

Nineteenth Annual Report

of

The United States Tariff Commission



1935



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1936

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

ROBERT L. O'BRIEN, Chairman

THOMAS WALKER PAGE, Vice Chairman

EDGAR B. BROSSARD

OSCAR B. RYDER

RAYMOND B. STEVENS

E. DANA DURAND¹

SIDNEY MORGAN, Secretary

Address All Communications

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

¹ Appointed by the President ad interim on Dec. 8, 1935.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION,
Washington, January 3, 1936.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I have the honor to transmit to you the Nineteenth Annual Report of the United States Tariff Commission, in compliance with the provisions of section 332 of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1930.

Respectfully,

ROBERT L. O'BRIEN, *Chairman.*

The President of the Senate.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 1, 1935.*

To the Congress:

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

PART I. GENERAL ASPECTS

A. SUMMARY OF COMMISSION'S ACTIVITIES

During the year the Commission has performed the many functions assigned to it by law. It has made investigations at the direction of the President, in response to congressional resolutions, and at the request of private parties or upon its own initiative where the public interest seemed to demand action. It has made these investigations under its general powers (sec. 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930), under the flexible tariff provision (sec. 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930), under the provision relating to unfair practice in import trade (sec. 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930), and under the import provisions (sec. 3 (e)) of the National Industrial Recovery Act. In addition, the Commission has done a large amount of work under the requirement of the Trade Agreements Act that it supply information and advice with respect to the negotiation of agreements under that act.

The Congress this year, as often in recent years, has assigned another specific function to the Commission. This was done by the Agricultural Adjustment Act as amended on August 24, 1935, and has to do with measures for the control of imports affecting our agricultural programs. Beyond making certain procedural arrangements for cooperation with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Commission has not acted under this provision.

In 1934 the Congress of the United States adopted a new method of effecting tariff changes—that of trade agreements. The law provides that the President shall, before concluding such agreements, seek information and advice from the Tariff Commission and other designated sources. In supplying those charged with carrying out the Trade Agreements Act the underlying technical and economic information and advice needed in making tariff changes, the Commission is exercising its basic function. This is essentially the same, whether it be directed to assisting the Congress in revising the tariff, to furnishing the President the basis for changes in duties through cost comparison, or to assisting the Department of State in advising the President on trade agreements. Nine reciprocal trade agreements have been concluded and negotiations on nine more are pending. For the work required of it on these agreements, the Tariff Commission has had to intensify its research and advisory services.

1. TRADE AGREEMENTS PROGRAM

(a) Preparation by the Tariff Commission of general background material for tariff bargaining.

Much use is still being made of the reports prepared by the Tariff Commission in response to Senate Resolutions 325 and 334 (72d Cong., 2d sess.). The first of these consists of an economic analysis of the foreign trade of the United States in relation to the tariff, showing detailed information with respect to imports, classified according to a number of categories, as well as concerning certain American export commodities, together with a digest of conditional and unconditional most-favored-nation clauses in the commercial treaties of all countries. The original edition was exhausted during the year, necessitating an extra edition of 500 copies.

The second of these reports—that in response to Senate Resolution 334—is in two parts. Part 1 is an analysis of the export and import trade of the United States with each of the principal foreign countries, with lists of tariff and trade restrictions imposed since 1922 by foreign countries on imports from the United States. Part 2 is a revision of the Summaries of Tariff Information compiled by the Commission at an earlier date. A great amount of work has been devoted to these summaries, making them available as they were needed for the trade agreements program. The task of assembling and digesting essential information concerning all commodities entering into American commerce is endless, since there are thousands of different products of some importance and new developments daily. To determine the feasibility of rate adjustments by such agreements it has been necessary, in the preparation of Summaries of Tariff Information, to make more detailed and critical analyses than ever before. These summaries contain statistics and information on production, imports, exports, competitive conditions, trends, and other factors affecting international trade. The facts assembled will therefore be helpful in any program of tariff revision, whether by reciprocal trade negotiations or by legislation.

(b) Procedure and work under the Trade Agreements Act.

Agencies for administering the trade agreements program.—As was pointed out in the Eighteenth Annual Report, three principal interdepartmental committees supervise, coordinate, and review the work attendant on the reciprocal trade agreements program. These are the Executive Committee on Commercial Policy, the Committee on Trade Agreements, and the Committee for Reciprocity Information. On each of these committees the Tariff Commission is represented and makes a contribution of expert personnel and specially prepared information.

Preparation of basic material.—The Tariff Commission is also represented on all interdepartmental subcommittees concerned with the reciprocal trade agreements program, including the special committee for each country with which a trade agreement is being negotiated, and each committee dealing with a special problem or a special group of commodities. The commodity and economic experts of the Commission's staff furnish these committees with specialized studies dealing chiefly with American industry and United States imports but also with foreign conditions and foreign commercial policies. Information must be supplied not only for each article which finally appears

in the trade agreement with a particular foreign country but for scores or hundreds of other articles which might potentially become the subject of a concession to that country. For each particular commodity, information must also be sought for various types, styles, and kinds. In all cases care must be taken to examine the probable economic effect of various degrees of concession. This work is wide in scope and requires elaborate statistical and economic analysis, as well as expert knowledge.

Analysis of United States concessions in trade agreements.—Trade agreements have been entered into with the following countries:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Effective date of trade agreement</i>
Cuba.....	Sept. 3, 1934.
Belgium.....	May 1, 1935.
Haiti.....	June 3, 1935.
Sweden.....	Aug. 5, 1935.
Brazil.....	Jan. 1, 1936.
Canada.....	Do.
Colombia.....	Not yet proclaimed.
Honduras ¹	Do.
The Netherlands ¹	Feb. 1, 1936.

¹ Concluded after Dec. 1, 1935.

For several of these trade agreements the Commission has prepared a comprehensive digest of factual data on the products on which concessions were granted by the United States. These digests give, in addition to a general analysis of the concessions covered, specific information on each item included, as follows: Tariff history, equivalent ad valorem rates of duty, description and uses, United States production, imports, exports, and competitive conditions.

2. SUMMARIES OF TARIFF INFORMATION

Senate Resolution 334 (72d Cong., 2d sess.), passed January 1933, directed that the Tariff Commission make an analysis of the composition of the import and export trade of the United States with each important foreign country and, in addition, that it revise at an early date the Summaries of Tariff Information prepared to assist the Congress in framing the Tariff Acts of 1922 and 1930.

The analysis of the import and export trade was completed and submitted to the Senate in the spring of 1934. The revision of the summaries was begun soon after the resolution was passed. It has proved to be the largest and probably the most useful undertaking of the Commission in recent years. It has also been one of the most difficult, because the resolution itself looks toward a much more comprehensive analysis than was contained in the earlier summaries, and because such analysis is required for effective tariff bargaining. The resolution specifically directs that the revision of the summaries shall "particularly indicate (a) the character of production, of imports, and of exports of the United States, and production in foreign countries of articles or types and grades of articles not exported to the United States or so exported only in minor quantities, with the reasons therefor; (b) advantages and disadvantages affecting the sale of domestic and foreign products in the markets of the United States and in important foreign markets; (c) concentration of control in foreign and domestic industries; and (d) other tariff problems, including those arising from the use of substitute articles, presented by

industries selected for specified and significant reasons by the United States Tariff Commission.”

The Summaries of Tariff Information had hardly begun to take form when the Congress passed the Trade Agreements Act, naming the Tariff Commission, among other agencies of the Government, as a source of information for the President in the making of reciprocal agreements. The Commission's program of work already under way therefore fitted directly into the cooperative effort of the various divisions of the Government concerned with trade agreements. In their present tentative form, the summaries serve the purpose of supplying a body of information, which may be used effectively by those responsible for tariff negotiations. When completed, they will be an encyclopedic work of reference unequalled in range and authenticity for the use of the Congress and of the departments of the Government concerned with questions relating to the tariff and international trade.

It has been the primary purpose of the Commission to adapt its work on summaries to the needs of the trade agreement negotiations. Inasmuch as Sweden and Belgium were two important countries with which negotiations were undertaken at an early date, the Commission's work on summaries at first entered upon products imported principally from these two countries. As negotiations later developed with Canada, Switzerland, Spain, France, and other countries, the work of the staff was concentrated upon the summaries dealing with the commodities entering into our trade with these several countries.

