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COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

PRELIMINARY LISTING OF AMENDMENTS
PROPOSED TO H.R. 6767

THE PROPOSED
TRADE REFORM ACT OF 1973

PREPARED FOR THE USE OF THE COMMITTEE ON
WAYS AND MEANS IN CONNECTION WITH
HEARINGS ON THE SUBJECT OF
FOREIGN TRADE AND TARIFFS
BY THE STAFF OF THE
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS



JUNE 1973

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(II)

FOREWORD

This preliminary listing of amendments which have been proposed to H.R. 6767, the proposed Trade Reform Act of 1973, is based on statements presented in the hearings and information received for the hearing record by the close of business, June 15, 1973. While every effort has been made to list all of the suggested amendments, due to the bulk of information and views submitted to the committee, it may well be that some suggestions by some witnesses have been overlooked.

The amendments are listed by title and by chapters of the bill. The organizations, associations, and individuals responsible for the suggested amendments are identified below each amendment.

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Title I. The President's Trade Agreement Authority

A. Basic authority for trade agreements

1. Limit generally the President's authority to raise and lower tariffs in Section 101.

Benrus Corp.; Timex Corp.; National Automobile Dealers Association; National Retail Merchants Association; Tanners' Council of America, Inc.; Dr. Walter Adams and Dr. Joel B. Dirlan; Trade Relations Council of the United States; Competition Imports, Inc.; American Iron and Steel Institute; Emergency Committee of the Steel Wire Industry of America; American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations; The Nation-Wide Committee on Import-Export Policy; The Stone, Glass and Clay Coordinating Committee; The United Auto Workers (UAW); Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association; The Satra Corp.

2. Limit generally the President's authority to raise tariffs in Section 101.

League of Women Voters' of the United States; Farmers Union; American Importers Association; National Foreign Trade Council, Inc.

3. Limit generally the President's authority to lower tariffs in Section 101.

American Dinnerware Emergency Committee.

4. Limit the President's authority to raise tariffs in Section 101 to no more than the 1930 rates.

American Institute for Imported Steel, Inc.; Automobile Importers of America.

5. Limit the President's authority to raise tariffs in Section 101 to no more than 50 percent above the 1930 rates.

United States-Japanese Trade Council; Emergency Committee on American Trade; The American Association of Port Authority.

6. Limit the President's authority to raise tariffs in Section 101 to no more than the present rates, plus a specified percentage, if necessary, and in no case should the authority allow an increase up to 50 percent ad valorem.

The Greater Detroit Chamber of Commerce.

7. Limit the President's authority to raise tariffs in Section 101 to no more than 50 percent above the present rate, or at least subject such increases to Congressional approval.

American Imported Automobile Dealers Association; The Anti-Friction Bearing Manufacturers' Association.

8. Limit the President's authority to raise tariffs in Section 101 to converting nontariff barriers into tariffs and harmonizing the U.S. tariff system with that of negotiating countries.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States; The Committee for Economic Development.

9. Limit the President's authority in Section 101 to an import relief and retaliation measure.

The International Executives Association.

10. Limit the President's authority to reduce chemical and man-made fiber tariffs in Section 101 to 30 percent below the existing rate.

Timex Corp.; National Milk Producers' Federation; The Satra Corp.; Ukrainian Congress Committees of America.

11. Provide for specific Congressional consideration and approval of any trade agreement entered into under Section 101.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association and Dry Color Manufacturers Association.

12. Provide for specific Congressional consideration and approval of any tariff reduction, under Section 101, of more than 30 percent when the tariff is presently above 5 percent ad valorem.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association and Dry Color Manufacturers Association.

13. Provide for notice to Congress of any proposed tariff reduction, under Section 101, of more than 30 percent, if the Tariff Commission has found such reduction would cause or threaten serious injury to the domestic industry.

Ukrainian Congress Committees of America; American Institute for Imported Steel, Inc.; National Milk Producers Association.

14. Provide that Congress maintain consultation with the negotiators and oversee the trade negotiations authorized under Section 101.

National Electrical Manufacturers Association; Electronic Industries Association; National Milk Producers Federation; National Council of Farmer Cooperatives (NCFCA); Semiconductor Manufacturers and Suppliers; Western Electronic Manufacturers Association.

15. Provide that consultation with representatives of all interested groups (industry, labor, agriculture, and general public) be mandatory throughout the negotiating process carried out under Section 101.

International Economic Policy Association.

16. Extend the delegated authority in Section 101 beyond foreign trade authority to all pending economic and financial issues, such as troop deployments, transportation, and tourism.

Caterpillar Tractor Co.

17. Provide a shorter time limit for trade negotiations under Section 101, such as 3 years rather than the proposed 5 years.

Independent Wire Drawers Association.

18. Provide in Section 102 that "Nothing contained herein shall prevent the President from providing in the case of certain industrial or other raw materials in short supply in the U.S. that reductions pursuant to a trade agreement under this Title shall become effective only after additional action by Congress which the President may recommend when he deems it appropriate."

Trade Relations Council of the United States, Inc.

19. Insert in Section 102 the language, "for such article," to follow "(1) one-fifth of the total reduction;" and in place of Section 102(a) (2) insert clearer and more accurate language.

American Farm Bureau.

20. Add a provision directing the President to conduct joint negotiations on agricultural and industrial products.

American Farm Bureau.

21. Add a provision banning U.S. participation in international commodity agreements which would allocate markets or provide for the establishment of minimum and maximum prices.

Manufacturing Chemists Association.

22. Require the President to justify in his reports required in Section 121 the reciprocal exchanges made within product sectors in trade agreement.

Manufacturing Chemists Association.

B. *Nontariff barriers to trade*

1. Include in the list of U.S. commerce affected by nontariff barriers (NTB's) in Section 103(a), selected service industries, such as insurance.

National Foreign Trade Council, Inc.

2. Acknowledge, in Section 103(a) and (b) that trade barriers, diminishing trade opportunities for U.S. exports, are in violation of U.S. trade agreement rights and direct the President to use his existing authority under trade agreements now in effect to enforce U.S. rights.

Trade Relations Council of the United States.

3. Require the President to publish a list of NTB's prior to negotiations under Section 103(b).

Automobile Importers of America.

4. Require that export subsidies be considered NTB's in the negotiations under Section 103(b).

Electronics Industries Association; National Association of Manufacturers.

5. Delete Section 103(c).

Society of the Plastic Industry, Inc.; Rubber Manufacturers Association; Manufacturing Chemists Association; Trade Relations Council of the United States; National Foreign Trade Council, Inc.; Boston Brands, Ltd.

6. Add to Section 103(c) the language: "provided that, there is excluded from the authority contained in this section the existing methods of customs valuation applicable to synthetic organic dyes, lakes and toners, and dye intermediates subject to classification under Part 1, Schedule 4, TSUS."

Ad Hoc Committee on United States Dyestuff Producers.

7. Provide that Section 103(c) shall not be construed as granting authority to alter or amend any internal revenue taxing provision, such as the wine-gallon/proof-gallon basis for assessment of tax on distilled spirits.

Distilled Spirits Council of the United States, Inc.; Kentucky Distillers' Association.

8. Provide that Section 103(c) shall not grant authority to eliminate ASP on other than an *ad referendum* basis.

United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America; Monsanto Co.; Rubber Manufacturers Association, Footwear Division; Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association and Dry Color Manufacturers Association.

