

In the Kennedy round, a great concession was obtained by our negotiators, a concession which involved the requirement that other countries conform to our own pattern of administrative procedures.

In other words, we obtained a concession which will require all those nations who accept the International Dumping Code before entering a dumping order, to hold an open, fair and square hearing in which all parties concerned may express themselves openly and frankly with the knowledge of their adversaries so that the facts can be clearly laid before the administrators of the law before their decision is made.

This concession by other nations is bound to be of great advantage to the United States. In some areas, particularly in the area of agricultural products, we have maintained a two-price policy—selling our agricultural products, abroad for less than they would draw in the domestic market.

This is dumping under the standards generally accepted by our country and dumping in the concept of that word as used in the laws or regulations of other countries if the sales should result in injury or the likelihood of injury to the country to which the goods are shipped.

While I don't know too much about U.S. products as to which dumping proceedings have been instituted by foreign countries, I do know that dumping proceedings have been instituted in the United States with respect to a large variety of commodities.

A number of them are mentioned. They run all the way from rolled sheets of steel to bubble gum.

As most of you know, the complaints under the Antidumping Act were few and far between from the period 1930 to 1944. During that period it was practically a dead issue.

Since that date as competition between foreign producers and U.S. producers increased, so has the volume of dumping complaints in the United States increased which hold up the administration of the Code.

It was of utmost importance that in the Kennedy round our negotiators tackle this international problem and arrive, if possible, at an agreed upon code for application of dumping duties—a code which would provide uniform rules for the instigation of dumping orders, and, insofar as possible, uniform administrative procedures in line with our domestic procedures.

Obviously it is of importance that this country's exporters be treated with the same fairness in dumping proceedings which may occur abroad as we find necessary in dumping proceedings in our own country.

Based on our experience in this field I and my clients are satisfied that our negotiators did a good job in the Kennedy round and therefore we support the International Dumping Code agreed on in the round.

I am quite aware of the fact that it has been charged by a substantial number of Members of this Congress and by representatives of a number of industries in the United States that our negotiators agreed to matters which either go beyond, or are contrary to, provisions of our 1921 Antidumping Act.

One of the major points involved is whether an injury investigation should be conducted at the same time as a fair value determination. Prior to 1955, the Treasury Department conducted both of these investigations and it conducted them simultaneously.