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Fifteenth Annual Report
of
The United States
Tariff Commission

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1931



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1931

United States Tariff Commission Annual Report

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

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

COMMISSIONERS

HENRY P. FLETCHER, *Chairman.**

THOMAS WALKER PAGE, *Vice Chairman.*

JOHN LEE COULTER.

ALFRED P. DENNIS.†

EDGAR B. BROSSARD.

LINCOLN DIXON.

SIDNEY MORGAN, *Secretary.*

Address all Communications

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

* Resigned Nov. 30, 1931. Succeeded by Robert Lincoln O'Brien, Dec. 1, 1931.
† Deceased Aug. 29, 1931.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION,
Washington, November 30, 1931.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of section 332 of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1930, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the Fifteenth Annual Report of the United States Tariff Commission.

Respectfully,

HENRY P. FLETCHER,
Chairman.

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

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION,
Washington, December 5, 1931.

SIR: The commission's fifteenth annual report was signed in manuscript on November 30 by Chairman Fletcher. Two days later the President proclaimed changes in rates of duty on articles which are included in investigations that had been completed prior to November 30.

Since then the report has been prepared for printing. For the information of the Congress, the action of the President on these articles on December 2 is noted in the appropriate places in the report.

Respectfully,

ROBERT L. O'BRIEN,
Chairman.

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

CONTENTS

PART I

	Page
A. General summary-----	1
B. Membership of the commission-----	2
C. Powers and duties of the commission:	
Section 332. General duties-----	3
Section 336. Equalization of costs of production-----	3
Section 337. Unfair practices-----	3
Section 338. Discriminations against commerce of the United States-----	3
Section 340. Domestic value—conversion of rates-----	3
Section 334. Cooperation-----	3
Paragraph 51. A special study-----	3
D. Reorganization-----	3
E. Present organization of the commission-----	4
F. The staff:	
1. Personnel-----	7
2. Staff service-----	8
G. Finances and appropriations:	
1. Salaries and expenses-----	8
2. Printing and binding-----	8
3. Expenditures and obligations-----	8
H. Acknowledgments-----	9
I. Congestion of office space and quarters-----	10
J. Litigation:	
1. Under section 315, tariff act of 1922-----	10
2. Under section 316, tariff act of 1922-----	12
3. Under section 336, tariff act of 1930-----	12

PART II. INVESTIGATIONS, SURVEYS, AND REPORTS

A. General statement-----	12
B. Section 336-----	13
C. Investigations completed under section 336:	
Edible gelatin-----	14
Olive oil-----	15
Ultramarine blue-----	16
Feldspar-----	18
Cement-----	20
Gauge-glass tubes-----	23
Window glass-----	25
Iron in pigs and iron kentledge-----	28
Woven-wire fencing and netting-----	29
Fourdrinier wires, woven-wire cloth, and cylinder wires-----	31
Pens-----	33
Bells, chimes, and carillons-----	34
Lumber and timber-----	37
Bent-wood furniture-----	39
Wood flour-----	41
Maple sugar and maple syrup-----	42
Cheese except American or Cheddar and Swiss or Emmenthaler types-----	44
Dried-egg products-----	45
Cherries, sulphured or in brine-----	46
Tomatoes, prepared or preserved-----	46
Tomatoes, in their natural state-----	47
Cucumbers, in their natural state-----	48

	Page
C. Investigations completed under section 336—Continued.	
Okra, fresh	48
Beans, snap or string, green or unripe	49
Peas, green or unripe	50
Lima beans, in their natural state	51
Eggplant, in its natural state	52
Peppers, in their natural state	53
Pineapples, fresh	54
Crin vegetal, flax upholstery tow, and Spanish moss	55
Hemp cordage	55
Wool-felt hat bodies and hats	56
Wool floor coverings, n. s. p. f.	57
Hats, bonnets, and hoods of straw and other materials	57
Boots and shoes	58
Pipe organs and parts thereof	62
Pipes and smokers' articles	63
Hides and skins of cattle of the bovine species	64
Pigskin leather	64
D. List of investigations in progress under section 336	65
E. List of investigations under section 336 rescinded and dismissed	65
F. Pending applications under section 336	66
G. Applications dismissed or withdrawn under section 336	66
H. Investigations completed under section 332:	
The differential between raw and refined sugar	67
The anthracite coal industry of Soviet Russia	67
Fish and other marine products	68
Crude petroleum	68
Computed duties and equivalent ad valorem rates on imports from principal countries	70
Census of dyes and other synthetic organic chemicals, 1930	70
Cigar-wrapper tobacco	72
United States-Philippine tariff and trade relations	73
Crude petroleum and refined products	73
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	74
Copper	74
I. Investigations in progress under section 332	75
J. Investigations under section 337	75
K. Activities under section 338	76
L. Activities under section 340	77

PART III. APPENDICES

Appendix 1.—Statistical summary of applications and investigations	78
Appendix 2.—Publications of the Tariff Commission since the passage of the tariff act of 1930	97
Appendix 3.—Allocation of the Tariff Commission personnel as of June 30, 1931—	
(a) In the District of Columbia	98
(b) In the field service	99
Appendix 4.—Rules of practice and procedure and laws relating to the Tariff Commission	101

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
November 30, 1931.

To the Congress:

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

PART I

A. GENERAL SUMMARY

The tariff act now operative became a law on June 17, 1930. This report is therefore for the first full year's work of the commission under that act. The period from the date of enactment to the present time has seen the institution of 138 different projects involving 246 commodities or commodity groups. Attention has been concentrated principally on investigations under section 336—the provision for adjustments in existing rates of duty—and the majority of these investigations were instituted at the direct order of the Congress. Thirty-nine investigations under section 336 have been completed and 39 reports made to the President on 72 separate commodities. Rates were increased on 12 commodities, decreased on 17, and on 39 there were no changes. Two reports covering four commodities were returned by the President, who asked that the commission review the facts on the basis of later data and make other reports. New investigations were ordered.

The aggregate value (1929) of the imports considered in these reports to the President was approximately \$198,000,000, or about 14 per cent of the total dutiable imports in 1929. On the basis of 1929 figures, the imports on which increased rates were proclaimed were valued at \$17,000,000, those on which decreases were specified were valued at \$44,000,000, and those on which no changes were specified were valued at \$137,000,000.

Nine investigations have been dismissed; eight of these were ordered in accordance with Senate resolutions and were rescinded by the same authority. One investigation was dismissed by the commission after the application therefor had been withdrawn by the applicant.

Thirty-eight applications under section 336 have been disposed of, without formal investigations and report, either because of withdrawal by the applicant or denial and dismissal without prejudice by the commission after consideration of the merits of each.

The commission has completed the special surveys ordered by the Senate or by the House of Representatives and has reported directly

thereto on each of the following: The sugar differential, the anthracite coal industry of Russia, fish and other marine products, and crude petroleum. Reports on copper, vegetable oils, creosote oil, and crude petroleum and refined products are being submitted to the Seventy-second Congress.

Under the general powers of section 332 the commission on its own initiative has completed and published reports on cigar-wrapper tobacco, the census of dyes, duties on imports for the calendar year 1929 (arranged according to principal countries), and United States-Philippine tariff and trade relations.

The commission has also organized a temporary force under the direct supervision of the permanent staff to assist in the extensive field survey required under section 340, which directs the commission to report to Congress by July 1, 1932, on the domestic valuation of imports and conversion of rates of duty.

The commission's services under section 337, dealing with unfair practices in import trade have been requested on three occasions. In the case of Russian asbestos, formal proceedings have been instituted. In the two remaining cases the commission has denied and dismissed the applications without prejudice.

Part II of this report describes the investigations and surveys undertaken under the tariff act of 1930. The statistics of operations and other pertinent data appear in the appendix.

B. MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION

The President appointed in September, 1930, and the Senate confirmed on January 12 and 13, 1931, the members of the commission, as follows:

Henry P. Fletcher, of Pennsylvania, chairman; Thomas Walker Page, of Virginia, vice chairman; John Lee Coulter, of North Dakota; Alfred P. Dennis, of Maryland; Edgar B. Brossard, of Utah; and Lincoln Dixon, of Indiana.

The commission reports with deep regret the loss by death of Commissioner Alfred Pearce Dennis, of Maryland, on August 29, 1931. The vacancy thus created has not yet been filled.

The appointment of Commissioner Dixon having expired on June 17, 1931, the President tendered him a recess appointment, under which he is now serving.

On November 17, 1931, Mr. Fletcher tendered to the President his resignation as member and chairman of the commission, effective November 30, 1931.

On November 24, 1931, the President announced the appointment of Robert Lincoln O'Brien, of Massachusetts, as member and chairman of the commission. Mr. O'Brien will assume his duties December 1, 1931.

C. POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

Previous annual reports give the details and the history of the functions of the Tariff Commission. The present report carries in the appendix a complete statement of the commission's powers, duties, and limitations, as set forth in the tariff act now in force. It will suffice, therefore, to outline here very briefly the functions of the commission under the tariff act of 1930.

Section 332—General duties: To investigate and report to the President and the Congress concerning the administration and effects of the customs laws, tariff relations, treaties, preferential provisions, economic alliances, relation of imports to domestic production and consumption, competitive conditions, production and conversion costs, prices, and other factors affecting competition. A specific provision for an investigation of crude petroleum was included in this section.

Section 336—Equalization of costs of production: To investigate and report to the President on differences in costs of production of domestic and like or similar foreign articles and to specify the rates necessary to equalize such differences, within prescribed limits.

Section 337—Unfair practices: To investigate and report upon unfair practices in import trade, with recommendations to the President as to exclusion of merchandise from entry.

Section 338—Discriminations against commerce of United States: To keep informed of discriminations against the commerce of the United States and to report thereon with recommendations to the President.

Section 340—Domestic value—conversion of rates: To report to Congress by July 1, 1932, the ad valorem rates of duty converted to give, on a basis of *domestic valuation* of imports, the same revenues as the actual 1930 rates would have given, levied on the basis of foreign valuations, had they been applied against imports of the fiscal years 1928 and 1929.

Section 334—Cooperation: To cooperate reciprocally with other Government departments and agencies.

Paragraph 51—A special study: To investigate and report to the President at stated periods certain facts concerning the relationships between the domestic consumption and the domestic production of synthetic camphor.

D. REORGANIZATION

After the appointment of commissioners in September, 1930, a number of changes were made in methods and organization. Personal responsibility for the active direction and prompt completion of investigations was undertaken by the commissioners individually, the chairman naming members as subcommittees in actual charge of each project. The rules of practice and procedure were revised.

The vacant position of chief economist was filled by the appointment of a man of exceptional experience. The statistical division, enlarged and reorganized, was placed under his general direction.

At the same time the foreign service of the commission was strengthened by the appointment of a former Assistant Secretary of State as head of the division of international relations. The field service in Europe, with headquarters in Brussels, was completely reestablished, was placed definitely under the direction of the division of international relations, and the former secretary of the commission was placed in charge. A small permanent staff of accountants was stationed under him in Brussels.

To the chief investigator in the Washington office, in addition to his other duties, was assigned the direction, under two commissioners,

of the large investigation for Congress under section 340—domestic valuation and conversion of rates.

The permanent New York field office, as apart from the temporary valuation group in New York, was placed under the supervision of the chairman.

The commission also appointed a new secretary and united all general and administrative services under his direction.

E. PRESENT ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION

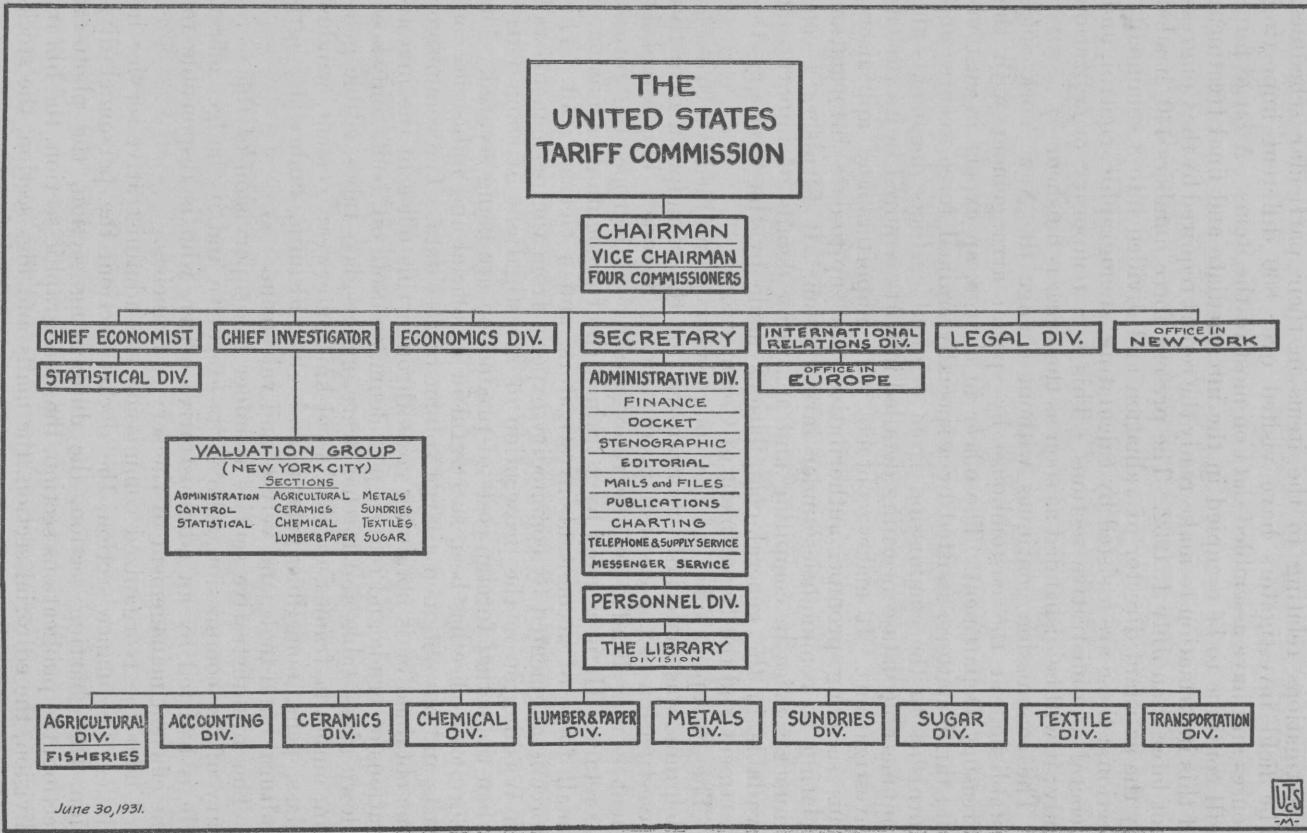
The organization by which the activities of the Tariff Commission are carried on consists of the Washington headquarters and a field service operating in three groups. A chart of the organization is shown herewith. The office in Washington is the principal force, directing all activities, as well as preparing and completing the official reports. The three units of the field service are the New York office, the European office, and the valuation group, a temporary force at New York.

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

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

The professional, technical, and administrative staff is organized in 20 units. Five of these units are headed by the chief economist, the chief investigator, the chief of the economics division, the chief of the division of international relations, and the chief of the legal division, who act as advisers and consultants on their specialties in all investigations, as well as direct the work of their own staffs. Three other divisions, namely, the accounting division, the statistical division, and the transportation division, furnish general services to all investigating units. The expert technical service is organized in eight commodity divisions based upon the commodity groupings in the tariff act. They are the agricultural division, the ceramics division, the chemical division, the lumber-paper division, the metals division, the sugar division, the textile division, and the sundries division. These units, assisted by the economics and the accounting divisions, perform the basic field and office work in securing the primary data required in each investigation. In Part II of this report the summaries of reports under commodity titles furnish a glimpse of the detailed investigational work performed by all divisions.

A special unit for field service, designated as the valuation group, was organized during the year to take care of the special investigation dealing with domestic valuation of imports ordered in section 340 of the tariff act. A force was selected from the permanent staff and sent to the commission's headquarters in New York, where there



was gradually built up an organization largely composed of men of experience in public accounting. Under the chief investigator the chiefs of the permanent commodity divisions are responsible for the investigations relating to the items in their particular schedules. The field investigators have visited over 800 different importing houses and have assembled data on most of the items. A large force will continue to be occupied in the intermediate and final treatment of this information to make ready the report required by the Congress not later than July 1, 1932. The present force numbers 140, headed by the assistant director of valuation and divided into 8 commodity sections; these are assisted by calculating, stenographic, control, and general administrative sections. This is a temporary organization only; it will be disbanded as soon as the work is finished.

The commission continues without change the New York office established at the customhouse by special arrangement with the Treasury Department. The officer in charge, an expert in customs and tariff matters, assisted by a specially trained force, secures and furnishes to the commission from original customs documents the innumerable data concerning detailed imports required in its various investigations. It makes contacts with importers and appraisers, thus securing prompt, authoritative, and up-to-date information relating to commodities under investigation. It furnishes a continuous service in compiling and analyzing details of imports not available in the general compilations made by the Treasury Department and the Department of Commerce.

The European office of the commission maintained at Brussels, Belgium, was materially reorganized for the resumption of active investigation of the costs of production in Europe. This establishment is now headed by the representative in Europe, the former secretary. He is assisted by a trained chief accountant-economist, a small force of accountant-investigators, and a clerical staff. This force is augmented by commodity experts from the permanent staff in Washington in the prosecution of investigations of commodities when the actual foreign costs of production are being secured. The European office has been successful in its official and industrial contacts and has obtained a large volume of cost data. The commission has obtained or is obtaining costs through this office in the investigations on crude and refined petroleum, creosote oil, boots and shoes, blown glass, table and kitchen ware, gauge-glass tubes, edible gelatin, umbrella frames, infants' wool knit outerwear, cement, window glass, pens, nonedible gelatin and glue, alsimin, umbrellas, agricultural hand tools, and velvets and velveteens.

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

Under the reorganized commission the administrative service includes the finance section, the docket section, the personnel division, the charting section, the duplicating section, the photostat section, the publications section, the stenographic section, the library division, the editorial section, the mails and files section, the stockroom and switchboard section, and the messenger force.

To the old administrative division there were added the personnel division and the library division, which prior to this reorganization

operated as independent services. The editorial section and the charting section, which serve all divisions of the commission, were transferred from the economics division and made members of the administrative group.

F. THE STAFF

1. Personnel.

The commission and its staff, as organized at the close of the fiscal year 1931, consisted of 323 persons. This total comprised 6 commissioners and 317 employees, 215 of whom were men and 108 were women. Fifty-seven members of the staff have rendered military or naval service. The total number within the civil service retirement law was 157. The amount of money deducted from their salaries under the retirement law was \$11,758.89.

The commission makes large use of temporary employees. One reason is that experts are employed for a specific investigation; another is that there is, or at least there has been, a wide fluctuation in the volume of work. Of the 323 persons reported above, 83 were serving temporary appointments.

The following changes in personnel occurred during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931:

Appointments:			
Permanent employees	41		
Temporary employees	140		
Total	181		
		181	
Separtations:			
Resignations	21		
Temporary appointments completed	57		
Total	78		
		78	
Net addition to staff		103	

The allocation of the personnel in the District of Columbia under the provisions of the classification act of 1923 is shown in the appendix.

A brief comparative table of the staff follows:

Title	June 30, 1930	June 30, 1931	Nov. 30, 1931
Commissioners	6	6	5
Chief economist	1	1	1
European representative	0	1	1
Secretary	1	1	1
Chief investigator	1	1	1
Assistant to the secretary	1	1	1
Chiefs of divisions	14	16	17
Acting chiefs of divisions	2	0	0
Librarian	1	1	1
Special experts	83	158	209
Clerks, including stenographers	88	107	114
Secretaries and stenographers assigned to commissioners	8	7	6
Operators, office devices	3	9	24
Telephone operators and stock clerks	2	2	2
Messengers	8	11	11
Skilled laborers	1	1	1
Total	220	323	395

2. Staff service.

The commission not only reports with appreciation the very effective service of personnel of all ranks but notes that an unusual amount of overtime service under great pressure has been given willingly by all units in Washington and in the field, in order to make possible the very substantial record of completed projects forming the body of this report.

G. FINANCES AND APPROPRIATIONS**1. Salaries and expenses.**

The total of the appropriation for salaries and expenses for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931, was \$901,031.20. That amount included the regular appropriation of \$760,000, \$40,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for 1929, and \$101,031.20, the total unexpended balance of the appropriation for 1930, which was made available by the deficiency act of July 3, 1930.

Although expenditures were greatly below normal for the first half of the year and every feasible economy was effected during the year, the activities of the reorganized commission necessitated expending all available funds except \$6,812.71.

Salaries have been held at levels prevailing during the previous year. The practice of utilizing for salary increases the funds that are released in budgets, by reason of leave without pay and vacancies unfilled, was suspended. From such sources \$65,000 became available and were applied to other purposes. Through a few urgent and unpostponable changes of duties followed by the required reclassification, increased salaries last year cost the commission \$2,500. This, on an annual pay roll of \$770,000, is about one-third of 1 per cent.

Purchases of equipment have been held to a minimum. Services of personnel and mechanical equipment have been borrowed from other establishments.

Since the close of the fiscal year and prior to the official suggestion transmitted through the Bureau of the Budget that travel expenses be reduced, the commission cut the domestic per diem allowance to a flat \$5. This cut enabled the commission to reduce its estimates for 1933 for this item by \$8,000. Salaries reduced since the close of the fiscal year will effect a saving of \$3,600.

2. Printing and binding.

The total fund available for all printing and binding during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931, was \$37,916.89. That amount included the regular appropriation of \$25,000 and \$12,916.89, the unexpended balance of the appropriation for 1930, which was made available by the deficiency act of July 3, 1930.

The number of reports and other material completed for publication was below normal, which resulted in an unexpended balance of \$14,072.49.

3. Expenditures and obligations.

The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931, and the outstanding obligations as of that date are as follows:

Salaries:

Six commissioners	\$65, 632. 89
Employees—	
Departmental service	649, 233. 69
Field service	55, 757. 35
Field expenses of investigations:	
In the United States	80, 518. 98
In foreign countries	6, 052. 96
Books of reference and publications	3, 432. 62
Printing and binding	23, 844. 40
Telephone and telegraph	2, 947. 71
Rent of office (foreign)	737. 35
Repairs and alterations	702. 85
Office equipment, supplies, and miscellaneous expense	29, 202. 09
Total	918, 062. 89

H. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

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

The Treasury Department (1) through the Customs Bureau: The detail of personnel to assist in supervising and conducting field work, and the active assistance of the collectors and their staffs during the investigation of fish and other marine products.

(2) Through the Customs Bureau and The Coast Guard: The furnishing of vessels and crews at numerous coastal points in the United States and Alaska in the investigation of fish and other marine products.

(3) Through the collectors of customs: The loan of original documents, and the active assistance on many special occasions, notably at New York in the loan of large office space and office equipment.

(4) Through the Bureau of Internal Revenue: The detail of experienced personnel in the petroleum investigations.

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

The Department of Commerce (1) through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, division of statistics in Washington, and the section of customs statistics at New York: Continuous furnishing of all types of information relating to imports, foreign tariffs, and special information on foreign commerce.

(2) Through the Bureau of Fisheries: The detail of personnel and other assistance in the investigation of fish and other marine products.

(3) Through the Coast and Geodetic Survey: A large special edition of maps of the coastal waters of territorial United States and insular possessions for use in the investigation of fish and other marine products.

(4) Through the Bureau of Navigation: The detail of personnel and vessels in the investigation of fish and other marine products.

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

I. CONGESTION OF OFFICE SPACE AND QUARTERS

The crowded conditions to which attention was drawn in the last annual report still exist despite efforts to obtain additional office space. The Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital has cooperated fully in releasing to the commission all available space in the cellar and one interior room adjoining the dynamo room. Through that office's active assistance, the arrangement to turn over first-floor space occupied theretofore by the International Joint Commission, as reported last year, was successfully accomplished in January. The main offices of the commission, however, remain crowded, there being an average of but 60 square feet of floor space per person for the staff, which is 3 feet less per person than last year. Rooms for the reception of callers who come on business and for isolating working forces, that they may be free from interruption and distraction, are badly needed. The Congress authorized the commission to rent space in the District of Columbia, but the demands on the appropriation, together with the need for economy in all expenditures, have led to the discarding of earlier plans to rent suitable quarters. The commission has made formal request that when the lower floors of the Old Land Office Building become available the Tariff Commission be assigned suitable and adequate quarters there.

J. LITIGATION**1. Under section 315, tariff act of 1922.**

Decisions were rendered by the United States Customs Court under section 315 in the following cases in the past year.

CHEESE

Fox River Butter Co. v. United States, T. D. 44667.—The Customs Court held that the proclamation of the President on cheese (par. 710), under section 315 of the act of 1922, was invalid and unconstitutional because it proclaimed a change in the language of the law as enacted. The court held that such change of language amounted to a legislative function which may not be delegated by the Congress to the President. It was further held that the Customs Court had no jurisdiction to review the conduct of the investigation before the Tariff Commission and that the report of the Tariff Commission to the President was not admissible in evidence to show that the commission erred. These were matters, the court said, confided to the discretion of the President and his advisers, the Tariff Commission.

The importer contended that the President had no authority to increase the minimum rate provided in the statute, but the court did not decide this question.

The Government has filed an appeal to the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals to review this decision, and the importer has filed a cross appeal. The Government contends, broadly, that the cheese was properly dutiable at the rates proclaimed by the President and that the provisions of section 315, empowering the President to make a change in classification and accordingly to change the language of the statute, were constitutional. The importer's cross

appeal claims that the Customs Court erred in not holding (1) that the President was without authority to increase the minimum 25 per cent rate of duty provided in paragraph 710 of the act of 1922; (2) that the President erred in treating an advantage as a disadvantage in the conduct of the investigation; (3) that the investigation was invalid because the Tariff Commission failed to make the cost investigation required by section 315; and (4) that the report of the Tariff Commission to the President was inadmissible in evidence.

Arguments on the appeal and cross appeal were heard October 6, 1931, by the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.

C. E. Zuercher & Co. v. United States, T. D. 44782.—In a later case involving the same proclamation on cheese, the Customs Court held that the plaintiff was entitled to claim unconstitutionality of the proclamation without specifically alleging it in his protest.

No appeal was taken from this decision. The time for taking it has now expired.

MEN'S SEWED STRAW HATS

Harry Blandamer v. United States, T. D. 45083.—The importer here protested against the assessment of the increased rate of duty on men's sewed straw hats valued at \$9.50 or less per dozen, provided for in paragraph 1406, proclaimed by the President under section 315 of the act of 1922. The claim of invalidity was that the President's insertion of new language in the proclamation rendered it unconstitutional, as in the cheese case, *supra*. The court followed its decision in the cheese case and sustained the importer's contention. The court further said that the insertion of the words "valued at \$9.50 or less per dozen," which did not appear in the tariff act as originally drafted by the Congress, amounted to a change in the form of duty, which was prohibited by section 315.

An appeal has been taken from this decision and is now pending in the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.

SODIUM NITRITE

Norwegian Nitrogen Products Co. v. United States, T. D. 44824.—The importer protested against the assessment of the rate of duty increased under section 315 on sodium nitrite, provided for in paragraph 83 of the tariff act of 1922, claiming that the commission erred in the conduct of its investigation in not permitting the importer an opportunity to cross-examine witnesses and to see the evidence obtained by the commission's agents.

The Customs Court held that there could be no judicial review of the action of the President; that the manner of conducting the hearing before the Tariff Commission was immaterial, since the President was empowered by section 315 to make findings without regard to the Tariff Commission's conclusions; and that where the proclamation recites that the things required to be done by the statute were done no judicial inquiry may be made. The report of the Tariff Commission to the President was held not admissible in evidence.

The importer has filed an appeal from this decision to the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, which appeal is now pending.

PLATE GLASS

Wm. A. Foster & Co., Inc., v. United States, T. D. 44849.—In this case the importer protested the assessment of the increased rates of duty on plate glass, provided for in paragraph 222, proclaimed by the President under section 315 of the tariff act of 1922. The court held, as in the sodium nitrite case, that there could be no judicial review of the President's determination of the facts in the investigation and that the proclamation was valid. The importer has appealed from this decision to the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, which appeal is now pending.

2. Under section 316, tariff act of 1922.

Synthetic phenolic resin, Form C (bakelite).—When the direct proceedings to review the findings of the Tariff Commission concerning bakelite were terminated by the denial by the Supreme Court of importers' petition for a writ of certiorari (282 U. S. 852) to review the affirmance by the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals of the findings of the Tariff Commission (17 C. C. P. A. 494), importers then made a collateral attack upon the findings by filing a bill in equity in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to restrain the collector of customs from enforcing the final exclusion order. Importers claimed that section 316 was unconstitutional and that the Tariff Commission and the President had committed various errors in the conduct of the investigation and in the issuance of the exclusion order. On motion of the United States attorney, the district court, on June 29, 1931, dismissed the bill, stating that section 316 was constitutional, and that it was unnecessary to consider the other grounds for dismissal urged by the United States.

The importer has filed an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit to review this decision, which appeal will probably be heard at the present session of the court.

3. Under section 336, tariff act of 1930.

Under section 336 of the tariff act of 1930 protests have been filed in the matter of wool-felt hats and hat bodies, dried-egg products, and certain Fourdrinier wires on which changes in rates of duty were proclaimed by the President.

The protests in the matter of hats are generally against the assessment and liquidation of duties. One protest on dried-egg-products is also of that nature; another challenges the constitutionality of the law. In the matter of Fourdrinier wires the invalidity of the President's proclamation and the commission's investigation is alleged.

PART II. INVESTIGATIONS, SURVEYS, AND REPORTS**A. GENERAL STATEMENT**

The general surveys and reports are made by the commission in accordance with the provisions of section 332 of the present tariff act. The purpose of work done under this section is to furnish to the Congress and the President necessary information on tariff matters. To this end the staff of the commission is at all times compiling in-

formation that will be of service to the committees of Congress, but much of the material remains in the files (to be added to from time to time), and is not printed except as the demand for it may arise. During the last year the investigations under this section have been almost entirely at the request of the Congress. Only four reports were made under section 332 upon the commission's own initiative, the others having been in response to direct requests of the Congress.

The greater number of the investigations undertaken have been under the provisions of section 336. Only one investigation has been ordered under section 337 (asbestos). No reports have been made to the President under section 338. Under section 340 the valuation study referred to elsewhere in this report is in progress.

B. SECTION 336

The work under section 336 has consumed much of the time of the commission and of the staff. The investigations under this section are made upon (1) request of the President; (2) resolution of either or both Houses of Congress; (3) the commission's own initiative; (4) application of any interested party, if in the opinion of the commission there is good and sufficient reason therefor.

Since the passage of the tariff act of 1930 there have been 124 requests for investigations under this section, of which 21 have originated with the Congress and 103 with interested parties.

Forty-seven of the 66 investigations ordered by the commission during the year have been made at the request of the Senate and 2 at the request of the President. The remaining investigations have been initiated as the result of applications from interested parties. The work thus undertaken has required so much time that it would have been impossible for the commission to institute any considerable volume of work under this section upon its own initiative, and, as a matter of fact, during the past year no investigations have been so undertaken.

The results of all investigations under section 336 rest by the wording of the law itself upon differences in costs of production. In each investigation the commission must determine (1) the likeness or similarity of the articles to be compared; (2) the principal competing country; and (3) costs of production, together with transportation and other delivery charges to the principal market or markets in the United States. The costs are then compared to determine the proper rate of duty. But in determining the new rate the change that can be proclaimed is strictly limited by law. No transfers can be made from the free to the dutiable list, or vice versa, nor can the form of duty be changed. Under this prohibition the commission is powerless to have an article on the free list made dutiable or a dutiable article made free, or to change a specific rate to an ad valorem rate or an ad valorem to a specific, nor can a maximum ad valorem rate be increased. The files of the commission contain many requests from individuals who are apparently not aware of these limitations.

The law is such that in any investigation involving a rate change, domestic and foreign costs must be obtained, a public hearing must be held, and due notice of it must be given to parties interested. Time is allowed for the filing of briefs. When all available data are

in hand, the report is prepared and submitted to the President. If approved, and if a change in rate of duty is involved, the new rate does not become effective until 30 days after the date of proclamation. Understanding these requirements, one can readily see why action under this section can not be as immediate as is often requested by applicants.

C. INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED UNDER SECTION 336

Of the investigations instituted by the commission under this section, 39 have been completed and reported upon to the President, 9 have been rescinded (8 of them at the request of the Senate), and 18 are pending.

The commodities upon which investigations have been completed are listed below:

Edible gelatin.	Tomatoes, in their natural state.
Olive oil.	Cucumbers, in their natural state.
Ultramarine blue.	Okra, fresh.
Feldspar.	Beans, snap or string, green or unripe.
Cement.	Peas, green or unripe.
Gauge-glass tubes.	Lima beans, in their natural state.
Window glass.	Eggplant, in its natural state.
Iron in pigs and iron kentledge.	Peppers, in their natural state.
Woven-wire fencing and netting.	Pineapples, fresh.
Foudrinier wires, woven-wire cloth, and cylinder wires.	Crin vegetal, flax upholstery tow, and Spanish moss.
Pens.	Hemp cordage.
Bells, chimes, and carillons.	Wool felt hat bodies and hats.
Lumber and timber.	Wool floor coverings, n. s. p. f.
Bent-wood furniture.	Hats, bonnets, and hoods of straw and other material.
Wood flour.	Boots and shoes.
Maple sugar and maple sirup.	Pipe organs and parts thereof.
Cheese except of American or Cheddar and Swiss or Emmenthaler types.	Pipes and smokers' articles.
Dried-egg products.	Hides and skins of cattle of the bovine species.
Cherries, sulphured or in brine.	Pigskin leather.
Tomatoes, prepared or preserved.	

A summary of each report on the above commodities follows.

Edible Gelatin.

On November 7, 1930, the commission instituted an investigation of the difference between the foreign and the domestic costs of producing edible gelatin and on March 12, 1931, transmitted its report on the investigation to the President. The commission had investigated this commodity under the tariff act of 1922 but had made no report thereon.

Under the tariff act of 1930 the specific rate of duty on gelatin valued at less than 40 cents a pound was increased from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 cents a pound, the ad valorem rate of 20 per cent remaining the same as in the act of 1922.

Gelatin is obtained chiefly from bones and from calfskins and pigskins. It is usually sold in powdered form and is used in the manufacture of jelly powders, ice cream, and candy, and by biscuit manufacturers, meat packers, and dairies.

The domestic production of edible gelatin increased from 14,205,000 pounds in 1924, to 18,246,400 pounds in 1929. Imports of the grade having a dutiable value of less than 40 cents a pound, constituting nearly the entire quantity of edible gelatin imported,

amounted to 3,231,000 pounds in 1924, 1,958,000 pounds in 1928, and 3,033,000 pounds in 1929. Imports in 1929 represented about one-seventh of apparent domestic consumption. During the time covered by these statistics the import duty on edible gelatin valued at less than 40 cents a pound was $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound and 20 per cent ad valorem. Imports of edible gelatin under this duty bracket from January 1 to June 17, 1930, amounted to 1,621,000 pounds, and for the remainder of the year 1930 to 765,000 pounds; domestic production in 1930 was 17,927,000 pounds.

The Netherlands is the principal competing country for edible gelatin valued at less than 40 cents a pound. Imports are almost entirely of the grade valued at less than 40 cents a pound, and practically all the edible gelatin produced in the United States is of the same grade. Costs of production were obtained by the commission for that country and for the United States covering the year 1929. Inasmuch as there was only one producer in the principal competing country, costs of the foreign gelatin could not be disclosed. Domestic cost data were obtained for 10 companies producing about 95 per cent of the domestic output. Costs of transportation and other delivery charges from the centers of domestic production and from the center of production in the principal competing country to New York City were also ascertained.

The excess of the cost of production, including transportation and other delivery charges to the principal market in the United States, of the domestic product over the corresponding cost of the foreign product, during the year covered by the investigation, was 7.8 cents a pound.

The value of the foreign article as ascertained by the customs officers and used in this investigation as the dutiable value for the purpose of section 336 was 23.7 cents a pound.

