

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

Operation of the
**TRADE AGREEMENTS
PROGRAM**

June 1934 to April 1948

*Part III. Trade-Agreement
Concessions Granted by the
United States*

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Report No. 160
Second Series



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2

Second Series

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

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FOREWORD

This document constitutes part III of the Tariff Commission's report on the operation of the trade agreements program prepared in fulfillment of a directive of the President to the Tariff Commission under Executive Order 9832. Under this order the Tariff Commission is required to submit to the President and to the Congress at least once each year a report on this subject.

This report reviews the operation of the trade agreements program from its initiation on June 12, 1934, to April 1948. It covers all trade agreements completed during that period, including the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade entered into at Geneva, Switzerland, October 30, 1947. It does not take account of certain developments since April, such as the renewal in June 1948 of the Trade Agreements Act with amendments. Nor does it take into account certain changes in the general provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which were made at the conference held in Habana, Cuba, from November 21, 1947, to March 24, 1948.

With a view to assisting Members of Congress who had before them the question of extending the Trade Agreements Act, the Tariff Commission issued a preliminary draft of this report in April 1948. It was necessary as of that time to issue the report in preliminary form mainly owing to the fact that it was impossible to complete before that date a detailed analysis of the concessions received by the United States in the Geneva agreement. That analysis has since been completed.

The completed report consists of the following parts:

- Part I. Summary
- Part II. History of the Trade Agreements Program
- Part III. Trade-Agreement Concessions Granted
by the United States
- Part IV. Trade-Agreement Concessions Obtained
by the United States
- Part V. Effects of the Trade Agreements Program
on United States Trade

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INTRODUCTION

Part III of the report on the operation of the trade agreements program analyzes the effects that the concessions ^{1/} made by the United States in trade agreements under the act of 1934 have had on the United States tariff. It shows what proportion of the dutiable import trade of the United States has been covered by duty reductions and bindings, to what extent the duties have been reduced, and the proportion of the duty-free imports on which continued free entry has been bound by trade agreements.

For dutiable commodities, the tables distinguish the effects of (1) trade agreements made before the Geneva agreement which were superseded by that agreement; (2) the Geneva agreement itself; and (3) trade agreements, still in effect, made with countries which did not participate in the Geneva agreement.

This part of the report makes no effort to measure the effects of the concessions made by the United States on United States trade, as distinguished from the effects on its tariff. It does not discuss the advantage of duty reductions to the foreign countries in increasing their exports to the United States, in increasing the prices received for such exports, or in preventing or minimizing a decrease in exports or in prices which would otherwise have occurred. Nor does it discuss the effects of concessions on the United States economy. Another part of this report, part I, considers the effects that the concessions granted by the United States, as well as the effects of the concessions obtained from the foreign countries, have had on trade. Part V presents such data as seem to have significance concerning changes in the import, as well as in the export, trade of the United States following trade agreements.

Chapter 2 of this part deals with the total import trade of the United States in all commodities combined. Subsequent chapters present data on imports under the several schedules of the tariff, on the great economic classes of commodities in the import trade, and on imports from the individual trade-agreement countries. Appendix A lists the principal individual commodities on which concessions have been made by the United States (tables 34-35), as well as the principal nonconcession articles (table 36).

^{1/} The term "concession" is used in part III (as in other parts of this report) to cover not only reductions in duties but also bindings of existing rates of duty and bindings of free entry. It should be noted that, apart from duties and from excise taxes levied directly on imports under the revenue acts, certain articles, such as coconut oil, are subject to so-called "processing" taxes levied on the first processing of the article in the United States, whether the article subjected to processing was imported or was produced in the United States. If all or almost all of the processing is performed on an article imported or on an article produced in the United States from imported material, it has the same effect as a duty on imports. There have been no reductions in processing taxes by trade agreements, but certain existing processing taxes have been bound by such agreements (these bindings are not included in the statistics in part III).

This part stresses concessions relating to dutiable articles. The analysis of the concessions consisting of the binding of free entry is much simpler.

Analysis of the effects of trade agreements on the United States tariff on dutiable articles involves determination of (1) what part of the dutiable imports has been made the subject of concessions, and (2) ascertaining the effects of the agreements on the average rates of duty. The second of these undertakings is much more difficult than the first.

Scope of Concessions

The scope of the concessions made by the United States on dutiable articles in trade agreements under the act of 1934 gradually increased as new agreements were made. It would be possible to show what proportion of the dutiable imports in each year since 1934 consisted of articles on which concessions had been granted before that year. This showing, however, would be a laborious task of limited utility. It is the purpose in this chapter to show the scope of duty-concessions only as of two dates—December 31, 1947, before the Geneva agreement came into provisional effect, and January 1, 1948, after that agreement came into provisional effect.

The scope of concessions granted by the United States has been calculated on the basis both of the imports of 1939 and of the imports of 1946 (detailed data for 1947 have only very lately become available). The tables based on 1939 data are given in the body of part III and those based on 1946 data in appendix B. In general, the data for 1939 are more significant than those for 1946, when trade was still greatly distorted by the aftermath of war. A few years hence, the composition of United States imports, particularly dutiable imports, will probably resemble the pattern of 1939 more than that of 1946, even though it will undoubtedly differ considerably from both of them. One important cause of the difference in the composition of dutiable imports between 1939 and 1946 lies in the fact that Germany and Japan, major sources of dutiable imports in 1939, supplied only small quantities in 1946. The effect of this change is discussed more fully in chapters 2 and 3 of this part. ^{2/}

^{2/} The tables in appendix B show that of the total imports of dutiable articles in 1946, amounting to 2,292 million dollars, 401.5 million dollars represented articles ordinarily dutiable but which entered free of duty in 1946 for Government use or for other reasons arising from the war emergency. Nearly all these specially free imports consisted of articles on which duties have been reduced by trade agreements. Any stimulating effect that special duty-free entry might have had on these imports would exaggerate the ratio of imports of duty-reduced articles to total dutiable imports. However, it is doubtful whether such an effect on these imports, as a group, was very great, although there is obviously no way of measuring its magnitude. The largest single item imported duty-free for Government use was sugar, imports of which would undoubtedly have been about the same in any case.

Comparison of Preagreement and Postagreement
Average Rates

Frequently different tariff acts are compared by comparing the average rate of duty actually collected on imports during the entire period (or during a selected year or years) when the one act was in force with a corresponding average actually collected on imports when the other act was in effect. For convenience this method may be called the "actual imports basis" of comparing rates. It is the only practicable one for comparing the level of the tariff during widely separate periods. Moreover, if there has been no great change in prices, it may even afford fairly significant, though by no means precise, results in comparing the tariff level under one tariff act with that under the next succeeding act.

If, however, this method were to be adopted for measuring the effects of the trade agreements entered into before the Geneva agreement (it obviously cannot at present be used to measure the effects of that agreement) by comparing the average rate of duty actually collected on the imports of 1933, the last year before the trade agreements act came into effect, with the corresponding average for 1946, the latest year for which data are available, the results would be highly misleading.

In 1933 the ratio of total duties collected to total value of dutiable imports was 53.6 percent. In 1946 it was 25.5 percent, an apparent reduction of about 53 percent. By no means all of this great change can be attributed to the lowering of duties by the trade agreements made before 1946. When those agreements were made, no duty could be reduced by more than 50 percent, and many duties in fact were reduced by a much smaller percentage or remained unchanged.

Prices of import commodities rose greatly between 1933 and 1946. About three-fifths of the dutiable imports of the United States enter under specific rates—so much per pound or other unit of quantity. The ad valorem equivalent of a specific duty, of course, varies inversely with the price of the commodity. The much higher prices of 1946, therefore, tended greatly to reduce the average ad valorem equivalent of the specific duties as a group. The Department of

Commerce compiles indexes (on the basis of 1923-25 = 100) of the foreign unit values of import commodities. In 1933 this index stood at 43. By 1946 it had risen to 96, thus much more than doubling. ^{2/}

Other factors besides change in price also may lessen the validity of comparisons of duty averages on the actual-import basis, especially if the periods or years compared are far apart, or if abnormal factors, such as a major depression or a world war, have intervened. Even if there were no change in either duties or prices, changes in the composition of imports would affect these averages in some measure. Thus, if for whatever reason imports of articles at high rates of duty should increase more than imports of articles at low rates of duty, the tendency would be to raise the general average, and vice versa.

Changes in the composition of imports may be due to a variety of factors. Between 1933 and 1946 these factors were very powerful. The changes due to these factors, in themselves alone and apart from changes in duties and in prices, probably would not greatly affect the comparison of average rates of duty on actual imports in the two years. Changes in imports of individual articles may operate to offset one another in the effect on the average rate of duty: an

^{3/} This index includes duty-free commodities as well as commodities dutiable at ad valorem, specific, and compound rates. Undoubtedly an index for commodities subject to specific duties alone would show a great increase, possibly greater than that for all commodities. Below are the average ad valorem equivalents of the duties actually collected on the dutiable imports in each year from 1927 to 1947, together with the index of the average foreign unit values of imports, free and dutiable:

Year:	Average :ad valorem : rate on : dutiable : imports	Index of aver- : age foreign unit: : value of all im- : ports (1923-25 = : 100)	Year:	Average :ad valorem : rate on : dutiable : imports	Index of aver- : age foreign unit: : value of all im- : ports (1923-25 = : 100)
:	Percent	:	:	Percent	:
1927 :	38.8 :	95	:1937 :	37.4 :	60
1928 :	38.8 :	92	:1938 :	38.2 :	54
1929 :	40.1 :	87	:1939 :	36.0 :	55
1930 :	44.7 :	71	:1940 :	34.2 :	59
1931 :	53.2 :	55	:1941 :	34.7 :	63
1932 :	59.1 :	43	:1942 :	30.5 :	72
1933 :	53.6 :	43	:1943 :	32.1 :	79
1934 :	46.7 :	50	:1944 :	31.4 :	84
1935 :	42.9 :	50	:1945 :	28.0 :	87
1936 :	39.3 :	54	:1946 :	25.5 :	96
:	:	:	:1947 :	a/ :	b/ 118
:	:	:	:	:	:

a/ Not available.

b/ Preliminary.

increase in the imports of a given high-duty article may balance an increase in the imports of some low-duty article, and decreases may similarly offset one another. ^{4/}

By far the most important reason, therefore, which renders the actual-import basis inappropriate for comparing preagreement and postagreement average rates of duty is the big advance in prices.

Therefore, in order to compare average preagreement and post-agreement rates of duty, it is necessary to apply both sets of individual rates to the imports of one year or one period of years. This method, though not perfect, is the only one that can give results of even approximate validity.

For the purpose of the present analysis the imports of 1939 have been taken as weights for computing general average rates of duty. Thus the rates in effect before any agreements were made under the Trade Agreements Act have been applied to the quantities or values of the imports of the several articles in 1939. Similarly the post-agreement rates (for some purposes those of 1947 before the Geneva agreement and for other purposes those of January 1, 1948, after that agreement) have been applied to the 1939 figures. However, no single year can fully represent the relative importance of different individual commodities for the purpose of weighting the averages. This defect might be lessened, though not entirely eliminated, by the use of average annual imports over a series of years (say, 1935-39) for weighting, but this very laborious procedure would hardly be justified by the degree of superiority in the results. Another and more fundamental defect is inherent in the very nature of weighting. It results from the tendency of duties to restrict imports of some commodities, and thus lessen the importance of those commodities in determining the average rates of duty. This difficulty cannot be eliminated by any practicable method of procedure.

The tendency of all duties, except when levied on articles which would not enter even if there were no duty, is, of course, to restrict

^{4/} Among the factors tending to change the relative importance of individual articles in the import trade may be changes in rates of duty on those articles. This point will appear more clearly from a hypothetical illustration. If at one time the tariff, apart from the free list, consisted of a considerable number of rates so high as to be virtually prohibitive and a large number of low rates under which many imports entered, the average rate on all actual dutiable imports, as calculated by dividing the total value of dutiable imports into the total amount of duties collected, would be relatively low. If now, leaving all the lower rates unchanged, all the higher rates should be sharply reduced, there would probably enter much larger imports of many of the articles affected by the change. If the rates which had been reduced still averaged higher than the rates which had not been changed, the effect of the reduction in duties would be to increase the average rate on total dutiable imports actually entered. Conversely under certain circumstances, increases in duties might result in lowering the average rate on actual dutiable imports.

imports. On the same product a high duty will be more restrictive than a lower one (unless both are prohibitive). But a relatively low duty on one product may be more restrictive than a relatively high duty on another product. Since it is impossible to know what quantities were excluded from imports on account of the duties, the average ad valorem duty collected on actual imports cannot accurately measure the restrictiveness of tariff duties. It follows that a comparison of average ad valorem rates on imports actually entered under different tariff acts cannot accurately measure the change in the restrictiveness of the different tariffs, or in the degree of protection afforded by them. Entirely apart from the effect of changes in price levels upon the ad valorem equivalents of specific duties, the possible effects of comprehensive changes of tariff duties upon the average equivalent duty on goods actually entered may vary widely according to the effects of higher or lower duties upon imports of particular goods. A given change in the average ad valorem equivalent might in some circumstances tend to understate and in others to overstate the change in restrictiveness of the tariff.

The year 1939 is the most appropriate single year for use in calculating the effects of trade agreements on the height of the United States tariff. Most of that year preceded the outbreak of the war in Europe; it represents fairly well average conditions of trade in the last half of the 1930's. In regard to the composition of imports, 1939 was much more nearly a normal year (if the word "normal" can be used at all in this connection) than, for example, 1946. A few years hence trade may be more like that of 1939 than that of 1946. It is obvious from what has been said as to price changes that, if weighted by 1946 instead of 1939 imports, the averages—both for the preagreement rates and for the postagreement rates—would be materially lower than those shown in the tables. For example, when the rates of duty in effect in 1946 are weighted by 1939 statistics of imports, the general average (see table 1) is 32.2 percent; whereas the duties actually collected in 1946 were only 25.5 percent of the value of the dutiable imports in that year. The ratio of the preagreement to the postagreement averages, however, would be only moderately affected by a shift to the 1946 basis.

It is important to bear in mind that the principal purpose in part III is not so much to show actual average rates of duty before and after the trade agreements as to show the average percentage by which duties have been reduced under the trade agreements program. So long as the import statistics of the same year are used as weights for both preagreement and postagreement rates of duty, the selection of that year can have only a relatively minor influence on the average percentage of duty reduction. If the method of weighting tends to understate or overstate the general average rate of duty resulting from the trade agreements, it proportionately tends to understate or overstate the average rate in effect before any agreements were made, especially in view of the fact that the trade-agreement concessions have covered a very large proportion of the total number of commodities imported, and the fact that neither as to scope nor as to the depth of the cut have the concessions to any marked extent been concentrated in particular groups of articles. Nevertheless, the average percentages of reduction in duty shown in the several tables would be somewhat different if the data for a group of years, or for some other single year, were used instead of 1939 data.

CONCESSIONS ON THE TOTAL IMPORT TRADE

DUTIABLE COMMODITIES

Imports of dutiable commodities in 1939 amounted to 879 million dollars or 39 percent of the total imports. The proportion of dutiable imports in that year was slightly below the average for the 7 years 1933-39, although well above the average for 1930-32.

Scope of Trade Agreements and Effects
on Average Rates of Duty

Combined effect of all trade agreements

Table 1, which is based on import statistics of 1939, summarizes the effects on the United States tariff of all agreements, including the Geneva agreement and the agreements remaining in effect with countries which did not participate in the Geneva negotiations.

Of the total dutiable import trade of the United States in 1939, 88.2 percent has been covered by trade-agreement concessions. This includes the relatively small group on which the original tariff rates (i.e., the rates of the Tariff Act of 1930, the rates of the import taxes imposed by the revenue acts, and the rates fixed by Presidential proclamation under the so-called "flexible" provision) have been bound against increase. On 81.8 percent of the total dutiable imports of 1939 the rates have been reduced by trade agreements. On certain of the articles included in this total, the duty reductions have been limited by tariff quotas, imports in excess of the quotas being dutiable at preagreement rates. (See later section on "Qualifications on particular trade-agreement concessions.")

Appendix B to this part gives a table (table 37) showing what proportions of the total dutiable imports of the United States in 1946 consisted of articles on which duties have been reduced, or of articles on which duties have been bound, by trade agreements. The difference between 1946 and 1939 in the proportion of the dutiable imports subject to rates reduced by trade agreements is relatively small. There is, however, a relatively greater difference in the proportion consisting of articles on which duties have been bound by trade agreements. This proportion was 8.4 percent on the basis of 1946 statistics as against 6.4 percent on the basis of 1939 statistics. This disparity is due to the great increase in the imports of cut diamonds, the 10-percent duty on which was bound by the Geneva trade agreement; imports of this item were more than four times larger in 1946 than in 1939.

Table 1.- Trade agreements in effect or provided for on Jan. 1, 1948: United States import trade covered by United States concessions, average rates of duty before any agreements and after all agreements, and average reduction in rates

(All data in this table are based on import statistics of 1939)

Class of imports	United States imports for consumption		Average ad valorem equivalent of rates		Average reduction in rates
	Value	Percent of total dutiable imports	Before any agreements	As of Jan. 1, 1948	
	<u>Million dollars</u>		<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Dutiable imports, total -----	879	100.0	48.2	25.4	47
Duty reduced, total -----	719	81.8	52.8	24.9	53
(1) Reduced before Geneva and reduced rate bound at Geneva -----	97	11.0	39.3	20.7	47
(2) Reduced before Geneva and further reduced at Geneva -----	314	35.7	65.7	22.6	66
(3) Reduced at Geneva for the first time -----	157	17.9	36.8	24.8	32
(4) Reduced in agreement with country not participating in Geneva agreement -----	151	17.2	51.3	32.6	36
Duty bound at preagreement rate, total -----	56	6.4	14.1	14.1	-
(1) Bound before Geneva and bound at Geneva -----	3	.3	9.4	9.4	-
(2) No concession before Geneva, bound at Geneva -----	48	5.5	13.1	13.1	-
(3) Bound in agreement with country not participating at Geneva -----	5	.6	26.2	26.2	-
Not in any agreement -----	104	11.8	34.9	34.9	-
Duty-free imports -----	1,397	-	-	-	-
Total imports, dutiable and free -	2,276	-	18.6	9.8	47

Source: Compiled and computed by the U. S. Tariff Commission from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce. The same source applies to all other tables in part III of this report.

Note.- This table covers all items in the Geneva agreement and also those on which concessions had been made in agreements with countries not participating at Geneva and which thus remained in effect January 1, 1948.

It is assumed for convenience that all concessions made in the Geneva agreement became effective January 1, 1948, although some, of no great aggregate importance, had not yet become effective at that time (practically all of these have since become effective).

The average ad valorem equivalent rates are based on a sampling of the items; the sample covers 80 percent of the total dutiable imports in 1939.

The average rate of duty on total dutiable imports (weighted by 1939 data) before any of the trade agreements were made was 48.2 percent. ^{1/} On the same weighting the average at present, after the Geneva agreement, is 25.4 percent, a reduction of 47 percent. On those commodities on which the duties have actually been reduced (as distinguished from those on which the rates have been bound and those not covered by any trade agreements) the reduction was from 52.8 to 24.9 percent, or by 53 percent.

As might be expected, the average reduction in duty has been the greatest on that group of commodities on which the duties were reduced by trade agreements preceding the Geneva agreement and were further reduced at Geneva. On this group, which accounted for 35.7 percent of the total dutiable imports of 1939, the rates before any trade agreement was made averaged 65.7 percent, whereas after the Geneva agreement the average was 22.6 percent, a reduction of 66 percent. The maximum reduction which could have been made on any article under the law was 75 percent (i.e., 50 percent under the original act and 50 percent further under the amendment of 1943).

About one-sixth of the total dutiable imports of 1939 consisted of commodities on which duties have been reduced in agreements with countries not participating in the Geneva agreement. The average reduction in duty in these agreements (compared with the rates preceding all agreements) was 36 percent, or considerably less than the reduction in the articles covered by the Geneva agreement and its predecessor agreements. Also, at present the average rate of duty in effect under these non-Geneva agreements is considerably higher than the average rate of duty under the Geneva agreement.

As might be expected, the rates of duty on those commodities on which the rates have been bound against increase, either by the Geneva agreement or by other agreements, average materially lower even than the present rates on articles on which the duties have been reduced by the trade agreements; on the basis of 1939 imports these bound rates average 14 percent ad valorem.

The average rate of duty on commodities not covered by any trade agreement (as weighted by imports of 1939) is about 35 percent ad valorem, or considerably higher than the average for any of the groups on which duties have been reduced. The principal dutiable articles which are not covered by any trade agreement are shown in Appendix A (table 36).

All the foregoing statements relate only to dutiable commodities. A certain interest attaches to data showing the average rate of duty on total imports, free and dutiable. Table 1 shows that before any of the agreements the duties on dutiable articles (as weighted by the import statistics of 1939) were equal, on the average, to 18.6 percent of the total value of imports, free and dutiable. As the result of trade agreements, this average has now been reduced to 9.8 percent; the percentage of reduction is, of course, identical with the percentage of reduction for dutiable imports alone, namely, 47 percent.

^{1/} As explained in footnotes to tables 1-4, the average rates of duty given are based on a sampling method, but the sample covers so large a proportion of the trade that the results would differ but slightly if averages were computed for all articles.

It should again be emphasized that the average rates of duty set forth in tables 1-4 are calculated on the basis of the import values of 1939. The unit values of most dutiable imports were higher in 1946 than in 1939, thus tending to lower the ad valorem equivalent of specific duties. If the post-Geneva rates had been applied to the imports of 1946 (with their higher unit values) instead of 1939, the average rate of duty would have been in the neighborhood of 20 percent ad valorem instead of the 25.4 percent shown in table 1.

Substitution of 1946 import figures for those of 1939 in table 1 (or in other similar tables) would not greatly change the percentages of reduction in duties affected by the trade agreements. The averages for preagreement rates would be reduced by this procedure in substantially the same proportion as the averages for postagreement rates. Thus, if with this weighting the average postagreement rate were in the neighborhood of 20 percent ad valorem, the average rate before any agreement was made would be in the neighborhood of 40 percent.

Combined effect of concessions and price
changes on tariff levels

The percentage of reduction in the average rate of duty on dutiable commodities above specified (47 percent) represents the result of trade-agreement concessions only, both the preagreement and the postagreement rates being weighted by imports in 1939. Prices of imported goods have risen greatly during the last two decades, and this fact alone would have caused a marked reduction in the average rate of duties actually collected in recent years compared with earlier years because of the effects of higher prices on the ad valorem equivalents of the specific and compound duties. (Imports subject to such duties together account for about two-thirds of total dutiable imports.) The higher the foreign unit value, the lower is the ad valorem equivalent.

Below are shown the average rates of duties actually collected on dutiable imports in certain periods and individual years, together with a calculation of the average rate in 1947 if the rates fixed by the Geneva agreement (effective January 1, 1948) had then been in effect and if the composition of the trade had been unchanged:

Period or year	Average rates of duty on—	
	Dutiable imports	Free and duti- able imports combined
	Percent	Percent
1913-22, Underwood law	27.0	9.1
1922-30, Fordney-McCumber law	38.5	14.0
1930-33, Hawley-Smoot law (to adoption of Trade Agreements Act)	52.8	17.7
1939 (representative prewar year, after the Trade Agreements Act)	37.3	14.4
1947 (preliminary)	19.4	7.6
1947 (calculated on basis of reductions made by Geneva agreement)	15.3	6.0

The difference between the average rate under the Fordney-McCumber Law (38.5 percent) and the average for the first 4 years under the Hawley-Smoot Law (52.8 percent) is not due wholly to higher duties under the act of 1930. Much of the increase resulted from lower foreign prices of imported commodities. In 1932 and 1933 these prices reached the lowest level for any year covered by the index of the Department of Commerce, with consequent marked advance in the ad valorem equivalents of most of the specific and compound duties. Had the price levels of imported goods during 1930-33 been substantially the same as during 1925-29, the duties collected on dutiable imports would have averaged in the neighborhood of 45 percent ad valorem instead of 52.8 percent.

The foregoing tabulation shows that the average rate of the duties on imports in 1947 would have been about 15.3 percent if the reduced rates under the Geneva agreement had been in effect, provided, of course, that the reduction in rates would not have caused such changes in prices and in the relative importance of different articles imported as to materially alter the average. This average of 15.3 percent was about 29 percent of the average for 1930-33. If, however, the prices of imported goods in the earlier period had been more nearly normal (compared with those before 1930), this figure for 1947 would have been approximately 35 percent of the average for 1930-33.

Two major factors have been chiefly (if not wholly) responsible for this reduction in the average rate of duty—the trade-agreement concessions and the advance in prices of articles subject to specific or compound duties. (Changes in the composition of imports may have affected the averages to some extent, but the direction of the effect is not known.) It is impossible to determine exactly the relative importance of these two main factors, but it seems probable that they have been not far from equal in their effects. Changes in duties made by trade agreements alone would have reduced the average to roughly 53 percent of the preagreement average. On this basis it may be calculated that, in the absence of trade-agreement duty reductions, the other causal factors taken together (principally if not wholly the advance in prices) would have brought down the average to about 55 percent of the former average. These two percentages, multiplied together, result in a level for 1947 equal to about 29 percent of the 1930-33 average.

Prices of imported goods advanced greatly between 1930-33 and 1947. There is no way of determining how much the prices of those goods subject to specific and compound duties have advanced, but the ratio has probably not been very different from that for all imported commodities, dutiable and free. The Department of Commerce calculates an index of the changes in foreign unit values of imported goods. On the basis of 1923-25 as 100, this index for the years 1930-33 averaged 53 (in 1932 and 1933 it was only 43). For 1947 the index stood at 118, an advance of about 125 percent. This increase would have been materially less if the prices of 1930-33 had been on the level of the prices of the latter half of the 1920's.

If no further important changes are made meantime in the rates of duty on individual commodities, the average rate of duty which will actually be collected on dutiable imports in 1948 and the years

immediately following will depend primarily on price changes of imported goods in their effect on specific and compound duties. Possible changes in the composition of imports, in which the changes in duties made by the Geneva agreement may have an influence, will be a further, though relatively minor, factor in determining the average rates. If, for example, the average prices of imports subject to specific and compound duties should be approximately the same in 1948 as in 1947, the average rate of duty actually collected would probably be within the range of 14 to 16 percent. If prices should decline, the average would be higher; if they should advance further, the average would be lower. It is impossible to forecast, even roughly, the prices of imported goods a few years hence.

Effects of pre-Geneva trade agreements

Table 2, which is based on import statistics for 1939, shows the effects on the United States tariff of all trade agreements preceding the Geneva agreement, including the agreements superseded by the Geneva agreement and the agreements remaining in effect with countries which did not participate in the Geneva negotiations.

The duty reductions made before the Geneva agreement fall into three classes—(1) those on which the previously reduced rates were subsequently bound at Geneva; (2) those on which the previously reduced rates were further reduced at Geneva; and (3) those provided in agreements with countries not participating in the Geneva agreement. Imports in 1939 of these three groups of commodities were valued at 562 million dollars, or 63.9 percent of the total dutiable imports. On these commodities the average rate of duty before any agreement was made was 57.3 percent (weighted by the value of imports in 1939). As of 1947, before the Geneva agreement, the average rate (similarly weighted) was 32.3 percent; the average percentage of reduction made by these pre-Geneva agreements in the duties on which reductions were made was thus 44 percent. On all dutiable commodities, including those on which duties were subsequently reduced at Geneva for the first time, those bound at preagreement rates, and those not covered by any agreement, the average rate of duty before any agreement was made was 48.2 percent and the average rate during 1947 was 32.2 percent, a reduction of 33 percent.

Table 2 further shows that the average percentage of reduction made before 1948 in the agreements which were superseded by the Geneva agreement (some of the rates being further reduced at Geneva) had been considerably greater than the average percentage of reduction in agreements with countries not participating in the Geneva negotiations.

Apart from the duties reduced by pre-Geneva agreements, the rates on certain articles were bound at the preagreement rates. These pre-Geneva bindings accounted for 5 percent of the total dutiable imports of 1939.

On total imports, free and dutiable, the average rate of duty before any agreement was made (weighted by the value of imports in 1939) was 18.6 percent, whereas the average after the various pre-Geneva agreements had been made was 12.4 percent.

Table 2.- Trade agreements in effect in 1947: United States import trade covered by United States concessions, average rates of duty before and after such agreements, and average reduction in rates

(All data in this table are based on import statistics of 1939)

Class of imports	United States imports for consumption		Average ad valorem equivalent of rates		Average reduction in rates
	Value	Percent of total dutiable imports	Before any agreements	As of 1947	
	<u>Million dollars</u>		<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Dutiable imports, total -----	879	100.0	48.2	32.2	33
Duty reduced before Geneva, total -----	562	63.9	57.3	32.3	44
(1) Reduced before Geneva and reduced rate bound at Geneva -----	97	11.0	39.3	20.7	47
(2) Reduced before Geneva and further reduced at Geneva -----	314	35.7	65.7	35.7	46
(3) Reduced in agreement with country not participating in Geneva agreement -----	151	17.2	51.3	32.6	36
Duty bound at preagreement rate before Geneva -----	41	4.7	17.6	17.6	-
Not in any agreement before Geneva -----	276	31.4	34.3	34.3	-
Duty-free imports -----	1,397	-	-	-	-
Total imports, dutiable and free -----	2,276	-	18.6	12.4	33

Note.- The average ad valorem equivalent rates are based on a sampling of the items; the sample covers 80 percent of the total dutiable imports in 1939.

Effects of the Geneva trade agreement

Table 3 shows the effects of the Geneva agreement by itself; that is, it compares the average rates of duty as of 1947, after all the agreements except the Geneva agreement had been consummated, with the average of January 1, 1948, after that agreement went into effect.

Reductions in duty brought about by the Geneva agreement include reductions in duties which had previously been reduced as well as reductions made at Geneva for the first time. Imports in 1939 of articles subject to these two classes of reduced duties were valued at 471 million dollars, or 53.6 percent of the total dutiable imports in that year. On the articles of these two groups combined the average rate of duty before the Geneva concessions became effective (weighted by the value of imports in 1939) was 36.1 percent, whereas the average after that agreement was 23.3 percent, a reduction of 35 percent (this being in addition to the reductions previously made on a large fraction of this trade). The maximum reduction permitted by law on any article was 50 percent.

Table 3 also shows the bindings of existing rates which were made by the Geneva agreement. The most important new binding was that of the 10-percent rate on cut diamonds (imports of which amounted to over 27 million dollars in 1939). The large item of burlaps (28 million dollars), which had previously been bound against increase, became subject to a duty-reduction concession at Geneva.

On the basis of 1939 weighting, the average rate of duty on total dutiable imports, including those not affected by the Geneva agreement, at the rates in effect in 1947, was 32.2 percent as against an average of 25.4 percent at the rates in effect as of January 1, 1948; the average reduction was 21 percent.

Summary table concerning trade-agreement concessions

For convenience the data brought out separately by tables 1, 2, and 3 are presented side by side in table 4. This table thus shows (1) the combined effects of all the trade agreements (the next to the last column indicating the average percentage of reduction from the rates in effect before any trade agreements were made to the rates effective after the Geneva agreement); (2) the effects of the agreements entered into before the Geneva agreement (the third column from the last indicating the average percentage of reduction brought about by these pre-Geneva agreements taken together); and (3) the effects of the Geneva agreement by itself (the last column at the right indicating the percentages of reduction brought about by that agreement as between the rates effective in 1947 and those effective January 1, 1948).

This table requires no comment as the points involved have been mentioned in the discussion of tables 1-3.

Table 3.- General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Geneva agreement), concessions in effect or provided for: United States import trade covered by United States concessions, average rates of duty as of 1947, and as of Jan. 1, 1948, and average reduction in rates

(All data in this table are based on import statistics of 1939)

Class of imports	United States imports for consumption		Average ad valorem equivalent of rates		Average reduction in rates
	Value	Percent of total dutiable imports	As of 1947	As of Jan. 1, 1948	
	<u>Million dollars</u>		<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Dutiable imports, total -----	879	100.0	32.2	25.4	21
Duty reduced at Geneva, total --	471	53.6	36.1	23.3	35
(1) Reduced before Geneva and further reduced at Geneva -----	314	35.7	35.7	22.6	37
(2) Reduced at Geneva for the first time -----	157	17.9	36.8	24.8	32
Duty bound at pre-Geneva rate, total -----	148	16.8	18.0	18.0	-
(1) Bound before Geneva and bound at Geneva -----	3	.3	9.4	9.4	-
(2) Reduced before Geneva and bound at Geneva -----	97	11.0	20.7	20.7	-
(3) No concession before Geneva and bound at Geneva -----	48	5.5	13.1	13.1	-
Not in Geneva agreement -----	260	29.6	33.4	33.4	-
(1) Reduced in agreement with nonparticipating country -----	151	17.2	32.6	32.6	-
(2) Bound in agreement with nonparticipating country -----	5	.6	26.2	26.2	-
(3) Not in any agreement at any time -----	104	11.8	34.9	34.9	-
Duty-free imports -----	1,397	-	-	-	-
Total imports, dutiable and free -----	2,276	-	12.4	9.8	21

Note.- It is assumed for convenience that all concessions made in the Geneva agreement became effective January 1, 1948, although some, of no great aggregate importance, had not yet become effective at that time (practically all of these have since become effective).

The average ad valorem equivalent rates are based on a sampling of the items; the sample covers 80 percent of the total dutiable imports in 1939.

Table 4.- Trade agreements in effect or provided for on Jan. 1, 1948: United States import trade covered by United States concessions, average rates of duty before and after agreements, and average reduction in rates
(All data in this table are based on import statistics of 1939)

Class of imports	United States imports for consumption		Average ad valorem equivalent of rates			Average reduction in rates		
	Value	Percent of total dutiable	Pre-agreement	As of 1947 (Pre-Geneva)	As of Jan. 1, 1948 (Post-Geneva)	Preagreement to-		Pre-Geneva to Post-Geneva
						Pre-Geneva	Post-Geneva	
	Million dollars		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Dutiable imports, total -----	879	100.0	48.2	32.2	25.4	33	47	21
Duty reduced, total -----	719	81.8	52.8	33.2	24.9	37	53	25
(1) Reduced before Geneva and reduced rate bound at Geneva -----	97	11.0	39.3	20.7	20.7	47	47	-
(2) Reduced before Geneva and further reduced at Geneva -----	314	35.7	65.7	35.7	22.6	46	66	37
(3) Reduced at Geneva for the first time -----	157	17.9	36.8	36.8	24.8	-	32	32
Total (1), (2), and (3) -----	568	64.6	53.2	33.4	22.9	37	57	31
(4) Reduced in agreement with country not participating in Geneva agreement -----	151	17.2	51.3	32.6	32.6	36	36	-
Duty bound at preagreement rate -----	56	6.4	14.1	14.1	14.1	-	-	-
Not in any agreement -----	104	11.8	34.9	34.9	34.9	-	-	-
Duty-free imports -----	1,397	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total imports, dutiable and free -----	2,276	-	18.6	12.4	9.8	33	47	21

Note.- It is assumed for convenience that all concessions made in the Geneva agreement became effective January 1, 1948, although some, of no great aggregate importance, had not yet become effective at that time (practically all of these have since become effective).