9. Provide that Section 103(c) shall not grant authority to eliminate the marks of origin requirement.

United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America; American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organization; Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

10. Provide that all NTB agreements be before Congress on an *ad referendum* basis rather than being subject to the legislative veto procedure in Section 103(e).

American Iron and Steel Institute; Committee for a National Trade Policy.

11. Provide definitive criteria to be used in determining when the President is to use the legislative veto process in Section 103(e).

Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

12. Extend the period in Section 103(e) for legislative veto consideration from 90 days to 120 days or 6 months.

Anti-Friction Bearing Manufacturers Association; Society of Plastics Industry, Inc.; Trade Relations Council of the United States.

13. Allow industry hearings on negotiated NTB packages before Congress.

Society of Plastics Industry, Inc.; National Association of Manufacturers.

14. Provide guiding standards for carrying out trade agreements under Section 103(c) authority.

Automobile Importers of America.

C. Prenegotiation procedure

1. Restore in Section 111 the mandatory prenegotiating procedures followed prior to the Kennedy Round, in which the Tariff Commission specifically draws expert conclusions from the economic data developed in its investigation so as to identify the extent to which existing import duties on particular product categories may be reduced without causing injury to a domestic industry or its workers and the extent to which existing duties should be increased to protect against current threatening circumstances.

Trade Relations Council of the United States; ASG Industries, Inc.; C-E Glass, Libbey-Owens-Ford Co., and PPG Industries, Inc.; The American Retail Federation.

2. Prevent the Tariff Commission from defining under Section 111 an industry in terms of articles.

Dr. Walter Adams and Dr. Joel B. Dirlan.

3. Provide, in Section 111, for Tariff Commission advice for negotiation on the reduction of nontariff barriers.

Trade Relations Council; ASG Industries, Inc.; C-E Glass, Libbey-Owens Ford Co., and PPG Industries, Inc.; Western Electronic Manufacturers Association.

4. Require, in Section 111, the Tariff Commission to indicate whether an article is an industrial or other raw material.

Independent Wire Drawers Association.

5. Require in Section 112(a) that the President seek the advice of the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee.

Society of Plastics Industry, Inc.

6. Provide, in Section 112(b), advice from interested industry, labor, and agricultural groups be mandatory.

Manufacturers Chemists Association; Society of Plastics Industry, Inc.; Western Electronic Manufacturers Association; Benrus Corp.

7. Provide: When the President proposes to alter foreign trade arrangements that he shall solicit the recommendation of the commodity group affected through a hearings process and secure the recommendation of both the Secretary of Agriculture and a representative group of producers; if a preponderance of testimony and the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and his Advisory Committee are favorable and it later becomes the basis of an international trade agreement, such agreement shall become effective unless Congress expresses disapproval of the resolution within 180 days after Administrative notice; if the testimony and recommendation is unfavorable then the proposals will be subject to traditional ratification process.

American National Cattlemen's Association.

8. Make Section 112 subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

The American Retail Federation.

9. Include consumer representatives in the groups from which the President seeks advice under Section 112(b).

Consumer Education Council on World Trade.

10. Clarify the safeguards in the Section 113 hearings to insure that adequate notice and full public hearings are provided all parties affected by the President's use of this authority permitted under Title I.

Benrus Corp. ; National Automobile Dealers Association.

11. Clarify the assurance that prenegotiation public hearings will be carried out under Section 113 (a) relating to NTB's.

National Foreign Trade Council, Inc.

12. Provide that the hearings contemplated in sections 112-114 shall be conducted by persons with responsibility for recommending to the President articles on which he should act.

Trade Relations Council of the United States ; ASG Industries, C-E Glass, Libbey-Owens-Ford Co., and PPG Industries, Inc.

13. Provide: When tariffs are to be eliminated and when the prenegotiation stage indicates serious injury may result, the products concerned shall be reserved completely from negotiation or, to permit adjustment, the reductions shall be deferred for 3 years and staged to zero duty over 5 to 7 years.

Emergency Committee on American Trade.

14. Provide as a prenegotiation step a conversion of the ASP duty rates by the Tariff Commission which would give the domestic industry protection substantially equal to the present ASP rates as of the date of conversion.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association.

Title II. Import Relief and Adjustment Assistance

A. Import relief

1. Delete the market disruption concept in Section 201.

American Watch Association, Inc. ; League of Women Voters of the United States ; Automobile Importers of America ; United States-Japan Trade Council ; National Retail Merchants Association ; American Importers Association ; American Imported Automobile Dealers Association ; Committee for Economic Development Research and Policy Committee for International Economic Studies ; Western Electronic Manufacturers Association ; The American Retail Federation ; American Institute for Imported Steel, Inc. ; Chamber of Commerce of the United States ; Mr. Noel Hemmendinger ; Mr. H. William Tanaka ; UNA Corp. ; National Council of Music Importers ; National Foreign Trade Council, Inc.

2. Either eliminate the market disruption proposal in Section 201 or define and treat the proposal more stringently to avoid the Tariff Commission interpreting a coincidence of serious injury and market disruption as proof that imports are the primary cause of the injury.

Emergency Committee for American Trade.

3. Narrowly define the concept of market disruption in Section 201.

Committee for a National Trade Policy ; The Greater Detroit Chamber of Commerce.

4. Delete the word "rapidly" from Section 201(f)(2) and substitute the word "or" for "and" following absolutely ; so the language would provide that imports "are increasing absolutely or as a proportion of domestic consumption."

National Electrical Manufacturers Association.

5. Provide a statistical correlation in Section 201 between imports and domestic production as a substitute for the market disruption provision in demonstrating serious injury from causal import competition.

The American Association of Port Authorities.

6. Retain in Section 201, the TEA of 1962 provision that increased imports are the major cause of injury rather than the proposed change to primary cause.

American Importers Association; The American Retail Federation; American Imported Automobile Dealers Association; National Retail Merchant Association; National Council of Music Importers.

7. Retain in Section 201 (d) (2) the TEA of 1962 provision that the Tariff Commission would have 6 months to conduct an escape clause investigation.

American Importers Association; Mr. H. William Tanaka; Mr. Noel Hemmendinger.

8. Provide more time under Section 201 for the Tariff Commission to conduct an escape clause investigation.

United States-Japan Trade Council; American Imported Automobile Dealers Association; American Institute for Imported Steel, Inc.

9. Substitute "substantial cause" of injury for "primary cause" in Section 201.

National Shoeboard Conferences, Inc.; Copper and Brass Fabricators Council, Inc.

10. Provide that "primary cause" of injury in Section 201 should mean a substantial cause and be significantly greater than any other cause.

Committee for a National Trade Policy.

11. Provide in Section 201 that the market disruption burden of proof should remain with those seeking relief.

The National Office Machine Dealers Association.

12. Provide in Section 201 that the burden of proof should remain on the petitioning industry to show imports are the primary cause of injury.

Committee for a National Trade Policy.

13. Not place, under Section 201, the burden on the petitioner to sort from a number of contributing economic circumstances the solitary effect of increased imports as being more significant than any other cause of the injury.

Trade Relations Council of the United States; ASG Industries, Inc., C-E Glass, Libby-Owens-Ford Co., and PPG Industries, Inc.

14. Require the Tariff Commission to determine in escape clause investigations under Section 201 whether there was a causal link between increased imports and the injury.

National Foreign Trade Council, Inc.; Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.