On the basis of these data the commission found that on edible gelatin valued at less than 40 cents a pound the present duty of 5 cents a pound plus 20 per cent ad valorem should be reduced to 5 cents a pound plus 12 per cent ad valorem, in order to equalize production costs, and so reported to the President. On March 16, 1931, the President issued a proclamation decreasing the duty as specified by the commission. For edible gelatin valued at 40 cents or more a pound no change was specified.

Olive Oil.

On July 22, 1930, the commission, in compliance with Senate Resolution 324, dated July 16, 1930, instituted an investigation of the costs of producing olive oil. A public hearing was held at Washington on February 3, 1931.

The investigation covered olive oil imported in containers weighing with the oil 40 pounds or more each, commonly called bulk olive oil, and olive oil in packages, weighing with the immediate container less than 40 pounds, commonly known in the trade as packaged olive oil.

The greatest factor in the cost of the domestic oil is the price paid for the olives for crushing. The olives crushed for oil are for the most part a by-product of the production of olives for canning as whole ripe olives. The price received by the grower for olives for crushing does not therefore depend on the average cost of production

of all olives, but on what the crushers are able to pay, and this in turn depends upon the price which the crushers receive for oil. In view of the fact that about 98 per cent of the entire consumption of olive oil is supplied by imports, the price at which the domestic oil is sold depends on the price of imported oil. That price is affected by the existing duty. By reason of this chain of causal relations, the cost of olive oil produced in the United States is itself substantially determined by the rate of duty on imported oil.

The packing of olive oil in the United States in small containers is conducted mainly by firms located in the North Atlantic seaports, who import foreign oil in barrels or drums and repack this oil in tin cans of various sizes and in glass bottles. No domestic olive oil is used by these packers. A small portion of the domestic production is put up in small containers and marketed in small units. The commission covered the cost of packing about 750,000 gallons of olive oil annually in the United States and imports of about 2,300,000 gallons annually. The cost data relate to the period 1928-1930.

The comparison of domestic and Italian costs of packing Italian olive oil showed that domestic costs exceeded foreign costs, including delivery to the principal competing markets, by 71 cents per gallon. This is equivalent to 8 cents a pound on the weight of the olive oil and container as compared with the existing duty of 9½ cents a pound.

As a result of the investigation, the commission on June 15, 1931, recommended to the President that the duty provided in paragraph 53 of the tariff act of 1930 for olive oil weighing with the immediate container less than 40 pounds be reduced from 9½ to 8 cents a pound on contents and container. The commission recommended no change in the rate of 6½ cents a pound on bulk olive oil, stating that a comparison between the cost of production of domestic olive oil and the corresponding cost of imported olive oil would not furnish a proper basis for fixing the duty on bulk oil in accordance with section 336 of the tariff act of 1930. As the commission also deemed it impracticable to ascertain the costs of growing domestic olives for oil for the reason that such olives in the United States are a variable by-product of the olive industry, the recommendations were, therefore, confined to packaged olive oil.

On June 24, 1931, the President issued a proclamation changing the rate of duty on olive oil weighing with the immediate container less than 40 pounds from 9½ cents a pound to 8 cents a pound on contents and container, a decrease of 15.8 per cent.

Ultramarine Blue.

In response to Senate Resolution No. 309, the commission made an investigation of the difference in the cost of production of domestic and foreign ultramarine blue.

This investigation was instituted on July 3, 1930, and on February 2, 1931, a report thereon was transmitted to the President.

Under the act of 1930 the duty on ultramarine blue is 3 cents a pound if valued at 10 cents a pound or less, and 4 cents a pound if valued at more than 10 cents a pound. Under the act of 1922 the rate was 3 cents a pound on all ultramarine blue regardless of value.

Ultramarine blue is a pigment used in large quantities for coloring paints, linoleum, lithographic inks, and in the production of laundry blues.

There are many grades of ultramarine blue. The grades selling in the United States in 1929 for more than 12 cents a pound are the most important in quantity and value, both as to domestic production and as to imports. The grades produced in England and selling in the United States markets in the price groups (1) from 12 cents to 16 cents a pound, corresponding to the duty bracket "if valued at 10 cents or less per pound," and (2) 17 cents a pound and over, corresponding to the duty bracket "if valued at more than 10 cents per pound," are like or similar to the grades of the domestic product selling in the same price group, and these grades are taken for comparing domestic and foreign costs for the purposes of section 336 of the tariff act of 1930.

Domestic production of ultramarine blue ranged from 8,366,920 pounds in 1925 to 9,107,881 pounds in 1929. Imports ranged from 960,335 pounds in 1925 to 683,149 pounds in 1929, and supplied from 10.3 per cent to 7 per cent of the apparent domestic consumption.

The year 1929 was selected as a representative period for the purpose of this investigation.

England is the principal competing country.

The metropolitan district of New York is the principal market in the United States for both domestic and imported ultramarine blue.

The cost of production as defined in section 336 (h) (4) was not readily ascertainable for ultramarine blue produced in the principal competing country. The commission, therefore, in accordance with section 336 (e) (2) (A) accepted the weighted average of invoice prices of ultramarine blue as evidence of such cost.

The costs of production of ultramarine blue were obtained for the five producing companies in the United States. The average costs f. o. b. plant were \$0.1214 a pound for the grades selling from 12 to 16 cents a pound, and \$0.1736 a pound for the grades selling for 17 cents a pound and over, for the period covered by the investigation. The corresponding costs of production in the principal competing country, as evidenced by invoice prices, were \$0.0872 a pound and \$0.1263 a pound, respectively.

The cost of transportation and other delivery charges of ultramarine blue from the centers of domestic production to the principal market in the United States was \$0.0021 a pound during 1929, and the corresponding cost from the centers of production in the principal competing country to the same market was \$0.0086 a pound.

No other relevant factors constituting an advantage or a disadvantage in competition were disclosed in the course of the investigation.

The total cost of production of ultramarine blue in the United States, including transportation and other delivery costs to the principal market, was thus \$0.1235 a pound for grades selling from 12 to 16 cents a pound and \$0.1757 a pound for the grades selling at more than 17 cents a pound; the corresponding foreign costs were \$0.0958

a pound and \$0.1349 a pound; and the differences in such costs were \$0.0277 a pound and \$0.0408 a pound, respectively.

The commission found that the present duties on ultramarine blue equalized the differences in the foreign and domestic costs of production.

Feldspar.

An investigation with respect to feldspar (crude and ground) was instituted by the commission on June 15, 1931, in response to an application by an importer. On September 17, 1931, a public hearing was held in Washington.

Crude feldspar, which was free of duty under the acts of 1913 and 1922, is subject to duty at the rate of \$1 per ton under the provisions of paragraph 207 of the tariff act of 1930. Feldspar, ground or otherwise manufactured, has been subject to duty under the acts of 1922 and 1930 at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem under the general provisions for earthy or mineral substances wholly or partly manufactured, and at 20 per cent ad valorem under a similar provision under the act of 1913.

Feldspar is a mineral composed of silica, alumina, potash, soda, and other alkalis. In its natural state it always contains certain impurities, such as mica, garnet, tourmaline, and free (uncombined) silica as quartz. Some of these impurities may be separated from the feldspar by mechanical means; but for separating the free quartz, hand sorting is usually employed.

Feldspar is not used in its crude state, but after grinding is consumed in manufacturing industries, which, in the order of their importance, are glass, pottery, porcelain electric insulators, tile, sanitary ware, and enamel. A considerable quantity is also used in the manufacture of abrasive soaps.

The annual domestic production of feldspar was somewhat over 200,000 long tons in the period 1926 to 1928, but declined from 211,000 tons in 1928 to 171,000 tons in 1930.

North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland accounted for slightly more than 50 per cent of the total production; Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and New York, nearly 40 per cent; and approximately 10 per cent was produced chiefly in California, South Dakota, and Arizona.

All imports of crude feldspar into the United States come from Canada. Feldspar, ground or otherwise manufactured, is not imported. Imports for comparatively recent years have been as follows:

Year	Quantity	Ratio of imports to domestic production
1926	29,941	14.3
1927	27,724	13.5
1928	27,857	13.2
1929	29,927	15.1
1930 (Jan.-June 17)	11,575	12.2
1930 (June 18-Dec. 31)	9,420	
1931 (Jan.-June)	4,268	

¹ Estimated.

The rapid decline in imports in 1930 and during the first half of 1931 is mainly attributable to (1) the depressed condition of the ceramic industry as a whole; (2) large carry-over stocks in importers' mills toward the beginning of 1930; (3) the gradual replacement of Canadian by domestic feldspar; and (4) the duty of \$1 per ton which became effective June 18, 1930.

Exports of domestic crude feldspar are not separately reported in official statistics. It is believed, however, that little, if any, of this material is exported.

A relatively small grinding plant was completed at Buckingham, Quebec, the latter part of 1930, but did not begin regular operation until 1931. Effective September 22, 1930, Canada imposed a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem upon ground feldspar from the United States. In June, 1931, the rate of duty was increased to 30 per cent ad valorem. Since that time exports of ground spar from the United States to Canada, formerly amounting to between 3,000 and 4,000 short tons per year, have ceased.

Feldspar imported from Canada is like or similar to that produced in the United States.

The year 1930 is a representative period, and data obtained for that year have been used as a basis for cost comparison in the investigation.

Cost and related data were obtained from the books and records at 12 mines in the United States and at 5 mines in Canada. For purposes of comparison, the cost of production for the domestic industry includes the cost for 1 mine in South Dakota, 6 mines in the New England, and 5 mines in the southern producing districts, weighted upon the basis of the total production of the respective mines. Costs for Canada are the average for the five mines from which data were obtained, weighted upon a similar basis.

With one exception the grinding mills to which domestic crude feldspar is shipped are widely separated from the mills to which foreign feldspar is shipped. Almost every company that owns and operates a mill also owns or operates mines which ship to the mill. Feldspar can not be used in any of the major consuming industries until it has been ground, so that, in effect, mining and grinding are usually merely interdepartmental operations. Competition between any two sections of this country or between the United States and Canada does not develop until the crude feldspar has been made available to the consuming trades by grinding. The cost of transportation from the grinding mills to the principal markets is therefore a necessary component of the total cost of transportation. The cost of grinding, however, is not included in the final cost figures. Inasmuch as no foreign ground feldspar is used in the United States, a weighted average domestic grinding cost would apply to the entire United States consumption of feldspar, domestic and foreign. This average grinding cost, regardless of what it is, therefore affects the weighted average cost of all spar equally and can be disregarded, as it is a constant, common to all.

The principal markets are in several Eastern and Midwestern States, which, for purposes of determining average transportation costs from the producing districts, have been divided into four consuming districts. Representative markets in each district to

which important quantities of feldspar are regularly shipped have been selected, and are as follows:

First district, represented by Buffalo, Victor, Syracuse, and the vicinity of New York City.

Second district, by Cleveland, Sandusky, Zanesville, and Cincinnati, Ohio; Derry, Beaver Falls, and Ford City, Pa.; Chester and Wheeling, W. Va.; Baltimore, Md.

Third district, by Anderson, Kokomo, Peru, and Indianapolis, Ind.; Mount Clemens and Detroit, Mich.; Chicago and Cicero, Ill.; Sheboygan, Wis.

Fourth district, by Manchester, Conn.

The average cost of transportation from the mines to the grinding mills has been computed by weighting the cost of transportation from each mine to the grinding mill by the quantity shipped to such mill.

The cost of transportation from mills to the principal markets is the average obtained by weighting the transportation costs from each of the four milling districts to each of the principal markets in the four consuming districts by the quantities actually shipped to such markets.

The following is a summary of the costs of production and transportation to principal markets of domestic and foreign feldspar, together with the difference in such costs, as shown in the commission's report to the President. Had the grinding mills been taken as the principal markets for crude, this difference would be \$6.61.

Crude feldspar: Comparison of costs of production and delivery to principal markets, 1930

Item	United States	Canada
	Cost per ton	Cost per ton
Labor.....	\$2.51	\$3.79
Superintendence.....	.64	.75
Supplies and repairs, including power.....	.84	1.11
Depreciation.....	.82	.24
Royalty or depletion.....	.57	1.68
Miscellaneous expense.....	.36	.38
Hauling to railroad.....	.04	1.02
Total cost of mining.....	5.78	8.97
General and administrative expense.....	.80	.35
Total.....	6.58	9.32
Imputed interest.....	.32	.44
Total cost, f. o. b. mine, including interest.....	6.90	9.76
Transportation and charges to grinding mills.....	1.11	4.86
Total cost, including transportation to grinding mills.....	8.01	14.62
Transportation and charges to principal markets.....	6.48	2.31
Total cost, including transportation to principal markets.....	14.49	16.93
Difference in cost—amount by which foreign cost exceeds domestic cost.....	\$2.44	
Present duty, per ton.....	1.00	
Duty necessary to equalize, permitted by law.....	.50	

The President by proclamation dated December 2, 1931, reduced the rate of duty on crude feldspar from \$1 to \$0.50 per ton. No change was made in the rate of duty on ground feldspar.

Roman, Portland, and Other Hydraulic Cement and Cement Clinker.

In accordance with Senate Resolution 295, the commission on June 20, 1930, instituted an investigation with respect to Roman, Portland,

and other hydraulic cement and cement clinker. On June 10, 1931, a public hearing was held at the offices of the commission in Washington.

The rates of duty on Roman, Portland, and other hydraulic cement and cement clinker¹ under the last four general tariff acts have been as follows:²

Act of 1909	Act of 1913	Act of 1922	Act of 1930
Par. 86: 8 cents per 100 pounds, including weight of barrel or package; in bulk, 7 cents per 100 pounds.	Par. 444: Free.	Par. 1543: Conditionally free.	Par. 205 (b): 6 cents per 100 pounds, including the weight of the container.

The domestic production of Portland cement steadily increased up to 1929, the output in 1928 amounting to 176,298,846 barrels, or 80 per cent more than in 1921. In 1929 the total production reported by 163 plants in 35 States was 170,646,036 barrels, a decrease of 3 per cent as compared with 1928; in 1930 the output was 161,197,228 barrels, a decrease of 6 per cent from the previous year.

Exports of domestic Portland cement are relatively small, averaging annually about 850,000 barrels, or about one-half of 1 per cent of domestic production. A considerable proportion of the exports consists of white Portland cement, a special high-grade cement, largely noncompetitive with the ordinary standard Portland cement.

Six of the twelve cement-producing areas in the United States are adjacent to the coasts and supply coastal markets. The other six areas are in the interior and, largely because of comparatively high transportation costs, are, on the whole, unable to compete in these markets with the plants in the coastal areas.

The total imports of Roman, Portland, and other hydraulic cement, practically all Portland cement, including those entered at Hawaii and Porto Rico, increased from 323,823 barrels in 1922 to 3,655,317 barrels in 1925, the peak year. Subsequently, annual imports decreased, except in 1928, when they increased slightly over 1927. In 1929 imports amounted to 1,253,805 barrels and in 1930 declined to 831,923 barrels. In addition, there were imported in 1929 and in 1930, respectively, at Los Angeles, 474,095 and 143,623 barrels of Portland cement clinker, the 1929 imports representing approximately one-third of the total imports of hydraulic cement and cement clinker into continental United States in that year.

Imports of clinker were discontinued in 1930. Since the war, Belgium has been the principal source of imports of Portland cement into the United States. That country supplied in 1929 approximately 79 per cent of the total imports of Portland cement and cement clinker into continental United States.

The following table shows the principal markets or marketing areas where the domestic and the Belgian Portland cement was sold in 1929, together with the shipments used in computing average costs of production, including transportation and delivery charges, for the respective domestic and Belgian products at such markets:

¹ Cement clinker specifically provided for, for the first time, in the act of 1930.

² A barrel of cement weighs 376 pounds net; consists of four sacks of 94 pounds each. Present duty of 6 cents per 100 pounds, including weight of the container, equals 22.8 cents per barrel (380 pounds gross).

Portland cement: Shipments in 1929 of domestic and Belgian cement to markets in the United States in which the two meet in competition

Market	Domestic quantity shipped	Belgian quantity shipped
Boston, Mass.	Barrels 876,833	Barrels 234,998
Providence, R. I.	238,260	35,750
New York City	6,629,954	62,250
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,041,191	55,727
Charlotte, N. C. ¹	91,388	36,902
Charleston, S. C. ²	25,065	24,379
Columbia, S. C. ³	58,737	49,071
Tampa, Fla.	70,061	10,750
New Orleans, La.	431,555	28,702
Houston, Tex.	642,913	2,200
Corpus Christi, Tex. ⁴		
San Antonio, Tex. ⁴		
Mission, Tex. ⁴		
Los Angeles, Calif.	3,262,549	2,250
Portland, Oreg.	501,849	34,500
Seattle, Wash.	678,426	2,250
Total	15,939,614	625,607

¹ Representing North Carolina.

² Representing coastal South Carolina.

³ Representing interior South Carolina.

⁴ Representing interior Texas.

Cost and related data were obtained for 125 plants operated by 61 companies out of a total of 163 plants operated by 89 companies manufacturing Portland cement in 1929. The 125 plants produced 80 per cent of the total Portland cement produced in the United States for that year. Of the 125 plants, 74 are located in the 6 producing areas adjacent to the coasts and 51 in the 6 inland areas. The combined production in 1929 of the 74 plants in the coastal areas was equivalent in quantity to 90 per cent of the total output of all mills in the 6 coastal areas.

As the plants located in the six coastal areas are the only ones that ordinarily supply coastal markets and are the ones directly affected by imports, costs of production for plants in these areas only were used for comparison with costs obtained for the principal competing country.

There are two important cement-producing areas in Belgium—the northern, in the vicinity of Antwerp, and the southern, comprising plants near Tournai, Mons, and Visé. Practically all of the Belgian cement shipped to the United States has come from the plants on chalk deposits in the southern area, where average costs of production are lower than in the northern area.

Cost and related data for the year 1929 were obtained in Belgium from 13 plants producing about 60 per cent of the total Belgian output in that year. Only seven plants actually shipped cement to the United States in 1929. Cost data were obtained for five of these plants.

Cost of transportation is an important factor in competition between domestic and imported cement. A number of the coastal markets in the United States at which imported cement is entered and consumed are remote from domestic sources of supply, and transportation charges from domestic plants to such points on this commodity, which has a comparatively low value per unit weight,

often exceed one-half the value at plant, and sometimes exceed the combined inland and ocean transportation charges on imported cement shipped to the same points.

For domestic cement the cost of transportation, together with other delivery charges to the principal markets, averaged about 10 cents per 100 pounds.

For Belgian cement the cost of transportation, including other delivery charges to the principal markets in the United States, averaged about 18 cents per 100 pounds.

Costs of production and transportation charges for domestic and foreign cement are shown in the report upon three bases:

(1) Average costs at the plants and transportation charges are weighted upon the basis of actual shipments to the principal markets of the United States. Upon this basis domestic costs, including transportation, were 41.7 cents per 100 pounds, and Belgian costs were 34.5 cents, a difference of 7.2 cents per 100 pounds. The duty in the tariff act of 1930 is 6 cents per 100 pounds.

(2) Domestic costs were first computed by areas upon the basis of the total production of each plant in the area for which costs were obtained. The average cost for the six areas was then computed upon the basis of actual shipments from such areas to the principal markets. Transportation charges to these markets were based upon actual shipments. Belgian costs at the plants were averaged upon the basis of the production of the 13 plants from which costs were obtained, whether or not they shipped cement to the United States. Belgian transportation costs were computed by weighting the inland freight charges to Antwerp on the basis of production of the respective plants from which costs were obtained, whether or not they shipped to the United States, and the remaining transportation charges were weighted on the basis of actual shipments of the respective plants to the principal markets in the United States. Upon this basis, domestic cost was 41.6 cents per 100 pounds and Belgian was 36.2 cents, a difference of 5.4 cents per 100 pounds.

(3) Both domestic (coastal plants) and Belgian costs of production were averaged upon the basis of the production of individual plants, regardless of areas or whether or not they actually shipped to the principal markets of the United States. Transportation costs for both countries were weighted by actual shipments to the principal United States markets. By this method domestic costs, including transportation, average 42.2 cents per 100 pounds and Belgian costs, 36.2 cents, a difference of 6 cents per 100 pounds.

Upon consideration of the facts obtained in this investigation, the commission found that the present rate of duty fixed by the tariff act of 1930 on Roman, Portland, and other hydraulic cement or cement clinker, namely, 6 cents per 100 pounds, including the weight of the container, equalizes the difference in the costs of production, including transportation and delivery to the principal markets in the United States of the domestic article and the like or similar article produced in the principal competing country.

One commissioner dissented from the findings in this investigation and attached a short statement setting forth his reasons.

Gauge-Glass Tubes.

On March 2, 1931, the commission received from a domestic producer an application for a change in the rate of duty on gauge-glass

tubes, and on March 24, 1931, instituted an investigation of the costs of producing that product in the United States and in the principal competing foreign countries.

In April, 1931, costs and other data covering the year 1930 were obtained from one domestic producer of gauge-glass tubes.

In the summer of 1931 foreign costs and other data covering the year 1930 were obtained from one manufacturer in Scotland and two manufacturers in England.

Gauge-glass tubes are used to measure the height or level of liquids, such as water in steam boilers and oil in tanks and lubricators. In a steam boiler a gauge-glass tube is usually placed upright in a brass column. It communicates with the boiler by means of two pipes, the upper leading to the steam space and the other to the water space. For other uses the tube is arranged in practically the same manner.

High-pressure gauge-glass tubes are cut from hard glass tubing of high softening point made from a borosilicate batch. Low-pressure (standard) tubes are cut from tubing made from a lime batch.

Gauge-glass tubes vary from one-half to 1½ inches in external diameter and from 8 inches to 120 inches in length. Toughness and clearness are the two most important requirements in their structure. They must have no internal strain, must be free from all imperfections, and throughout their length must be straight and of uniform bore and diameter. Ability to withstand the steam pressure of the modern boilers and to endure the strain of sudden changes in the temperature of water, as well as sudden and radical changes such as drafts of cold air or drops of cold water, is also a requirement. The high-pressure tubes must be able to withstand steam pressure from 400 to 500 pounds, a hydraulic pressure of 2,000 to 3,000 pounds per square inch. They may be heated in oil to a temperature of 400° F., and after being so heated for two minutes they must be able to stand being suddenly plunged into water at 40° F. at least fifteen times. They must be able to resist the corroding action of water and steam. In railroad service they must meet the additional requirement of being able to withstand the vibration of the locomotive.

The domestic production of gauge-glass tubes can not be given, because in 1930-31 the one company from which costs were obtained produced practically all such tubes manufactured in the United States. The product of this company was cut from tubing made by the machine-drawing process. Three other domestic companies, employing the hand-drawing process, have produced negligible quantities of gauge-glass tubes.

Domestic exports of gauge-glass tubes are negligible.

An analysis of invoices shows that the actual imports of gauge-glass tubes at the port of New York, the principal port of entry during 1929, amounted to 72,386 dozen, valued at \$45,662. The total imports for the 8-month period January to August, 1931, were 30,814 dozen, valued at \$22,030. The United Kingdom was found to be the principal competing country.

Most of the gauge-glass tubes produced in the United States are cut from machine-drawn tubing, the glass for the tube-drawing machine being supplied in a steady stream from a tank furnace. The production of this tubing is therefore a continuous machine process. Tubing production in the United Kingdom is, however, entirely by

hand. On both domestic and foreign tubes, practically all subsequent operations are handwork.

Gauge-glass tubes are sold throughout the United States. The principal markets are New York City and Chicago.

As domestic costs were obtained from only one producer, neither the foreign nor the domestic costs are disclosed. The cost comparison made by the commission was based upon the domestic and foreign costs of gauge-glass tubes, including transportation and delivery charges to New York and Chicago, the principal markets in the United States. The excess of the cost of the domestic product over the corresponding cost of the foreign product during the period covered by the investigation indicated that the rate of duty necessary to equalize differences in costs would be 48 per cent *ad valorem*. The rate of duty under the act of 1930 is 60 per cent *ad valorem*.

In arriving at the rate of 48 per cent the foreign costs were converted from English currency to dollars at par, the pound sterling being quoted at about par during the period for which costs were obtained. Since September 21, 1931, the exchange value of the pound has been substantially below par, and owing to the uncertainty of the effect of this decline in exchange value upon the difference in the costs of the foreign and domestic gauge-glass tubes, the commission in its report to the President did not specify a change in the present rate of duty.

Window Glass.

An investigation of window glass was instituted on July 11, 1930, by the commission, in compliance with Senate Resolution No. 313, dated July 3, 1930. During the fall of 1930 the commission obtained cost and other data for the domestic industry for 12 plants, 9 companies, covering the year 1929. These plants produced over 90 per cent of the total domestic production for that year.

Of the total domestic window glass for which costs were obtained, approximately 47 per cent was produced by the Libbey-Owens sheet-drawing process, 38 per cent by the Fourcault sheet-drawing process, and 15 per cent by the machine-cylinder process.

In the spring of 1931 the commission's European representatives obtained foreign cost and other data covering the year 1929 for representative window-glass plants in Belgium and Czechoslovakia. In Belgium, costs were obtained for 10 plants, 7 of which produced glass by the Fourcault process and 3 by the hand-cylinder process. In Czechoslovakia, costs for five plants were obtained. These five plants produced practically the entire output of window glass in that country during 1929. All of them operated by the Fourcault sheet-drawing process.

The window glass covered in paragraph 219 of the tariff act of 1930 is of three main types, distinguished by the thickness or weight of the glass, namely:

(a) Thin glass weighing less than 16 ounces per square foot, which is used largely for photographic plates, picture frames, lantern slides, and watch crystals. Imports of this type are principally from Belgium.

(b) Common window glass, which consists chiefly of "single-strength" glass weighing from 16 to 18 ounces per square foot and of "double-strength" glass weighing about 24 ounces per square

foot, is used mainly in building construction. Imports of such glass in 1929 were the largest class in the total imports. They came principally from Belgium.

(c) Heavy sheet glass weighing 26 ounces or more per square foot, which is chiefly used for automobiles and for glazing show cases. The consumption of such glass rapidly increased down to 1929, but it still remained a much less important product than common window glass. Imports of this glass in 1929 were the second largest class in the total imports. They came principally from Czechoslovakia.

Domestic production of window glass reached its peak in 1925, when it was approximately 740,000,000 pounds. From that year on it gradually declined until 1929, the year covered by the present cost investigation, when it was about 525,000,000 pounds. In 1930 domestic production was reduced sharply to about 360,000,000 pounds, or to less than half as much as in 1925, and 30 per cent less than in 1929.

Imports averaged during the years 1923 to 1929, inclusive, approximately 60,000,000 pounds a year, an amount equal to about 8 per cent of the domestic consumption. In 1926 and 1927 the imports were unusually large, being equal to approximately 11 per cent of the consumption. In 1929 they amounted to 66,000,000 pounds, but in 1930 declined to 15,000,000 pounds. On June 13, 1929, the rates of duty were increased 50 per cent by presidential proclamation.

As regards total imports (including all weights), Belgium was the principal competing country for each year up to and including 1929, the year covered by this cost investigation. For glass weighing less than 80 pounds per case of 50 square feet (26 ounces per square foot), Belgium was also the principal competing country in 1929 and 1930. Most of the glass weighing over 80 pounds per case was imported from Czechoslovakia during the years 1929 and 1930. The following table shows domestic production and imports for specified years:

Window glass: Domestic production and imports

Year	Domestic production 1		Imports	Year	Domestic production 1		Imports
	<i>Square feet</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>		<i>Square feet</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
1921-----	260,065,080	338,084,604	47,065,139	1927-----	481,021,350	625,327,750	83,204,229
1923-----	510,214,838	663,279,289	46,243,164	1929-----	401,760,711	522,288,924	66,588,519
1925-----	567,150,590	737,295,767	45,585,770	1930-----	278,150,000	361,595,000	14,608,855
1926-----	530,000,000	689,000,000	80,884,601				

¹ Source: Bureau of the Census for all years shown except 1926 and 1930. For these 2 years data were furnished by domestic manufacturers. The production shown above includes all thicknesses. Pounds were calculated on the basis of the quantities of glass of different strength produced in the specified years.

Except in war years, exports of window glass have been negligible.

Until a decade or two ago window glass was chiefly produced by what is known as the hand-cylinder method, the glass being blown by mouth into cylinders which were subsequently cut and flattened. Mechanical methods of blowing were later introduced—the so-called machine-cylinder process. Still more recently methods have been developed which do away entirely with blowing the glass into cylinders; instead the glass is first drawn out into flat sheets. There are two principal methods of sheet drawing, known as the Fourcault and the Libbey-Owens processes.

A rapid change has taken place in methods even during the short period since 1926, the year covered by the earlier investigation of window glass by the Tariff Commission. In 1926 the machine-cylinder process was the largest in point of output in the United States, but in Belgium the hand-cylinder process still had a greater output than any other. In 1929 approximately four-fifths of the glass produced in the United States and Belgium was by sheet-drawing processes. In both countries the trend toward production by sheet-drawing process has continued since 1929.

The distribution of domestic window glass corresponds rather closely with that of population. Three general areas of consumption may be distinguished. On the basis of reports of domestic sales for 1929 by producers having over 85 per cent of the total national output, approximately 32.5 per cent of the total shipments were consigned to points along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, 5 per cent to points on the Pacific coast, and 62.5 per cent to interior points. New York City, together with Jersey City, Newark, and Clifton, N. J., received 15 per cent of the total.

Imports are consumed chiefly at the ports of entry. In 1929 New York received about 28 per cent and San Francisco 23 per cent of total imports from Belgium.

As representative principal markets for purposes of cost comparison in this investigation, the commission selected New York, Boston, and Philadelphia for the Atlantic coastal area; Cleveland and Detroit for the interior area; and San Francisco and Los Angeles for the Pacific coast area.

Comparative domestic and foreign costs of common window glass at each of the principal markets selected by the commission for purposes of this investigation are shown in the following table. The factory costs represent in the United States the product of the sheet-drawing processes and in Belgium the product of the Fourcault sheet-drawing process. The costs for each market are weighted by the shipments to that market from the several plants. The weighted average of the cost differences shown in the last column is 1.7 cents per pound, representing the average excess of domestic over foreign costs, including transportation and delivery at the principal markets.

Costs of production and delivery of domestic and Belgian cylinder, crown, and sheet glass at each of the principal markets, 1929

[Cents per pound]

Market	Domestic costs			Belgian costs			Excess of domestic costs
	Production	Delivery	Total	Production	Delivery	Total	
New York.....	3.74	0.51	4.25	2.15	0.39	2.54	1.71
Boston.....	4.09	.50	4.59	2.13	.39	2.52	2.07
Philadelphia.....	3.95	.45	4.40	2.09	.39	2.48	1.92
Cleveland.....	3.90	.34	4.24	2.13	.84	2.97	1.27
Detroit.....	3.57	.57	4.14	2.13	.88	3.01	1.13
San Francisco.....	3.88	.75	4.63	2.13	.42	2.55	2.08
Los Angeles.....	3.30	.82	4.12	2.13	.54	2.67	1.45
Difference in weighted average cost.....							1.7

In its report to the President the commission shows that the cost difference of 1.7 cents per pound when related to the average duty paid on imports of common window glass from Belgium during 1929 indicates a reduction of 25 per cent in the present rates of duty. The President has approved this change.

One commissioner, although concurring in the findings that there should be a reduction in duty, expressed the opinion that the duty would have been further reduced had transportation costs to more principal markets been included.

Iron in Pigs and Iron Kentledge.

On July 3, 1930, in response to Senate Resolution 309, adopted June 30, 1930, an investigation of iron in pigs and iron kentledge was instituted. A public hearing was held on October 30, 1930.

Iron in pigs and iron kentledge were dutiable at 75 cents a ton under the act of 1922, which rate was changed to \$1.12½ a ton by presidential proclamation, effective March 25, 1927. The rate of duty specified in the act of 1930 is \$1.12½ a ton.

Iron in pigs (synonymous with "iron kentledge") is used principally to produce various kinds of iron castings and, to a smaller extent, for the production of steel by small steel works. Approximately 22 per cent of the domestic production of all pig iron, amounting to about 8,570,000 tons a year from 1927 to 1929, consisted of iron in pigs sold on the open market; the remainder was used principally in a molten condition for the manufacture of steel in the plants where the iron was produced.

The production of iron in pigs in the United States is carried on in part by blast-furnace plants not connected with steel works. These plants, usually known as merchant furnaces, market their entire production as iron in pigs. Blast-furnace plants connected with steel works also produce a substantial portion of the total output of iron in pigs for sale on the open market.

The 18-month period January 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930, was selected for cost comparison, as it includes about 10 months of high productivity and about 8 months of lessened productivity. The selected period is equally representative of recent import trade. Costs were obtained for the four principal producing districts of the United States—the eastern, the Buffalo, the midwestern, and the Alabama areas.

The cost data obtained covered only foundry iron, the most important grade of iron in pigs, both in domestic and import trade, and are representative of all kinds of iron in pigs. During the cost period there were produced in the United States 6,414,029 tons of foundry iron, and cost data were secured covering 4,196,671 tons, or 65 per cent of the total production.

British India, which since 1926 has supplied about 50 per cent of the total imports of iron in pigs from all countries, is the chief competing country. Data respecting the cost of production in the principal competing country could not be readily obtained, and the commission therefore used invoice prices as evidence of such cost. As substantially all imports from India were from one plant, costs could not be published.

Imports enter principally at North Atlantic ports and rarely are shipped over 150 miles from the port of importation. The blast fur-

naces in the eastern district, largely in eastern Pennsylvania, in the Buffalo district, and to a lesser extent in the Birmingham (Ala.) district, constitute the principal source of supply of this consuming market. During the selected cost period eastern and Buffalo furnaces supplied about 1,200,000 tons to this market, as compared with less than 100,000 tons of iron imported from India.

The cost data obtained by the commission show that the average cost of production of foundry iron in the midwestern district (the largest producing and consuming area) was \$16.68 a ton, an amount less than the invoice price of Indian foundry iron plus transportation to the American seaports, and that imported iron in pigs could not compete with the domestic product in this area. The average cost of production of foundry iron in the Alabama district (the second largest producing and consuming area) was found to be \$13.31, much less than the invoice price of Indian iron delivered to any point on the Atlantic seaboard. Competition between domestic and imported iron in pigs is therefore impossible in the local markets of the Alabama producers. Those producers do, however, sell substantial quantities of iron in other markets and in such markets do compete with iron manufactured locally and with imported iron.

A comparison of the cost of production in Alabama with actual freight to the North Atlantic market and of the average invoice price with transportation to that same market of the Indian iron shows that the cost of the domestic product exceeds that of the imported product by 23 cents, whereas the cost of Alabama foundry iron with the average freight paid on all shipments of Alabama iron to territory outside the producing district was less than the invoice price plus cost of delivery to the North Atlantic market of the imported iron by \$3.18. The cost of foundry iron manufactured in the Buffalo district amounted to \$19.48. Including delivery to the North Atlantic market, the total cost of the Buffalo product exceeded that of the imported product by \$4.77; including freight to all markets supplied by the Buffalo district, the cost of that iron exceeded the imported iron by \$3.40. The average cost of production in the eastern district, including transportation cost to the North Atlantic market, exceeded the cost of the foreign product delivered to the same market by \$1.86.

The commission found that the proper rate of duty on iron in pigs and iron kentledge could not be determined by any single comparison of cost of production and transportation, and that the complexities of grades and uses of the product, costs of production, location of plants and markets, and competitive conditions necessitated a number of comparisons of costs of production and transportation to cover the situation. Such comparisons give widely varying differences between foreign and domestic costs. In view of the apparent limitation of imports, which is due in part to disadvantages in transportation and in part to commercial considerations of quality, and restricted demand for the imported product, the commission found no change in the rate of duty to be warranted.

Woven-Wire Fencing and Netting.

The commission instituted an investigation of woven-wire fencing and netting on June 20, 1930, in compliance with Senate Resolution 295, dated June 18, 1930. On November 5, 1930, a public hearing was held in Washington, D. C.

The order of investigation included woven-wire fencing and wire netting composed of wire smaller than eight one-hundredths and not smaller than three one-hundredths of an inch in diameter (smaller than 14 gage and larger than 22 gage).