The average ad valorem equivalent rates are based on a sample of the items, covering 80 percent of the total dutiable imports in 1939.

The duty-bound items include those bound in the Geneva agreement, whether or not bound before, as well as those bound in agreements with countries not participating at Geneva; data for these groups separately are given in table 1.

Classification of trade-agreement reductions
in duty according to percentage of reduction

Table 5 shows the value of imports in 1939 of articles on which duties have been reduced by trade agreements, classified according to (1) the height of the duty before any agreement was made, and (2) the percentage by which the duties have been reduced. This table covers all trade agreements including the Geneva agreement. ^{2/} As already stated, the reductions in duty on certain commodities have been limited by tariff quotas, imports in excess of the quotas being dutiable at preagreement rates (see later section on qualifications on particular trade-agreement concessions).

Table 6 consists of percentages derived from table 5. For example, it shows (second line) what percentage of the duties (as measured by imports of 1939) in the group where the preagreement rates were 10 percent or less was subsequently reduced by 16 to 25 percent, by 26 to 35 percent, etc.

It will be seen from table 6 that, for all the commodities combined, the reductions in duty are largely concentrated in two groups. Reductions of 46 to 55 percent accounted for 38.6 percent of all reductions and those of 66 to 75 percent for 29 percent (the maximum reduction which could have been made being 75 percent). ^{3/}

From table 5 it appears that the largest class of imports, from the standpoint of the height of the preagreement duties, was that in which rates ranged from 70.1 to 80.0 percent. It accounted for well over one-sixth of the total; its importance is attributable to the fact that it includes sugar, the largest single dutiable import commodity (imports of dutiable sugar in 1939 were valued at 73 million dollars). ^{4/} Table 6 shows that much the larger part of the reductions of duty in this group were those ranging from 66 to 75 percent; the duty on Cuban sugar was reduced by 67 percent.

The second largest group shown in the table (nearly one-sixth of the total) consisted of articles with preagreement rates ranging from 10.1 to 20.0 percent; it includes burlaps (28 million dollars), nickel (25 million), and a very large number of other items. Slightly over half of the duty reductions in this group were those of from 46 to 55 percent. The third largest group, which includes crude petroleum (20 million dollars), is that on which the preagreement rates ranged from 30.1 to 40 percent. In this group also reductions of 46 to 55 percent were particularly important.

The fourth largest group is that with preagreement duties exceeding 90 percent, which accounted for nearly one-eighth of the total; its importance is mainly due to the fact that it includes distilled

^{2/} The percentages of reduction have been computed on the basis of a sample which includes all duty-reduced articles of which the imports in 1939 amounted to \$50,000 or more. The sample accounted for about 95 percent of the total on which duties have been reduced--a sample so large that it gives practically the same results as would the inclusion of all duty-reduced articles.

^{3/} See footnote 3, ch. 3.

^{4/} See footnote 4, ch. 3.

Table 5.- United States imports for consumption in 1939 on which rates of duty had been reduced by trade-agreement concessions in effect or provided for on Jan. 1, 1948: Value by height of duty before reduction and extent of reduction

(In thousands of dollars)

Rate of duty before any agreement (percent ad valorem)	Total subject to reduced rates	Imports subject to specified percentage of reduction in rates						
		6 to 15 percent ^{1/}	16 to 25 percent	26 to 35 percent	36 to 45 percent	46 to 55 percent	56 to 65 percent	66 to 75 percent ^{2/}
All rates -----	718,684	29,466	68,994	34,497	42,402	277,412	57,495	208,418
10.0 or less -----	63,244	-	1,437	719	^{3/}	43,121	^{3/}	17,967
10.1 to 20.0 -----	112,833	-	12,218	2,875	2,156	56,776	26,591	12,217
20.1 to 30.0 -----	65,400	-	12,217	3,593	7,187	29,466	5,031	7,906
30.1 to 40.0 -----	93,429	^{3/}	4,312	10,780	8,624	42,403	5,031	22,279
40.1 to 50.0 -----	43,840	719	12,218	2,875	1,437	20,123	719	5,749
50.1 to 60.0 -----	64,682	^{3/}	3,594	4,312	1,437	48,871	4,312	2,156
60.1 to 70.0 -----	32,341	2,874	1,438	^{3/}	719	19,404	5,031	2,875
70.1 to 80.0 -----	128,644	25,154	12,936	719	5,749	6,468	-	77,618
80.1 to 90.0 -----	30,903	^{3/}	8,624	1,437	4,312	5,749	2,875	7,906
90.1 or more -----	83,368	719	^{3/}	7,187	10,781	5,031	7,905	51,745

^{1/} No rates were reduced less than 6 percent.

^{2/} Imports valued at about 55 million dollars (7.6 percent of the total duty-reduced imports) included in this class were subject to rates reduced by the maximum permissible 75 percent. See footnote 3, ch. 3.

^{3/} Less than 360 thousand dollars.

Note.- This table is based on a tabulation of 95 percent in value of all dutiable imports subject to reduced trade agreement rates as of January 1, 1948. The percentage distribution of that 95 percent sample has been applied to the total in order to obtain the figures shown herein.

Table 6.- United States imports for consumption in 1939 on which rates of duty had been reduced by trade-agreement concessions in effect or provided for on Jan. 1, 1948: Percentage distribution by height of duty before any agreement and extent of reduction

Rate of duty before any agreement (percent ad valorem)	Total : subject to: reduced rates	Percentage of imports subject to specified reduction in rates							
		6 to 15 percent ^{1/}	16 to 25 percent	26 to 35 percent	36 to 45 percent	46 to 55 percent	56 to 65 percent	66 to 75 percent	
All rates -----	100.0	4.1	9.6	4.8	5.9	38.6	8.0	29.0	
10.0 or less -----	100.0	-	2.3	1.1	^{2/}	68.2	^{2/}	28.4	
10.1 to 20.0 -----	100.0	-	10.8	2.6	1.9	50.3	23.6	10.8	
20.1 to 30.0 -----	100.0	-	18.7	5.5	11.0	45.0	7.7	12.1	
30.1 to 40.0 -----	100.0	^{2/}	4.6	11.5	9.2	45.4	5.4	23.9	
40.1 to 50.0 -----	100.0	1.6	27.9	6.6	3.3	45.9	1.6	13.1	
50.1 to 60.0 -----	100.0	^{2/}	5.6	6.7	2.2	75.5	6.7	3.3	
60.1 to 70.0 -----	100.0	8.9	4.4	^{2/}	2.2	60.0	15.6	8.9	
70.1 to 80.0 -----	100.0	19.6	10.0	.6	4.5	5.0	-	60.3	
80.1 to 90.0 -----	100.0	^{2/}	27.9	4.6	14.0	18.6	9.3	25.6	
90.1 or more -----	100.0	.9	^{2/}	8.6	12.9	6.0	9.5	62.1	

^{1/} No rates were reduced by less than 6 percent.

^{2/} Negligible.

Source: Derived from table 5.

alcoholic beverages on which the duties were very high. Over three-fifths of the duty reductions in this group have been reductions of 66 to 75 percent.

No very close relationship appears between the height of the preagreement duties and the percentage by which the rates have been lowered by trade agreements. However, the magnitude of the trade in sugar and in distilled beverages makes the reductions exceeding 65 percent most conspicuous in the two groups in which the original rates were either from 70.1 to 80 percent or over 90 percent. On the other hand, reductions of over 65 percent were also of considerable importance in the group in which the preagreement rates were the lowest. Except in the three highest rate groups, the percentages of duty reduction tend to concentrate between 46 and 55 percent.

Classification of duties according to their height
before and after trade agreements

Table 7 classifies imports, on the basis of 1939 trade statistics, according to the height of the rates of duty in effect before any trade agreement was made, before the Geneva agreement, and after that agreement had been made. The table covers only articles on which duties have been reduced by trade agreements, but since these represent over four-fifths of all dutiable imports (as of 1939) the classification is not materially different from one covering all dutiable imports.

As already stated in chapter 1 of this part, it is preferable in any such comparison to weight the rates of duty by the imports of some one year or by the average imports for a period of years. Because of the marked advance in prices which has taken place since 1939, a classification of the height of duties on the basis of the imports of 1946 would materially change the percentages of this table, since the higher prices resulted in lower ad valorem equivalents for virtually all the specific duties. On the basis of 1946 unit values, the proportions of the imports subject to the higher rates of duty would be smaller, and the proportions subject to the lower rates of duty would be larger, than those shown in this table. This would be true, however, of all three of the percentage columns, so that the relative shifts within those columns, as between the preagreement, the pre-Geneva, and the post-Geneva periods, would not be greatly different from those here shown.

The tendency of trade-agreement reductions in duty is, of course, to shift a given commodity from a higher rate group to a lower. Often the shift has been to the next lower rate group, but on many commodities the reduction has been sufficient to shift them to a group farther down the scale.

Of the imports of commodities on which duties have been reduced, one-third (on the basis of the 1939 imports) consisted of articles on which, before any agreement was made, the rates of duty were over 70 percent ad valorem. At present, after all the agreements, only 0.4 percent of this trade would be at rates of 70 percent or more. If the table included articles on which duties have not been reduced, this latter proportion would be somewhat higher, perhaps amounting to 1 or 2 percent of the total, since a limited number of articles covered by no trade agreement are subject to high rates. At the other end of the scale, duties of 10 percent or less would have accounted for

Table 7.- United States imports in 1939 on which rates of duty have been reduced by all trade agreements, by rate of duty (based on 1939 values) before any trade agreement, as of 1947, and as of Jan. 1, 1948

(This table does not cover articles on which duties have not been reduced (bound rates or rates subject to no concession))

Rate of duty (percent ad valorem)	Value of imports in 1939 sub- ject to reduced rates in effect on Jan. 1, 1948, at rates--						Percent of total		
	Before	As of	As of	Before	As of	As of	Before	As of	As of
	any	1947	Jan. 1,	any	1947	Jan. 1,	any	1947	Jan. 1,
	agreement		1948	agreement		1948	agreement		1948
	Million	Million	Million						
	dollars	dollars	dollars						
Total -----	719	719	719	100.0	100.0	100.0			
5.0 or less ----	10	53	99	1.4	7.4	13.8			
5.1 to 10.0 ----	53	63	97	7.4	8.8	13.5			
10.0 or less ----	63	116	196	8.8	16.2	27.3			
10.1 to 20.0 ----	113	149	132	15.7	20.7	18.4			
20.1 to 30.0 ----	65	124	198	9.1	17.2	27.6			
30.1 to 40.0 ----	93	132	84	13.0	18.4	11.7			
40.1 to 50.0 ----	44	44	26	6.1	6.1	3.6			
50.1 to 60.0 ----	65	64	24	9.0	8.8	3.4			
60.1 to 70.0 ----	32	45	55	4.5	6.3	7.6			
70.1 to 80.0 ----	129	21	2	17.9	2.9	.2			
80.1 to 90.0 ----	31	12	1	4.3	1.7	.1			
90.1 or more ----	84	12	1	11.6	1.7	.1			

Note.- This table is based on a tabulation of the imports that covers about 95 percent of the total dutiable imports in 1939 that would have been subject to the reduced rates of duty in effect on January 1, 1948. All items valued at 50 thousand dollars or more each are included. The percentages of this 95 percent tabulation were applied to the total subject to the reduced rates to obtain the values shown.

8.8 percent of the imports covered by this table at preagreement rates; this proportion rises to 27.3 percent on the basis of 1948 rates. Before any agreements were made, the rate group of 70.1-80.0 percent accounted for a larger value of imports than any other rate group; at present the largest group is that with rates of 20.1-30.0 percent, accounting for 27.6 percent of the total.

Table 7 also compares the effects that the pre-Geneva agreements and the Geneva agreement have had on the rates of duty. The highest rates of duty had already been markedly reduced by the pre-Geneva agreements (in particular the rates on the big items sugar ^{5/} and alcoholic beverages), so that rates exceeding 70 percent as of 1947 accounted for only 6.3 percent of the 1939 imports (i.e., of the imports on which duties have been reduced) as against nearly 34 percent before any agreement was made. At the other end of the scale, duties of 10 percent or less as of 1947 accounted for over 16 percent of the imports covered by the table, as against less than 9 percent before any agreement was made. On the basis of the rates in effect in 1947, the largest group of imports (i.e., of imports on which duties have been reduced by the agreements) was that dutiable at rates ranging from 10.1 to 20.0 percent, which accounted for over one-fifth of the total.

The Geneva agreement, of course, materially changed the relative importance of the several rate groups. The most conspicuous changes were a further reduction in the importance of trade (as measured by the imports in 1939 of articles at present subject to reduced rates) at rates exceeding 70 percent; a further increase in the group at rates of 10 percent or less; an increase in the rate group 20.1-30.0 percent; and decreases in the relative importance of the three rate groups ranging from 30.1 to 60.0 percent.

Qualifications on Particular Trade- Agreement Concessions

To limit the increase of imports of certain competitive articles as the result of concessions by the United States, various methods have been employed in framing the schedules of trade agreements. ^{6/} Principal among these are: (1) The use of quotas; (2) the limitation of the scope of concessions to new subclasses of goods; ^{7/} and (3) the limitation of concessions to imports during particular seasons of the year.

Pre-Geneva quotas

The quotas used by the United States in connection with trade agreements are entirely different in purpose and effect from those quotas, used frequently in certain foreign countries and occasionally in the United States itself (e.g., wheat and long-staple cotton), which

^{5/} See footnote 4, ch. 3.

^{6/} These provisions in the schedules themselves are independent of the general escape clauses, which are discussed in part II of this report.

^{7/} Another purpose of this practice is mentioned later in the subsection on limitation of concessions to particular subclasses.

are designed to impose greater restrictions on imports than would be effected by tariff duties alone. These trade-agreement quotas have nearly all been established in connection with reductions in duties (although in a few instances they have been used in connection with bindings of an existing rate of duty or of free entry), their purpose being to prevent the reductions from causing serious injury to domestic producers, and to lessen opposition to such reductions. Most of the quotas provided for under trade agreements have been tariff quotas, that is, limitations on the amount of imports that may be entered at the reduced tariff rates, rather than absolute quotas, that is limitations on the total amount which may be entered. Imports are permitted in excess of the tariff quotas, but the excess is subject to unreduced duties.

The more important products on which, before the Geneva agreement, trade-agreement concessions were limited by tariff quotas actually specified in the agreements themselves are petroleum (the quota eliminated in 1943), cattle, groundfish fillets, potatoes, Douglas fir and hemlock lumber (eliminated in 1939), and Cuban cigar tobacco. Imports of other articles for which tariff quotas have been specified in agreements have been relatively unimportant, although domestic production of these products has been large (e.g., milk and cream). In addition to quotas actually fixed in trade agreements themselves, the United States in pre-Geneva agreements reserved the right (exercise of which required action of Congress) to impose tariff quotas on leather footwear and red cedar shingles. This right was not exercised as to footwear, but was exercised as to shingles.

Most of the earlier tariff quota provisions did not contain a limitation on the duty to be imposed on over-quota imports. However, none of the rates applicable to such excess imports were subsequently increased by action of Congress above that provided in the Tariff Act of 1930. Beginning with the second agreement with Canada (effective January 1, 1939) the usual practice has been to bind the rate of duty on imports in excess of the quota at the preagreement level. An exception to this practice was groundfish fillets, but here again Congress took no action to increase the duty on over-quota imports. As to red cedar shingles, which were on the free list of the tariff act, the second Canadian agreement provided that, if Congress exercised the right to impose a duty on imports in excess of the quota, it should not be higher than 25 cents per square.

Only two absolute quotas--on Cuban tobacco and on silver fox furs--were imposed by the pre-Geneva agreements. The absolute quota on Cuban tobacco was eliminated in 1936 when the restrictions on domestic production were removed; a tariff quota was imposed by trade agreement in 1939. The silver fox quota was terminated in 1947. The first trade agreement with Canada (effective January 1, 1936) reserved the right to impose an absolute quota on red cedar shingles; Congress exercised this right and the absolute quota remained in effect until superseded by the tariff quota under the second trade agreement with Canada.

Imports of some of the commodities subject to tariff quotas by the pre-Geneva agreements never reached the limit of the quota. For other commodities there were over-quota imports, at the higher rates of duty, either at intervals or regularly. Over-quota imports of groundfish fillets became particularly conspicuous because the duty on

these imports was only one-third higher than the duty on imports within the quota and because consumption had greatly increased.

Quota provisions in the Geneva agreement

The schedule of concessions by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, effective January 1, 1948, contains various provisions regarding tariff quotas (it makes no provision for absolute quotas). The tariff quotas previously in effect on Cuban cigar tobacco were eliminated. The quotas on cattle and seed potatoes were increased. The provision for the groundfish quota was changed only by binding the duty on over-quota imports. A new tariff quota was imposed in connection with a seasonal reduction of the duty on butter. The agreement reserved to the United States the right to impose a restriction on the quantity of woollens and worsteds which may enter at the reduced rates provided. The agreement contains no provision regarding shingles. ^{8/}

Table 8 lists all the articles which have been subject to quotas, whether tariff quotas or absolute quotas, at any time as the result of trade-agreement provisions or which are authorized by the new Geneva agreement. It indicates which of these quotas have been eliminated by subsequent agreements. It also shows the value of the imports, in 1939 and in 1946, of each of the commodities listed.

At present quotas are in effect on nine commodities, namely two classes of cattle (temporarily suspended), milk, cream, butter, groundfish fillets, walnuts, seed potatoes, and other potatoes. In addition, the Geneva agreement reserves to the United States the right to impose a tariff quota on woven fabrics of wool, and the Mexican agreement provides for a tariff quota on medium-weight cattle when the present emergency is terminated. The total value of the imports of these 11 commodities in 1939 was 31.5 million dollars, which was equal to 4.4 percent of the total value of the imports in 1939 on which duties have been reduced by all the trade agreements (719 million dollars).

Limitation of concessions to particular subclasses

New value brackets, not provided for by the Tariff Act of 1930, have been introduced in a number of trade-agreement concessions. Usually the principal object has been to restrict the concession to the higher grades of merchandise so as not to increase the competition of imports with the grades constituting the bulk of the domestic production. Some concessions have had an additional, or an alternative, object—to reserve bargaining power for negotiations with countries which were the major suppliers of goods not covered by the concession. ^{9/} The most important articles as to which these new value brackets were established by pre-Geneva agreements are household pottery and cotton cloth (both provided in the agreement with the United Kingdom). The great advance in prices made the reduced duties

^{8/} The effect of this omission is to remove the previous quota limitation on duty-free entry, but also to leave Congress free to impose a duty on all imports.

^{9/} This is still more often the object of the reclassification mentioned in the next paragraph.

Table 8.- Quota limitations on imports fixed by the United States in trade agreements up to Jan. 1, 1948 (including those no longer in force)

(Except as specified, these are (or have been) "tariff quotas")

Tariff par.	Commodity and type of quota	Agreement first establishing a quota	Year in: which : Month : quota : Country : and : year : removed :	Value of imports 1/ 1939 : 1946
				<u>1,000</u> : <u>1,000</u> dollars : dollars
401	Sawed lumber and timber of Douglas fir and Western hemlock.	Canada	Jan. 1936: Jan. 1939 :	2,864 : 6,036
502	Molasses and sugar sirups, n.s.p.f., over 6% nonsugar solids:			
	From Cuba -----	United Kingdom	(Jan. : (1942 : (1939 : (Jan. : (1948 :)	88* : - 235* : 282
601	Wrapper tobacco from Cuba (absolute quota).	Cuba	Sept. : March : 1934 : 1936 :	574 : 1,521
601	Filler tobacco from Cuba (absolute quota).	Cuba	Sept. : March : 1934 : 1936 :)	6,647 : 28,113*
	Filler tobacco from Cuba (tariff quota).	Cuba	Dec. : Jan. : 1939 : 1948 :)	
603	Scrap tobacco from Cuba (absolute quota).	Cuba	Sept. : March : 1934 : 1936 :)	858 : 3,818*
	Scrap tobacco from Cuba (tariff quota).	Cuba	Dec. : Jan. : 1939 : 1948 :)	
601,603, 605	Cigars, cigarettes, and all other tobacco products from Cuba (absolute quota).	Cuba	Sept. : March : 1934 : 1936 :	331 : 3,234
701	Cattle: Weighing less than 200 lb. each.	Canada	Jan. : 3/ 1936 2/ :	1,600* : 120
	Weighing 200-700 lb. each. (Quota to become effective after national emergency.)	Mexico	Jan. : - 1943 :	5,028 : 16,478

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8.- Quota limitations on imports fixed by the United States in trade agreements up to Jan. 1, 1948 (including those no longer in force)—Continued

Tariff par.	Commodity and type of quota	Country	Agreement first establishing a quota		Year in which quota was removed	Value of imports ^{1/}	
			Month and year	Month and year		1939	1946
						<u>1,000</u> dollars	<u>1,000</u> dollars
701	Cattle—Continued:						
	Weighing 700 lb. or more each:						
	Dairy cows -----	Canada	Jan. 1936	Jan. 1939		561	9,529
	Other -----	Canada	Jan. 1936	3/ 1936		13,008*	1,838
707	Whole milk, fresh or sour	Canada	Jan. 1939	- 1939		4/ 1939	4/ 1939
707	Cream, fresh or sour	Canada	Jan. 1936	- 1936		2	-
709	Butter -----	Geneva	Jan. 1948			244	^{5/} 3,195
715	Silver foxes (absolute quota).	Canada	Jan. 1940	May 1947		69	25
717 (b)	Fillets of cod, haddock, etc.	Canada	Jan. 1939	- 1939		714	9,929*
760	Walnuts: ^{6/}						
	Shelled -----	Geneva	6/ 1936	- 1936		592	346
	Blanched, roasted, etc.	Geneva	6/ 1936	- 1936		1	-
771	Seed potatoes -----	Canada	Jan. 1936	- 1936		1,293	3,095*
771	White potatoes other than seed (except from Cuba):	Canada	Jan. 1939	- 1939		234	182*
1108	Woven fabrics of wool	Geneva	Jan. 1948	- 1948		8,819	6,418
1109 (a)							
	(No quota established in agreement, but right reserved to the United States to impose one.)						

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8.- Quota limitations on imports fixed by the United States in trade agreements up to Jan. 1, 1948 (including those no longer in force)—Continued

Tariff par.	Commodity and type of quota	Agreement first establishing a quota		Year in which quota was removed	Value of imports ^{1/}	
		Country	Month and year		1939	1946
					<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
1519	Silver fox furs (absolute quota) (see par. 715 also).	Canada	Jan. 1940	May 1947	2,468	2,538
1530(e)	Footwear -----	Czechoslovakia	Apr. 1938	Apr. 1939	-	-
(No quota established in agreement, but right reserved to the United States to impose one.)						
1733 IRC 3422	Crude petroleum (taxable)	Venezuela	Dec. 1939	Jan. 1943	19,570	101,656
1733	Residual fuel oil (taxable).	Venezuela	Dec. 1939	Jan. 1943	1,476	7/21,469
1733	Gas oil and distillate fuel oil (taxable).	Venezuela	Dec. 1939	Jan. 1943	211	7/9,979
1760	Red cedar shingles (absolute quota, duty-free).	Canada	Jan. 1936	Jan. 1939	7,716	8,030
1760	Red cedar shingles ^{8/} (tariff quota).	Canada	Jan. 1939	Jan. 1948		
	Total quotas in effect Jan. 1, 1948, or the right reserved to impose them -----	-	-	-	31,535	41,601

^{1/} Including imports both within and, if any, in excess of the quota. If in 1939 or 1946 a quota was in effect, and if there were then over-quota imports, this is indicated by an asterisk (*).

^{2/} The maximum weight was fixed at 175 pounds each in 1936, but changed to 200 pounds each with an increase in the quota by the second Canadian agreement in January 1939.

^{3/} Quota superseded by Mexican agreement (January 1943), but may again become effective after termination of unlimited national emergency proclaimed May 27, 1941.

^{4/} Negligible.

^{5/} Principally free for Government use.

^{6/} Reduced duty and quota did not become effective until May 22, 1948.

^{7/} Partly free for Government use.

^{8/} Free under Tariff Act of 1930. By the 1939 agreement with Canada imports within a specified quota were free and imports in excess of quota dutiable. The Geneva agreement does not list red cedar shingles; all imports, therefore, now enter duty-free, but the agreement does not preclude action by Congress on the subject.

applicable after the war to many if not most goods of these classes to which they would not have applied before the war. Some adjustments of the value brackets on pottery were made by the Geneva agreement.

New descriptions of goods, based on the method of construction, have also been introduced in trade agreements, with a view to limiting the scope of concessions. Thus in the agreement with Iran the concession on household textile articles was limited to those block-printed by hand. This type of subclassification usually singles out for duty reduction specialty goods of classes not produced in the United States. The concession on bicycles in the Geneva agreement provides a lower duty on lightweight bicycles designed to use small tires (not exceeding 1-5/8 inches in diameter) than on those designed for larger tires. The rate on the latter is twice as high as on the former; this higher rate covers bicycles with balloon tires, a domestically produced type which has become quite popular in the United States market.

The Geneva agreement, following in this respect the arrangement in the French agreement of 1936, provides a lower duty per gallon on table wines in small containers (1 gallon or less) than in large containers. Thus domestic vintners have considerably more tariff protection against imports of bulk wines, which are more or less comparable with most domestic wines, than against the foreign specialties, which are mostly high-priced and are ordinarily imported in bottles.

Limitation of concessions to imports during particular seasons.--

This type of subclassification is especially important for perishable merchandise and has been used most frequently for fresh vegetables. The usual practice has been to adjust the concessions so that the greater reductions in duty are in force during the periods when the bulk of the domestic production is not available for market. The concession made on butter at Geneva is limited to the period November 1 to March 31.

DUTY-FREE ARTICLES

Certain articles named in the free list of the Tariff Act of 1930 have since been subjected to import-excite taxes by various revenue acts. In the trade statistics, and throughout the present report, articles subject to these taxes are, of course, treated as dutiable.^{10/}

In 1939 the total value of duty-free imports was 1,397 million dollars or 61.4 percent of all imports. This percentage was not materially different from that in the five preceding years. In 1946 and 1947 also the ratio was substantially the same as in 1939, although, largely because of the advance in prices, the value of imports, both free and dutiable, was much higher.

^{10/} See footnote 1, ch. 1, as to processing taxes.

Some of the duty-free imports enter under special provisions of such a character that the binding of their continuance would scarcely be an appropriate matter for a trade agreement. The most important of these provisions, as measured by the magnitude of prewar imports, is that under which goods from the Philippines, dutiable when imported from other countries, enter duty-free. Table 9 lists this and another major class of imports free under such special provisions (some imports entering under minor provisions of this character are disregarded).

It will be seen from table 9 that in 1939 the total value of duty-free imports of a kind appropriate for trade-agreement bindings was about 1,300 million dollars. Bindings of free entry in all trade agreements now in force accounted for over 1,180 million dollars of these imports, or 91 percent of the total.

Over half of the duty-free bindings, as measured by value of trade affected, apply to articles of which there is little or no production in the United States. Most of these, such as coffee, tea, bananas, raw silk (free entry bound for the first time in the Geneva agreement), goat and kid skins, various hard textile fibers, jute, carpet wool, rough and industrial diamonds, asbestos, and natural rubber, ^{11/} are essentially noncompetitive with domestic production. Some of them, however, such as tapioca and tung oil, compete to some extent with related (though not identical) domestic products. Other major bindings of free entry apply to commodities of which the United States produces considerable but insufficient quantities, imports being supplementary to, though in some measure competitive with, domestic production. Among these may be mentioned sheep and lamb skins, furs (many of the species, however, are not produced in this country), sea herring, smelts, lobsters, pulpwood, wood pulp, and newsprint paper. Certain articles are granted free entry in the tariff act because they are used chiefly by farmers; the more important items are fertilizers, barbed wire, and binding twine. ^{12/} Various articles which by their nature are not competitive are also free of duty, such as books in foreign languages, antique violins, and antique works of art. Most articles of the classes mentioned in the two preceding sentences have been bound on the free list by trade agreements.

Certain raw or partly manufactured articles which are dutiable when imported for ultimate consumption in this country are granted free entry when imported for treatment in bond (smelting, refining, or milling) and exportation of the more advanced products. The most important of these is copper—i.e., ore, concentrates, and unrefined metal. Others include crude forms of lead and zinc, petroleum, and wheat. Continued free entry of certain of these materials for this purpose has been bound by trade agreements.

^{11/} Before the war there was virtually no domestic production of either natural or synthetic rubber; production of synthetic, however, is now very large. Future policy toward imports of natural rubber and domestic production of synthetic rubber has been the subject of extensive investigation and discussion by the administration and by committees of Congress. Data bearing on it will be given in the Summary of Tariff Information on Rubber, shortly to be issued by the Tariff Commission.

^{12/} See also discussion of the former quota on duty-free entry of shingles, in the preceding section.

Table 9.- Bindings of duty-free entry: Duty-free imports into the United States in 1939, classified according to trade-agreement status in 1948

Class of imports	: Value of imports,
	: 1939
	: <u>Million dollars</u>
Total duty-free imports	: 1,397
Deduct principal classes of imports free under	:
special provisions continuance of which is	:
not an appropriate matter for a trade agree-	:
ment binding:	:
Imports from the Philippine Islands of products	:
ordinarily dutiable	: 75
Articles the growth, produce, or manufacture	:
of the United States returned	: 21
Total	: 96
Approximate total susceptible of binding	: 1,301
Not covered by any agreement	: 117
Free entry bound in trade agreements (including	:
the Geneva and all other agreements in effect	:
in 1948)	: 1,184
Approximate proportion covered by	:
bindings	: percent
	: 91

Another group of free-entry provisions is conditioned on the use to which the imported article is directed. Thus, certain kinds of wool (commonly called "carpet wool") are duty-free when used for the manufacture of carpets but are dutiable when used for most other purposes, and fuel oil is free for use of vessels; both of these provisions have been bound in trade agreements.

Table 9 does not distinguish between commodities bound free of duty in the Geneva agreement and those bound in agreements with countries not participating at Geneva. Most of the commodities bound free of duty in the Geneva agreement had previously been bound in agreements with countries which participated in the Geneva negotiations. Very few new bindings were made at Geneva, but that of raw silk (made in negotiation with China) was a major concession; continued free entry of copper for treatment and export was bound for the first time. A number of commodities are bound free only in agreements with countries not participating at Geneva, but the total value of the imports of these is relatively small.

Even before the Geneva agreement (all concessions in which are obligations to all the signatory countries), many commodities had been bound free of duty in agreements with two or more countries. A considerable number of the items bound free at Geneva had previously been bound in agreements with two or more of the countries which participated in the Geneva negotiations, and some of these same articles are still bound in agreements with countries which did not participate at Geneva. Important commodities covered by such dual or multiple bindings are coffee, bananas, various kinds of furs, sheep and lamb and goat and kid skins, and certain classes of fertilizers. A country often desires the inclusion in its agreement of an article already bound duty-free to one or more other countries, so that the binding would continue in effect even if the other agreements should lapse.

In view of the very large proportion of the free imports covered by bindings of free entry, there would be little advantage in showing what part of the bound articles enter from trade-agreement countries, and what part from other countries. The ratio of imports bound duty-free to total free imports is higher for trade-agreement than for non-trade-agreement countries, as might be expected, but even for the non-trade-agreement countries the proportion exceeds 80 percent.

CONCESSIONS BY TARIFF SCHEDULES—DUTIABLE ARTICLES

Introduction

The Tariff Act of 1930 distinguishes 15 schedules of dutiable products which are followed by the free list (not divided into schedules). Many articles that are on the free list of the tariff act were, by acts of Congress passed between 1932 and 1936, subjected to import-excise taxes, which are essentially the same as duties. The facts concerning concessions made by the United States on these excise taxes are shown in the tables of chapter 3, a separate line being devoted to them. ^{1/} In the tables schedule 7 is divided to distinguish fishery from agricultural products. The tables thus list a total of 17 groups.

The schedules are based largely on the physical nature of the raw materials covered in them or of the materials which enter into the manufactured products covered. Some of the schedules are fairly homogeneous in their composition, but others are highly diverse, particularly the sundries schedule.

The principal individual articles falling within each schedule are shown in tables in appendix A of this part. These tables distinguish (1) articles on which the Geneva agreement fixed duties lower than those in effect before any changes were made by trade agreements; (2) articles on which reduced duties have been fixed by agreements with countries not participating in the Geneva negotiations; (3) articles on which preagreement duties have been bound against increase; and (4) dutiable articles not covered by any trade agreement.

The schedules differ widely in the amount of import trade covered by them. On the basis of the imports of 1939, the largest group consists of the agricultural products (schedule 7); the next largest coverage is sundries (schedule 15). The smallest coverage is paper and books (schedule 14).

Concessions in All Trade Agreements

Table 10 shows, by tariff schedules, the value of total imports in 1939 and the value of the imports which have been covered by concessions made by the United States in trade agreements (whether made before, during, or after 1939). The table distinguishes duty-reduction concessions from bindings of preagreement rates; the former are divided into concessions in effect in 1947 before the Geneva agreement, and those made at Geneva for the first time.

^{1/} As to processing taxes see footnote 1, ch. 1. Bindings of such taxes are not included in table 10.