15. Require there be a causal link between injury and previous trade concessions to qualify for import relief under Section 201.

The Greater Detroit Chamber of Commerce; National Retail Merchants Association.

16. Provide under Section 201 that trade concessions must have been given on articles under investigation.

Malcolm D. Bale.

17. Provide that particular emphasis and definition be given in Section 201 to the criteria of "threat, thereof" regarding injury to domestic industry.

Society of American Florists.

18. Require the Tariff Commission to determine under Section 201 whether imports contribute toward causing or threatening to cause serious injury, rather than whether imports are a major or primary cause of such present or threatening injury.

American Iron and Steel Institute.

19. Specify certain fixed criteria in Section 201 which would require a Tariff Commission finding of the existence or threat of serious injury, with the Tariff Commission then specifying the appropriate level of import quota relief necessary.

American Iron and Steel Institute.

20. Provide in Section 201 that the Tariff Commission recommend to the President what import relief measure should be taken under escape clause action.

The Anti-Friction Bearing Manufacturers Association; National Foreign Trade Council, Inc.; Committee for a National Trade Policy.

21. Provide in Section 201 that the Tariff Commission recommend to the President what import relief measure should be taken under escape clause action and that the President should be held accountable to Congress if he does not follow such recommendation.

American Dinnerware Emergency Committee.

22. Provide in Section 201 that the Tariff Commission be required to consider in an escape clause investigation: (1) the effects of a curtailment of imports in creating possible supply shortages; (2) the effects of increased tariff or quota protection on prices; (3) the effect of protecting domestic industry against fair import competition on U.S. export-oriented industries; and (4) the effect of protection from imports on price competition and innovation in the complaining industry.

American Institute for Imported Steel, Inc.

23. Provide in Section 201 for the Tariff Commission to retain jurisdiction to further investigate the underlying causes of the involved industry's problems.

Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc.

24. Require, in Section 201, the Tariff Commission to consider the impact on consumers of any proposed import restrictions under escape clause action.

The Greater Detroit Chamber of Commerce, American Institute for Imported Steel, Inc.

25. Require, in Section 201, the Tariff Commission to consider the effect of import restrictions under escape clause action on U.S. industries heavily dependent on export sales and consider the degree of competition—or lack of it—in the petitioning industry.

American Institute for Imported Steel, Inc.

26. Require the Tariff Commission under Section 201 to consider the effect of import relief on consumers, and on competition in the domestic market.

The National Office Machine Dealers Association.

27. Ensure the Tariff Commission investigate and consider all relevant factors before reaching a decision under Section 201.

Western Electronic Manufacturers Association.

28. Prevent the Tariff Commission from defining under Section 201(b) (1), industry and injury in terms of articles.

Dr. Walter Adams and Dr. Joel B. Dirlam.

29. Require the Tariff Commission include in its reports on escape clause investigations under Section 201, the various economic considerations the President is to take into account in reaching his decisions.

United States-Japan Trade Council.

30. Prevent the artificial segmentation of industries for purposes of determining injury under Section 201.

American Imported Automobile Dealers Association; American Watch Association, Inc.; American Importers Association.

31. Require in Section 201 that import injury should be shown to be an industry problem rather than a firm problem, and that the industry show its injury is greater than that attributable to business conditions.

Public Interest Economics Center.

32. Provide that the Tariff Commission consider industry's effort to adjust to foreign competition in its escape clause investigations under Section 201.

Committee for a National Trade Policy.

33. Provide that the rights of international trade, retailing and consumer interests to present their case should be assured in Section 201.

Committee for a National Trade Policy.

34. Retain the TEA of 1962 language regarding "inability of an industry to operate at a reasonable level of profit" to avoid the proposed language in Section 201(b) (2) being interpreted to mean any firm.

UNA Corp.

35. Permit, under Section 201, an industry to obtain import relief before it suffers irreparable injury from imports.

Copper and Brass Fabricators Council, Inc.

36. Provide that the term "industry" in Section 201 shall mean the industry in a major geographical area of the United States.

Kaiser Steel Corp.

37. Provide for a better hearings process in Section 201 through application of the adjudicatory safeguards of the Administrative Procedure Act to escape clause investigations.

American Imported Automobile Dealers Association.

38. Make some of the tests in Section 201 for determining when import relief is necessary less strict and provide for quicker relief.

American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO).

39. Utilize the import relief language in the Burke-Hartke bill in Section 201.

Stone, Glass and Clay Coordinating Committee.

40. Provide for mandatory import relief in Section 202 through increased duties or the imposition of quotas when the Tariff Commission finds that increased imports have been the cause of serious injury.

Trade Relations Council of the United States, Inc.; ASG Industries, Inc., G-E Glass, Libbey-Owens-Ford Company and PPG Industries, Inc.

41. Require the President under Section 202 to report to Congress the considerations on which his decision to impose import restrictions was based as well as reporting his considerations when he decides not to impose import restrictions.

Committee for a National Trade Policy; Western Electronic Manufacturers Association.

42. Make Section 202 (c) more binding than just simply guidelines for the President.

Dr. Walter Adams and Dr. Joel B. Dirlam.

43. Prohibit, under Section 202, imposition of import restrictions when the Tariff Commission in its investigation finds such would materially reduce competition in the U.S. market for the article under investigation.

The National Office Machine Dealers Association.

44. Require the President to take import relief action under Section 202, after a Tariff Commission affirmative finding under Section 201, with discretion only as to type of relief.

American Iron and Steel Institute; Dr. Walter Adams and Dr. Joel B. Dirlam; Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc.

45. Adopt in Section 202 the H.R. 328 procedure providing Congressional override of a Presidential determination not to follow a Tariff Commission recommendation for escape clause relief.

American Chain Association.

46. Not allow the President sole discretion to determine relief measures under Section 202, but provide for a Foreign Trade Board to determine retaliatory measures.

Communications Workers of America.

47. Provide that if market disruption occurs in respect to a critical defense item or industry, import relief would be automatically provided for under Section 202, unless it is specifically vetoed by the President within 90 days, with provision for Congressional override of such veto.

The Anti-Friction Bearing Manufacturers Association.

48. Attach appropriate conditions to the President's decision to not provide import relief under Section 202 and to termination or reduction of import relief.

National Livestock Feeders Association.

49. Provide for mandatory import relief action under Section 202 on the presentation of a prima facie case for injury.

Tanners' Council of America, Inc.

50. Not allow the President under Section 202 the unilateral right to reduce a tariff rate pursuant to an agreement under Title I if market disruption is found and provide that Congress should have the opportunity to review the facts before further reduction would be permitted.

The Anti-Friction Bearing Manufacturing Association.

51. Provide under Section 202 that relief from market disruption should only be granted where there is evidence that the industry has first been required to avail itself of adjustment assistance or a comparable program of its own.

The American Retail Federation.

52. Permit the President to impose additional import restrictions under Section 202 only when the Tariff Commission finds that increased imports are the major cause of serious injury to the domestic industry involved.

National Automobile Dealers Association.

53. Provide under Section 202 that affected parties would have import relief or adjustment assistance rights as a matter of law.

National Livestock Feeders Association.

54. Delete Section 203(a)(2), which provides for suspension of TSUS items 806.30 and 807.00 as a form of import relief.

Western Electronic Manufacturers Association; Computer and Business Equipment Manufacturers Association; Monsanto Co.; Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc.; Glastron Boat Co.; Electronic Industries Association; Committee for a National Trade Policy; Semiconductor Manufacturers and Suppliers.