Three styles of fencing and netting are covered by this investigation: (1) "Hex," a double-twisted netting with hexagonal mesh; (2) "straight-line" or "half hex," in which the longitudinal wires run straight, the filling wires being twisted over longitudinal wires, forming a half hexagonal mesh; and (3) "straight-line rectangular or square mesh," in which both longitudinal and transverse wires run straight, the transverse wires being locked or twisted over longitudinal wires. The straight-line and square-mesh types are comparatively new and are manufactured in relatively small volume. These styles of fencing and netting are used principally in fencing poultry yards, gardens, and lawns. The hexagonal type is used largely as backstops for tennis courts and other recreational units, and as structural material to form a foundation for stucco, the latter being an important use on the Pacific coast. It is also used in the tops of automobile bodies and for fish traps.

Woven-wire fencing and netting made of wires smaller than eight one-hundredths and not smaller than three one-hundredths of an inch in diameter are not specifically mentioned in the tariff law, being dutiable under general provisions of the metals schedule. Duty was assessed at 45 per cent ad valorem under the act of 1930, and at 40 per cent ad valorem under the act of 1922, as manufacturers of base metal, not specially provided for. Previously they were classified as manufacturers of wire.

There are 14 plants in the United States, operated by 11 concerns. Their production in 1929 was 1,881,433 bales, and their capacity as reported by the trade is 3,500,000 bales a year. Most of the production is in two regions: (1) The East, comprising the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey, with 5 plants and 53 per cent of the output; (2) the midwestern region, in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, with 4 plants and 34 per cent of the total production. The remainder of the total output, 13 per cent, is from one plant in Colorado and three in California.

Production tends to be seasonal, as most sales to consumers are made in the spring, orders being taken in the fall and made up principally in the winter.

Exports are comparatively small; the quantity sold abroad in 1929, as reported by the industry was only 3,679 bales, or less than two-tenths of 1 per cent of the total domestic production.

An accurate measurement of the trend of imports over a period of years is impossible because of the inclusion of wire netting in the general basket clause of the metals schedule without a separate statistical classification. However, testimony before the committees of Congress and the commission indicates clearly that imports began in 1925 and proved at first unprofitable on account of rejections of a considerable quantity of inferior material. The domestic trade estimates that imports were about 100,000 bales in 1926, 200,000 bales in 1927, and 367,000 bales in 1928.

The importers representing the Steel Union (the sales organization of the European Steel Cartel) give total shipments to the United

States as 266,926 bales in 1928, 134,212 bales in 1929, and 71,847 bales in the first six months of 1930. The commission's data, obtained from all available invoices (data from some protested invoices not available) and collectors' data, show importations of 153,545 bales in 1929, which agree fairly closely with the importer's figures for that year. The indications are that imports reached their peak in 1928, declined substantially in 1929, and probably still further in 1930. About 70 per cent of all importations are taken by the Pacific coast markets. Germany is the principal competing country.

The costs of production in the United States of each of 11 representative kinds of woven-wire fencing and netting, comprising various meshes, sizes, widths, and both types of galvanizing (before and after weaving) sold in each of the principal markets of the United States, were determined for the period of the investigation. A detailed analysis of departmental costs was made in the plants of four representative producers, and cost and other data were obtained from all other domestic producers by means of questionnaires. The two meshes for which costs were obtained represent about 90 per cent or more of both domestic production and imports. The corresponding costs of production in the principal competing country of woven-wire fencing and netting sold in the American markets, as evidenced by invoice prices, were also determined.

Upon consideration of facts obtained in the investigation, the commission found that the present rate of duty should be increased from 45 to 50 per cent ad valorem on fencing and netting galvanized before weaving, and from 45 to 60 per cent ad valorem on fencing and netting galvanized after weaving.

A proclamation issued by the President, dated February 5, 1931, changed the rate of duty on woven-wire fencing and woven-wire netting composed of wire smaller than eight one-hundredths and not smaller than three one-hundredths of an inch in diameter, coated with zinc or other metal before weaving, from 45 per cent ad valorem to 50 per cent ad valorem, and on woven-wire fencing and woven-wire netting composed of wire smaller than eight one-hundredths and not smaller than three one-hundredths of an inch in diameter, coated with zinc or other metal after weaving, from 45 per cent ad valorem to 60 per cent ad valorem.

Fourdrinier Wires, Woven-Wire Cloth, and Cylinder Wires.

The commission instituted an investigation of Fourdrinier wires, cylinder wires, and woven-wire cloth suitable for use in the manufacture of Fourdrinier and cylinder wires on July 11, 1930, in compliance with Senate Resolution 313, dated July 3, 1930. On December 9, 1930, a public hearing was held in Washington, D. C.

Fourdrinier and cylinder wires are used almost exclusively by the paper-manufacturing industry.

By far the more important is Fourdrinier wire, usually made from brass or bronze woven-wire cloth and having, as a rule, from 60 to 80 meshes or wires to the inch of warp. Fourdrinier wires are made in widths of 29 to 253 inches and in lengths of 28 to 100 feet, the dimensions depending upon the size of paper-making machine for which intended. The ends of the strip are sewed together to form an endless belt. This belt is used in the Fourdrinier paper-making machine and acts as both a filter, allowing rapid drainage of the

surplus water from the pulp, and as a conveyer, retaining the moist pulp and permitting the necessary felting of the fibers.

Cylinder wires, also known to the trade as cylinder facings and cut cloth, are likewise fine brass or bronze woven-wire cloth, generally somewhat coarser than Fourdrinier wires, but not made up into endless belts. The required quantities are cut to size from rolls of wire cloth and fitted to the cylinders of the cylinder-type paper-making machines. The cylinder machine is generally used for making wrapping paper and other coarse paper products.

Wire cloth suitable for Fourdrinier and cylinder wires is not woven to finished (specific) dimensions, and it is not generally imported. It was included within the scope of the investigation because cylinder wires and Fourdrinier wires can be made from it.

Woven-wire cloth suitable for the manufacture of Fourdrinier wires and cylinder wires was provided for in paragraph 318 of the act of 1922, the rate depending upon the number of meshes to the lineal inch. The Board of General Appraisers held that Fourdrinier wires were properly classifiable under paragraph 372 of the act of 1922 as parts of machines not specially provided for at 30 per cent ad valorem. Fourdrinier wires and cylinder wires suitable for use in paper-making machines and woven-wire cloth suitable for use in the manufacture of Fourdrinier wires or cylinder wires were specifically provided for in the act of 1930 at 50 per cent ad valorem.

The principal producing States are Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, and Wisconsin, corresponding in a general way to the chief consuming area. In 1929 there were 23 plants in the United States making, or equipped to make, Fourdrinier and cylinder wires. Of these 23 producers, 7 made over 85 per cent of the total output.

Nineteen plants were requested to furnish cost and other data, and complete and reliable results were obtained from 10 concerns, including those having high and low costs and both large and small production. The costs used covered 98 per cent of the total domestic production during 1929, the period selected for cost comparisons.

During the World War (1914-1918), when the importation of paper-making wires from Europe was difficult, the domestic industry expanded to a capacity sufficient to supply the domestic demand. With the postwar reappearance of imported wires and, perhaps, a slight falling off in total demand for paper-machine wires, which was due partly to improved wires with longer life and partly to substitution of imported newsprint paper for the domestic paper, the domestic wire industry in 1929 was approximately 8 per cent overdeveloped with respect to the total domestic demand.

In 1929 production, determined on the basis of sales, amounted to 5,785,334 square feet of Fourdrinier wires and 2,177,116 square feet of cylinder wires, or a total of 7,962,450 square feet. These figures are apparently representative of the average annual production during the 5-year period from 1925 to 1929.

Exports of domestic wires, if any, are small. Official statistics are not available.

Imports of Fourdrinier and cylinder wires in 1929, received chiefly from Germany, Austria, and France, amounted to 1,242,000 square feet, equivalent to 13.5 per cent of the total consumption in the

United States. Of the total quantity imported, less than 0.2 per cent consisted of cylinder wires, all of which were received from France and Scotland.

Germany, the chief competing country, furnished 53 per cent of the total paper-machine wires imported in 1929.

Information from the trade indicates that there has been no important change in the volume or character of imports in several years.

The commission found that costs of production as defined in section 336 (h) (4) for the principal competing country were not readily ascertainable. Accordingly, as authorized by law, it accepted invoice prices of the imported wires as evidence of foreign costs. The cost comparison was confined, in accordance with law, to paper-machine wires from the principal competing country, Germany, but the investigation showed that prices in and charges from other countries of origin are substantially the same as those for Germany.

The commission found the average factory cost of domestic Fourdrinier wires, including transportation and charges to the principal United States markets, to be 46.6 cents a square foot and for the imported wires 27 cents a square foot. The amount by which domestic costs exceed foreign costs is 19.6 cents a square foot; the dutiable value is 25.2 cents a square foot, and the rate of duty necessary to equalize the difference in costs of production is therefore 75 per cent.

A proclamation issued by the President, dated March 16, 1931, increased the rate of duty from 50 to 75 per cent ad valorem on cylinder wires having more than 55 meshes per lineal inch in warp or filling, and Fourdrinier wires, suitable for use in paper-making machines, and woven-wire cloth having more than 55 meshes per lineal inch in warp or filling, and suitable for use in the manufacture of Fourdrinier wires or cylinder wires.

Pens.

The commission instituted an investigation of pens on December 19, 1930, in compliance with Senate Resolution 360, dated December 8, 1930. On April 1, 1931, a public hearing was held in Washington, D. C.

The investigation covered all metallic pens in the three groups specified in paragraph 351 of the act of 1930.

Steel is the material used in the greater part of the total production of metallic pens. Other materials used are brass and nickel silver. A substantial part of production is plated with tin, and a smaller part with gold, brass, or nickel silver. A recent development, originating in England, is the manufacture of stainless steel pens. The production of such pens in the United States is still in the experimental stage.

The domestic industry is located in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, and Connecticut. In 1929, 75 per cent of the total output was produced in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Because of the increasing use of fountain pens and their decreasing average price, the pen industry is gradually declining. The total domestic output was 2,086,834 gross in 1929, as compared with an average of 2,192,307 gross produced during the 8-year period 1923 to 1930.

Exports, which in 1929 amounted to 352,583 gross, have been fairly stable, averaging during the 8-year period 1923 to 1930 somewhat over 352,000 gross annually. As a rule more than 90 per cent of the total exports go to England, and consist largely of one particular kind of pen that has found favor in that country.

Imports, chiefly from England, amounted to 860,904 gross in 1929, as compared with a 765,698 gross yearly average during the 8-year period 1923 to 1930. The larger imports in 1929 were due chiefly to an anticipated increase in the duty on pens under the tariff legislation then pending.

The year 1929 was taken for cost purposes, that year being representative of the relative domestic and foreign costs, expressed in dollars for recent years prior to 1931.

Costs of production were obtained from all of the domestic producers, and from three of the principal manufacturers exporting to the United States from England, the chief competing country. Their costs represented the bulk of the shipments to the United States.

Certain imported pens have a substantial preference in the United States on account of their prestige among consumers. Such prestige value could not be evaluated with precision, nor could the effect of the recent fluctuation in the dollar value of the pound sterling.

Upon consideration of the facts obtained in the investigation covering the year 1929 and the later developments in the exchange situation, the commission did not specify any change in the existing rates of duty at this time.

Bells, Chimes, and Carillons.

On June 20, 1930, the commission instituted an investigation of bells, chimes, and carillons, and parts thereof pursuant to Senate Resolution 295, dated June 18, 1930. A public hearing was held in Washington, D. C., on February 24, 1931.

In its report on the investigation, the commission considered separately four classes of bells:

- I. Bicycle, velocipede, and other small bells, and parts thereof.
- II. Church and similar large cast bells, and parts thereof.
- III. Carillons, and parts thereof.
- IV. Chimes and peals, and parts thereof.

I. BICYCLE, VELOCIPEDe, AND OTHER SMALL BELLS, AND PARTS THEREOF

Bicycle, velocipede, and similar bells, often sold in bulk and consisting of a comparatively few popular types, are imported in substantial quantities. Other small bells, of which there are a great number of types and sizes used for many purposes, are marketed widely throughout the United States and are usually sold in very small lots. There are no importations of these small bells, and no statistical information of either the domestic or the foreign industry is available.

Small bells were not specifically provided for in the act of 1922, but were dutiable at 40 per cent under the general provisions of the metals schedule; in the act of 1930 they are dutiable *eo nomine* at 50 per cent *ad valorem*.

Bicycle and velocipede bells are produced by a small industry at East Hampton, Conn. There are three manufacturers, only one of whom produces in substantial quantities.

In 1929 the production of bicycle, velocipede, toy telephone, and similar small bells, estimated on the basis of sales, amounted to 94,317 dozens, valued at \$79,644. The total yearly sales of bicycle bells by domestic producers declined from over \$200,000 immediately following the World War to less than \$100,000 in 1929 and 1930. Bicycle bells constitute from one-third to one-half of the sales of the principal producer.

Imports of bicycle, velocipede, and similar bells in 1929 amounted to 37,772 dozen, or to 28.6 per cent of the total domestic consumption. Of these imports, bicycle and velocipede bells alone amounted to 37,622 dozen.

All imports of bicycle, velocipede, and similar small bells are from Germany, which is therefore the chief competing country.

The predominant item in the import trade is the 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch single-gong bicycle bell, practically identical in design, construction, and quality with the corresponding domestic bell. This bell was therefore selected for comparison, and the difference between the costs of production of the foreign and domestic article was used as the basis for adjustment of the rate of duty on bicycle, velocipede, and similar bells, such difference being held representative of the cost differences of all small bells.

The commission obtained cost of production and other data from three domestic producers for the year 1929, and inasmuch as cost of production data could not be readily secured from foreign producers, invoice values and prices were used as evidence of cost of production in the chief competing country.

The commission found that the difference in the cost of producing foreign and domestic bells of this class, including transportation and other delivery costs to the principal markets of the United States, was 29.7 cents a dozen, and that the rate of duty necessary to equalize such difference was 70 per cent ad valorem.

A proclamation issued by the President, dated June 24, 1931, approving the findings of the commission, increased the rate of duty on bicycle, velocipede, and similar bells, finished or unfinished, and parts thereof, from 50 per cent ad valorem to 70 per cent ad valorem, effective July 24, 1931.

II. CHURCH AND SIMILAR LARGE CAST BELLS, AND PARTS THEREOF

Bells falling under this classification, if of nonferrous metal, are of the individual or single-cast type, such as church, school, and fire bells. They are seldom, if ever, manufactured for stock but are made on special order. In bells of this type there are wide variations in size, material, tone, quality, finish, and accessory equipment, and costs of production vary in accordance with differences in size, construction, and quality.

The domestic cast-bell industry consists of four or five foundries producing, in addition to church and similar cast bells, the closely related products, carillons and chimes. Domestic production of nonferrous bells decreased from \$1,200,000 in 1925 to about \$600,000 in 1929.

The industry is on an export basis with respect to church and similar bells.

There is no importation of church and similar bells.

The commission was unable to obtain detailed information as to the competitive conditions of the foreign industries. On account of physical differences in individual bells, comparability as well as costs of production, if obtainable, of the foreign and domestic articles would be uncertain. Determining the difference in costs of production of the domestic and foreign article, under section 336, was therefore not found feasible.

III. CARILLONS, AND PARTS THEREOF

The carillon as defined for purposes of tariff classification (T. D. 44252) is a set of 23 or more bells tuned to the chromatic scale. A carillon may be further and less technically explained as a series of not less than 23 bells for mounting in an open tower in such a manner as to make them capable of being played upon as a musical instrument. Completely equipped, a carillon, in addition to the bells, includes the console, framework, and wiring, all of which are constructed in accordance with the size, number, and design of the bells. The weight of the bells in a single carillon may range from a few pounds to several tons.

Only two carillons have been made in the United States in recent years, and it can hardly be said that there is a domestic industry. One of these, a carillon of 23 bells, was produced in 1923 and the other, of 25 bells, in 1929. The domestic bell foundries producing bells and chimes in considerable quantities are physically equipped to produce carillons, and the chief materials are available in abundance in the United States.

A carillon is made to satisfy individual specifications, no two of which are likely to be the same. These instruments are neither made nor imported for stock, but are usually constructed on contract, awarded after competitive bidding.

The commission found that adjustment of the existing rate of duty on carillons can not be made under the provisions of section 336, because there is no established producing industry in the United States and there are no reliable bases upon which to calculate the costs of production of or for comparing the foreign and domestic products.

IV. CHIMES AND PEALS, AND PARTS THEREOF

Chimes and peals resemble carillons in that they consist of sets of tuned bells, but carillons consist of a minimum of 23 bells, whereas chimes contain from 8 to 22 bells. A set containing from 2 to 4 bells is known as a peal. Chimes and peals are tuned to the diatonic as contrasted to the chromatic scale of the carillon.

Chimes and peals are used by churches, schools, colleges, and other institutions throughout the United States.

There is substantial domestic production of such bells, but they are made on order and not for stock.

As with carillons and church bells, there would be difficulty in establishing comparability and in determining accurately the dif-

ference in costs of production in the United States and in foreign countries.

Lumber and Timber of Fir, Spruce, Pine, Hemlock, and Larch.

The commission instituted an investigation of lumber on July 11 and July 22, 1930, in response to Senate Resolution No. 313, dated July 3, 1930, and Senate Resolution No. 321, dated July 16, 1930. The first of these resolutions called for an investigation of the costs of producing northern white pine, Norway or red pine, and eastern spruce; the second called for the costs of fir, spruce, pine, hemlock, and larch produced in the Pacific Northwest.

Two applications from trade organizations of the domestic manufacturers were received by the commission. One of these, the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, of Seattle, Wash., requested an investigation of lumber and timber of Douglas fir, Sitka spruce, and west coast hemlock produced in western Oregon and Washington and in the Province of British Columbia. The other, the Southern Pine Association, of New Orleans, La., asked for an investigation of the costs of producing southern pine lumber.

A public hearing was held in Washington, D. C., on March 19 and 20, 1931.

The five species covered by the investigation—fir, spruce, pine (with its subspecies), hemlock, and larch—include all species dutiable under paragraph 401 of the tariff act of 1930; they constitute the great bulk of the softwood lumber manufactured in the United States and also of the softwoods imported.

Paragraph 401 of the tariff act of 1930 levies a duty of \$1 per thousand feet, board measure, on timber hewn, sided, or squared, otherwise than by sawing; on round timber used for spars or in building wharves; and on sawed lumber and timber not specially provided for. A proviso exempts from such duty boards, planks, and deals of fir, spruce, pine, hemlock, or larch in the rough, or not further manufactured than planed or dressed on one side, when imported from a country contiguous to the continental United States, which country admits free of duty similar lumber imported from the United States.

The foregoing means that all lumber of the species named, if planed on two or more sides, is dutiable. Canada, a contiguous country, imposes no duty on rough lumber or lumber dressed on one side when imported from the United States, so that such lumber imported into the United States from Canada is admitted free of duty.

The production of lumber is nation-wide in the United States and in Canada. Although the species sawed in the several producing regions of the two countries are not always like or similar, Douglas fir, northern pine, and eastern spruce are produced in each of the two countries. Southern pine, Idaho white pine, and Ponderosa pine are three species not found in large volume in Canada. Engelmann spruce is produced in large volume in Canada, but not in the United States.

The total production of softwoods in the United States in 1929 was approximately 30,000,000,000 feet, or 81 per cent of the combined production of softwoods and hardwoods. Of the softwood

production, about 39 per cent was southern pine and 29 per cent Douglas fir.

Canada produced in 1929 approximately 4,500,000,000 feet of soft-wood lumber, 34 per cent of which was Douglas fir grown in the Vancouver forest area of British Columbia.

In 1929 the United States exported 113,500 thousand feet of soft-woods to Canada out of a total of 2,619,000 thousand feet exported to all countries.

Imports in 1929 of softwoods into the United States from Canada were 1,353,000 thousand feet out of a total of 1,418,000 thousand feet from all countries.

Statistics of imports of lumber into the United States in 1929 are not available by species. Canadian statistics show that of the total softwoods exported to the United States in that year approximately 39 per cent consisted of spruce, 29 per cent Douglas fir, and 22 per cent pine.

Of the total quantity of softwood lumber imported into the United States from Canada during the first six months of 1931, 47 per cent was free and 53 per cent dutiable.

Canada is the principal competing country, 95.3 per cent in quantity of the general imports of softwood lumber into the United States in 1929 coming from that country.

Field work was carried on in five distinct lumber-producing regions in the United States and in four in Canada, each region differing in its predominating softwood species.

New England:

United States—Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts.
Canada—New Brunswick, Quebec, and eastern Ontario.

Lake States:

United States—Minnesota and Wisconsin.
Canada—Western Ontario.

Inland Empire:

United States—Montana, northern Idaho, eastern Washington, and eastern and central Oregon.

Canada—Interior British Columbia and western Alberta.

Pacific Northwest:

United States—Western Oregon and western Washington.
Canada—Coast region of British Columbia.

Southern pine:

United States—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

Cost data were obtained for the calendar year 1929, which was considered more representative than 1930 because of the adverse trade conditions prevailing in the latter year.

Field work, started in December, 1930, and completed in April, 1931, was carried on by four commodity experts and nine accountants. Questionnaires were mailed to sawmills in the United States and in Canada for the purpose of having the mills compile their costs. About 95 per cent of the questionnaires filled out by the mills were checked by the accountants in the field to assure accuracy and uniformity in methods of calculation.

In the several regions of the United States and Canada covered by the investigation a wide variation was found in the stand of timber, logging methods, and transportation of logs to mill; in the costs of different species, grades, and sizes of rough and dressed lumber produced; and in the markets to which the mills shipped

their product and in the method and cost of transportation to such markets.

The commission found it impossible to distinguish the costs of lumber of different grades, sizes, and dressing. The different species are not of equal commercial value, nor are all of them like or similar, and consequently a comparison between the average cost of all softwood lumber produced in the United States and in Canada was not practicable.

Canada was found to be the principal competing country, and New York and Chicago were found to be the principal markets in the United States for softwood lumber.

The costs in Canada were converted at par, the Canadian dollar having been substantially at par with the United States dollar during 1929. In September, 1931, the Canadian dollar ceased to be quoted near par, and its exchange value since that time has been materially below par. Because of the short time during which this depreciation had existed the commission was not then in a position to determine what effect the decline in the exchange of the Canadian dollar had upon the costs of production of softwood lumber in Canada.

The costs of the several species covered in the investigation delivered at New York and Chicago as determined by the commission are shown in the following table:

Lumber: Costs of domestic and Canadian lumber delivered at New York and Chicago

[M feet, board measure]

Species	Cost delivered at New York			Cost delivered at Chicago		
	At mill	Transportation	Total	At mill	Transportation	Total
Douglas fir:						
Domestic costs.....	\$22.96	\$10.45	\$33.41	\$22.96	\$17.28	\$40.24
Canadian costs.....	22.50	10.11	32.61	22.50	17.31	39.81
Northern pine:						
Domestic costs.....	37.99	9.25	47.24	37.61	3.63	41.24
Canadian costs.....	37.35	7.78	45.13	37.35	6.55	43.90
Eastern spruce:						
Domestic costs.....	33.82	7.51	41.33	33.82	10.29	44.11
Canadian costs.....	32.24	7.98	40.22	32.24	10.60	42.84
Southern pine: Domestic costs.....	28.64	11.05	39.69	28.13	9.75	37.88
Idaho white pine: Domestic costs.....	33.99	16.75	50.74	33.99	13.19	47.18
Ponderosa pine: Domestic costs.....	23.38	18.04	41.42	23.38	14.35	37.73
Engelmann spruce: Canadian costs.....	23.15	17.38	40.53	23.15	13.83	36.98

The commission reported that the differences in costs of production in the United States and in the chief competing country, as ascertained for 1929, did not warrant a change in the present rate of duty of \$1 per thousand feet, board measure.

Bent-Wood Furniture.

An application for an investigation of bent-wood furniture was received by the commission June 23, 1930, from five importers who asked for a reduction in the rate of duty. An investigation was ordered September 25, 1930, and a public hearing was held November 20.

Bent-wood furniture used in the United States, whether manufactured domestically or imported, consists almost entirely of chairs. Such furniture was dutiable at 15 per cent ad valorem under the tariff act of 1913, at 33½ per cent under the act of 1922, and at 47½ per cent under the act of 1930.

In 1929 seven domestic companies manufactured 296,000 bent-wood chairs, valued at \$936,000. Factories are located in Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, North Carolina, and Wisconsin, and in most of these furniture other than bent-wood is made.

Exports of bent-wood furniture are limited to occasional shipments included with other types of furniture to Mexico or to Canada.

Practically all bent-wood furniture imported into the United States originates in Czechoslovakia and Poland. The value of imports of furniture in 1929 from the two countries was \$908,661, the great bulk of which was bent-wood. The imports from Czechoslovakia amounted to 62 per cent of the total value of such imports, and that country was therefore considered the chief competing country for the purposes of the commission's investigation.

Bent-wood chairs are not imported assembled ready for sale to the ultimate consumer, but in parts, such as legs, backs, and seat rails, to be assembled or set up in the United States. It was therefore necessary for the commission to make a cost comparison of unassembled chairs and to exclude the cost of setting up the parts and making them into completed chairs ready for use. In transportation from foreign factories to the United States the parts are subject to changing atmospheric conditions, resulting in their warping and necessitating additional expense to the importer; adjustment costs incurred for such reasons were included in the commission's computations.

Cost data for bent-wood chairs of staple grades were obtained by the commission in a previous investigation covering the year 1924. In the present investigation, data were obtained as to changes in costs for the purposes of adjusting these 1924 figures to reflect conditions in 1929, and, in addition, as to costs of medium and high grade patterns in 1929. Information as to cost trends since 1924 was obtained from three domestic factories. For patterns not previously compared, costs were obtained from one of these three factories and one other factory. The production of these four factories in 1929 amounted to 79 per cent in quantity and 75 per cent in value of the total production of bent-wood furniture by the seven domestic companies then in business.

Foreign cost data were obtained from the books of record of three importers, who together entered practically all the chairs that were imported from Czechoslovakia in 1929.

Foreign and domestic bent-wood chairs are similar in construction but differ in details and in range of patterns. The commission selected a large number of samples, which were found to be like or similar, and for these took the average as a group to be representative of the cost differences between foreign and domestic bent-wood furniture in general. Distinction is commonly made in the trade between staple types of bent-wood chairs of relatively low unit price and other chairs of medium and high price. The staple chairs are in quantity about 80 per cent of domestic production and about 55 per cent of imports. Costs were obtained for practically all standard

patterns of the staple chairs and for 10 comparable samples of the medium and high priced chairs. The costs were averaged separately for the two grades, and a combined average cost of production was obtained by weighting these two grades according to their relative proportion to the total sales of bent-wood chairs, domestic and foreign combined.

From one-half to three-fifths of the combined sales of imported and domestic chairs are distributed in areas of which New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and Pittsburgh are the centers.

The commission found the average factory cost of the domestic chair to be \$2.58 and transportation and delivery to principal markets \$0.14, making a total of \$2.72. The average cost of the foreign chair was found to be \$1.91 and transportation and delivery to principal markets \$0.27, making a total of \$2.18 per chair. The amount by which domestic costs exceed foreign costs is \$0.54, and the rate of duty necessary to equalize the difference in costs of production is, therefore, 42.5 per cent.

The President by proclamation dated June 24, 1931, fixed the rate of duty on bent-wood furniture and parts thereof at 42½ per cent ad valorem, which rate became effective July 24, 1931.

Wood Flour.

The commission instituted an investigation of wood flour on July 11, 1930, in compliance with Senate Resolution 313, dated July 3, 1930. A public hearing in the matter was held in Washington, D. C., on November 13, 1930.

Wood flour is mechanically ground wood (principally white pine) screened to uniform fineness ranging from 40 to 200 mesh to the inch. It is used mainly as a filler in the production of linoleum and also in the manufacture of plastics, explosives, wall paper, and unbreakable dolls.

Wood flour was specifically provided for under the acts of 1922 and 1930, at 33½ per cent ad valorem.

Domestic production of wood flour is principally in the States of New York, Maine, New Hampshire, and Washington, there being four mills in New York and one each in Maine, New Hampshire, and Washington. Production averaged approximately 24,000 tons a year for the five years, 1925-1929. About 67 per cent of the total shipments in 1929 from the domestic factories went to the manufacturers of linoleum.

Exports of wood flour are of small volume. In 1929 three domestic producers exported a total of 548 tons, or the equivalent of 1.9 per cent of the total domestic production during that year.

Imports averaged approximately 7,100 tons a year for the five years 1925-1929. Of the 1929 imports, 65.2 per cent was sold to the manufacturers of linoleum. Norway is the principal competing country, 50 per cent of the imports in 1929 coming from that country.

Cost data for the domestic industry were obtained by the commission from the books of four companies operating six mills. Invoice prices of shipments of wood flour from Norway entered at the port of New York in 1929 were tabulated, and the weighted average of the invoice prices for 1929 was used by the commission as evidence of the foreign costs of production.

The commission found the average factory cost of domestic wood flour of the linoleum grade, including transportation and charges to principal United States markets, to be \$26.29 a short ton and for the imported flour \$22.81 a short ton. The amount by which domestic costs exceed foreign costs is \$3.48, and the rate of duty necessary to equalize the difference in costs of production is therefore 24.52 per cent.

A proclamation issued by the President, dated February 5, 1931, fixed the rate of duty at 25 per cent ad valorem, and the rate became effective March 7, 1931.

Maple Sugar and Maple Sirup.

On July 11, 1930, the commission instituted an investigation of the costs of producing maple sugar and maple sirup in the United States and in Canada. The investigation was in response to Senate Resolution 313, dated July 3, 1930, and in compliance with an application to the commission. On February 2, 1931, the commission transmitted its report on the investigation to the President.

Under the act of 1922 maple sugar and maple sirup were dutiable at the same rate, namely, at 4 cents a pound. The act of 1930 assessed a duty of 8 cents a pound on maple sugar and 5½ cents a pound on maple sirup.

An earlier investigation of the cost of producing maple sugar and maple sirup made by the commission in 1925, under the act of 1922, covered 620 farms in the United States on which 154,736 pounds of sugar and 127,070 gallons of sirup were produced, and 220 farms in Canada on which 134,495 pounds of sugar and 48,724 gallons of sirup were produced.

The principal problem in the investigation instituted in 1930 was the determination of the changes that had taken place in the industry since 1925 and the influence that such changes might have on the cost of producing these commodities at the later date. A field study made in 1930 in the same areas covered by the investigators in 1925—namely, Vermont, New York, and Ohio, in the United States, and Quebec Province, in Canada—disclosed that there had been no material changes affecting the cost of production of the two products since the earlier investigation. In the 1930 computations slight adjustments of the 1925 figures were made as to interest on the valuation of the sugar grove and as to the weighting of cost for certain areas.

Continental United States and Canada are the principal countries of production. Practically all of the imports come from Canada, which is the principal competing country.

The following table shows the farm production of maple sugar and maple sirup in the two countries for the years 1925 and 1930:

Year	Maple sugar produced on farms		Maple sirup produced on farms	
	United States	Canada	United States	Canada ¹
1925	Pounds 3,236,000		Pounds 10,496,000	Gallons 3,089,000
1930	2,583,000		8,208,000	2,977,000
				Gallons 2,007,000
				2,622,000

¹ Canadian gallons converted to United States gallons.

Imports of maple products consist chiefly of sugar. In the recent past this was due, in part at least, to the fact that under the act of 1922 the rate of duty on sirup was the same as on sugar. Imports of maple products in 1925 and 1930 are shown in the following table:

Year	Quantity	Value	Duty collected	Value per pound	Computed ad valorem rate
Maple sugar:					
1925-----	<i>Pounds</i> 3,446,456	\$494,345	\$137,858	\$0.143	<i>Per cent</i> 27.89
1930-----					
Jan. 1 to June 17 ¹ -----	9,687,265	1,964,230	387,491	.203	19.73
June 18 to Sept. 30 ² -----	22,435	3,072	1,795	.137	58.43
Maple sirup:					
1925-----	113,448	15,391	4,538	.136	29.48
1930-----					
Jan. 1 to June 17 ¹ -----	1,542,230	172,649	61,689	.112	35.73
June 18 to Sept. 30 ² -----	9,341	1,425	514	.153	36.07

¹ Under act of Sept. 21, 1922.

² Under act of June 17, 1930.

There are no appreciable exports of maple sugar or maple sirup from the United States; consequently the domestic consumption of these commodities may be taken to be the domestic production plus imports. With an increased factory production of maple sugar in the United States and in Canada since 1925, there has been a decreased farm production in both countries. The factory-made sugar of the United States is similar to the factory-made sugar of Canada, and the sugar made on farms in the United States is similar to the sugar made on farms in Canada, except that the sugar made in the Beauce section of Canada has certain peculiarities as to color, strength, and hardness. In its distribution and uses, however, Beauce sugar is competitive with the sugar produced in the United States.

Prior to the recent investigation the opinion was current that certain donations, loans, and other financial assistance had been given to the Canadian producers of maple products by the Quebec Government. Upon investigation the commission found that such assistance had not materially influenced the price of maple sugar or maple sirup in Canada, and that, reduced to a unit of quantity basis, these advantages became negligible. The investigation disclosed the fact that container costs and interest on the grove per unit of quantity were practically the same in the two countries, and these items were therefore omitted from the cost comparison.

Considering all items of cost, it was found that the weighted average farm cost of production of maple sirup in 1930 was 13.4 cents a pound in the United States and 9.6 cents a pound in Canada. It was also found that the weighted average farm cost of production of maple sugar was 22 cents a pound in the United States and 15.8 cents a pound in Canada.

The President by proclamation dated February 5, 1931, decreased the rate of duty on maple sugar from 8 cents per pound to 6 cents per pound and maple sirup from 5½ cents per pound to 4 cents per pound.

Cheese except American or Cheddar and Swiss or Emmenthaler Types.

The investigation of cheese was undertaken by the commission in compliance with Senate Resolution 324, dated July 16, 1930, and was ordered on July 22, 1930. An application for an investigation of Roquefort cheese received on December 29, 1930, from a French agricultural association, Société Auxiliaire de l'Agriculture & de l'Industrie du Sud-Ouest de la France, was merged with the investigation required by the Senate resolution. A public hearing was held in Washington, D. C., on February 20, 1931. The commission submitted its report on the investigation to the President June 15, 1931.

Under the act of 1930 cheese and substitutes therefor are dutiable at 7 cents a pound but not less than 35 per cent ad valorem. The rate fixed by the act of 1922 was 5 cents per pound but not less than 25 per cent ad valorem. For Emmenthaler or Swiss cheese this rate was increased by presidential proclamation to $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound but not less than $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ad valorem, effective July 8, 1927.

The total annual production of cheese in the United States in recent years ranged from 400,000,000 pounds to 500,000,000 pounds, with a general upward tendency. The production in the United States of the types of cheese included in the investigation increased from 58,000,000 pounds in 1923 to 88,000,000 pounds in 1929, representing about 18 per cent of the total production of cheese.

Imports of all types of cheese into the United States increased steadily from the period of the World War, reaching a peak in 1927 of over 80,000,000 pounds. They have since decreased each year, dropping to 69,000,000 pounds in 1930. Italy supplied about 48 per cent of the total imports in 1930 and Switzerland about 26 per cent. Approximately two-thirds of all the imports into the United States in 1929 and over three-fourths of all types included in this investigation entered at New York. During the year ended June 30, 1929, of the imports entered at New York (excluding Emmenthaler with eye formation), 66 per cent came from Italy, 10.7 per cent from France, 6.6 per cent from Switzerland, 5.4 per cent from Greece, 3.4 per cent from the Netherlands, 1.7 per cent from Germany, 1.3 per cent from Norway and Sweden, and 4.9 per cent from other countries.

Of the imports at New York, totaling 23,600,000 pounds, 18,600,000 pounds, or about 80 per cent, were of types not produced in the United States. Important among these were Pecorino and other Roman varieties, Provoloni, and similar types from Italy; Roquefort from France; Edam and Gouda from the Netherlands, and certain Scandinavian types. The principal markets for these cheeses are New York City, Chicago, and other large cities. In 1929 the production in the United States of types that are imported was 17,405,000 pounds. This production consists largely of Limburger, Camembert, and a scattered production of the Italian and Greek varieties.