Table 10.- United States dutiable imports for consumption, showing value and proportion of total subject to trade-agreement concessions in effect or provided for on Jan. 1, 1948, by tariff schedules

(All data in this table are based on import statistics of 1939)

Tariff schedule	Dutiable imports						Percent of total		
	Concession items						dutiable imports		
	Rate reduced						subject to--		
	Total	Total	Before 1948	At Geneva: first time	ment rate: against increase	No con- cession	Reduced rates	Bound rates	No con- cession
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars			
1. Chemicals, oils, and paints	56,586	34,304	29,539	4,765	1,840	20,442	60.6	3.3	36.1
2. Earths, earthenware, and glassware	25,369	17,583	6,843	10,740	1,219	6,567	69.3	4.8	25.9
3. Metals and manufactures of	89,728	77,693	63,536	14,157	3,832	8,203	86.6	4.3	9.1
4. Wood and manufactures of	17,002	16,713	14,441	2,272	-	289	98.3	-	1.7
5. Sugar, molasses, and manufactures of	90,543	84,222	84,016	206	1,248	5,073	93.0	1.4	5.6
6. Tobacco and manufactures of	35,999	35,981	35,951	30	3	15	99.9	-	.1
7. Agricultural products and provisions	173,808	136,196	120,559	15,637	6,997	30,615	78.4	4.0	17.6
Fishery products	26,331	16,389	14,729	1,660	4,893	5,049	62.2	18.6	19.2
Other	147,477	119,807	105,830	13,977	2,104	25,566	81.2	1.4	17.4
8. Spirits, wines, and other beverages	59,076	56,792	56,478	314	-	2,284	96.1	-	3.9
9. Cotton manufactures	27,284	15,752	10,573	5,179	-	11,532	57.7	-	42.3
10. Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of	54,765	53,573	21,261	32,312	716	476	97.8	1.3	.9
11. Wool and manufactures of	49,271	47,621	28,818	18,803	527	1,123	96.6	1.1	2.3
12. Silk manufactures and									
13. Manufactures of rayon or other synthetic textile)	15,496	13,028	2,819	10,209	-	2,468	84.1	-	15.9
14. Papers and books	11,461	7,979	6,685	1,294	1,018	2,464	69.6	8.9	21.5
15. Sundries	133,270	84,366	50,019	34,347	38,460	10,444	63.3	28.9	7.8
Free list, subject to import-excise taxes	38,051	36,881	30,048	6,833	492	678	96.9	1.3	1.8
Total	1,877,709	718,684	561,586	157,098	56,352	102,673	81.8	6.4	11.8

1/ This figure differs by about one-tenth of 1 percent from the total published in Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States; the difference is due principally to the omission here of items, such as "Repairs to vessels" and the value of the taxable copper content of various articles, that cannot be allocated to schedules.

Table 10 shows that concessions by the United States have been widely distributed among the several schedules. Confining attention to duty-reduction concessions, it will be seen that in 10 schedules these concessions have been applicable to four-fifths or more of the total dutiable imports (as measured by 1939 statistics). The highest percentages of duty-reduction concessions were on wood; sugar; tobacco; beverages; flax, jute, etc.; wool (schedules 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, and 11), and for the free-list articles subject to import-excise taxes. The lowest percentage of duty-reduction concessions is for cotton manufactures (schedule 9). For the highly important agricultural section of schedule 7, duty-reduction concessions apply to 81 percent of the total dutiable imports of 1939. For sundries, the coverage of duty-reduction concessions is 63 percent, but in this schedule bindings of preagreement rates are of much importance.

In most of the schedules the bindings of preagreement rates against increase cover but little trade, but they cover 29 percent of the total dutiable imports of 1939 under schedule 15 (sundries, the most important binding being that of the 10-percent duty on cut diamonds of which the imports in 1939 were 27 million dollars), and they cover 19 percent of the imports of fishery products under schedule 7. In several of the schedules there have been no bindings of preagreement rates.

Appendix B gives data on dutiable imports in 1946 by commodity groups. The commodity groups listed bear the names of the several schedules of the tariff act, but each group includes not only articles listed in the tariff schedule of duties but also related articles which are on the free list of the Tariff Act of 1930 and are subject to import-excise taxes. The groups in which articles subject to import-excise taxes constitute an important part of the total imports are chemicals, oils, and paints (schedule 1) and wood and manufactures thereof (schedule 4). In schedule 1 petroleum and its products, subject to taxes under the revenue acts, are large factors. In the other commodity groups imports of articles free of duty but subject to revenue taxes are either nil or constitute a small proportion of the total; for these groups, therefore, the statistics as to the duty status of imports for 1946 as given in appendix B are either precisely or approximately comparable with the data for 1939 as given in table 10.

Comparison of the table by commodity groups (table 42) in the appendix with table 10 shows that the proportion of the dutiable imports of 1946 consisting of articles subject to duty-reduction concessions in trade agreements (including concessions made after 1946) was decidedly higher than the corresponding proportion based on 1939 imports for three schedules, namely, earthenware, and glassware (schedule 2); cotton manufactures (schedule 9); and silk manufactures (schedule 12). This difference is due chiefly to the large imports from Japan in 1939 of low-priced pottery, cotton cloth, and silk manufactures of types not covered by the trade-agreement concessions. In 1946 imports of these articles (as indeed imports of most other dutiable articles) from Japan were very small. A similar situation with respect to imports of chemicals from Germany also affects, though to a less degree, the comparison between 1939 and 1946 data on chemicals, oils, and paints (schedule 1).

The only schedule having a materially lower ratio of imports of duty-reduced articles to total dutiable imports in 1946 than in 1939 is the sundries schedule. This change was due principally to the very great increase between 1939 and 1946 in the imports of cut diamonds, an article on which the duty was bound (by the Geneva agreement) rather than reduced. Bound duties accounted for about 29 percent of the imports under the sundries schedule in 1939 and about 48 percent in 1946.

Table 11 shows, among other data, by schedules the average rate of duty (as weighted by 1939 imports) before any agreements were made and the average at present (after the Geneva agreement), together with the percentage of reduction (second column from the right) by the trade agreements. This table covers all commodities in the several schedules, whether or not any particular rate has been reduced by a trade agreement; it thus includes commodities on which the rates have been bound and those on which no concession has been made. ^{2/}

Before any agreements were made, there was a wide range in the height of the duties on the several schedules. The highest average was that on beverages, amounting to 110 percent of the foreign value on the basis of the imports of 1939. Averages close to or exceeding 70 percent appeared in the sugar, tobacco, and wool schedules. On four schedules the average rates of duty were less than 25 percent, namely, wood; fishery products (part of schedule 7); flax, jute, etc., in which the relatively low duty on burlap was a major factor; and papers and books. On agricultural products (the principal part of schedule 7) the average rate of duty was 39 percent; on metals, 40 percent; on cotton manufactures, 38 percent. On sundries the average was 29 percent, notwithstanding the large imports of cut diamonds subject to a duty of only 10 percent.

The tariff schedules vary considerably in the percentage by which duties have been reduced in trade agreements (next to last column of table 11). The maximum reduction which could have been made under the provisions of law is 75 percent. ^{3/} This percentage (on the basis of weighting by 1939 imports) has been approached in the duty reductions on beverages and sugar. ^{4/} Average reductions of roughly 60 percent have been made on wood and 10 on flax, jute, etc. The

^{2/} As in tables 1-4 of chapter 2, the average rates of duty in tables 11-14 are based on a sample. For all dutiable commodities the sample covers about 80 percent of the imports in 1939. For most of the tariff schedules, the proportion covered by the sample exceeds 70 percent and the averages would not be materially different if all dutiable commodities were included. However, as to a few of the schedules the sample covers too small a proportion of the total imports to make the average rates of duty altogether representative.

^{3/} This percentage could be reached only if on all articles in the schedule the maximum reduction of 50 percent permitted by the original act had been made, and if on all articles the maximum further reduction of 50 percent from the previously reduced rates, permitted by the 1945 act, had also been made.

^{4/} The duty on Cuban sugar was reduced from \$1.50 per 100 pounds (on 96° sugar) to 50 cents, or by two-thirds. It should be noted that since the sugar quota act of 1934 the quantity of imports from Cuba into the United States has not depended upon the rate of duty. The reduction in duty, however, had the important effect of increasing greatly the price received by Cuban producers and the consequent foreign value of United States imports. This in turn has increased the buying power of Cuba for exports from the United States.

Table 11.- Trade agreements in effect or provided for on Jan. 1, 1948: Average ad valorem equivalents of rates on total dutiable United States imports before and after agreements and average reduction in rates, by tariff schedules

(All data in this table are based on import statistics of 1939)

Tariff schedule	: Dutiable : : imports :		: Ad valorem equivalent of rates : : Before any : : agreements : : (Preagr.) :			: Average reduction in rates : : As of 1947 : : As of Jan. 1, 1948 : : Preagreement to-- : : to : : Pre-Gen. : : Post-Gen. : : Post-Gen. :		
	: 1,000 : : dollars :		: Percent : : Percent : : Percent :			: Percent : : Percent : : Percent :		
1. Chemicals, oils and paints -----	56,586	37.2	31.5	30.4	15	18	3	
2. Earths, earthenware, and glassware ----	25,369	43.0	40.3	34.9	6	19	13	
3. Metals and manufactures of -----	89,728	40.3	27.7	21.4	31	47	23	
4. Wood and manufactures of -----	17,002	16.8	10.6	7.0	37	58	34	
5. Sugar, molasses, & manufactures of --	90,543	69.4	35.2	24.4	49	65	31	
6. Tobacco and manufactures of -----	35,999	77.5	58.6	55.2	24	29	6	
7. Agricultural products & provisions --	173,808	36.8	23.1	21.3	37	42	8	
Fishery products -----	26,331	22.6	17.1	15.6	24	31	9	
Other -----	147,477	39.3	24.2	22.3	38	43	8	
8. Spirits, wines & other beverages ----	59,076	109.8	56.0	34.7	49	68	38	
9. Cotton manufactures -----	27,284	38.3	33.8	28.9	12	25	14	
10. Flax, hemp, jute, & manufactures of :	54,765	24.7	18.5	9.8	25	60	47	
11. Wool and manufactures of ----- :	49,271	76.3	60.8	47.7	20	37	22	
12. Silk manufactures and :)								
13. Mfrs. of rayon or other :)	15,496	37.6	35.2	28.5	6	24	19	
synthetic textile :)								
14. Papers and books -----	11,461	21.8	17.3	14.3	21	34	17	
15. Sundries -----	133,270	28.8	24.3	19.2	16	33	21	
Free list, subject to import-excise tax :	38,051	31.3	21.1	16.7	33	47	21	
Total -----	1,877,709	48.2	32.2	25.4	33	47	21	

1/ This figure differs by about one-tenth of 1 percent from the total published in Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States; the difference is due principally to the omission here of items such as "Repairs to vessels" and the value of the taxable copper content of various articles.

Note.- To avoid the confusion that would be caused by publishing figures with minor differences arising from different methods of weighting, the average ad valorem equivalents for all schedules combined are those of table 4 (ch. 2) which were weighted by groups according to the action taken at Geneva.

lowest average percentages of reduction, less than 25 percent, have been made on chemicals, etc., earths, etc., and silk and rayon. (The marked reductions in some rayon articles exercise little influence on the average reduction because of the insignificance of the 1939 imports by which the rates are weighted.) On agricultural products the average reduction in duty by trade agreements has been 43 percent. The average reduction in rates on sundries would have been greater but for the fact that on the largest single item, cut diamonds, the duty (10 percent) was merely bound.

There is somewhat less variation among the tariff schedules as to the average rate of duty at present than there was before the trade agreements program, but the range is still wide, from 55 percent ad valorem (as weighted by 1939 import statistics) on tobacco to 7 percent on wood and 10 percent on flax, jute, etc., the rate on the major item of burlaps in that schedule being now well below 10 percent.

Whereas table 11 shows average rates of duty on all commodities in the respective schedules whether or not the duties have been changed by trade agreements, table 12 shows the average rates of duty (weighted by 1939 imports) on only those articles which are now subject to reduced rates. A large proportion of the imports in most schedules are covered by duty-reduction concessions; therefore the preagreement and postagreement average rates in table 12 generally do not differ greatly from those in table 11. On some schedules, however, the differences are conspicuous. Thus at present the average rate of duty on all imports (as weighted by 1939 statistics) is materially higher than the average rate on those articles subject to reduced rates, for chemicals, etc., earths, etc., fishery products, silk and rayon manufactures (schedules 12 and 13), and paper and books.

By exception to the usual relationship, the present average rate of duty on sundries is somewhat higher for the articles on which duties have been reduced than for all articles including those on which the duties remained unchanged. This situation is due chiefly to the fact that the duty on cut diamonds, a major item of this schedule, which is only 10 percent ad valorem, has not been reduced in any agreement, although it was bound by the Geneva agreement. A similar though less marked disparity appears in the respective averages for the free-list items subject to import-excite taxes in tables 11 and 12.

Table 13 shows by tariff schedules the average rate of duty (weighted by the value of imports in 1939) on those commodities on which duties have not been reduced, namely, those subject to duty bindings and those on which no concessions have been made (these two groups cannot be satisfactorily segregated because of the limitations of the sample on which the average rates of duty have been based).

Concessions in pre-Geneva trade agreements

Table 10 distinguishes the scope of duty-reduction concessions made by the United States in pre-Geneva agreements (including those superseded by the Geneva agreement and those with countries not participating in the Geneva negotiations) from those made for the first time in the Geneva agreement itself. More detailed data as to pre-Geneva concessions are given in table 14.

Table 12.- Trade agreements in effect or provided for on Jan. 1, 1948: Average ad valorem equivalents of rates on United States imports subject to reduced rates before and after agreements and average reduction in rates, by tariff schedules

(All data in this table are based on statistics of imports in 1939)

Tariff schedule	Imports subject to reduced rates as of Jan. 1, 1948		Ad valorem equivalents of rates			Average reduction in rates		
	1,000 dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Pre-agreement to - : Pre-Gen. to		
						Pre-Gen.	Post-Gen.	Post-Gen.
1. Chemicals, oils and paints -----	34,304	31.5	22.3	20.3	29	36	9	
2. Earths, earthenware, & glassware :	17,583	30.9	26.9	19.2	13	38	29	
3. Metals and manufactures of -----	77,693	42.8	28.2	20.9	34	51	26	
4. Wood and manufactures of -----	16,713	16.3	9.9	6.3	39	61	36	
5. Sugar, molasses, & manufactures of :	84,222	73.7	36.9	25.3	50	66	31	
6. Tobacco and manufactures of -----	35,981	77.5	58.6	55.2	24	29	6	
7. Agricultural products & provisions	136,196	40.0	22.5	20.1	44	50	11	
Fishery products -----	16,389	22.8	13.9	11.5	39	50	17	
Other -----	119,807	42.3	23.7	21.3	44	50	10	
8. Spirits, wines and other beverages :	56,792	112.5	56.6	34.4	50	69	39	
9. Cotton manufactures -----	15,752	41.0	32.3	24.8	19	40	26	
10. Flax, hemp, jute, and manufac- tures of -----	53,573	24.8	18.4	9.6	26	61	48	
11. Wool and manufactures of -----	47,621	76.8	60.9	47.3	21	38	22	
12. Silk manufactures -----								
13. Manufactures of rayon or other synthetic textiles -----	13,028	34.1	31.3	23.3	8	32	26	
14. Papers and books -----	7,979	22.4	15.9	11.5	29	49	28	
15. Sundries -----	84,366	37.6	30.5	22.5	19	40	26	
Free list, subject to import-excise taxes -----	36,881	32.3	21.7	17.2	33	47	21	
Total -----	718,684	52.8	33.2	24.9	37	53	25	

Note.- To avoid the confusion that would be caused by publishing figures with minor differences arising from different methods of weighting, the average ad valorem equivalents for all schedules combined are those of table 4 (ch. 2) which were weighted by groups according to the action taken at Geneva.

Table 13.- Trade agreements in effect or provided for on Jan. 1, 1948: Average ad valorem equivalents of preagreement rates bound against increase and rates on United States imports not subject to any concession, by tariff schedules

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(All data in this table are based on import statistics of 1939)

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Tariff schedule	Imports subject to -		Average ad valorem equivalent of rates bound against increase and rates not subject to any concession
	Preagreement rates bound against increase	No concession	
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent
1. Chemicals, oils, and paints -----	1,840	20,442	45.8
2. Earths, earthenware, and glassware -----	1,219	6,567	70.4
3. Metals and manufactures of -----	3,832	8,203	24.3
4. Wood and manufactures of -----	-	289	1/
5. Sugar, molasses, and manufactures of -----	1,248	5,073	12.3
6. Tobacco and manufactures of -----	3	15	1/
7. <u>Agricultural products and provisions</u> -----	6,997	30,615	25.6
Fishery products -----	4,893	5,049	22.4
Other -----	2,104	25,566	26.7
8. Spirits, wines, and other beverages -----	-	2,284	42.4
9. Cotton manufactures -----	-	11,532	34.6
10. Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of -----	716	476	19.9
11. Wool and manufactures of -----	527	1,123	58.3
12. Silk manufactures -----)	-	2,468	55.6
13. Mfgs. of rayon or other synthetic textile:)	-	-	-
14. Papers and books -----	1,018	2,464	20.5
15. Sundries -----	38,460	10,444	13.6
Free list, subject to import-excise taxes	492	678	1.9
Total -----	56,352	2/ 102,673	27.6

1/ The computation of ad valorem equivalents for these schedules is not warranted on account of the relatively small quantity of imports not subject to duty reductions.

2/ This figure differs slightly from that shown in table 4 (104 million dollars) because of imports that cannot be allocated to tariff schedules, such as "Repairs to vessels" and value of copper content of various articles.

In many of the schedules the duty-reduction concessions made before 1948, i.e., before the Geneva agreement, covered nearly as wide a scope as the concessions now in effect after the Geneva agreement, but conspicuous exceptions appear (the scope of the concessions is measured by 1939 imports). Thus on earthenware, etc., the duty-reduction concessions before 1948 covered only 6.8 million dollars of the 1939 imports as against 17.6 million covered at present. On flax, jute, etc., the pre-Geneva duty-reduction concessions covered much less than half as much trade as the present concessions, mainly because the rate on the big item of burlaps (imports of which amounted to 28 million dollars in 1939) had not been reduced, but merely bound, in pre-Geneva agreements. The pre-Geneva concessions did not cover raw apparel wool, whereas the duty on it was reduced at Geneva with a resulting marked increase in the scope of the duty-reduction concessions on schedule 11. Concessions on silk and rayon manufactures before the Geneva agreement covered only a small part of the import trade in silk and rayon manufactures. The duty-reduction concessions on sundries also covered much less trade before than after the Geneva agreement, rates on a number of important articles having been lowered at Geneva for the first time.

Table 11 compares, by tariff schedules, the average rate of duty (on the basis of weighting by 1939 imports) before any agreement was made with the average as of 1947, after all the agreements, except that made at Geneva, were in effect. It also shows the percentages by which the duties had been reduced by these pre-Geneva agreements. These averages cover commodities on which there had been no reduction in duty as well as those subject to reduction. This table shows wide variations among the several schedules as to the percentage by which duties had been reduced by pre-Geneva agreements. On the sugar and beverage schedules, ²/ duty reductions had closely approached the then maximum permissible limit of 50 percent. At the other extreme, reductions averaging only 6 percent had been made on earthenware, etc., and on silk and rayon manufactures. On agricultural products there had been an average reduction in duties of 38 percent.

New and increased concessions in the Geneva agreement

Table 10 above shows also (on the basis of 1939 imports) the coverage of the new duty-reduction concessions made by the United States in the Geneva agreement (excluding articles on which duties previously reduced were further reduced at Geneva), and table 11 shows the average rates of duty (weighted by 1939 statistics) after the Geneva agreement in comparison with the rates in effect as of 1947, immediately before that agreement; these averages include articles on which duties have not been reduced by any agreement.

In three of the schedules there were practically no new duty-reduction concessions (as distinguished from increased reductions) by the Geneva agreement, nearly the entire trade having been covered by previous duty reductions. In several of the schedules, however, the Geneva agreement markedly increased the scope of the duty-reduction concessions. Among these were earthenware, etc., reductions being made for the first time on decorated chinaware (except bone

²/ See footnote 4, this chapter.

Table 14.-- United States dutiable imports for consumption in 1939 showing amount and proportion of total subject to trade-agreement concessions as of 1947, by tariff schedules

Tariff schedule	Dutiable imports				Percent of total imports subject to--		
	Total	Concession items		No concession	Reduced rates	Bound rates	No concession
		Rate reduced	Preagreement rate bound against increase				
	: 1,000 dollars:	: 1,000 dollars:	: 1,000 dollars:	: 1,000 dollars:			
1. Chemicals, oils, and paints	56,586	29,539	158	26,889	52.2	0.3	47.5
2. Earths, earthenware, and glassware	25,369	6,843	397	18,129	27.0	1.5	71.5
3. Metals and manufactures of	89,728	63,536	3,856	22,336	70.8	4.3	24.9
4. Wood and manufactures of	17,002	14,441	-	2,561	84.9	-	15.1
5. Sugar, molasses, and manufactures of	90,543	84,016	-	6,527	92.8	-	7.2
6. Tobacco and manufactures of	35,999	35,951	-	48	99.9	-	.1
7. <u>Agricultural products and provisions</u>	173,808	120,559	5,559	47,690	69.4	3.2	27.4
Fishery products	26,331	14,729	1,168	10,434	56.0	4.4	39.6
Other	147,477	105,830	4,391	37,256	71.8	3.0	25.2
8. Spirits, wines, and other beverages	59,076	56,478	-	2,598	95.6	-	4.4
9. Cotton manufactures	27,284	10,573	302	16,409	38.8	1.1	60.1
10. Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of	54,765	21,261	1/ 28,081	5,423	38.8	51.3	9.9
11. Wool and manufactures of	49,271	28,818	359	20,094	58.5	.7	40.8
12. Silk manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Manufactures of rayon or other synthetic textile	15,496	2,819	-	12,677	18.2	-	81.8
14. Papers and books	11,461	6,685	1,076	3,700	58.3	9.4	32.3
15. Sundries	133,270	50,019	1,026	82,225	37.5	.8	61.7
Free list, subject to import-excise taxes	38,051	30,048	-	8,003	79.0	-	21.0
Total	2/ 877,709	561,586	40,814	275,309	63.9	4.7	31.4

1/ Includes jute burlaps valued at 27,956 thousand dollars, on which the rate was subsequently reduced at Geneva.

2/ This figure differs by about one-tenth of 1 percent from the total published in Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States; the difference is due principally to the omission here of items, such as "Repairs to vessels" and the value of taxable copper content of various articles, that cannot be allocated to schedules.

china, on which the rates had previously been reduced), bauxite, major classes of mica, and various other articles; cotton manufactures, in which the scope of the concessions was expanded in several directions; flax, jute, etc., the duty being lowered for the first time on the major item of burlaps, previously bound; the wool schedule, the duty being lowered for the first time on the major classes of dutiable raw wool; silk and rayon manufactures, on which few duty-reduction concessions had previously been made; and sundries, on which reductions were made for the first time on a number of important articles, such as women's gloves, certain classes of jewelry, and laces and embroideries.

The schedules differ materially also in the value of the trade on which duties previously reduced were further reduced at Geneva. These data are not shown in table 10, but the importance of these increased reductions in duty is indicated by the statistics of average rates of duty before and after the Geneva agreement shown in table 11. In several of the schedules the proportion of trade covered by these increased reductions in duty was large.

Mainly, but not wholly, because of these differences among the schedules as to the relative importance of new concessions and increased concessions made at Geneva, the schedules differ widely in the average percentage of reduction effected by the Geneva agreement—that is, the reduction from the rates of 1947 to the rates of January 1, 1948 (table 11). The largest average reduction (as weighted by 1939 import statistics) brought about by the Geneva agreement was on flax, jute, etc., on which the post-Geneva rates were 47 percent lower than the pre-Geneva rates (last column of table 11); a major factor in this change was the 50-percent cut in the duty on burlaps. Other average reductions exceeding 30 percent were made on wood, sugar, and beverages. The smallest average reduction resulting from the Geneva agreement was on chemicals, etc.—only 3 percent. Reductions averaging less than 10 percent also were made on tobacco and on both agricultural and fishery products of schedule 7.

CONCESSIONS BY ECONOMIC CLASSES

Dutiable Articles

In the statistics of exports and imports, the Department of Commerce distinguishes five broad economic classes, with a further distinction under each class of agricultural from nonagricultural products. ^{1/} The only economic classes requiring some explanation as to composition are the two falling under manufactured foodstuffs and beverages (classes 4 and 5). Beverages differ greatly in their uses, and in public policy respecting them, from other manufactured foodstuffs. The Department of Commerce classes fermented beverages (beer and wine) as agricultural products; these constitute a relatively small part of class 4. It classes as nonagricultural the distilled beverages; these constitute much the larger part of class 5, most of the rest of which consists of fish. Because of the marked difference in tariff treatment between distilled beverages and fish, they are shown separately in the tables.

Concessions in all trade agreements

Table 15 shows for each of the 10 classes the value of total dutiable imports in 1939 and the value of the imports which have been covered by concessions made by the United States in all trade agreements (including the Geneva agreement). The table distinguishes duty-reduction concessions from bindings of preagreement rates, and the former are divided into concessions in effect in 1947 before the Geneva agreement, and those made at Geneva for the first time. ^{2/}

Table 15 shows that concessions have been widely distributed among the several economic classes. The proportion of dutiable articles (based on 1939 statistics) covered by duty-reduction concessions is slightly higher for all agricultural products combined than for all nonagricultural products, but bindings of preexisting rates have been much more important for nonagricultural than for agricultural products, principally because bindings of nonagricultural articles include the large item of cut diamonds, imports of which amounted to 27 million dollars in 1939 and on which the duty is 10 percent.

^{1/} For a few individual commodities, the distinction between agricultural and nonagricultural products and the distinction by economic classes are necessarily more or less arbitrary.

^{2/} For reasons pointed out in chapter 1 of this part, the proportions of imports covered by concessions would be somewhat, though not greatly, different if they were based not on the statistics of 1939 but on those for a group of prewar years. They would differ considerably if they were based on data for the latest available year, 1946 (compare tables for 1946 on commodity groups in the appendix).

Table 15.- United States dutiable imports for consumption showing amount and proportion of total subject to trade-agreement concessions in effect or provided for as of Jan. 1, 1948, by economic classes

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(All data in this table are based on import statistics of 1939)

Economic class	Dutiable imports						Percent of total dutiable		
	Concession items						imports subject to--		
	Duty reduced			Preagreement:					
	Total	Before 1948	At Geneva first time	rate bound for the increase	No con- cession	Reduced rates	Bound rates	No con- cession	
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>			
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars			
Total, all classes	878,819	718,684	561,586	157,098	56,352	103,783	81.8	6.4	11.8
Agricultural	363,056	303,666	265,719	37,947	12,673	46,716	83.6	3.5	12.9
Nonagricultural	515,763	415,018	295,867	119,151	43,679	57,067	80.5	8.5	11.0
Crude materials, total	162,950	153,478	124,867	28,611	2,447	7,025	94.2	1.5	4.3
0 - Agricultural	122,411	114,907	92,587	22,320	684	6,820	93.9	.5	5.6
1 - Nonagricultural	40,539	38,571	32,280	6,291	1,763	205	95.1	4.4	.5
Crude foodstuffs, total	55,359	50,381	44,375	6,006	-	4,978	91.0	-	9.0
2 - Agricultural	48,900	44,004	38,372	5,632	-	4,896	90.0	-	10.0
3 - Nonagricultural	6,459	6,377	6,003	374	-	82	98.7	-	1.3
Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages, total	246,569	197,445	189,678	7,767	9,545	39,579	80.1	3.9	16.0
4 - Agricultural	177,707	138,488	132,261	6,227	4,652	34,567	77.9	2.6	19.5
5 - Nonagricultural	68,862	58,957	57,417	1,540	4,893	5,012	85.6	7.1	7.3
Beverages	48,403	48,403	48,156	247	-	-	100.0	-	-
Fish	19,896	9,991	8,705	1,286	4,893	5,012	50.2	24.6	25.2
Other (candy)	563	563	556	7	-	-	100.0	-	-
Semimanufactures, total	180,195	131,988	98,385	33,603	37,821	10,386	73.2	21.0	5.8
6 - Agricultural	11,941	4,484	1,212	3,272	7,337	120	37.6	61.4	1.0
7 - Nonagricultural	168,254	127,504	97,173	30,331	30,484	10,266	75.8	18.1	6.1
Finished manufactures, total	233,746	185,392	104,281	81,111	6,539	41,815	79.3	2.8	17.9
8 - Agricultural	2,096	1,783	1,287	496	-	313	85.1	-	14.9
9 - Nonagricultural	231,650	183,609	102,994	80,615	6,539	41,502	79.3	2.8	17.9

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In all 10 of the classes, imports covered by concessions (duty reductions and bindings) constituted at least four-fifths of the total dutiable imports of 1939. The highest ratio, 99.5 percent, is for nonagricultural raw materials, and the lowest ratio, 80.5 percent, for agricultural manufactured foodstuffs and beverages. All the imports of nonagricultural beverages have been covered by duty-reduction concessions. For the major class of nonagricultural finished manufactures, the proportion of imports covered by concessions is 82.1 percent.

For all the classes except one, the concessions involving duty-reductions are several or many times more important, as measured by the value of imports in 1939, than those involving binding of pre-agreement rates. The exception is the small class of agricultural semimanufactures (class 6) where a binding (namely, that of the low duty on bristles) relates to a greater value of trade than duty reductions. Bindings are also of considerable importance in class 7, nonagricultural semimanufactures, which includes the large bound item of cut diamonds.

Table 16 shows, among other data, the average rate of duty (as weighted by 1939 imports) on the several economic classes before any agreements were made and at the present time after the Geneva agreement, together with the percentage of reduction (second column from the last) by the trade agreements. ^{2/}

Before any agreements were made, the average rate of duty on all dutiable agricultural products, 53.9 percent ad valorem (as weighted by 1939 import statistics), was materially higher than that on nonagricultural products, 43.1 percent. This difference was due largely to the relatively high rates of duty on sugar and leaf tobacco. However, the largest single dutiable nonagricultural import, distilled alcoholic beverages, also carried a high rate of duty.

Among the 10 classes the lowest average for preagreement rates, 12.1 percent, was that on the unimportant class of nonagricultural crude foodstuffs (mainly certain fishery products), and the next lowest, 22.4 percent, on the important class of nonagricultural semimanufactures. The highest average was that for nonagricultural foodstuffs and beverages, 90.3 percent, this being due to the exceptionally high duties on distilled beverages, which averaged well over 100 percent. On the very large class of nonagricultural finished manufactures, the average rate of duty was 45.5 percent.

Virtually no difference appears between agricultural and non-agricultural products with respect to the percentage by which duties have been reduced by trade agreements, 47 and 48 percent respectively.

^{3/} As in tables 1-4 of chapter 2, the average rates of duty in tables 16-18 are based on a sample. For all dutiable commodities the sample covers about 80 percent of the imports in 1939. For most of the economic classes, the proportion covered by the sample exceeds 70 percent and the averages would not be materially different if all dutiable commodities were included. For the three classes of which the imports in 1939 were very small the average rates of duty shown may be less representative.

Table 16.- Trade agreements in effect or provided for on Jan. 1, 1948: Average ad valorem equivalents of rates on total dutiable imports before and after agreements and average reduction in rates, by economic classes

(All data in this table are based on import statistics of 1939)

Economic Class	: Ad valorem equivalent of rates			: Average reduction in rates		
	: Dutiable	: Before any	: As of	: As of	: Preagreement to--	: Pre-Gen.
	: imports	: agreements	: 1947	: Jan.1, 1948	: to	: to
	: (Preagr.)	: (Pre-Gen.)	: (Post-Gen.)	: (Post-Gen.)	: Pre-Gen.	: Post-Gen.
	: <u>1,000</u>	:	:	:	:	:
	: <u>dollars</u>	: <u>Percent</u>	: <u>Percent</u>	: <u>Percent</u>	: <u>Percent</u>	: <u>Percent</u>
Total, all classes -----	: 878,819	: 48.2	: 32.2	: 25.4	: 33	: 47
Agricultural -----	: 363,056	: 53.9	: 34.2	: 28.8	: 37	: 47
Nonagricultural -----	: 515,763	: 43.1	: 30.5	: 22.6	: 29	: 48
Crude materials, total -----	: 162,950	: 52.6	: 36.5	: 32.3	: 31	: 39
0 - Agricultural -----	: 122,411	: 56.9	: 41.4	: 37.5	: 27	: 34
1 - Nonagricultural -----	: 40,539	: 39.7	: 21.9	: 16.6	: 45	: 58
Crude foodstuffs, total -----	: 55,359	: 39.0	: 23.1	: 20.5	: 41	: 47
2 - Agricultural -----	: 48,900	: 42.6	: 25.1	: 22.6	: 41	: 47
3 - Nonagricultural -----	: 6,459	: 12.1	: 7.9	: 4.9	: 35	: 60
Manufactured foodstuffs and	:	:	:	:	:	:
beverages, total -----	: 246,569	: 66.2	: 36.6	: 26.8	: 45	: 60
4 - Agricultural -----	: 177,707	: 56.8	: 32.5	: 25.4	: 43	: 55
5 - Nonagricultural -----	: 68,862	: 90.3	: 47.3	: 30.3	: 48	: 66
Beverages -----	: 48,403	: 117.6	: 58.8	: 35.0	: 50	: 70
Fish -----	: 19,896	: 25.2	: 20.1	: 19.4	: 20	: 23
Other (chiefly candy) ---	: 563	: 40.0	: 20.0	: 14.0	: 50	: 65
Semimanufactures, total -----	: 180,195	: 23.0	: 18.1	: 14.3	: 21	: 38
6 - Agricultural -----	: 11,941	: 30.9	: 27.0	: 19.7	: 13	: 36
7 - Nonagricultural -----	: 168,254	: 22.4	: 17.5	: 13.9	: 22	: 38
Finished manufactures, total -----	: 233,746	: 45.3	: 36.8	: 28.1	: 19	: 38
8 - Agricultural -----	: 2,096	: 23.7	: 15.7	: 11.8	: 34	: 50
9 - Nonagricultural -----	: 231,650	: 45.5	: 37.0	: 28.2	: 19	: 38

Note.- The ad valorem equivalent rates are based on a sample covering 80 percent of the total dutiable imports. To avoid confusion that would be caused by publishing figures with minor differences arising from different methods of weighting, the average ad valorem equivalents for all classes combined are those of table 4 (ch. 2) which were weighted by groups according to the action taken at Geneva.