55. Not allow selective suspension of TSUS items 806.30 and 807.00 under Section 203.

National Association of Manufacturers; Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

56. Not allow suspension of TSUS items 806.30 and 807.00 under Section 203 unless the Tariff Commission investigation showed these contributed significantly to the increase in imports which were a primary cause of injury and the Tariff Commission recommended such suspension as an import relief measure.

National Foreign Trade Council, Inc.

57. Not suspend the use of TSUS items 806.30 and 807.00 under Section 203 with respect to the semiconductor industry.

Fairchild Camera and Instruments Corp.; Semiconductor Manufacturers and Suppliers.

58. Limit the authority to impose quotas and import restrictions under Section 203.

Committee for a National Trade Policy.

59. Limit the authority to impose quotas under Section 203.

Public Interest Economics Center.

60. Limit duty increases under Section 203 to not more than the 1930 rates.

Automobile Importers of America.

61. Limit duty increases under Section 203 to not more than 50 percent above the 1930 rates.

Emergency Committee for American Trade; National Council of Music Importers.

62. Provide in Section 203 for equalization of relief to industries regardless of whether their products are under specific duties or ad valorem duties. Provide that if the authority to increase duties under Section 203 is limited, such limits should provide for conversion of 1934 specific rates to ad val. equivalent rates and increases of up to 50 percent above such ad val. equivalents.

Copper and Brass Fabricators Council, Inc.

63. Provide that import restrictions under Section 203 should be in the form of a tariff surcharge rather than a quota, which should be limited to a year or two at the most.

The Greater Detroit Chamber of Commerce.

64. Provide quota limits under Section 203 of no lower than 75 or 80 percent of the level of imports achieved in the most recent representative period.

Automobile Importers of America.

65. Provide that orderly marketing agreements under Section 203, if negotiated at all, should each be approved by Congress.

Public Interest Economics Center.

66. Provide for more rapid phase-out of import quotas under Section 203 than of duty increases.

Committee for a National Trade Policy.

67. Provide that import relief under Section 203 should remain effective for more than 3 but less than 5 years, with temporary import surcharges considered as a remedy.

American Iron and Steel Institute.

68. Provide under Section 203 that an orderly marketing agreement can be negotiated with one or more foreign countries which account for a significant part of U.S. imports in a geographic region of the United States. Provide that the President may, in applying import restrictions under Section 203, do so on a non-MFN basis.

Kaiser Steel Corp.

69. Delete the provision in Section 203 for negotiating orderly marketing agreements.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

70. Provide more specific relief and protection under Section 203 where a long-term rise in imports is causing continuing injury, such as a mandatory duty increase or quotas after 3 years of imports increasing more than 5 percent per year.

Manufacturers of Small Tools and Metal Fasteners.

71. Not provide for any specific time limit for import relief under Section 203.

National Association of Scissors and Shears Manufacturers; Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc.

72. Adopt a more flexible time period for import relief under Section 203. Allow an industry to petition the Tariff Commission for an extension of import relief prior to the beginning of the phasing out of such relief. Clearly provide that import relief granted under the TEA of 1962 will not begin to be phased out or terminated under the TRA of 1973 any earlier than it would under the TEA of 1962.

American Dinnerware Emergency Committee.

73. Suspend duties on articles while they are subject to quotas under Section 203 and freeze prices of such articles produced by the domestic industry. Provide that existing quotas be subject to the proposed requirement that the Tariff Commission examine the necessity of retaining a quota for more than 5 years.

American Institute for Imported Steel, Inc.

74. Suspend duties on articles while they are subject to quotas under Section 203 and limit price increases of such articles produced by the domestic industry of those required by cost increases.

American Institute for Imported Steel, Inc.

75. Extend the permissible renewal of quotas under Section 203 (d) (4) to three renewals of 2 years each. Change the 9 months check-point in petitioning the Tariff Commission under Section 203 (e) (2) to 12 months.

Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association.

76. Provide the President with more power under Section 203 to take whatever action is most appropriate to provide import relief.

Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc.

77. Provide safeguards for the import industry when import restraints are imposed under Section 203.

American Importers Association.

78. Provide for assisting U.S. industry and labor to meet, rather than to escape from, import competition.

American Institute for Imported Steel, Inc.

79. Provide clearly drawn criteria for mandatory restraints on imports.

Tanners' Council of America, Inc.

80. Prevent manufacturers from using import relief to merely provide time in which to locate in low-wage-paying labor-intensive countries.

The American Retail Federation.

81. Define the terms "fair competition" and "unfair trade practices." Provide import relief to industries which have sustained long-term injury.

Emergency Committee of the Steel Wire Industries of the United States.

82. Delete Title II, Chapter 1 safeguard provisions or allow them to lapse when Japan and the Eastern European Communities repeal their safeguards or when agreement has been reached for international consultations in the event of market-disruption actions by any country.

Business International Corp.

83. Provide for improved adjustment assistance as an alternative to industry-wide import relief.

Caterpillar Tractor Co.

84. Provide that adjustment assistance be the preferred form of relief even if the escape clause standards are tightened up.

The American Retail Federation.

85. Provide that adjustment assistance should be the sole relief measure with strict time limits on its duration and phasing out.

Public Interest Economics Center.

B. *Adjustment assistance*

1. Delete the adjustment assistance provisions in Chapter 2 in favor of import relief under Chapter 1 of Title II.

National Shoeboard Conference Inc.

2. Provide adjustment assistance for firms.

Caterpillar Tractor Co.; National Retail Merchants Association; Chamber of Commerce of the United States; The American Retail Federation; Brookings Institute; National Association of Manufacturers; Western Electronic Manufacturers Association; Public Interest Economics Center; The Greater Detroit Chamber of Commerce; The American Association of Port Authorities; Port Authority of New York and New Jersey; The Nation-Wide Committee on Import-Export Policy; World Trade Committee; Committee for a National Trade Policy; Malcolm D. Bale.

3. Provide adjustment assistance to workers, firms and communities injured by *restriction* of imports.

Committee for a National Trade Policy.

4. Provide adjustment assistance to import dependent industries harmed by *restriction* of imports under the safeguard system.

American Imported Automobile Dealers Association.

5. Continue adjustment assistance to firms, but limit it to small business concerns as defined by the Small Business Administration.
Emergency Committee for American Trade.

6. Continue adjustment assistance to firms with a new set of eligibility requirement, changes in types of adjustment assistance for firms, and assistance to firms and workers indirectly affected by trade.
Brookings Institute.

7. Provide adjustment assistance to communities.
Caterpillar Tractor Co.; Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Brookings Institute.

8. Strengthen generally the adjustment assistance program as provided in Chapter 2 of Title II.
National Council of Farmers Cooperatives; The American Retail Federation; League of Women Voters of the United States; American Institute for Imported Steel, Inc.; Brookings Institute.

9. Provide that a single agency administer the adjustment program.
Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

10. Provide for assistance to firms and workers indirectly affected by trade.
Brookings Institute.

11. Require the President to report to Congress every year on the progress of the industrial assistance program.
Committee for a National Trade Policy.

12. Include in adjustment assistance provided as a result of action under Section 202(a)(2) tax rebates or reductions.
Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association.