The commission made no finding with respect to the duty on cheese, for the following reasons: (1) Lack of likeness or similarity between the foreign and domestic product; (2) lack of substantial importation of a type produced in the United States or of substantial production in the United States of a type imported; and

(3) difficulty or impossibility, if a new separate tariff classification were made for selected varieties, of distinguishing a given type of cheese from other closely related types. The commission submitted its report as a possible help to the Congress in determining a satisfactory policy with respect to the specific duty or duties on this product and with respect to the relation of the minimum ad valorem limit to the specific rate, if such limit is deemed necessary.

Dried-Egg Products.

On January 23, 1931, in compliance with Senate Resolution 389, dated January 21, 1931, the commission instituted an investigation of the foreign and domestic costs of producing dried whole eggs, dried egg yolk, and dried egg albumen. A public hearing was held at Washington, D. C., on April 16, 1931, at which interested parties were given an opportunity to present evidence.

On June 15, 1931, the commission submitted a report to the President recommending an increase in the duty from 18 cents a pound to 27 cents a pound, the maximum amount permitted by law.

Dried-egg products are used chiefly in prepared food products, such as pancake and doughnut flours, meringue, baking and ice-cream powders, and to some extent for industrial purposes. There is a limited direct competition between them and domestic frozen egg products in the production of macaroni, noodles, mayonnaise, ice cream, and other foodstuffs, but 80 per cent of the domestic consumption of dried eggs is for purposes for which frozen or shell eggs can not be used.

Commercial production of dried eggs in the United States is small as compared with imports, and is insignificant as compared with the domestic production of frozen eggs or of shell eggs. There are, however, a large number of milk-drying plants in the United States, a majority of which are in the chief egg surplus regions. These plants may be readily adapted to the drying of eggs; but because of the low prices at which imported egg products have been available, there has been little incentive for them to engage in egg drying.

Imports originate in China, which the commission found to be the chief competing country for the purposes of this investigation.

It was not practicable to ascertain the cost of producing dried eggs in China, and, in accordance with the law, the commission used the prices of imported dried-egg products as evidence of cost of production in that country. Landed costs of spray whole egg, spray yolk, and egg albumen imported from China during the three years 1928-1930 were obtained from the records of the principal importers.

In the domestic costs raw material amounts to about 95 per cent of the total cost, packed at plant, for whole eggs and egg yolks, and to nearly 90 per cent for egg albumen. Two different methods were used by the commission in determining the costs of eggs suitable for drying in the region of surplus production and during the months when most of the breaking stock is purchased. One method was based on the prices of eggs as reported by authoritative organizations and the other, which was used to check the first, was based on the actual cost of eggs to representative leading egg-freezing plants. Both methods were applied to the 3-year period 1928-1930.

The excess of the total domestic cost of dried-egg products delivered to New York over foreign costs was found to be as follows: For whole eggs, 42.3 cents; for yolks, 33.2 cents; and for egg albumen, 59.5 cents. These differences all exceeded the 1930 rate by more than 50 per cent, but were much higher for egg albumen and much lower for yolks than for dried whole eggs. However, by reason of the 50 per cent limitation of the statute, it was impossible to make any distinction in recommending new rates on the three dried-egg products.

On June 24, 1931, the President issued a proclamation fixing the rate of duty on dried whole eggs, dried egg yolk, and dried egg albumen at 27 cents a pound, an increase of 50 per cent, the maximum amount permitted by law.

Cherries, Sulphured or in Brine.

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

Under date of March 12, 1931, the commission submitted a report to the President on the results of its investigation, recommending that the rate of duty on unpitted cherries imposed by the act of 1930, namely, 5½ cents a pound, be reduced to 3 cents a pound, and that the existing duty on unpitted cherries, namely, 9½ cents a pound, be reduced to 6 cents a pound. In making its recommendation for a reduction in the duty on pitted cherries the commission based its findings on data obtained for the crop years 1929 and 1930. For unpitted cherries, however, a different procedure was followed. As there had been no imports of unpitted cherries for some five years prior to July, 1930, and as imports from July to November, 1930, had not been substantial in volume, the commission based its findings as to the equalizing rate needed on a calculation of the relationship that the duty under the act of 1930 on pitted cherries bears to the duty on the unpitted.

On April 1, 1931, the President returned without approval the report submitted to him, requesting that the commission review the facts upon the basis of the forthcoming crops and make another report. In accordance with this request, the commission on May 5, 1931, instituted a new investigation under section 336 (a) (1) of the act of 1930 with regard to the costs of production of cherries, sulphured or in brine. This investigation is pending.

Tomatoes, Prepared or Preserved.

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

On April 1, 1931, the President returned, without approval, the report submitted to him requesting that the commission review the

facts upon the basis of the forthcoming crops and make another report. In accordance with the request in the President's letter, the commission on May 5, 1931, instituted a new investigation. This investigation is pending.

Tomatoes, in Their Natural State.

On January 30, 1931, in accordance with Senate Resolution No. 414, the commission instituted an investigation of the cost of production of fresh tomatoes.

The commercial tomato crop is grown for two purposes—(1) for manufacture, i. e., for canning and for soup making and (2) for use as a fresh vegetable. This investigation was confined to the production marketed for use as a fresh vegetable. It was further restricted to the early crop (December to May, inclusive), which is marketed during the import season. Florida is the only State producing throughout the import season. Texas, Mississippi, and California produce some tomatoes in May, when the import season is nearly over. There is also some winter production in greenhouses in the vicinity of northern cities, but such production is negligible compared with the field-grown crop of the South. The study was therefore confined to Broward, Collier, and Dade Counties, in the east coast area of Florida, and to Manatee County, on the west coast. Costs were obtained for 56 farms in these counties for the growing season 1929-30 and for 59 farms for the season 1930-31.

The crop on the east coast is harvested from December to May, inclusive, whereas on the west coast harvesting does not begin until April or May. As the commission found no significant competition between imported tomatoes and those produced on the west coast, it based its findings on the data obtained for the east coast.

For the nine seasons beginning 1922-23 and ending 1930-31, imports from Mexico averaged 79 per cent of the total fresh-tomato imports into the United States. That country was considered the chief competing country for the purposes of the study. The region producing tomatoes for shipment to the United States is located on the west coast of Mexico. Farm costs were obtained on 45 farms in Mochis, Sinaloa, and Culiacan in areas producing about 93 per cent of all the tomatoes shipped from the west coast of Mexico during the two seasons covered by the cost inquiry.

New York and Chicago are the centers of competition between domestic early tomatoes and tomatoes imported from Mexico. Costs were therefore calculated as delivered costs to these two markets and included farm costs, marketing costs, and transportation costs.

The excess of the total costs of the domestic over the corresponding costs of the foreign product, delivered at New York, was 1.6 cents per pound for the 1929-30 season, 3.8 cents per pound for the 1930-31 season, and 2.6 cents per pound for the 2-season average. Delivered at Chicago, the excess of the domestic over the foreign costs was 2.3 cents per pound for the 1929-30 season, 4.5 cents per pound for the 1930-31 season, and 3.3 cents per pound for the 2-season period.

Because of the abnormal yields resulting from unusual weather in both the domestic and foreign producing areas, the commission found that neither year covered by the investigation taken alone,

nor the combination of the two years, was a representative period for the purposes of ascertaining differences in costs of production. In view of this situation and the uncertainty as to the effect of depreciated currency in Mexico, the commission did not specify any change in the rate of duty on fresh tomatoes.

Cucumbers, in Their Natural State.

An investigation of fresh cucumbers was instituted January 30, 1931, following the receipt of an application on August 9, 1930, from importers requesting a change in the existing rate of duty.

Cucumbers are grown commercially for marketing fresh, and for manufacture, chiefly into pickles. This investigation is concerned with fresh cucumbers only. Most of the crop in this country is grown in open fields.

There is also some production in greenhouses during the winter months, but the commission found that such cucumbers are usually sold at price premiums because of their larger size, more uniform color, and more distinctive pack and were, therefore, for the purposes of section 336, not like or similar to the imported field-grown cucumbers.

Domestic production of cucumbers is widely distributed. Commercial production during the importing period, the winter season, is confined to a few States, and Florida is the only important producer during that period. Costs for the spring crop were obtained in Sumter and Hardee Counties and for the fall crop in Hardee and Lee Counties, Fla. For the 1929-30 season, costs were obtained for 47 farms covering 188 acres, with a production of 24,820 hampers; for the 1930-31 season, costs were obtained for 49 farms covering 224.8 acres, with a production of 36,846 hampers.

Over 94 per cent of the imports came from Cuba, which was therefore considered the principal competing country. As the great bulk of the Cuban production for export was on the Isle of Pines, the foreign cost study was confined to that area. For 1929-30 farms covered by the cost inquiry supplied 12 per cent of the production in this area, and for 1930-31, 17 per cent.

The chief market for both the imports and shipments from Florida was New York City. Costs of cucumbers delivered at that market during the two seasons 1929-30 and 1930-31 averaged 6.1 cents per pound for domestic cucumbers and 6 cents for imported.

The commission found that the domestic growers produce both a fall and a spring crop of cucumbers, whereas Cuba produces a winter crop. The fall crop is usually off the New York market when the imported product enters the market, and, likewise, the spring crop usually enters the New York market at the time that the imported product disappears from the market. Because the domestic and imported cucumbers are produced and marketed at different seasons of the year, and therefore do not meet in competition, the commission did not specify any change in the rate of duty.

Fresh Okra.

On January 30, 1931, in response to an application received August 9, 1930, from importers, an investigation of the cost production of fresh okra was instituted.

Okra, also known as gumbo, is a tropical plant the edible portion of which is the seed pod. The chief use of okra is in soups and as a

vegetable dish. It is canned commercially on a very small scale, most of the crop being marketed fresh.

For 1929 the Bureau of the Census reported production of okra in Florida, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, and Tennessee. Of the total acreage in these States, amounting to 2,987 acres, about 44 per cent was in Florida. Costs were obtained in Marion County, Fla., the most important shipping area, for the two seasons 1929-30 and 1930-31. For the 1929-30 season, costs were obtained for 17 farms having a total production of 7,681 hampers, and for the 1930-31 season for 20 farms with a total production of 6,716 hampers.

For the period covered by the investigation, over 99 per cent of the total imports of okra into the United States came from Cuba. Costs were obtained in the Guira-Artemisa and in the Cotorro areas on the mainland of Cuba. The former area grows chiefly the long-podded variety, which is shipped mainly to New York City; the latter area grows chiefly the short-podded variety, which is shipped chiefly to New Orleans. As the information obtained indicated that New York was the principal market for both the imported and domestic okra, costs for long-podded in the Guira-Artemisa area only were used in the comparison.

For the 2-year period 1929-30 and 1930-31 the average costs of domestic okra delivered at New York were 7.7 cents per pound, and of Cuban okra 9.3 cents per pound. The foreign costs thus exceeded the domestic costs by 1.6 cents per pound.

The average dutiable value of okra, based on an analysis of invoices, was \$2.32 per crate, or 8.6 cents per pound, for the season 1930-31. Imports from Cuba were dutiable at 40 per cent (20 per cent less than the general rate), which is equivalent to a specific rate of 3.4 cents per pound.

The Florida crop is usually on the New York market from June to November. Imports, on the other hand, enter the New York market from November to April or May, the time depending upon growing conditions. Imports therefore appear to be supplementary to, rather than competitive with, domestic production. For this reason the commission did not specify any change in the rate of duty.

Beans, Snap or String, Green or Unripe.

In response to an application received March 19, 1931, for an investigation for a reduction in the duty on fresh snap beans, the commission on May 2, 1931, ordered an investigation.

Beans are used as a vegetable, either ripe or dry, or green or unripe. There are two general classes of green beans—(1) Lima beans, of which the seeds only are used; and (2) string or snap beans, of which the entire pod, including the seed, is used. This investigation is concerned exclusively with snap beans marketed fresh. Production of snap beans for canning and for marketing fresh is widely distributed in the United States and is rapidly increasing. Florida is the only State that ships snap beans throughout the import season, December through March. Farm costs were obtained on 18 farms in Broward County, Fla., and on 18 farms in Palm Beach County.

As about 95 per cent of the imports have come from Mexico, that country is considered the chief competing country. Farm costs were obtained on 11 farms in the neighborhood of Manuel, near Tampico, in the east coast vegetable-growing region of Mexico. This area

produces more than 50 per cent of the snap beans grown in Mexico for export to the United States. The farms covered by the investigation produced 50 per cent of the crop in that area in 1929-30 and 66 per cent in 1930-31.

The commission found Chicago and New York to be the principal markets for the domestic crop, and Laredo, Tex., the principal market for imported beans. Thus domestic and imported beans in the period studied did not meet in competition in any important market of the United States.

The seasons 1929-30 and 1930-31, for which costs were obtained, were fairly representative of average growing conditions. For this period domestic costs, including costs of transportation and other delivery costs to New York, were 10.3 cents per pound, as compared with foreign costs, including delivery to Laredo, of 8.1 cents.

Because of the short time that the new law governing currency exchange in Mexico had been in effect, the commission was not in a position to determine at the time the report was made what effect the decline in the exchange value of the Mexican silver peso had on the costs of production, and did not specify either an increase or a decrease in the rate of duty. As the commission did not specify any change in duty, it was unnecessary to determine the principal competing markets for the purpose of section 336.

Peas, Green or Unripe.

In accordance with Senate Resolution No. 414, an investigation of the cost of production of green peas was instituted on January 30, 1931.

When grown for human consumption, peas are harvested ripe and marketed largely as dry split peas, or they are harvested green and marketed either for canning or for use as a fresh vegetable. This investigation was concerned exclusively with peas harvested green and marketed for use as a fresh vegetable. California and Florida are the only States producing green peas for this purpose during the import season (December to March, inclusive). During this period the carload shipments come largely from California.

In Florida the chief center of production is along the southeast shore of Lake Okeechobee. In California, Imperial County in the Imperial Valley supplies the main part of the winter crop. The two principal centers of competition during the two seasons 1929-30 and 1930-31 were New York and Chicago. The 2-season average unloads at these markets were as follows: At New York, from California 350 carloads, from Florida 60 carloads, and from Mexico 730 carloads; at Chicago, from California 139 carloads, and from Mexico 232 carloads. The commission found New York to be the principal competing market.

In the domestic study, farm costs were obtained from 13 farms around Brawley and Calipatria, in the Imperial Valley, Calif. More than 90 per cent of the shipments of green peas from the valley were made from these two stations. The sample taken covered about 28 per cent of the total acreage in both seasons.

Imports averaged 68 per cent of domestic consumption during the 4-month import period. In January and February, when domestic shipments were low, they averaged over 90 per cent of domestic

consumption. Imports during the winter season were practically all from Mexico.

Farm costs were obtained from 22 farms at Ciudad Obregon (Cajeme) and Navojoa, Sonora, on the west coast of Mexico. About 90 per cent of the shipments from the Mexican west coast were made from these two areas. The sample taken covered about 22 per cent of the total acreage planted there.

The commission found that the costs of production obtained for the Mexican area for the seasons 1929-30 and 1930-31 were representative of costs in the principal competing country, and that the costs obtained for the same seasons for the so-called spring crop in the domestic area were representative of domestic costs. For this period domestic costs, including delivery and other transportation costs to New York, averaged 12.7 cents per pound, as compared with foreign costs of 8.8 cents per pound, or an excess of domestic costs of 3.9 cents. Had it been possible for the commission to evaluate exactly the advantages accruing to Mexican producers by the further depreciation of exchange subsequent to the cost period, the excess of domestic over foreign costs would presumably have been increased. No other relevant factors constituting an advantage or a disadvantage in competition were disclosed in the course of the investigation.

The rate of duty thus found to be necessary to equalize the difference in cost was 3.9 cents per pound, as compared with the duty of 3 cents per pound expressly fixed by statute. The rate of 3.9 cents per pound has been proclaimed by the President.

Lima Beans, in Their Natural State.

In response to an application, the commission on January 30, 1931, instituted an investigation of the costs of production of fresh Lima beans.

The winter and spring crops of Lima beans, marketed during the import season, are sold green and almost exclusively in the pod, reaching the ultimate consumer in this form. Canning of Lima beans is confined to the northern summer crop. Florida is the most important producing State during the import season. It has both a fall and an early spring crop, the latter being the more important. The season of greatest competition is November and December for the fall crop and March for the spring crop. Domestic costs were obtained for the two seasons 1929-30 and 1930-31 in two areas of Palm Beach County, Fla., in the former season for 22 farms producing 13,364 hampers and in the latter for 32 farms producing 23,893 hampers.

As about 96 per cent of the imports came from Cuba, it was considered the principal competing country. Costs were obtained on 21 farms situated 12 to 20 miles southwest of Havana along the new highway running from Havana to Guanajay. For the 1929-30 season, costs covered a production of 10,977 hampers and for the 1930-31 season, 8,848 hampers.

For the two seasons 1929-30 and 1930-31, domestic costs, including transportation and delivery costs to New York, the principal market, averaged 10.8 cents per pound, as compared with foreign costs of 7.6 cents per pound. The commission found that domestic growers produce two crops, a fall and a spring crop, whereas

growers in the principal competing country produce only a winter crop. As a result the foreign product and the imported product do not meet in any substantial degree in competition. Furthermore, the regulations of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture limit the entry of fresh Lima beans from the principal competing country to certain northern ports and to the months of November to March, inclusive, during which time the comparable domestic product is on the market only in negligible quantities. Because of these facts the commission did not specify any change in the rate of duty.

Eggplant, in Its Natural State.

On January 30, 1931, in response to an application received August 9, 1930, from importers, an investigation of the cost of production of eggplant was instituted by the commission.

Eggplant is a tropical plant closely related to the tomato. It is marketed only as a fresh vegetable. Production is of commercial importance in only a few States, the Department of Agriculture reporting acreage and production for four States only—Florida, Texas, Louisiana, and New Jersey. In the 6-year period 1926–1931 the total acreage in these States averaged 3,605, and the total production 33,932,000 pounds. Of these States, only Florida ships in important quantities during the importing season, which extends from December to May, inclusive. The domestic cost study was confined to that State.

Domestic cost data were obtained for the seasons 1929–30 and 1930–31 in Manatee and Lee Counties, in Florida. For the 1929–30 season, cost data were obtained for 23 farms covering 119 acres, with a total production of 37,562 crates; for 1930–31 season, data were obtained for 30 farms covering 132 acres, with a total production of 21,544 crates.

Eggplant from Lee County is marketed throughout the winter season, whereas in Manatee County it is not ready for the market until April or May. Imports are marketed from December to April or May. Because of these facts the commission found no significant competition between imported eggplant and the eggplant produced in Manatee County and based its findings on the results of the investigation in Lee County. On the basis of growing conditions and yield in Lee County and in the principal competing country, the crop year 1929–30 was found to be a representative period for the purposes of the investigation.

As imports from Cuba were about 90 per cent of the total, Cuba was considered the principal competing country for the purposes of the study. Cost data for the seasons 1929–30 and 1930–31 were obtained on the Isle of Pines and in the vicinities of Herradura and Guira on the mainland. For the 1929–30 season, cost data were obtained on 41 farms covering 145 acres, with a total production of 39,010 crates; for the 1930–31 season the investigation covered 47 farms having a total of 140 acres, with a production of 55,399 crates.

In 1929 and 1930 New York City consumed nearly three times as much eggplant as the next largest market and in receipts of imported eggplant far outranked other domestic markets. Thus, in the comparison of costs of domestic and Cuban eggplant, farm costs, including packing, marketing costs, and transportation costs to New York City, were included.

For the crop year 1929-30 costs of domestic eggplant were 4.5 cents per pound, as compared with foreign costs of 3.8 cents per pound, an excess of domestic over foreign costs of 0.7 cent. As imports of eggplant from Cuba, the principal competing country, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent from the general rate, the rate recommended exceeded the actual cost difference by 25 per cent. The commission found the rate necessary to equalize the difference in cost of production of domestic and foreign eggplant to be 1½ cents per pound, a reduction of 1½ cents from the existing rate of 3 cents per pound. The rate of 1½ cents per pound has been proclaimed by the President.

Peppers, in Their Natural State.

On January 30, 1931, in accordance with Senate Resolution No. 414, the commission instituted an investigation of the cost of production of green peppers.

Commercial production of peppers in the United States is for (1) drying and the manufacture of ground red pepper, or paprika; (2) canning, pickling, and the manufacture of tabasco and chili sauces, and catsups; and (3) marketing. As practically all peppers produced during the import season (December to May, inclusive) are grown in Florida, the domestic cost study was confined to that State. Farm costs were obtained on 25 farms in Broward County and on 12 farms in Lee County for the years 1929-30 and 1930-31. The areas studied supplied about 88 per cent of domestic production during the height of the import season.

Total imports from Mexico were slightly larger than those from Cuba in the two seasons covered by the cost inquiry. Mexican peppers are distributed throughout a large number of markets seldom reached by the domestic product, especially in the West, whereas in most years practically all imports from Cuba enter New York, the principal market. Imports from Cuba, therefore, appear to have a much greater competitive impact than imports from Mexico. In view of these facts the commission considered Cuba the chief competing country.

In Cuba farm costs were obtained from a total of 52 farms distributed over three areas—the Isle of Pines, Herradura, and Guira. These three areas produce practically all the green peppers exported from Cuba to the United States. In Mexico farm costs were obtained on 14 farms, most of which were in the Fuerte River Valley, at Mochis, the area from which about 70 per cent of Mexican west coast peppers are shipped. A few records were also obtained at Culiacan.

In the domestic areas growing conditions were very unfavorable in the 1930-31 season and the resulting yields abnormally low. The commission found, however, that the 1929-30 season was a representative period for the purposes of section 336 and based its action upon costs for that period.

In 1929-30 domestic costs, including transportation and other delivery costs to New York, the principal market, amounted to 6.9 cents per pound, as compared with foreign costs of 4.9 cents. The excess of domestic costs over foreign costs was thus 2 cents per pound. Since imports of peppers from Cuba, the principal competing country, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent from the general rate, the rate specified exceeded the actual cost difference by 25 per cent.

The rate thus found to be necessary to equalize the cost difference was $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, as compared with the rate in the act of 1930 of 3 cents per pound. The rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound has been proclaimed by the President.

Fresh Pineapples.

On January 30, 1931, in accordance with Senate Resolution No. 414 and in response to applications from importers, an investigation of the cost of production of fresh pineapples was instituted.

The pineapple is a tropical fruit grown on a low, spreading plant. In Cuba two crops are always harvested from a planting, and from about a third of the acreage another crop is harvested. The first crop, which takes about 20 months to bring into bearing from the time the plants are set out, receives great care; the second crop, considerably less care; and the third crop, almost none.

The commercial production of pineapples in the continental United States is limited to Florida. Here five or six crops are usually harvested from a planting, but the investigation disclosed that some plantings were 10 and 11 years old. Largely because of a fungous disease, the crop has declined in importance for a number of years. In 1929 it was limited to 91 bearing acres, with a total yield of 11,906 crates.

The figures for domestic costs do not include the considerable production of pineapples in Porto Rico shipped as fresh fruit, as such production is excluded from the operation of section 336 by the definition of "United States" in that section. Costs in Hawaii were also omitted from domestic costs, because the pineapples grown in that Territory are of a different variety from those imported and are used almost exclusively for canning.

Farm cost data were obtained in Florida for the seasons 1930 and 1931 from 13 growers in the vicinities of Fort Pierce, Stuart, and Delray. About 75 per cent of the production was covered in the cost inquiry for 1930 and about 50 per cent for the 1931 season. New York City is the largest single market in the United States for fresh pineapples. Chicago is the next largest. In recent years Cuban shipments to Chicago have been nearly as large as those to New York City. Porto Rican pineapples, however, have gone chiefly to New York City and Florida shipments, when of importance, chiefly to Chicago.

As over 98 per cent of the imports of fresh pineapples into the United States come from Cuba, that country is considered the principal competing country for the purposes of the investigation. Costs were obtained from 18 growers in the pineapple-producing regions of Cuba, representing a production of 669,000 crates in 1930 and 708,000 crates in 1931.

For the two seasons 1930 and 1931, costs of Florida pineapples delivered at New York averaged \$3.20 per crate, as compared with costs of Cuban pineapples of \$2.01 per crate. Corresponding costs at Chicago were \$3.24 and \$2.40, respectively. As compared with the present duty of 50 cents per crate, the cost differences found were \$1.19 and \$0.84, the difference depending upon whether delivery costs were included to New York or to Chicago.

In the Florida producing area a frost occurred in March, 1930, and cold weather prevailed during the growing season of 1931. These adverse weather conditions so materially reduced the yield per

acre in both years that the average yield per acre for the period was not representative of normal crop years. Furthermore, over 60 per cent of the total acreage harvested had been planted six years or longer, and the costs for such areas were not representative of normal costs. In recent years few pineapples have been shipped out of Florida because of the limited production, and for the period studied there seems to have been no important common market where the domestic pineapples actually met the imported in competition.

The commission was not able to find a recent period representative of normal conditions in the United States for which costs of production were obtainable, and it therefore found no basis for a change in duty.

Crin Vegetal, Flax Upholstery Tow, and Spanish Moss.

The investigation of crin vegetal, flax upholstery tow, and Spanish moss was instituted by the commission on March 4, 1931, in response to Senate Resolution No. 468. A report on the completed investigation was transmitted to the President on November 17, 1931.

Crin vegetal is produced from the leaves of a dwarf fan palm which grows wild in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. Flax upholstery tow is obtained from the straw of flax grown for seed; the domestic supply comes mainly from Minnesota and North Dakota. Spanish moss is a nonparasitic plant, which grows on either live or dead trees in moist localities, particularly in Louisiana and Florida. Crin vegetal is not produced in the United States; flax upholstery tow and Spanish moss are not known to be imported. All three of these materials find their main use in upholstered furniture. Spanish moss is the most expensive, crin vegetal is next, and flax upholstery tow is the lowest in price. Imports of crin vegetal in 1930 amounted to 11,480 tons, valued at \$498,103. Domestic production in 1930 of upholstery tow was estimated at approximately 10,000 tons and of Spanish moss at less than 5,000 tons.

Crin vegetal was dutiable at three-fourths of 1 cent per pound in the act of 1922, and at 1 cent per pound in the act of 1930.

For crin vegetal, the commission used the weighted average of invoice prices as evidence of cost, but obtained the costs of opening and cleaning from four importers who processed the imported material before sale to the furniture manufacturers. In such opening and cleaning there is a loss of about 8 per cent in weight. For flax upholstery tow the commission obtained costs from four domestic producers and for Spanish moss from six domestic producers. The data obtained showed average costs of production in 1930, with transportation to Chicago, taken as the principal market, of 4.13 cents per pound for crin vegetal, of 1.85 cents per pound for flax upholstery tow, and of 8.80 cents per pound for Spanish moss (two grades averaged).

The commission found that the imported article (crin vegetal) is not like or similar to the domestic articles (flax upholstery tow and Spanish moss) for the purposes of section 336 of the tariff act of 1930, and that no basis exists for a change in the rate of duty under that section.

Hemp Cordage.

On March 21, 1931, the commission instituted an investigation of hemp cordage. The investigation was in response to an application

from the Mittet Line & Net Co. and the Haram & Wicks Line Co., of Seattle, Wash., domestic producers of hemp halibut fishing lines. A report on the completed investigation was transmitted to the President on June 18, 1931.

Hemp cordage is used principally in the fishing industry; the next most important use is in the rigging of sailing vessels. Of the domestic production, halibut fishing lines constitute a larger proportion than any other type, whereas of the total imports they constitute a less important proportion. The domestic consumption of hemp cordage in 1930 amounted to about 800,000 pounds. Of this quantity, about 28 per cent was imported. Imports are mainly from Italy, with smaller quantities from the United Kingdom and other countries.

Under the act of 1922 hemp cordage, considered in this investigation, was dutiable at $23\frac{1}{4}$ cents a pound but not less than 30 per cent ad valorem, $18\frac{1}{4}$ cents a pound but not less than 30 per cent ad valorem, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound, according to size and condition. Under the act of 1930 hemp cordage, including cables, tarred or untarred, of three or more strands, each strand composed of two or more yarns, is dutiable at $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents a pound.

The commission in its report to the President found that the rate of duty of $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents a pound on the hemp cordage provided for in paragraph 1005 (a) (3) of the act of 1930 should be increased to equalize the costs of production as between Italy and the United States, to the maximum amount permitted under section 336, namely, $4\frac{7}{8}$ cents a pound. In accordance therewith, the rate of duty in paragraph 1005 (a) (3) was changed by a presidential proclamation dated June 24, 1931, effective July 24, 1931.

Wool-Felt Hat Bodies and Hats.

An investigation of wool-felt hat bodies and hats was instituted by the commission on July 11, 1930, in response to a Senate resolution. A report on the completed investigation was transmitted to the President on March 12, 1931.

Wool-felt hat bodies are made from wool noils and raw wool. Domestic production is confined almost exclusively to Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania. Imports are mainly from Italy, with smaller quantities from Germany, France, Czechoslovakia, and the United Kingdom.

Most domestic manufacturers turn out bodies for both men's and women's hats. Those for men's hats are usually made into finished hats by the body makers, whereas those for women's hats are sold largely to hat finishers, mainly in New York City. These hat finishers employ a considerable labor force, part of it highly skilled; they produce finished hats, from both imported and domestic bodies, which they sell for the most part directly to the retail trade. Imports of finished hats, mainly from Italy, are relatively small.

Prior to 1923 wool-felt hats were predominantly for men's wear. Subsequently, when bobbed hair came into fashion for women, there sprang up a demand for small close-fitting headdress, and the wool-felt hat, inexpensive and serviceable, became very popular for women's wear. The result was a considerable increase in the domestic production of wool-felt hat bodies and hats and a very large increase in imports of wool-felt hat bodies. The production of domestic

bodies and hats made therefrom amounted to 755,000 dozen in 1927 and to 978,000 dozen in 1929. Imports for consumption of bodies and hats, mainly the former, amounted to 2,496,000 dozen in 1928 and to 3,495,000 dozen in 1929. Of the apparent domestic consumption in 1929, imports supplied 78 per cent in number and 75 per cent in weight.

Under the tariff act of 1922, in force through June 17, 1930, the rates of duty, which were the same for both hat bodies and hats of wool felt, varied according to the unit value, but most of the imports were hat bodies valued at not over \$2 a pound bearing a rate of 24 cents a pound and 40 per cent ad valorem. In the act of 1930 wool-felt hat bodies are dutiable at 40 cents a pound and 75 per cent ad valorem, and finished hats (including bodies pulled, stamped, blocked, or trimmed) at the same rate plus 25 cents each.

The commission in its report to the President found that the specific rate of 40 cents a pound, which is compensatory for the duty on the raw material, should be retained, but that, in order to equalize the costs of production as between Italy and the United States, the duty of 75 per cent ad valorem should be reduced to 55 per cent ad valorem, and that the additional duty on finished hats of 25 cents each should be reduced to 12½ cents each. In accordance therewith, the rates of duty in paragraph 1115 (b) of the act of 1930 were changed by a presidential proclamation dated March 16, 1931, effective April 15, 1931.

Wool Floor Coverings, n. s. p. f.

The commission instituted an investigation of wool floor coverings, n. s. p. f., July 11, 1930, in response to a Senate resolution. A report on the completed investigation was transmitted to the President on February 3, 1931.

Imports of wool floor coverings under paragraph 1117 (c) of the act of 1930 include (a) Numdah felt rugs, (b) druggets, (c) hooked rugs, (d) all-over embroidered rugs, (e) mohair plush rugs, and also any other type not provided for *eo nomine*.

In its investigation the commission found that the foreign articles imported from the principal competing country are not like or similar to the domestic articles for the purposes of section 336 of the tariff act of 1930, and that no basis exists for a change in the rate of duty.

Hats, Bonnets, and Hoods of Straw and Other Materials.

On July 11, 1930, the commission instituted an investigation of hats, bonnets, and hoods of straw and other material. The investigation was in compliance with Senate Resolution No. 313, dated July 3, 1930. On October 28, 1930, a public hearing was held in Washington, D. C.

Of the several grades and varieties of sewed straw hats, men's sennit straw hats are the most important in quantity and value. The commission obtained comparative cost data for three types of these men's sennit straw hats—split, improved, and flatfoot. These types are held to be representative of all hats dutiable under paragraph 1504 (b) (4) of the act of 1930.

Domestic production of men's sewed braid hats, for which statistics first became available in 1927, decreased from 705,314 dozen,

valued at \$13,565,679, to 657,026 dozen, valued at \$11,441,439, in 1929.

Exports of straw hats from the United States are small, and consist principally of harvest hats, and only a negligible quantity of men's sewed straw hats. Total exports of all classes in 1929 amounted to 78,701 dozen, valued at \$576,602.

Imports of sewed braid hats, chiefly men's hats, have steadily increased since 1925, when they were 213,039 dozen, with a foreign value of \$1,344,805; in 1929 imports were 597,936 dozen, valued at \$2,260,907. Italy is the chief competing country.

Domestic costs were obtained from seven manufacturers who produced the bulk of men's sennit hats of staple grades. Data for imported hats were obtained from five importers who handled the bulk of the imports of hats of the types under consideration. The commission used adjusted invoice prices as evidence of foreign costs. Profit was deducted from the invoice price, and to the invoice price as thus adjusted an estimated item for imputed interest on capital invested was added, to correspond to a similar item in the domestic costs.

The total costs of production of sennit hats of the split, improved, and flatfoot types in the United States, including transportation and other delivery charges to the principal market, were, respectively, \$9.22, \$11.57, and \$11.20 a dozen; the corresponding costs of foreign hats, based on adjusted invoice prices, were, respectively, \$4.22, \$4.85, and \$5.27 a dozen; the differences in such costs were, respectively, \$5, \$6.72, and \$5.93 a dozen. The dutiable value of imported hats of these three types was, respectively, \$4.06, \$5.31, and \$5.95 a dozen.

Thus the ratios of differences in costs to dutiable values of the three classes of straw hats are 123 per cent, 126½ per cent, and 100 per cent, respectively, and the equivalent ad valorem rates of the compound rate of \$3 a dozen and 50 per cent ad valorem needed to equalize the differences in costs of production are 124 per cent, 106 per cent, and 100 per cent, respectively.

Upon consideration of the facts obtained in the investigation the commission found that the present rate of duty on "hats, bonnets, and hoods, composed wholly or in chief value of straw, chip, paper, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, rattan, real horsehair, Cuba bark, ramie, or manila hemp, whether wholly or partly manufactured; if sewed (whether or not blocked, trimmed, bleached, dyed, colored, or stained)," fixed by paragraph 1504 (b) (4) of the tariff act of 1930, namely, \$4 a dozen and 60 per cent ad valorem, should be decreased to \$3 a dozen and 50 per cent ad valorem.

The commission made no findings as to hats, bonnets, and hoods dutiable under paragraph 1504 (b) (1), (2), (3), and (5).

The President, by proclamation dated February 5, 1931, fixed the rate of duty on hats in paragraph 1504 (b) (4) at \$3 a dozen and 50 per cent ad valorem, which rate became effective March 7, 1931.

Boots and Shoes.

In compliance with Senate Resolutions 295 and 313, dated June 18, 1930, and July 3, 1930, an investigation of boots and shoes made wholly or in chief value of leather was instituted on June 20 and on July 11, 1930, by the commission.

During the spring and summer of 1931 the commission obtained domestic and foreign costs and other data for the year 1930. Domestic costs were obtained from 62 factories in 11 States, producing about 26,500,000 pairs of shoes of types comparable with shoes imported from the principal competing countries. Foreign costs covering the year 1930 were obtained from representative shoe factories in Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, and the United Kingdom. In Switzerland the one factory where costs were obtained was almost the sole exporter of turned shoes for women, misses, and children to the United States. In Czechoslovakia costs were obtained from two factories, one of which exported about 70 per cent of the total Czechoslovakian exports of women's and misses' McKay-sewed shoes to the United States. In the United Kingdom costs were obtained from three factories, all of which produced men's welt shoes for export to the United States. The foreign factories covered by the investigation produced in 1930, 8,800,000 pairs of shoes of the types represented by the samples selected for cost comparison.