The preparation of the summaries of information in connection with the trade agreements program has the advantage not only of rendering the information available when most needed, but of leading to the improvement of the summaries themselves, because of the care with which each item is scrutinized in the trade agreements work. However complete a summary may appear in first draft, it is likely to require substantial revision in the light of information developed during trade negotiations. The Commission will therefore in future be able to put at the disposal of the Congress better and more comprehensive summaries of information than it has in the past, although the summaries prepared for use by the Congress in drafting the Tariff Acts of 1922 and 1930 were very generally considered adequate.

Some idea of the amount of work required in preparing the Summaries of Tariff Information may be gleaned from the fact that more than 1,800 separate documents must be prepared, each of which covers from one to a dozen products. Of the 1,800, about 1,400 are now in first draft. In order to bring many of these into final form, they must be subjected to critical review and revised to include new material gathered from various sources since the first drafts were made.

The magnitude of the work on summaries may be further stated in terms of their content. In general, each summary covers a commodity, or a group of related commodities, specifically mentioned in the tariff act, whether dutiable or free. The tariff paragraph of the act of 1930 is quoted in substantial detail and a comparison is made with the rates of duty under the acts of 1922 and 1913, with any interim changes under section 336 or other provisions of law. After the rates of duty come a description of the article and a statement of its uses; these are brief when the facts are generally known but neces-

sarily more extended and carefully worded for less well-known products. Then follows a condensed summary of statistics of production, imports, and exports of the article. After this is a detailed section on domestic production in which the available information for a number of years is reviewed, special grades and types are segregated, and the geographical location of the producing units is discussed with special reference to the tariff.

The size of the producing units and the degree of competition among them often become important in the production analysis. Closely related to the description of domestic production is the section on foreign production, with a statement as to grades and types actually exported to the United States and the degree of competition of these grades with similar American products, as well as of grades and types which might be exported to this country under a lower rate of duty.

Next comes a detailed analysis of imports covering a number of years; first in totals by quantity, value, unit value, with rates of duty, then by countries of origin, and sometimes by ports of entry in the United States. This must often be followed by a break-down of the import statistics by grades and by seasons and months if these are significant. In the case of fresh vegetables, for example, the monthly or seasonal imports from the various countries of origin are of decisive importance.

Exports are similarly analyzed with special reference to principal countries of destination and the geographical origin of the exported products within the United States.

After the production, import, and export data are sections covering special problems concerning the commodity, such as the effect of depreciated exchange on the trade with certain countries, problems of transportation or marketing when these are important, and when available cost-of-production data, both foreign and domestic.

Toward the end of each summary is a section on competitive conditions, in which are set forth clearly but briefly the peculiar competitive problems affecting the particular commodity. In cotton textiles, for example, it is shown that certain types of products meet little direct competition from abroad, that other types meet it in a small way from a number of countries, and that for some competition may be severe. For example, in recent months imports of some cotton fabrics well within the competitive range of domestic products have been increasing from Japan, whereas from other countries, notably England, imports of cotton fabrics have been declining. In this important section of the summaries, use is made not only of the statistics set forth in earlier sections but of all information obtained by direct contact of the Commission and its staff with the producing and importing interests.

The summaries conclude with a résumé of important legal decisions which are pertinent to the particular product under consideration.

The preparation of the Summaries of Tariff Information is being carried on as expeditiously as practicable. The Commission plans as the work progresses to present from time to time to the Congress parts of this work. The presentation will be in two forms:

(a) **Digests of Trade Agreements.**

The Commission has adopted the practice of issuing, in mimeographed form as quickly as possible after the consummation of a trade agreement with any country, a digest of the data concerning the

articles on which the United States made concessions in the agreement. Digests have already been issued on the products affected in the agreements with Belgium, Sweden, and Brazil, and one is now in preparation on the articles affected in the agreement with Canada. In all cases they contain the most salient information obtained in revising the Summaries of Tariff Information on the articles covered by the agreement in question.

(b) **Surveys of Groups of Products.**

The Commission plans to transmit to the Congress from time to time and later to publish surveys comprising the Summaries of Tariff Information on groups of closely related commodities.

3. ASSISTANCE TO THE COMMITTEE FOR RECIPROCITY INFORMATION

The Committee for Reciprocity Information was created by Executive order in June 1934 to carry out the provisions of section 4 of the act entitled "Promotion of Foreign Trade", under which the President is authorized to enter into trade agreements with foreign countries. This section provides that before any foreign-trade agreement is concluded public notice of the negotiations shall be given in order that any interested person may have the opportunity of presenting his views to the President or to such agency as the President may designate.

The President designated the Committee for Reciprocity Information as the body to receive the views of interested parties. This Committee is composed of representatives from certain Government departments or agencies specified in the Presidential order and from other departments named from time to time by the Executive Committee on Commercial Policy. Its chairman is one of the members of the Committee and is named by the Executive Committee on Commercial Policy.

Under the rules promulgated by the Committee for Reciprocity Information those wishing to present information or requests for consideration may file their material with the Committee in the form of sworn statements. Anyone filing such a statement may also request permission to present supplementary information at the hearing which the Committee holds on each trade agreement. To date the Committee has received some 2,500 statements, and about 375 witnesses have been heard at the hearings held on the 18 countries with which negotiations looking to trade agreements have been announced.

The Tariff Commission has cooperated in every way possible with the committee through its chairman, Thomas Walker Page, who is vice chairman of the Tariff Commission. In addition to supplying office space and the use of its hearing room, the Commission has detailed to the committee certain of its trained personnel and the necessary clerical help for carrying out its program. The staff of the committee has, however, been held at a minimum, a large portion of the work being done by regular employees of the Tariff Commission. As statements are filed with the committee, they are analyzed and digested by experts on the staff of the Commission. The digests, together with copies of the original statements, are combined by the Committee for Reciprocity Information into reports which are supplied to each member of the committee, thereby making available

to the several departments which they represent all information submitted by interested parties in connection with trade agreements. Besides furnishing these technical and economic services, the Commission supplies the necessary stenographic and mimeographing services which reach a peak when the committee's final reports are being prepared.

4. WORK UNDER THE GENERAL POWERS OF THE COMMISSION (SEC. 332 OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1930)

(a) Wood pulp and pulpwood.

In response to Senate resolutions, the Commission instituted, under its general powers, investigations of wood pulp and pulpwood.

Wood pulp and pulpwood are free of duty under the Tariff Act of 1930, and under the terms of the trade agreements with Sweden and Canada they are bound on the free list for the duration of the agreements. The Senate requested the Commission to cover all facts relating to foreign and domestic wood pulp and pulpwood, the causes and effects of foreign competition, and all other factors affecting competition in United States markets.

The investigations are among the largest the Commission has undertaken in recent years. As a result of the broad scope of the information asked for by the Senate, the Commission has found it necessary to make a detailed study not only of the production, imports, prices, and marketing of wood pulp in the United States, but also of the costs of production of the principal types of pulp produced in the United States as compared with the price of the imported pulp both from European countries and from Canada.

Concurrently with the study of pulp, detailed data are being obtained with respect to pulpwood, the raw material for the production of wood pulp, which constitutes a large part of the total cost of pulp. The inquiry in regard to pulpwood calls for information on the availability of timber suitable for pulpwood, its cost, transportation, utilization, and the competitive situation as affected by species and as between domestic and imported wood.

There are several kinds of wood pulp, and the different kinds originate in different localities both in the United States and abroad. The most important kind, in quantity consumed and still more from the point of view of foreign competition, is sulphite pulp made by a chemical process from chipped wood. This pulp is used largely in producing high-grade papers and in improving the quality of newsprint paper. In 1934, out of a total domestic consumption of about 2,546,000 tons of sulphite pulp, approximately 58 percent was produced in the United States and about 42 percent was imported principally from the Baltic countries, but to a considerable extent from Canada. The next in importance, from the point of view of quantity consumed, is sulphate pulp, which is used largely in the manufacture of wrapping paper. Out of a total domestic consumption of about 1,790,000 tons in 1934, approximately 70 percent was produced domestically and about 30 percent was imported. The imports of sulphate pulp come largely from Sweden. Mechanically ground wood pulp, used largely in the production of newsprint paper, is another large item of domestic consumption. Of the total domestic consumption in 1934 of 1,490,000 tons, approximately 87 percent was of

domestic production and 13 percent was imported. Imports come principally from Canada.