13. Require the President to cooperate with and formulate a special adjustment policy respect to industries affected when he removes a non-tariff barrier.
Committee for a National Trade Policy.

14. Relieve the Tariff Commission, in conducting investigations under Section 221, from being subject to the request of the Secretary of Labor.
Committee for a National Trade Policy.

15. Require in Section 222 that the articles in question shall have been subject to trade concessions.
Malcolm D. Dale.

16. Relax eligibility requirements in Sections 222 and 231 for workers to receive assistance.
Brookings Institute.

17. Provide special assistance for younger workers, workers over 60, including pension reforms.
United Automobile Workers; American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations; Brookings Institute.

18. Administer and Finance cash compensation to trade displaced workers through state unemployment compensation programs in Section 232.
Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

19. Provide more substantial compensation in Section 232 than is provided in unemployment compensation.
American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations.

20. Delete provisions in Section 232 federalizing standards to unemployment compensation.
The National Machine Tool Builders Association; American Paper Institute.
21. Expand generally benefit levels for workers under Section 232.
Brookings Institute.
22. Reimburse in full, job and community "prospecting" costs in lieu of the "job search" proposal in Section 235.
United Automobile Workers.
23. Replace the Adjustment Assistance proposal in Title II with the Amtrak program amended so as to remove the time limitation for maintenance of wages and fringe benefits, continue the wages and fringe benefits during the retraining period, protect workers Social Security and unemployment compensation rights during the time period and pay a relocation bonus.
United Automobile Workers.
24. Provide a system of early warning to help prepare adjustment plans.
Brookings Institute.
25. Provide a system of budget control including a multi-year authorization of funds.
Brookings Institute.
26. Provide better training counseling and placement services for displaced workers, in Section 234.
Brookings Institute.
27. Provide for adjustment assistance under Section 234 for workers displaced by relocation of a firm's facilities in a foreign country.
Brookings Institute.

Title III. Unfair Trade Practices

A. *Unfair foreign trade practices*

1. Delete Section 301.
Trade Relations Council of the United States; Public Interest Economic Center.
2. Limit generally the President's authority under Section 301.
Automobile Importers of America; The American Retail Federation.
3. Limit the President's authority to move against unfair import restrictions in Section 301 to a cease and desist warning.
American Imported Automobile Dealers Association.
4. Expand Section 301(a) to include investments and services as well as products.
International Economics Policy Association.
5. Provide that the distinction in Section 252 of TEA between "unjustifiable" and "unreasonable" foreign restrictions be maintained in Section 301 and retaliation be authorized only when the practice is found to be the primary cause of lack of U.S. exports to such foreign country.
National Retail Merchants Association.
6. Provide in Section 301(a) that retaliation be authorized only against imports directly competitive with the U.S. products whose export is being impeded.
National Retail Merchants Association.

7. Provide that retaliation against foreign export subsidies shall be in the same product-sector or industry as the foreign country subsidies.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

8. Provide in Section 301(a) that the President be authorized to provide export subsidies and other export incentives as a remedy for unfair trade practices.

Builder Hardware Manufacturers Association; The Anti-Friction Bearing Manufacturers Association.

9. Provide a time period for import restraints established pursuant to the Section 301(a) authority.

American Imported Automobile Dealers Association.

10. Require the President in Section 301(b) to act in accordance with international obligations.

American Imported Automobile Dealers Association; National Foreign Trade Council, Incorporated; United States-Japan Trade Council; Committee for a National Trade Policy; Emergency Committee on American Trade; The American Association of Port Authorities; Consulting Engineers Council of the United States; League of Women Voters of the United States.

11. Provide in Section 301(c) that notice and public hearings for representatives of interested groups be mandatory prior to any action under Section 301.

National Retail Merchants Association; National Association of Manufacturers; Emergency Committee on American Trade; The American Association of Port Authorities; Computer and Business Equipment Manufacturers Association; Western Electronic Manufacturers Association; The Aluminum Association; H. William Tanaka; United States-Japan Trade Council; Automobile Importers of America; The Anti-Friction Bearing Manufacturers Association; Chamber of Commerce of the United States; American Imported Automobile Dealers Association; Machine Tool Group of the American Importers Association.

12. Require that the Tariff Commission make a finding that the foreign restriction complained of materially affects U.S. exports and that the restriction by a foreign nation is inconsistent with its international obligations prior to any retaliatory action being taken under Section 301.

Machine Tool Group of the American Importers Association.

13. Exclude from Section 301(a) relief measures shipments already in transit.

Western Electronic Manufacturers Association.

14. Provide Congressional review of measures taken under Section 301 similar to the Congressional review outlined in Section 103(c) (2) of Title I.

Western Electronic Manufacturers Association.

15. Provide a more detailed set of procedures to insure fairness in administering Section 301.

American Paper Institute.

B. *Antidumping and countervailing duties*

1. Provide for judicial review in antidumping and countervailing duties cases.

National Association of Manufacturers; Electronic Industries Association; Chamber of Commerce of the United States; American Chain Association.

2. Strengthen antidumping and countervailing duties provisions to give U.S. industries equal opportunity to present facts and to provide timely expedited action.

American Iron and Steel Institute.

3. Provide the President discretion to refrain from imposing anti-dumping or countervailing duties when it would be in the national interest.

American Importers Association.

4. Provide that international trade practices should be dealt with in international negotiations rather than by piecemeal amendments.

American Institute for Imported Steel.

5. Distinguish between sporadic, predatory, and persistent dumping in Section 310, and apply the antidumping statute only to sporadic and predatory dumping.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

6. Remove the requirement to demonstrate cause in determining dumping injury to Section 310. Incorporate the Clayton Act market concepts in determining occurrence of dumping.

Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association.

7. Require in Section 310 that foreign home market price information be shown on import invoices.

Emergency Committee of the Steel Wire Industries of the United States.

8. Transfer, through Section 310, the handling of all phases of dumping procedures to the Federal Trade Commission.

Ceramic Tile Manufacturers Association.

9. Provide more restrictive antidumping laws in Section 310.

National Shoebound Conference, Incorporated.

10. Require in Section 310, that Treasury make its decision within 6 months of the filing of a complaint. Require the Tariff Commission make an affirmative injury finding when less than fair value sales have caused or are likely to cause more than immaterial injury in any line of commerce in any section of the country.

Cast Iron Soil Pipe Institute.

11. Require, in Section 310, that Treasury publish a notice of an antidumping complaint in the Federal Register within 30 days of its presentation to the Commissioner of Customs and require that Treasury make its final determination not more than 6 months following such publication.

American Chair Association.

12. Require, in Section 310, that Treasury make its decision within 4 to 6 months after an antidumping complaint is filed. Define the concept of industry. Delineate criteria for establishing injury.

American Iron and Steel Institute.

13. Delete from Section 310 the *in camera* treatment provision regarding the conduct of antidumping hearings, and do not provide such hearings be conducted in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act.

H. William Tanaka.

14. Require in Section 310, that antidumping hearings be conducted in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act and that a single agency be given responsibility for making the determination.

Allow withholding of appraisal prior to a less than fair value sales determination only if irreparable injury and the lack of an alternative remedy have created an emergency situation.

Require the Bureau of Customs to determine within a specified time whether dumping duties should be assessed.

Exclude from any dumping finding any exporters or importers whose products are not being sold at less than fair value.

Provide for judicial review of antidumping cases.

Define "fair value" and "foreign market value."

