipt of the petition.

Finding: If the Commission's determination is affirmative, Commerce continues its investigation.

*Sec. 735(b), Tariff Act of
1930 (Final Antidumping
Investigations),
Imports Marketed
at Less Than Fair Value*

When: The Commission, after a preliminary determination by the Secretary of Commerce that imported articles are being, or are likely to be, sold at less than fair value, conducts investigations to determine whether an industry in the United States is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of imports of the dumped merchandise.

Duration: The investigation must usually be completed within 120 days after an affirmative preliminary determination by the Secretary of Commerce or 45 days after an affirmative final determination by the Secretary of Commerce that the imported articles are being, or are likely to be, sold at less than fair value.

Finding: If the Commission's determination is affirmative, the Secretary of Commerce imposes a dumping duty on imports of the articles in question.

*Sec. 332, Tariff Act of
1930 (General-Purpose
Investigations)*

When: Upon official request or upon its own motion, the Commission initiates a factfinding investigation on any matter involving tariffs and international trade. This broad provision allows the Commission to investigate trade matters of immediate concern to the Government and the public.

Duration: Unless otherwise directed, the Commission establishes an administrative deadline.

Finding: Unless the President or the Congress directs otherwise, the Commission's reports are made available to all interested parties, the general public, the President and executive departments, and the Congress.

*Sec. 22, Agricultural
Adjustment Act,
Import Interference
With Agricultural Programs*

The Commission conducts investigations at the direction of the President to determine whether any articles are being, or are practically certain to be, imported into the United States under such conditions and in such quantities as to materially interfere with programs of the Department of Agriculture for agricultural commodities or products thereof, or to reduce substantially the amount of any product processed in the United States from such commodities or products, and makes findings and recommendations to the President. The President may restrict the imports in question by imposition of either import fees or quotas.

*Other Areas of
Involvement by Statute*

*Bestowal of Bounties
or Grants on Imports*

The Commission determines, with respect to any duty-free article on which the Secretary of Commerce has determined that a bounty or grant is being paid, whether an industry in the United States is being, or is likely to be, injured, or is prevented from being established, by reason of the importation of such article. (Sec. 303, Tariff Act of 1930, 46 Stat. 687.)

Uniform Statistical Data

The Commission, in cooperation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce, establishes for statistical purposes an enumeration of articles imported into the United States and exported from the United States, and seeks to establish comparability of such statistics with statistical programs for domestic production. (Sec. 484(e), Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1484(e).)

*Tariff Schedules
of the United States
Annotated*

The Commission issues a publication containing U.S. tariff schedules and related material and considers questions concerning the arrangement of such schedules and the classification of articles. (Sec. 201, Tariff Classification Act of 1962, 76 Stat. 74; secs. 332(a) and 484(e), Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1332(a) and 19 U.S.C. 1484(e).)

Tariff Summaries

The Commission prepares and publishes, from time to time, a series of summaries of trade and tariff information. These summaries contain descriptions (in terms of the Tariff Schedules of the United States) of the thousands of products imported into the United States, methods of production, and the extent and relative importance of U.S. consumption, production, and trade, together with certain basic factors affecting the competitive position and economic health of domestic industries. (Sec. 332, Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1332.)

Annual Report on the U.S. Trade Agreements Program

The Commission prepares for the Congress and the interested public a "factual report on the operation of the trade agreements program." The report contains information on U.S. participation in multilateral trade negotiations and agreements, as well as related material on foreign economic and trade developments and the administration of U.S. trade laws. (Sec. 163(b), Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2213.)

Advice Concerning Trade Negotiations

The Commission advises the President as to the probable economic effect on domestic industries and consumers of modification of duties and other barriers to trade that may be considered for inclusion in any proposed trade agreement with foreign countries. (Sec. 131, Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2151.)

Generalized System of Preferences

With respect to articles that may be considered for duty-free treatment when imported from designated developing countries, the Commission advises the President as to the probable economic effect of the removal of duty on the domestic industry and on consumers. (Secs. 131 and 503, Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2151, 2163.)

East-West Trade-Monitoring System

The Commission monitors imports into the United States from nonmarket economy countries and makes a report not less frequently than once each calendar quarter on the effect of such imports on the production of like or directly competitive articles in the United States and on employment within the industry. (Sec. 410, Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2440.)

Trade With Communist Countries

The Commission makes investigations to determine whether increased imports of an article produced in a Communist country are causing market disruption in the United States. If the Commission's determination is in the affirmative, the President may take the same action as in a case involving injury to an industry, except that the action would apply only to imports of the article from the Communist country. (Sec. 406, Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2436.)