The production of the various kinds of pulp in the United States differs greatly with localities. Sulphite pulp is produced in the Northeastern States and as far west as Minnesota and Wisconsin, and, in recent years, to a large extent, in the Pacific Coast States.

Mechanically ground wood pulp is produced principally in the Northeastern and Lake States, but there is also a large production on the Pacific coast. The production of sulphate pulp is widely distributed, but the principal areas of production, in the order named, are the Southern States, the Lake States, the Pacific Coast States, and the Middle Atlantic States. In addition to the pulps named above, soda pulp, used largely in making book and writing papers, is a product of considerable importance in the Northeastern and Middle Atlantic States.

The competitive conditions, therefore, both as between domestic production and imports and as among domestic areas, are quite different for the several kinds of pulp. The older producing areas of the Northeastern and Lake States are now feeling severe competition not only from imported sulphite pulp but also from the pulp produced in the heavy timber areas of the Pacific coast, where the output is increasing rapidly year by year. There are also strong cross currents of competition as between the integrated pulp-paper mills (wherein the paper mills obtain most of their supplies of pulp from their own affiliated pulp mills) and the nonintegrated paper mills which purchase either domestic or imported pulp.

Transportation plays a large part in the competition in pulp, the product being bulky and comparatively cheap in relation to its volume.

The Commission's investigations cover not only the data of pulp mills but also data regarding consumption and prices of the various kinds of pulp used by the paper and board mills. Costs of production by kinds of pulp will be obtained for representative mills in each of the producing areas of the United States, including the Pacific coast. A careful analysis of invoices, sales prices, and distribution of the imported pulp will be made.

Although the Commission now has in the field a large crew making these investigations, it will be several months before the information can be obtained, tabulated, and summarized.

(b) Study of the United States-Philippine trade relations.

The Commission continues to study conditions relating to the tariff and trade policy of the United States with respect to the Philippine Islands and to keep informed on changes in the political relations between the two countries. It has done so by request of the Interdepartmental Committee on the Philippines, on which it is represented. Data on the subject were prepared for the special committee of the Senate to conduct hearings and investigations in the Philippine Islands. In addition the Commission has supplied expert advice and information to the Departments of War and State in considering proposed Philippine legislation affecting the trade of the islands. Two experts of the Commission's staff now in the Philippines are obtaining information for the forthcoming joint trade conference provided for in the Tydings-McDuffie Act. These experts also assisted in the studies made in preparation for the recent

negotiations leading to the voluntary restriction by Japan of that country's exports of cotton cloth to the Philippines.

(c) Study of the foreign trade of Japan.

Widespread interest in recent developments in Japan's trade with the United States and with other countries has led the Commission to make a comprehensive study of the foreign trade of Japan, particularly in relation to the economy of the United States. It has in course of preparation a report on the "Recent Developments in the Foreign Trade of Japan, Particularly in Relation to the Trade of the United States." This report will be printed in the coming year.

The first part of this report describes the more general features of the recent changes in Japan's foreign trade, especially her trade with the United States, such as the decline in her receipts from sales of raw silk, the expansion of her exports of other commodities, and her increased purchases of materials for use in home industries. The second part is a detailed analysis of the imports into the United States from Japan.

(d) Study of the weight bases used in the published statistics of imports.

The Commission has made a study for the purpose of recommending changes in the manner of reporting imports of certain commodities dutiable at an ad valorem rate and shipped in immediate and outer containers, in order to ascertain whether the weight of the immediate container has heretofore been included in the weight of the commodities as reported in the published statistics of imports. This study was completed in 1935, and a preliminary report was submitted for the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce, who, with the Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, are directed by section 484 (e) of the Tariff Act of 1930 to establish for statistical purposes an enumeration of quantities and values of each kind of merchandise imported into the United States. As a result of the recommendations made in the report and of the cooperation between the Department of Commerce, the Department of the Treasury, and the United States Tariff Commission the published statistics, beginning with the calendar year 1934, show specifically for each commodity whether or not the weight of the immediate container is included in the reported weight of imports.

Studies of the weight of the imports of particular commodities of this class during the years prior to 1934 have been made by the Commission's staff for the use of the Commission.

(e) Special reports for the Committee on Finance of the Senate.

During the year, as in previous years, the Committee on Finance of the Senate called upon the Tariff Commission for a number of special reports on pending bills and resolutions. In response to these requests the Commission furnished the Committee on Finance with analyses of the proposed legislation and with factual data from which the committee might judge the probable effects of such legislation. According to circumstances, some of the reports were very brief, while others were of considerable length, but all of them had to be prepared within a few days in order to be of service to the Committee on Finance. From the large amount of data in its files concerning current industrial and trade conditions, the Commission has been able to present promptly to the committee information bearing directly upon the measures under consideration.

(f) **Other work under section 332.**

During the year the Commission has issued certain other information obtained in the course of its work. It has reported upon an analysis of imports in 1934 of chemicals and medicinals, not specially provided for, in paragraph 5 of the Tariff Act of 1930. This paragraph includes a large number of chemicals for which separate statistics are not published.

Information has also been issued in regard to the production and distribution of salt in the United States by primary producers. Considerable interest has been manifested in the trade concerning the production and distribution of salt by primary producers, but no adequate statistics have heretofore been published.

In the preparation of the Commission's Summaries of Tariff Information considerable data were gathered with respect to glue, and in response to numerous requests from the trade some of it was made public during the year.

In compiling information on nuts, the Commission found it desirable to obtain statistics from the confectionery producers who are the largest consumers of these products. By questionnaire the Commission secured information from confectioners who, it is estimated, consume over 70 percent of the total nuts used by this industry. The result of this inquiry was made available to interested parties.

5. **WORK UNDER THE RATE ADJUSTMENT PROVISIONS (SEC. 336 OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1930)**

The work of the Tariff Commission during the past year under the provisions of section 336, which provides for adjusting rates of duty on the basis of domestic and foreign cost comparisons, has been limited as compared with some previous years. Seventeen applications for investigations under this provision were received and were considered by the Commission, but comparatively few of them resulted in formal investigations.

The range of possible action by the President under the provisions of section 336 has been limited by activities under the Trade Agreements Act, which provides that rates of duty which have been changed, or "bound" against change, in the agreements with foreign countries shall not thereafter be subject to change under section 336. Although an agreement may cover a large or small number of items, many more commodities are examined in the course of the negotiations than are finally included in the agreement. Confusion would result if the Commission were to conduct investigations under the flexible provision on commodities being considered by those negotiating the trade agreements.

In addition to the applications received during the year, the Commission had an accumulation of applications made in earlier years but upon which it had not seemed desirable, for various reasons, to take action. In October of 1935, however, conditions had become sufficiently clear respecting most of these earlier applications to justify formal dismissal by the Commission, and accordingly 44 of them were then denied and dismissed without prejudice.

Three of the investigations in progress in 1935 under the provisions of section 336 were of considerable importance, namely, those on cotton cloth, frozen swordfish, and wool-knit gloves. The investiga-

tion with respect to cotton cloth was requested by the Senate at the end of March 1935 about the time that the President requested an investigation of the same subject under the provisions of section 3 (e) of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Field work in two investigations was done simultaneously by the Commission. Work under the provisions of section 3 (e) was suspended, however, after the Supreme Court declared portions of the National Industrial Recovery Act unconstitutional. The large body of information obtained by the Commission under the two provisions of law is now being summarized in a report for later publication.

The report on frozen swordfish also is nearing completion. Imports of frozen swordfish from Japan compete chiefly with swordfish frozen on the Atlantic seaboard during the summer—the season of surplus production. Most of the domestic consumption of swordfish is in the fresh state, supplied by domestic fishermen and by imports from Canada. Competition between domestic and imported frozen swordfish in winter is a matter of some importance.

The investigation with respect to wool-knit gloves shows imports of certain types of wool gloves from Japan to have increased greatly in recent months. After ordering the investigation in August 1935, the Commission did extensive field work to obtain domestic costs of production and data on imports from Japan. Costs and other data were obtained from eight domestic mills producing the bulk of the total domestic output, and as evidence of foreign costs a tabulation was made of invoice prices covering a period of several months. The field data are now being tabulated and analyzed by members of the staff.