Therefore, the same relative disparity remains between the levels of duties on the two classes as before the trade agreements program was initiated. The duty on the largest single dutiable agricultural item, sugar (value of imports in 1939, 73 million dollars) has been reduced by 67 percent, ^{4/} but the duty on the largest single item of dutiable nonagricultural imports, distilled alcoholic beverages (imports of which in 1939 amounted to 47 million dollars) has been reduced by 70 percent. Excluding these two items the average reduction in duties on agricultural products (as weighted by 1939 imports) has been 38 percent and on nonagricultural products, 40 percent.

The 10 classes vary considerably in the percentages by which duties have been reduced. The reductions have ranged from an average of 66 percent for nonagricultural manufactured foodstuffs and beverages (the average reduction for distilled beverages being 70 percent, as against the maximum of 75 percent ^{5/} permitted by law) to 34 percent for agricultural crude materials. For nonagricultural finished manufactures, as well as for nonagricultural semi-manufactures, the average reduction has been 38 percent. There is somewhat less variation among the classes as to the average rate of duty at present than there was before the trade agreements program, but the range is still wide.

Table 16 relates to the average rates of duty on all commodities in the several classes; it thus includes commodities on which the rates have been bound and those on which no concession has been made. In table 17 average preagreement and postagreement rates are given only for those commodities on which duties have actually been reduced. Since in all of the classes except one a large proportion of the imports have in fact been subject to duty reductions, the average preagreement and postagreement rates of duty in table 17, for the most part, do not differ greatly from those in table 16. As might be expected, however, for both agricultural products and nonagricultural products the average preagreement rates of duty were somewhat higher on the commodities on which duties were subsequently reduced than on all commodities, including those on which the duties, usually decidedly lower, remain unchanged. The average percentage of reduction from preagreement to present rates has been somewhat greater for the articles subject to duty reductions than for all articles.

Table 18 shows, for the 10 classes, the average rate of duty at present on commodities on which duties have not been reduced by trade agreements. The averages cover both those articles on which duties have been bound against increase by trade agreements and those on which no concession has been made (the number of commodities covered by the sample is not sufficient to permit representative averages for these two groups separately).

For all but one of the 10 classes the average rate of duty on commodities not subject to duty-reduction concessions is materially lower than the average preagreement rate on all the commodities

^{4/} See footnote 4, ch. 3.

^{5/} See footnote 3, ch. 3.

Table 17.- Trade agreements in effect or provided for on Jan. 1, 1948: Average ad valorem equivalents of rates on imports subject to reduced rates before and after agreements and average reduction in rates, by economic classes

(All data in this table are based on import statistics of 1939)

Economic class	: U.S. imports in : Ad valorem equivalent of rates : Average reduction in rates						
	: 1939 subject to : Before any : As of : As of : Preagreement to-- : Pre-Gen.						
	: reduced rates : agreements : 1947 : Jan.1, 1948 : to : to						
	: as of Jan.1,1948 : (Pre-Gen.): (Pre-Gen.): (Post-Gen.): Pre-Gen.: Post-Gen.: Post-Gen.						
	: 1,000 dollars	: Percent	: Percent	: Percent	: Percent	: Percent	: Percent
Total, all classes ----:	718,684	: 52.8	: 33.2	: 24.9	: 37	: 53	: 25
Agricultural ----:	303,666	: 58.6	: 35.5	: 29.1	: 39	: 50	: 18
Nonagricultural ----:	415,018	: 46.6	: 31.1	: 21.5	: 33	: 54	: 31
Crude materials, total ----:	153,478	: 53.3	: 36.7	: 32.2	: 31	: 40	: 12
0 - Agricultural ----:	114,907	: 57.2	: 41.3	: 37.2	: 28	: 35	: 10
1 - Nonagricultural ----:	38,571	: 41.5	: 22.8	: 17.2	: 45	: 59	: 25
Crude foodstuffs, total ----:	50,381	: 39.1	: 22.5	: 19.8	: 42	: 49	: 12
2 - Agricultural ----:	44,004	: 43.0	: 24.6	: 22.0	: 43	: 49	: 11
3 - Nonagricultural ----:	6,377	: 12.1	: 7.9	: 4.9	: 35	: 60	: 38
Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages, total ----:	197,445	: 75.5	: 38.5	: 26.2	: 49	: 65	: 32
4 - Agricultural ----:	138,488	: 64.2	: 33.0	: 24.0	: 48	: 63	: 27
5 - Nonagricultural ----:	58,957	: 101.9	: 51.3	: 31.4	: 50	: 69	: 39
Beverages ----:	48,403	: 117.6	: 58.8	: 35.0	: 50	: 70	: 40
Fish ----:	9,991	: 29.1	: 16.7	: 14.8	: 43	: 49	: 11
Other (candy) ----:	563	: 40.0	: 20.0	: 14.0	: 50	: 65	: 30
Semimanufactures, total ----:	131,988	: 27.2	: 20.6	: 15.4	: 24	: 43	: 25
6 - Agricultural ----:	4,434	: 89.7	: 77.6	: 55.5	: 13	: 38	: 28
7 - Nonagricultural ----:	127,504	: 25.0	: 18.6	: 14.0	: 26	: 44	: 25
Finished manufactures, total ----:	185,392	: 45.9	: 35.6	: 24.9	: 22	: 46	: 30
8 - Agricultural ----:	1,783	: 23.7	: 15.7	: 11.8	: 34	: 50	: 25
9 - Nonagricultural ----:	183,609	: 46.1	: 35.8	: 25.0	: 22	: 46	: 30

Note.- The ad valorem equivalent rates are based on a sample covering 80 percent of the total dutiable imports. To avoid the confusion that would be caused by publishing figures with minor differences arising from different methods of weighting, the average ad valorem equivalents for all classes combined are those of table 4 (ch. 2) which were weighted by groups according to the action taken at Geneva.

Table 18.- Trade agreements in effect or provided for on Jan. 1, 1948: Average ad valorem equivalents of preagreement rates bound against increase and rates on United States imports not subject to any concession, by economic classes

(All data in this table are based on import statistics of 1939)

Economic class	United States imports		Average ad valorem
	Preagreement rates :		equivalent of rates
	bound against	No concession	bound against increase
	increase		and rates not subject
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent
Total, all classes -----	56,352	103,783	29.3
Agricultural -----	12,673	46,716	29.4
Nonagricultural -----	43,679	57,067	29.2
Crude materials, total -----	2,447	7,025	46.7
0 - Agricultural -----	684	6,820	47.4
1 - Nonagricultural -----	1,763	205	44.0
Crude foodstuffs, total -----	-	4,978	34.8
2 - Agricultural -----	-	4,896	34.8
3 - Nonagricultural -----	-	82	-
Manufactured foodstuffs and beverages, total -----	9,545	39,579	29.3
4 - Agricultural -----	4,652	34,567	30.5
5 - Nonagricultural (all fish) -----	4,893	5,012	22.6
Semimanufactures, total -----	37,821	10,386	11.9
6 - Agricultural -----	7,337	120	2.1
7 - Nonagricultural -----	30,484	10,266	13.7
Finished manufactures, total -----	6,539	41,815	42.5
8 - Agricultural -----	-	313	-
9 - Nonagricultural -----	6,539	41,502	42.5

Note.- The ad valorem equivalent rates are based on a sample covering 80 percent of the total dutiable imports.

shown in table 16. On the other hand, for a number of classes the average rate at present, after all the trade agreements, is lower for all commodities than for those on which no duty-reduction concession has been made. An important exception is group 7, nonagricultural semimanufactures; this group includes the large item of cut diamonds, on which the 10-percent duty was bound.

Concessions in pre-Geneva trade agreements

Table 15 distinguishes duty-reduction concessions made by the United States in pre-Geneva agreements from those made for the first time in the Geneva agreement. Table 19 gives further details concerning pre-Geneva concessions, covering both duty-reduction concessions and bindings of the duties in effect before any agreements were made.

Of the 363 million dollars' worth of dutiable agricultural products imported in 1939, commodities on which duties had been reduced before the Geneva agreement accounted for 266 million, or 73 percent; of this total, sugar represented 73 million. ^{6/} Of the 516 million dollars' worth of dutiable nonagricultural products imported, commodities subject to pre-Geneva duty-reduction concessions accounted for 296 million, or 57 percent. The disparity between the percentages for the two groups largely disappeared as a result of the new concessions made in the Geneva agreement. Over seven-eighths of the total duty-reduction concessions now in effect on agricultural products (as measured by 1939 imports) predate the Geneva negotiations, whereas the corresponding proportion for nonagricultural products is only about seven-tenths.

Of the larger classes distinguished, class 5, nonagricultural foodstuffs and beverages (mainly beverages), showed the highest ratio of pre-Geneva duty-reduction concessions to total dutiable imports; virtually all the duties on nonagricultural beverages were reduced. The lowest ratio shown by any major group was that for class 9, nonagricultural finished manufactures, 44.5 percent.

Pre-Geneva bindings of duties, relatively unimportant in the aggregate, applied to a much larger proportion of dutiable nonagricultural than of dutiable agricultural imports. Bindings were of material significance (covering 13.7 percent of total dutiable imports) in class 9, nonagricultural finished manufactures, the largest bound item in that class being burlaps (imports 28 million dollars in 1939), on which the duty was later reduced by the Geneva agreement.

Table 16 compares by economic classes the average rates of duty (weighted by the value of imports in 1939) on all dutiable commodities as of 1947 (pre-Geneva) with the averages before any agreements were made. The average reduction in duties effected by the pre-Geneva agreements was 37 percent for agricultural and 29 percent for nonagricultural products, a disparity which the Geneva agreement later removed.

^{6/} See footnote 4, ch. 3.

Table 19.- United States dutiable imports for consumption in 1939 showing amount and proportion of total subject to trade-agreement concessions as of 1947, by economic classes

Economic class	Dutiable imports				Percent of total dutiable imports subject to--		
	Concession items				Reduced rates	Bound rates	No concession
	Total	Rate reduced	Preagreement rate bound against increase	No concession			
	: 1,000 dollars :	: 1,000 dollars :	: 1,000 dollars :	: 1,000 dollars :	:	:	:
Total, all classes -----	878,819	561,586	40,814	276,419	63.9	4.7	31.4
Agricultural -----	363,056	265,719	4,391	92,946	73.2	1.2	25.6
Nonagricultural -----	515,763	295,867	36,423	183,473	57.3	7.1	35.6
Crude materials, total -----	162,950	124,867	692	37,391	76.6	.4	23.0
0 - Agricultural -----	122,411	92,587	320	29,504	75.6	.3	24.1
1 - Nonagricultural -----	40,539	32,280	372	7,887	79.6	.9	19.5
Crude foodstuffs, total -----	55,359	44,375	297	10,687	80.2	.5	19.3
2 - Agricultural -----	48,900	38,372	296	10,232	78.5	.6	20.9
3 - Nonagricultural -----	6,459	6,003	1	455	92.9	-	7.1
Manufactured foodstuffs and							
beverages, total -----	246,569	189,678	4,942	51,949	76.9	2.0	21.1
4 - Agricultural -----	177,707	132,261	3,775	41,671	74.4	2.1	23.5
5 - Nonagricultural -----	68,862	57,417	1,167	10,278	83.4	1.7	14.9
Beverages -----	48,403	48,156	-	247	99.5	-	.5
Fish -----	19,896	8,705	1,167	10,024	43.7	5.9	50.4
Other (chiefly candy) -----	563	556	-	7	98.8	-	1.2
Semimanufactures, total -----	180,195	98,385	3,043	78,767	54.6	1.7	43.7
6 - Agricultural -----	11,941	1,212	-	10,729	10.2	-	89.8
7 - Nonagricultural -----	168,254	97,173	3,043	68,038	57.8	1.8	40.4
Finished manufactures, total --	233,746	104,281	31,840	97,625	44.6	13.6	41.8
8 - Agricultural -----	2,096	1,287	-	809	61.4	-	38.6
9 - Nonagricultural -----	231,650	102,994	31,840	96,816	44.5	13.7	41.8

The law limited pre-Geneva concessions to 50 percent. Duties on all distilled beverages were in fact reduced by 50 percent. On nonagricultural crude materials (class 1) the average reduction was 45 percent. Disregarding the minor class of agricultural semimanufactures, the smallest average percentage of reduction was in the highly important class (9) of nonagricultural finished manufactures, in which the rates were lowered by 19 percent. The cut of 50 percent in the duty on Cuban sugar ^{7/} resulted in a high average percentage of duty reduction, 43 percent, for the group (4) of agricultural manufactured foodstuffs and beverages. The reduction in the group of agricultural crude foodstuffs was 41 percent.

New and increased concessions in the Geneva agreement

Table 15 above shows also the coverage of the new duty-reduction concessions made by the Geneva agreement (not the trade on which duties previously reduced were further lowered). These new duty-reduction concessions related to an import trade in 1939 of 38 million dollars' worth of agricultural products and 119 million dollars' worth of nonagricultural products. As might be expected from these two figures, the greatest coverage of new duty-reduction concessions was in class 9, finished nonagricultural manufactures, cuts being made in the duties on burlaps (imports of which amounted to 28 million dollars in 1939) and a number of other major articles as well as on many minor items. Extensive new reductions were also made in class 7, nonagricultural semimanufactures, and in class 2, agricultural crude materials, the latter including for the first time a concession on apparel wool.

Table 16 compares the average rates of duty (weighted by the value of imports in 1939) on the several economic classes after the Geneva agreement with those in effect in 1947; these averages include articles on which duties have not been reduced by any agreement. The average percentage of reduction in rates resulting from the Geneva agreement was 16 percent on agricultural products and 26 percent on nonagricultural. This marked difference was due chiefly to the greater expansion in the coverage of concessions on nonagricultural products. Among the major economic classes the greatest average reduction in duty resulting from the Geneva agreement, 36 percent, occurred in class 5, nonagricultural manufactured foodstuffs and beverages; on the beverages alone the reduction was 40 percent from the rates already reduced by 50 percent. On nonagricultural finished manufactures the average reduction was 24 percent. Relatively small average reductions were made by the Geneva agreement in class 0, agricultural crude materials, and class 2, agricultural crude foodstuffs.

Duty-Free Articles

The several economic classes differ materially as to the proportion of the imports which are free of duty. The general tendency is to grant duty-free entry only to raw and partly manufactured materials and to impose duties on virtually all advanced manufactures. A major exception, however, is duty-free newsprint, the largest single

^{7/} See footnote 4, ch. 3.

import item classed as a finished manufacture; imports of newsprint were valued at 116 million dollars in 1939.

Imports of duty-free agricultural products in 1939 amounted to 755 million dollars, or 68 percent of the total for all agricultural products. Duty-free entries of nonagricultural products amounted to 643 million dollars, or 56 percent. These free imports included large entries (valued at 75 million dollars in 1939) from the Philippine Islands of articles which are dutiable when imported from other countries; these were particularly important in the agricultural group, consisting largely of sugar, tobacco products, coconut oil, and desiccated coconut. ^{8/}

Disregarding the distinction between agricultural and nonagricultural commodities, it appears that in 1939 81 percent of the total imports of crude foodstuffs (chiefly agricultural products) entered free of duty, but only 21 percent of the manufactured foodstuffs, of which sugar (agricultural) and alcoholic beverages (mostly nonagricultural) are much the most important items. Of total crude materials imported, 78 percent were duty free, and of total semimanufactures, 63 percent. The duty-free articles in these two classes include large quantities of both agricultural and nonagricultural products. The duty-free proportion for finished manufactures (almost exclusively nonagricultural) was 47 percent, and would have been much lower, about 21 percent, but for the large item of newsprint paper.

The proportion of the total duty-free imports into the United States which has been bound on the free list by trade agreements is so high (over 90 percent for all commodities combined) ^{9/} that it is scarcely worth while to show the corresponding proportions separately for agricultural and nonagricultural products, or for the 10 economic classes distinguished in the tables relating to dutiable commodities. For all of the economic classes in which duty-free imports are of importance the proportion bound free is high.

^{8/} These data differ from those in table 9, in which such imports from the Philippines are excluded in computing the percentage of duty-free articles subject to bindings.

^{9/} I.e., when imports of articles of a kind not susceptible to bindings (as shown in table 9) are excluded.

CONCESSIONS BY COUNTRIES

It is the purpose of chapter 5 to show the scope of the concessions made by the United States in trade agreements as to trade with (1) certain groups of countries and (2) principal individual trade-agreement countries. Unlike chapters 2, 3, and 4, this chapter presents no average rates of duty. All the statistics as to the scope of the concessions are based upon the imports in 1939. The relationships shown would be considerably different if they were based on the imports of 1946 or 1947.

Certain tables deal with groups of countries classified according to their relationship to the multilateral Geneva trade agreement (these are tables 21-23 and 27-29). The others deal with individual agreement countries (tables 24-26 and 30-32).

The concessions covered by all these tables relate only to dutiable imports, not including bindings of free entry.

Tables 21-26 deal with the combined scope of all trade agreements, including pre-Geneva agreements and the Geneva agreement itself. Tables 27-32 deal only with the scope of the Geneva agreement.

COUNTRIES PARTICIPATING IN UNITED STATES
FOREIGN TRADE

Trade-Agreement Countries

The nature of the concessions (duty reductions, bindings of duties, and bindings of free entry) made by the United States in a trade agreement with any given country naturally depends in part on the relationship between imports and exports and the relationship between dutiable and free imports in the trade with that country. Wide differences among countries appear in both these relationships.

Countries in relation to Geneva agreement

Table 20 lists the countries with which trade agreements (including the multilateral Geneva agreement) are now in effect and shows the trade of the United States with them in 1939. ^{1/} These countries are divided into three groups according to their relationship with the multilateral Geneva agreement. The reasons for the selection of 1939 as the basis for the statistics of table 20 (as well as the statistics of other tables in this chapter) have already been set forth in chapter 1. The relative importance of the countries in both the import and the export trade in 1939 was not materially different from that during the 5-year period 1935-39, but was decidedly different

^{1/} The former agreement with Nicaragua has been suspended.

from that in the postwar years 1946 and 1947, the war and its aftermath having affected different countries in widely varying manner and degree. Moreover, in the trade with the world as a whole, both imports and exports have been much larger in value since than before the war, and the excess of exports over imports has also become much larger both in absolute amount and in percentage. ^{2/3/}

Of the total imports of the United States in 1939, 79 percent entered from countries with which the United States now has trade agreements (including agreements made after 1939); this same percentage holds both for dutiable imports and for free imports. The proportion of the export trade of 1939 which went to present agreement countries, 78 percent, was not significantly lower than the corresponding proportion for imports.

The most important group of trade-agreement countries from the standpoint of the magnitude of their trade with the United States in 1939 consists of those (group A) with which this country had agreements made before the multilateral Geneva agreement which were superseded by that agreement. These seven countries (Ceylon and Newfoundland were previously covered by the agreement with the United Kingdom), together with those possessions of France, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom which were covered by the agreements with those three countries, accounted in 1939 for a little over half of both the total import trade and the total export trade of this country. This group includes most of the world's leading trading nations. Second in importance is the group of countries (group C) with which the United States has agreements but which did not participate in the Geneva negotiations. The countries (group B) with which the United States did not previously have trade agreements but which were parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade negotiated at Geneva accounted for much less trade than either group A or group C.

Wide differences appear among the several countries listed in table 20 as to the ratio of exports to imports in the trade with the United States. For example, exports to the United Kingdom in 1939 were more than three times as great as imports from that country, whereas exports to British Malaya were less than one-fifteenth as great as imports from that country, which in 1939 was the dominant supplier of two great import commodities, rubber and tin. ^{4/}

^{2/} For discussion of causal factors in recent trade changes see section in part I (Summary) on operation of trade agreements in the war and postwar periods.

^{3/} The trade of the United States with each trade-agreement country, and with each principal non-trade-agreement country, during each year 1929-47, is given in part V.

^{4/} It should be noted that this table understates the importance of the export trade of the United States with Switzerland, by reason of the fact that many of the goods shipped from this country in 1939 and other prewar years reached Switzerland indirectly and were credited to other countries in United States trade statistics. In 1939 Switzerland reported imports from the United States valued at 30 million dollars. Since the war most of the actual exports to Switzerland have been credited directly to that country in United States trade statistics. Indirect trade also affected to some extent the prewar statistics relating to other countries, the margin of error being greater for exports than for imports.

Table 20.- Countries with which the United States has trade agreements under the act of 1934; and United States foreign trade with those countries in 1939

(Value in millions of dollars)

Country	Value of foreign trade of the United States,			
	1939			
	Imports for consumption		Domestic	
	Total	Dutiable	Free	exports
A. Countries with which pre-				
Geneva agreements were super-				
seded by Geneva agreement:				
Belgium and Luxembourg -----	62.9	48.3	14.6	64.2
Brazil -----	106.3	10.6	95.7	79.9
Canada -----	332.6	111.4	221.2	468.9
Ceylon ^{1/} -----	21.1	.4	20.7	1.6
Cuba -----	101.1	92.7	8.4	80.8
France -----	61.4	45.3	16.1	180.2
French colonies and posses-				
sions ^{2/} -----	17.9	2.5	15.4	17.4
Netherlands -----	28.3	18.2	10.1	96.6
Netherlands Indies -----	93.2	4.5	88.7	35.3
Netherlands West Indies -----	19.6	6.7	12.9	38.3
Other Netherlands colonies				
and possessions ^{2/} -----	3.5	3.4	.1	.9
Newfoundland ^{1/} -----	6.6	1.5	5.1	8.8
United Kingdom -----	151.3	107.3	44.0	498.7
British Malaya -----	149.1	.6	148.5	9.8
Other British colonies and				
possessions ^{2/} -----	35.8	7.2	28.6	58.8
Total, group A -----	1,190.7	460.6	730.1	1,640.2
B. Countries parties to the				
Geneva agreement with which				
the United States had no pre-				
vious trade agreement in force:				
when the Geneva agreement came				
into effect:				
Australia -----	15.8	8.5	7.3	61.3
Burma -----	.4	.3	.1	4.1
Chile -----	30.7	1.4	29.3	26.6
China -----	60.3	23.5	36.8	55.5
Czechoslovakia -----	5.5	4.8	.7	3.7
India and Pakistan -----	66.3	35.8	30.5	42.7
Lebanon -----	3/	3/	3/	3/
New Zealand -----	11.6	3.8	7.8	16.5
Norway -----	21.8	10.7	11.1	31.8
Southern Rhodesia ^{4/} -----	3.8	.1	3.7	1.3
Syria ^{3/} -----	3.1	.6	2.5	3.2
Union of South Africa -----	27.8	2.9	24.9	69.0
Total, group B -----	247.1	92.4	154.7	315.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20.- Countries with which the United States has trade agreements under the act of 1934; and United States foreign trade with those countries in 1939—Continued

Country	Value of foreign trade of the United States,			
	1939			
	Imports for consumption		Domestic	
	Total	Dutiable	Free	Exports
C. Countries not parties to the Geneva agreement with which the United States has agreements:				
Argentina -----	58.5	40.7	17.8	70.6
Colombia -----	48.9	1.0	47.9	50.6
Costa Rica -----	3.2	5/	3.2	9.7
Ecuador -----	3.5	.5	3.0	5.8
El Salvador -----	6.9	5/	6.9	4.1
Finland -----	20.7	1.9	18.8	13.2
Guatemala -----	10.7	5/	10.7	8.5
Heiti -----	3.0	.1	2.9	5.1
Honduras -----	7.0	.1	6.9	5.8
Iceland -----	1.4	.2	1.2	.4
Iran -----	4.5	2.3	2.2	4.4
Mexico -----	54.4	14.1	40.3	80.8
Paraguay -----	1.7	1.6	.1	.7
Peru -----	13.8	3.8	10.0	18.8
Sweden -----	42.1	8.1	34.0	94.2
Switzerland -----	30.4	27.6	2.8	17.9
Turkey -----	15.3	12.2	3.1	8.3
Uruguay -----	8.6	7.7	.9	5.1
Venezuela -----	23.4	17.8	5.6	61.6
Total, group C -----	358.0	139.7	218.3	465.6
Total, all trade agreement countries -----	1,795.8	692.7	1,103.1	2,421.5
All other countries -----	480.3	186.1	294.2	701.8
Total, all countries -----	2,276.1	878.8	1,397.3	3,123.3
Percent with trade agreement countries -----	79	79	79	78

1/ These countries first became signatories to a trade agreement with the United States when they signed the Geneva agreement, but prior thereto their trade with the United States was governed by the trade agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom.

2/ Areas to which the trade agreement with the signatory country was applicable and which are not shown elsewhere in this table.

3/ Statistics for Lebanon are included with Syria.

4/ Not separately classified in 1939. Statistics shown are for British South Africa other than the Union of South Africa.

5/ Less than \$50,000.

6/ Includes free imports, valued at 75 million dollars, from the Philippine Islands of articles dutiable when imported from other countries.

Source: Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1939.

Wide differences also appear among the several countries in the ratio of free to dutiable imports. Nearly all of United States imports from the Netherlands Indies and British Malaya in 1939 consisted of rubber, tin, and other duty-free items. In the trade with Canada, from which the United States imports duty-free great quantities of pulpwood, wood pulp, and newsprint paper, as well as of certain minerals, the free imports in 1939 were nearly double the dutiable imports. On the other hand, in the trade with several of the European countries, as in that with Cuba and Argentina, much the greater part of the imports are dutiable.

Countries by date of trade agreement

Table 20a shows the trade of the United States in 1939 with countries with which trade agreements are now in effect, classified according to the year in which the first agreement with each country entered into effect. This table shows that apart from the Geneva negotiations, which took place during 1947 and the results of which went into effect January 1, 1948, the years 1936 and 1939 were those in which trade-agreement activity (as measured by the trade with the countries with which agreements entered into force in the given year) was greatest. The table gives data for total imports (free and dutiable), dutiable imports, and domestic exports in the trade with the several countries. The most significant of these figures are those for dutiable imports.

Dutiable imports in 1939 from all countries with which the United States now has trade agreements amounted to 693 million dollars. Of this total, 233 million, or one-third, consisted of imports from nine countries (and the possessions of certain of these countries) with which agreements entered into force during 1936; and another 147 million of imports from the United Kingdom (and some of its possessions) and two other countries with which agreements entered into effect in 1939. ^{5/} The agreements entering into effect during the entire period 1934-39 covered countries from which dutiable imports in 1939 amounted to 530 million dollars; the corresponding figure for the countries with which agreements entered into effect between 1940 and 1947 was 71 million. Dutiable imports in 1939 from countries agreements with which were first made at Geneva amounted to 92 million dollars.

Leading Non-Trade-Agreement Countries

Measured by their trade with the United States in 1939 the five leading countries with which the United States has no trade agreement are Japan, the Philippines, Italy, Germany, and the Soviet Union (named in the order of the aggregate exports and imports). Exports to these countries in 1939 amounted to 494 million dollars and imports from them, to 371 million dollars. The Philippines then occupied—as that country still occupies—a special position in the trade with the United States: imports into the United States from the Philippines

^{5/} In 1939 also a second trade agreement with Canada went into effect which increased somewhat the scope of the 1936 agreement, besides reducing further the duties on many articles.

Table 20a.- Trade of the United States in 1939 with countries with which trade agreements were in effect on Jan. 1, 1948, classified according to the year in which the first agreement with each country entered into effect

(In millions of dollars)				
Year	Country	Imports for consumption:		Domestic exports
		Total	Dutiable	
1934	Cuba	101	93	81
1935	Belgium, Haiti, Sweden	108	56	164
1936	Brazil, Canada, Netherlands and possessions, Switzerland, Honduras, Colombia, Guatemala, France and possessions, Finland	780	233	1,014
1937	El Salvador, Costa Rica	10	1/	14
1938	Ecuador	4	1	6
1939	United Kingdom and possessions, Turkey, Venezuela	406	147	649
	Total, 1934-39 agreement countries	1,409	530	1,928
1941	Argentina	59	41	71
1942	Peru	14	4	19
1943	Uruguay, Mexico, Iceland	64	22	86
1944	Iran	4	2	4
1947	Paraguay	2	2	1
	Total, 1940-47 agreement countries	143	71	181
1948	Australia, Belgian Congo, Burma, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, India, Lebanon, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Syria, Union of South Africa	245	92	317
	Total, agreement countries	2/ 1,796	693	2/ 2,422

1/ Less than \$500,000.

2/ Because of rounding, figures do not add to the total shown.

entered free of duty (although some of the more important commodities were subject to quota restriction), and imports into the Philippines from this country were also free of duty. Under the Philippine Trade Act of 1946 this trade relationship will gradually be modified, beginning in 1954, until finally the trade with the Philippine Republic will be on the same basis as that with other countries. Japan and Germany for obvious reasons are much less important in United States trade at present than before the war.

Other countries of some importance with which the United States has no trade agreement include Spain, Denmark, Portugal, Greece, Egypt, and Poland.

CONCESSIONS UNDER TRADE AGREEMENTS

All Trade Agreements

Specified groups of countries

Tables 21, 22, and 23 classify the several countries into groups, distinguishing agreement and nonagreement countries and segregating the three classes of agreement countries distinguished in table 20. These tables give information, on the basis of the value of United States imports in 1939, regarding the tariff status of the dutiable imports from each group of countries, as determined by the concessions in all the trade agreements of the United States combined (including pre-Geneva agreements and the Geneva agreement). ^{6/}

Table 21 distinguishes the dutiable imports from each group of countries in 1939 according to (1) whether the duties have been reduced by trade agreements, (2) whether they have been bound at pre-agreement rates, or (3) whether they have been subject to no concession.

This table shows that the imports into the United States in 1939 of articles on which duties have been reduced by all trade agreements combined amounted to 718.7 million dollars. Of this total, 415.6 million dollars represented goods imported from the seven countries (and such of their colonies to which the agreements applied) with which agreements were made before the Geneva negotiations and which participated in those negotiations. Imports of duty-reduced articles from all nonagreement countries amounted to 92.6 million dollars.

Table 21 also shows that 90.4 percent of the dutiable imports from all trade-agreement countries combined (in 1939) consisted of articles on which duties have been reduced by trade agreements, the

^{6/} Except as expressly indicated in certain tables, the statistics throughout chapter 5 do not, for any given country, represent the imports from it of articles on which concessions have been made in agreement with that country, but represent the imports from it of all articles on which concessions have been made in agreement with any country.

Table 21.- Countries with which the United States has trade agreements, classified by groups: United States imports for consumption in 1939, by trade-agreement status of the commodities as of Jan. 1, 1948

Group	Total, free and dutiable imports	Free imports	Dutiable imports			
			Total	Subject to reduced duties	Subject to duties at preagree- ment rates	No con- cession
			Value (1,000 dollars)			
Countries with which agreements were made before Geneva (see table 24):						
Participating at Geneva	1,194,533	733,836	460,697	415,605	34,068	11,024
Not participating at Geneva	358,184	218,419	139,765	133,269	3,903	2,593
Total, pre-Geneva countries	1,552,717	952,255	600,462	548,874	37,971	13,617
Countries with which agreements were made at Geneva for the first time						
(see table 30)	243,501	151,234	92,267	77,250	11,679	3,338
Total, all agreement countries	1,796,218	1,103,489	692,729	626,124	49,650	16,955
All nonagreement countries	479,881	293,791	186,090	92,560	6,702	86,828
Total, all countries	2,276,099	1,397,280	878,819	718,684	56,352	103,783
			Percentage distribution of dutiable imports			
Countries with which agreements were made before Geneva (see table 24):						
Participating at Geneva			100.0	90.2	7.4	2.4
Not participating at Geneva			100.0	95.3	2.8	1.9
Total, pre-Geneva countries			100.0	91.4	6.3	2.3
Countries with which agreements were made at Geneva for the first time						
(see table 30)			100.0	83.7	12.7	3.6
Total, all agreement countries			100.0	90.4	7.2	2.4
All nonagreement countries			100.0	49.7	3.6	46.7
Total, all countries			100.0	81.8	6.4	11.8

corresponding proportion for all nonagreement countries being 49.7 percent. Nonagreement countries are entitled, under United States law (except under specified conditions), to the rates of duty provided by trade agreements. The disparity between these two percentages, therefore, is due primarily to the policy of the United States of granting concessions to a given country for the most part only on articles of which that country is the principal, or at least a major, supplier of imports.

The total dutiable imports in 1939 of articles on which no concession has been made in any trade agreement were valued at 103.8 million dollars, of which only 17.0 million represented imports from agreement countries, whereas 86.8 million represented imports from nonagreement countries. Nonagreement countries were, at least in the prewar period, the principal suppliers of many, if not most, of the individual articles on which no concession has been made. Germany, Japan, and Italy were the dominant suppliers of United States imports of a considerable number of major commodities on which no concessions were made. Since the end of the war these countries have been much less important in the trade, but, because of the probability that they will again become the major suppliers, concessions on many of the commodities concerned were not granted by the United States in the Geneva agreement. On the other hand, concessions were made in that agreement on some articles of which agreement countries were not principal suppliers of imports before the war but have been principal suppliers in the postwar period.

Table 22 relates only to articles on which duties have been reduced by trade agreements. It distinguishes articles on which duties had already been reduced before the Geneva agreement from those on which they were reduced for the first time at Geneva. The former are further subdivided according as the reduced-duty imports were of articles covered by the agreement with the importing country itself or covered by agreements with other countries. ^{7/}

A significant feature of table 22 consists of the two percentages ^{8/} showing that of the total dutiable imports from agreement countries 64.0 percent consisted of articles on which the duties had been reduced, before 1948, in agreements with the respective importing countries, and only 9.1 percent of commodities on which the rates had been reduced, before 1948, in agreements with other countries. The disparity between these two percentages is again due mainly to the policy of negotiating concessions usually with the principal supplying country for each commodity.

^{7/} For example, imports from Canada of articles on which duties had been reduced in the two pre-Geneva agreements with Canada are included in the fourth column of the table, whereas imports from Canada of articles on which duties had been reduced (before Geneva) in agreements with other countries are in the fifth column.

^{8/} Shown in the third line from the bottom of the table and in the fourth and fifth columns.