Use the cost justification standard in the Robinson-Patman Act to justify differences in prices.

Provide that a negative finding be given if sales of imported articles are made in good faith to meet competitive prices or if technical price differences result solely from changing conditions such as deteriorating goods, obsolescence, etc.

Provide that dumping duties be imposed only if less than fair value sales cause material injury.

National Retail Merchants Association.

15. Require Treasury, in Section 310, to take into account all differences in circumstances of sale, whether or not directly related to the sale under consideration, in comparing the home market price of the exporting country with the export price to the United States.

United States-Japan Trade Council.

16. Provide in Section 310, that antidumping be interpreted to also include so-called free services offered foreign consultants through the direct and indirect support of their respective governments.

Consulting Engineers Council of the United States.

17. Incorporate in Section 310 the Clayton Act's "line of commerce" and "section of the country" market concepts as part of the antidumping "injury to industry standard."

Copper and Brass Fabricators Council, Inc.

Adopt the present Tariff Commission causation standard that less than fair value imports sales need only be more than a *de minimus* factor in bringing about injury.

Provide any interested party the right of judicial review of antidumping determinations by Treasury or the Tariff Commission.

18. Require in Section 310, that foreign merchandise sold in the United States or elsewhere below the cost of production be considered sold at less than fair value.

Prevent the allowance of adjustments to the prices used as the basis for the fair value determination by Treasury under Section 201(a) of the Antidumping Act, 1921, from being done in such manner as to defeat the purposes of the Antidumping Act.

The Anti-Friction Bearing Manufacturers Association.

19. Provide in Section 310, that when the Treasury Department's investigation results in a tentative less than fair value determination, the withholding of appraisement notice should be retroactive to 4 months prior to the filing of the complaint.

Trade Relations Council of the United States.

Prevent antidumping hearings from being subject to judicial review.

Eliminate from the definitions of "purchase price" and "exporter's sales price", the requirement to add to the transaction prices the amount of duties and taxes which were related or not collected by reason of exportation of the merchandise.

Require that when the purchase price or exporter's sales price is less than the foreign market value, a dumping duty and an amount equal to such difference between the prices is to be levied.

Provide that foreign merchandise sold in the United States below cost of production be considered sold at less than fair value.

20. Omit time limits in Section 310 as they are already covered by regulations.

Noel Hemmendinger.

21. Delete Section 330.

United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastics Workers of America.

22. Delete the language in Section 330 which would give Treasury discretion to not impose countervailing duties.

National Livestock Feeders Association; Rubber Manufacturers Association; Copper and Brass Fabricators Council, Inc.; Electronic Industries Association; Cast Iron Soil Pipe Institute; Trade Relations Council of the United States; ASG Industries, Inc.; C-E Glass, Libbey-Owens-Ford Co., and PPG Industries, Inc.

23. Provide in Section 330 for a Tariff Commission investigation to determine injury after a Treasury determination that a bounty or grant is being paid, with an affirmative finding of such investigation resulting in automatic assessment of countervailing duties.

Copper and Brass Fabricators Council, Inc.

24. Require Treasury under Section 330, to make its determination within 6 months, with 9 months provided for complicated cases.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

25. Require Treasury, under Section 330, to make its determination within 6 months.

Cast Iron Soil Pipe Institute; American Iron and Steel Institute.

26. Require in Section 330, that if countervailing duties are barred by Treasury, then adjustment assistance for both workers and industry should be provided.

Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association.

27. Provide in Section 330 for U.S. producers to request judicial review of countervailing duty decisions by Treasury.

American Iron and Steel Institute.

28. Provide in Section 330 that the injury test should be applied to both dutiable and non-dutiable articles.

United States-Japan Trade Council; Noel Hemmendinger; The American Retail Federation.

29. Provide in Section 330 that the words "materially injured" in Section 330(b) (A) of the Tariff Act of 1930 be replaced by "immaterially injured".

Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association.

30. Provide in Section 330 that countervailing duties may be applied only where there is material injury to U.S. industry.

American Importers Association.

31. Provide in Section 330, standards as to what constitutes material injury under Section 303(b) (A) of the Tariff Act of 1930.

American Paper Institute.

32. Provide in Section 330 for withholding of appraisement, if time limits short enough to provide prompt relief after a complaint is filed are not adopted.

Electronics Industries Association.

33. Delete from Section 330 the provisions relating to duty-free articles.

National Livestock Feeders Association.

34. Provide that the material injury standard in Section 330 apply in all cases. Require hearings on the record.

Define "bounty or grant" more clearly, excluding cases in which an exported product is exempted from indirect taxes within the meaning of GATT.

National Retail Merchants Association.

35. Provide in Section 330 that financial assistance to a foreign producer respecting the production or exportation of goods either in the form of remission or forgiveness of foreign internal taxes, the conferring of preferential tax treatment in the form of an allowance to fund export promotion or interest payments on loans to finance exports, subsidization of interest payments on loans to finance exports, or discrimination in the purchase price of materials used in the production of articles for export, constitute bounties or grants which are to be remedied by imposition of countervailing duties.

Pulp and Paper Machinery Manufacturers' Association; Trade Relations Council of the United States; ASG Industries, Inc., C-E Glass, Libbey-Owens-Ford Co., and PPG Industries, Inc.

36. Provide in Section 330 that the injury test not be more severe than that set forth in Article VI of the GATT.

Trade Relations Council of the United States, Inc.; ASG Industries, Inc., C-E Glass, Libbey-Owens-Ford Co., and PPG Industries, Inc.

37. Provide in Section 330 standards for determining what is a "bounty or grant." Provide importers a review of a determination by Treasury that there is a bounty or grant, prior to the payment of any penalty or tariff.

The American Retail Federation.

38. Add to Section 330 under the amendment to Section 303(a) (1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, the provision that countervailing duties be levied on imports of articles receiving a bounty or grant that are produced "in a zone or area of a third country (except the United States) which has been segregated for the principal purpose of attracting industry for the manufacture or production of merchandise of export."

Independent Wire Drawers Association.

C. *Unfair practices in import trade*

1. Delete Section 350.

Trade Relations Council of the United States, Inc.

2. Provide under Section 350 that patent cases should be handled by the courts, not by administrative action.

National Council of Music Importers; The Greater Detroit Chamber of Commerce.

3. Provide modifications under Section 350 that are less drastic than the present import exclusion remedy for unfair trade practices.

Delete the provisions to transfer the enforcement authority for unfair trade practices from the Tariff Commission to the Federal Trade Commission.

American Iron and Steel Institute.

4. Delete the provisions in Section 350 to give the Federal Trade Commission jurisdiction over all cases but patent infringement under Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, but continue their removal from Tariff Commission jurisdiction.

National Retail Merchants Association.

5. Require in Section 350, that unfair trade practices found by the Federal Trade Commission be reported to the President, and that he report to Congress on subsequent actions taken.

Ceramic Tile Manufacturers of the United States.

6. Provide in Section 350, instead of the proposed discretionary availability of remedy, a wide range of alternative remedies, making the discretion be only as to the form of remedy.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

7. Provide in Section 350 that the sale of foreign merchandise in the U.S. below the constructed value as defined in Section 206 of the Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended, is an unfair method of competition and an unfair act in the importation of merchandise in violation of Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

Pulp and Paper Machinery Manufacturers' Association.

8. Repeal Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

United States-Japan Trade Council.