6. WORK UNDER PROVISIONS RELATING TO UNFAIR PRACTICES IN IMPORT TRADE (SEC. 337 OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1930)

(a) INVESTIGATIONS

Cigar lighters.

On January 24, 1935, the Commission instituted an investigation under section 337, respecting cigar lighters having a double spin-wheel. Temporary order of exclusion was issued by the President, and the Commission held a hearing but as yet has not promulgated its findings.

This is the second investigation conducted by the Commission under section 337 respecting cigar lighters. The prior investigation (see p. 39 of the Seventeenth and p. 40 of the Eighteenth Annual Report) was concerned with lighters of the Ronson type; that is, lighters operated by manual pressure on the thumbpiece which, in turn, lifts the snuffer from the wick and causes the abradant wheel to spin in contact with the pyrophoric member, thus ejecting sparks in the direction of the wick to cause ignition. The lighters concerned in the present investigation are of the "double-spin-wheel" type; that is, the wheel which contacts the pyrophoric member to cause sparks is integrally connected with a larger wheel on which thumb pressure is exerted to cause rotation.

Coilable metal rules.

For prior history see Eighteenth Annual Report, page 41. The Commission promulgated its findings on January 28, 1935, and found that certain coilable metal rules had been unfairly imported into the

United States. Pursuant to petition of importers the Commission granted a rehearing and after holding a formal hearing and receiving briefs, reaffirmed its former findings and made additional findings of unfair competition. The findings on rehearing were promulgated on October 2, 1935, but the period for appeal did not expire until December 1, 1935.¹

Rehearing of oxides of iron.

For prior history of this investigation see pages 38 and 39 of the Seventeenth Annual Report and page 39 of the Eighteenth Annual Report. See also Litigation, pages 23 to 25 of this report.

After the decision of the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals respecting apatite (see p. 24) importers of oxides of iron requested modification of the order of exclusion to comport with the court's decision. The Commission reopened the investigation and held a hearing but as yet has not disposed of this matter.

(b) JURISDICTION OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION UNDER SECTION 337

The Tariff Commission under section 337 has exercised jurisdiction over (1) unfair methods of competition or unfair acts with regard to the importation for use or sale in the United States of articles covered by product patents issued in the United States, and importation for use or sale of goods made according to processes patented in the United States; and (2) all other unfair methods of competition or unfair acts in the importation and sale of merchandise, such as simulation, palming off, false branding, and other classes of unfair competition similar to those covered by section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act.

The United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, in a number of decisions upheld the jurisdiction of the Tariff Commission over patent cases, both with regard to product patents and process patents; on February 25, 1935 the court, however, reversed its former decisions with regard to cases involving process patents. In the case of Amtorg Trading Corporation, 75 Federal Reporter (2d) 826, the court held that section 337 did not increase in any way the rights of a patentee; that the owner of the process patent has no exclusive right over the sale of any product made by the process, and accordingly the importation for use or sale of products made abroad by a process patented in the United States was not an unfair method of competition. On October 14, 1935 a petition of certiorari was denied by the United States Supreme Court.

The situation created by this final decision of the court is one that requires the consideration of Congress. The owner of a process patent issued in the United States has now no protection of any kind against the use of that patented process without his consent outside the United States, and the importation into and sale within the United States of goods made by the process. The patentee may not proceed against the user of the process because the patent grant of exclusive right to use the patented process does not extend beyond the limits of the United States; he may not proceed against the importer of goods made by the process because, under existing patent law, his sole right is against the user of the process; and no proceeding

¹ No appeal having been taken, the Commission reported to the President, who on Dec. 24, directed exclusion from entry of certain coilable metal rules as recommended.

may now be started under section 337, because the importation for sale or use of articles made abroad by a process patented in the United States is not an unfair method of competition.

The Commission has not yet made a complete survey of the practice and law with regard to this matter in other countries, but so far as it has made an inquiry it finds that other countries do protect an owner of a process patent from importation of goods made by the process abroad without the consent of the patentee.

In England the courts enjoin the importers of goods manufactured abroad by a process patented in Great Britain. The patent laws of Japan expressly provide that the owner of a process patent has exclusive right over use of the process and also the sale of the product made by the process. Furthermore, it provides that it is a criminal offense to import into Japan for use or sale articles made abroad by a process patented in Japan.

The owner of a patented process has a complete and adequate remedy for the protection of that process within the United States, because he can proceed against the manufacturer and prevent any production of the article by the process other than that by himself or by his licensee. The only adequate method for protecting the owner of a patented process from competition from abroad would be through some control over the importation and sale of the product made by the process. This might be done in either of the following ways:

(1) The patent law might be amended by providing that the importation for use or sale within the United States of a product made by a patented process without the consent of the patentee was a violation of the patent right.

(2) Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 might be amended by adding language that would make it clear that the unlicensed importation and sale or use of goods made by a process patented in the United States is an act of unfair competition.

Recommendations.

The Tariff Commission, as a result of its experience in dealing with section 337, is compelled to recommend to the Congress that the entire question of the rights of a patentee either of a product patent or a process patent should be governed by the patent law and that the enforcement of such rights should, in all cases, be by proceedings in the Federal courts exclusively.

The Tariff Commission is primarily a Government agency to collect complete and scientific information concerning tariffs and the effect thereof upon the industry and revenue of the United States for the purpose of aiding the President and the Congress.

The problem of whether a certain article violates a patent, or whether a certain article was made by the use of a process patented in the United States, is a legal question of great difficulty and a very technical question. Neither the members of the Commission nor its staff is selected for the purpose of dealing with such technical legal questions. At present there is concurrent jurisdiction (respecting imports) on patents by the Federal courts and the Tariff Commission. The Commission believes that all problems connected with patents should be dealt with by one branch of the Government, and that obviously should be the Federal courts. The remedy of

exclusion from entry into the United States is in many instances a more adequate remedy than an injunction which must apply only to certain named persons. However, the Commission sees no legal or practical difficulty in providing in cases of importation an additional remedy of exclusion from entry based upon a decision or ruling of the Federal courts. It believes that a procedure can be worked out which will furnish complete protection for American patents.

There is another strong reason why jurisdiction over questions of importation of patented articles or goods made by a patented process should be in the courts rather than the Tariff Commission: Before the Commission or before the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals no question can be raised as to the validity of the patent. This is a serious defect. As a matter of equity interested parties ought to be able to raise the fundamental issue as to whether a patent is valid in a proceeding which may result in so sweeping an order as a total exclusion from entry.

With regard to other cases of unfair competition the Commission must point out that the Federal Trade Commission and the Tariff Commission now have concurrent jurisdiction in all import cases other than those involving patents. The remedy under the Federal Trade Commission Act is an order to cease and desist. Such an order is not as adequate a remedy in cases of imports as an order excluding all imports of the article or commodity in question. However, there would seem to be no legal difficulty whatever in providing the additional remedy of exclusion from entry under the Federal Trade Commission Act in all cases dealing with unfair competition in the importation and sale of articles from abroad.

If these recommendations are accepted by the Congress the Tariff Commission will be relieved of a class of work that is not in line with its primary functions and for which neither the Commission nor its staff is especially fitted. Secondly, the courts will have exclusive jurisdiction of all patent cases and the Federal Trade Commission will have exclusive jurisdiction of all cases of unfair competition and unfair methods of trade. This course will prevent a certain amount of overlapping and will center enforcement of the provisions about unfair methods of competition in those governmental bodies best equipped to deal therewith.

If these recommendations are not accepted by the Congress, the Commission repeats its recommendations made in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth annual reports for amendments to section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 in the matters of the signing of subpoenas and the reimbursement of importers for premiums on bonds in cases where temporary exclusion orders were issued but where section 337 was ultimately found not to have been violated.

7. WORK UNDER SECTION 3 (E) OF THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT

Work under section 3 (e) of the National Industrial Recovery Act was continued until the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the *Schechter Poultry Case*, May 27, 1935, after which it was suspended because of changes in the scope of activity of the National Recovery Administration. Between the publication of the last annual report of the Commission and the suspension of work under section 3 (e) two

reports were made to the President; that on sun glasses or sun goggles and frames therefor, December 14, 1934, and that on table and kitchen earthenware, porcelain, and chinaware on April 16, 1935. The latter investigation, ordered on May 16, 1934, was exceedingly complex and took much longer to complete than any other investigation under section 3 (e). A survey under the general powers of the Commission embodying the information obtained in the investigation with respect to sun glasses has recently been published, and one on pottery was issued in mimeographed form and will soon be printed and ready for distribution.