Table 22.- Countries with which the United States has trade agreements, classified by groups: United States imports for consumption in 1939 of articles on which reduced duties were in effect as of Jan. 1, 1948

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TRADE AGREEMENTS PROGRAM TO APRIL 1948

Group	Total, dutiable imports	Total	Subject to reduced duties			
			Already reduced as of 1947 1/		First reduced as of Jan. 1, 1948 (Geneva)	
			Total	In agree- ment with importing country		In agree- ment with other countries
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Countries with which agreements were made before Geneva (see table 24):						
Participating at Geneva	460,697	415,605	366,996	325,833	41,163	48,609
Not participating at Geneva	139,765	133,269	125,119	117,476	7,643	8,150
Total, pre-Geneva countries	600,462	548,874	492,115	443,309	48,806	56,759
Countries with which agreements were made at Geneva for the first time (see table 30)						
Total, all agreement countries	92,267	77,250	15,319	-	15,319	61,931
All nonagreement countries	692,729	626,124	507,434	443,309	64,125	118,690
Total, all countries	186,090	92,560	54,152	-	54,152	38,408
	878,819	718,684	561,586	443,309	118,277	157,098
Percentage distribution of dutiable imports						
Countries with which agreements were made before Geneva (see table 24):						
Participating at Geneva	100.0	90.2	79.6	70.7	8.9	10.6
Not participating at Geneva	100.0	95.3	89.5	84.0	5.5	5.8
Total, pre-Geneva countries	100.0	91.4	81.9	73.8	8.1	9.5
Countries with which agreements were made at Geneva for the first time (see table 30)						
Total, all agreement countries	100.0	83.7	16.6	-	15.3	67.1
All nonagreement countries	100.0	90.4	73.3	64.0	9.1	17.1
Total, all countries	100.0	49.7	29.0	-	29.7	20.7
	100.0	81.8	63.9	50.4	13.5	17.9

^{1/} Includes rates further reduced at Geneva.

Table 23 relates only to commodities on which the duties were bound against increase above the rates in effect before any trade agreement was made. It distinguishes pre-Geneva bindings from the bindings made for the first time in the Geneva agreement. It also, as in table 22, distinguishes the imports of the bound articles according as they were bound in the agreements with the respective importing countries themselves or in agreements with other countries. The new bindings made at Geneva cover much more trade (as measured by 1939 imports) than those pre-Geneva bindings which still remain in effect. This circumstance arises chiefly from the fact that many rates which had been bound in pre-Geneva agreements were reduced in the Geneva agreement, for example, burlaps, imports of which amounted to 28 million dollars in 1939. By far the most important item the duty on which was bound for the first time at Geneva is that of diamonds cut but not set, the duty on which is 10 percent; imports of these diamonds in 1939 were valued at 27 million dollars, or almost half of the total imports of all articles which are now subject to binding at preagreement rates.

Specified individual countries

Tables 24, 25, and 26 show United States imports of dutiable articles in 1939 from the principal individual countries with which trade agreements were in effect in 1947, before the Geneva negotiations, and classify these imports according to their dutiable status as determined by all the trade agreements now in effect, including the Geneva agreement. These tables are similar to tables 21, 22, and 23, respectively, and their totals are carried over into those tables.

Table 24 shows that the United Kingdom, Canada, and Cuba (preferential agreement) supplied greater amounts of imports subject to reduced duties than any of the other countries with which agreements were in effect in 1947. On the other hand, Belgium had the largest trade in articles on which duties have been bound at preagreement rates, chiefly because it is the major source of cut diamonds, which constituted a very large proportion of the total imports from Belgium in 1939. In the import trade with Sweden and the Netherlands, articles subject to bound rates of duty are also of considerable importance. For all countries other than these three, the proportion of total dutiable imports in 1939 consisting of articles on which duties have been reduced exceeds 90 percent (more precisely, 89.6 percent); for several countries it exceeds 99 percent.

Table 25 shows wide variations among individual countries as to the proportion of the imports subject to reduced duties on which the reductions were made for the first time at Geneva. As would be expected, the ratio of Geneva reductions to the total reductions (measured by value of imports in 1939) is in general much higher for the agreement countries participating in the Geneva negotiations than for those which did not participate. New concessions made in the Geneva agreement, as distinguished from increased concessions on the same articles, were of major importance for Belgium, the Netherlands, France, and the United Kingdom, but of minor importance for Canada and of insignificant importance for Cuba and Brazil. Among the countries not participating at Geneva, Uruguay is the only one in which the trade affected by new Geneva concessions is quite large in proportion to the trade on which concessions were made before the Geneva agreement. This circumstance results from imports of clothing wool, on which the duty was reduced at Geneva.

Table 23.- Countries with which the United States has trade agreements, classified by groups:
United States imports for consumption in 1939 of articles on which duties bound against
increase were in effect as of Jan. 1, 1948

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Group	Total, dutiab imports	Subject to duties bound against increase				
		Total	Already bound as of 1947 1/2			First bound as of Jan. 1, 1948 (Geneva)
			In agree- ment with importing country	In agree- ment with other countries		
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Countries with which agreements were made before Geneva (see table 24):						
Participating at Geneva -----	460,697	34,068	2,610	2,293	317	31,458
Not participating at Geneva -----	139,765	3,903	2,790	2,739	51	1,113
Total, pre-Geneva countries -----	600,462	37,971	5,400	5,032	368	32,571
Countries with which agreements were made at Geneva for the first time (see table 30) ---	92,267	11,679	269	-	269	11,410
Total, all agreement countries -----	692,729	49,650	5,669	5,032	637	43,981
All nonagreement countries -----	186,090	6,702	2,324	-	2,324	4,378
Total, all countries -----	878,819	56,352	7,993	5,032	2,961	48,359
Percentage distribution of dutiable imports						
Countries with which agreements were made before Geneva (see table 24):						
Participating at Geneva -----	100.0	7.4	0.6	0.5	0.1	6.8
Not participating at Geneva -----	100.0	2.8	2.0	1.9	.1	.8
Total, pre-Geneva countries -----	100.0	6.3	.9	.8	.1	5.4
Countries with which agreements were made at Geneva for the first time (see table 30) ---	100.0	12.7	.3	-	.3	12.4
Total, all agreement countries -----	100.0	7.2	.8	.7	.1	6.4
All nonagreement countries -----	100.0	3.6	1.2	-	1.2	2.4
Total, all countries -----	100.0	6.4	.9	.6	.3	5.5

1/ Does not include imports on which the rates were subsequently reduced at Geneva; they are classified as "First reduced as of Jan. 1, 1948."

Table 24.- Principal individual countries with which trade agreements were in effect in 1947: United States imports for consumption in 1939 according to the trade-agreement status of the commodities as of Jan. 1, 1948

Country	Total, free:			Dutiable imports			Percent of total dutiable		
	and dutiable imports	Total, dutiable imports	Subject to reduced duties	Subject to bound at preagree- ment rates	No conces- sion	Subject to reduced duties	Subject to bound at preagree- ment rates	No conces- sion	
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars				
Participating at Geneva:									
Cuba	101,085	92,665	92,622	6	37	99.9	1/	1/	
Belgium	62,926	48,267	25,349	22,127	791	52.5	45.9	1.6	
Brazil	106,305	10,618	9,694	822	102	91.3	7.7	1.0	
Netherlands and poss. 2/	144,611	32,829	26,219	5,286	1,324	79.9	16.1	4.0	
France and possessions 2/	79,352	47,821	42,869	1,467	3,485	89.6	3.1	7.3	
Canada	332,568	111,421	107,169	2,019	2,233	96.2	1.8	2.0	
United Kingdom and poss. 2/	367,686	117,076	111,683	2,341	3,052	95.4	2.0	2.6	
Total, participating	1,194,533	460,697	415,605	34,068	11,024	90.2	7.4	2.4	
Not participating at Geneva:									
Sweden	42,100	8,142	5,505	1,579	1,058	67.6	19.4	13.0	
Switzerland	30,403	27,621	24,798	1,822	1,001	89.8	6.6	3.6	
Turkey	15,294	12,182	12,163	12	7	99.8	.1	.1	
Venezuela	23,415	17,812	17,810	1	1	99.9	1/	1/	
Argentina	58,549	40,760	40,382	161	217	99.1	.4	.5	
Uruguay	8,587	7,713	7,705	-	8	99.9	-	.1	
Mexico	54,432	14,082	13,843	14	225	98.3	.1	1.6	
All other 3/	125,404	11,453	11,063	314	76	96.6	2.7	.7	
Total, not participating	358,184	139,765	133,269	3,903	2,593	95.3	2.8	1.9	
Total, countries listed	1,552,717	600,462	548,874	37,971	13,617	91.4	6.3	2.3	

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.

2/ Includes all colonies and possessions to which the agreement with the signatory country was applicable as follows: Netherlands--Surinam, Netherlands West Indies, and Netherlands Indies; France--French Guiana, French Indochina, French Oceania, Algeria, Tunisia, Madagascar, "Other" French Africa (except Morocco), Miquelon and St. Pierre Islands, and French West Indies; United Kingdom--Newfoundland and Labrador, Malta, Gozo, and Cyprus Islands, British Honduras, Bermuda, Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, "Other" British West Indies, British Guiana, Br. Malaya, Ceylon, Br. Oceania, Br. E. Africa, Br. So. Africa (except Union of South Africa), Gold Coast, Nigeria, "Other" Br. W. Africa, Gibraltar, Adan, Hong Kong, and Palestine.

3/ Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ecuador, Finland, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Peru, and Paraguay.

Table 26 relates to duties bound against increase above the rates in effect before any agreement was made; it resembles table 23 in arrangement, and, as pointed out above, imports of cut diamonds account for 27 million dollars out of the total of 38 million.

Geneva Agreement

Tables 27-32 relate to concessions under the Geneva agreement as they apply to the imports from specified groups of countries or individual countries in 1939. It should be clearly understood that the data relate only to the Geneva concessions, i.e., to the duty status of the various commodities after the Geneva agreement compared with their status in 1947, immediately before that agreement. They do not concern the relation between the rates fixed at Geneva and the rates in effect before any agreement was made under the trade agreements program. For example, a duty which was not reduced at Geneva may have been reduced in a previous trade agreement with a country not participating in the Geneva negotiations; such reductions remain in effect but are shown in the tables under the heading "No concession at Geneva."

Specified groups of countries

Tables 27, 28, and 29 classify the several countries into groups according to their relationship to the Geneva agreement. These tables give information, on the basis of the value of United States imports in 1939, regarding the tariff status of the dutiable imports from each group of countries under the Geneva agreement compared with their status immediately before that agreement.

Table 27 distinguishes dutiable imports from each group of countries in 1939 according to (1) whether the duties were reduced at Geneva below the 1947 rates, (2) whether they were bound at 1947 rates, or (3) whether they were subject to no concession at Geneva (including a large volume of trade on which concessions had been made in agreements with countries not participating at Geneva).

Although at Geneva the United States entered into agreement with a number of countries (see table 20, sec. B) with which it had no previous agreement, that fact did not add greatly to the total scope of trade-agreement concessions. The dutiable imports from these countries in 1939 constituted only a little more than a tenth of the total dutiable imports from all countries, and were only one-fifth as great as the dutiable imports from the seven countries with which previous agreements were superseded by the Geneva agreement.

As might be expected, however, the proportion of the total dutiable imports from these countries in 1939 which consisted of commodities subject to duty reductions by the Geneva agreement was higher than that for any other group of countries distinguished, amounting to 75.2 percent. The Geneva concessions were of much importance also to the seven countries agreements with which were superseded by the Geneva agreement, duty reductions at Geneva accounting for 71.7 percent of the dutiable imports from these countries. Countries not party to the Geneva agreement but with which other agreements are

Table 25.- Principal individual countries with which trade agreements were in effect in 1947:
United States imports for consumption in 1939 of articles on which reduced duties
were in effect as of Jan. 1, 1948

Country	Total, dutiable imports	Total	Already reduced as of 1947			First reduced as of Jan. 1, 1948 (Geneva)
			Total	In agree- ment with importing country	In agree- ment with other coun- tries 1/	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Participating at Geneva:						
Cuba -----	92,665	92,622	92,227	91,736	491	395
Belgium -----	48,267	25,349	17,158	11,870	5,288	8,191
Brazil -----	10,618	9,694	9,595	5,588	4,007	99
Netherlands and possessions -----	32,829	26,219	16,532	8,409	8,123	9,687
France and possessions -----	47,821	42,869	32,882	25,615	7,267	9,987
Canada -----	111,421	107,169	102,508	96,237	6,271	4,661
United Kingdom and possessions -----	117,076	111,683	96,094	86,378	9,716	15,589
Total, participating -----	460,697	415,605	366,996	325,833	41,163	48,609
Not participating at Geneva:						
Sweden -----	8,142	5,505	4,912	4,187	725	593
Switzerland -----	27,621	24,798	23,530	21,266	2,264	1,268
Turkey -----	12,182	12,163	12,146	11,754	392	17
Venezuela -----	17,812	17,810	17,810	17,801	9	-
Argentina -----	40,760	40,382	38,548	37,665	883	1,834
Uruguay -----	7,713	7,705	4,514	4,484	30	3,191
Mexico -----	14,082	13,843	13,008	12,467	541	835
All other -----	11,453	11,063	10,651	7,852	2,799	412
Total, not participating -----	139,765	133,269	125,119	117,476	7,643	8,150
Total, countries listed -----	600,462	548,874	492,115	443,309	48,806	56,759

See footnote at end of table.

Table 25.- Principal individual countries with which trade agreements were in effect in 1947:
United States imports for consumption in 1939 of articles on which reduced duties
were in effect as of Jan. 1, 1948--Continued

Country	Total, dutiable imports	Total	Already reduced as of 1947			First reduced as of Jan. 1, 1948 (Geneva)
			Total	In agree- ment with importing country	In agree- ment with other coun- tries ^{1/}	
Participating at Geneva:						
			Percent of total subject to reduced duties			
Cuba -----	100.0	99.9	99.5	99.0	0.5	0.4
Belgium -----	100.0	52.5	35.5	24.6	10.9	17.0
Brazil -----	100.0	91.3	90.4	52.6	37.8	.9
Netherlands and possessions -----	100.0	79.9	50.4	25.6	24.8	29.5
France and possessions -----	100.0	89.6	68.7	53.5	15.2	20.9
Canada -----	100.0	96.2	92.0	86.4	5.6	4.2
United Kingdom and possessions -----	100.0	95.4	82.1	73.8	8.3	13.3
Total, participating -----	100.0	90.2	79.6	70.7	8.9	10.6
Not participating at Geneva:						
Sweden -----	100.0	67.6	60.3	51.4	8.9	7.3
Switzerland -----	100.0	89.8	85.2	77.0	8.2	4.6
Turkey -----	100.0	99.8	99.7	96.5	3.2	.1
Venezuela -----	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.8	.1	-
Argentina -----	100.0	99.1	94.6	92.4	2.2	4.5
Uruguay -----	100.0	99.9	58.5	58.1	.4	41.4
Mexico -----	100.0	98.3	92.4	88.5	3.9	5.9
All other -----	100.0	96.6	92.0	68.6	24.4	3.6
Total, not participating -----	100.0	95.3	89.5	84.0	5.5	5.8
Total, countries listed -----	100.0	91.4	81.9	73.8	8.1	9.5

^{1/} Duty reductions in the agreements with Cuba are applicable only to imports from Cuba and imports from other countries of commodities subject to rates reduced in the agreements with Cuba are consequently not shown in this table.

Table 26.- Principal individual countries with which trade agreements were in effect in 1947:
United States imports for consumption in 1939 of articles on which duties bound against
increase above preagreement rates were in effect as of Jan. 1, 1948

Country	Total, dutiable imports	Subject to duties bound at preagreement rates			Percent of total dutiable		
		Total	Bound as of 1947 1/	First bound: as of Jan. 1, 1948: (Geneva)	Total bound	Bound as of 1947	First bound as of Jan. 1, 1948 (Geneva)
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars			
Participating at Geneva:							
Cuba -----	92,665	6	6	-	2/	2/	-
Belgium -----	48,267	22,127	31	22,096	45.9	0.1	45.8
Brazil -----	10,618	822	13	809	7.7	.1	7.6
Netherlands and possessions -----	32,829	5,286	66	5,220	16.1	.2	15.9
France and possessions -----	47,821	1,467	13	1,454	3.1	2/	3.0
Canada -----	111,421	2,019	1,437	582	1.8	1.3	.5
United Kingdom and possessions -----	117,076	2,341	1,044	1,297	2.0	.9	1.1
Total, participating -----	460,697	34,068	2,610	31,458	7.4	.6	6.8
Not participating at Geneva:							
Sweden -----	8,142	1,579	1,163	416	19.4	14.3	5.1
Switzerland -----	27,621	1,822	1,175	647	6.6	4.3	2.3
Turkey -----	12,182	12	12	-	.1	.1	-
Venezuela -----	17,812	1	-	1	2/	-	2/
Argentina -----	40,760	161	141	20	.4	.3	2/
Uruguay -----	7,713	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico -----	14,082	14	4	10	.1	2/	.1
All other -----	11,453	314	295	19	2.7	2.5	.2
Total, not participating -----	139,765	3,903	2,790	1,113	2.8	2.0	.8
Total, countries listed -----	600,462	37,971	5,400	32,571	6.3	.9	5.4

1/ Does not include imports on which the rates were subsequently reduced at Geneva; they are classified as "First reduced as of Jan. 1, 1948."

2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 27.- Countries with which the United States has trade agreements, classified
by groups: United States imports for consumption in 1939
according to the type of concession made at Geneva

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Group	Total, free:		Dutiable imports			
	and	Free	Subject to concessions:			
	dutiable	imports	Total	in Geneva agreement:		
	imports			Duties re-	Duties	No
				duced below:	bound at	concession
				1947 rates	1947 rates	at Geneva 1/
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Countries party to Geneva agreement not previously party to any agreement	243,501	151,234	92,267	69,342	18,383	4,542
Countries having agreements which were superseded by the Geneva agreement	1,194,533	733,836	460,697	330,540	87,359	42,798
Total, parties to Geneva agreement	1,438,034	885,070	552,964	399,882	105,742	47,340
Countries not party to the Geneva agreement with which other agreements are in effect	358,184	218,419	139,765	20,272	8,178	111,315
Total, all agreement countries	1,796,218	1,103,489	692,729	420,154	113,920	158,655
All nonagreement countries	479,881	293,791	186,090	50,472	34,136	101,482
Total, all countries	2,276,099	1,397,280	878,819	470,626	148,056	260,137 1/
Percentage distribution of dutiable imports						
Countries party to Geneva agreement but not previously party to any agreement	-	-	100.0	75.2	19.9	4.9
Countries having agreements which were superseded by the Geneva agreement	-	-	100.0	71.7	19.0	9.3
Total, parties to Geneva agreement	-	-	100.0	72.3	19.1	8.6
Countries not party to the Geneva agreement with which other agreements are in effect	-	-	100.0	14.5	5.9	79.6
Total, all agreement countries	-	-	100.0	60.7	16.4	22.9
All nonagreement countries	-	-	100.0	27.1	18.4	54.5
Total, all countries	-	-	100.0	53.6	16.8	29.6

1/ Includes \$151,341(000) subject to reduced rates as of January 1, 1948, in agreements with countries not party to the Geneva agreement; \$5,013(000) subject to rates bound against increase in such agreements; and \$103,783(000) not subject to any concession at any time.

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in effect profited to a limited extent from the Geneva agreement, 14.5 percent of the total dutiable imports from them in 1939 being of commodities on which the Geneva agreement reduced rates below those in effect in 1947. Countries with which the United States has no agreement benefited to a considerably greater extent from the Geneva concessions, both those which resulted in lower duties than were in effect in 1947 and those which bound the 1947 rates against increase. Reference must be made to table 21, however, to see the relative over-all benefits to these latter two groups from the concessions made in all trade agreements.

Commodities on which no concession was made in the Geneva agreement accounted for an import trade in 1939 of 260 million dollars, or nearly 30 percent of the total dutiable imports in that year. Only 104 million dollars of this total, however, represents articles on which no concession has been made at any time in any agreement; the rest represents articles on which rates have been reduced or bound in agreements with countries not participating in the Geneva negotiations.

Table 28 relates only to the articles on which duties were reduced at Geneva compared with rates in effect in 1947. It distinguishes commodities on which (1) duties reduced by previous agreements were further reduced at Geneva; (2) duties previously bound were reduced at Geneva; and (3) duties were reduced at Geneva, not having been subject to any previous concession.

As would be expected, a large proportion (40.8 percent) of the imports from those countries party to the Geneva agreement which had not previously been party to any agreement consisted of articles on which duties were reduced at Geneva for the first time. On the other hand, much the larger part (61.2 percent) of the imports from the seven countries agreements with which were superseded by the Geneva agreement consisted of articles on which duties previously reduced were further reduced by the Geneva agreement. These countries, however, also profited materially from new concessions.

Table 29 relates to articles on which the Geneva agreement bound against increase the rates which had been in effect in 1947. It distinguishes three classes of bindings. As already stated, cut diamonds are the most important article on which the duty was bound by the Geneva agreement, for the first time, at the rate in effect before any trade agreement had been made; this item constituted nearly 60 percent of the total shown in the last column of table 29. These diamonds are imported chiefly from Belgium and the Netherlands, countries with which previous agreements were superseded by the Geneva agreement. The second most important item on which the rate was bound at Geneva for the first time was bristles, imports of which amounted to about 7 million dollars in 1939.

Specified individual countries

Tables 30, 31, and 32 relate to the application of the Geneva concessions to the imports from specified individual countries (as measured by 1939 statistics). The countries listed are those party to the Geneva agreement with which the United States had no previous agreement (table 25 shows the scope of duty-reduction concessions made

Table 28.-Countries with which the United States has trade agreements, classified by groups: United States imports for consumption in 1939 of articles on which duties were reduced at Geneva from the rates in effect in 1947

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Group	Dutiable imports					
	Subject to duties reduced at Geneva					
	Total	Duties : previously reduced, : further reduced		Duties : previously bound, : reduced		No concessions
		Total	reduced	reduced	reduced	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Countries party to Geneva agreement not previously party to any agreement	92,267	69,342	7,411	24,338	37,593	
Countries having agreements which were superseded by the Geneva agreement	460,697	330,540	281,931	6,272	42,337	
Total, parties to Geneva agreement	552,964	399,882	289,342	30,610	79,930	
Countries not party to the Geneva agreement with which other agreements are in effect	139,765	20,272	12,122	167	7,983	
Total, all agreement countries	692,729	420,154	301,464	30,777	87,913	
All nonagreement countries	186,090	50,472	12,064	2,044	36,364	
Total, all countries	878,819	470,626	313,528	32,821	124,277	
Percentage distribution						
Countries party to Geneva agreement but previously not party to any agreement	100.0	75.2	8.0	26.4	40.8	
Countries having agreements which were superseded by the Geneva agreement	100.0	71.7	61.2	1.3	9.2	
Total, parties to Geneva agreement	100.0	72.3	52.3	5.5	14.5	
Countries not party to the Geneva agreement with which other agreements are in effect	100.0	14.5	8.7	.1	5.7	
Total, all agreement countries	100.0	60.7	43.5	4.5	12.7	
All nonagreement countries	100.0	27.1	6.5	1.1	19.5	
Total, all countries	100.0	53.6	35.7	3.7	14.2	

Table 29.- Countries with which the United States has trade agreements, classified by groups: United States imports for consumption in 1939 of articles on which duties were bound against increase above 1947 rates at Geneva

Group	Dutiable imports				
	Subject to duties bound against increase above 1947 rates at Geneva				
	Total	Total	Duties previously reduced, bound	Duties previously bound, rebound	No previous conces- sion
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Countries party to Geneva agreement not previously party to any agreement -----	92,267	18,383	6,713	260	11,410
Countries having agreements which were superseded by the Geneva agreement -----	460,697	87,359	53,721	2,179	31,459
Total, parties to Geneva agreement -----	552,964	105,742	60,434	2,439	42,869
Countries not party to the Geneva agreement with which other agreements are in effect -----	139,765	8,178	6,976	90	1,112
Total, all agreement countries -----	692,729	113,920	67,410	2,529	43,981
All nonagreement countries -----	186,090	34,136	29,307	451	4,378
Total, all countries -----	878,819	148,056	96,717	2,980	48,359
Percentage distribution					
Countries party to Geneva agreement but previously not party to any agreement -----	100.0	19.9	7.3	0.3	12.3
Countries having agreements which were superseded by the Geneva agreement -----	100.0	19.0	11.7	.5	6.8
Total, parties to Geneva agreement -----	100.0	19.1	10.9	.4	7.8
Countries not party to the Geneva agreement with which other agreements are in effect -----	100.0	5.9	5.0	.1	.8
Total, all agreement countries -----	100.0	16.4	9.7	.4	6.3
All nonagreement countries -----	100.0	18.4	15.8	.2	2.4
Total, all countries -----	100.0	16.8	11.0	.3	5.5

for the first time in the Geneva agreement as applied to the trade with other agreement countries).

Among the countries entering into agreement with the United States for the first time at Geneva, India (including Pakistan) is the most important measured by the total value of dutiable imports in 1939, followed by China. The dominant commodity in United States imports from India is burlaps (imports of which from India amounted to 24 million dollars in 1939), and the duty on burlaps, previously bound at the pre-agreement rate, was reduced in the Geneva agreement. The concessions to China in the agreement covered a considerable number of commodities, of which embroidered articles are perhaps the most important. By far the most important item in the concessions to Australia was wool.

Table 30.- Individual countries party to Geneva agreement but previously not party to any agreement: United States imports for consumption in 1939 according to type of concession made at Geneva

Country party to Geneva agreement not previously party to any agreement	Total, free and dutiable imports	Dutiable imports				No concession at Geneva
		Total	Subject to concessions in Geneva agreement			
			Duties reduced below 1947 rates	Duties bound at 1947 rates		
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Chile -----	30,951	1,421	1,291	106	24	
Czechoslovakia -----	5,538	4,860	2,164	1,223	1,473	
Norway -----	21,825	10,663	4,241	5,625	797	
British India (including Pakistan) -----	66,330	35,804	32,939	1,666	1,199	
China -----	60,341	23,539	16,151	6,995	393	
Australia -----	15,752	8,464	7,910	427	127	
New Zealand -----	11,553	3,806	1,579	2,149	78	
Union of South Africa -----	27,750	2,856	2,596	187	73	
Other (Burma, Syria, and Lebanon) -----	3,461	854	471	5	378	
Total -----	243,501	92,267	69,342	18,383	4,542	
Percentage distribution of dutiable imports						
Chile -----	-	100.0	90.8	7.5	1.7	
Czechoslovakia -----	-	100.0	44.5	25.2	30.3	
Norway -----	-	100.0	39.8	52.7	7.5	
British India (including Pakistan) -----	-	100.0	92.0	4.7	3.3	
China -----	-	100.0	68.6	29.7	1.7	
Australia -----	-	100.0	93.5	5.0	1.5	
New Zealand -----	-	100.0	41.5	56.5	2.0	
Union of South Africa -----	-	100.0	90.9	6.5	2.6	
Other (Burma, Syria, and Lebanon) -----	-	100.0	55.1	.6	44.3	
Total -----	-	100.0	75.2	19.9	4.9	

Table 31.- Individual countries party to Geneva agreement but previously not party to any agreement: United States imports for consumption in 1939 of articles on which duties were reduced below 1947 rates at Geneva

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Country party to Geneva agreement but not previously party to any agreement	Dutiable imports				
	: Subject to duties reduced below 1947 rates at Geneva				
	Total	Total	Duties previously reduced, further reduced	Duties previously bound, reduced	No previous concession
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Chile	1,421	1,291	186	6	1,099
Czechoslovakia	4,860	2,164	351	169	1,644
Norway	10,663	4,241	2,203	59	1,979
British India (including Pakistan)	35,804	32,939	888	24,103	7,948
China	23,539	16,151	2,449	1	13,701
Australia	8,464	7,910	572	-	7,338
New Zealand	3,806	1,579	115	-	1,464
Union of South Africa	2,856	2,596	212	-	2,384
Other (Burma, Syria, and Lebanon)	854	471	435	-	36
Total	92,267	69,342	7,411	24,338	37,593
	Percentage distribution				
Chile	100.0	90.8	13.1	0.4	77.3
Czechoslovakia	100.0	44.5	7.2	3.5	33.8
Norway	100.0	39.8	20.7	.6	18.5
British India (including Pakistan)	100.0	92.0	2.5	67.3	22.2
China	100.0	68.6	10.4	-	58.2
Australia	100.0	93.5	6.8	-	86.7
New Zealand	100.0	41.5	3.0	-	38.5
Union of South Africa	100.0	90.9	7.4	-	83.5
Other (Burma, Syria, and Lebanon)	100.0	55.1	50.9	-	4.2
Total	100.0	75.2	8.0	26.4	40.8

Table 32.- Individual countries party to Geneva agreement but previously not party to any agreement: United States imports for consumption in 1939 of articles on which duties were bound against increase above 1947 rates at Geneva

Country party to Geneva agreement not previously party to any agreement	Dutiable imports					
	Total	Subject to duties bound against increase above 1947 rates at Geneva				
		Total	previously reduced, bound	previously bound, rebound	No conces- sion	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Chile -----	1,421	106	106	-	-	
Czechoslovakia -----	4,860	1,223	485	9	729	
Norway -----	10,663	5,625	2,144	27	3,454	
British India (incl. Pakistan) -----	35,804	1,666	685	242	759	
China -----	23,539	6,995	712	2	6,281	
Australia -----	8,464	427	427	-	-	
New Zealand -----	3,806	2,149	2,149	-	-	
Union of South Africa -----	2,856	187	-	-	187	
Other (Burma, Syria, and Lebanon) -----	854	5	5	-	-	
Total -----	92,267	18,383	6,713	260	11,410	
Percentage distribution						
Chile -----	100.0	7.5	7.5	-	-	
Czechoslovakia -----	100.0	25.2	10.0	0.2	15.0	
Norway -----	100.0	52.7	20.1	.2	32.4	
British India (incl. Pakistan) -----	100.0	4.7	1.9	.7	2.1	
China -----	100.0	29.7	3.0	-	26.7	
Australia -----	100.0	5.0	5.0	-	-	
New Zealand -----	100.0	56.5	56.5	-	-	
Union of South Africa -----	100.0	6.5	-	-	6.5	
Other (Burma, Syria, and Lebanon) -----	100.0	.6	.6	-	-	
Total -----	100.0	19.9	7.3	.3	12.3	

APPENDIXES

CONCESSIONS ON PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL COMMODITIES

The tables in this appendix show the effects of the trade agreements on the tariff rates on the principal individual dutiable commodities. Tables 33 and 34 list articles on which duties have been reduced by trade agreements below the original (preagreement) rates, table 33 relating to articles specified in the Geneva agreement and table 34 to articles specified in agreements with countries not participating in the Geneva negotiations. Table 35 lists articles on which duties have been bound at the preagreement rates either by the Geneva agreement or by agreements with other countries. Table 36 lists major articles not specified in any trade agreement.

Selection of commodities

These tables include all articles of which the imports in 1939 exceeded \$500,000 in (foreign) value except a very few which for technical reasons had to be omitted. The year 1939 was chosen as the basis for this selection, and also as the basis for computing the ad valorem equivalents of specific duties, for reasons set forth in the introduction to this part. The lists would not be much different if they were based on the imports for a group of prewar years, say 1935-39, although some items would be added and some eliminated by such a change in base. The items listed, however, would be considerably different if they were based on the imports during a postwar year, say 1946. There have been marked shifts in relative importance of articles: the widespread advances in prices have varied greatly for different articles, causing differences in relative values; and many imports have changed materially in volume as well.

The several items listed in the tables are (with a few exceptions where estimates have been necessary or where combinations have been made) those which actually appear in the official statistics for 1939 in Foreign Commerce and Navigation. Many a commodity which is commonly thought of as a single thing is subdivided into several statistical items in the trade reports (apparel wool is a familiar example). Few combinations of such statistical items have been made; ordinarily only those items were included which themselves exceeded \$500,000 in value. This procedure was necessary both to avoid excessive clerical work and to avoid undue complication in the presentation of the data. Some combinations of related items would have brought into the tables articles not included in them, or would have changed materially the relative importance of articles.

1/ Some such combinations would have been subject to various rates of duty, some of which might have been reduced and others not.

Basis of rate calculations

Tables 33 and 34, relating to reduced-duty articles, show the changes in rates resulting from trade agreements. Tables 35 and 36 show the preagreement rates which have been bound or which are covered by no trade agreement. ^{2/}

Some of the rates shown in these tables are ad valorem rates, but the others are the ad valorem equivalents of specific or compound rates, calculated on the basis of the average foreign unit values of imports in 1939. It would be inappropriate, because of changes in prices, to compare the ad valorem equivalent of a preagreement rate calculated on the basis of the imports in a preagreement year with the ad valorem equivalent of a postagreement rate calculated on the basis of the imports of a postagreement year. ^{3/}

The ad valorem equivalents of specific and compound rates in the tables would be somewhat different if based on the average annual imports of a group of prewar years, such as 1935-39, instead of on 1939 data. They would be decidedly different if based on the import statistics of 1946, since the marked advance between 1939 and 1946 in the prices of most commodities subject to specific or compound rates correspondingly lowered the ad valorem equivalents of the duties. ^{4/} However, the relationships between preagreement and postagreement rates on individual articles in tables 33 and 34 would not be at all changed by the substitution of another base for computing the ad valorem equivalents.

Several of the articles listed in tables 33, 34, and 35 are defined, either in the tariff act itself or in trade agreements, by value brackets. Difficulty arises from the advance in prices which has taken place since 1939, and which may greatly change the scope of a value bracket. In several instances the proportion of the total imports which enter under the highest of two or more value brackets is much larger at the present time than it was in 1939. It would have been misleading (as well as in some cases impracticable) to adjust the 1939 statistics on that account, but attention is called to such instances in footnotes.

Sources of imports of individual commodities

For each commodity the tables show the principal countries from which the commodity was imported in 1939. If an average for the period 1935-39 were used for this purpose, the list of countries usually would not be materially different from that shown. The same is not true, however, if data for a postwar year were used. Changes in

^{2/} Tables 33-36 do not include imports ordinarily dutiable that enter the United States free under special provisions. These provisions relate to imports from the Philippine Republic, and to imports in bond for smelting, refining, and export, for the supplies of vessels, for the United States Government, and for certain other purposes.

^{3/} See discussion in ch. 1.

^{4/} See section (in ch. 2) on combined effect of concessions and price changes on tariff levels.

conditions, largely changes resulting from the war, have materially altered the sources of the imports of many commodities. Japan and Germany have in general become unimportant suppliers of dutiable articles. For a considerable number of commodities Latin American countries during postwar years have held much higher rank as suppliers than before the war.