The annual production of boots and shoes in the United States increased from 324,000,000 pairs in 1925 to 361,000,000 pairs in 1929. Of this total, women's shoes represented about one-third; the output of women's shoes rose from about 105,000,000 pairs in 1925 to 131,000,000 pairs in 1929. For several years prior to 1930, imports of boots and shoes, formerly small, increased rapidly, the total rising from 996,000 pairs in 1925 to 7,158,000 pairs in 1929. These imports were very largely women's shoes, the total number of which, together with misses' shoes, rose from 273,000 pairs in 1925 to 5,515,000 pairs in 1929. In the latter year, total imports of shoes were equal to about 2 per cent of the consumption of the United States and the imports of women's shoes to about 4 per cent of the consumption of such shoes. Both production and imports declined in 1930, the domestic output of all classes being about 16 per cent less than in 1929 and the imports of all classes about 40 per cent less. Considerable quantities of shoes were brought in during the first half of 1930, but for the remainder of the year imports were very small. Thus far in 1931 imports have been equal to about 1½ per cent of domestic consumption.

Domestic exports declined from 6,975,000 pairs in 1925 to 3,684,000 pairs in 1930.

Shoes are classified in the trade not only by the sex and age of the wearer but by the process of manufacture. The three principal classes are (a) turned shoes, (b) McKay-sewed shoes, and (c) welt shoes. Most men's shoes are made by the welt process, most women's shoes are McKay-sewed, but considerable quantities of women's shoes, as well as children's shoes, are turned.

In addition to the three major classes mentioned there are numerous minor classes.

Separate cost comparisons between the domestic and the foreign products were made for each of these three principal classes of boots and shoes. The commission selected samples of domestic and foreign products of each class. The samples of welt shoes produced in the United Kingdom, of turned shoes produced in Switzerland, and of McKay-sewed shoes produced in Czechoslovakia are like or

similar to the samples of such shoes produced in the United States. These samples, for which costs were obtained and their cost differences, are representative of all turned, McKay-sewed, and welt shoes produced in the United States and in the several principal competing countries. The United Kingdom is the principal competing country for welt boots and shoes, made wholly or in chief value of leather; Switzerland for turned boots and shoes, made wholly or in chief value of leather; and Czechoslovakia for McKay-sewed boots and shoes, made wholly or in chief value of leather.

The calendar year 1930 was taken as a representative year and has been used as the cost period in this investigation.

The differences between domestic and foreign costs of production (including transportation and other delivery charges to the principal markets, New York and Chicago) during the period covered by the investigation were computed for each sample, and the percentage which this difference, whether an excess of domestic costs or an excess of foreign costs, bears to the average dutiable value of such shoes was also computed.

(a) TURNED BOOTS AND SHOES

The following table shows the percentage relation of the difference between the domestic cost and the foreign cost of each sample of turned boots and shoes to the dutiable value thereof:

Turned boots and shoes: Relation between domestic costs and costs in Switzerland, including delivery to New York and to Chicago, 1930

Sample No. and description	Relative importance of the shoes of which sample is representative as compared with total for the group		Ratio of excess of domestic over foreign cost (+) or excess of foreign over domestic cost (-) to dutiable value	
	Domestic	Switzerland	New York	Chicago
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
4. Children's, size 8½-11.	2.91	0.11	-4.4	-4.6
4. Children's, size 11½-2.	1.27	.19	+3.9	+3.8
19. Children's, size 4-8.	.31	5.06	+2.5	+4.1
19. Children's, size 8½-11.	1.22	5.44	+.002	-.002
19. Children's, size 11½-2.	12.28	8.25	+7.3	+7.1
24. Misses'.	13.30	8.23	-.001	-.011
6. Women's.	22.60	54.24	+9.0	+9.0
23. Women's.	46.11	18.47	+9.8	+9.6
	100	100	-----	-----

The commission found from the percentages shown in the preceding table that for each of the samples either the foreign cost exceeds the domestic cost or that the rate of duty necessary to equalize foreign and domestic costs is less than 10 per cent ad valorem. A decrease in the rate on such shoes from 20 to 10 per cent, the maximum reduction permitted by law, has been proclaimed by the President.

(b) M'KAY-SEWED BOOTS AND SHOES

The following table shows the percentage relation of the difference between the domestic cost and the foreign cost of each sample of McKay-sewed boots and shoes to the dutiable value thereof:

McKay-sewed boots and shoes: Relation between domestic costs and costs in Czechoslovakia, including delivery to New York and to Chicago, 1930

Sample No.	Relative importance of the shoes of which sample is representative as compared with total for the group		Ratio of excess of domestic over foreign costs to dutiable value	
	Domestic	Czechoslovakia	New York	Chicago
			Per cent	Per cent
2	17.5	3.3	5.9	5.1
3	3.8	13.1	29.0	27.9
7	3.3	.1	33.0	32.5
14	20.6	7.2	34.0	33.0
15	2.4	54.2	59.0	59.0
20	20.6	5.7	43.0	42.3
21	8.2	5.9	54.0	53.1
22	23.6	10.5	44.0	43.2
	100	100	-----	-----

The maximum increase in the present rate of duty which is permitted by law is to 30 per cent ad valorem. The percentages shown in the preceding table exceed 30 per cent for six of the eight samples, and, taking into consideration the relative importance of the several shown in the table, the commission found that the maximum increase in the rate of duty permitted by law on McKay-sewed boots and shoes is warranted by the differences in cost. This finding has been approved by the President.

(c) WELT BOOTS AND SHOES

The following table shows the percentage relation of the difference between the domestic cost and the foreign cost of each sample of welt boots and shoes to the dutiable value thereof:

Welt boots and shoes: Relation between domestic costs and costs in the United Kingdom, including delivery to New York and to Chicago, 1930

Sample No.	Relative importance of the shoes of which sample is representative as compared with total for the group		Ratio of excess of domestic over foreign costs (+) or excess of foreign over domestic costs (-) to dutiable value	
	Domestic	United Kingdom	New York	Chicago
			Per cent	Per cent
11	15.5	21.2	+6.5	+4.9
16	2.2	30.0	-.4	-1.4
17	53.7	12.2	-5.9	-8.5
25	28.6	36.6	+5.7	+4.5
	100	100	-----	-----

The maximum reduction in the rate of duty permitted by law is to 10 per cent ad valorem. The percentages shown in the preceding table for the two samples in which domestic costs exceed foreign costs are both less than 10 per cent, and for the other two samples the foreign costs exceed the domestic costs.

However, in the cost comparison for welt boots and shoes presented in the preceding table, the costs in the United Kingdom have been converted at par (\$4.8665 to the pound), the pound having been substantially at par with the United States dollar during 1930. In September, 1931, the pound sterling ceased to be quoted on the gold standard, and its exchange value since that time has been materially below par. Because of this depreciation and the short time that it has been in effect, the commission is unable to find that the cost differences in 1930 shown herein are representative of present cost differences. The commission is not in a position at this time to determine what effect the decline in the dollar exchange value of the pound sterling has upon the costs of production of welt boots and shoes in the United Kingdom, and does not specify any change in the rate of duty.

The findings of the commission have been approved by the President.

Pipe Organs and Parts Thereof.

On July 11, 1930, in compliance with Senate Resolution 313, dated July 3, 1930, the commission instituted an investigation of pipe organs and parts thereof. An application from the Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, received on July 8, 1930, was merged with the Senate resolution for this investigation. On February 26, 1931, a public hearing was held in Washington, D. C.

The domestic production of pipe organs decreased from 2,471, valued at \$16,782,128, in 1927, to 1,695, valued at \$10,914,249, in 1929, with further decreases in 1930.

Exports of organs have decreased steadily since 1927. In 1929 exports of organs of all kinds numbered 1,121, valued at \$308,477, of which 33, valued at \$213,953, were pipe organs. These were shipped principally to England, Germany, Australia, and Canada, and consisted chiefly of pipe organs for use in theaters.

Imports of pipe organs decreased from 22, valued at \$252,260, in 1926, to 10, valued at \$92,671, in 1930. These pipe organs were for use in churches or auditoriums where it is not customary to charge admission fees. Canada is the chief competing country, and during the last few years all imports from that country have come from one factory.

As no two pipe organs are built alike, comparison was made on the basis of number of stops. Costs obtained from Canada, being for a single producer, can be given in percentages only. The Canadian cost of production, including materials, labor, factory expense, and overhead, was found to be 74 per cent of the corresponding costs of domestic companies with which comparison was made.

Upon consideration of the facts obtained in its investigation the commission found that the duties fixed by the tariff act of 1930, namely, on pipe organs and parts thereof, 60 per cent ad valorem, and on pipe organs and parts thereof especially designed and con-

structed for installation and use in a particular church or in a particular public auditorium at which it is not customary to charge an admission fee, 40 per cent ad valorem, should both be reduced to 35 per cent ad valorem.

The President, by proclamation dated June 24, 1931, fixed the rate of duty on all pipe organs at 35 per cent, the rate becoming effective July 24, 1931.

Pipes and Smokers' Articles.

The commission instituted an investigation of pipes, pipe bowls, cigar and cigarette holders, and mouthpieces, finished or unfinished, on July 11, 1930, in compliance with Senate Resolution 313, dated July 3, 1930. The application received on July 12, 1930, from Frischer & Co. (Inc.), of New York City, was merged with the Senate resolution requesting this investigation. On November 7, 1930, a public hearing was held in Washington, D. C.

About 85 per cent of the total domestic production of brierwood pipes is confined to four large factories in New York City and to one in Chicago.

Domestic output was not officially reported until 1929, when the total value of all brierwood pipes produced was \$4,530,464. About 95 per cent of these are pipes intended for retail sale at 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 each.

Exports of brierwood pipes from the United States are not reported separately, but are small.

Imports of brierwood pipes are not officially reported for 1929, the period covered by the investigation, nor for prior periods. Analysis of official and importers' records, representing 85 per cent of total imports, showed imports amounting to 327,185 dozen, valued at \$513,523, in 1925, and 171,538 dozen, valued at \$241,145, in 1929. France is the chief competing country.

It was not practicable to ascertain the cost-of-production figures in foreign countries, and, in accordance with the law, the commission used invoice prices as evidence of foreign costs.

The commission's investigation showed that the difference between the costs of production in the United States and France, the chief competing country, of the 25-cent, 50-cent, and \$1 brierwood pipes was 6.85 cents, 11.16 cents, and 17.31 cents, respectively. For the 25-cent pipes the difference is slightly less than the equivalent of the present duty, whereas for the 50-cent and \$1 pipes the difference is somewhat greater than the equivalent of the present duty. The average difference for the three groups is approximately equal to the present duty of 5 cents each and 60 per cent ad valorem.

Upon consideration of the facts obtained in its investigation, the commission found that the present rate of duty on tobacco pipes having bowls wholly or in chief value of brier root or wood, fixed by the tariff act of 1930, namely, 5 cents each and 60 per cent ad valorem, equalizes the difference in foreign and domestic costs of production.

The commission made no findings with respect to tobacco pipes having bowls of material other than brier wood or root, pipe bowls, cigar and cigarette holders, and mouthpieces, finished or unfinished, dutiable at 5 cents each and 60 per cent ad valorem.

Hides and Skins of Cattle of the Bovine Species.

Complying with Senate Resolution 313, dated July 3, 1930, the commission on July 11, 1930, instituted an investigation of hides and skins of cattle of the bovine species. On February 19, 1931, a public hearing was held in Washington, D. C.

The hides and skins covered by the investigation are dutiable at 10 per cent ad valorem under the act of 1930 and were free of duty under the act of 1922.

The maximum change in duty permissible under section 336 would be 5 per cent ad valorem. If fully effective, a 5 per cent change on the foreign value on the basis of 15-cent hides would be equivalent to about three-fourths cent per pound of hide, or approximately 45 cents per hide of a 1,000-pound steer.

The commission, after considering the evidence obtained and the maximum benefits that might accrue to producers or consumers from a change in the rate of duty, was of the opinion that a finding with respect to the rate of duty on hides and skins of cattle of the bovine species was not warranted.

Pigskin Leather.

In compliance with Senate Resolution 313, dated July 3, 1930, the commission instituted an investigation of pigskin leather on July 11, 1930. An application for a change in the rate of duty on all leathers made of pigskin, received on July 18, 1930, from the Ambor Leather Co., of Boston, Mass., was also considered a basis for the investigation. On November 11, 1930, a public hearing was held in Washington, D. C.

In the tariff act of 1922 pigskin leather, one of the kinds of "all leather not specially provided for," was free of duty. The act of 1930 provides a rate of 25 per cent ad valorem on leather not made from hides of cattle of the bovine species and imported for general uses, and 10 per cent if imported to be used in the manufacture of boots, shoes, or other footwear.

There are no official statistics of domestic production of pigskin leathers, but the commission estimates that imports of pigskin leather tanned in the whole skin in 1929 were equal to 35 to 50 per cent of the domestic consumption in that year.

Exports of pigskin leather from the United States are not separately recorded. The two producers from whom information was obtained did not export such leather.

Imports of pigskin leather increased from 90,116 pounds, valued at \$83,952, in 1926 to 345,176 pounds, valued at \$386,766, in 1928. In 1929 and 1930 imports showed decided decreases. Austria is the chief competing country.

Costs were obtained in detail for only one producer in this country whose product is like or similar to the pigskin leather imported from Austria. The average cost of tannery-run pigskin leather was compared with the average cost as evidenced by invoice prices of imports of pigskin leather from Austria.

Upon consideration of the facts obtained in this investigation the commission found that the rate of duty on pigskin leather, in the rough, in the white, crust, or russet, partly finished, or finished, fixed by the tariff act of 1930 at 25 per cent ad valorem, should be decreased to 15 per cent ad valorem.

The commission made no findings as to pigskin leather imported for use in the manufacture of footwear and dutiable at 10 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1530 (c).

The President, by proclamation dated February 5, 1931, fixed the rate of duty on pigskin leather at 15 per cent ad valorem, the rate becoming effective March 7, 1931.

D. LIST OF INVESTIGATIONS IN PROGRESS UNDER SECTION 336

The following investigations are under way at the present time. The first 10 are based on Senate resolutions. Of the remaining 8, two are requests by the President and six are applications by private parties, industries, and organizations.

Commodity	Investigation No.	Resolution or application No.
Umbrellas.....	9	S. Res. 312, 309.
Infants' wear of wool.....	31	S. Res. 325.
Agricultural hand tools.....	6	S. Res. 295.
Laminated products.....	30	S. Res. 324.
Velvets and velveteens, cotton.....	52	S. Res. 440.
Casein.....	43	S. Res. 390; application 40.
Nonedible gelatin and glue.....	53	S. Res. 458.
Dried beans.....	44	S. Res. 411.
Furniture of wood.....	2	S. Res. 295.
Blown-glass tableware.....	35	S. Res. 330.
Alsimin.....	55	Application 43.
Candied fruit.....	61	Application 62.
Flaxseed and linseed oil.....	62	Application 17.
Sponges.....	64	Application 92.
Mackerel, fresh, salted, etc.....	65	Applications, 94, 95, 98, 99, 100, 101.
Sugar and molasses.....	66	Applications 103, 107.
Cherries, sulphured or in brine.....	59	Request of President.
Tomatoes, prepared or preserved.....	60	Do.

E. LIST OF INVESTIGATIONS UNDER SECTION 336 RESCINDED AND DISMISSED

The following is a list of investigations, undertaken mostly in response to Senate resolutions, which were rescinded and dismissed, before completion, largely in response to withdrawal of Senate resolutions:

Commodity	Investigation No.	Resolution or application No.
Shoe lacings.....	7	S. Res. 308.
Laces.....	11	S. Res. 311.
Reptile leather.....	15	S. Res. 313.
Sugar candy and confectionery.....	29	S. Res. 324.
Matches.....	32	S. Res. 325.
Cigarette paper.....	33	Do.
Refined sugar.....	34	S. Res. 309 and 325.
Cocoa and chocolate.....	40	S. Res. 380.
Soups.....	37	Application 1.

F. PENDING APPLICATIONS UNDER SECTION 336

There remain on the calendar the following applications for investigation under the provisions of section 336 of the tariff act of 1930:

Commodity	Application No.
Lemons	80.
Dried or fresh mushrooms, prepared or tinned	60 and 96.
Barley malt	53.
Pulpboard in rolls for use in manufacture of wall board	10.
Filaments and yarns of rayon, etc.	69 and 124.
Linen huck towels	51.
Gloves of leather	58.
Towels and napkins of flax, hemp, ramie	75.
Crêpe and tissue-paper hats, etc.	88.
Whole eggs, etc., frozen, prepared, preserved, etc.	86 and 87.
Fluorspar	97.
Chocolate, sweetened, in bars, etc.	104.
Canvas rubber-soled footwear, waterproof	105.
Rubber-insulated wires and cables	106.
Wooden and aluminum folding rules	112.
Crude sperm oil	113.
Ribbon fly catchers	114.
Long-staple cotton	117, 119, 120, 121, 126.
Upholsterers' nails, thumb tacks, chair glides	118.
Bicycle chains	122.
Antimony oxide, antimony regulus or metal	123.
Power-driven machines for punching, shearing, blanking, etc., and parts thereof	125.
Alsike clover seed	128.

G. APPLICATIONS DISMISSED OR WITHDRAWN UNDER SECTION 336

More than 30 applications have been investigated by the commission and denied or dismissed without prejudice, or withdrawn by those who made the original applications. The following items appear on this list.

Commodity	Application No.
Hats, bonnets, hoods, manufactured by machinery	49
Wool, waste, shoddy, rags, etc.	4
Hemp yarn	8
Men's and boys' woolen clothing	19, 84
Incandescent lamps	22
Tulip bulbs	24
Cut flowers	39, 57
Rough tanned walrus leather	50
Paintings, pastels, drawings, etc.	77
Collodion emulsion	64
Cylinder watch parts, Swiss	48
Grapefruit	35
Pipes and smokers' articles of clay	52
Sugarcane in its natural state	85
Soybeans	46
Men's silk and opera hats	41, 42, 61
Hot rolled diameter tubing	37
Cork insulation	83
Woven fabrics of flax, etc.	73
Jute paddings and interlinings	74
Calf and kip shoe leather	81
Antifriction steel balls	89
Spring rings	91
Ground pumice stone	102-10-15-16
Ground chicory	111
Raw lime juice	93
Bamboo-handle toothbrushes ¹	11
Crude barytes ore ¹	45
Artificial flowers ¹	70
Parachlorometacresol ¹	16
Live cattle ¹	108

¹ Withdrawn.

H. INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED UNDER SECTION 332

Under this section the commission has completed reports this year upon 11 different subjects. Summaries of each of the reports follow.

The Differential Between Raw and Refined Sugar.

On June 27, 1930, the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means requested the Tariff Commission to obtain certain data with respect to the differential in the duty between raw and refined sugar. A report was prepared and submitted to the committee on December 12, 1930.

The differential in the rate of duty between raw and refined sugar involves two factors—first, the compensatory rate; and, second, the protective rate. The rate is said to be compensatory when the duty on a given quantity of refined sugar is equal to the duty on a sufficient quantity of raw sugar to produce a given quantity of refined.

Approximately 107 pounds of 96° raw sugar will produce 100 pounds of refined. At the present rate of duty, 107 pounds of 96° raw sugar from Cuba carries a duty of \$2.14. The compensatory rate between the 96° sugar and the 100° sugar would be 14 cents less a small fraction of 1 cent, for the value of the molasses obtained in refining 107 pounds of raw sugar, making the actual compensatory differential between 96° raw sugar and 100° refined sugar from Cuba 13.9 cents per 100 pounds.

The protective portion of the duty is designed to equalize differences in foreign and domestic costs of refining, in costs of containers, and in costs of transporting raw and refined sugar to the United States. An analysis of the differential in duty on imports from Cuba on 96° raw and 100° refined sugar under the acts of 1922 and 1930 follows:

	1922	1930
Duty on 100 pounds 100° refined sugar	\$1.9120	\$2.1200
Duty on 100 pounds 96° raw sugar	1.7648	2.0000
Spread between 100 pounds 96° raw sugar and 100° refined	.1472	.1200
Duty on additional 7 pounds 96° lost in refining	.1235	.1400
Credit for duty on 6 pounds of molasses ¹	.0010	.0010
Compensatory duty necessary to offset duty on 96° raw sugar	.1225	.1390
Protective portion of duty	+.0247	-.0190

¹ Imported as molasses.

If the differential in the act of 1930 had been made to give the same degree of protection to the refiners as it gave in the act of 1922, the differential in the Cuban sugar, instead of \$0.03 per hundred pounds per degree, would have been \$0.041 per degree, or a total of \$0.164 per hundred pounds, between Cuban sugars of 96° and 100°. The corresponding increment on sugar paying the full duty instead of being \$0.0375 per hundred pounds per degree would have been \$0.0512, which is equivalent to a differential of \$0.205 per hundred pounds as between full-duty sugar of 96° and 100°.

The Anthracite Coal Industry of Soviet Russia.

In response to a request from Hon. W. C. Hawley, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, an investigation was made of

the anthracite coal industry of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The information obtained had special reference to the provisions of section 307 of the tariff act of 1930 and was necessarily confined to an examination of published records and reports available in Washington.

Fish and Other Marine Products Landed in the United States From the High Seas and from Territorial Waters by Aliens and by Citizens.

A report on alien ownership and operation of fishing vessels was submitted to the United States Senate by the commission on April 30, 1931. The report was the result of an investigation made in compliance with a Senate resolution requesting that the commission investigate "the entries of fish and other marine products into the United States from the high seas in vessels owned, chartered, leased, or rented, wholly or in part, by aliens."

This is the first complete survey ever made of the commercial fisheries of the United States. The information and statistics collected are of interest and value to the fishing industry as well as to the Government units cooperating in the work. It was found at the outset that in order to complete the work within a reasonable time the assistance of other departments of the Government would be needed. The completeness of the data obtained and the success of the investigation were due in large measure to the generous cooperation of departments and bureaus from which the commission had assistance—the Bureau of Customs, the Bureau of Navigation, the Bureau of Fisheries, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Coast Guard, and the fisheries commissions of the coastal States.

In its investigation the commission found that 9 per cent of all the marine products landed in the United States from the fishing grounds is brought in by American vessels owned by alien residents of the United States. In addition, about 2 per cent of the total is landed from the fishing grounds by foreign vessels. The remaining 89 per cent is landed by American vessels owned by citizens of the United States.

Most of the aliens, the commission found, are Japanese, Italian, Portuguese, Norwegian, and Finnish, and are engaged principally in the fisheries of Hawaii, California, Georgia, Oregon, and Connecticut. In Hawaii alien-owned vessels caught 97 per cent of the fish taken; in California, 34 per cent; in Georgia, 13 per cent; in Oregon, 9 per cent; and in other States and Territories, less than 7 per cent each.

The proportionate quantity of total catch of each of the principal species landed by alien-owned American vessels was as follows: Pacific coast crabs, 44 per cent; tuna, 36 per cent; mackerel, 29 per cent; barracuda, 29 per cent; herring and pilchards, 21 per cent; swordfish, 10 per cent; sponges, 10 per cent; lobsters, 5 per cent; shrimp, 5 per cent; other varieties, 4 per cent.

Crude Petroleum.

The commission was directed by section 332 (f) of the tariff act of 1930 to ascertain the approximate average cost of a barrel of crude petroleum delivered to the oil refineries located on the Atlantic seaboard from the oil fields of the United States during the three years preceding 1930 and the present approximate average cost of a barrel of crude petroleum from Lake Maracaibo, Vene-

zuela, delivered to the same points. The instructions contained in this section were subject to more than one interpretation, and the various possible interpretations were fully discussed in the report to the Congress on this subject (S. Doc. No. 267).

The average cost of production of crude petroleum at the well, for 1927, 1928, and 1929, in the States of Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, and New Mexico, from which States is obtained the bulk of the domestic oil refined along the Atlantic seaboard, was \$1.10. The cost of transporting this oil to the Atlantic seaboard was 88 cents, including pipe-line charges to Gulf ports, a purchasing charge of 10 cents a barrel, and tanker charges from Gulf ports to the Atlantic seaboard. The total cost of the oil delivered at Atlantic seaboard was, therefore, \$1.98 a barrel. This cost is computed on the basis of "company interest oil"; i. e., royalty oil is not included in total production, and includes interest at 6 per cent on the investment of the companies.

The cost of production of oil in the Maracaibo Basin of Venezuela in 1929³ was 56 cents at the point of transfer to ocean tankers. Transportation and other charges necessary to deliver the oil to the Atlantic seaboard were 23 cents, making a total of 79 cents, cost delivered at Atlantic seaboard refineries. This figure also was computed on the basis of company interest oil and includes interest at 6 per cent on the investment of the companies.

The commission made additional comparisons of the domestic and Venezuelan costs on bases which might be indicated by other interpretations of section 332 (f). For example, it compared the 3-year weighted average cost in the United States and in the Maracaibo Basin, Venezuela. On this basis the domestic delivered cost was \$1.98, the same figure as that used above, while the Venezuelan was \$0.89, made up as follows: Cost at the point of transfer to ocean tankers, \$0.65; transportation and other charges, \$0.24.

"Delivered cost to the Atlantic seaboard refineries" may also be interpreted as meaning the delivered prices which the refiners pay, since the price paid for crude oil by those who purchase in the open market is tantamount to the cost to them. The commission, therefore, ascertained not only cost at the well plus transportation and other charges to the Atlantic seaboard, as summarized above, but also the delivered prices paid for both domestic oil from all fields and oil from the Maracaibo Basin, Venezuela. The 3-year (1927-1929) weighted average price paid for domestic crude from the mid-continent-Gulf seaboard refiners was \$2.06 and for the Venezuelan crude \$1.10. The price paid in 1929 for domestic crude from the mid-continent-Gulf area was \$2.03 and for Venezuelan crude \$1.02.

It was necessary to point out that, in comparing the costs of domestic and Venezuelan crudes, articles were being compared which were not similar. The domestic crude, from the mid-continent and adjacent areas, the cost of which was compared with the Venezuelan crude, had an average gravity of approximately 33° Baumé scale, while the foreign had a gravity of 18° to 19°. The domestic crude refined along the Atlantic seaboard during the period covered yielded, largely by cracking processes, 36 to 44 per cent of gasoline, while

³ Sec. 332 (f) called for "present" cost, and 1929 was the latest year for which costs were available.

the Venezuelan yielded 9 to 12 per cent gasoline and 75 to 83 per cent of fuel oil. Gasoline has a much higher unit value than fuel oil.

The difference in quality of domestic as compared with Venezuelan crude is reflected in the wide difference in the price paid by the Atlantic coast refineries. The commission also ascertained the value of the product derived from the two kinds of crude petroleum by the Atlantic coast refineries during each year. In 1929 the value of the products obtained from the domestic crude used was \$2.97 per barrel, and from the Venezuelan crude \$1.15 per barrel. There is, however, a decided difference in the costs of refining, the average expenditure per barrel for refining processes being much higher for the domestic than for the Venezuelan crude. The average costs of refining were not, however, ascertained, so that the respective values of the products of the crude over and above refining costs could not be determined.

The commission ascertained the cost of production and the sales value of crude petroleum in all the other principal producing regions in the United States, as well as in the mid-continent-Gulf area. The costs of production of the domestic crude were tabulated in several different ways, in order to afford as much information as possible on various phases of the industry. Costs were tabulated by large and small companies, by States and groups of States, by fields, by cost groups, and by gravities of the oil produced.

In addition to the costs of production on different bases, considerable general information was given on various phases of oil production in both the United States and Venezuela.

(For information concerning later investigation of crude petroleum and refined products see summary on p. 73.)

Computed Duties and Equivalent Ad Valorem Rates on Imports into the United States from Principal Countries.

The commission has frequently been asked to supply information concerning the rates of duty paid on goods imported into the United States from certain specified countries. The current international interest in customs tariffs and the passage of the tariff act of 1930 have added to the demand for such data. In order to meet it the commission has compiled and published a statistical tabulation entitled "Computed Duties and Equivalent Ad Valorem Rates on Imports into the United States from Principal Countries."

This compilation was made for the calendar year 1929, the last full calendar year in the tariff act of 1922, and includes those countries which supply the bulk of the imports into the United States. For each of the specified countries there are shown the value and rate of duty paid on total dutiable goods and, in addition, the separation of these totals into commodity groups. Such a separation makes it possible to study the trade of the United States with these countries in relation to the chief products imported from each country.

Census of Dyes and of Other Synthetic Organic Chemicals, 1930.

The fourteenth issue of Census of Dyes and of Other Synthetic Organic Chemicals, published annually by the Tariff Commission, contains detailed information on the production and sales of the products of the coal-tar chemical industry and of those of the synthetic organic chemical industry not of coal-tar origin. Data are shown for coal-tar and synthetic organic chemicals imported for

consumption and for the quantity and value of dyes produced, imported, and exported by the dye-producing and dye-consuming nations of the world. Although no outstanding developments occurred in 1930, progress in the international dye trade is shown.

Coal-tar products.—The domestic production of coal-tar products, including dyes, color lakes, medicinals, perfume materials, flavors, photographic chemicals, synthetic resins, and miscellaneous products, together with the intermediates necessary to their production, decreased about 17 per cent in 1930 from 1929, but exceeded 1928 production by 2 per cent. Quantitatively, sales decreased 16 per cent from 1929 but increased 1 per cent over 1928. The production of dyes totaled 86,500,000 pounds, a decrease of 25,000,000 pounds, and sales totaled 90,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 16,000,000 pounds from 1929. The weighted average price of all dyes decreased from 43.2 cents a pound in 1929 to 42.9 cents in 1930, as against 42.6 cents in 1928. Imports of dyes totaling over 4,000,000 pounds decreased about 2,000,000 pounds, while exports of more than 28,000,000 pounds decreased about 6,000,000 pounds from 1929.

Synthetic organic chemicals not derived from coal tar.—The non-coal-tar synthetic organic chemical industry again surpasses the coal-tar chemical industry in volume of production and sales. Production of this class of chemicals totaled more than 609,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 3.8 per cent from 1929. Sales of 437,000,000 pounds, valued at \$66,000,000, represent an increase of 7.8 per cent in volume and 1.3 per cent in value over the preceding year. New developments of commercial importance in 1930 were the production of higher alcohols by high-pressure synthesis, a new process for ethyl ether by synthesis from ethylene, the production of synthetic methanol exceeding that produced by the distillation of wood, further advances in the synthesis of ethyl alcohol from ethylene, and the production of several new refrigerants and of several derivatives of propylene.

International dye trade.—The most important event in the international dye trade in 1930 was the continuation for another year, January 1, 1932, of the dye import regulation act by Great Britain.

Severe competition for foreign markets exists between the dye-producing nations. Many of the producing nations have adopted special measures, such as subsidies, concessions, special privileges, and tariffs, to protect their dye industries. The ease with which a dye plant may be converted into a munitions factory has been a factor in the development of a self-contained dye industry in several countries. Germany and Switzerland continue to dominate the international dye trade to the extent of supplying about 80 per cent by value of all dyes exported. A significant feature of the international dye trade in 1930 was the increase of more than 150 per cent in the quantity of dyes exported from Japan. Geographical location gives the highly subsidized Japanese dye industry a distinct advantage in the markets of the Far East.

The production of dyes by the principal producing countries in 1930 as compared with 1929 decreased as follows: Germany, 6.6 per cent; the United States, 22 per cent; Great Britain, 24 per cent; Switzerland, 18 per cent; and France, 3 per cent.

Exports in 1930 from these countries decreased in quantity as follows: Germany, 3.4 per cent; the United States, 18 per cent; Great Britain, 32 per cent; Switzerland, 18 per cent; and France, 28 per cent. Exports from Italy increased 27 per cent and from Japan over 150 per cent.

The commission has decided to discontinue the annual census of dyes and other synthetic organic chemicals with the 1930 issue.

Cigar-Wrapper Tobacco.

The commission's report on the cigar-wrapper tobacco industry discusses the history and the economics of the production and trade in this group of tobaccos. It is a general economic treatment of the subject and not a cost report based upon an investigation made for the purposes of section 336 of the tariff act of 1930.

The United States, although by far the greatest producer and exporter of tobacco and its products, imports cigar-wrapper tobacco in considerable quantity for use in the manufacture of cigars. About half of the cigars produced in the United States are wrapped with imported leaf. Competition is keen and interest in the tariff is always active.

The commission's report traces the development of the trade in wrapper leaf and the growth of wrapper production in the United States from the beginning of the domestic cigar industry, when wrapper leaf was merely sorted out of ordinary cigar tobacco, to the present time, when the growing of specialized leaf for wrappers to measure up to the high standards of the cigar trade is an important agricultural activity. It is, however, confined to a few areas where conditions of soil and climate are especially favorable. Such areas lie in the Connecticut Valley, embracing a number of counties of Connecticut and Massachusetts, and in several border counties of the States of Florida and Georgia.

The growing of wrapper tobacco differs from other branches of American tobacco production in that it entails more intensive cultivation, requiring heavy investments of capital and large outlays for labor, with consequent high production costs and high prices. Hand labor is largely employed in cultural operations, as well as in harvesting, sorting, and packing. As the tobacco plant rapidly exhausts certain elements of soil fertility, large applications of fertilizer must be made annually. For tobacco grown under shade, constituting the bulk of the domestic production of wrapper leaf, the cost is further increased by outlays for tents made of specially woven cotton cloth. From its beginning early in the twentieth century, when tobacco growers in Connecticut experimented with growing of tobacco under cheesecloth, this method has been increasingly used, until to-day there are tents covering a total of over 10,000,000 acres of fertile farm lands in the regions mentioned.

Within the last half century the Dutch East Indies, chiefly Sumatra and Java, have become the world's principal source of high-grade leaf tobacco for cigar wrappers. These islands have the natural advantages of a rich soil and tropical climate, and in addition an abundance of cheap labor supplied by native Javanese and Chinese coolies. These natural advantages have been utilized by Dutch capitalists organized into large companies. Combining among themselves, these companies have been able to introduce the econo-

mies of large-scale operation, to standardize their products, and to control their output. In 1929 over 95 per cent of the cigar-wrapper tobacco imported into the United States was of Dutch East Indian origin.

In their competition with the strongly intrenched Dutch companies American growers have had the benefit of a protective duty. The act of 1930 increased the rate of duty on unstemmed wrapper tobacco from \$2.10 a pound to \$2.27½ a pound. This new rate is equivalent to somewhat over \$4 per thousand cigars wrapped. In recent years the production of domestic wrapper tobacco, particularly of the more expensive types grown under shade, has rapidly expanded, until in 1929 the shaded area in the United States produced more than 14,000,000 pounds of wrapper leaf. With the growth of the industry, consolidation and integration have steadily proceeded until at the present time the major part of the production is in the hands of a few strongly intrenched corporations.

United States-Philippine Tariff and Trade Relations.

In its report on tariff and trade relations between the United States and the Philippine Islands the commission treats the subject in chronological sequence for both the United States and the Philippines, from the early years of American occupation of the islands, when goods moving in both directions were dutiable, through the initial period of duty-free trade relations, and down to recent years. Several appendices give supplementary data related to the subject of the report.

Although there is duty-free trade between the United States and the Philippines, their tariffs applicable to foreign goods have never been the same. The report traces the differences between tariff and trade advantages to Philippine products entering the United States free of duty and to American goods entering the islands under like conditions. This involves the consideration of trade movements over relatively long periods when different United States tariffs were in effect. In presenting this movement in its various aspects, tables have been used rather than discussion.

The report summarizes such topics as the tariff relations between the United States and the Philippines from 1898 to 1930; the development of United States commercial policy in the islands as manifested through the United States and Philippine tariffs, respectively; Philippine-United States commodity trade balances; amounts and proportions of trade reciprocally exempted because of the duty-free trade relationship, as distinguished from trade exchanged under the general free lists; comparative amounts of duties nominally waived under mutual free-trade relations; trade through American regional ports and by American vessels; and the effect of certain degrees of Philippine tariff preference on selected trade from the United States.

Crude Petroleum and Refined Products.

In response to House Resolution No. 391, the commission has made an investigation of the difference in foreign and domestic costs of production for crude petroleum and certain major refined products of crude petroleum specified in the resolution. The resolution requires the commission to make the investigation as if it were an investigation authorized under section 336 of the tariff act of 1930, except that the cost of production for foreign articles is to

be ascertained only for foreign articles exported, directly or indirectly, from countries from which there was exported, directly or indirectly, to the United States during the period from January 1, 1929, to December 31, 1930, inclusive, more than 2,000,000 barrels in the aggregate of crude petroleum, fuel oil, gasoline, and lubricating oils. In accordance with the resolution, the results of the investigation will be presented to the President, and to the House of Representatives at the Seventy-second Congress.

Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats.

This investigation was ordered by the Tariff Commission on July 22, 1930, under the provisions of section 332 of the tariff act of 1930. It was instituted pursuant to Senate Resolution No. 323, dated July 16, 1930, reading as follows:

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

The investigation has been conducted with the primary objects in mind of ascertaining quantitatively the commercial uses of the commodities mentioned in the resolution and the interchangeability existing between those imported and those made from domestic oil-bearing materials, in so far as this may be determined from a study of technical properties and of costs of production, prices, and other economic factors. In this connection a study was made of the statistical position, both national and international, of the various oils and fats and their chief present and possible uses in soap, lard substitute, margarine, and other industries in the United States.

Of the commodities mentioned in the resolution, only three, namely, coconut, whale, and sesame oils, were produced in commercial quantities in the United States. Of these, coconut and sesame oils were produced from imported raw material only and whale oil from whales caught in waters of the Pacific Ocean from Alaska to Mexico. Costs of production were obtained for coconut oil, whale oil, and sesame oil in the United States and of coconut oil in the Philippine Islands. Landed prices of the imported commodities mentioned in the resolution were obtained as evidence of foreign costs of production (such costs being difficult or impossible to obtain) and transportation charges for the domestic and imported products to chief consuming markets determined.

All available data gathered to show the kinds and amounts of domestic oils and fats replaced in domestic industry by the imported oils are contained in the report made to the Seventy-second Congress.

Copper.

The investigation was instituted February 7, 1931, in response to Senate Resolution 434 of February 5, 1931, directing the commission to investigate the differences in cost of production during the calendar years 1928, 1929, and 1930, between the foreign and domestic articles included in paragraph 1658 of the tariff act of 1930.

The forms of copper provided for in paragraph 1658 are: Copper ore, matte, black copper, cement copper, scrap, scale, clippings, un-

refined copper, and refined copper in unmanufactured form. Copper ore, matte, and other intermediate products are principally useful for the recovery of their copper content, but are used to a small extent for the manufacture of chemicals. Metallic copper is used largely in electric generation and transmission, and in hardware, miscellaneous manufactures, machinery, and vehicles.

The domestic industry includes about 50 mines, 30 concentrating mills, 20 smelters, and a dozen refineries, and produces nearly a million short tons of copper per year. The foreign industry is but slightly smaller than the domestic industry, both in number of producing plants and in output.

Imports of copper in all forms range from 300,000 to 500,000 short tons per year, the major portion of the imports being crude unrefined copper. Exports of copper in unmanufactured form are generally somewhat larger than imports, and consist mainly of refined copper. The exports mentioned do not, however, include manufactures of copper and brass, whose copper content is not reported in export statistics.

Data from which to determine domestic costs of production were obtained in the United States directly from the books of all the major and most of the minor producers. In addition to the data secured by field investigation, questionnaires were sent to many smaller producers and a substantial number of satisfactory replies were secured. The costs included in these data cover well over 90 per cent of all the production of copper through its various stages from ore to refined metal. Data concerning foreign costs were obtained from the producers' books for practically all of the production in Chile, Peru, Mexico, Canada, and Cuba. These data cover the production of the major portion of foreign output. Further data were secured from the annual reports and other published statements concerning the cost of production in Africa and Europe.

The information obtained in this investigation is contained in the report made to the Seventy-second Congress.

I. INVESTIGATIONS IN PROGRESS UNDER SECTION 332

The investigations in progress at this date under section 332 are those concerning dead or creosote oil and lead, both ordered in accordance with Senate resolutions.

J. INVESTIGATION UNDER SECTION 337, TARIFF ACT OF 1930

On March 30, 1931, the commission ordered an investigation of alleged unfair practices in the United States in the sale of asbestos produced in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The complaint requesting this investigation was filed by the Bear Canyon Asbestos Co., of Ambler, Pa., and Regal Asbestos Mines (Inc.), of New York City, owners and operators of asbestos mines in Arizona, who allege, among other things, that methods used in the sale of Russian asbestos in the United States have been such that buyers have been induced to break contracts with complainants. As a result of the alleged unfair practices, complainants stated that some of their mines had been forced to close. The respondents named in

the complaint are the Amtorg Trading Corporation, of New York City, and Asbestos Ltd. (Inc.), of Millington, N. J. The commission fixed May 4, 1931, as the time for filing respondents' answer, and May 19, 1931, as the date for the public hearing. Subsequently, respondents requested an extension of time for filing answer and also postponement of the hearing, which requests were granted, the dates to be fixed later.

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

The date for filing of respondents' answer or for the hearing has not been fixed.

Two other applications under this section have been considered by the commission and dismissed. These related to lumber and timber from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and to yarn guiding aprons.

K. ACTIVITIES UNDER SECTION 338

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

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

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

its vessels as he shall deem consistent with the public interests) from importation into the United States.

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

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

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

This provision is mandatory upon the commission. The enactment of discriminatory tariffs in foreign countries would therefore not change the commission's functions in this respect, in the absence of new legislation on the subject.

L. ACTIVITIES UNDER SECTION 340

Section 340 of the tariff act of 1930 provided that the Tariff Commission shall ascertain with respect to the ad valorem duties, and duties regulated by the value of the article, the rates which, if applied upon the basis of domestic value in the United States, would have resulted in the imposition, during the two years ended June 30, 1929, of amounts of duty equal to what would have been collectible at the rates specified in the tariff act of 1930.

The work of the commission under the provisions of section 340 has been carried on during practically the whole of the calendar year 1931. An office for the staff of field enumerators was opened in the customhouse in New York in February, and from a beginning of about 10 men the staff has increased to approximately 140 men as of November 30. Of this number about 20 are from the regular staff of the commission, and the remainder are temporary employees obtained for the period of the investigation.

Field tabulations for individual commodities to the number of about 2,000 were completed by November 30. A few hundred more remain to be done. In addition to the field tabulations, much work is required to organize and summarize the data obtained for incorporation in the report to the Congress, which must be completed under the law by July 1, 1932.

PART III. APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

Statistical summary of applications and investigations

UNDER SECTION 332

Number of investigations or surveys undertaken-----	13
Number completed-----	11

UNDER SECTION 336

Applications:

Total number received (as of Nov. 30, 1931)-----	124
Number pending before the commission-----	31
Number withdrawn-----	5
Number denied and dismissed without prejudice-----	33

Investigations:

Total number ordered (as of Nov. 30, 1931)-----	66
Ordered at request of Senate-----	47
Ordered by the President-----	2
Ordered by application from parties interested-----	17
Discontinued-----	9
Completed-----	39

UNDER SECTION 337

Complaints:

Total number received (as of Nov. 30, 1931)-----	3
Denied and dismissed without prejudice-----	2

Investigations ordered-----

1

UNDER SECTION 340

This section provides for an investigation concerning domestic value—conversion of rates.

TABLE I.—*Applications received for investigation*
UNDER SECTION 336

Paragraph No.	Commodity	Date application received	Nature of request	Applicant	Status
SCHEDULE 1.—Chemicals, oils, and paints					
8	Antimony oxide	Nov. 11, 1931	Increase	Texas Mining & Smelting Co.	Pending.
19	Casein	Jan. 22, 1931	Investigation	Senate Resolution 390	Investigation ordered.
27	Parachlorometa cresol	July 2, 1930	Decrease	Lehn & Fink (Inc.)	Withdrawn.
41	Edible gelatin	Sept. 26, 1930	do	Delft Gelatine Works	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
41	{Glue	Feb. 21, 1931	Investigation	Senate Resolution 458	Investigation ordered.
41	{Nonedible gelatin				Dismissed without prejudice.
48	Lime juice, raw	May 11, 1931	Decrease	Arthur Schwartz Corporation	Pending.
52	Sperm oil, crude	Aug. 1, 1931	do	Bureau of Raw Materials for American Vegetable Oils and Fats Industries	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
53	Olive oil	July 17, 1930	Investigation	Senate Resolution 324	Withdrawn.
67	Crude barytes ore	Sept. 25, 1930	Increase	Clinchfield Sand & Feldspar Corporation	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
68	Ultramarine blue	July 1, 1930	Investigation	Senate Resolution 309	Dismissed without prejudice.
94	Collodion emulsion	Jan. 14, 1931	Increase	Penn Process Co. (Inc.)	
SCHEDULE 2.—Earths, earthenware, and glass-ware					
205	Cement	June 19, 1930	Investigation	Senate Resolution 295	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
206	Pumice stone, ground	June 1, 1931	Decrease	Charles B. Chrystal Co. (Inc.); Whitaker, Clark & Daniels (Inc.)	Dismissed without prejudice.
206	Pumice stone, wholly or partly manufactured.	July 20, 1931	Increase	James H. Rhodes & Co.	Do.
		Sept. 1, 1931	do	K. F. Griffiths & Co. (Inc.)	Do.
		Sept. 3, 1931	do	National Pumice Stone Co. (Inc.)	Do.
207	Crude feldspar	Apr. 23, 1931	Decrease	Consolidated Feldspar Corporation	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
207	Fluorspar	May 20, 1931	do	Carrières & Mines de l'Esterel	Pending.
218 (b)	Gauge-glass tubes	Mar. 2, 1931	Increase	The Libbey Glass Manufacturing Co.	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
218 (f)	Blown-glass tableware	July 22, 1930	Investigation	Senate Resolution 330	Investigation ordered.
219	Window glass	July 11, 1930	do	Senate Resolution 313	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
229	Incandescent lamps with filaments of carbon	July 15, 1930	Increase	North American Electric Lamp Co	Dismissed without prejudice.
SCHEDULE 3.—Metals and manufactures of					
301	Pig iron	July 1, 1930	Investigation	Senate Resolution 309	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
302 (j)	Alsimin				Investigation ordered.
	Ferrosilicon aluminum	Sept. 15, 1930	Decrease	Fred Truempy	
	Ferroaluminum silicon				
316	Wires and cables, rubber insulated	June 19, 1931	do	N. V. Hollandsche Draad en Kabelfabriek (Holland Insulated Wire and Cable Works)	Pending.

TABLE I.—*Applications received for investigation—Continued*

UNDER SECTION 336—Continued.

Paragraph No.	Commodity	Date application received	Nature of request	Applicant	Status
	SH SCHEDULE 3.—Metals and manufactures of—Continued				
318	Fourdrinier wires.....	July 11, 1930	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 313.....	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
321	Steel antifriction balls.....	Apr. 21, 1931	Increase.....	Hider Steel Ball Works.....	Dismissed without prejudice.
323	Hot-rolled small-diameter tubing.....	Aug. 14, 1930	.....do.....	Sharon Tube Co.....	Do.
329	Bicycle chains.....	Nov. 9, 1931	.....do.....	Diamond Chain & Manufacturing Co..... The Beardsley & Wolcott Manufacturing Co.; The Mattatuck Manufacturing Co.; The C. G. Garrigus Co.; American Ring Co.; The Turner & Seymour Manufacturing Co.; North & Judd Manufacturing Co.; Atlas Tack Corp.; The Brewer-Titchener Corp.; The Hillwood Manufacturing Co.	Pending.
331	Upholsterers' nails..... Thumb tacks..... Chair glides.....	Oct. 2, 1931	.....do.....	Senate Resolution 312..... Senate Resolution 360..... Senate Resolution 438.....	Do.
342	Umbrella frames.....	July 2, 1930	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 295.....	Investigation ordered.
351	Pens.....	Dec. 9, 1930	.....do.....	Senate Resolution 360.....	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
		Feb. 12, 1931	Extending investigation.....	Senate Resolution 438.....	Do.
364	Bells.....	June 19, 1930	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 295.....	Do.
	Cylinder balances complete for Swiss watches.....				
367	Hairsprings collected and studded for Swiss watches.....	Oct. 11, 1930	Decrease.....	M. J. Lampert & Sons (Inc.).....	Dismissed without prejudice.
	Radium hands for Swiss watches.....				
372	Second hands for Swiss watches.....				
	Power-driven machines for punching, shearing, blanking, forming, and assembling metal, and fixtures, tools, attachments, and parts therefor.....	Nov. 20, 1931	Increase.....	The Toledo Machine & Tool Co.....	Pending.
	(Corn knives..... Drainage tools..... Forks..... Grass hooks..... Hoes.....				
373	Rakes..... Scoops..... Scythes..... Shovels..... Sickles..... Spades.....	June 19, 1930	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 295.....	Investigation ordered.
376	Antimony, regulus or metal.....	Nov. 11, 1931	Increase.....	Texas Mining & Smelting Co.....	Pending.
396	Aluminum folding rules..... (See also Wooden folding rules.)	July 27, 1931	.....do.....	Master Rule Manufacturing Co. (Inc.).....	Do.

397	{ Wire netting Wire fencing Spring rings. (See Schedule 15.)	June 19, 1930	Investigation	Senate Resolution 295	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
SCHEDULE 4.—Wood and manufactures of					
401	Northern white pine	July 11, 1930	do	Senate Resolution 313	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
401	Norway or red pine	July 11, 1930	do	Senate Resolution 313	Do.
401	Eastern spruce	July 17, 1930	do	Senate Resolution 321	Do.
401	Lumber and timber if of fir, spruce, pine, hemlock, or larch, produced in the Pacific Northwest.	Sept. 3, 1930	Increase	West Coast Lumbermen's Association	Do.
401	Douglas fir	Sept. 3, 1930	Increase	West Coast Lumbermen's Association	Do.
401	Sitka spruce	Sept. 3, 1930	Increase	West Coast Lumbermen's Association	Do.
401	West coast hemlock	Sept. 3, 1930	Increase	West Coast Lumbermen's Association	Do.
401	Southern yellow pine	Dec. 22, 1930	do	Southern Pine Association	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
412	Bent-wood furniture	June 23, 1930	do	Thonet Bros.; Jacob & Josef Kohn and Mundus (Inc.); Penn Commercial Corp.; Astra Bent Wood Furniture Co.; Standard Bentwood Co.	
412	Furniture	June 19, 1930	Investigation	Senate Resolution 295	Investigation ordered.
412	Wood flour	July 11, 1930	do	Senate Resolution 313	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
412	Wooden folding rules (See also Aluminum folding rules.)	July 27, 1931	Increase	Master Rule Manufacturing Co. (Inc.)	Pending.
SCHEDULE 5.—Sugar, molasses, and manufactures of					
501	{ Sugar, refined do	July 1, 1930	Investigation	Senate Resolution 309	Investigation ordered.
501	do	do	do	Senate Resolution 325	Investigation dismissed by Senate resolution.
501	Sugar, raw and refined	June 10, 1931	Increase	Various beet growers of Colorado, California, Utah, Montana, Wyoming, Kansas, Nebraska, and Idaho.	Investigation ordered.
501	Sugars polarizing over 98 sugar degrees or which have been advanced in value or condition beyond that of what is commonly known as raw sugar.	July 1, 1931	do	Western sugar refinery and 38 other sugar organizations interested in refined sugar.	Do.
502	{ Edible molasses Cane syrup Blackstrap molasses	June 10, 1931	do	(See application for sugar, raw and refined.)	Do.
503	Maple sugar	June 25, 1930	Decrease	The John G. Paton Co.	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
503	Maple syrup	July 11, 1930	Investigation	Senate Resolution 313	Do.
504	Sugarcane in its natural state	Mar. 24, 1931	Decrease	Central Romona (Inc.)	Application dismissed without prejudice.
506	Chocolates	July 17, 1930	Investigation	Senate Resolution 324	Investigation ordered.
506	Confectionery	do	do	do	Investigation dismissed by Senate resolution.

TABLE I.—*Applications received for investigation—Continued*
UNDER SECTION 336—Continued

Paragraph No.	Commodity	Date application received	Nature of request	Applicant	Status
SCHEDULE 7.—Agricultural products and provisions					
701	Cattle weighing less than 700 pounds each, and cattle weighing 700 pounds or more each.	July 10, 1931	Decrease.....	Lancaster Live Stock Exchange.....	Withdrawn.
710	Cheese.....	July 17, 1930	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 324.....	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
	do.....	Dec. 29, 1930	Decrease.....	Ste. Auxiliare De L'Industrie Du Sud-Ouest De La France.....	
713	Dried eggs.....	July 30, 1930	Increase.....	Knox Bonde, chairman tariff committee, National Poultry Council.....	Do.
	do.....	Jan. 22, 1931	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 389.....	
713	Whole eggs, frozen or otherwise prepared or preserved.	(Apr. 10, 1931)	Decrease.....	The John Layton Co. (Inc.).....	Pending.
	Salt mackerel split.....	(Apr. 13, 1931)	do.....	Henningson Bros. (Inc.).....	
	Salt mackerel filleted.....	May 16, 1931	Increase.....	Davis Bros. Fisheries Co.....	Investigation ordered.
	do.....	do.....	do.....	Gloucester Fish Exchange.....	Do.
	do.....	May 27, 1931	do.....	Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co. (Ltd.).....	Do.
	do.....	May 28, 1931	do.....	Fishing Masters Producers Association.....	Do.
	do.....	do.....	do.....	Gloucester Maritime Association.....	Do.
	do.....	do.....	do.....	Gloucester Chamber of Commerce.....	Do.
719 (4)	Barley malt.....	Nov. 8, 1930	do.....	Cereal Products Co. and 14 other firms interested in barley malt.....	Pending.
737	Cherries, sulphured or in brine.....	July 17, 1930	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 324.....	Investigation completed. Commission's report returned by President without approval. New investigation ordered.
	do.....	Aug. 9, 1930	Decrease.....	The Liberty Cherry & Fruit Co.....	
737 (4)	Cherries, drained and candied. (See also candied fruit.)	Dec. 29, 1930	do.....	President de la Chambre Syndicale.....	Investigation ordered.
743	Grapefruit.....	Aug. 9, 1930	do.....	Hutcheson & Co. (Inc.).....	Dismissed without prejudice.
743	Lemons.....	Mar. 12, 1931	do.....	Lemon Import Committee, New York Fruit Exchange.....	Pending.
743	Green limes.....	May 11, 1931	do.....	Arthur Schwartz Corporation.....	Dismissed without prejudice.
747	Pineapples, fresh.....	Aug. 9, 1930	do.....	Hutcheson & Co. (Inc.).....	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
	do.....	Sept. 20, 1930	do.....	Arthur Serra & Co.....	Do.
	do.....	Jan. 8, 1931	Investigation.....	Senate Resolution 397.....	Do.
752	Fruit, candied. (See also Cherries, drained and candied.)	Dec. 29, 1930	Decrease.....	President de la Chambre Syndicale.....	Investigation ordered.
753	Cut flowers.....	Sept. 5, 1930	Increase.....	F. Rynveld & Sons.....	Dismissed without prejudice.
	do.....	Dec. 29, 1930	do.....	Long Island Bulb Growers Association.....	Do.
753	Tulip bulbs.....	July 17, 1930	do.....	Chapin Bulb Farm.....	Do.
762	Flaxseed.....	July 7, 1930	Decrease.....	Asociacion National De Agricultura.....	Investigation ordered.

762	Soybeans	Sept. 25, 1930	do	Amerone Products Co.	Dismissed without prejudice.
763	Alsiiko clover seed	Nov. 30, 1931	do	Farm Seed Group, American Seed Trade Association.	Pending.
765	Green snap beans	Mar. 16, 1931	do	G. W. Staples	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
765	Lima beans, green or unripe	Aug. 9, 1930	do	Hutcheson Co. (Inc.)	Do.
765	Beans, dried	Jan. 22, 1931	Investigation	Senate Resolution 411	Investigation ordered.
768	Mushrooms, fresh, prepared, or preserved	Dec. 29, 1930	Decrease	Henri Lagarde	Pending.
	Mushrooms, preserved in tins	May 19, 1931	do	Syndicat des Fabricants de Conserves de Champignons de France.	Do.
769	Peas, green or unripe	Jan. 24, 1931	Investigation	Senate Resolution 414	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
772	Tomatoes, fresh	June 23, 1930	Decrease	West Coast Vegetable Association	Do.
	Tomatoes in their natural state	Jan. 24, 1931	Investigation	Senate Resolution 414	Do.
772	Tomatoes, canned	July 17, 1930	do	Senate Resolution 324	Investigation completed. Commission's report returned by President without approval. New investigation ordered.
772	Tomato paste	do	do	do	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
774	Cucumbers in their natural state	Aug. 9, 1930	Decrease	Hutchison & Co. (Inc.)	Do.
774	Eggplant in the natural state	do	do	do	Do.
774	Okra in the natural state	do	do	do	Do.
774	Peppers, green	June 23, 1930	do	West Coast Vegetable Association	Do.
	Peppers in their natural state	Jan. 24, 1931	Investigation	Senate Resolution 414	Do.
775	Soups	June 18, 1930	Decrease	Campbell Soup Co.	Do.
776	Ground chicory	June 20, 1931	do	Chas. J. Kulberg	Investigation ordered. Application withdrawn. Investigation dismissed.
777	Chocolate, sweetened and unsweetened	Dec. 20, 1930	Investigation	Senate Resolution 380	Dismissed without prejudice.
777(b)	Coco, sweetened and unsweetened	do	do	do	Investigation ordered. Investigation dismissed by Senate resolution.
	Chocolate, sweetened, in bars or blocks weighing 10 pounds or more each.	June 11, 1931	Decrease	Stephen L. Bartlett Co.	Do.
783	Cotton having a staple of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length.	Sept. 11, 1931	do	The Rubber Manufacturers Association (Inc.)	Pending.
	do	Oct. 12, 1931	do	The Vacuum Co.	Do.
	do	Oct. 15, 1931	do	Wiggin Terminals (Inc.)	Do.
	do	Oct. 26, 1931	do	C. S. Borggaard	Do.
	do	Nov. 27, 1931	do	Vacuum Fumigating Co. of New York. (Inc.)	Do.
<i>SCHEDULE 8—Spirits, wines, and other beverages</i>					
806(b)	Concentrated lime juice	May 11, 1931	Decrease	Arthur Schwartz Corp.	Dismissed.
<i>SCHEDULE 9.—Cotton manufactures</i>					
909	Cotton velvets and velveteens	Feb. 12, 1931	Investigation	Senate Resolution 440	Investigation ordered.
912	Shoe lacings	July 1, 1930	do	Senate Resolution 308	Investigation ordered. Dismissed by Senate resolution.

TABLE I.—*Applications received for investigation—Continued*

UNDER SECTION 336—Continued

Paragraph No.	Commodity	Date application received	Nature of request	Applicant	Status
SCHEDULE 10.—<i>Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures</i>					
1001	Crin vegetal— Flax tow—	Feb. 28, 1931	Investigation—	Senate Resolution 468—	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
1684 or 1722	Spanish moss—				
1004(a)	Hemp yarn—	June 25, 1930	Decrease—	Mittet Line & Net Co., Haram & Wicks Line Co.	Dismissed without prejudice.
1005(3)	Hemp cords—	do	do—	do	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
1009(a)	Woven fabrics of flax, hemp, or ramie—	Feb. 14, 1931	do	Linen Group, National Council of American Importers and Traders (Inc.)	Dismissed without prejudice.
1009(b)	Jute paddings or interlinings—	do	do	do	Do.
1014	Linen huck towels—	Nov. 3, 1930	Increase—	Niagara Textile Co.; James Elliott & Co.; Foster Textile Co.	Pending.
1014	Towels and napkins of flax, hemp, or ramie—	Feb. 20, 1931	Decrease—	Linen Group, National Council of American Importers and Traders (Inc.)	Do.
SCHEDULE 11.—<i>Wool and manufactures of</i>					
1101	Carpet wools—	June 21, 1930	Adjustment—	The Carded Woolen Manufacturers Association.	Dismissed without prejudice.
1102	Wool, clothing and combing, raw and n. s. p. f.	do	do	do	Do.
1105	Rags— Shoddy—	do	do	do	Do.
1107	Waste—	do	do	do	Do.
1108	Yarn—	do	do	do	Do.
1109	Cloth—	do	do	do	Do.
1114(d)	Infants' wear—	July 22, 1930	Investigation—	Senate Resolution 325—	Investigation ordered.
1115	Clothing—	June 21, 1930	Adjustment of duty—	The Carded Woolen Manufacturers Association.	Dismissed without prejudice.
1115(a)	Woolen clothing, men's and boys'	July 11, 1930	Decrease—	Magnus Imports (Ltd.); Benberry (Ltd.); Ben. F. Binford; Arthur E. Hatch; Thistlecroft (Ltd.); Edgar B. Walter Organ, (Inc.).	Do.
1115(b)	do	Mar. 24, 1931	do	do	Do.
1116	Wool-felt hats—	July 11, 1930	Investigation—	Senate Resolution 313—	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
1117	Carpets and rugs—	June 21, 1930	Adjustment—	The Carded Woolen Manufacturers Association.	Dismissed without prejudice.
1117(c)	Floor coverings—	July 11, 1930	Investigation—	Senate Resolution 313—	Investigation completed (see Table IV).

	SCHEDULE 13.— <i>Manufactures of rayon or other synthetic textile</i>				
1301	Filaments and yarns of rayon or other synthetic textile.	Jan. 24, 1931	Decrease	Naamlooze Vennootschap Hollandsche Kunstzijde Industrie.	Pending.
	do	Nov. 19, 1931	do	Spinnstofffabrik Zehlendorf, Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung.	Do.
SCHEDULE 14.— <i>Papers and books</i>					
1402	Pulpboard in rolls for use in the manufacture of wall board.	June 26, 1930	Decrease	Certain-tee Products Corp.	Pending.
1413	Crêpe and tissue-paper hats and novelties	Apr. 15, 1931	Increase	The A. A. Faxon Co.	Do.
1413	Ribbon flycatchers	Aug. 8, 1931	do	The Tanglefoot Co.	Do.
SCHEDULE 15.— <i>Sundries</i>					
1504(b)	Straw hats sewed	July 11, 1930	Investigation	Senate Resolution 313	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
1506	Straw hats manufactured by machine	Oct. 17, 1930	Increase	Amform (Inc.)	Dismissed without prejudice.
1511	Bamboo-handle toothbrushes	June 30, 1930	Decrease	Takamine Corp.	Withdrawn.
	Cork insulation	Mar. 21, 1931	do	Luse-Stevenson Co.; Wicander & Co. (Inc.)	Dismissed without prejudice.
1516	Matches, friction or lucifer, of all descriptions.	July 22, 1930	Investigation	Senate Resolution 325	Investigation ordered. Investigation dismissed by Senate Resolution.
1518	Artificial flowers	Jan. 28, 1931	Increase	R. E. Gebhardt Co.	Withdrawn.
1526(b)	Men's silk and opera hats	Sept. 10, 1930	Decrease	Brooks Bros.	Dismissed without prejudice.
	do	Sept. 10, 1930	do	Watson & Le Vine (Inc.)	Do.
1527	Silk or opera hats in chief value of silk	Dec. 29, 1930	do	Alan Delion; J. Lapresly; Casse & Son	Do.
1529(a)	Spring rings	Apr. 30, 1931	Increase	Wells Findings Corp.	Do.
	Laces	July 2, 1930	Investigation	Senate Resolution 311	Investigation ordered. Investigation dismissed by Senate resolution.
	Lace articles	July 11, 1930	do	Senate Resolution 313	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
	Lace fabrics	Mar. 13, 1931	Increase	Calf Tanners' Association	Dismissed without prejudice.
1530(a)	Hides	Oct. 25, 1930	Decrease	Greene, Tweed & Co.	Dismissed without prejudice.
1530(b)	Calf and kid shoe leather, rough or finished, wholly or partly manufactured into forms or shapes.	July 11, 1930	Investigation	Senate Resolution 313	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
(4)	Pigskin leather	July 16, 1930	Decrease	Ambor Leather Co.	Disposed of in pigskin leather investigation.
1765	do	July 11, 1930	Investigation	Senate Resolution 313	Investigation ordered. Investigation dismissed by Senate Resolution.
1530(c)	Rough-tanned walrus leather	do	do	do	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
1530(d)	Pigskin leather	June 19, 1930	do	Senate Resolution 295	Pending.
1530(e)	do	July 11, 1930	do	Senate Resolution 313	Do.
1530(e)	Shoes	June 17, 1931	Increase	The Rubber Manufacturers Association (Inc.)	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
1530(e)	Boots and shoes	Dec. 29, 1930	Decrease	Syndicate of the Gloves Manufacturers of Grenoble, Millan, Paris, Chaumont, St. Junien.	Do.
1530(e)	Canvas rubber-soled footwear	June 17, 1931	Increase	The Rubber Manufacturers Association (Inc.)	Do.
1532(a)	Leather gloves	July 17, 1931	Increase	Senate Resolution 324	Investigation ordered.
1537(b)	Waterproof footwear	July 17, 1930	Investigation		
1539(b)	Laminated products in sheets				

TABLE I.—*Applications received for investigation—Continued*

UNDER SECTION 336—Continued

Paragraph No.	Commodity	Date application received	Nature of request	Applicant	Status
SCHEDULE 15— <i>Sundries—Continued</i>					
1541(a)	Organs	July 8, 1930	Decrease	The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.	
	do	July 11, 1930	Investigation	Senate Resolution 313	Investigation completed (see Table IV).
1545	Sponges	Apr. 24, 1931	Decrease	World Sponge Market	Investigation ordered.
1547 (b)	Paintings, pastels, drawings, and sketches suitable as designs, etc.	Feb. 25, 1931	Duty based on American selling price.	Robert Schey	Dismissed without prejudice.
1552	Cigarette books	July 22, 1930	Investigation	Senate Resolution 325	
	Cigarette-book covers			Senate Resolution 313	Investigation ordered. Investigation dismissed by Senate Resolution.
	Cigarette paper			Frischer & Co. (Inc.)	
	Pipes	July 11, 1930	do	Senate Resolution 313	
	do	July 12, 1930	Decrease	Frischer & Co. (Inc.)	
	Pipe bowls	July 11, 1930	Investigation	Senate Resolution 313	
	do	July 12, 1930	Decrease	Frischer & Co. (Inc.)	
1552	Smokers' articles	July 11, 1930	Investigation	Senate Resolution 313	
	do	July 12, 1930	Decrease	Frischer & Co. (Inc.)	
	Cigarette holders				
	Clay pipes				
	Clay pipe bowls				
	Clay smokers' articles				
1554	Parasols	Nov. 4, 1930	do	American Clay Pipe Works (Inc.)	Dismissed without prejudice.
	Umbrellas	July 2, 1930	Investigation	Senate Resolution 312	
	do	July 1, 1930	do	Senate Resolution 309	Investigation ordered.
	Umbrella handles	July 2, 1930	do	Senate Resolution 312	

UNDER SECTION 337

372	Yarn-guiding apron and/or thread and yarn guides carrying the said yarn-guiding apron.	Aug. 12, 1930	Relief under sec. 337.	Friedrich Alz	Dismissed without prejudice.
401	Lumber and timber imported from Russia	May 29, 1931	do	National Lumber Manufacturers Association.	Do.
1616	Crude asbestos	Dec. 9, 1930	do	Baer Canyon Asbestos Co.; Royal Asbestos Mines (Inc.).	Investigation ordered.

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

UNDER SECTION 336

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

Schedule	Paragraph No.	Commodity	Purpose of request	Disposition
Schedule 1—Chemicals, oils, and paints.	27 48 67 94	Para-chlorometacresol Raw lime juice Crude barytes ore Collodion emulsion	Decrease of duty do Increase of duty do	Withdrawn. Denied and dismissed without prejudice. Withdrawn. Denied and dismissed without prejudice.
Schedule 2—Earths, earthenware, and glassware.	206 206 229	Ground pumice stone Pumice stone, wholly or partly manufactured Incandescent lamps with filaments of carbon	Decrease of duty Increase of duty do	Do. Do. Do.
Schedule 3—Metals and manufactures of.	321 338 367	Steel antifriction balls Hot-rolled small diameter tubing Cylinder watch balances complete for Swiss watches; second hands for Swiss watches; radium hands for Swiss watches; hairsprings collected and studded for Swiss watches.	do do Decrease of duty	Do. Do. Do.
Schedule 5—Sugar, molasses, and manufactures of.	397 and 1527 504	Spring rings Sugarcane in its natural state	Increase of duty Decrease of duty	Do. Do.
Schedule 7—Agricultural products and provisions.	701 743 743 753 753 762 776 806 (b)	Cattle weighing less than 700 pounds each and cattle weighing 700 pounds or more each. Grapefruit Green limes Tulip bulbs Cut flowers Soybeans Ground chicory Concentrated lime juice	do do do do do do do	Withdrawn. Denied and dismissed without prejudice. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
Schedule 8—Spirits, wines, and other beverages.	1004 (a) 1009 (a) 1009 (b)	Hemp yarn Woven fabrics of flax, hemp, or ramie Jute paddings or interlinings	do do do	Do. Do. Do.
Schedule 10—Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of.	1101, 1102, 1105, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1115, 1116, 1117 1115 (a)	Wool, wool waste, wool shoddy, wool rags, wool yarn, wool cloth, wool clothing, wool carpets and wool rugs, and carpet wools. Men's and boys' woolen clothing	Adjustment of duty Decrease of duty	Do. Do.

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

UNDER SECTION 336—Continued

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

Schedule	Paragraph No.	Commodity	Purpose of request	Disposition
Schedule 15—Sundries.....	1504 (b)	Hats, bonnets, and hoods, manufactured by machine, composed wholly or in chief value of straw, chip, paper, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, rattan, real horsehair, cuba bark, ramie, or manila hemp, whether wholly or partly manufactured.	Increase of duty.....	Denied and dismissed without prejudice.
	1506	Bamboo handle toothbrushes.....	Decrease of duty.....	Withdrawn.
	1511	Cork insulation.....	.....do.....	Denied and dismissed without prejudice.
	1518	Artificial flowers.....	Increase of duty.....	Withdrawn.
	1526 (b)	Men's silk and opera hats.....	Decrease of duty.....	Denied and dismissed without prejudice.
	1526 (b)	Silk or opera hats, in chief value of silk.....	.....do.....	Do.
	1530 (b) (4)	Calf and kid shoe leather, rough or finished, wholly or partly manufactured into forms or shapes.	Increase of duty.....	Do.
	1530 (c)	Rough tanned walrus leather.....	Decrease of duty.....	Do.
	1547 (b)	Paintings, pastels, drawings, and sketches, suitable as designs for use in the manufacture of textiles, floor coverings, wall paper, or wall coverings.	To have duty based on American selling price.	Denied and dismissed without prejudice.
	1552	Pipes, and smokers' articles, common tobacco pipes and pipe bowls made wholly of clay.	Increase of duty.....	Do.

UNDER SECTION 337

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

Schedule	Par. No.	Commodity	Disposition
Schedule 3.—Metals and manufactures of.....	372	Yarn guiding apron and/or thread and yarn guides carrying the said yarn guiding apron.	Denied and dismissed without prejudice.
Schedule 4.—Wood and manufactures of.....	401	Lumber and timber imported from Russia.	Do.

TABLE III.—*Commodities upon which applications are pending*
UNDER SECTION 336
[For detail, see complete list of applications, Table I]

Schedule	Par. No.	Commodity	Purpose of request
Schedule 1—Chemicals, oils, and paints	8	Antimony oxide	Increase of duty.
	52	Crude sperm oil	Decrease of duty.
	207	Fluorspar	Do.
Schedule 2—Earths, earthenware, and glass-ware.			Do.
Schedule 3—Metals and manufactures of	316	Rubber insulated wires and cables	Increase of duty.
	329	Bicycle chains	Do.
	331	Upholsterers' nails, thumb tacks, chair glides	Do.
	372	Power-driven machines for punching, shearing, blanking, forming, and assembling metal, and fixtures, tools, attachments, and parts therefor.	Do.
	376	Antimony regulus or metal	Do.
	396	Aluminum folding rules	Do.
	412	Wooden folding rules	Do.
Schedule 4—Wood and manufactures of	713	Whole eggs, egg yolk, and egg albumen, frozen or otherwise prepared or preserved.	Decrease of duty.
Schedule 7—Agricultural products and provisions.	722	Barley malt	Increase of duty.
	743	Lemons	Decrease of duty.
	763	Alsike clover seed	Do.
	768	Mushrooms, fresh, dried, or otherwise prepared or preserved	Do.
777(b)		Chocolate, sweetened, in bars or blocks weighing 10 pounds or more each	Do.
Schedule 10—Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of.	783	Cotton having a staple of 1½ inches or more in length	Do.
	1014	Linen huck towels	Increase of duty.
	1014	Towels and napkins of flax, hemp, or ramie, not exceeding 120 threads to the square inch	Decrease of duty.
Schedule 13—Manufactures of rayon or other synthetic textile.	1301	Filaments and yarns of rayon or other synthetic textile	Do.
Schedule 14—Papers and books	1402	Pulpboard in rolls	Do.
	1413	Crêpe and tissue paper hats and novelties	Increase of duty.
Schedule 15—Sundries	1413	Ribbon flycatchers	Do.
	1530(e)	Canvas rubber-soled footwear and waterproof footwear	Do.
	1532(a)	Leather gloves	Decrease of duty.