An investigation in regard to rubber erasers was ordered on January 14, 1935, and in regard to horse and mule shoes, on March 14, 1935; field work was carried on, hearings were held, and the investigations were partially completed at the time of suspension of work under section 3 (e). An investigation with respect to bleached cotton cloth was ordered on April 19, 1935. The information obtained in this investigation was used in the investigation of cotton cloth under section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930. The President called upon the Tariff Commission for an investigation with respect to cotton and linen nettings, just before the decision in the *Schechter case*, but no formal investigation was instituted and work on that subject was never undertaken.

The informal agreements with foreign governments in regard to limitation of imports in several cases were continued, with some modifications. (See table on p. 16 for terms of limitation.) The fees² imposed by Presidential order in the case of certain cotton rugs (the only case under section 3 (e) in which fees were imposed) were rescinded under date of June 15, 1935.

At the time the decision of the Supreme Court rendered the National Recovery Administration practically inoperative, May 27, 1935, six investigations were pending under section 3 (e).

Inasmuch as work under section 3 (e) has been terminated, it may be well to review briefly what was done during the entire period of approximately one year and a half, when the act was used as an instrument of the recovery program.

Section 3 (e) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, passed on June 16, 1933, provided that when imports were substantial or increasing in ratio to domestic production, and were endangering the operation of the code or agreement in any particular industry, an investigation might be ordered by the President. If investigation showed it necessary to limit imports in order that the code be not rendered ineffective, the President was empowered to bring this about by the use of fees, licenses, and quantity restrictions. The United States Tariff Commission was designated as the body to make such investigation. An imports division of the National Recovery Administration was set up to receive complaints, to make preliminary studies, and to recommend to the President for or against ordering investigation by the Tariff Commission. (See Executive Order No. 6353 of Oct. 23, 1933.)

Mr. Oscar B. Ryder, previously on the staff of the Tariff Commission, was Chief of the Imports Division of the National Recovery

² On Dec. 13, 1935, the United States Customs Court held that the fees on cotton rugs had been unconstitutionally collected (*Akawa & Co., Ltd., v. U. S., T. D. 48067*). Time for appeal from this decision has not yet expired.

Administration until his appointment as a member of the Commission on June 23, 1934, when Mr. Harold D. Gresham, also a former member of the Commission's staff, became Chief of the Imports Section which had then become part of the Division of Research and Planning.

Complainants were required to make a prima-facie case, under rules and regulations adopted by the National Recovery Administration. (See N. R. A. Office Order No. 37 of Oct. 24, 1933.) After the Tariff Commission, at the direction of the President, made an investigation, and held public hearings, if the facts developed thereby showed relief to be necessary, the President was empowered to act. In every instance but one, where affirmative action was taken as the result of an investigation by the Tariff Commission, relief was obtained through an agreement, either with representatives of the foreign governments concerned or with the foreign exporters, voluntarily to limit shipments to this country to specified amounts, rather than to have them curtailed by the fees or quantity limitation on imports which might otherwise have been imposed by this country. In the case of cotton rugs both fees and voluntary control of the quantity of imports were employed.

The scope of the investigations made by the Tariff Commission under section 3 (e) has been set forth in a previous report. Relief was recommended only where, because of the operation of a code, there was a net increase in the disadvantage of a domestic industry in competition with imports and where it appeared that the maintenance of a code was seriously endangered thereby. In some cases imports might be both substantial and increasing in proportion to total domestic production and yet not necessarily interfere with the success of the code. The Commission considered not only the relation of imports to domestic production, but also costs, prices, margins, and profits in the industries investigated.

The following table shows the investigations completed by the Tariff Commission under section 3 (e) and the action taken in each case.

Investigation ordered	Article	Paragraph number, Tariff Act of 1930	Nature of change	Date of Presidential action	Effective date of change
1933 Dec. 11..	Wood - cased lead pencils.	1549	By agreement imports from Japan were limited to not more than 125,000 gross in any one year, 45,000 gross in any one quarter, and 25,000 gross in any one month.	1934	1934 May 1.
1934 Jan. 2....	Quicksilver.....	386	No change.....	Apr. 24.....	
Jan. 4....	Wool felt hat bodies...	1115 (b)	do.....	do.....	
Jan. 4....	Matches.....	1516	No action under sec. 3 (e). Excise tax provided for in sec. 611 of Revenue Act of 1934.		
1933 Dec. 18..	Cotton rugs: Chenille..	921	Fee of 15 cents per square yard in addition to the duties provided for in Tariff Act of 1930. By agreement, imports from Japan were limited to 650,000 square yards per annum. In May 1935 this quota was increased to 750,000 square yards, adjustment for the additional amount to be made during the following year.	May 30 and June 4.	June 5. June 1.

Investigation ordered	Article	Paragraph number, Tariff Act of 1930	Nature of change	Date of Presidential action	Effective date of change
1933 Dec. 18..	Hit-and-miss rag rugs..		By agreement, imports from Japan were limited to 3,250,000 square yards per annum. In May 1935 this quota was increased to 3,550,000 square yards, adjustment for the additional amount to be made during the following year. Fee of 23 cents per square yard imposed in addition to duties provided for in Tariff Act of 1930. Fee of 20 percent ad valorem but not less than 5 cents per square yard, imposed in addition to duties provided for in Tariff Act of 1930. By agreement, imports from Japan were limited to 4,070,000 square yards per annum. In May 1935 the quota was reduced to 3,250,000 square yards in return for an increase in quotas on chenille and hit-and-miss rag rugs.	1934	1934 June 1.
	Imitation oriental rugs..			May 30.....	June 10.
	Rugs, other than chenille, imitation oriental, and hit-and-miss rag rugs.			May 30 and June 4.	June 5. June 1.
1934 Mar. 28.	Red cedar shingles.....	1760	By agreement imports from Canada to United States were limited to an amount equal to 25 percent of domestic consumption as estimated, for stated intervals, for the domestic industry by the code authority. A system of marking the grades was also agreed upon. It was further agreed that as long as the cost-protection price system is maintained by the domestic industry each import invoice will show the price and terms of sale.		
Sept. 5..	Pedaline and neora braids and hats, bonnets, and hoods, not blocked, or trimmed, wholly or in part of synthetic textile.	1504 (a)(b)	No change.....	Nov. 28.....	

8. COOPERATION WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS

As required by section 334 of the tariff act, there has been close contact and full cooperation during the year between the Tariff Commission and other departments of the Government. The Commission desires particularly to acknowledge with appreciation the valuable assistance given by—

The Department of State, through the regular service of consular and diplomatic reports and through other special services;

The Department of the Treasury, through the Bureau of Customs and the collectors of customs; the loan of original documents and assistance on many special occasions;

The Department of Agriculture: Continuous information on cotton and information on agricultural products under special investigation by the Tariff Commission;

The Department of Commerce, through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Division of Statistics, in Washington, and the section of customs statistics at New York: Continuous furnishing of

all types of information relating to imports, foreign tariffs, and special information on foreign commerce. Through the Bureau of Fisheries: Special information and assistance in the Commission's survey of fishery products.

On the other hand, the Commission has cooperated with the departments in many matters, particularly in extensive studies for use in negotiating trade agreements with other countries, and in studying the policy to be pursued in regard to Philippine tariffs.

Relations are maintained with, and material is specially prepared for, the Department of State, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, and the Department of the Interior, the Central Statistical Board, and the Committee for Reciprocity Information.

During the past year the Commission at the request of the Department of State made a comprehensive study of and a report on the suggested revision of the tariff schedules and customs regulations of the island of Guam.

Prior to the time that section 3 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act was declared unconstitutional, the Tariff Commission, as already stated, was the agency specified in section 3 (e) of that act to make the investigations and reports required by that section, and during that time did considerable work under that provision.

Since portions of the National Industrial Recovery Act were declared unconstitutional, the greatly reduced and reorganized National Recovery Administration has been gathering material to show the result of the work under that act. The Commission has cooperated particularly with those interested in the work done under the Import Section which administered section 3 (e). The chief of that section has been on permanent detail from the Commission, and two other members of the Commission's staff have been on temporary detail during a part of the year.