9. Repeal Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 and leave patent issues entirely to the court.

Provide that, if patent infringement import cases are left to the Tariff Commission to investigate, they should also consider patent fraud and misuse. Also, direct the Tariff Commission to suspend Section 337 proceedings when the patent issues in the proceeding are before a Federal District Court, and the Tariff Commission and the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals to defer to decisions of the Federal courts on patent questions. If the Tariff Commission is not to decide the validity issue, then it should be precluded from taking any action in circumstances in which a court would not issue a temporary injunction. If the provision is retained for entry under bond pending resolution of the validity issue in court, this should be extended to cover situations in which infringement is in issue in a district court, and, before the *in rem* remedy is to be made available to a patent holder, he should be required to make a showing that adequate relief is not available in the courts.

Noel Hemmendinger.

Title IV. Trade Agreement Housekeeping Authority and Special Authority

A. Balance of payments authority

1. Delete Section 401.

Caterpillar Tractor Co.; The Greater Detroit Chamber of Commerce; Chamber of Commerce of the United States; International Policy Committee; The Aluminum Association; Communication Workers of America.

2. Require the President to act under Section 401 in accordance with international obligations.

American Imported Automobile Dealers Association; National Foreign Trade Council Inc.; United States-Japan Trade Council; Committee for a National Trade Policy; Emergency Committee for American Trade; The American Association of Port Authorities; Consulting Engineers Council of the United States; League of Women Voters of the United States.

3. Provide that the use of quotas under Section 401 should be limited to situations where there will not be a disruptive effect on U.S. markets.

Montgomery Ward & Co.

4. Provide that quotas be applied under Section 401 only on a MFN basis.

Montgomery Ward & Co.

5. Provide that hearings be required prior to any action under Section 401.

Montgomery Ward & Co.; H. William Tanaka; United States-Japan Trade Council; International Trade Club of Chicago; Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc.; National Retail Merchants Association.

6. Provide for hearings and Congressional approval or disapproval of actions under Section 401.

Equipment Manufacturers Association.

7. Provide for hearings prior to actions under Section 401 and, where appropriate, such actions should be subject to Congressional veto within a 90-day period.

The Greater Detroit Chamber of Commerce.

8. Provide that if import controls are used under Section 401, the President should be required to report to the Congress every 90 days by means of the Secretary of the Treasury on progress being made to remove such import controls.

Committee for a National Trade Policy.

9. Provide that import restrictions under Section 401 be applied only on a MFN basis, with temporary surcharges preferred over quotas.

National Retail Merchants Association.

10. Provide that application of import surcharges under Section 401 be only on a MFN basis.

National Association of Manufacturers.

11. Provide that application of import restrictions under Section 401 be only on a MFN basis, with import surcharges applied on a broad rather than a selective basis.

Electronic Industries Association.

12. Require that import surcharges under Section 401 be made contingent on internationally agreed rules and sanctions. Delete the provision for quota restrictions under Section 401.

Committee for Economic Development Research and Policy Committee for International Economic Studies.

13. Provide that balance of payments corrections under Section 401 be on a long-term basis.

International Trade Club of Chicago.

14. Provide for review and termination of balance of payments actions under Section 401.

Manufacturing Chemists Association.

15. Provide that import restraints under Section 401 may be applied only if there is a serious balance of trade deficit.

American Importers Association.

16. Require that the President take all feasible steps to negotiate a set of international rules for the management of balance of payments problems under Section 401.

American Paper Institute.

17. Require an equivalent export subsidy when import barriers are raised under Section 401 in response to balance of payments problems.

Public Interest Economics Center.

18. Change the provision that the President may suspend duties or other import restrictions under Section 401, subject only to his judgment as to the resulting injury to domestic firms or workers. Change the provision which states that import restrictions shall not be made to protect individual domestic industries from import competition.

National Livestock Feeders Association.

19. Provide that actions under Section 401 shall be applied on a MFN basis, limited to corrections of problems on the trade account, and reviewed by the Congress within 60 days of the imposition of quotas or surcharges.

American Imported Automobile Dealers Association; Glastron Boat Co.

20. Provide that products being imported into the United States in whole or in part under discriminatory trade agreements be exempted from actions under Section 401.

American Imported Automobile Dealers Association.

21. Provide that actions under Section 401 apply only to imports from the developed countries, exempting from its coverage the less developed countries.

Glastron Boat Co.

22. Provide that in the absence of Congressional approval within 60 days of actions under Section 401, the import restraints should terminate. Limit the effective period of actions under Section 401 to 1 year.

American Imported Automobile Dealers Association.

23. Limit the Presidential power provided under Section 401.

Dr. Walter Adams and Dr. Joel B. Dirlam.

24. Provide adequate safeguards under Section 401.

American Iron and Steel Institute.

B. *Withdrawal, renegotiation, and compensation*

1. Require hearings prior to action under Section 402.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States; National Association of Manufacturers; Western Electronic Manufacturers Association; H. William Tanaka; United States-Japan Trade Council; The Greater Detroit Chamber of Commerce; Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc.

2. Require hearings prior to action under Section 402 and, where appropriate, actions under Sections 402, 403, and 404 should be subject to a Congressional veto within a 90-day period.

The Greater Detroit Chamber of Commerce.

3. Delete Section 402.

American Importers Association; The Aluminum Association.

4. Delete Sections 403 and 404.

The Aluminum Association.

5. Deny the President the authority to extend trade agreements under Section 403 for as long as he deems necessary or appropriate.

National Livestock Feeders Association.

6. Limit the President's authority to adjust tariffs under Section 403 to only when such adjustment is necessary to implement trade agreements.

Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc.

7. Further limit the compensation authority under Section 404 to permit reductions of up to 20 percent that affect no more than 2 percent of U.S. imports.

Manufacturing Chemists Association.

8. Limit authority to reduce tariffs under Section 404(c) to a reduction of 30 percent rather than the proposed 50 percent.

Monsanto Co.

9. Provide that actions taken under Section 403 be consistent with U.S. International obligations.

United States-Japan Trade Council.

10. Limit the authority provided under Sections 402, 403, and 404.

Dr. Walter Adams and Dr. Joel B. Dirlam.

11. Provide adequate safeguards for actions under Sections 402, 403, and 404.

American Iron and Steel Institute.

C. *Price authority*

1. Delete Section 405.

Monsanto Co.; Manufacturing Chemists Association; The Aluminum Association; Communication Workers of America; National Livestock Feeders Association;

2. Provide restrictions on Presidential authority granted under Section 405.

Dr. Walter Adams and Dr. Joel B. Dirlam.

3. Provide for molding legislation dealing with international monetary crises to standards for such actions worked out in multilateral negotiations rather than provide the President with the virtually unlimited tariff and trade power to deal with such crises proposed under Section 405.

American Institute for Imported Steel, Inc.

4. Provide for hearings prior to action under Section 405.

International Trade Club of Chicago; United States-Japan Trade Council.

5. Provide that actions taken under Section 405 be consistent with U.S. international obligations.

United States-Japan Trade Council.

6. Provide for hearings prior to action under Section 405, and where appropriate, such actions should be subject to Congressional veto within a 90-day period.

The Greater Detroit Chamber of Commerce.

7. Provide adequate safeguards for actions under Section 405.

American Iron and Steel Institute.

D. *Other housekeeping authority*

1. Include guidelines in Section 406 to define the type of loss of industry that would impair the national security.

National Association of Scissors and Shears.