TABLE IV.—*Investigations or surveys instituted
UNDER SECTION 332*

Subject	Source of request	Status
Certain vegetable and animal oils and fats.		
Lead.	Senate Resolution 323, dated July 16, 1930.	Completed.
Dead or creosote oil.	Senate Resolution 441, dated Feb. 17, 1931.	In progress.
Census of dyes and other organic chemicals, 1930.	Senate Resolution 470, dated Feb. 26, 1931.	<i>Do.</i>
Crude petroleum.	Commission's own initiative.	Completed.
Crude petroleum, fuel oil, gasoline, and lubricating oils.	Sec. 332(f) of tariff act of 1930.	<i>Do.</i>
Copper.	House Resolution 391, dated Mar. 3, 1931.	<i>Do.</i>
Anthracite coal industry in Soviet Russia.	Senate Resolution 434, dated Feb. 5, 1931.	<i>Do.</i>
Sugar differential rates.	Committee on Ways and Means.	<i>Do.</i>
Cigar-wrapper tobacco.	<i>do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Fish and other marine products entered in alien-owned vessels.	Commission's own initiative.	<i>Do.</i>
United States-Philippine tariff and trade relations.	Senate Resolution 314, dated July 3, 1930.	<i>Do.</i>
Computed duties and equivalent ad valorem rates.	Commission's own initiative.	<i>Do.</i>
	<i>do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>

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

UNDER SECTION 336

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

90442—31—7

Par. No.	Date ordered	Source of application	Subject of investigation	Present status
SCHEDULE 1.— <i>Chemicals, oils, and paints</i>				
19	Jan. 23, 1931	Senate Resolution 390	Casein or lactarene and mixtures of which casein or lactarene is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for.	In progress.
41	Nov. 7, 1930	Delft Gelatine Works	Edible gelatin	Report submitted. President on Mar. 16, 1931, proclaimed decrease of duty from 20 per cent ad valorem and 5 cents per pound to 12 per cent ad valorem and 5 cents per pound.
41	Feb. 21, 1931	Senate Resolution 458	Gelatin, glue, glue size, and fish glue, not specially provided for, and casein glue.	In progress.
53	July 22, 1930	Senate Resolution 324	Olive oil	Report submitted. President on June 24, 1931, proclaimed decrease of duty on olive oil weighing, with the immediate container, less than 40 pounds, from 9½ cents per pound on contents and container to 8 cents per pound on contents and container. No change in duty on olive oil in bulk.
68	July 3, 1930	Senate Resolution 309	Ultramarine blue, dry, in pulp, or ground in or mixed with oil or water, wash and all other blues containing ultramarine.	President on Feb. 5, 1931, approved commission's report, which did not specify a change in duty.
SCHEDULE 2.— <i>Earths, earthenware, and glassware</i>				
205(b)	June 20, 1930	Senate Resolution 295	Roman, Portland, and other hydraulic cement or cement clinker.	President on Dec. 2, 1931, approved commission's report, which did not specify a change in duty.
207, 214	June 15, 1931	Consolidated Feldspar Corporation	Feldspar, crude and ground	Report submitted. President on Dec. 2, 1931, proclaimed decrease of duty on crude feldspar from \$1 to 50 cents per ton. No change in duty on ground feldspar.
218(b)	Mar. 24, 1931	The Libbey Glass Manufacturing Co.	Gauge-glass tubes	President on Dec. 2, 1931, approved commission's report, which did not specify a change in duty.
218(f)	July 22, 1930	Senate Resolution 330	Table and kitchen articles and utensils, wholly or in chief value of glass, blown or partly blown, regardless of composition, description, or further treatment.	Field work completed and hearing held.
219	July 11, 1930	Senate Resolution 313	Cylinder, crown, and sheet glass, by whatever process made, and for whatever purpose used.	Report submitted. President on Dec. 2, 1931, proclaimed decrease (equivalent to 25 per cent) in rates of duty, which vary according to weight and size.

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

UNDER SECTION 336—Continued

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

Par. No.	Date ordered	Source of application	Subject of investigation	Present status
		SCHEDULE 3.— <i>Metals and manufactures of</i>		
301	July 3, 1930	Senate Resolution 309	Iron in pigs, and iron kentledge	President on June 24, 1931, approved commission's report which did not specify a change in duty. In progress.
302(j)	Mar. 21, 1931	Fred Truempy	Silicon aluminum, aluminum silicon, alsimin, ferro-silicon aluminum, and ferro-aluminum silicon. Fourdrinier wires and cylinder wires suitable for use in paper-making machines (whether or not parts of or fitted or attached to such machines), and woven-wire cloth suitable for use in the manufacture of Fourdrinier wires or cylinder wires.	Report submitted. President on Mar. 16, 1931, proclaimed increase of duty from 50 per cent to 75 per cent ad valorem on cylinder wires having over 55 meshes per lineal inch in warp or filling, and Fourdrinier wires, suitable for use in paper-making machines, and woven-wire cloth having over 55 meshes per lineal inch in warp or filling, and suitable for such wire.
318	July 11, 1930	Senate Resolution 313		Report submitted. President on Dec. 2, 1931, approved commission's report, which did not specify a change in duty.
351	Dec. 19, 1930	Senate Resolutions 360 and 438	Steel pens. Investigation extended to include pens n. s. p. f. of other metal.	Report submitted. President on June 24, 1931, proclaimed increase of duty on bicycle, velocipede, and similar bells, finished or unfinished, and parts thereof, from 50 per cent to 70 per cent ad valorem. No change in rate of duty on other articles in this investigation.
364, 397, 1541	June 20, 1930	Senate Resolution 295	Bells, chimes, and carillons, finished or unfinished, and parts of the foregoing.	In progress. Hearing held.
373	do	do	Shovels, spades, scoops, forks, hoes, rakes, scythes, sickles, grass hooks, corn knives, and drainage tools, all the foregoing if agricultural hand tools, and parts thereof, composed wholly or in chief value of metal, whether partly or wholly manufactured.	
397	June 20, 1930	Senate Resolution 295	Woven-wire fencing and wire netting, all of the foregoing composed of wire smaller than 0.08 and not smaller than 0.03 of 1 inch in diameter.	Report submitted. President on Feb. 5, 1931, proclaimed increase of duty from 45 per cent to 50 per cent ad valorem on woven wire fencing and woven wire netting composed of wire smaller than 0.08 and not smaller than 0.03 of an inch in diameter, coated before weaving, and on similar fencing and netting coated after weaving an increase from 45 per cent to 60 per cent ad valorem.
		SCHEDULE 4.— <i>Wood and manufactures of</i>		
401	July 11, 1930 (July 22, 1930)	Senate Resolutions 313 and 321; West Coast Lumbermen's Association; Southern Pine Association.	Lumber and timber of fir, spruce, pine, hemlock, or larch.	President on Dec. 2, 1931, approved commission's report, which did not specify a change in duty.

412	June 20, 1930	Senate Resolution 295-----	Furniture, wholly or partly finished, and parts thereof, wholly or in chief value of wood, and not specially provided for. Wood flour-----	Field work completed and hearing held.
412	July 11, 1930	Senate Resolution 313-----	Bent-wood furniture, wholly or partly finished, and parts thereof.	Report submitted. President on Feb. 5, 1931, proclaimed decrease of duty from 33½ per cent to 25 per cent ad valorem.
412	Sept. 25, 1930	Thonet Bros.; Jacob & Josef; Kohn & Mundus (Inc.); Penn Commercial Corporation; Astra Bent Wood Furniture Co.; Standard Bentwood Co.	SCHEDULE 5.— <i>Sugar, molasses, and manufactures of</i>	Report submitted. President on June 24, 1931, proclaimed decrease of duty from 47½ per cent to 42½ per cent ad valorem.
501	July 3, 1930	Senate Resolutions 309 and 325-----	Sugars, including the sugar content of mixtures containing sugar and water, testing by the polariscope above 96 sugar degrees.	Investigation dismissed in accordance with provisions of Senate Resolution No. 348, dated Dec. 3, 1930.
501, 502	July 22, 1930		Raw and refined sugar, molasses, and related articles.	In progress.
503	Sept. 14, 1931	Various beet growers of Colorado, California, Utah, Montana, Wyoming, Kansas, Nebraska, and Idaho. Western Sugar Refinery and 38 other sugar organizations interested in refined sugar.	Maple sugar and maple sirup-----	Report submitted. President on Feb. 5, 1931, proclaimed decrease of duty on maple sugar from 8 cents to 6 cents per pound and on maple sirup from 5½ cents to 4 cents per pound.
506, 777(b)	July 11, 1930	The John G. Paton Co.; Senate Resolution 313.	Sugar candy and all confectionery not specially provided for, and chocolate, sweetened, in any other form than in bars or blocks weighing 10 pounds or more each, whether prepared or not prepared.	Investigation dismissed in accordance with provisions of Senate Resolution No. 439, dated Feb. 16, 1931.
		SCHEDULE 7.— <i>Agricultural products and provisions</i>		
710	July 22, 1930	Senate Resolution 324; Ste. Auxiliaire De L'Agriculture & De L'Industrie Du Sud-Ouest de La France.	Cheese, except of American or Cheddar and Swiss or Emmenthalier types.	President on Dec. 2, 1931, approved commission's report which did not specify a change in duty.
713	Jan. 23, 1931	Senate Resolution 389; Knox Boude-----	Dried whole eggs, dried egg yolk, and dried egg albumen, whether or not sugar or other material is added.	Report submitted. President on June 24, 1931, proclaimed increase of duty from 18 cents to 27 cents per pound.
717(a), 717(b), 719 & 720(b)	June 22, 1931	Davis Bros.' Fisheries Co.; Gloucester Fish Exchange; Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co. (Ltd.); Fishing Masters Producers Association; Gloucester Maritime Association; Gloucester Chamber of Commerce.	Mackerel-----	In progress.
737, 747, & 752	June 5, 1931	President de la Chambre Syndicale-----	Fruits, candied, crystallized, or glacé-----	Do.
737(3)	July 22, 1930	Senate Resolution 324; Liberty Cherry & Fruit Co.	Cherries, sulphured, or in brine-----	Report returned by President Apr. 7, 1931, with recommendation for further investigation. New investigation ordered May 5, 1931.
737(3)	May 5, 1931	The President-----	do-----	In progress.

¹ Extended on Feb. 12, 1931.

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

UNDER SECTION 336—Continued

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

Par. No.	Date ordered	Source of application	Subject of investigation	Present status
SCHEDULE 7.—<i>Agricultural products and provisions</i>—Continued				
747	Jan. 8, 1931	Senate Resolution 397; Hutcheson & Co. (Inc.); Arthur Serra & Co.	Fresh pineapples.....	President on Dec. 2, 1931, approved commission's report, which did not specify a change in duty.
762, 53	June 9, 1931	Asociacion Nacional de Agricultura.....	Flaxseed; and linseed or flaxseed oil, and combinations and mixtures in chief value of such oil.	In progress.
765	Jan. 30, 1931	Hutcheson & Co. (Inc.).....	Lima beans.....	President on Dec. 2, 1931, approved commission's report, which did not specify a change in duty.
765	Jan. 23, 1931	Senate Resolution 411.....	Beans, not specially provided for, dried.....	In progress.
765	May 2, 1931	G. W. Staples.....	Snap or string beans.....	President on Dec. 2, 1931, approved commission's report, which did not specify a change in duty.
769	Jan. 30, 1931	Senate Resolution 414.....	Peas, green or unripe.....	Report submitted. President on Dec. 2, 1931, proclaimed increase of duty from 3 to 3.9 cents per pound.
772	July 22, 1930	Senate Resolution 324.....	Tomatoes, prepared or preserved in any manner.....	Report returned by President, Apr. 7, 1931, with recommendation for further investigation. New investigation ordered May 5, 1931.
772	May 5, 1931	The President.....	.....do.....	In progress.
772	Jan. 30, 1931	Senate Resolution 414; West Coast Vegetable Association et al.	Tomatoes in their natural state.....	President on Dec. 2, 1931, approved commission's report, which did not specify a change in duty.
774	do.....	Hutcheson & Co. (Inc.).....	Cucumbers in their natural state.....	Do.
774	do.....	do.....	Eggplant in its natural state.....	Report submitted. President on Dec. 2, 1931, proclaimed decrease of duty from 3 to 1½ cents per pound.
774	do.....	do.....	Okra.....	President on Dec. 2, 1931, approved commission's report, which did not specify a change in duty.
774	do.....	Senate Resolution 414; West Coast Vegetable Association et al.	Peppers in their natural state.....	Report submitted. President on Dec. 2, 1931, proclaimed decrease of duty from 3 to 2.5 cents per pound.
775	Sept. 25, 1930	Campbell Soup Co.....	Soups, soup rolls, soup tablets or cubes, and other soup preparations.....	Application withdrawn and investigation dismissed.
777(a), 777(b)	Jan. 8, 1931	Senate Resolution 380.....	Cocoa and chocolate, sweetened and unsweetened.....	Investigation dismissed in accordance with action of Senate.
SCHEDULE 9.—<i>Cotton manufactures</i>				
909	Feb. 12, 1931	Senate Resolution 440.....	Cotton velveteens and velvets.....	In progress.
912	July 3, 1930	Senate Resolution 308.....	Shoe lacings.....	Investigation dismissed in accordance with provisions of Senate Resolution No. 357, dated Dec. 8, 1930.

		SCHEDULE 10.— <i>Flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of</i>	
1001 and 1684, or 1722	Mar. 4, 1931	Senate Resolution 468	Crin vegetal, flax upholstery tow, and Spanish moss.
1005(a) (3)	Mar. 21, 1931	Mittet Line & Net Co.; Haram & Wicks Line Co.	Cordage, including cables, tarred or untarred, composed of three or more strands, each strand composed of two or more yarns, wholly or in chief value of hemp.
		SCHEDULE 11.— <i>Wool and manufactures of</i>	
1114(d)	July 22, 1930	Senate Resolution 325	Infants' wear, knit or crocheted, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of wool.
1115(b)	July 11, 1930	Senate Resolution 313	Bodies, hoods, forms, and shapes for hats, bonnets, caps, berets, and similar articles, manufactured wholly or in part of wool felt, and hats, bonnets, caps, berets, and similar articles, made wholly or in part therefrom, finished or unfinished.
1117(c)	do	do	Floor coverings, wholly or in chief value of wool, not specially provided for.
		SCHEDULE 15.— <i>Sundries</i>	
1504(b)	July 11, 1930	Senate Resolution 313	Hats, bonnets, and hoods, composed wholly or in chief value of straw, chip, paper, grass, palm leaf, willow osier, rattan, real horsehair, cuba bark, ramie, or manila hemp, whether wholly or partly manufactured.
1516	July 22, 1930	Senate Resolution 325	Matches, match splints, and skillets for match boxes.
1529(a)	July 3, 1930	Senate Resolution 311	Laces, lace fabrics, and lace articles, produced wholly or in part on the Levers or Levers-go-through lace machine, the bobinet machine, or the lace-braiding machine.
1530(a)	July 11, 1930	Senate Resolution 313	Hides and skins of cattle of the bovine species, raw or uncured, or dried, salted, or pickled.
1530 (c), (d)	do	do	Leather of reptile hides or skins, for shoe purposes.
1530 (c), (d)	do	Senate Resolution 313; Ambor Leather Co.	Pigskin leather.
1530(e)	(June 20, 1930) (July 11, 1930)	Senate Resolutions 295 and 313	Boots and shoes, wholly or in chief value of leather, not specially provided for.
			President on Dec. 2, 1931, approved commission's report, which did not specify a change in duty. Report submitted. President on June 24, 1931, proclaimed increase of duty from 3½ cents to 4½ cents per pound.
			In progress. Hearing held.
			Report submitted. President on Mar. 16, 1931, proclaimed decrease of duties on wool felt hat bodies and similar articles from 40 cents per pound and 75 per cent ad valorem to 40 cents per pound and 55 per cent ad valorem; and on wool felt hat bodies pulled, etc., and finished hats from 40 cents per pound and 75 per cent ad valorem and 25 cents per article to 40 cents per pound and 55 per cent ad valorem and 12½ cents per article. President on Mar. 16, 1931 approved commission's report, which did not specify a change in duty.
			Report submitted. President on Feb. 5, 1931, proclaimed decrease of duty from \$4 per dozen and 60 per cent ad valorem to \$3 per dozen and 50 per cent ad valorem.
			Investigation dismissed in accordance with provisions of Senate Resolution No. 348, dated Dec. 3, 1930.
			Investigation dismissed in accordance with provisions of Senate Resolution No. 476, dated Feb. 28, 1931.
			President on June 24, 1931, approved commission's report, which did not specify a change in duty.
			Investigation dismissed in accordance with provisions of Senate Resolution No. 439, dated Feb. 10, 1931.
			Report submitted. President on Feb. 5, 1931, proclaimed decrease of duty from 25 per cent to 15 per cent ad valorem.
			Report submitted. President on Dec. 2, 1931, proclaimed increase of duty on McKay sewed boots and shoes from 20 per cent to 30 per cent ad valorem, and a decrease of duty on turned boots and shoes from 20 per cent to 10 per cent ad valorem. No change was made on boots and shoes of other types.

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

UNDER SECTION 336—Continued

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

Par. No.	Date ordered	Source of application	Subject of investigation	Present status
		SCHEDULE 15.— <i>Sundries</i> —Continued		
1539(b)	July 22, 1930	Senate Resolution 324	Laminated products of which a synthetic resin or resinlike substance is the chief binding agent, in sheets or plates.	In progress.
1541(a)	July 11, 1930	The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.; Senate Resolution 313.	Pipe organs, and parts thereof	Report submitted. President on June 24, 1931, proclaimed decrease of duty on pipe organs and parts imported for the use of church or other public auditorium not charging admission from 40 per cent to 35 per cent ad valorem, and on other pipe organs and parts duty decreased from 60 per cent to 35 per cent ad valorem.
1545	June 15, 1931	World sponge market.	Sponges	In progress.
1552	July 11, 1930	Senate Resolution 313, Frischer & Co. (Inc.).	Pipes, pipe bowls, cigar and cigarette holders, and mouthpieces, finished or unfinished.	President on Mar. 16, 1931, approved commission's report which did not specify a change in duty.
1552	July 22, 1930	Senate Resolution 325	Cigarette books, cigarette-book covers, and cigarette paper in all forms, except cork paper.	Investigation dismissed in accordance with provisions of Senate Resolution No. 371, dated Dec. 15, 1930.
1554, 342, and others.	July 3, 1930	Senate Resolutions 309 and 312	Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, and parts thereof.	In progress. Hearing held.

UNDER SECTION 337

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

1616	Mar. 30, 1931	Bear Canyon Asbestos Co. and Regal Asbestos Mines (Inc.).	Crude asbestos	In progress.
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UNDER SECTION 340

June 24, 1930		Domestic value-conversion of rates	In progress.
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APPENDIX 2

PUBLICATIONS BY THE TARIFF COMMISSION SINCE THE PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1930

Anthracite Coal Industry of Soviet Russia.
Bells, Chimes, and Carillons.
Bent-wood Furniture.
Census of Dyes and Other Synthetic Organic Chemicals, 1929.
Census of Dyes and Other Synthetic Organic Chemicals, 1930.¹
Cheese.
Cigar-wrapper Tobacco.
Comparison of Tariff Acts of 1913, 1922, and 1930 (by items).
Comparison of Tariff Acts of 1922 and 1930 (by paragraphs).
Computed Duties and Equivalent Ad Valorem Rates on Imports into the
United States, 1929.
Differential Between Raw and Refined Sugar.
Dried Egg Products.
Edible Gelatin.
Fish and Other Marine Products, Landed in the United States from Terri-
torial Waters by Aliens and by Citizens. (Report to the United States Senate.)
Fourdrinier Wires, Woven-wire Cloth, and Cylinder Wires.
Fourteenth Annual Report.
Hats, Bonnets, and Hoods of Straw.
Hemp Cordage.
Hides and Skins.
Iron, in Pigs and Iron Kentledge.
Maple Sirup and Maple Sugar.
Olive Oil.
Pigskin Leather.
Pipe Organs.
Report to the Congress on the Cost of Crude Petroleum.
Rules of Practice and Procedure.
Smokers' Articles—Pipes, Pipe Bowls, Cigar and Cigarette Holders, and
Mouthpieces, Finished or Unfinished.
Synthetic Phenolic Resin, Opinion Findings and Recommendations in the
Matter of.
Ultramarine Blue.
United States-Philippine Tariff and Trade Relations.
Wood Flour.
Wool-felt Hat Bodies and Hats.
Wool Floor Coverings.
Woven-wire Fencing and Netting.
The commission has distributed from July, 1930, to November 30, 1931, ap-
proximately 32,000 copies of these and earlier publications. The Superintendent
of Documents reports that during the fiscal year 1930, which is the latest year
for which such information is available, 4,427 copies of reports of the commis-
sion were sold. The receipts from the sale of these reports amounted to over
\$900.
The reports listed below, which were recently completed, are now in press.
Feldspar.
Cement.
Gauge-glass Tubes.
Window Glass.
Pens.
Lumber and Timber.
Fresh Vegetables:
Tomatoes in Their Natural State.
Cucumbers in Their Natural State.
Okra, Fresh.
Beans, Snap or String, Green or Unripe.
Peas, Green or Unripe.
Lima Beans in Their Natural State.
Eggplant in Its Natural State.
Peppers in Their Natural State.
Pineapples, Fresh.
Crin Vegetal, Flax Upholstery Tow, and Spanish Moss.
Boots and Shoes.

¹ The commission has discontinued the annual census of dyes.

APPENDIX 3

Allocation of the Tariff Commission personnel as of June 30, 1931

(a) IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Title	Number	Service	Grade
Commissioners	6	Clerical, administrative, and fiscal	16
Secretary	1	do	14
Chief investigator	1	do	14
Chief of division	1	do	12
Assistant chief investigator	1	do	12
Accountant	1	do	12
Chief of division	1	do	10
Accountant	1	do	10
Assistant to the secretary	7	do	9
Chief of division	1	do	9
Accountant	10	do	9
Do	7	do	8
Editor	1	do	8
Chief of division	1	do	7
Accountant	10	do	7
Chief of section	4	do	6
Accountant	5	do	6
Assistant editor	1	do	6
Clerk	2	do	6
Secretary to commissioners	5	do	6
Secretary to chief of division	1	do	6
Clerk	5	do	5
Transportation clerk	1	do	5
Secretary to commissioner	1	do	5
Clerk-stenographer	3	do	5
Graphic draftsman	1	do	5
Chief of section	1	do	5
Accountant	1	do	5
Clerk	15	do	4
Stenographer	1	do	4
Clerk-stenographer	11	do	4
Clerk	15	do	3
Stenographer	16	do	3
Clerk-stenographer	2	do	3
Operator office devices	1	do	3
Stock-room clerk	1	do	2
File clerk	2	do	2
Clerk	7	do	2
Stenographer	4	do	2
Operators office devices	3	do	2
Telephone operator	1	do	2
Clerk	1	do	1
Operator office devices	1	do	1
Chief economist	1	Professional and scientific	8
Chief of division	1	do	8
Do	1	do	7
Do	9	do	6
Economist	4	do	6
Agricultural expert	2	do	6
International relations expert	1	do	6
Ceramics expert	1	do	5
Fisheries expert	1	do	5
Metals expert	2	do	5
Textile expert	3	do	5
Chemical expert	1	do	5
Foreign tariffs expert	1	do	5
Economist	1	do	5
Agricultural expert	4	do	4
Textile expert	5	do	4
Chemical expert	3	do	4
Metals expert	1	do	4
Lumber expert	2	do	4
Sundries expert	2	do	4
Foreign tariffs expert	1	do	4

Allocation of the Tariff Commission personnel as of June 30, 1931—Continued

(a) IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued

Title	Number	Service	Grade
Ceramics expert	1	Professional and scientific	4
Textile expert	1	do	3
Foreign tariffs expert	1	do	3
Ceramics expert	2	do	3
Agricultural expert	4	do	3
Sundries expert	2	do	3
Metals expert	3	do	3
Assistant economist	1	do	3
Lumber expert	1	do	3
Librarian	1	do	3
Foreign tariffs expert	4	do	2
Assistant economist	2	do	2
Ceramics expert	1	do	2
Lumber expert	1	do	2
Agricultural expert	1	do	2
Chemical expert	2	do	2
Assistant librarian	1	do	1
Junior attorney	1	do	1
Sundries expert	1	do	1
Assistant librarian	1	Subprofessional	4
Mechanic	1	Custodial	5
Messenger	7	do	3
Do	3	do	2

(b) IN THE FIELD SERVICE

Title	Number	Official station
European representative	1	Brussels, Belgium.
Accountant	2	Do.
Clerk	2	Do.
Chief, New York office	1	New York, N. Y.
Clerk	6	Do.
Messenger	1	Do.
Valuation:		
Assistant director	1	Do.
Administrative assistant	3	Do.
Computer	4	Do.
Stenographer	4	Do.
Accountant	35	Do.
Commodity expert	9	Do.
Statistical expert	1	Do.

APPENDIX 4

RULES OF PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

In Administration of Sections 332, 336, 337, and 338 Tariff Act of 1930

The principal office of the commission, at Washington, D. C., is open each business day from 9 a. m. to 4.30 p. m., except on Saturdays, when it is open from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. The commission may meet and exercise all its powers at any other place, and may designate one or more of its members to hold hearings or to prosecute any inquiry necessary to its duties. A majority of the commissioners in office shall constitute a quorum.

RULES IN ADMINISTRATION OF SECTION 332

Procedure in investigations under the general powers of the commission, provided for in sections other than 336, 337, and 338, Title III, Part II, of the tariff act of 1930, depends upon the nature of the particular investigation. Rules applicable to all such investigations can not well be formulated. The rules governing hearings for the purposes of section 336 will be applied as far as pertinent if and when hearings are ordered by the commission.

For the convenience of parties interested, section 332 of Title III of the tariff act of 1930 is hereinafter set forth in full on pages 116 to 118.

RULES IN ADMINISTRATION OF SECTION 336

APPLICATIONS

Application for an investigation for the purposes of section 336 of Title III of the tariff act of 1930 may be made by any person, partnership, association, or corporation.

Applications for investigation should be in the following form:

APPLICATION FOR INVESTIGATION

By the United States Tariff Commission for the purposes of section 336 of Title III of the tariff act of 1930

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C.

SIRS: Application is hereby made by the undersigned for an investigation, for the purposes of section 336 of the tariff act of 1930, of the following items dutiable under paragraph(s) _____ of said act:

It is believed that the duty fixed in the said paragraph(s) is {more} {less} than is necessary to equalize the differences in costs of production of said article(s) in the United States and in the principal competing country and that said rate(s) should therefore be {increased} {decreased} or that the rate(s) involved should be properly adjusted (including any necessary change in classification).

The undersigned is prepared to furnish for the assistance of the commission all information in his possession and believes that the investigation requested is feasible and necessary for the following reasons:

(Insert here facts showing necessity for adjustment of rate(s) or change of classification)

The applicant requests that the information, if any, herewith separately submitted and marked *confidential* be held in confidence for the information of the commission only.¹

Respectfully,

(Signature of applicant)

By

Address

Nature of information to accompany application.—The applicant for an investigation should file with his application all information available to him which he believes to be pertinent. Information of the character indicated below will be especially helpful.

1. Comparability of the domestic and foreign article(s) and the degree of competition between them.
2. Tendency of domestic production and sales, whether upward or downward, and the tendency of imports.
3. Tendency of cost of production and prices in recent years.
4. Evidence of difference between foreign and domestic costs of production of the article(s) involved.
5. Areas of greatest competition between the imported and domestic products and the principal market or markets in the United States.
6. Transportation costs and other costs incident to delivery of the article(s) to the principal market or markets of the United States and/or other relevant factors that constitute, in the opinion of the applicant, an advantage or disadvantage in competition.
7. Any other information which the applicant believes the commission should consider.

ACTION BY THE COMMISSION UPON RECEIPT OF APPLICATION

Receipt of an application for investigation, for the purposes of section 336 of Title III of the tariff act of 1930, will be acknowledged by the secretary of the commission and public notice will be given of the application by posting, for not less than 10 days, at the principal office of the commission in Washington, D. C., and at its office in New York City, and by publication in Treasury Decisions published by the Department of the Treasury, and in the weekly edition of Commerce Reports published by the Department of Commerce. This public notice will set forth the date of the receipt of

¹ This paragraph should be included only when confidential material actually accompanies application.

the application, the name of the applicant, and the purpose of the application. Similarly, notice will be given of applications withdrawn and of action by the commission on applications, and/or of investigations dismissed. Applications may be withdrawn as a matter of course at any time before investigation has been ordered by the commission, but the commission may proceed with an investigation in any case if, in its judgment, the public interest so demands, whether or not an application shall have been withdrawn. The commission may also, in special cases and for adequate cause, allow the withdrawal of an application after investigation has been ordered. As soon thereafter as its other duties permit, the commission will notify the applicant of its decision either to order or not to order the investigation requested.

In reaching its decision the commission will take into consideration the information furnished by the applicant, the information assembled by its staff, and the information furnished by individuals or corporations either in favor of or opposed to the institution of the investigation.

PUBLIC NOTICE OF INVESTIGATION

Public notice shall be given of every investigation ordered by the commission by posting a notice, for not less than 30 days, of the order at the principal office of the commission in Washington, D. C., and at its office in New York City, and by publishing a copy thereof in Treasury Decisions and in Commerce Reports.

PUBLIC HEARING

Reasonable public notice will be given of the time and place set for all hearings in the same manner that notice is given of an order instituting an investigation.

Without excluding other factors and with a view to assisting parties interested in preparing for the hearing, the commission will expect attention to be concentrated upon—

Facts which should be considered in appraising the competitive strength in the markets of the United States of the foreign and domestic articles.

Facts bearing upon the degree of likeness or similarity as between grades, classes, and price groups of the American product and the imported article.

Any direct evidence as to comparative unit costs will constitute one of the main problems to be considered, but bare factory costs consisting of an estimate of outlay for raw materials, wages paid, and other direct charges incident to processes of production will not entirely suffice. Secondary costs, such as depreciation, depletion, charges for rent, interest on investments, cost of containers, transportation charges, insurance, and general expenses, must all be reckoned in the cost equation.

Additional factors are—

Principal competing country.

Principal American market or markets.

Representative period of time for cost inquiry.

Extent to which invoice or wholesale prices are reliable evidence of foreign costs.

Any other evidence of unit production costs, both foreign and domestic.

Domestic areas or producing units to be selected as being competitive with the imported article.

Other significant advantages or disadvantages in competition.

Finally, parties interested appearing at public hearings are expected to present definite and affirmative information rather than generalities and conjectures.

APPEARANCES

Any person showing to the satisfaction of the commission an interest in the subject matter of an investigation may enter an appearance in such investigation, either in person or by representative, at any time prior to or before the close of the public hearing relating to the matter involved.

Request to enter appearance shall be filed in writing with the secretary of the commission at its office in Washington, D. C., or at any other place where a hearing is held.

Any person desiring to appear as attorney or agent before the commission may be required to show to the satisfaction of the commission his acceptability in that capacity. Disbarment or suspension of an attorney from practice before a court of law of the United States, if still in effect, will be evidence of unacceptability. No person who on December 1, 1930, is, or who thereafter becomes, an officer or employee of the commission shall be permitted to practice as attorney or agent before the commission until one year after he shall have severed his official connection with the commission.

Persons who will participate as witnesses only are not expected to enter appearances.

CONDUCT OF PUBLIC HEARINGS

Parties interested may appear either in person or by representative and produce evidence relevant and material to the matter or matters involved in the investigation.

Witnesses will be sworn. No documentary evidence will be accepted unless verified under oath by the person offering it as a true statement of the facts contained therein.

After offering evidence, witnesses may be questioned under the direction and control of the commission by any member of the commission, or by any agent designated by the commission, or by any person who has entered an appearance, for the purpose of assisting the commission in obtaining the material facts with respect to the subject matter of the investigation.

Evidence, oral or written, submitted in hearings, shall upon the order of the commission be subject to verification from the books, papers, and records of the parties interested and from any other available sources.

All hearings shall be stenographically reported. Copies of the transcript of the minutes of such hearings may be purchased from the official reporter.

Motions or requests for postponement of a hearing shall be filed with the commission not less than 10 days prior to the date set for such hearing and shall set forth fully the reasons therefor.

The commission may continue any hearing or order such rehearing as it may deem necessary for a full presentation of the facts involved in any investigation.

WITNESS AND SUBPOENAS

Unless otherwise ordered by the commission, witnesses shall be examined orally.

The attendance of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence may be required from any place in the United States at any designated place of hearing.

Any member of the commission may sign subpoenas, and members and agents of the commission, when authorized by the commission, may administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, take testimony, and receive evidence.

WITNESS FEES AND MILEAGE

Witnesses summoned before the commission shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States, and witnesses whose depositions are taken and the persons taking them, except employees of the commission, shall severally be entitled to the same fees and mileage as are paid for like service in the courts of the United States.

When witnesses are summoned or depositions are taken at the request of a party interested, such party must bear all expenses involved.

DEPOSITIONS

The commission may order testimony to be taken by deposition at any stage of any investigation. Depositions may be taken before any person having power to administer oaths and designated by the commission. Such testimony shall be reduced to writing by the person taking the deposition or under his direction and shall then be subscribed by the deponent and certified in the usual manner by the person taking the deposition. After the deposition has been so certified it shall, together with a copy thereof made by such person or under his direction, be forwarded under seal to the secretary of the commission at its office in Washington, D. C., and shall constitute a part of the record in such investigation.

Any person may be compelled to appear and depose and to produce documentary evidence in the same manner that witnesses may be compelled to appear and testify and produce documentary evidence before the commission.

(See last paragraph under Witness Fees and Mileage for provision regarding expenses.)

ORAL ARGUMENT

Oral argument may, in the discretion of the commission, be heard upon the conclusion of the testimony in a hearing. The commission will determine in each instance the length of time to be allowed for argument and the allocation thereof to the respective parties interested.

BRIEFS

Briefs of the evidence produced at the hearing and arguments thereon may be presented to the commission by parties interested appearing at the hearing. Unless otherwise ordered, 10 copies typed, multigraphed, or printed, shall be filed with the secretary of the commission within 10 days after the close of the hearing.

Briefs not filed with the commission on or before the date fixed therefor will not be accepted.

COMMISSIONERS SITTING AT HEARINGS

Hearings may be conducted by one or more commissioners and the record shall be presented for the consideration of the commission.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

As is provided in section 335 of Part II of Title III of the tariff act of 1930, it shall be unlawful for any member of the commission, or for any employee, agent, or clerk of the commission, or any other officer or employee of the United States, to divulge, or to make known in any manner whatever not provided for by law, to any person, the trade secrets or processes of any person, firm, copartnership, corporation, or association embraced in any examination or investigation conducted by the commission, or by order of the commission, or by order of any member thereof. Any offense against the provisions of this section shall be a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court, and such offender shall also be dismissed from office or discharged from employment.

SECTION 336, TARIFF ACT OF 1930

For the convenience of parties interested, section 336 of Title III of the tariff act of 1930 is hereinafter set forth in full on pages 120 to 122.