9. NEW FUNCTIONS UNDER THE AMENDMENT TO AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT

The Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended by section 31 of Public, No. 320, Seventy-fourth Congress, approved August 24, 1935, contains a new section, no. 22, similar in scope and purpose to section 3 (e) of the National Industrial Recovery Act. The new section provides in part as follows:

Whenever the President has reason to believe that any one or more articles are being imported into the United States under such conditions and in sufficient quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective or materially interfere with any program or operation undertaken, or to reduce substantially the amount of any product processed in the United States from any commodity subject to and with respect to which an adjustment program is in operation, under this title, he shall cause an immediate investigation to be made by the United States Tariff Commission, which shall give precedence to investigations under this section to determine such facts. Such investigation shall be made after due notice and opportunity for hearing to interested parties and shall be conducted subject to such regulations as the President shall specify.

The law further provides that if after investigation by the Tariff Commission the President finds it necessary, he shall, by proclamation, impose such limitations on imports as will prevent any program undertaken being rendered ineffective. A condition imposed upon

the limitations which may be adopted is that imports from any country shall not be reduced to less than 50 percent of the average annual quantity of such article coming from such country during the period July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1933.

Any proclamation or separate provision thereof may be suspended or modified by the President when he finds that the circumstances have so changed that his action should be modified to carry out the purpose of this section.

Regulations governing investigations and hearings by the Tariff Commission under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act as amended.

The regulations for carrying out the provisions of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act were issued by the President on November 23, 1935.

Paragraphs I, II, and III authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make preliminary investigations and to prescribe the manner in which requests for action under section 22 shall be submitted by interested parties.

Paragraph IV of the same Executive order gives the regulations which shall govern the United States Tariff Commission in conducting investigations and hearings under this act and in making reports.

For the full text of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act as amended and of the Executive order which includes the Commission's regulations in regard to public notice, hearings, investigations and reports by the United States Tariff Commission, see appendix III.

No cases have yet come before the Commission for formal action under this new power.

B. MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION

Mr. Robert Lincoln O'Brien, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Commission since December 1, 1931, was again designated by the President as Chairman, effective December 1, 1935.

Mr. Thomas Walker Page, of Virginia, appointed Vice Chairman by the President on reorganization of the Commission in 1930, continued in that office by Presidential reappointment effective September 17, 1935. Commissioner Page's appointment as Commissioner being due to expire on June 16, 1935, the President renominated him on May 7 and the Senate confirmed the nomination on May 10, 1935, thus reappointing Mr. Page as Commissioner for the term ending June 16, 1941.

The other members of the Commission are: Edgar B. Brossard, of Utah; Oscar B. Ryder, of Virginia; and Raymond B. Stevens, of New Hampshire.

The President, on August 20, 1935, filled an existing vacancy by the appointment of Mr. Raymond B. Stevens, of New Hampshire, as a member of the Commission. Mr. Stevens was formerly special counsel of the Federal Trade Commission and Vice Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, but more recently the adviser on foreign affairs to the Siamese Government in Bangkok. His appointment is for the period ending June 16, 1937, the unexpired term of Hon. James W. Collier, deceased.

Subsequent to the preparation of this report and prior to its transmission to the Congress the President appointed Dr. E. Dana Durand, of Minnesota, chief economist of the Tariff Commission, to the posi-

tion of Commissioner. This was to fill the vacancy left by Mr. John Lee Coulter. The appointment at this writing awaits the confirmation of the Senate.

C. THE STAFF

The Commission and its staff, as organized at the close of the fiscal year 1935, consisted of 309 persons, a net increase of 32 over last year. This total comprised 4 Commissioners and 305 employees, 195 of whom were men and 114 were women. Sixty-two members of the staff have rendered military or naval service. The total number within the civil-service retirement law was 195. The amount of money deducted from their salaries under the retirement law during the fiscal year 1935 was \$14,255.81.

The following changes in personnel occurred during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935:

Appointments:	
Permanent employees.....	47
Temporary employees.....	43
Total.....	90
Separations:	
Resignations.....	20
Deaths.....	2
Retirements.....	3
Temporary appointments completed.....	33
Total.....	58

A brief comparative table of the staff follows:

Departmental and field services

Title	June 30, 1934	June 30, 1935	Nov. 30, 1935
Commissioners.....	14	14	25
Chief economist.....	1	1	1
Director of research.....	1	1	1
Assistant directors of research.....	3	3	3
General counsel.....	1	1	1
Secretary.....	1	1	1
Chief investigator.....	1	1	1
Executive assistant to the Chairman.....	1	1	1
Executive secretary, Committee for Reciprocity Information.....	1	1	1
Administrative officer.....	1	1	1
Chiefs of divisions.....	15	7	7
Chiefs of sections.....	6	8	7
Acting chiefs of sections.....	3	3	3
Librarian.....	1	1	1
Special experts.....	114	126	121
Clerks, including stenographers.....	102	120	120
Secretaries and stenographers assigned to Commissioners.....	5	4	5
Operators, office devices.....	9	8	10
Telephone operators and stock clerks.....	2	2	2
Messengers.....	11	14	12
Skilled laborer.....	1	1	1
European representative.....	1	1	1
Chief, New York office.....	1	1	1
Total.....	277	309	304

¹ 2 vacancies.

² 1 vacancy.

Improved coordination of the Commission's staff.

The reorganization of the staff of the Commission in October 1934 has resulted in a better coordination of work. This has been obtained by placing the heads of the various divisions under the Director of Research and three Assistant Directors who together supervise the work of the research staff.

This unified direction of the activities of the Commission's staff is independent of, but closely related to, the work of the Planning and Reviewing Committee. This committee gives special attention to reviewing the plans of the staff work and the reports prepared on various subjects for consideration by the Commission.

One important result of the better coordination of staff activities is the cooperative effort in obtaining field and other information and preparing the reports based upon it. The commodity specialists, the economists, the legal experts, the accountants, and the statisticians each have a part in the preparation of final reports. From the beginning of any undertaking or investigation of the Commission, the functions and responsibilities of the various groups of the staff are known to the individuals participating in it. Definite responsibility for each activity of the Commission, therefore, carries down from the Commission through the various coordinating groups to all the field and office personnel.

D. FINANCES AND APPROPRIATIONS

1. Salaries and expenses.

The appropriation for salaries and expenses for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935, was \$826,398. This sum was augmented by the unobligated balance of the appropriation for 1934, making a total of \$878,177 available for expenditure during 1935. An unobligated balance of \$23,779 remained on June 30, 1935.

2. Printing and binding.

The appropriation for all printing and binding for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935, was \$14,500. This sum was augmented by the unobligated balance of the appropriation for 1934, making a total of \$15,775. An unobligated balance of \$1,189 remained on June 30, 1935.

3. Expenditures and obligations.

Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935, and the outstanding obligations as of that date were as follows:

Salaries: Commissioners (2 vacancies)	\$38, 499
Employees:	
Departmental service	729, 837
Field service	30, 749
Travel expenses:	
In the United States	12, 372
In foreign countries	1, 257
Books of reference and publications	3, 592
Printing and binding	14, 586
Telephone and telegraph	3, 223
Rent of office (foreign)	543
Repairs and alterations	691
Office equipment, supplies, miscellaneous expenses	33, 635
Total	868, 984

E. SERVICE PUBLICATIONS

1. List of publications.

The Commission has revised its subject index to include recent publications. The index is divided into three sections: (1) An alphabetical list of all documents issued by the Commission, with necessary cross references; (2) reports grouped under their appropriate schedules of the tariff law, subdividing them according to the series in which they are included; (3) publications that are of such a nature as not to be classifiable by schedules. For a list of publications since the passage of the Tariff Act of 1930, see appendix II.

2. Rules of procedure.

During the past year the Commission issued a new edition of its rules of practice and procedure adopted for the administration of sections 332, 336, 337, and 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930 and of the laws relating to the Tariff Commission. The pamphlet includes a reprint of section 700 of the Revenue Act of 1916, creating the Tariff Commission; sections 330 to 341 of the Tariff Act of 1930, the sections under which the Commission now operates; section 350, an amendment to the existing tariff law authorizing the President to enter into reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries; section 402 of the tariff law, which gives a definition of the term "American selling price"; and of paragraph 51 providing for a special investigation by the Tariff Commission with respect to synthetic camphor.