In tables 33-35 information is given as to the countries with which concessions relating to the rates of duty (whether reductions or bindings) were negotiated. ^{5/} For most commodities listed, the country with which the negotiation was conducted (whether the agreement was made before or after 1939) was in 1939 the largest single supplier of imports. Some of the major exceptions are mentioned in footnotes. Attention may be called particularly to the fact that the agreements with Argentina and Mexico were negotiated during the course of the war when United States imports of many articles from European countries and from Japan had been largely or wholly cut off, and when Argentina and Mexico had, at least to some extent, replaced them as sources of those articles. In the agreements with both these countries, some of the concessions made by the United States were, by express terms, of a temporary character, subject to withdrawal when conditions become more normal. As yet (November 1948) none of these temporary concessions has been withdrawn.

Percentage of reduction in duties

Tables 33 and 34 show that there have been wide variations among the principal individual commodities with respect to the percentage by which duties have been reduced by trade agreements. In comparing the three rate columns in table 33, it should be borne in mind that the maximum reduction permitted by law from a preagreement rate to a pre-Geneva rate was 50 percent and the maximum reduction permitted between a pre-Geneva rate and a post-Geneva rate, 50 percent; consequently the maximum reduction which could be made between a preagreement rate and a post-Geneva rate, if both limits were reached, would be 75 percent. Similarly in table 34 the maximum reduction which could be made under the law was 50 percent. ^{6/} On a few of the principal commodities covered by the Geneva agreement (table 33) the reduction from preagreement rates has been 75 percent, and on a few such commodities covered by agreements with countries not participating at Geneva (table 34) the reduction has been 50 percent.

Quotas

As already stated in chapter 2, various duty-reduction concessions granted by the United States have been limited by tariff quotas. So far as the quotas now in effect relate to articles covered by tables 33 and 34, that fact is indicated by a notation.

^{5/} The Geneva agreement was signed simultaneously by 22 countries in addition to the United States, and each of those countries is in its own right entitled to any rate specified by the United States in the agreement. However, as to each article, negotiations were conducted exclusively, or chiefly, with some one country, that country being indicated in tables 33 and 35 by an asterisk (*).

^{6/} The statements in the two preceding sentences would not have been strictly accurate if any of the duties had been reduced after January 1, 1945, and before December 31, 1947. As a matter of fact, there were no such reductions on commodities covered by tables 33 and 34.

Table 33.- United States imports in 1939 of principal articles on which the Geneva agreement fixed rates lower than those in effect before any changes were made by trade agreements

(* = Country with which bargaining was conducted at Geneva. Ad valorem equivalents of specific and compound duties are computed from unit values of imports in 1939.)

Tariff par.	Tariff schedule, article, and principal supplying countries	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty		
			Before any agree-ment	As of 1947	As of Jan.1, 1948
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
5	Schedule 1--Chemicals, oils, and paints				
	Medicinal preparations of animal origin--Total -----	694	25.0	12.5	12.5
	Switzerland -----	273	-	-	-
	Belgium -----	198	-	-	-
	Germany -----	94	-	-	-
	New Zealand* -----	-	-	-	-
29	Cobalt oxide--Total -----	945	14.6	7.3	7.3
	Belgium -----	332	-	-	-
	Germany -----	276	-	-	-
	France -----	178	-	-	-
	Finland -----	160	-	-	-
	Canada* -----	-	-	-	-
34	Vegetable or animal drugs,n.e.s.--Total	512	10.0	10.0	5.0
	Japan -----	197	-	-	-
	Norway -----	94	-	-	-
	China* -----	52	-	-	-
41	Gelatin, edible: Valued less than 40¢ per pound--Total -----	506	34.1	23.1	21.1
	Belgium* -----	188	-	-	-
	Netherlands* -----	171	-	-	-
	France -----	141	-	-	-
51	Menthol, natural--Total -----	766	23.2	23.2	18.5
	Japan -----	615	-	-	-
	Brazil* -----	-	-	-	-
52	Sperm oil, crude--Total -----	588	21.2	10.6	5.3
	Norway* -----	504	-	-	-
60	All mixtures containing essential or distilled oils, etc.--Total -----	754	56.4	36.4	24.8
	France* -----	514	-	-	-

Table 33.- United States imports in 1939 of principal articles on which the Geneva agreement fixed rates lower than those in effect before any changes were made by trade agreements--Continued

Tariff par.	Tariff schedule, article, and principal supplying countries	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty		
			Before any agreement	As of 1947	As of Jan. 1, 1948
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
92	<u>Schedule 1--Chemicals, oils, and paints--Continued</u>				
	Vanilla beans--Total -----	3,502	8.8	4.4	4.4
	France* -----	1,140	-	-	-
	Madagascar* -----	1,062	-	-	-
	Mexico -----	902	-	-	-
	<u>Schedule 2--Earths, earthenware, and glassware</u>				
205(b)	Cement, Roman, Portland, etc.--Total --	1,785	24.7	18.5	9.2
	Belgium* -----	895	-	-	-
	Denmark -----	484	-	-	-
	Germany -----	171	-	-	-
	Netherlands* -----	33	-	-	-
207	Bauxite, crude--Total -----	3,765	13.8	13.8	6.9
	Surinam* -----	3,516	-	-	-
	British Guiana -----	207	-	-	-
207	China clay--Total -----	1,016	25.3	17.7	12.7
	United Kingdom* -----	993	-	-	-
208(c)	Mica films and splittings, not cut or stamped to dimensions; not above 12/10,000 of an inch in thickness -				
	Total -----	548	25.0	25.0	12.5
	British India* -----	391	-	-	-
211	Earthenware table and kitchen articles (specified plates, cups, and saucers) decorated, colored, etc.--Total ---	799	55.8	35.8	25.8
	United Kingdom* -----	728	-	-	-
218(f)	Glass Christmas tree ornaments--Total -	784	60.0	60.0	50.0
	Germany -----	633	-	-	-
	Poland and Danzig -----	96	-	-	-
	Japan -----	48	-	-	-
	Czechoslovakia* -----	7	-	-	-

Table 33.- United States imports in 1939 of principal articles on which the Geneva agreement fixed rates lower than those in effect before any changes were made by trade agreements--Continued

Tariff par.	Tariff schedule, article, and principal supplying countries	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty		
			Before any agree-ment	As of 1947	As of Jan.1, 1948
	<u>Schedule 2--Earths, earthenware, and glassware--Continued</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
218(f)	Blown glass table and kitchen articles, valued less than \$1 each, etc.-- Total -----	797	60.0	60.0	50.0
	Belgium -----	222	-	-	-
	Germany -----	92	-	-	-
	France -----	50	-	-	-
	Czechoslovakia* -----	44	-	-	-
218(f)	Blown glassware other than bulbs, and table and kitchen articles, valued less than \$1 each--Total -----	661	60.0	60.0	50.0
	Germany -----	182	-	-	-
	Italy -----	76	-	-	-
	France -----	70	-	-	-
	Czechoslovakia* -----	55	-	-	-
301	<u>Schedule 3--Metals and manufactures of</u> Pig iron, containing more than 4/100% of phosphorus--Total -----	545	7.2	7.2	4.8
	British India -----	350	-	-	-
	Netherlands* -----	127	-	-	-
	Canada -----	65	-	-	-
	Belgium* -----	-	-	-	-
302(a)	Manganese ore, containing 35% and over of manganese (except from Cuba and Philippine Republic)--Total -----	6,719	86.2	43.1	21.6
	Gold Coast* -----	3,019	-	-	-
	Soviet Union -----	2,204	-	-	-
	British India -----	1,055	-	-	-
	Brazil* -----	367	-	-	-
302(c)	Tungsten ore, etc., (dutiabale)--Total - China* -----	998	74.4	74.4	56.6
	British Malaya -----	587	-	-	-
	Mexico -----	113	-	-	-
	Bolivia -----	89	-	-	-
		77	-	-	-

Table 33.- United States imports in 1939 of principal articles on which the Geneva agreement fixed rates lower than those in effect before any changes were made by trade agreements—Continued

Tariff par.	Tariff schedule, article, and principal supplying countries	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty		
			Before any agree-ment	As of 1947	As of Jan. 1, 1948
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	<u>Schedule 3—Metals and manufactures of—</u> <u>Continued</u>				
302(d)	Ferromanganese, 30% or more manganese: Containing not less than 4% carbon— Total	1,440	60.9	32.3	22.2
	Netherlands	562	-	-	-
	Norway*	510	-	-	-
	Czechoslovakia	162	-	-	-
	Poland and Danzig	118	-	-	-
302(d)	Ferromanganese, 30% or more manganese: Containing over 1% and less than 4% carbon—Total	1,376	35.9	35.9	18.0
	Norway*	1,280	-	-	-
	France	92	-	-	-
312	Structural iron and steel beams, girders, etc., not assembled—Total	1,323	13.2	13.2	8.2
	Belgium*	1,045	-	-	-
	France	255	-	-	-
	Netherlands*	-	-	-	-
369(c)	Parts of automobiles, except tires, etc., "Other"—Total	901	25.0	25.0	12.5
	Germany	817	-	-	-
	Canada*	39	-	-	-
372	Machinery and parts, n.e.s., except agricultural—Total	1,545	27.5	27.5	15.0
	Germany	805	-	-	-
	Switzerland	218	-	-	-
	United Kingdom*	152	-	-	-
	France	92	-	-	-
374	Aluminum—metal and alloys, crude — Total	2,491	28.8	21.6	14.4
	Canada*	1,048	-	-	-
	Norway	568	-	-	-
	France	440	-	-	-
	Switzerland	347	-	-	-

Table 33.- United States imports in 1939 of principal articles on which the Geneva agreement fixed rates lower than those in effect before any changes were made by trade agreements—Continued

Tariff par.	Tariff schedule, article, and principal supplying countries	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty		
			Before any agree-ment	As of 1947	As of Jan. 1, 1948
		1,000 dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent
	<u>Schedule 3—Metals and manufactures of—</u>				
	Continued				
374	Aluminum scrap—Total -----	761	53.1	39.8	19.9
	United Kingdom -----	496	-	-	-
	France -----	175	-	-	-
	Canada* -----	72	-	-	-
389	Nickel and alloys, etc., in pigs, etc.—				
	Total -----	24,914	12.0	10.0	5.0
	Canada* -----	24,458	-	-	-
393	Zinc ores (dutiable except pyrites) Total	1,304	77.0	38.5	38.5
	Peru -----	941	-	-	-
	Mexico -----	302	-	-	-
	Canada* -----	41	-	-	-
	United Kingdom* -----	-	-	-	-
394	Zinc blocks, pigs, etc. (dutiable)—Total	1,890	57.3	28.7	28.7
	Mexico -----	872	-	-	-
	Canada* -----	427	-	-	-
	Belgium -----	363	-	-	-
	Norway -----	94	-	-	-
397	Manufactures wholly or in chief value of base metal other than iron and steel, not plated with gold, etc., n.s.p.f.—Total -----	580	45.0	45.0	22.5
	Germany -----	179	-	-	-
	Japan -----	112	-	-	-
	France -----	84	-	-	-
	United Kingdom* -----	67	-	-	-
	Sweden -----	44	-	-	-
401	<u>Schedule 4—Wood and manufactures of</u>				
	Sawed boards, etc., n.e.s.—Softwood, n.e.s.: -----				
	Mixed shipments of fir, etc.—Total -----	938	30.4	15.2	7.6
	Canada* -----	938	-	-	-

Table 33.- United States imports in 1939 of principal articles on which the Geneva agreement fixed rates lower than those in effect before any changes were made by trade agreements--Continued

Tariff par.	Tariff schedule, article, and principal supplying countries	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty		
			Before any agree-ment	As of 1947	As of Jan. 1, 1948
	<u>Schedule 4--Wood and manufactures of--</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	<u>Continued</u>	<u>dollars</u>			
401	Sawed boards, etc., n.e.s.--Softwood, n.e.s.--Continued:				
	Fir, dressed--Total -----	1,532	17.4	8.7	4.4
	Canada* -----	1,532	-	-	-
	Spruce, western white--Total -----	2,989	4.6	2.3	1.2
	Canada* -----	2,989	-	-	-
	Spruce, other--Total -----	3,666	16.4	8.2	4.1
	Canada* -----	3,623	-	-	-
	Pine, northern white, etc.--Total -----	2,736	3.4	1.7	0.8
	Canada* -----	2,736	-	-	-
403	Brier, ivy, or laurel root, etc.--Total	616	10.0	10.0	5.0
	Italy -----	373	-	-	-
	France* -----	128	-	-	-
	Algeria* -----	92	-	-	-
412	Manufactures of wood or bark, n.e.s.--Total -----	799	33.3	33.3	25.0
	Germany -----	114	-	-	-
	Canada -----	90	-	-	-
	France -----	89	-	-	-
	United Kingdom -----	54	-	-	-
	Italy -----	54	-	-	-
	Czechoslovakia* -----	6	-	-	-
412	Wood furniture, n.s.p.f.--Total -----	555	40.0	25.0	12.5
	United Kingdom* -----	174	-	-	-
	Italy -----	121	-	-	-
	France -----	107	-	-	-
	China -----	58	-	-	-
	Japan -----	21	-	-	-

Table 33.- United States imports in 1939 of principal articles on which the Geneva agreement fixed rates lower than those in effect before any changes were made by trade agreements--Continued

Tariff par.	Tariff schedule, article, and principal supplying countries	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty		
			Before any agree-ment	As of 1947	As of Jan. 1, 1948
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	<u>Schedule 5--Sugar, molasses, and manu- factures of</u>				
501	Cane sugar from Cuba*--Total -----	72,772	78.3	39.2	26.1
501	Cane sugar, full duty--Total -----	2,166	136.6	68.3	50.1
	Peru 1/ -----	1,085	-	-	-
	Dominican Republic -----	1,002	-	-	-
502	Molasses not for human consumption, from Cuba*--Total -----	5,172	5.3	2.6	2.6
502	Molasses and sugar sirup, n.s.p.f., from Cuba*--Total -----	1,346	41.9	20.9	18.8
503	Maple sugar--Total -----	1,524	37.8	18.9	12.6
	Canada* -----	1,524	-	-	-
506	Sugar candy and confectionery, n.s.p.f.: Valued 6¢ or more per pound--Total ---	555	40.0	20.0	14.0
	Italy -----	122	-	-	-
	United Kingdom* -----	113	-	-	-
	Netherlands -----	59	-	-	-
	Estonia -----	47	-	-	-
	Latvia -----	34	-	-	-
	<u>Schedule 6--Tobacco and manufactures of</u>				
601	Cigar wrapper tobacco, unstemmed (except from Cuba)--Total -----	3,077	148.3	97.8	65.2
	Netherlands Indies* -----	3,077	-	-	-
601	Cigar wrapper tobacco, unstemmed, from Cuba*--Total -----	546	55.1	27.5	27.5
601	Cigar filler tobacco, unstemmed, from Cuba*--Total -----	1,175	52.0	26.0	26.0
601	Cigar filler tobacco, stemmed, from Cuba*--Total -----	5,426	60.2	30.1	30.1
603	Scrap tobacco from Cuba*--Total -----	858	103.3	51.6	51.6

See footnote at end of table.

Table 33.-- United States imports in 1939 of principal articles on which the Geneva agreement fixed rates lower than those in effect before any changes were made by trade agreements--Continued

Tariff par.	Tariff schedule, article, and principal supplying countries	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty		
			Before any agreement	As of 1947	As of Jan. 1, 1948
	<u>Schedule 7--Agricultural products and provisions</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
701	Cattle, less than 200 lbs. each--Total -	2/ 1,600	30.1	18.1	18.1
	Canada*	1,287	-	-	-
	Mexico	313	-	-	-
701	Cows, dairy, 700 lbs. or more--Total -	561	42.6	21.3	21.3
	Canada*	550	-	-	-
	United Kingdom	11	-	-	-
701	Cattle, n.s.p.f., 700 lbs. or more--Total	2/ 13,008	51.0	25.5	25.5
	Canada*	12,080	-	-	-
	Mexico	927	-	-	-
710	Roquesfort cheese, at minimum ad valorem value--Total	728	35.0	25.0	15.0
	France*	728	-	-	-
710	Cheddar cheese, at specific rate--Total	637	53.0	30.3	26.5
	Canada*	637	-	-	-
710	Blue-mold cheese, at specific rate--Total	514	41.7	29.6	29.6
	Denmark	370	-	-	-
	Italy	102	-	-	-
	France*	33	-	-	-
714	Horses, valued not over \$150--Total	624	29.6	14.8	10.0
	Canada*	591	-	-	-
	Mexico	31	-	-	-
717(a)	Fish, fresh or frozen, etc.:				
	Salmon--Total	657	20.0	10.0	5.0
	Canada*	615	-	-	-
	Soviet Union	42	-	-	-
717(a)	Whitefish--Total	1,390	8.9	6.7	4.4
	Canada*	1,389	-	-	-
717(a)	Yellow pike--Total	716	11.1	8.3	5.5
	Canada*	716	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.

Table 33.- United States imports in 1939 of principal articles on which the Geneva agreement fixed rates lower than those in effect before any changes were made by trade agreements--Continued

Tariff par.	Tariff schedule, article, and principal supplying countries	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty		
			Before any agreement	As of 1947	As of Jan. 1, 1948
		1,000 dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent
	<u>Schedule 7--Agricultural products and provisions--Continued</u>				
717(a)	Fish, fresh or frozen, etc.--Continued				
717(b)	Cod, haddock, hake, filleted, etc.--Total -----	2/ 714	32.9	24.7	24.7
	Canada* -----	710	-	-	-
	United Kingdom* -----	-	-	-	-
717(b)	Fish, filleted, other than cod, haddock, etc.--Total -----	774	20.1	20.1	12.1
	Canada* -----	453	-	-	-
	Japan -----	317	-	-	-
718(b)	Sardines and other herring, in airtight containers, not in oil, etc., weighing not over 15 lbs.--Total -----	813	25.0	12.5	12.5
	Norway* -----	681	-	-	-
	Sweden -----	68	-	-	-
	United Kingdom -----	32	-	-	-
719(2)	Cod, haddock, hake, etc., pickled or salted, etc.--Total -----	1,767	19.4	9.7	6.5
	Containing more than 43% moisture--Total -----				
	Canada* -----	925	-	-	-
	Newfoundland and Labrador* -----	712	-	-	-
	Miquelon and St. Pierre -----	88	-	-	-
	United Kingdom* -----	4	-	-	-
722	Barley malt--Total -----	2,141	15.9	15.9	14.2
	Canada* -----	1,290	-	-	-
	Hungary -----	374	-	-	-
	Poland and Danzig -----	184	-	-	-
726	Oats--Total -----	1,506	45.6	22.8	11.4
	Canada* -----	1,484	-	-	-
727	Broken rice--Total -----	699	47.8	23.9	23.9
	Netherlands* -----	311	-	-	-
	Belgium* -----	293	-	-	-
	Canada -----	34	-	-	-
	Thailand -----	33	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.

Table 33.- United States imports in 1939 of principal articles on which the Geneva agreement fixed rates lower than those in effect before any changes were made by trade agreements--Continued

Tariff par.	Tariff schedule, article, and principal supplying countries	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty		
			Before any agreement	As of 1947	As of Jan. 1, 1948
		1,000 dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent
730	<u>Schedule 7--Agricultural products and provisions--Continued</u>				
	Bran shorts, etc.:				
	Of direct importation--Total -----	5,814	10.0	5.0	2.5
	Canada* -----	4,835	-	-	-
	Argentina -----	459	-	-	-
	Brazil -----	276	-	-	-
730	Mexico -----	205	-	-	-
	Withdrawn from bonded mills--Total --	2,039	10.0	5.0	2.5
	Canada* -----	2,039	-	-	-
736	Blueberries, frozen--Total -----	529	35.0	17.5	10.0
	Newfoundland and Labrador* -----	287	-	-	-
	Canada* -----	241	-	-	-
742	Grapes:				
	"Other" than hothouse, Feb. 15-June 30--				
	Total -----	504	16.5	9.2	4.6
	Argentina -----	456	-	-	-
	Chile -----	34	-	-	-
	Union of South Africa* -----	14	-	-	-
747	Pineapples:				
	In crates from Cuba*--Total -----	1,132	38.3	19.1	19.1
	Prepared or preserved, except from				
	Cuba and Philippine Republic, n.s.p.f.				
	--Total -----	633	56.9	26.4	21.3
	Japan -----	555	-	-	-
	British Malaya -----	74	-	-	-
	China* -----	2/	-	-	-
	Prepared or preserved, n.s.p.f.,				
	from Cuba* -----	680	28.8	14.4	9.9
753	Hyacinth bulbs--Total -----	754	10.5	10.5	5.3
	Netherlands* -----	728	-	-	-
	France -----	26	-	-	-
	Belgium* -----	-	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.

Table 33.- United States imports in 1939 of principal articles on which the Geneva agreement fixed rates lower than those in effect before any changes were made by trade agreements—Continued

Tariff par.	Tariff schedule, articles, and principal supplying countries	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty		
			Before any agree-ment	As of 1947	As of Jan.1, 1948
	<u>Schedule 7--Agricultural products and provisions--Continued</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
753	Tulip bulbs--Total	1,682	40.0	20.0	20.0
	Netherlands*	1,671	-	-	-
	Belgium*	-	-	-	-
757	Brazil or cream nuts:				
	Not shelled--Total	1,053	32.6	16.3	8.2
	Brazil*	1,053	-	-	-
757	Shelled--Total	1,298	33.4	16.7	8.4
	Brazil*	1,266	-	-	-
	Bolivia	32	-	-	-
760	Walnuts, shelled--Total	2/ 592	112.1	112.1	56.0
	China*	391	-	-	-
	France	109	-	-	-
	Rumania	62	-	-	-
	British India	22	-	-	-
761	Cashew nuts--Total	4,039	14.6	14.6	10.9
	British India*	4,036	-	-	-
762	Castor beans--Total	2,882	28.2	14.1	14.1
	Brazil*	2,864	-	-	-
763	Alfalfa seed--Total	509	49.8	24.9	12.4
	Canada*	422	-	-	-
	Argentina	77	-	-	-
771	Potatoes, certified seed--Total	2/ 1,293	45.3	22.6	22.6
	Canada*	1,293	-	-	-
773	Turnips and rutabagas--Total	839	32.0	16.0	8.0
	Canada*	839	-	-	-
775	Sauces, n.s.p.f.--Total	504	35.0	35.0	17.5
	Japan	297	-	-	-
	China*	70	-	-	-
	United Kingdom	44	-	-	-
	Hong Kong	31	-	-	-
	British India	31	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.

Table 33.- United States imports in 1939 of principal articles on which the Geneva agreement fixed rates lower than those in effect before any changes were made by trade agreements--Continued

Tariff par.	Tariff schedule, articles, and principal supplying countries	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty		
			Before any agreement	As of 1947	As of Jan. 1, 1948
		1,000 dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent
	<u>Schedule 7--Agricultural products and provisions--Continued</u>				
775	Vegetables, cut, sliced, etc., n.s.p.f.--Total -----	662	35.0	35.0	17.5
	Japan -----	273	-	-	-
	China* -----	184	-	-	-
	Hong kong -----	81	-	-	-
	Italy -----	52	-	-	-
	Canada -----	29	-	-	-
780	Hops - see table 36 and footnote.				
781	Mustard seed:				
	Whole--Total -----	560	36.9	32.3	23.0
	United Kingdom* -----	185	-	-	-
	Denmark -----	176	-	-	-
	Netherlands -----	93	-	-	-
	Rumania -----	41	-	-	-
	Ground or prepared--Total -----	654	18.9	14.2	9.5
	United Kingdom* -----	645	-	-	-
	<u>Schedule 8--Spirits, wines, and other beverages</u>				
802	Whisky, aged in wooden containers, etc.: In containers holding 1 gal. or less--Total -----	39,983	115.6	57.8	34.7
	United Kingdom* -----	33,130	-	-	-
	Canada* -----	6,571	-	-	-
	In containers holding more than 1 gal.--Total -----	1,500	193.2	96.6	56.0
	United Kingdom* -----	717	-	-	-
	Canada* -----	681	-	-	-
	Netherlands -----	47	-	-	-
	Eire -----	38	-	-	-
802	Rum in containers of 1 gal. or less, except from Cuba--Total -----	531	141.6	70.8	63.7
	Jamaica* -----	429	-	-	-
	France -----	48	-	-	-
	British Guiana* -----	33	-	-	-
	Barbados* -----	11	-	-	-

Table 33.- United States imports in 1939 of principal articles on which the Geneva agreement fixed rates lower than those in effect before any changes were made by trade agreements--Continued

Tariff par.	Tariff schedule, articles, and principal supplying countries	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty		
			Before any agree-ment	As of 1947	As of Jan.1, 1948
		1,000 dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent
	<u>Schedule 8--Spirits, wines, and other beverages--Continued</u>				
802	Brandy, etc.--Total -----	3,434	111.2	55.6	27.8
	France* -----	3,343	-	-	-
802	Cordials, etc.--Total -----	1,522	98.2	49.1	24.6
	France* -----	1,029	-	-	-
	Greece -----	131	-	-	-
	Netherlands -----	73	-	-	-
	United Kingdom -----	71	-	-	-
	China -----	57	-	-	-
803	Champagne and other sparkling wines--				
	Total -----	2,507	133.2	66.6	44.4
	France* -----	2,446	-	-	-
804	Vermuth, in containers of 1 gal. or less--Total -----	1,901	90.8	45.4	36.3
	Italy -----	1,142	-	-	-
	France* -----	753	-	-	-
804	Still wines from grapes, containing 14% or less alcohol, in containers of 1 gal. or less--Total -----	2,161	67.8	40.7	21.7
	France* -----	1,208	-	-	-
	Germany -----	500	-	-	-
	Italy -----	355	-	-	-
805	Malt liquors, etc., in containers hold- each 1 gal. or less--Total -----	1,343	50.0	25.0	25.0
	Eire -----	391	-	-	-
	United Kingdom* -----	287	-	-	-
	Netherlands -----	224	-	-	-
	Germany -----	94	-	-	-
	<u>Schedule 9--Cotton manufactures</u>				
901(b)	Cotton yarn, bleached, dyed, etc., exceeding Number 90--Total -----	862	37.0	30.0	25.0
	United Kingdom* -----	843	-	-	-
	France -----	18	-	-	-

Table 33.- United States imports in 1939 of principal articles on which the Geneva agreement fixed rates lower than those in effect before any changes were made by trade agreements--Continued

Tariff par.	Tariff schedule, articles, and principal supplying countries	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty		
			Before any agreement	As of 1947	As of Jan. 1, 1948
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	Percent	Percent	Percent
904(b)	Schedule 9--Cotton manufactures--Con. Cotton cloth, bleached, less than 1-2/3 oz. per sq. yd., average yarn number over 85, not woven with swivel attachments--Total -----	865	44.5	35.0	30.0
	Switzerland -----	840	-	-	-
	United Kingdom* -----	25	-	-	-
904(d)	Cotton cloth, printed, dyed, or colored, subject to additional duty because woven with 8 or more harnesses, or with Jacquard, lappet, or swivel attachments--Total -----	636	35.8	24.0	21.5
	Belgium -----	440	-	-	-
	United Kingdom* -----	122	-	-	-
907	Tracing cloth--Total -----	708	30.0	20.0	20.0
	United Kingdom* -----	573	-	-	-
	Germany -----	135	-	-	-
908	Tapestries and Jacquard-figured upholstery cloths, of cotton or other vegetable fiber--Total -----	1,100	55.0	55.0	40.0
	Italy -----	705	-	-	-
	Belgium* -----	230	-	-	-
	United Kingdom -----	70	-	-	-
	France -----	68	-	-	-
	Netherlands* -----	3	-	-	-
910	Cotton table damask and manufactures, valued at 75¢ or more per lb.--Total -----	525	30.0	30.0	16.1
	United Kingdom* -----	222	-	-	-
	Belgium -----	191	-	-	-
	Czechoslovakia* -----	61	-	-	-
915	Cotton gloves made of warp-knit fabric, valued at \$1.50 or more per doz.pr.--Total -----	1,076	60.0	60.0	43.1
	Belgium -----	409	-	-	-
	Switzerland -----	175	-	-	-
	Germany -----	152	-	-	-
	Poland and Danzig -----	146	-	-	-
	France -----	115	-	-	-
	Czechoslovakia* -----	37	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33.- United States imports in 1939 of principal articles on which the Geneva agreement fixed rates lower than those in effect before any changes were made by trade agreements—Continued

Tariff par.	Tariff schedule, articles, and principal supplying countries	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty		
			Before any agree-ment	As of 1947	As of Jan.1, 1948
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
921	<u>Schedule 9--Cotton manufactures-Con.</u>				
	Cotton imitation oriental rugs--Total	2,546	35.0	20.0	10.0
	Belgium* -----	2,258	-	-	-
	Italy -----	184	-	-	-
	France -----	704	-	-	-
	Netherlands* -----	-	-	-	-
921	Cut-pile and hand-hooked cotton floor coverings--Total -----	Est. 986	35.0	35.0	17.5
	Belgium* -----	800	-	-	-
	Italy -----	129	-	-	-
	Canada* -----	38	-	-	-
	<u>Schedule 10--Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of</u>				
	Flax, unmanufactured:				
1001	Hackled, etc.--Total -----	1,097	7.8	3.9	3.9
	United Kingdom* -----	905	-	-	-
	Netherlands -----	132	-	-	-
	Belgium -----	60	-	-	-
1001	Not hackled, \$340 or more ton--Total	1,269	6.2	3.1	3.1
	Belgium* -----	1,099	-	-	-
	Netherlands* -----	131	-	-	-
1004(a)	Yarns, single, of flax, not finer than 60 lea--Total -----	774	35.0	25.0	25.0
	United Kingdom* -----	688	-	-	-
	Belgium -----	47	-	-	-
1008	Burlaps, etc., of jute, not bleached, etc.--Total -----	27,956	15.8	15.8	7.9
	British India* -----	24,035	-	-	-
	United Kingdom -----	2,318	-	-	-
1009(b)	Woven fabrics *** for paddings or interlinings of jute--Total -----	633	50.0	30.0	15.0
	Belgium* -----	339	-	-	-
	United Kingdom -----	294	-	-	-
	Netherlands* -----	-	-	-	-

Table 33.- United States imports in 1939 of principal articles on which the Geneva agreement fixed rates lower than those in effect before any changes were made by trade agreements—Continued

Tariff par.	Tariff schedule, articles, and principal supplying countries	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty		
			Before any agree- ment	As of 1947	As of Jan. 1, 1948
		1,000 dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent
1010	<u>Schedule 10--Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of--Continued</u>				
	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f. of vegetable fiber other than cotton or jute--Total -----	5,415	40.0	20.0	10.0
	Belgium* -----	2,636	-	-	-
	United Kingdom -----	2,017	-	-	-
	Czechoslovakia -----	331	-	-	-
	France -----	142	-	-	-
	Netherlands* -----	3/	-	-	-
1011	Plain woven fabrics weighing less than 4 ounces per sq. yd. of vegetable fiber, except cotton and jute, etc.--Total -----	3,239	35.0	20.0	10.0
	United Kingdom* -----	3,093	-	-	-
	Belgium -----	89	-	-	-
1013	Table damask and manufactures of flax: Not exceeding 130 threads per sq. in.--Total -----	629	45.0	30.0	15.0
	United Kingdom* -----	291	-	-	-
	Belgium -----	158	-	-	-
	Czechoslovakia* -----	140	-	-	-
	Soviet Union -----	17	-	-	-
1013	Exceeding 130 threads per sq. in., etc.--Total -----	1,433	45.0	25.0	15.0
	United Kingdom* -----	1,226	-	-	-
	Belgium -----	120	-	-	-
	Czechoslovakia -----	29	-	-	-
1014	Flax towels, finished or unfinished: Exceeding 120 threads sq.in.--Total -	589	40.0	20.0	10.0
	United Kingdom* -----	518	-	-	-
	Czechoslovakia* -----	37	-	-	-
	Belgium -----	19	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.