2. Expand Section 406 to include more than national security as a basis for excluding articles from actions under the trade bill, and to provide that no articles be considered for duty reduction if imports have increased more than 25 percent during the past 5 years or in any case where the ratio of imports to domestic shipments is increasing.

National Association of Scissors and Shears.

3. Provide a more precise criterion under Section 406 for the reservation of articles from negotiations for tariff reductions based on quantity, rate of increase of imports, and the effect on domestic industry; taking into account the special nature of the textiles problem.

The Slide Fasteners Association.

4. Require fair labor standards in international trade to prevent unfair competition.

United Auto Workers.

5. Provide for hearings prior to actions under Section 408.

Western Electronic Manufacturers Association; H. William Tanaka; United States-Japan Trade Council; The Greater Detroit Chamber of Commerce.

6. Provide for hearings prior to actions under Section 406.

United States-Japan Trade Council; The Greater Detroit Chamber of Commerce.

7. Provide that actions taken under Sections 406 and 408 be consistent with U.S. international obligations.

United States-Japan Trade Council.

8. Provide that actions taken under Sections 406 and 408, where appropriate, be subject to Congressional veto within a 90-day period.

The Greater Detroit Chamber of Commerce.

9. Limit the power provided under Sections 406 and 408.

Dr. Walter Adams and Dr. Joel B. Driam.

Title V. MFN for State Trading Countries

1. Insert, following "national interest" in Section 502(a), "as already evidenced by specific appropriate acknowledgement by the Governments of such countries to their own people of receipt and effective use of military aircraft and materiel delivered under lend-lease during World War II to the Soviet Union."

John Nelson Washburn.

2. Provide that escape clause provisions referred to in Section 502(a) (1), be made mandatory.

American Paper Institute; Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

3. Strengthen the market disruption provision in Section 505.

The Aluminum Association.

4. Clarify the language in Section 505.

Trade Relations Council of the United States, Inc.

5. Provide that MFN status shall not be granted to any item produced by a State-controlled industry.

The Anti-Friction Bearing Manufacturers Association.

6. Provide that MFN shall not be granted to any country discriminating against U.S. exports.

Society of American Florists.

7. Assure that MFN status shall be granted communist countries only in return for equivalent benefits pursuant to a policy similar to the GATT rules of fair competition and nondiscrimination.

Committee for Economic Development Research and Policy Committee for International Economic Studies.

Title VI. Tariff Preferences for Developing Countries

1. Delete Title VI.
American Farm Bureau; National Shoeboard Conference, Inc.; AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee.
2. Provide that the Executive should strive to reach an agreement with other developed nations on a set of international rules governing the granting of such preferences.
American Paper Institute.
3. Provide the President discretion in Section 602 to grant tariff preferences on other than a generalized basis when he deems it in the national interest to do so.
Trade Relations Council of the United States, Inc.; ASG Industries, C-E Glass, Libbey-Owens-Ford Co., and PPG Industries, Inc.
4. Provide the President authority in Section 602 to grant preferential treatment on other than just duty-free basis.
Trade Relations Council of the United States, Inc.; ASG Industries, C-E Glass, Libbey-Owens-Ford Co., and PPG Industries, Inc.
5. Provide in Section 603 that the present import controls causing certain products to be ineligible shall be phased out.
Committee for a National Trade Policy.
6. Require in Section 603(b) (which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to require that some percentage of the value of the preference goods represent costs or value added in the developing country) that a *substantial* percentage, and in any event, not less than 50% of the value of the goods represent actual value added by operations in the developing country, not a mere mark up on price.
Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association and Dry Color Manufacturers Association.
7. Provide some percentage guideline for the Secretary of the Treasury in Section 603(b).
Brookings Institute.
8. Exempt bicycle parts from eligible articles under Section 603.
Bicycle Manufacturers Association; Cycle Parts and Accessories Association.
9. Exempt rubber footwear from eligible articles under Section 603.
Rubber Manufacturers Association.
10. Replace Presidential discretion in determining eligible countries under Section 604 with a list of specific beneficiary countries.
Sherman E. Katz.
11. Limit further in Section 605, the President's authority under Title VI.
Emergency Committee of the Steel Wire Industries of the United States.
12. Place quantitative limits in Section 605 restricting eligibility of supplying countries.
Committee for a National Trade Policy.
13. Require that both the \$25 million and 50% of U.S. imports limitations in Section 605 exist before the preference be terminated.
Brookings Institute; Overseas Development Council.
14. Clarify in Section 605(c) whether the limits apply to the 5-digit or 7-digit TSUSA level.
Brookings Institute.

15. Provide, in addition to the limitations in Section 605, a quota limit restricting annual growth in preference imports.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association and Dry Color Manufacturers Association.

16. Impose sufficient checks in Section 605 to prevent countries receiving trade preferences from becoming captive markets for selected countries by trade manipulation outside the agreed GATT framework.

FMC Corp.

17. Limit the authority under Title VI sufficiently to protect against further damage to domestic industries.

American Iron and Steel Institute.

18. Provide in an additional section following Section 605 for the proclamation of quantitative import restrictions on imports from developed countries so as to reserve imports from developing countries a share of the market.

Trade Relations Council of the United States; ASG Industries, C-E Glass, Libbey-Owens-Ford Co., and PPG Industries, Inc.

19. Provide for termination of preferences to any country expropriating U.S. owned property.

The Aluminum Association.

20. Provide that preferences should be terminated by a reduction of tariffs on imports from developed countries rather than a restoration of tariffs on beneficiary country imports.

Public Interest Economic Center.

21. Provide that the system of preferences be developed on a commodity basis.

Society of American Florists.

Title VII. General Provisions

1. Limit Presidential delegation of authority under Section 701 to ministerial acts, and reserve the power of decision for the President.

The Greater Detroit Chamber of Commerce.

2. Narrow the definition of "directly competitive with" in Section 705(5).

Dr. Walter Adams and Dr. Joel B. Dirlam.

3. Not repeal Sections 252 and 255 of the TEA of 1962 as provided in Section 706(d) of the TRA of 1973.

Trade Relations Council of the United States, Inc.

4. Add the following provision to Section 706: "Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to affect in any way the provisions of Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, or to apply to any import restriction heretofore or hereafter imposed under such Section or pursuant to any other provision of law."

National Milk Producers Federation.

5. Repeal TSUS items 806.30 and 807.00 under Section 708.

Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America.

6. Limit Presidential authority to modify or amend the TSUS as provided in Section 708.

National Livestock Feeders Association.

7. Insure that the authority in Section 708 to modify rates of duty does not provide a legal basis for changing specific duty rates to ad valorem equivalents within the TSUS in the absence of further Congressional approval.

American Watch Association, Inc.

8. Provide that authority under Section 708 to simplify or clarify the TSUS should not be used to revise the TSUS so radically that the change would materially and harmfully affect the U.S. industry and employment.

Benrus Corp.

9. Provide that no new quota or increased duty become effective prior to 90 days after such announcement is made.

UNA Corp.

10. Provide duty-free treatment of articles sent abroad for sale, but not sold and returned to the United States.

Senator Jacob K. Javits.

11. Provide authority for the President to reach an agreement providing that any country taking domestic action that causes market-disruption in another country must enter into international consultation to measure the market-disrupting effects of its action and to seek ways to reduce or eliminate them.

Business International Corp.