3. List of changes in duties.

In order to make available a ready reference to changes in import duties since the passage of the Tariff Act of 1930, the Commission has prepared and issued in mimeographed form a list arranged by schedules and paragraphs of the tariff act. This list shows changes in duties brought about by proclamations of the President under the provisions of section 336 of the tariff act and under the Trade Agreements Act. In this list the paragraph number, the article, the rate changed and the present effective rate, as well as the effective date and basis for change, are given. The list also includes items on which the rate of duty or duty-free status is bound in trade agreements. It is proposed to keep this list up to date as new duties are proclaimed.

4. Tariff and its history.

Since the reports of the Commission do not discuss forms of tariff, but are for the most part economic studies of specific articles covered in the tariff act, of industries and of international trade as affected by the customs laws, the Commission brought together and had printed in pamphlet form a group of articles that can be used in replying to requests for information on the general subject of tariff, its history, and various phases of the subject. The document consists largely of excerpts from the Dictionary of Tariff Information, an earlier publication of the Tariff Commission. It also includes a brief history of the Tariff Commission and refers to some of the more recent legislation relating to the tariff.

F. LITIGATION

1. UNDER SECTION 315, TARIFF ACT OF 1922

(a) **Hit-and-miss rag rugs.**

Akawa & Co. et al. v. United States, 23 C. C. P. A. —; T. D. 47737; 77 Fed. (2d) 660: Cotton hit-and-miss rag rugs were assessed for duty at 35 percent ad valorem under paragraph 1022 of the Tariff Act of 1922 on the basis of the American selling price as defined in section 402 of that act, in accordance with a proclamation of the President issued under section 315 of the same act. Importers contended that as the Commission did not ascertain the actual cost of production of such rugs in the principal competing country (Japan) from the accounting records of the producing companies, but, on the contrary, accepted as evidence of such cost invoice prices and wholesale selling prices of Japanese rugs of the same character, its investigation was illegal, and also that the President's proclamation and the appraisement of the merchandise on such a basis were illegal. The Court of Customs and Patent Appeals held that the Commission made a legal investigation and that the President was not limited or bound by the evidence submitted to him by the Commission, the law of 1922 permitting him to secure information from any source deemed proper by him. The court further held that where the President complied with the mandates of section 315 his findings of fact were final and conclusive and not reviewable by that court.

(b) **Cast polished plate glass.**

Wm. A. Foster & Co., Inc., v. United States, 23 C. C. P. A. —; T. D. 47992: Duty was assessed on cast polished plate glass, unsilvered, in accordance with the President's proclamation under section 315 of the Tariff Act of 1922. The importer claimed that the Commission did not make an investigation of glass of the sizes specified in the tariff act but made a general investigation only of cast polished plate glass, finished or unfinished, and unsilvered, and that this was not such an investigation as section 315 required; therefore that the President's proclamation was invalid. The Court of Customs and Patent Appeals held that section 315 did not require the Commission to *ascertain* the difference in costs of production; that this was for the President to ascertain, and in so doing he was not bound by the report of the Commission but might get his information elsewhere.

2. UNDER SECTION 336, TARIFF ACT OF 1930

(a) **Prism-binoculars.**

Carl Zeiss, Inc., v. United States, 23 C. C. P. A. —; T. D. 47654; 76 Fed. (2d) 412: The facts and prior history of this case are set forth on page 22 of the Eighteenth Annual Report. On April 15, 1935, the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals reversed the decision of the Customs Court and declared invalid the proclamation by the President based on the report of the Tariff Commission that certain imported prism-binoculars should be appraised for duty ad valorem on American selling price to equalize the difference in foreign and domestic costs of production. The Commission's notice of hearing was for optical instruments of a class or type used by the Army, Navy, or air force for fire control, whereas the Commission's find-

ings and recommendations were based, as shown by its report, on evidence relative to optical instruments suitable for such use. "Reasonable public notice"—that is to say, notice definitely, fairly, and adequately acquainting parties interested with the scope and purpose of the investigation—was declared to be necessary under section 336, and, the court held, had not been given by the Commission.

(b) **Hay and manure fork heads.**

Union Fork & Hoe Co. v. United States, T. D. 47478: The Customs Court denied a motion to transfer for further hearing in Washington a case concerning hay and manure fork heads, in which the President's proclamation under section 336 was claimed to be illegal and void on the grounds that (1) the cost of production was not obtained by the Tariff Commission from the German manufacturer exporting the articles to the United States; (2) that the Tariff Commission failed to obtain the weighted average of invoice prices or values for a representative period; and (3) that the Tariff Commission found the foreign cost of production of wholly different kinds of forks from those manufactured in the United States. Later the court (T. D. 48022) held against the importer on all the grounds of complaint, declaring that the Tariff Commission is not confined to the ascertainment of the cost of production of the particular German manufacturer who exported the merchandise to the United States, and that it was not within the power of the court to consider the practicability of obtaining the particular facts described in section 336 (e), nor has it power to compel the Tariff Commission to divulge the source of confidential information.

(c) **Other protests.**

Protests are pending before the United States Customs Court against the assessment of duties in accordance with Presidential proclamations under section 336 on numerous commodities, principally dried-egg products, and infants' wool knit wearing apparel.

3. UNDER THE TRADE AGREEMENTS ACT

Many protests have been filed since the agreement with Cuba under the Trade Agreements Act of June 12, 1934. The principal claim made therein is that articles enumerated in the Cuban agreement are, by virtue of most-favored nation treaty clauses, entitled to the preferential rates accorded to Cuba, when imported from the countries having such clauses in treaties with the United States.

4. UNDER SECTION 337, TARIFF ACT OF 1930

(a) **Phosphates and apatite.**

In re Amtorg Trading Corporation.—The facts and prior history of this case are set forth on page 23 of the Eighteenth Annual Report. On February 25, 1935, the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals reversed the Commission's finding that the importation of apatite floated or concentrated in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in accordance with a process patented in the United States but not patented in the Soviet Union was an unfair method of competition or unfair act within the purview of section 337 (22 C. C. P. A. 558, T. D. 47583; 75 Fed. (2d) 826). The court held in effect that section 337 is remedial and confers no substantive rights, and that the im-

portation of any product made abroad by a process patented in the United States but not patented in the foreign country violates no right of the patentee. On April 8, 1935, a petition for rehearing was denied by the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. On October 14, 1935, a petition for writ of certiorari was denied by the United States Supreme Court.

(b) **Oxides of iron.**

The facts and prior history of this case are set forth on page 23 of the Eighteenth Annual Report. In the *Amtorg case* (see p. 24), the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals declared its decision respecting said oxides of iron was erroneous as to the process patent. On April 13, 1935, the Commission received a petition addressed to the President by counsel on behalf of importers for modification of the order of exclusion.

The Tariff Commission reopened the investigation and held a hearing therein on May 28, 1935.

PART II. INVESTIGATIONS, SURVEYS, AND REPORTS

A. RECORD OF RATE-ADJUSTMENT INVESTIGATIONS UNDER SECTION 336

Appendix I contains a statistical record and detailed tables of the work of the Commission under the rate-adjustment or so-called flexible provisions of the tariff act, from December 1, 1934, to November 30, 1935.

The investigations listed below were pending on December 1, 1935:

Casein.	Mackerel.
Linseed oil.	Frozen swordfish.
Chinaware and earthenware.	Rag rugs.
Fluorspar.	Cotton cloth.
Electric-light bulbs.	Wool-felt hat bodies and hats.
Quarry tiles.	Wool-knit gloves and mittens.
Cast-iron pipes and fittings.	Filaments and yarns of rayon.
Cocoa and chocolate and cacao butter.	Leather gloves.
Rye.	Calf and kip leather.
Cherries, sulphured or in brine.	Goat, kid, and cabretta leather.
Tomatoes, prepared or preserved.	Matches.
Alfalfa seed.	Cork insulation.

Nine of the investigations listed above were in response to Senate resolutions; in the case of three of these there were also applications from interested parties on file with the Commission. Of the remaining 15, 7 were made upon request by the President and 8 upon application by interested parties, industries, or organizations. The Commission also had an application for investigation relating to one of the items among the seven investigations ordered at the request of the President.