Table 33.- United States imports in 1939 of principal articles on which the Geneva agreement fixed rates lower than those in effect before any changes were made by trade agreements—Continued

Tariff par.	Tariff schedule, articles, and principal supplying countries	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty		
			Before any agree-ment	As of 1947	As of Jan.1, 1948
		1,000 dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent
1014	<u>Schedule 10--Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of--Continued</u>				
	Napkins of flax, finished or unfinished: Exceeding 130 threads sq.in.--Total -	821	40.0	25.0	15.0
	United Kingdom* -----	711	-	-	-
	Belgium -----	40	-	-	-
	Czechoslovakia* -----	29	-	-	-
	Germany -----	23	-	-	-
1016	Handkerchiefs, etc., of vegetable fiber other than cotton, not hemmed--Total	717	35.0	20.0	10.0
	United Kingdom* -----	501	-	-	-
	Switzerland -----	124	-	-	-
	France -----	85	-	-	-
1018	Bags or sacks of jute, not bleached, etc.--Total -----	1,580	29.2	29.2	14.6
	British India* -----	1,573	-	-	-
1021	Jute carpets, carpeting, etc.--Total --	858	35.0	35.0	17.5
	France* -----	378	-	-	-
	Belgium -----	284	-	-	-
	Italy -----	173	-	-	-
1023	Flax manufactures, n.s.p.f.--Total ----	643	40.0	40.0	20.0
	Belgium -----	254	-	-	-
	United Kingdom -----	162	-	-	-
	Czechoslovakia* -----	153	-	-	-
1101(a)	<u>Schedule 11--Wool and manufactures of</u>				
	Donskoi, Smyrna, etc., wool, in the grease (dutiable)--Total -----	1,338	85.4	46.1	46.1
	Argentina -----	499	-	-	-
	British India -----	300	-	-	-
	United Kingdom -----	270	-	-	-
	New Zealand* -----	197	-	-	-

Table 33.- United States imports in 1939 of principal articles on which the Geneva agreement fixed rates lower than those in effect before any changes were made by trade agreements--Continued

Tariff par.	Tariff schedule, articles, and principal supplying countries	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty		
			Before any agreement	As of 1947	As of Jan. 1, 1948
		1,000 dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent
	<u>Schedule 11--Wool and manufactures of--</u>				
	Continued				
1101(a)	All other wools not finer than 40s (dutiable):				
	Woolen type, in the grease--Total ---	879	90.2	48.7	48.7
	Argentina -----	624	-	-	-
	New Zealand* -----	96	-	-	-
	United Kingdom -----	72	-	-	-
	Uruguay -----	27	-	-	-
1101(a)	Worsted type, in the grease--Total ---	1,910	90.0	48.6	48.6
	Argentina -----	1,257	-	-	-
	New Zealand* -----	290	-	-	-
	United Kingdom -----	166	-	-	-
1102(a)	Wools, n.s.p.f.:				
	Worsted type, finer than 40s but not finer than 44s, in the grease--				
	Total -----	911	92.2	54.4	54.4
	Uruguay -----	414	-	-	-
	New Zealand* -----	286	-	-	-
	Argentina -----	92	-	-	-
1102(b)	Woolen type, finer than 44s but not finer than 56s, in the grease--				
	Total -----	855	85.8	85.8	64.3
	New Zealand* -----	392	-	-	-
	Argentina -----	220	-	-	-
	Uruguay -----	91	-	-	-
1102(b)	Worsted type, finer than 44s but not finer than 56s:				
	In the grease--Total -----	2,385	86.9	86.9	65.2
	Uruguay -----	1,332	-	-	-
	United Kingdom -----	300	-	-	-
	Argentina -----	272	-	-	-
	New Zealand* -----	209	-	-	-
	Canada -----	161	-	-	-
	Australia* -----	66	-	-	-

Table 33.- United States imports in 1939 of principal articles on which the Geneva agreement fixed rates lower than those in effect before any changes were made by trade agreements--Continued

Tariff par.	Tariff schedule, articles, and principal supplying countries	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty		
			Before any agree- ment	As of 1947	As of Jan.1, 1948
		1,000 dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent
	<u>Schedule 11--Wool and manufactures of--</u> Continued				
1102(a)	Wools, n.s.p.f.--Continued				
1102(b)	Worsted type, finer than 44s but not finer than 56s--Continued				
	On the skin--Total -----	855	60.3	60.3	60.2
	Australia* -----	590	-	-	-
	New Zealand* -----	137	-	-	-
	Chile -----	61	-	-	-
1102(b)	Woolen type, finer than 56s, in the grease--Total -----	802	68.8	68.8	51.6
	Union of South Africa* -----	349	-	-	-
	Australia* -----	151	-	-	-
	Argentina -----	134	-	-	-
	New Zealand* -----	23	-	-	-
1102(b)	Worsted type, finer than 56s:				
	In the grease--Total -----	10,174	77.5	77.5	58.1
	Australia* -----	6,003	-	-	-
	Uruguay -----	1,682	-	-	-
	Union of South Africa* -----	1,562	-	-	-
	Argentina -----	769	-	-	-
1105(a)	Wool rags--Total -----	2,322	65.2	32.6	32.6
	United Kingdom* -----	1,686	-	-	-
	Canada -----	290	-	-	-
	France -----	177	-	-	-
1105(a)	Wool noils, not carbonized--Total -----	1,939	59.4	41.6	31.2
	United Kingdom* -----	1,426	-	-	-
	Australia -----	237	-	-	-
	Belgium* -----	177	-	-	-
1105(a)	Wool thread or yarn waste--Total -----	937	74.3	44.6	34.2
	United Kingdom* -----	576	-	-	-
	France -----	173	-	-	-
	Canada -----	103	-	-	-
	Belgium* -----	57	-	-	-

Table 33.- United States imports in 1939 of principal articles on which the Geneva agreement fixed rates lower than those in effect before any changes were made by trade agreements--Continued

Tariff par.	Tariff schedule, articles, and principal supplying countries	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty		
			Before any agree-ment	As of 1947	As of Jan.1, 1948
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	<u>Schedule 11--Wool and manufactures of--</u>				
	<u>Continued</u>				
1107	Yarns wholly or in chief value of Angora rabbit hair, valued more than \$1.50 per pound--Total -----	503	56.1	31.1	21.1
	France* -----	442	-	-	-
	United Kingdom -----	49	-	-	-
1109(a)	Woolens, n.e.s., over 4 ounces sq.yd.:				
1111	Valued not over 80¢ lb.--Total -----	2/ 780	119.9	100.9	77.4
	United Kingdom* -----	722	-	-	-
	Japan -----	28	-	-	-
	Valued over 80¢, not over \$1.25 per lb.--Total -----	2/1,638	98.3	88.3	61.2
	United Kingdom* -----	1,488	-	-	-
	France -----	45	-	-	-
	Valued over \$1.25, not over \$2 lb.--Total -----	2/2,327	87.7	72.7	49.5
	United Kingdom* -----	1,837	-	-	-
	France -----	198	-	-	-
	Italy -----	174	-	-	-
	Valued over \$2 lb.--Total -----	2/1,623	79.5	54.5	39.6
	United Kingdom* -----	1,347	-	-	-
	France -----	184	-	-	-
	Italy -----	41	-	-	-
1109(a)	Worsted--over 4 oz. sq. yd.:				
1111	Valued over \$1.25, not over \$2 lb.--Total -----	2/ 654	87.7	72.7	49.5
	United Kingdom* -----	620	-	-	-
	Valued over \$2 lb.--Total -----	2/ 676	79.8	54.8	39.9
	United Kingdom* -----	659	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.

Table 33.- United States imports in 1939 of principal articles on which the Geneva agreement fixed rates lower than those in effect before any changes were made by trade agreements--Continued

Tariff par.	Tariff schedule, articles, and principal supplying countries	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty		
			Before any agree-ment	As of 1947	As of Jan. 1, 1948
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	<u>Schedule 11--Wool and manufactures of--</u> Continued				
1114(d)	Wool outerwear and other articles, knit or crocheted, n.s.p.f., over \$5 pound--Total -----	740	55.3	35.3	24.0
	United Kingdom* -----	682	-	-	-
	France -----	31	-	-	-
1115(a)	Wearing apparel, n.s.p.f., not knit or crocheted, valued not over \$4 lb.--Total -----	911	59.6	44.6	36.1
	United Kingdom* -----	651	-	-	-
	Poland and Danzig -----	82	-	-	-
	Belgium -----	63	-	-	-
1116(a)	Handmade Oriental, etc., rugs--Total --Iran -----	2,577	63.2	31.6	28.0
	China* -----	2,009	-	-	-
	British India -----	334	-	-	-
		53	-	-	-
1117(a)	Carpets, rugs, etc., similar to Axminster, Brussels, etc., valued not over 40¢ sq. ft.--Total -----	706	40.0	40.0	30.0
	Belgium* -----	486	-	-	-
	France -----	164	-	-	-
	Italy -----	20	-	-	-
1117(c)	Floor coverings, including mats and druggets, n.s.p.f. (other than Angora goat) valued not over 40¢ per sq. ft.--Total -----	913	30.0	30.0	15.0
	China -----	368	-	-	-
	British India* -----	352	-	-	-
	Japan -----	141	-	-	-
	<u>Schedule 12--Silk manufactures</u>				
1205	Woven fabrics of silk, exceeding 30 inches in width; not Jacquard-figured; bleached, etc.; all silk; over \$5.50 lb.--Total -----	973	55.0	45.0	25.0
	United Kingdom -----	467	-	-	-
	France* -----	449	-	-	-
	Switzerland -----	27	-	-	-

Table 33.-- United States imports in 1939 of principal articles on which the Geneva agreement fixed rates lower than those in effect before any changes were made by trade agreements--Continued

Tariff par.	Tariff schedule, articles, and principal supplying countries	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty		
			Before any agreement	As of 1947	As of Jan. 1 1948
	<u>Schedule 13--Manufactures of rayon or other synthetic textile</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1302	Rayon filaments not exceeding 30 inches in length other than waste (staple fiber)--Total -----	9,015	25.0	25.0	20.0
	United Kingdom* -----	5,258	-	-	-
	Italy -----	1,931	-	-	-
	France -----	798	-	-	-
	Japan -----	445	-	-	-
	Germany -----	441	-	-	-
	<u>Schedule 14--Papers and books</u>				
1401	Uncoated book and printing paper, n.s.p.f., valued not more than 3¼¢ lb.--Total -----	579	20.6	13.5	13.5
	Canada* -----	494	-	-	-
	Norway -----	45	-	-	-
	Finland -----	33	-	-	-
1405	Sensitized blue and brown print photographic paper--Total -----	663	30.0	22.5	12.5
	Belgium* -----	645	-	-	-
1410	Books, etc., n.s.p.f., of bona fide foreign authorship--Total -----	1,366	15.0	7.5	5.0
	United Kingdom* -----	1,091	-	-	-
	Germany -----	62	-	-	-
	Belgium -----	54	-	-	-
	France -----	38	-	-	-
	<u>Schedule 15--Sundries</u>				
1504(a)	Hat braids, of straw, not bleached, etc., not containing rayon, etc.--Total --	1,231	15.0	15.0	7.5
	China* -----	752	-	-	-
	Japan -----	334	-	-	-
	Italy -----	123	-	-	-
1504(b)	Hats, bonnets, etc., not sewed, etc.: Paper, bleached, etc.--Total -----	980	36.8	36.8	26.8
	Japan -----	974	-	-	-
	China* -----	4	-	-	-

Table 33.- United States imports in 1939 of principal articles on which the Geneva agreement fixed rates lower than those in effect before any changes were made by trade agreements--Continued

Tariff par.	Tariff schedule, articles, and principal supplying countries	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty		
			Before any agree-ment	As of 1947	As of Jan. 1, 1948
		1,000 dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent
1504(b)	<u>Schedule 15--Sundries--Continued</u> Hats, bonnets, not sewed, etc.--Con. Straw, not bleached, etc.--Total -----	610	25.0	25.0	15.0
	Italy -----	295	-	-	-
	China* -----	227	-	-	-
	Japan -----	71	-	-	-
1504(b)	Straw, bleached, etc.--Total -----	581	33.1	33.1	23.1
	Italy -----	446	-	-	-
	China* -----	89	-	-	-
	Japan -----	32	-	-	-
1518.	Feathers for beds--Total -----	2,252	20.0	20.0	10.0
	China* -----	1,005	-	-	-
	France -----	438	-	-	-
	Hungary -----	345	-	-	-
	Poland and Danzig -----	242	-	-	-
1519(c)	Silver or black fox furs, etc., n.s.p.f. Total -----	2,463	50.0	37.5	37.5
	Canada* -----	1,467	-	-	-
	Norway -----	770	-	-	-
	United Kingdom -----	178	-	-	-
1519(a)	Fur plates, mats, etc.: Dog, goat, and kid skins, not dyed--Total -----	845	25.0	25.0	12.5
	China* -----	840	-	-	-
1519(b)	Squirrel skins, not dyed--Total -----	615	35.0	35.0	17.5
	Soviet Union -----	610	-	-	-
	United Kingdom* -----	2	-	-	-
1519(b)	Squirrel skins, dyed--Total -----	539	40.0	40.0	22.5
	United Kingdom* -----	451	-	-	-
	Soviet Union -----	79	-	-	-
1528	Imitation precious and semiprecious stones, etc., cut, etc., except synthetic--Total -----	1,897	20.0	20.0	10.0
	Germany -----	1,640	-	-	-
	Czechoslovakia* -----	166	-	-	-
	France -----	60	-	-	-

Table 33.- United States imports in 1939 of principal articles on which the Geneva agreement fixed rates lower than those in effect before any changes were made by trade agreements—Continued

Tariff par.	Tariff schedule, articles, and principal supplying countries	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty		
			Before any agreement	As of 1947	As of Jan. 1, 1948
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1529(a)	Schedule 15—Sundries—Continued				
	Cotton Levers laces, 12 point or finer—Total -----	2,558	90.0	60.0	40.0
	France* -----	2,523	-	-	-
	United Kingdom -----	35	-	-	-
1529(a)	Silk Levers laces—Total -----	637	90.0	65.0	Est. 60.0
	France* -----	633	-	-	-
1529(a)	Cotton nets and nettings made on bobbinet machine, with 245 or more holes per sq. inch—Total -----	835	90.0	45.0	30.0
	United Kingdom* -----	676	-	-	-
	France -----	155	-	-	-
1529(a)	Rayon nets and nettings made on bobbinet machine—Total -----	589	90.0	65.0	45.0
	France* -----	393	-	-	-
	United Kingdom -----	193	-	-	-
1529(a)	Articles or fabrics of cotton, embroidered, etc., n.s.p.f. (other than those provided for in the trade agreement with Switzerland)—Total -----	1,108	90.0	90.0	70.0
	China* -----	922	-	-	-
	Azores and Madeira Islands -----	53	-	-	-
	Japan -----	52	-	-	-
1529(a)	Articles or fabrics embroidered, etc., of vegetable fiber (except cotton), n.e.s.—Total -----	2,218	90.0	90.0	70.0
	China* -----	1,590	-	-	-
	Azores and Madeira Islands -----	337	-	-	-
	Canary Islands -----	116	-	-	-
	Italy -----	96	-	-	-
1529(b)	Handkerchiefs of vegetable fiber except cotton, wholly or in part of handmade lace, or embroidered, etc., in any part by hand, valued over 70 cents per dozen—Total -----	1,656	97.0	97.0	62.7
	China* -----	1,446	-	-	-
	Azores and Madeira Islands -----	122	-	-	-

Table 33.- United States imports in 1939 of principal articles on which the Geneva agreement fixed rates lower than those in effect before any changes were made by trade agreements—Continued

Tariff Par.	Tariff schedule, articles, and principal supplying countries	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty		
			Before any agree-ment	As of 1947	As of Jan. 1, 1948
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1530(a)	<u>Schedule 15—Sundries—Continued</u>				
	Kipskins; wet salted—Total	830	10.0	5.0	5.0
	France*	225	-	-	-
	Canada	225	-	-	-
	Sweden	126	-	-	-
	Argentina	85	-	-	-
1530(a)	Calfskins:				
	Dry and dry salted—Total	687	10.0	5.0	5.0
	Netherlands	114	-	-	-
	Poland and Danzig	114	-	-	-
	Finland	75	-	-	-
	Norway	65	-	-	-
	New Zealand*	42	-	-	-
	Australia*	10	-	-	-
1530(a)	Wet salted—Total	2,814	10.0	5.0	5.0
	France*	775	-	-	-
	New Zealand*	523	-	-	-
	Canada	298	-	-	-
	Australia*	244	-	-	-
	Poland & Danzig	176	-	-	-
1530(b)	Belting leather (exclude offal)—Total	832	12.5	10.0	10.0
	United Kingdom*	597	-	-	-
	France	185	-	-	-
	Czechoslovakia	29	-	-	-
1530(b) (4)	Calf and kip lining leather—Total	1,854	15.0	12.5	10.0
	United Kingdom*	1,849	-	-	-
1530(b) (4)	Calf and kip upper leather—Total	2,283	15.0	15.0	12.5
	Netherlands	1,060	-	-	-
	United Kingdom*	283	-	-	-
	Canada	244	-	-	-
	Belgium	204	-	-	-
	Poland and Danzig	174	-	-	-
1530(b) (4)	Cattle side upper patent leather—Total	502	15.0	7.5	7.5
	Canada*	497	-	-	-

Table 33.— United States imports in 1939 of principal articles on which the Geneva agreement fixed rates lower than those in effect before any changes were made by trade agreements—Continued

Tariff par.	Tariff schedule, articles, and principal supplying countries	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty		
			Before any agreement	As of 1947	As of Jan. 1, 1948
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1532(a)	<u>Schedule 15—Sundries—Continued</u>				
	Women's and children's leather gloves, not over 12", machine seamed, not lined (at specific rate):				
	Overseamed—Total	549	69.8	69.8	63.5
	Belgium	348	-	-	-
	France	188	-	-	-
1532(c)	Czechoslovakia*	5	-	-	-
	Not overseamed—Total	1,307	66.8	66.8	61.6
	France*	1,098	-	-	-
	Belgium	151	-	-	-
	Czechoslovakia	37	-	-	-
1551	Cartridge or roll film—Total	989	25.0	12.5	6.2
	Belgium*	944	-	-	-
	United Kingdom	40	-	-	-
1551	Motion-picture film sensitized but not exposed or developed, 1 in. or more in width, positive—Total	1,187	53.4	26.7	13.4
	Canada	1,018	-	-	-
	Belgium*	111	-	-	-
	Italy	53	-	-	-
1552	Cigarette paper (except cork paper):				
	In bobbins—Total	3,569	60.0	45.0	30.0
	France*	3,533	-	-	-
1558	Christmas trees, evergreen—Total	537	10.0	5.0	5.0
	Canada*	537	-	-	-
1658	<u>Free list, subject to import-excise tax</u>				
	Copper:				
	Unrefined, black, blister *** in pigs or converter bars—Total	961	47.4	47.4	23.7
	Mexico	588	-	-	-
	Canada	157	-	-	-
	Chile*	120	-	-	-
	Yugoslavia	50	-	-	-
	Peru	47	-	-	-

Table 33.- United States imports in 1939 of principal articles on which the Geneva agreement fixed rates lower than those in effect before any changes were made by trade agreements--Continued

Tariff par.	Tariff schedule, articles, and principal supplying countries	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty		
			Before any agree-ment	As of 1947	As of Jan. 1, 1948
	<u>Free list, subject to import-excite tax--Continued</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1658	Copper--Continued				
	Refined, in cathodes, ingots, plate, or bars--Total	552	37.2	37.2	18.6
	Chile*	479	-	-	-
	Canada	73	-	-	-
1732	Perilla oil--Total	2,205	104.7	104.7	69.8
	Kwantung*	1,233	-	-	-
	Japan	944	-	-	-
	China*	20	-	-	-
1733	Paraffin and paraffin wax--Total	1,001	38.3	38.3	19.2
	Netherlands Indies*	994	-	-	-
1733	Residual fuel oil--Total	1,476	31.6	15.8	15.8
	Netherlands West Indies*	1,399	-	-	-
	Trinidad and Tobago	47	-	-	-
	Mexico	28	-	-	-
1733	Topped crude petroleum--Total		26.6	13.3	13.3
	Netherlands West Indies*	<u>4/</u> 3,362	Est.	Est.	Est.
		3,362	-	-	-
1733	Unfinished oils for further processing--Total		23.8	23.8	11.9
	Netherlands West Indies*	<u>4/</u> 1,341	Est.	Est.	Est.
		<u>4/</u> 1,277	-	-	-
	Canada	<u>4/</u> 19	-	-	-
	Belgium*	<u>4/</u> 19	-	-	-
1803(1)	Cedar siding--Total	2,023	5.0	2.5	1.3
	Canada*	2,023	-	-	-
1803(1)	Sawed boards, etc., of maple (except Japanese), birch, and beech (except flooring)--Total	2,295	7.4	3.7	3.7
	Canada*	2,290	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.

Table 33.- United States imports in 1939 of principal articles on which the Geneva agreement fixed rates lower than those in effect before any changes were made by trade agreements—Continued

Tariff par.	Tariff schedule, articles, and principal supplying countries	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty		
			Before any agree-ment	As of 1947	As of Jan. 1, 1948
	<u>Free list, subject to import-excite tax—Continued</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1803(1)	Mahogany, sawed, not further manu- factured than planed, etc.—Total —	560	4.8	2.4	2.4
	Brazil* —————	274	-	-	-
	Peru —————	128	-	-	-
	Cuba —————	121	-	-	-

1/ Further reduced to maintain established preference as result of reduction in rate of Cuban sugar in Geneva agreement.

2/ Reduced duty is subject to a quota provision.

3/ Negligible.

4/ Estimated.

Table 34.-- United States imports in 1939 of principal articles on which reduced rates are fixed by agreements with countries not participating at Geneva

(Ad valorem equivalents of specific and compound duties are computed from unit values of imports in 1939)

Tariff par.	Tariff schedule, article, and principal supplying countries	Agreement country and effective date	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty	
				Before any agreement	As of 1948
			1,000 dollars	Percent	Percent
	<u>Schedule 1--Chemicals, oils, and paints</u>				
19	Casein--Total -----	(Argentina, (Nov.15,1941	886	98.3	49.2
	Argentina -----	(Uruguay, (Jan.1, 1943	763	-	-
	France -----		96	-	-
28 (a)	Coal-tar dyes, colors, etc.--Total	Switzerland, Feb.15,1936	1/ 8,025	1/ 49.5	1/ 40.0
	Switzerland -----		4,223	-	-
	Germany -----		3,450	-	-
	France -----		214	-	-
38	Quebracho extract--Total -----	Argentina, Nov.15,1941	5,082	15.0	7.5
	Argentina -----		4,086	-	-
	Paraguay -----		996	-	-
59	Opium 2/ --Total -----	Iran, June 28,1944	708	76.6	64.3
	Yugoslavia -----		375	-	-
	Turkey -----		289	-	-
92	Tonka beans--Total -----	Venezuela, Dec.16,1939	945	16.6	8.3
	Trinidad and Tobago -----		863	-	-
	Venezuela -----		43	-	-
	Brazil -----		37	-	-
	<u>Schedule 3--Metals and manufactures of</u>				
316 (a)	Flat wire and steel strips, not thicker than 1/100 in., not containing dutiable alloy--Total	Sweden, Aug. 5,1935	892	25.0	15.0
	Sweden -----		830	-	-
	Germany -----		59	-	-
367 (a)	Watches: 2-7 jewels, 0.6-0.8 in. wide-- Total.	Switzerland, Feb.15,1936	1,798	103.7	62.2
	Switzerland -----		1,798	-	-
367 (a)	16 or 17 jewels, 0.6-0.8 in. wide--Total.	Switzerland, Feb.15,1936	2,744	114.7	68.8
	Switzerland -----		2,744	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 34.-- United States imports in 1939 of principal articles on which reduced rates are fixed by agreements with countries not participating at Geneva--Continued

Tariff par.	Tariff schedule, article, and principal supplying countries	Agreement country and effective date	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty	
				Before any agreement	As of 1948
			<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	<u>Schedule 3--Metals and manufactures of--Continued</u>				
367 (a)	Watches--Continued: 16 or 17 jewels, 0.6 in. or less wide--Total. Switzerland -----	Switzerland, Feb.15,1936	1,004	92.5	62.4
382 (a)	Aluminum foil, at specific rate-- Total. Switzerland ----- Canada -----	Switzerland, Feb.15,1936	1,002 1,082 1,011 47	- 40.0 - -	- 30.0 - -
391	Lead ores (dutiable) <u>3/</u> --Total ----- Mexico ----- Canada ----- Peru ----- Australia -----	Mexico, Jan.30,1943	1,045 410 384 118 108	34.6 - - - -	17.3 - - - -
	<u>Schedule 6--Tobacco and manufactures of</u>				
601	Cigarette leaf tobacco <u>4/</u> --Total ----- Turkey ----- Greece ----- Bulgaria -----	Turkey, May 5, 1939	24,293 11,212 10,163 1,587	71.5 - - -	61.5 - - -
	<u>Schedule 7--Agricultural products and provisions</u>				
701	Cattle, 200-700 lb. <u>5/</u> --Total ----- Mexico ----- Canada -----	Mexico, Jan.30,1943	6/5,037 4,697 326	79.6 - -	47.8 - -
706	Canned beef, at specific rate-- Total. Argentina ----- Uruguay ----- Brazil ----- Paraguay -----	(Argentina, Nov.15,1941 (Uruguay, Jan.1,1943	8,571 3,650 2,609 1,740 566	60.1 - - - -	30.0 - - - -
710	Emmentaler cheese, at minimum ad valorem rate--Total. Switzerland -----	Switzerland, Feb.15,1936	2,309 2,309	35.0 -	20.0 -

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 34.-- United States imports in 1939 of principal articles on which reduced rates are fixed by agreements with countries not participating at Geneva--Continued

Tariff par.	Tariff schedule, article, and principal supplying countries	Agreement country and effective date	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty	
				Before any agreement	As of 1948
			1,000 dollars	Percent	Percent
	<u>Schedule 7--Agricultural products and provisions--Continued</u>				
710	Gruyere cheese, at minimum ad valorem rate--Total.	Switzerland, Feb.15,1936	773	35.0	20.0
	Switzerland -----		741	-	-
	Finland -----		27	-	-
710	Romano cheese, at minimum ad valorem rate--Total.	Argentina, Nov.15,1941 (temporary concession) 7/	4,061	35.0	25.0
	Italy -----		4,043	-	-
710	Reggiano cheese, at minimum ad valorem rate--Total.	Argentina, Nov.15,1941 (temporary concession) 7/	559	35.0	25.0
	Italy -----		545	-	-
	Argentina -----		13	-	-
718 (a)	Tuna fish in oil--Total -----	Mexico, Jan.30,1943 (temporary concession) 8/	1,490	45.0	22.5
	Japan -----		1,314	-	-
	British Malaya -----		102	-	-
	Mexico -----		20	-	-
718 (a)	Anchovies in oil, valued over 9 cents lb.--Total.	Argentina, Nov.15,1941 (temporary concession) 7/	878	30.0	15.0
	Italy -----		668	-	-
	Portugal -----		162	-	-
762	Flaxseed 2/-Total -----	(Argentina, Nov.15,1941 (Uruguay, Jan. 1,1943	18,424	56.5	28.2
	Argentina -----		17,542	-	-
	Uruguay -----		786	-	-
772	Tomatoes, canned--Total -----	Argentina, Nov.15,1941 (temporary concession) 7/	2,222	50.0	25.0
	Italy -----		2,222	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 34.- United States imports in 1939 of principal articles on which reduced rates are fixed by agreements with countries not participating at Geneva—Continued

Tariff par.	Tariff schedule, article, and principal supplying countries	Agreement country and effective date	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty	
				Before any agreement	As of 1948
	<u>Schedule 7—Agricultural products and provisions—Continued</u>		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
772	Tomato paste—Total	Argentina, Nov.15,1941	567	50.0	25.0
	Italy	(temporary concession) 7/	527	-	-
783	Raw cotton, long-staple—Total	Peru, July 29,1942	4,700	48.0	24.0
	Egypt		4,699	-	-
	Peru		47	-	-
1102(b)	<u>Schedule 11—Wool and manufactures of</u>				
	Hair of alpaca, llama, and vicuna, in the grease—Total.	Peru, July 29,1942	10/ 863	82.0	43.5
	Peru		863	-	-
1409	<u>Schedule 14—Papers and books</u>				
	Wrapping paper (Kraft), machine-glazed—Total.	Finland, Nov. 2,1936	642	30.0	20.0
	Finland		328	-	-
	Sweden		314	-	-
1504(a)	<u>Schedule 15—Sundries</u>				
	Ramie (Neora) hat braids, at minimum ad valorem rate—Total.	Switzerland, Feb.15,1936	613	45.0	22.5
	Switzerland		516	-	-
	Italy		93	-	-
1530(a)	Cattle hides, dry or dry salted—Total.	(Argentina, Nov.15,1941)	868	10.0	5.0
	Argentina	(Uruguay, Jan. 1,1943)	431	-	-
	British India		132	-	-
	Brazil		69	-	-
	China		60	-	-
	Canada		58	-	-
1530(a)	Cattle hides, wet salted—Total	(Argentina, Nov.15,1941)	11,245	10.0	5.0
	Argentina		7,060	-	-
	Canada	(Uruguay, Jan. 1,1943)	1,774	-	-
	Brazil		1,299	-	-
	New Zealand		259	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 34.-- United States imports in 1939 of principal articles on which reduced rates are fixed by agreements with countries not participating at Geneva--Continued

Tariff par.	Tariff schedule, article, and principal supplying countries	Agreement country and effective date	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty	
				Before any agree- ment	As of 1948
			<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1733	<u>Free list, subject to import- excise tax</u>				
	Crude petroleum--Total -----	(Venezuela,	19,570	30.6	15.3
	Venezuela -----	(Dec.16,1939	17,726	-	-
	Mexico -----	(Mexico,	834	-	-
	Colombia -----	(Jan.30,1943	808	-	-

See footnotes on next page.

1/ Reported value is American selling price or United States value, and ad valorem equivalents are based on this value.

2/ Imports of opium are permitted only from countries which enforce regulations described in the International Opium Convention signed at Geneva on February 19, 1925. An exchange of notes between the United States and Iran at the time the trade agreement was entered into in 1943 discloses that the Iranian Government intended to establish at an early date such additional restrictions on its foreign trade which may be necessary to confine the trade to legitimate international channels.

3/ The present rate of 3/4 cent per pound, as fixed by the agreement with Mexico, will increase to 1-1/5 cents per pound 30 days after the termination of the unlimited national emergency proclaimed by the President of the United States on May 27, 1941.

4/ The rate of duty was further reduced at Geneva on a relatively small proportion of this class, perhaps about 218 thousand dollars.

5/ After termination of the unlimited national emergency proclaimed May 27, 1941, and after 30 days after the abnormal situation in respect of cattle and meats has terminated, the reduced rates in the agreement with Mexico shall be limited to the quotas fixed by the agreement; all imports of cattle in excess of the quotas will become dutiable at 2-1/2 cents per pound.

6/ Reduced duty is subject to a quota provision.

7/ The present agreement rate, as fixed by the agreement with Argentina, may be withdrawn or modified at any time on 6 months' notice.

8/ The present agreement rate, as fixed by the agreement with Mexico, may be withdrawn or modified on 6 months' notice after the termination of the unlimited national emergency proclaimed by the President of the United States on May 27, 1941.

9/ The present agreement rate of 32.5 cents per bushel, as fixed by the agreements with Argentina and Uruguay, will increase to 50 cents per bushel 30 days after the termination of the existing abnormal situation in the trade in flaxseed. The rate before reduction was 65 cents per bushel.

10/ Estimated.

Table 35.- United States imports in 1939 of principal articles on which preagreement rates have been bound against increase in the Geneva agreement or in agreements with countries not participating at Geneva

(* = Country with which bargaining was conducted at Geneva. Ad valorem equivalents of specific and compound duties are computed from unit values of imports in 1939)

Tariff par.	Tariff schedule, article, and principal supplying countries	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty
		1,000 dollars	Percent
	<u>Schedule 1--Chemicals, oils, and paints</u>		
53	Corn oil, edible <u>1</u> / (Geneva)--Total -----	639	20.0
	Netherlands * -----	299	-
	Belgium * -----	137	-
	United Kingdom -----	71	-
	Japan -----	68	-
54	Cottonseed oil, refined (Geneva)--Total -----	1,003	85.9
	Brazil * -----	790	-
	United Kingdom -----	80	-
	Egypt -----	65	-
	<u>Schedule 3--Metals and manufactures of</u>		
301	Spiegeleisen (Geneva)--Total -----	1,330	2.2
	Canada * -----	1,302	-
	Norway -----	26	-
315	Wire rods, 2½-4½ lb., not containing dutiable alloy (Sweden)--Total -----	502	8.1
	Sweden * -----	501	-
367	Jewels for watches, etc. (Switzerland)--Total -----	913	10.0
	Switzerland * -----	897	-
	<u>Schedule 5--Sugar, molasses, and manufactures of</u>		
502	Molasses not for human consumption, except from Cuba (Geneva)--Total -----	1,248	4.7
	Dominican Republic -----	405	-
	United Kingdom * -----	244	-
	Poland and Danzig -----	168	-
	Canada -----	129	-
	Denmark -----	116	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 35.- United States imports in 1939 of principal articles on which preagreement rates have been bound against increase in the Geneva agreement or in agreements with countries not participating at Geneva--Continued

Tariff par.	Tariff schedule, article, and principal supplying countries	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty
		1,000 dollars	Percent
	<u>Schedule 7--Agricultural products and provisions</u>		
718	Sardines, valued over 9¢ lb. 2/ (Geneva)--		
	Total -----	4,658	30.0
	Norway * -----	3,373	-
	Portugal -----	957	-
741	Dates with pits (Iran)--Total -----	614	29.6
	Iraq -----	589	-
	Iran * -----	14	-
741	Dates with pits removed (Iran)--Total -----	963	53.0
	Iraq -----	890	-
	Iran * -----	71	-
	<u>Schedule 10--Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of</u>		
1019	Jute begging, 15-32 ounces (Geneva)--Total -----	595	11.6
	British India * -----	557	-
	United Kingdom -----	37	-
	<u>Schedule 15--Sundries</u>		
1507	Bristles, sorted, etc. (Geneva)--Total -----	7,337	2.1
	China * -----	6,116	-
	Japan -----	405	-
	Soviet Union -----	333	-
	British India -----	199	-
1528	Diamonds, cut but not set, suitable for jewelry (Geneva)--Total -----	27,417	10.0
	Belgium * -----	21,733	-
	Netherlands * -----	4,454	-
	France -----	699	-
	United Kingdom -----	271	-
1530 (e)	Women's and misses' leather footwear, other than turned, McKay, or welt (Geneva)--		
	Total -----	Est. 1,131	20.0
	Czechoslovakia * -----	692	-
	Switzerland -----	232	-
	Netherlands -----	126	-
1548	Peat moss (Geneva)--Total -----	1,205	2.9
	Germany -----	390	-
	Sweden -----	323	-
	Netherlands -----	186	-
	Canada * -----	147	-

See footnotes on next page.

1/ The pre-agreement rate was 20 percent ad valorem; the Geneva rate 3 cents per pound, but not less than 10 percent nor more than 20 percent. Imports in 1939 would have paid the 20 percent maximum, and this item is accordingly listed as a binding for the present purpose.

2/ The pre-agreement rate was 30 percent ad valorem; the Geneva agreement provided rates of 15 percent to 44 percent depending on value. Imports in 1939 as a class would have paid a rate of 30 percent, and the item is accordingly listed as a binding for the present purpose.

Table 36.- United States imports in 1939 of principal dutiable articles not covered by any trade agreement

(Ad valorem equivalents of specific and compound duties are computed from unit values of imports in 1939.)