RULES IN ADMINISTRATION OF SECTION 337

Complaint and petition for investigation for the purposes of section 337 of Title III of the tariff act of 1930 may be made by any person, partnership, association, or corporation.

COMPLAINTS

Complaints should be in the following form:

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPLAINT BY
 [Name of petitioner or petitioners]
 of unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the
 importation and/or sale of
 [Article or articles]

Investigation No.—
 Section 337,
 Tariff Act of 1930

To the United States Tariff Commission:

Your petitioner(s) above named specifically show(s):
 I. That [state name and nature and place of business and whether petition is made by or for an individual, a partnership, an association, or a corporation.

If partnership or association, state names of the persons composing the partnership or association. If a corporation, state where incorporated and location of principal office. Location of manufacturing plant or plants should also be stated. Affidavit of each person signing petition that he has personal knowledge of the matter must be attached thereto].

II. That [state fully the ground or grounds of complaint with specific instances of alleged unlawful importations or sales, together with accompanying documentary evidence].

III. That the business of the petitioner(s) is efficiently and economically operated.

IV. That [state fully the nature and extent of injury to business of petitioner].

Wherefore petitioner(s) pray(s) [state relief sought].

Dated at _____, _____, 193__.

(Petitioner's signature)

(Office and post-office address)

(Attorney's signature)

(Office and post-office address)

COPIES OF COMPLAINTS

At the time of filing any complaint or amendment thereto, petitioner must submit a copy of it for each person alleged in the complaint to violate the provisions of section 337 to be served on such person as hereinafter provided.

The complaint may be amended or further evidence may be submitted, in the discretion of the commission, for good cause shown.

PRELIMINARY INQUIRY

The commission will make such preliminary inquiry as it shall deem necessary to determine whether the complaint and supporting evidence (1) warrant an investigation and (2) warrant the issuance of an order of exclusion from entry of the articles (if asked for) pending further investigation in accordance with section 337 (f).

ANSWERS TO COMPLAINT

After an investigation shall have been ordered, and not before, a copy of the complaint shall be served by the commission upon any owner, importer, consignee, or agent of either, alleged to violate the provisions of section 337, and such owner, importer, consignee, or agent of either, shall have 30 days, unless otherwise ordered, in which to make written answer under oath and to show cause, if any there be, why the provisions of section 337 should not be applied in respect of the alleged unfair methods of competition and unfair acts set forth in the complaint.

Copies of all answers shall be served by the commission upon petitioners. Any person filing an answer must submit an additional copy of it for service by the commission on each petitioner.

INVESTIGATIONS

In ordering an investigation the commission will not be confined to the issues presented in a complaint, but may broaden, limit, or modify the scope of the investigation.

Public notice of the institution of an investigation and of the date set for a hearing shall be given in the same manner as in investigations for the purposes of section 336.

APPEARANCES

Any person showing to the satisfaction of the commission an interest in the subject matter of an investigation may enter an appearance in such investigation, either in person or by representative, at any time prior to or before close of the public hearing relating to the matter involved.

Request to enter appearance shall be filed in writing with the secretary of the commission at its office in Washington, D. C., or at any other place where a hearing is held.

Any person desiring to appear as attorney or agent before the commission may be required to show to the satisfaction of the commission his acceptability in that capacity. Disbarment or suspension of an attorney from practice before a court of law of the United States, if still in effect, will be evidence of unacceptability. No person who on December 1, 1930, is, or who thereafter becomes, an officer or employee of the commission shall be permitted to practice as attorney or agent before the commission until one year after he shall have severed his official connection with the commission.

Persons who will participate as witnesses only are not expected to enter appearances.

CONDUCT OF PUBLIC HEARINGS

Parties interested may appear either in person or by representative and offer evidence relevant and material to the matter or matters involved in the investigation.

Witnesses will be sworn. No documentary evidence will be accepted unless verified under oath by the person offering it as a true statement of the facts contained therein.

After offering evidence, witnesses may be questioned under the direction and control of the commission by any member of the commission or by any agent designated by the commission or by any person who has entered an appearance, for the purpose of assisting the commission in obtaining the material facts with respect to the subject matter of the investigation.

Evidence, oral or written, submitted in hearings, shall upon the order of the commission be subject to verification from the books, papers, and records of the parties interested and from any other available sources.

All hearings shall be stenographically reported. Copies of the transcript of the minutes of such hearings may be purchased from the official reporter.

Motions or requests for postponement of a hearing shall be filed with the commission not less than 10 days prior to the date set for such hearings and shall set forth fully the reasons therefor.

The commission may continue any hearing or order such rehearing as it may deem necessary for a full presentation of the facts involved in any investigation.

WITNESSES AND SUBPOENAS

Unless otherwise ordered by the commission, witnesses shall be examined orally.

The attendance of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence may be required from any place in the United States at any designated place of hearing.

Any member of the commission may sign subpoenas, and members and agents of the commission, when authorized by the commission, may administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, take testimony, and receive evidence.

WITNESS FEES AND MILEAGE

Witnesses summoned before the commission shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States, and witnesses whose depositions are taken and the persons taking them, except employees of the commission, shall severally be entitled to the same fees and mileage as are paid for like service in the courts of the United States.

When witnesses are summoned or depositions are taken at the request of party interested, such party must bear all expenses involved.

DEPOSITIONS

The commission may order testimony to be taken by deposition at any stage of any investigation. Depositions may be taken before any person having power to administer oaths and designated by the commission. Such testimony shall be reduced to writing by the person taking the deposition or under his direction and shall then be subscribed by the deponent and certified in the usual manner by the person taking the deposition. After the deposition has been so certified it shall, together with a copy thereof made by such person or under his direction, be forwarded under seal to the secretary of the commission at its office in Washington, D. C., and shall constitute a part of the record in such investigation.

Any person may be compelled to appear and depose and to produce documentary evidence in the same manner that witnesses may be compelled to appear and testify and produce documentary evidence before the commission.

(See last paragraph under Witness Fees and Mileage for provision regarding expenses.)

ORAL ARGUMENT

Oral argument may in the discretion of the commission be heard upon the conclusion of the testimony in a hearing. The commission

will determine in each instance the length of time to be allowed for argument and the allocation thereof to the respective parties interested.

BRIEFS

The commission will fix a date on or before which briefs may be submitted, which date will be announced at the close of the hearing. Unless otherwise ordered, 30 copies printed in 10 or 12 point type on good unglazed paper with pages approximately 6 inches wide by 9 inches high, with inner margins not less than 1 inch wide, and with paper covers, shall be filed with the secretary of the commission.

Briefs not filed with the commission on or before the date fixed therefor will not be accepted.

Application for extension of time for submitting briefs shall be filed in writing with the secretary of the commission not less than 10 days before the date set for submitting briefs, and shall set forth fully the reasons for such application.

Copies of all briefs shall be served by the commission upon all interested parties who have entered appearances or upon their representatives of record.

RECORD

A transcript of the testimony in an investigation, together with the findings and recommendations of the commission, shall be the official record of the proceedings and findings in the investigation.

FINDINGS

Upon conclusion of an investigation the commission shall formulate findings based thereon. When the findings in an investigation show a violation of the statute, a copy of the findings certified by the secretary under the seal of the commission shall be delivered or sent by registered mail promptly to the owner, importer, consignee, or agent of either, found to be guilty of such violation.

TRANSMITTAL TO THE PRESIDENT

The final findings of the commission shall be transmitted with the record to the President for consideration and action under the statute.

COMMISSIONERS SITTING AT HEARINGS

Hearings may be conducted by one or more commissioners and the record shall be presented for the consideration of the commission.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

As is provided in section 335 of Part II of Title III of the tariff act of 1930, it shall be unlawful for any member of the commission, or for any employee, agent, or clerk of the commission, or any other officer or employee of the United States, to divulge, or to make known in any manner whatever not provided for by law, to any person, the trade secrets or processes of any person, firm, copartnership,

corporation, or association embraced in any examination or investigation conducted by the commission, or by order of the commission or by order of any member thereof. Any offense against the provisions of this section shall be a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court, and such offender shall also be dismissed from office or discharged from employment.

SECTION 337, TARIFF ACT OF 1930

For the convenience of parties interested, section 337 of Title III of the tariff act of 1930 is hereinafter set forth in full on pages 122 and 124.

RULES IN ADMINISTRATION OF SECTION 338

Hearings are neither required nor contemplated by section 338 of the tariff act of 1930 relating to discriminations by foreign countries against the commerce of the United States.

For the convenience of parties interested, section 338 of Title III of the tariff act of 1930 is hereinafter set forth in full on pages 124 and 125.

L A W S
RELATING TO
THE UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION
IN
SECTIONS 330 TO 341, INCLUSIVE
PART II, TITLE III
TARIFF ACT OF 1930

**LAWS RELATING TO
THE UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION
TARIFF ACT OF 1930, TITLE III**

SEC. 330. ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION.

(a) **MEMBERSHIP.**—The United States Tariff Commission (referred to in this title as the "commission") shall be composed of six commissioners to be hereafter appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, but each member now in office shall continue to serve until his successor (as designated by the President at the time of nomination) takes office, but in no event for longer than ninety days after the effective date of this Act. No person shall be eligible for appointment as a commissioner unless he is a citizen of the United States, and, in the judgment of the President, is possessed of qualifications requisite for developing expert knowledge of tariff problems and efficiency in administering the provisions of Part II of this title. Not more than three of the commissioners shall be members of the same political party, and in making appointments members of different political parties shall be appointed alternately as nearly as may be practicable.

(b) **TERMS OF OFFICE.**—Terms of office of the commissioners first taking office after the date of the enactment of this Act, shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of nomination, one at the end of each of the first six years after the date of the enactment of this Act. The term of office of a successor to any such commissioner shall expire six years from the date of the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed, except that any commissioner appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed, shall be appointed for the remainder of such term.

(c) **CHAIRMAN, VICE CHAIRMAN, AND SALARY.**—The President shall annually designate one of the commissioners as chairman and one as vice chairman of the commission. The vice chairman shall act as chairman in case of the absence or disability of the chairman. A majority of the commissioners in office shall constitute a quorum, but the commission may function notwithstanding vacancies. Each commissioner (including members in office on the date of the enactment of this Act) shall receive a salary of \$11,000 a year. No commissioner shall actively engage in any other business, vocation, or employment than that of serving as a commissioner.

SEC. 331. GENERAL POWERS.

(a) **PERSONNEL.**—The commission shall appoint a secretary, who shall receive a salary of \$7,500 per year, and the commission shall have authority to employ and fix the compensations of such special experts, examiners, clerks, and other employees as the commission

may from time to time find necessary for the proper performance of its duties.

(b) **APPLICATION OF CIVIL SERVICE LAW.**—With the exception of the secretary, a clerk to each commissioner, and such special experts as the commission may from time to time find necessary for the conduct of its work, all employees of the commission shall be appointed from lists of eligibles to be supplied by the Civil Service Commission and in accordance with the civil service law.

(c) **EXPENSES.**—All of the expenses of the commission, including all necessary expenses for transportation incurred by the commissioners or by their employees under their orders in making any investigation or upon official business in any other places than at their respective headquarters, shall be allowed and paid on the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the commission.

(d) **OFFICES AND SUPPLIES.**—Unless otherwise provided by law, the commission may rent suitable offices for its use, and purchase such furniture, equipment, and supplies as may be necessary.

(e) **PRINCIPAL OFFICE AT WASHINGTON.**—The principal office of the commission shall be in the city of Washington, but it may meet and exercise all its powers at any other place. The commission may, by one or more of its members, or by such agents as it may designate, prosecute any inquiry necessary to its duties in any part of the United States or in any foreign country.

(f) **OFFICE AT NEW YORK.**—The commission is authorized to establish and maintain an office at the port of New York for the purpose of directing or carrying on any investigation, receiving and compiling statistics, selecting, describing, and filing samples of articles, and performing any of the duties or exercising any of the powers imposed upon it by law.

(g) **OFFICIAL SEAL.**—The commission is authorized to adopt an official seal, which shall be judicially noticed.

SEC. 332. INVESTIGATIONS.

(a) **INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTS.**—It shall be the duty of the commission to investigate the administration and fiscal and industrial effects of the customs laws of this country now in force or which may be hereafter enacted, the relations between the rates of duty on raw materials and finished or partly finished products, the effects of ad valorem and specific duties and of compound specific and ad valorem duties, all questions relative to the arrangement of schedules and classification of articles in the several schedules of the customs law, and, in general, to investigate the operation of customs laws, including their relation to the Federal revenues, their effect upon the industries and labor of the country, and to submit reports of its investigations as hereafter provided.

(b) **INVESTIGATIONS OF TARIFF RELATIONS.**—The commission shall have power to investigate the tariff relations between the United States and foreign countries, commercial treaties, preferential provisions, economic alliances, the effect of export bounties and preferential transportation rates, the volume of importations compared with domestic production and consumption, and conditions, causes, and effects relating to competition of foreign industries with those of the United States, including dumping and cost of production.

(c) INVESTIGATION OF PARIS ECONOMY PACT.—The commission shall have power to investigate the Paris Economy Pact and similar organizations and arrangements in Europe.

(d) INFORMATION FOR PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.—In order that the President and the Congress may secure information and assistance, it shall be the duty of the commission to—

(1) Ascertain conversion costs and costs of production in the principal growing, producing, or manufacturing centers of the United States of articles of the United States, whenever in the opinion of the commission it is practicable;

(2) Ascertain conversion costs and costs of production in the principal growing, producing, or manufacturing centers of foreign countries of articles imported into the United States, whenever in the opinion of the commission such conversion costs or costs of production are necessary for comparison with conversion costs or costs of production in the United States and can be reasonably ascertained;

(3) Select and describe articles which are representative of the classes or kinds of articles imported into the United States and which are similar to or comparable with articles of the United States; select and describe articles of the United States similar to or comparable with such imported articles; and obtain and file samples of articles so selected, whenever the commission deems it advisable;

(4) Ascertain import costs of such representative articles so selected;

(5) Ascertain the grower's, producer's, or manufacturer's selling prices in the principal growing, producing, or manufacturing centers of the United States of the articles of the United States so selected; and

(6) Ascertain all other facts which will show the differences in or which affect competition between articles of the United States and imported articles in the principal markets of the United States.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—When used in this subdivision and in subdivision (d)—

(1) The term "article" includes any commodity, whether grown, produced, fabricated, manipulated, or manufactured;

(2) The term "import cost" means the price at which an article is freely offered for sale in the ordinary course of trade in the usual wholesale quantities for exportation to the United States plus, when not included in such price, all necessary expenses, exclusive of customs duties, of bringing such imported article to the United States.

(f) The Tariff Commission is hereby directed, within eight months from the passage of this act, to ascertain the approximate average cost per barrel to the oil refineries located on the Atlantic seaboard of crude petroleum delivered to them from the oil fields of the United States during the three years preceding 1930, and the present approximate average cost per barrel of crude petroleum from Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela, delivered to the same points. Such relative costs shall be immediately certified to the Speaker of the House of

Representatives and to the President of the Senate for the information of the Congress.

(g) **REPORTS TO PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.**—The commission shall put at the disposal of the President of the United States, the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Finance of the Senate, whenever requested, all information at its command, and shall make such investigations and reports as may be requested by the President or by either of said committees or by either branch of the Congress, and shall report to Congress on the first Monday of December of each year hereafter a statement of the methods adopted and all expenses incurred, and a summary of all reports made during the year.

SEC. 333. TESTIMONY AND PRODUCTION OF PAPERS.

(a) **AUTHORITY TO OBTAIN INFORMATION.**—For the purposes of carrying Part II of this title into effect the commission or its duly authorized agent or agents shall have access to and the right to copy any document, paper, or record, pertinent to the subject matter under investigation, in the possession of any person, firm, copartnership, corporation, or association engaged in the production, importation, or distribution of any article under investigation, and shall have power to summon witnesses, take testimony, administer oaths, and to require any person, firm, copartnership, corporation, or association to produce books or papers relating to any matter pertaining to such investigation. Any member of the commission may sign subpoenas, and members and agents of the commission, when authorized by the commission, may administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, take testimony, and receive evidence.

(b) **WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE.**—Such attendance of witnesses and the production of such documentary evidence may be required from any place in the United States at any designated place of hearing. And in case of disobedience to a subpoena the commission may invoke the aid of any district or territorial court of the United States or the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence, and such court within the jurisdiction of which such inquiry is carried on may, in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any corporation or other person, issue an order requiring such corporation or other person to appear before the commission, or to produce documentary evidence if so ordered or to give evidence touching the matter in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof.

(c) **MANDAMUS.**—Upon the application of the Attorney General of the United States, at the request of the commission, any such court shall have jurisdiction to issue writs of mandamus commanding compliance with the provisions of Part II of this title or any order of the commission made in pursuance thereof.

(d) **DEPOSITIONS.**—The commission may order testimony to be taken by deposition in any proceeding or investigation pending under Part II of this title at any stage of such proceeding or investigation. Such depositions may be taken before any person designated by the commission and having power to administer oaths. Such testimony shall be reduced to writing by the person taking

the deposition, or under his direction, and shall then be subscribed by the deponent. Any person, firm, copartnership, corporation, or association may be compelled to appear and depose and to produce documentary evidence in the same manner as witnesses may be compelled to appear and testify and produce documentary evidence before the commission, as hereinbefore provided.

(e) FEES AND MILEAGE OF WITNESSES.—Witnesses summoned before the commission shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States, and witnesses whose depositions are taken and the persons taking the same, except employees of the commission, shall severally be entitled to the same fees and mileage as are paid for like services in the courts of the United States: *Provided*, That no person shall be excused, on the ground that it may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture, from attending and testifying, or producing books, papers, documents, and other evidence, in obedience to the subpœna of the commission; but no natural person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing as to which, in obedience to a subpœna and under oath, he may so testify or produce evidence, except that no person shall be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

(f) STATEMENTS UNDER OATH.—The commission is authorized, in order to ascertain any facts required by subdivision (d) of section 332, to require any importer and any American grower, producer, manufacturer, or seller to file with the commission a statement, under oath, giving his selling prices in the United States of any article imported, grown, produced, fabricated, manipulated, or manufactured by him.

SEC. 334. COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES.

The commission shall in appropriate matters act in conjunction and cooperation with the Treasury Department, the Department of Commerce, the Federal Trade Commission, or any other departments, or independent establishments of the Government, and such departments and independent establishments of the Government shall cooperate fully with the commission for the purposes of aiding and assisting in its work, and, when directed by the President, shall furnish to the commission, on its request, all records, papers, and information in their possession relating to any of the subjects of investigation by the commission and shall detail, from time to time, such officials and employees to said commission as he may direct.

SEC. 335. PENALTY FOR DISCLOSURE OF TRADE SECRETS.

It shall be unlawful for any member of the commission, or for any employee, agent, or clerk of the commission, or any other officer or employee of the United States, to divulge, or to make known in any manner whatever not provided for by law, to any person, the trade secrets or processes of any person, firm, copartnership, corporation, or association embraced in any examination or investigation conducted by the commission, or by order of the commission, or by order of any member thereof. Any offense against the provisions of this section shall be a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or

both, in the discretion of the court, and such offender shall also be dismissed from office or discharged from employment.

SEC. 336. EQUALIZATION OF COSTS OF PRODUCTION.

(a) **CHANGE OF CLASSIFICATION OR DUTIES.**—In order to put into force and effect the policy of Congress by this act intended, the commission (1) upon request of the President, or (2) upon resolution of either or both Houses of Congress, or (3) upon its own motion, or (4) when in the judgment of the commission there is good and sufficient reason therefor, upon application of any interested party, shall investigate the differences in the costs of production of any domestic article and of any like or similar foreign article. In the course of the investigation the commission shall hold hearings and give reasonable public notice thereof, and shall afford reasonable opportunity for parties interested to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard at such hearings. The commission is authorized to adopt such reasonable procedure and rules and regulations as it deems necessary to execute its functions under this section. The commission shall report to the President the results of the investigation and its findings with respect to such differences in costs of production. If the commission finds it shown by the investigation that the duties expressly fixed by statute do not equalize the differences in the costs of production of the domestic article and the like or similar foreign article when produced in the principal competing country, the commission shall specify in its report such increases or decreases in rates of duty expressly fixed by statute (including any necessary change in classification) as it finds shown by the investigation to be necessary to equalize such differences. In no case shall the total increase or decrease of such rates of duty exceed 50 per centum of the rates expressly fixed by statute.

(b) **CHANGE TO AMERICAN SELLING PRICE.**—If the commission finds upon any such investigation that such differences can not be equalized by proceeding as hereinbefore provided, it shall so state in its report to the President and shall specify therein such ad valorem rates of duty based upon the American selling price (as defined in section 402 (g)) of the domestic article, as it finds shown by the investigation to be necessary to equalize such differences. In no case shall the total decrease of such rates of duty exceed 50 per centum of the rates expressly fixed by statute, and no such rate shall be increased.

(c) **PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.**—The President shall by proclamation approve the rates of duty and changes in classification and in basis of value specified in any report of the commission under this section, if in his judgment such rates of duty and changes are shown by such investigation of the commission to be necessary to equalize such differences in costs of production.

(d) **EFFECTIVE DATE OF RATES AND CHANGES.**—Commencing thirty days after the date of any presidential proclamation of approval the increased or decreased rates of duty and changes in classification or in basis of value specified in the report of the commission shall take effect.

(e) **ASCERTAINMENT OF DIFFERENCES IN COSTS OF PRODUCTION.**—In ascertaining under this section the differences in costs of production, the commission shall take into consideration, in so far as it finds it practicable:

(1) IN THE CASE OF A DOMESTIC ARTICLE.—(A) The cost of production as hereinafter in this section defined; (B) transportation costs and other costs incident to delivery to the principal market or markets of the United States for the article; and (C) other relevant factors that constitute an advantage or disadvantage in competition.

(2) IN THE CASE OF A FOREIGN ARTICLE.—(A) The cost of production as hereinafter in this section defined, or if the commission finds that such cost is not readily ascertainable, the commission may accept as evidence thereof, or as supplemental thereto, the weighted average of the invoice prices or values for a representative period and/or the average wholesale selling price for a representative period (which price shall be that at which the article is freely offered for sale to all purchasers in the principal market or markets of the principal competing country or countries in the ordinary course of trade and in the usual wholesale quantities in such market or markets); (B) transportation costs and other costs incident to delivery to the principal market or markets of the United States for the article; (C) other relevant factors that constitute an advantage or disadvantage in competition, including advantages granted to the foreign producers by a government, person, partnership, corporation, or association in a foreign country.

(f) MODIFICATION OF CHANGES IN DUTY.—Any increased or decreased rate of duty or change in classification or in basis of value which has taken effect as above provided may be modified or terminated in the same manner and subject to the same conditions and limitations (including time of taking effect) as is provided in the section in the case of original increases, decreases, or changes.

(g) PROHIBITION AGAINST TRANSFERS FROM THE FREE LIST TO THE DUTIABLE LIST OR FROM THE DUTIABLE LIST TO THE FREE LIST.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize a transfer of an article from the dutiable list to the free list or from the free list to the dutiable list, nor a change in form of duty. Whenever it is provided in any paragraph of Title I of this Act, or in any amendatory Act, that the duty or duties shall not exceed a specified ad valorem rate upon the articles provided for in such paragraph, no rate determined under the provisions of this section upon such articles shall exceed the maximum ad valorem rate so specified.

(h) DEFINITIONS.—For the purpose of this section—

(1) The term "domestic article" means an article wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States; and the term "foreign article" means an article wholly or in part the growth or product of a foreign country.

(2) The term "United States" includes the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia.

(3) The term "foreign country" means any empire, country, dominion, colony, or protectorate, or any subdivision or subdivisions thereof (other than the United States and its possessions).

(4) The term "cost of production," when applied with respect to either a domestic article or a foreign article, includes,

for a period which is representative of conditions in production of the article: (A) The price or cost of materials, labor costs, and other direct charges incurred in the production of the article and in the processes or methods employed in its production; (B) the usual general expenses, including charges for depreciation or depletion which are representative of the equipment and property employed in the production of the article and charges for rent or interest which are representative of the cost of obtaining capital or instruments of production; and (C) the cost of containers and coverings of whatever nature, and other costs, charges, and expenses incident to placing the article in condition packed ready for delivery.

(i) **RULES AND REGULATIONS OF PRESIDENT.**—The President is authorized to make all needful rules and regulations for carrying out his functions under the provisions of this section.

(j) **RULES AND REGULATIONS OF SECRETARY OF TREASURY.**—The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for the entry and declaration of foreign articles of the class or kind of articles with respect to which a change in basis of value has been made under the provisions of subdivision (b) of this section, and for the form of invoice required at time of entry.

(k) **INVESTIGATIONS PRIOR TO ENACTMENT OF ACT.**—All uncompleted investigations instituted prior to the approval of this Act under the provisions of section 315 of the Tariff Act of 1922, including investigations in which the President has not proclaimed changes in classification or in basis of value or increases or decreases in rates of duty, shall be dismissed without prejudice; but the information and evidence secured by the commission in any such investigation may be given due consideration in any investigation instituted under the provisions of this section.

SEC. 337. UNFAIR PRACTICES IN IMPORT TRADE.

(a) **UNFAIR METHODS OF COMPETITION DECLARED UNLAWFUL.**—Unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation of articles into the United States, or in their sale by the owner, importer, consignee, or agent of either, the effect or tendency of which is to destroy or substantially injure an industry, efficiently and economically operated, in the United States, or to prevent the establishment of such an industry, or to restrain or monopolize trade and commerce in the United States, are hereby declared unlawful, and when found by the President to exist shall be dealt with, in addition to any other provisions of law, as hereinafter provided.

(b) **INVESTIGATIONS OF VIOLATIONS BY COMMISSION.**—To assist the President in making any decisions under this section the commission is hereby authorized to investigate any alleged violation hereof on complaint under oath or upon its initiative.

(c) **HEARINGS AND REVIEW.**—The commission shall make such investigation under and in accordance with such rules as it may promulgate and give such notice and afford such hearing, and when deemed proper by the commission such rehearing, with opportunity to offer evidence, oral or written, as it may deem sufficient for a full presentation of the facts involved in such investigation. The testi-

mony in every such investigation shall be reduced to writing, and a transcript thereof with the findings and recommendation of the commission shall be the official record of the proceedings and findings in the case, and in any case where the findings in such investigation show a violation of this section, a copy of the findings shall be promptly mailed or delivered to the importer or consignee of such articles. Such findings, if supported by evidence, shall be conclusive, except that a rehearing may be granted by the commission and except that, within such time after said findings are made and in such manner as appeals may be taken from decisions of the United States Customs Court, an appeal may be taken from said findings upon a question or questions of law only to the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals by the importer or consignee of such articles. If it shall be shown to the satisfaction of said court that further evidence should be taken, and that there were reasonable grounds for the failure to adduce such evidence in the proceedings before the commission, said court may order such additional evidence to be taken before the commission in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as to the court may seem proper. The commission may modify its findings as to the facts or make new findings by reason of additional evidence, which, if supported by evidence, shall be conclusive as to the facts except that within such time and in such manner an appeal may be taken as aforesaid upon a question or questions of law only. The judgment of said court shall be final.

(d) TRANSMISSION OF FINDINGS TO PRESIDENT.—The final findings of the commission shall be transmitted with the record to the President.

(e) EXCLUSION OF ARTICLES FROM ENTRY.—Whenever the existence of any such unfair method or act shall be established to the satisfaction of the President he shall direct that the articles concerned in such unfair methods or acts, imported by any person violating the provisions of this Act, shall be excluded from entry into the United States, and upon information of such action by the President, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, through the proper officers, refuse such entry. The decision of the President shall be conclusive.

(f) ENTRY UNDER BOND.—Whenever the President has reason to believe that any article is offered or sought to be offered for entry into the United States in violation of this section but has not information sufficient to satisfy him thereof, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, upon his request in writing, forbid entry thereof until such investigation as the President may deem necessary shall be completed; except that such articles shall be entitled to entry under bond prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(g) CONTINUANCE OF EXCLUSION.—Any refusal of entry under this section shall continue in effect until the President shall find and instruct the Secretary of the Treasury that the conditions which led to such refusal of entry no longer exist.

(h) DEFINITION.—When used in this section and in sections 338 and 340, the term "United States" includes the several States and Territories, the District of Columbia, and all possessions of the United States except the Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the island of Guam.

SEC. 338. DISCRIMINATION BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(a) **ADDITIONAL DUTIES.**—The President when he finds that the public interest will be served thereby shall by proclamation specify and declare new or additional duties as hereinafter provided upon articles wholly or in part the growth or product of, or imported in a vessel of, any foreign country whenever he shall find as a fact that such country—

(1) Imposes, directly or indirectly, upon the disposition in or transportation in transit through or reexportation from such country of any article wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States any unreasonable charge, exaction, regulation, or limitation which is not equally enforced upon the like articles of every foreign country; or

(2) Discriminates in fact against the commerce of the United States, directly or indirectly, by law or administrative regulation or practice, by or in respect to any customs, tonnage, or port duty, fee, charge, exaction, classification, regulation, condition, restriction, or prohibition, in such manner as to place the commerce of the United States at a disadvantage compared with the commerce of any foreign country.

(b) **EXCLUSION FROM IMPORTATION.**—If at any time the President shall find it to be a fact that any foreign country has not only discriminated against the commerce of the United States, as aforesaid, but has, after the issuance of a proclamation as authorized in subdivision (a) of this section, maintained or increased its said discriminations against the commerce of the United States, the President is hereby authorized, if he deems it consistent with the interests of the United States, to issue a further proclamation directing that such products of said country or such articles imported in its vessels as he shall deem consistent with the public interests shall be excluded from importation into the United States.

(c) **APPLICATION OF PROCLAMATION.**—Any proclamation issued by the President under the authority of this section shall, if he deems it consistent with the interests of the United States, extend to the whole of any foreign country or may be confined to any subdivision or subdivisions thereof; and the President shall, whenever he deems the public interests require, suspend, revoke, supplement, or amend any such proclamation.

(d) **DUTIES TO OFFSET COMMERCIAL DISADVANTAGES.**—Whenever the President shall find as a fact that any foreign country places any burden or disadvantage upon the commerce of the United States by any of the unequal impositions or discriminations aforesaid, he shall, when he finds that the public interest will be served thereby, by proclamation specify and declare such new or additional rate or rates of duty as he shall determine will offset such burden or disadvantage, not to exceed 50 per centum ad valorem or its equivalent, on any products of, or on articles imported in a vessel of, such foreign country; and thirty days after the date of such proclamation there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon the articles enumerated in such proclamation when imported into the United States from such foreign country such new or additional rate or rates of duty; or, in case of articles declared subject to exclusion from importation

into the United States under the provisions of subdivision (b) of this section, such articles shall be excluded from importation.

(e) DUTIES TO OFFSET BENEFITS TO THIRD COUNTRY.—Whenever the President shall find as a fact that any foreign country imposes any unequal imposition or discrimination as aforesaid upon the commerce of the United States, or that any benefits accrue or are likely to accrue to any industry in any foreign country by reason of any such imposition or discrimination imposed by any foreign country other than the foreign country in which such industry is located, and whenever the President shall determine that any new or additional rate or rates of duty or any prohibition hereinbefore provided for do not effectively remove such imposition or discrimination and that any benefits from any such imposition or discrimination accrue or are likely to accrue to any industry in any foreign country, he shall, when he finds that the public interest will be served thereby, by proclamation specify and declare such new or additional rate or rates of duty upon the articles wholly or in part the growth or product of any such industry as he shall determine will offset such benefits, not to exceed 50 per centum ad valorem or its equivalent, upon importation from any foreign country into the United States of such articles; and on and after thirty days after the date of any such proclamation such new or additional rate or rates of duty so specified and declared in such proclamation shall be levied, collected, and paid upon such articles.

(f) FORFEITURE OF ARTICLES.—All articles imported contrary to the provisions of this section shall be forfeited to the United States and shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted, and condemned in like manner and under the same regulations, restrictions, and provisions as may from time to time be established for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of forfeitures to the United States by the several revenue laws. Whenever the provisions of this Act shall be applicable to importations into the United States of articles wholly or in part the growth or product of any foreign country, they shall be applicable thereto whether such articles are imported directly or indirectly.

(g) ASCERTAINMENT BY COMMISSION OF DISCRIMINATIONS.—It shall be the duty of the commission to ascertain and at all times to be informed whether any of the discriminations against the commerce of the United States enumerated in subdivisions (a), (b), and (e) of this section are practiced by any country; and if and when such discriminatory acts are disclosed, it shall be the duty of the commission to bring the matter to the attention of the President, together with recommendations.

(h) RULES AND REGULATIONS OF SECRETARY OF TREASURY.—The Secretary of the Treasury with the approval of the President shall make such rules and regulations as are necessary for the execution of such proclamations as the President may issue in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(i) DEFINITION.—When used in this section the term "foreign country" means any empire, country, dominion, colony, or protectorate, or any subdivision or subdivisions thereof (other than the United States and its possessions), within which separate tariff rates or separate regulations of commerce are enforced.

SEC. 339. EFFECT OF REENACTMENT OF EXISTING LAW.

Notwithstanding the repeal by section 651 of the laws relating to the United States Tariff Commission and their reenactment in sections 330 to 338, inclusive, with modifications, the unexpended balances of appropriations available for the commission at the time this section takes effect shall remain available for the commission in the administration of its functions under this Act; and such repeal and reenactment shall not operate to change the status of the officers and employees under the jurisdiction of the commission at the time this section takes effect. No investigation or other proceeding pending before the commission at such time (other than proceedings under section 315 of the tariff act of 1922) shall abate by reason of such repeal and reenactment, but shall continue under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 340. DOMESTIC VALUE—CONVERSION OF RATES.

(a) **CONVERSION OF RATES BY COMMISSION.**—The commission shall ascertain, with respect to each of the ad valorem rates of duty, and each of the rates of duty regulated by the value of the article specified in this Act, an ad valorem rate (or a rate regulated by the value of the article, as the case may be) which if applied upon the basis of domestic value would have resulted as nearly as possible in the imposition, during the period from July 1, 1927, to June 30, 1929, both dates inclusive, of amounts of duty neither greater nor less than would have been collectible at the rate specified in this Act applied upon the basis of value defined in section 402 of the tariff act of 1922.

(b) **REPORT TO CONGRESS BY COMMISSION.**—The commission shall, as soon as practicable, but in no event later than July 1, 1932, submit a report to the Congress setting forth the classes of articles with respect to which the conversion of rates has been made, together with the converted rates applicable thereto.

(c) **DATA TO BE FURNISHED BY SECRETARY OF TREASURY AND SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.**—To assist the commission in carrying out the provisions of this section, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce are authorized and directed to furnish to the commission, upon request, any data or information in the possession or control of their respective departments relating to the importation, entry, appraisement, and classification of merchandise and the collection of duties thereon.

(d) **DEFINITIONS.**—When used in this section—

(1) The term "domestic value," applied with respect to imported merchandise, means

(A) the price at which such or similar imported merchandise is freely offered for sale, at the time of exportation of the imported merchandise, packed ready for delivery, in the principal market of the United States to all purchasers, in the usual wholesale quantities and in the ordinary course of trade, or

(B) if such or similar imported merchandise is not so offered for sale in the United States, then an estimated value, based on the price at which merchandise, whether imported or domestic, comparable in construction or use with the imported merchandise, is so offered for sale, with such adjustments as may be necessary owing to differences in size, material, construction, texture, and other differences.

(2) The term "rate of duty regulated by the value of the article" means a rate of duty regulated in any manner by the value of the article, and includes the value classification by which such rate is regulated.

SEC. 341. INTERFERENCE WITH FUNCTIONS OF COMMISSION.

(a) **INTERFERING WITH OR INFLUENCING THE COMMISSION OR ITS EMPLOYEES.**—It shall be unlawful for any person (1) to prevent or attempt to prevent by force, intimidation, threat, or in any other manner, any member or employee of the commission from exercising the functions imposed upon the commission by this title, or (2) to induce or attempt to induce, by like means any such member or employee to make any decision or order, or to take any action, with respect to any matter within the authority of the commission.

(b) **PENALTY.**—Any person who violates any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

(c) **DEFINITION.**—As used in this section the term "person" includes an individual, corporation, association, partnership, or any other organization or group of individuals.