Tariff par.	Tariff schedule, article, and principal supplying countries	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty
		1,000 dollars	Percent
	<u>Schedule 1—Chemicals, oils, and paints</u>		
5	Ajinomoto—Total -----	689	25.0
	Japan -----	429	-
	China -----	178	-
	Hong Kong -----	81	-
5	Medicinal preparations, not containing alcohol—Total -----	841	25.0
	Switzerland -----	474	-
	Germany -----	132	-
	China -----	52	-
	France -----	43	-
	United Kingdom -----	40	-
5	Chemical elements, etc., n.s.p.f., not containing alcohol—Total -----	592	25.0
	Germany -----	441	-
	Switzerland -----	39	-
	Belgium -----	28	-
	United Kingdom -----	26	-
11	Gum arabic—Total -----	634	7.2
	Egypt -----	625	-
27 (a)	Coal-tar acids, n.s.p.f.—Total -----	1/ 560	1/ 46.4
	Germany -----	551	-
27 (a)	Coal-tar intermediates, n.s.p.f.—Total -----	1/ 1,365	1/ 46.0
	Germany -----	1,275	-
	Switzerland -----	68	-
53	Olive oil, in small containers—Total -----	3,368	59.7
	Italy -----	3,075	-
	Spain -----	132	-
	France -----	66	-
	Greece -----	66	-
53	Olive oil, in large containers—Total -----	4,709	52.1
	Greece -----	1,579	-
	Italy -----	1,288	-
	Spain -----	929	-
	France -----	434	-
	Tunisia -----	351	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36.- United States imports in 1939 of principal dutiable articles not covered by any trade agreement—Continued

Tariff par.	Tariff schedule, article, and principal supplying countries	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty
		1,000 dollars	Percent
	<u>Schedule 1—Chemicals, oils, and paints—Con.</u>		
53	Expressed or extracted oils, n.e.s., edible—		
	Total	549	20.0
	Japan	457	-
	United Kingdom	92	-
78	Potassium chlorate—Total	644	27.1
	Germany	402	-
	Sweden	127	-
	Switzerland	96	-
	<u>Schedule 2—Earths, earthenware, and glassware</u>		
204	Dead-burned magnesite—Total	801	63.8
	Germany	459	-
	Kwantung	84	-
	Hungary	81	-
211	Decorated earthenware, other than tableware and sanitary articles—Total	955	64.2
	Japan	389	-
	Italy	247	-
	United Kingdom	96	-
	Germany	81	-
	France	49	-
229	Metal filament miniature electric lamps—Total	507	20.0
	Japan	502	-
	<u>Schedule 3—Metals and manufactures of</u>		
328	Tubes of iron and steel, n.s.p.f., not con- taining alloy—Total	1,942	25.0
	Germany	1,899	-

Table 36.- United States imports in 1939 of principal dutiable articles not covered by any trade agreement—Continued

Tariff	Tariff schedule, article, and principal supplying countries	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty
		1,000 dollars	Percent
328	<u>Schedule 3—Metals and manufactures of—Con.</u>		
	Tanks or vessels for holding gas, liquids, etc.—Total	521	25.0
	Greece	140	-
	Germany	57	-
	Spain	39	-
	Italy	32	-
397	Slide fasteners, except from Philippine Islands 2/—Total	590	66.0
	Japan	579	-
501	<u>Schedule 5—Sugar, molasses, etc.</u>		
	Cane sugar from Philippine Islands—Taxable	5,081	14.2
702	<u>Schedule 7—Agricultural products and provisions</u>		
	Hams, shoulders, and bacon, cooked, boned, etc.—Total	9,355	12.4
	Poland and Danzig	7,030	-
	Hungary	834	-
	Rumania	365	-
	Netherlands	303	-
	Denmark	253	-
	Pork, pickled, salted, etc., cooked, boned, etc.—Total	672	11.2
	Poland and Danzig	187	-
710	Italy	170	-
	Hungary	91	-
	Canada	61	-
	"Other" cheese at specific rate—Total	841	48.8
	Italy	282	-
	Argentina	190	-
721	Norway	72	-
	Yugoslavia	71	-
	Greece	65	-
744	Crab meat—Total	4,582	15.0
	Japan	3,767	-
	Soviet Union	803	-
744	Olives, in brine, green—Total	1,856	34.9
	Spain	1,417	-
	Greece	412	-
744	Olives, in brine, pitted or stuffed—Total	3,006	31.5
	Spain	3,000	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36.- United States imports in 1939 of principal dutiable articles not covered by any trade agreement—Continued

Tariff par.	Tariff schedule, article, and principal supplying countries	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty
		1,000 dollars	Percent
	<u>Schedule 7—Agricultural products and provisions—Continued</u>		
753	Lily bulbs—Total -----	631	23.1
	Japan -----	539	-
	Netherlands -----	52	-
	France -----	22	-
780	Hops, valued over 30¢ lb. $\frac{3}{4}$ —Total -----	2,721	58.5
	Yugoslavia -----	1,530	-
	Czechoslovakia -----	503	-
	Germany -----	469	-
	Poland and Danzig -----	92	-
781	Paprika, ground—Total -----	1,183	26.0
	Hungary -----	650	-
	Portugal -----	265	-
	Spain -----	211	-
	<u>Schedule 8—Spirits, wines, and other beverages</u>		
804	Still wine from grapes, 14 to 24 percent alcohol, in containers of 1 gallon or less—Total -----	2,116	42.5
	Spain -----	1,345	-
	Portugal -----	309	-
	France -----	306	-
	Italy -----	83	-
	<u>Schedule 9—Cotton manufactures</u>		
910	Table damask and manufactures, under 75¢ lb.—Total -----	888	30.0
	Japan -----	764	-
	Belgium -----	59	-
	Czechoslovakia -----	24	-
911 (c)	Cotton quilts, Jacquard—Total -----	1,353	40.0
	Italy -----	1,213	-
	Japan -----	132	-
922	Cotton rags (except for paper making)—Total -----	575	41.8
	Japan -----	546	-
	Belgium -----	20	-
923	Articles of cotton, n.s.p.f.—Total -----	2,333	40.0
	Japan -----	1,273	-
	Italy -----	264	-
	Belgium -----	221	-
	China -----	172	-
	France -----	104	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36.- United States imports in 1939 of principal dutiable articles not covered by any trade agreement--Continued

Tariff per.	Tariff schedule, article, and principal supplying countries	Value of imports, 1939	Rate of duty
		1,000 dollars	Percent
1115 (b)	<u>Schedule 11--Wool and manufactures of</u>		
	Wool hat bodies, not blocked or trimmed--Total	797	105.4
	Italy -----	563	-
	Japan -----	127	-
1205	France -----	85	-
	<u>Schedule 12--Silk manufactures</u>		
	Woven fabrics of silk, exceeding 30 inches in width; not Jacquard-figured; bleached, etc.; all silk; valued \$5.50 per lb. or less--Total -----	1,703	55.0
	Japan -----	1,583	-
1413	France -----	75	-
	<u>Schedule 14--Papers and books</u>		
	Manufactures of paper, n.e.s.--Total -----	510	35.0
	Japan -----	272	-
1541	Germany -----	111	-
	United Kingdom -----	28	-
	France -----	23	-
	<u>Schedule 15--Sundries</u>		
1541	Piano accordions--Total -----	1,427	40.0
	Italy -----	991	-
	Germany -----	434	-
1541	Harmonicas--Total -----	644	40.0
	Germany -----	612	-
	Japan -----	27	-
1551	Cameras, except motion-picture and box type--Total -----	2,513	20.0
	Germany -----	2,447	-
	Switzerland -----	52	-
1558	Manufactured dutiable articles, n.e.s.--Total	828	20.0
	Netherlands West Indies -----	194	-
	Mexico -----	134	-
	Germany -----	102	-
	British India -----	62	-
	Canada -----	57	-

See footnotes on next page.

1/ Value is American selling price or United States value, and ad valorem portion of duty is based on this value.

2/ The Geneva agreement reduced the rate to 40 percent on imports valued at 4 cents or more each. The 1939 imports had an average value of about 2 cents each, and have accordingly been listed as a nonconcession item.

3/ The Geneva agreement reduced the rate on hops valued at 50 cents or more per pound. The 1939 imports had an average value of 41 cents, and have accordingly been listed as a nonconcession item. At 1948 prices all these imports would enter at a reduced rate.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS IN 1946 OF COMMODITIES ON WHICH
CONCESSIONS ARE PROVIDED IN TRADE AGREEMENTS

All the tables in appendix B (tables 37-45) deal with United States imports in 1946 that would have been subject to the trade-agreement concessions in effect on September 1, 1948, had such concessions been in force during 1946. ^{1/}

In tables 37 to 42 the current trade-agreement treatment, including the Geneva concessions, is compared with the treatment accorded imports in 1934 before any trade agreements had been made. In tables 43 to 45 the treatment accorded imports under the Geneva agreement is compared with that accorded them immediately before that agreement. Many of the rates of duty on which concessions were made in the Geneva agreement had previously been subject to trade-agreement reductions or bindings; similarly, many of the rates not subject to any concession at Geneva are still subject to concessions granted in agreements with countries not participating in the Geneva negotiations.

Table 37 summarizes the import trade in 1946. It covers all imports, showing the values and proportions of free ^{2/} and dutiable ^{3/} imports now subject to concessions in all trade agreements. It compares the existing tariff status of these imports with that in effect in 1934.

Tables 38 and 39 show imports from each country participating in the Geneva agreement, together with the combined imports from all other trade-agreement countries and from non-trade-agreement countries. Table 38 covers all imports, distinguishing those subject to concessions now in effect, whereas table 39 is limited to dutiable imports, grouping them by kind and degree of concession compared with what would have been their status in 1934.

Tables 40, 41, and 42 classify imports by 15 commodity groups. These commodity groups correspond in description with schedules 1 to 15 of the Tariff Act of 1930 but include imports of related items

^{1/} All the 1946 data in this appendix are preliminary and have been obtained from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

^{2/} The statistics shown in this appendix do not include certain imports reported as "free" in Foreign Commerce and Navigation, viz., imports from the Republic of the Philippines (39.5 million dollars), most of which would be dutiable if imported from other countries; imports under bond for processing, refining, manufacture, and export (27.3 million); articles grown, produced, or manufactured in the United States and returned to this country after having been exported (33.5 million).

^{3/} The statistics on dutiable imports include merchandise valued at 401.5 million dollars representing items ordinarily dutiable but which entered free of duty in 1946 for Government use or for other reasons arising from the war emergency. This treatment of these imports accounts for the difference between the totals shown herein for free and dutiable imports and those published in Foreign Commerce and Navigation.

which, though on the free list of that tariff act, are subject to import-excise taxes. The principal products of this type are petroleum and derivatives (in the chemical group), lumber, and copper. Table 40 covers all imports, distinguishing those subject to concessions now in effect. Tables 41 and 42 are limited to dutiable imports, grouping them by kind and degree of concession compared with what would have been their status in 1934. Absolute values are given in table 41 and percentage distribution of these values in table 42.

Tables 43, 44, and 45 compare the pre-Geneva and post-Geneva status of imports. Like table 37, table 43 covers all imports but groups them by concessions made in the Geneva agreement alone compared with their status immediately before that agreement. Tables 44 and 45 are limited to dutiable imports, which they group by kind and degree of concession; the former is arranged by countries participating in the Geneva negotiations, and the latter by the 15 commodity groups.

Table 37.- United States imports (dutiable and free) in 1946, by kind and extent of concession provided in all trade agreements compared with 1934 status

Value in millions of dollars. Percentage reductions of duties represent the extent to which rates of duty in effect in 1934 (before any trade agreement was negotiated) have been reduced by all existing trade agreements, including the Geneva agreement/

Item	Value			Percent of total		
	Total, all countries	Trade- agreement countries	Non-trade- agreement countries	All countries	Trade- agreement countries	Non-trade- agreement countries
Dutiable and free, total -----	4,693.6	4,154.4	539.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not subject to concession -----	257.8	178.8	79.0	5.5	4.3	14.7
Subject to concession -----	4,435.8	3,975.6	460.2	94.5	95.7	85.3
Dutiable -----	2,291.7	2,105.1	186.6	48.8	50.7	34.6
Free -----	2,401.9	2,049.3	352.6	51.2	49.3	65.4
Dutiable, total -----	2,291.7	2,105.1	186.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not subject to concession -----	175.3	117.9	57.4	7.6	5.6	30.8
Subject to concession, total -----	2,116.4	1,987.2	129.2	92.4	94.4	69.2
Binding of 1934 rates -----	191.1	179.6	11.5	8.4	8.5	6.1
Reductions from 1934 rates, total -----	1,925.3	1,807.6	117.7	84.0	85.9	63.1
Less than 25 percent -----	109.2	93.9	15.3	4.8	4.5	8.2
25-35 percent -----	325.4	320.2	5.2	14.2	15.2	2.8
36-50 percent -----	909.5	842.6	66.9	39.7	40.0	35.9
51-75 percent -----	581.2	550.9	30.3	25.3	26.2	16.2
Free, total -----	2,401.9	2,049.3	352.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not bound free -----	82.5	60.9	21.6	3.4	3.0	6.1
Bound free -----	2,319.4	1,988.4	331.0	96.6	97.0	93.9

Table 38.- United States imports (dutyable and free) in 1946, subject and not subject to concessions provided in all existing trade agreements, including the Geneva agreement, by countries that participated in the Geneva negotiations

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[In thousands of dollars]

Country	Dutyable and free			Dutyable			Free		
	Total	Subject to concessions in Geneva or other agreements	Not subject to concessions in any trade agreements	Total	Subject to concessions in Geneva or other agreements	Not subject to concessions in any trade agreements	Total	Bound free of duty in Geneva or other agreements	Not subject to concessions in any trade agreements
Trade-agreement countries:									
Participants at Geneva:									
Australia -----	139,078	138,931	147	109,548	109,445	103	29,530	29,486	44
Belgium and colonies -----	95,460	95,217	243	72,661	72,555	106	22,799	22,662	137
Brazil -----	404,895	399,145	5,750	55,023	53,342	1,681	349,872	345,803	4,069
Canada -----	853,037	813,997	39,040	337,468	308,636	28,832	515,569	505,361	10,208
Chile -----	82,237	76,579	5,658	63,992	58,434	5,558	18,245	18,145	100
China (Hong Kong and Kwantung) -----	88,405	85,253	3,152	40,769	39,089	1,680	47,636	46,164	1,472
Cuba -----	320,902	313,573	7,329	293,448	292,482	966	27,454	21,091	6,363
Czechoslovakia -----	17,050	16,619	431	16,276	16,021	255	774	598	176
France and colonies -----	111,832	108,515	3,317	45,809	44,246	1,563	66,023	64,269	1,754
India -----	233,360	186,360	47,000	125,114	103,408	21,706	108,246	82,952	25,294
Lebanon (Syro-Lebanese Customs Union) -----	6,608	5,441	1,167	2,889	1,752	1,137	3,719	3,689	30
Netherlands and colonies -----	111,181	110,537	644	52,946	52,444	502	58,235	58,093	142
New Zealand -----	29,222	29,211	11	20,620	20,609	11	8,602	8,602	-
Norway -----	12,708	12,418	290	9,842	9,835	7	2,866	2,583	283
Union of South Africa -----	143,272	143,117	155	61,331	61,323	8	81,941	81,794	147
United Kingdom and colonies -----	358,480	347,130	11,350	147,248	136,862	10,386	211,232	210,268	964
Burma -----	1,074	1,049	25	15	-	15	1,059	1,049	10
Ceylon -----	31,810	31,278	532	2,170	1,744	426	29,640	29,534	106
Newfoundland -----	23,816	23,759	57	8,015	7,989	26	15,801	15,770	31
Southern Rhodesia -----	1,213	841	372	1,213	841	372	-	-	-
Total, participants at Geneva -----	3,065,640	2,938,970	126,670	1,466,397	1,391,057	75,340	1,599,243	1,547,913	51,330
Other trade-agreement countries 1/ -----	1,088,786	1,036,668	52,118	638,721	596,183	42,538	450,065	440,485	9,580
Total, trade-agreement countries -----	4,154,426	3,975,638	178,788	2,105,118	1,987,240	117,878	2,049,308	1,988,398	60,910
Non-trade-agreement countries -----	539,136	460,167	78,969	186,573	129,152	57,421	352,563	331,015	21,548
Grand total -----	4,693,562	4,435,805	257,757	2,291,691	2,116,392	175,299	2,401,871	2,319,413	82,458

TRADE AGREEMENTS PROGRAM TO APRIL 1948

1/ Includes Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Note.- See text footnotes 1, 2, and 3.

Table 39.- United States dutiable imports in 1946, by countries that participated in the Geneva negotiations and by kind and extent of concessions provided in all trade agreements compared with 1934 status

In thousands of dollars. Percentage reductions of duties represent the extent to which rates of duty in effect in 1934 (before any trade agreement had been negotiated) have been reduced by all existing trade agreements, including the Geneva agreement.

the Geneva agreement/		Subject to concessions in all trade agreements							Not subject to concessions in any trade agreement
Country	Total, dutiable	Total	Bindings of duties at 1934 rates	Reductions of duties below 1934 rates					
				Total	Less than 25 percent	25-35 percent	36-50 percent	51-75 percent	
Trade-agreement countries:									
Participants at Geneva:									
Australia -----	109,548	109,445	211	109,234	756	97,321	10,008	1,149	103
Belgium and colonies -----	72,661	72,555	51,198	21,357	4,301	1,184	8,209	7,663	106
Brazil -----	55,023	53,342	5,470	47,872	3,460	4,041	23,973	16,398	1,681
Canada -----	337,468	308,636	8,048	300,588	5,216	9,890	126,115	159,367	28,832
Chile -----	63,992	58,434	76	58,358	20	5,329	52,108	901	5,558
China (Hong Kong and Kwantung) -----	40,769	39,089	16,695	22,394	2,010	1,470	18,330	584	1,680
Cuba -----	293,448	292,482	7,940	284,542	857	1,822	69,777	212,086	966
Czechoslovakia -----	16,276	16,021	32	15,989	1,228	848	13,370	543	255
France and colonies -----	45,809	44,246	1,532	42,714	1,758	1,753	14,110	25,093	1,563
India -----	125,114	103,408	9,594	93,814	2,131	16,121	71,232	4,330	21,706
Lebanon (Syro-Lebanese Customs Union) -----	2,889	1,752	-	1,752	121	20	235	1,376	1,137
Netherlands and colonies -----	52,946	52,444	7,913	44,531	2,017	251	37,289	4,974	502
New Zealand -----	20,620	20,609	-	20,609	-	12,888	7,190	531	11
Norway -----	9,842	9,835	-	9,835	1,331	411	7,084	1,009	7
Union of South Africa -----	61,331	61,323	16,784	44,539	-	36,750	3,393	4,396	8
United Kingdom and colonies -----	147,248	136,862	30,505	106,357	2,375	8,606	37,410	57,966	10,386
Burma -----	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Ceylon -----	2,170	1,744	-	1,744	-	2	1,685	57	426
Newfoundland -----	8,015	7,989	916	7,073	3	413	2,989	3,668	26
Southern Rhodesia -----	1,213	841	-	841	-	838	3	-	372
Total, participants at Geneva	1,466,397	1,391,057	156,914	1,234,143	27,584	199,958	504,510	502,091	75,340
Other trade-agreement countries 1/-	638,721	596,183	22,755	573,428	66,314	120,238	338,064	48,812	42,538
Total trade-agreement countries	2,105,118	1,987,240	179,669	1,807,571	93,898	320,196	842,574	550,903	117,878
Non-trade-agreement countries	186,573	129,152	11,458	117,694	15,315	5,213	66,911	30,255	57,421
Grand total -----	2,291,691	2,116,392	191,127	1,925,265	109,213	325,409	909,485	581,158	175,299

^{1/} Includes Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Note.- See text footnotes 1 and 3.

Table 40.- United States imports (dutiable and free) in 1946, subject and not subject to concessions provided in all existing trade agreements, including the Geneva agreement, by commodity groups

Commodity group	Dutiable and free			Dutiable			Free		
	Total	Subject to concession in Geneva or other agreement	Not subject to concession in any trade agreement	Total	Subject to concession in Geneva or other agreement	Not subject to concession in any trade agreement	Total	Based free of duty in Geneva or other agreement	Not subject to concession in any trade agreement
Chemicals, oils, and paints -----	500,444	454,198	46,246	260,922	228,293	32,629	239,522	225,905	13,617
Earths, earthenware, and glassware -----	61,176	55,938	5,238	32,511	30,328	2,183	28,665	25,610	3,055
Metals and manufactures of -----	469,987	445,654	24,333	323,157	306,677	16,480	146,830	138,977	7,853
Wood and manufactures of -----	277,132	251,104	26,028	93,344	75,350	17,994	183,788	175,754	8,034
Sugar, molasses, and manufactures of -----	219,400	218,080	1,320	219,400	218,080	1,320	-	-	-
Tobacco and manufactures of -----	89,461	89,328	133	89,340	89,320	20	121	8	113
Agricultural products and provisions -----	1,051,904	991,807	60,097	378,204	323,846	54,358	673,700	667,961	5,739
Spirits, wines, and other beverages -----	95,169	88,000	7,169	95,169	88,000	7,169	-	-	-
Cotton manufactures -----	50,793	22,386	28,407	23,484	22,386	1,098	27,309	-	27,309
Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of -----	167,255	145,698	21,557	123,386	104,420	18,966	43,869	41,278	2,591
Wool and manufactures of -----	330,555	330,318	237	276,457	276,220	237	54,098	54,098	-
Silk manufactures -----	108,669	107,055	1,614	5,159	3,545	1,614	103,510	103,510	-
Manufactures of rayon and other synthetic textiles -----	15,848	15,848	-	15,848	15,848	-	-	-	-
Papers and books -----	267,891	267,072	819	15,741	14,933	808	252,150	252,139	11
Sundries -----	987,878	953,319	34,559	339,569	319,146	20,423	648,309	634,173	14,136
Total -----	4,693,562	4,435,805	257,757	2,291,691	2,116,392	175,299	2,401,871	2,319,413	82,458

Note.- See text footnotes 1, 2, and 3.

Table 41.- United States dutiable imports in 1946, by commodity groups and by kind and extent of concessions provided in all trade agreements compared with 1934 status

In thousands of dollars. Percentage reductions of duties represent the extent to which rates of duty in effect in 1934 (before any trade agreement had been negotiated) have been reduced by all existing trade agreements, including the Geneva agreement.

Commodity group	Total, dutiable	Subject to concessions in all trade agreements							Not subject to concessions in any trade agreement
		Total	Bindings of duties at 1934 rates	Reductions of duties below 1934 rates					
				Total	Less than 25 percent	25-35 percent	36-50 percent	51-75 percent	
Chemicals, oils, and paints -----	260,922	228,293	342	227,951	10,012	2,609	197,885	17,445	32,629
Earths, earthenware, and glassware --	32,511	30,328	519	29,809	2,148	1,245	22,220	4,196	2,183
Metals and manufactures of -----	323,157	306,677	6,863	299,814	3,308	25,292	193,334	77,880	16,480
Wood and manufactures of -----	93,344	75,350	11	75,339	99	1,604	25,807	47,829	17,994
Sugar, molasses, and manufactures of	219,400	218,080	4,770	213,310	-	-	7,969	205,341	1,320
Tobacco and manufactures of -----	89,340	89,320	-	89,320	49,140	-	33,453	6,727	20
Agricultural products and provisions	378,204	323,846	12,513	311,333	9,232	43,981	171,391	86,729	54,358
Spirits, wines, and other beverages -	95,169	88,000	-	88,000	-	-	4,554	83,446	7,169
Cotton manufactures -----	23,484	22,386	-	22,386	542	16,398	2,955	2,491	1,098
Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of	123,386	104,420	1,075	103,345	1,999	2,807	71,969	26,570	18,966
Wool and manufactures of -----	276,457	276,220	546	275,674	1,143	212,491	56,261	5,779	237
Silk manufactures -----	5,159	3,545	-	3,545	-	-	736	2,809	1,614
Manufactures of rayon and other synthetic textiles -----	15,848	15,848	-	15,848	11,169	329	1,154	3,196	-
Papers and books -----	15,741	14,933	1,051	13,882	196	1,126	9,966	2,594	808
Sundries -----	339,569	319,146	163,437	155,709	20,225	17,527	109,831	8,126	20,423
Total -----	2,291,691	2,116,392	191,127	1,925,265	109,213	325,409	909,485	581,158	175,299

Note.- See text footnotes 1 and 3.

Table 42.- Percentage distribution ^{1/} of United States dutiable imports in 1946, by commodity groups and by kind and extent of concessions provided in all trade agreements compared with 1934 status

^{1/}In percentages. Percentage reductions of duties represent the extent to which rates of duty in effect in 1934 (before any trade agreement was negotiated) have been reduced by all existing trade agreements, including the Geneva agreement.

Commodity group	Total, dutiable	Total, concessions provided in all trade agreements	Bindings of duties at 1934 rates	Reductions of duties below 1934 rates					Not subject to concessions in any trade agreement.
				Total	Less than 25 percent	25-35 percent	36-50 percent	51-75 percent	
Chemicals, oils, and paints -----	100.0	87.5	0.1	87.4	3.8	1.0	75.9	6.7	12.5
Earths, earthenware, and glassware -	100.0	93.3	1.6	91.7	6.6	3.8	68.4	12.9	6.7
Metals and manufactures of -----	100.0	94.9	2.1	92.8	1.0	7.8	59.8	24.2	5.1
Wood and manufactures of -----	100.0	80.7	2/	80.7	.1	1.7	27.7	51.2	19.3
Sugar, molasses, and manufactures of	100.0	99.4	2.2	97.2	-	-	3.6	93.6	.6
Tobacco and manufactures of -----	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	55.1	-	37.4	7.5	-
Agricultural products and provisions	100.0	85.6	3.3	82.3	2.5	11.6	45.3	22.9	14.4
Spirits, wines, and other beverages	100.0	92.5	-	92.5	-	-	4.8	87.7	7.5
Cotton manufactures -----	100.0	95.3	-	95.3	2.3	69.8	12.6	10.6	4.7
Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of	100.0	84.7	.9	83.8	1.6	2.3	58.4	21.5	15.3
Wool and manufactures of -----	100.0	99.9	.2	99.7	.4	76.9	20.3	2.1	.1
Silk manufactures -----	100.0	68.7	-	68.7	-	-	14.3	54.4	31.3
Manufactures of rayon and other synthetic textiles -----	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	70.5	2.0	7.3	20.2	-
Papers and books -----	100.0	94.9	6.7	88.2	1.3	7.2	63.3	16.4	5.1
Sundries -----	100.0	94.0	48.1	45.9	6.0	5.2	32.3	2.4	6.0
Total -----	100.0	92.4	8.4	84.0	4.8	14.2	39.7	25.3	7.6

^{1/} This table is based on table 41.

^{2/} Less than one-half of 1 percent.

Table 43.- United States imports (dutiable and free) in 1946, by kind and extent of concession provided in the Geneva agreement compared with the pre-Geneva status

Value in millions of dollars. Percentage reductions of duties represent the extent to which rates of duty in effect immediately before the Geneva negotiations have been reduced by the Geneva agreement.

Item	Value					Percent of total		
	Total, all countries	Participating and nonparticipating countries				All countries	Participants in Geneva negotiations	Nonparticipants in Geneva negotiations
		Participants at Geneva negotiations	Nonparticipants at Geneva negotiations					
			Total	Trade- agreement countries	Non-trade- agreement countries			
Dutiable and free, total -----	4,693.5	3,065.5	1,628.0	1,088.8	539.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not subject to Geneva concessions 1/ -----	787.7	174.8	612.9	475.2	137.7	16.8	5.7	37.6
Subject to Geneva concessions 2/ -----	3,905.8	2,890.7	1,015.1	613.6	401.5	83.2	94.3	62.4
Dutiable -----	2,291.6	1,466.3	825.3	638.7	186.6	48.8	47.8	50.7
Free -----	2,401.9	1,599.2	802.7	450.1	352.6	51.2	52.2	49.3
Dutiable, total -----	2,291.6	1,466.3	825.3	638.7	186.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not subject to Geneva concessions 1/ -----	590.4	98.1	492.3	388.6	103.7	25.8	6.7	59.6
Subject to Geneva concessions, total 2/ -----	1,701.2	1,368.2	333.0	250.1	82.9	74.2	93.3	40.4
Bindings of pre-Geneva rates -----	454.7	352.8	101.9	83.9	18.0	19.8	24.1	12.4
Reductions from pre-Geneva rates, total -----	1,246.5	1,015.4	231.1	166.2	64.9	54.4	69.2	28.0
Less than 25 percent -----	101.6	59.8	41.8	28.6	13.2	4.4	4.1	5.1
25-35 percent -----	535.0	451.4	83.6	79.5	4.1	23.4	30.8	10.1
36-50 percent -----	609.9	504.2	105.7	58.1	47.6	26.6	34.3	12.8
Free, total -----	2,401.9	1,599.2	802.7	450.1	352.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not bound in Geneva agreement 1/ -----	197.3	76.7	120.6	86.6	34.0	8.2	4.8	15.4
Bound free in Geneva agreement 2/ -----	2,204.6	1,522.5	682.1	363.5	318.6	91.8	95.2	84.6

^{1/} On some of these items concessions have been made in agreements with countries not participating in the Geneva agreement.

^{2/} Many of the duties on which reductions are provided in the Geneva agreement had been reduced or bound previously in trade agreements with countries which participated in the Geneva negotiations; similarly, many of the duties which are bound in the Geneva agreement had been reduced or bound previously in trade agreements with such countries.

Note.- See text footnotes 1, 2, and 3.

Table 44.- United States dutiable imports in 1946, by countries that participated in the Geneva negotiations and by kind and extent of concession provided in the Geneva agreement compared with the pre-Geneva status

In thousands of dollars. Percentage reductions in duties represent the extent to which rates of duty in effect immediately before the Geneva negotiations have been reduced by the Geneva agreement ^{1/}

Country	Total, dutiable	Subject to Geneva concessions 1/						Not subject to Geneva concessions 2/
		Total	Binding of duties at pre-Geneva rates	Reductions of duties below pre-Geneva rates				
				Total	Less than 25 percent	25-35 percent	36-50 percent	
Trade-agreement countries: Participants at Geneva:								
Australia -----	109,548	107,167	1,537	105,630	1,991	100,835	2,804	2,381
Belgium and colonies -----	72,661	71,924	54,782	17,142	5,026	847	11,269	737
Brazil -----	55,023	50,681	22,573	28,108	4,452	3,323	20,333	4,342
Canada -----	337,468	299,218	80,444	218,774	9,550	34,646	174,578	38,250
Chile -----	63,992	57,865	681	57,184	542	5,547	51,095	6,127
China (Hong Kong and Kwantung) -----	40,769	38,734	18,029	20,705	2,589	1,809	16,307	2,035
Cuba -----	293,448	290,366	53,884	236,482	7,009	202,571	26,902	3,082
Czechoslovakia -----	16,276	15,971	131	15,840	1,629	773	13,438	305
France and colonies -----	45,809	43,542	7,499	36,043	4,022	4,585	27,436	2,267
India -----	125,114	103,010	10,385	92,625	3,754	16,366	72,505	22,104
Lebanon (Syro-Lebanese Customs Union) -----	2,889	1,591	26	1,565	141	5	1,419	1,298
Netherlands and colonies -----	52,946	52,060	36,197	15,863	2,242	4,086	9,535	886
New Zealand -----	20,620	20,098	3,535	16,563	296	13,086	3,181	522
Norway -----	9,842	9,760	2,944	6,816	1,726	334	4,756	82
Union of South Africa -----	61,331	61,075	16,932	44,143	26	36,663	7,454	256
United Kingdom and colonies -----	147,248	135,555	39,625	95,930	10,861	25,834	59,235	11,693
Burma -----	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Ceylon -----	2,170	1,744	483	1,261	-	51	1,210	426
Newfoundland -----	8,015	7,035	3,129	3,906	3,113	37	756	980
Southern Rhodesia -----	1,213	841	-	841	838	-	3	372
Total, participants at Geneva -----	1,466,397	1,368,237	352,816	1,015,421	59,807	451,398	504,216	98,160
Other trade-agreement countries 2/ -----	638,721	250,111	83,929	166,182	28,558	79,500	58,124	388,610
Total, trade-agreement countries -----	2,105,118	1,618,348	436,745	1,181,603	88,365	530,898	562,340	486,770
Non-trade-agreement countries -----	186,573	82,912	18,020	64,892	13,241	4,050	47,601	103,661
Grand total -----	2,291,691	1,701,260	454,765	1,246,495	101,606	534,948	609,941	590,431

^{1/} Many of the duties on which reductions are provided in the Geneva agreement had been reduced or bound previously in trade agreements with countries which participated in the Geneva negotiations; similarly, many of the duties which are bound in the Geneva agreement had been reduced or bound previously in trade agreements with such countries.

^{2/} On some of these items concessions have been made in agreements with countries not participating in the Geneva agreement.

^{3/} Includes Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Note.- See text footnotes 1, 2, and 3.

Table 45.- United States dutiable imports in 1946, by commodity groups and by kind and extent of concession provided in the Geneva agreement compared with the pre-Geneva status

In thousands of dollars. Percent reductions in duties represent the extent to which rates of duties in effect immediately before the Geneva negotiations have been reduced by the Geneva agreement^{1/}

Commodity group	Total, dutiable	Subject to concessions in Geneva agreement ^{1/}						Not subject to Geneva concessions ^{2/}
		Total	Binding of duties at pre-Geneva rates	Reductions of duties below pre-Geneva rates (percent)				
				Total	Less than 25 percent	25-35 percent	36-50 percent	
Chemicals, oils, and paints -----	260,922	93,951	41,386	52,565	3,954	8,462	40,149	166,971
Earths, earthenware, and glassware -----	32,511	28,763	2,147	26,616	3,289	4,203	19,124	3,748
Metals and manufactures of -----	323,153	217,838	31,191	186,647	6,102	19,376	161,169	105,319
Wood and manufactures of -----	93,344	68,792	15,489	53,303	52	2,092	51,159	24,552
Sugar, molasses, and manufactures of -----	219,400	218,080	12,457	205,623	-	199,431	6,192	1,320
Tobacco and manufactures of -----	89,340	40,180	33,453	6,727	3,236	2,307	1,184	49,160
Agricultural products and provisions -----	378,204	234,240	73,687	160,553	15,857	47,804	96,892	143,964
Spirits, wines, and other beverages -----	95,169	83,955	-	83,955	5,081	33	78,841	11,214
Cotton manufactures -----	23,484	22,322	12,856	9,466	4,367	827	4,272	1,162
Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of -----	123,386	102,673	5,261	97,412	3,491	5,750	88,171	20,713
Wool and manufactures of -----	276,457	272,897	21,182	251,715	22,347	227,198	2,170	3,560
Silk manufactures -----	5,159	3,458	-	3,458	132	-	3,326	1,701
Manufactures of rayon and other synthetic textiles -----	15,848	15,848	413	15,435	11,169	13	4,253	-
Papers and books -----	15,741	13,461	7,911	5,550	190	3,394	1,966	2,280
Sundries -----	339,569	284,802	197,332	87,470	22,339	14,058	51,073	54,767
Total -----	2,291,691	1,701,260	454,765	1,246,495	101,606	534,948	609,941	590,431

^{1/} Many of the duties on which reductions are provided in the Geneva agreement had been reduced or bound previously in trade agreements with countries which participated in the Geneva negotiations; similarly, many of the duties which are bound in the Geneva agreement had been reduced or bound previously in trade agreements with such countries.

^{2/} On some of these items concessions have been made in agreements with countries not participating in the Geneva agreement.

Note.- See text footnotes 1, 2, and 3.

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