The only investigation under section 336 resulting in a change in duty during the past year was that relating to beer. This report is summarized on page 35.

B. SUMMARIES OF SURVEYS AND REPORTS

In accordance with the requirements of law the Commission presents herein summaries of reports made during the year.

1. UNDER SECTION 332—GENERAL POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

(a) Synthetic camphor.

Paragraph 51 of the Tariff Act of 1930 provides that if at the end of 3, 4, and 5 years the President finds upon investigation by the Commission that in the last 6 months of those years the domestic production of synthetic camphor did not exceed 25, 30, and 50 percent, respectively, of domestic consumption, he shall, by proclamation, declare 6 months thereafter the rate of duty to be 1 cent per pound.

The Tariff Commission has completed the last of the three investigations required under paragraph 51 of the tariff act. The last investigation, covering the 6 months ended June 17, 1935, showed

that domestic production of synthetic camphor greatly exceeded 50 percent of the consumption of domestic and imported synthetic camphor combined. The President approved the Commission's report, specifying that no change was warranted in the present rate of duty. In the first two periods—namely, December 18, 1932, to June 17, 1933, and December 18, 1933, to June 17, 1934—the Commission had ascertained that the domestic production substantially exceeded 25 and 30 percent, respectively, of the domestic consumption.

Statistics of domestic production of synthetic camphor cannot be published without revealing the operations of individual concerns. In the last 6-month period a second producer entered the field. The consumption of domestic and imported synthetic camphor in the first half of 1935 was 1,144,501 pounds. In the same period, the consumption of natural BB (crude) camphor, which competes with the synthetic product, was 1,498,838 pounds. Imports of synthetic camphor in the first half of 1935 amounted to 453,212 pounds and of natural camphor to 896,960 pounds.

(b) Employment of nonresident fishermen on United States fishing vessels.

In compliance with paragraph (b) of Senate Resolution 159, the Commission in March 1935 reported to the Senate on an investigation of "The employment of crews in foreign ports for temporary service on United States fishing vessels, including the practice of dispatching United States fishing vessels with so-called skeleton crews."

The investigation showed that comparatively few nonresident aliens are employed on United States fishing vessels, but that the number of resident aliens so employed is relatively large.

It is estimated that the United States fisheries give employment to 120,000 fishermen. In 1933 only 562 nonresident aliens were employed in our fisheries; in most years from 30 to 50 percent are aliens legally residing in the United States. Of the nonresident aliens, 169 were residents of Mexico employed in the California tuna fisheries and 13 were residents of Canada employed in the North Pacific halibut fisheries. The practice of recruiting crews in foreign ports is confined to our tuna and halibut fisheries. Only three citizens of the United States residing abroad were reported as employed on United States fishing vessels.

Although the primary purpose of the investigation was to obtain information on the employment of crews in foreign ports, inquiries were made as to the employment of residents of the treaty coast (Labrador, the Magdalen Islands, and certain coasts of Newfoundland, as defined in the treaty of 1818 with Great Britain) to fish in their own boats and deliver their catches to the American fishery employing them. Of the 562 nonresidents, 300 were residents of Newfoundland and the Magdalen Islands, employed by the New England salt-cod and salt-herring fisheries.

An inquiry was also made as to the employment of "seasonal fishermen"; i. e., those who spend part of the year in the United States and part in foreign countries. This practice exists only to a negligible extent and is restricted almost wholly to the New England haddock, mackerel, and swordfish industries. Only 80 fishermen were employed in New England for seasonal fishing, and they were legal residents of the United States who also maintained homes in eastern Canada and Newfoundland.

The investigation also included a study of employment of aliens as sponge divers. It was found that these workers usually become residents of the United States and that appreciable numbers of them become citizens. They cannot be classified either as nonresident fishermen or as seasonal workers.

The practice of dispatching United States fishing vessels with skeleton crews (i. e., with a crew on board sufficient only to navigate the vessel) is no longer followed, unless the employment of fishermen on the treaty coast may be so regarded. In the treaty-coast fishery American vessels carry no fishermen, the actual fishing being done by treaty-coast residents from their own small boats, and delivery of the catch being made to the American fishery engaging them. In other fisheries, such as the tuna fisheries of California, the nonresidents shipped in foreign ports remain on the fishing vessel as regular members of the crew.

(c) Dyes and other synthetic organic chemicals in the United States, 1934.

In a report on the domestic production and sales of coal-tar chemicals, including dyes and other synthetic organic chemicals for 1934, increases in output as compared with 1933 are shown for most groups of products. Outstanding are the increases in coal-tar resins and synthetic non-coal-tar chemicals. Production in the latter group for the first time exceeded 1 billion pounds.

Decreases, on the other hand, are shown in the production of coal-tar dyes as a whole, the output of which was 87,178,000 pounds in 1934, or 13.6 percent less than the preceding year and 7 percent less than the average for the period 1925 to 1930. There was a corresponding decrease in the volume of sales and a slight increase in the value of sales. The average unit value of sales of all dyes in 1934 was \$0.51 per pound as against \$0.44 in 1933. The decrease in volume and the increase in unit value of sales are due entirely to decreased sales of the low-priced tonnage dyes—indigo paste and sulfur black. Indigo declined in output from 23,412,400 pounds in 1933 to 15,818,000 pounds in 1934, or 32 percent, and sulfur black from 16,020,531 pounds in 1933 to 9,790,000 pounds in 1934, or 39 percent. These decreases are accounted for by consumers building up stocks the preceding year in anticipation of higher prices, and by decreased exports to China. (Exports of dyes to China decreased from 11,591,637 pounds in 1933 to 8,373,975 pounds in 1934.) Sales of unclassified dyes increased to 8,701,000 pounds, valued at \$8,962,000, or 12 percent in volume and 15 percent in value. Reflected in this group are most of the new developments, such as dyes for synthetic fibers, cast phenolic resins, and specialty types for the textile industry.

The output of coal-tar intermediates reached an all-time peak in 1934 of 407,728,000 pounds, which was 10 percent more than in 1933 and 50 percent more than in the period 1925 to 1930. The principal intermediates produced in larger volume than in 1933 were phenol, with an increase of 35 percent, phthalic anhydride 47 percent, orthodichlorobenzene 55 percent, and paradichlorobenzene 28 percent. Increased production was also reported for acetanilide, tech., b-aminoanthraquinone, Chicago acid, H acid, J acid, dibutyl phthalate, alpha naphthol, nitrobenzene, sulfanilic acid, and others. Intermediates showing decreased production were refined naphthalene,

aniline oil, gamma acid, benzanthrone, refined cresylic acid, dimethylaniline, dinitrochlorobenzene, and phenylglycine.

The peak production of coal-tar medicinals was reached in 1934 with 10,022,000 pounds, an increase of 15 percent over 1933 and 122 percent over the period 1925 to 1930. Sales of acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) by quantity, increased 19 percent, benzocaine 27 percent, phenobarbital 13 percent, and sodium salicylate 10 percent.

Coal-tar resins are another group showing increased output, production in 1934 being 34 percent more than the preceding year. Resins derived from phenol and cresol increased 28 percent in volume, and those derived from phthalic anhydride 50 percent. Resins derived from maleic acid also show increased output, and the commercial production of resins from styrol and from xylenols is reported for the first time.

Synthetic organic chemicals not of coal-tar origin reached an all-time high in 1934, when production was 1,133,719,000 pounds, an increase in volume of 47 percent over 1933. Acetic acid and related products are outstanding among the chemicals of this group, synthetic acetic acid showing an increase in volume of more than 40 percent, acetaldehyde 53 percent, acetic anhydride 16 percent, butyl acetate 29 percent, ethyl acetate 16 percent, and amyl acetate 79 percent. Another group of synthetic chemicals reporting increased production was the alcohols, synthetic ethyl alcohol increasing more than 25 percent, isopropyl alcohol more than 300 percent, synthetic methanol 29 percent, and butyl alcohol 24 percent. Dry cleaning solvents constituted a third group showing sharp increases, carbon tetrachloride increasing 31 percent and trichloroethylene more than 70 percent. Other synthetic organic chemicals produced in larger volume in 1934 than in 1933 were formaldehyde, tetraethyl lead, ethylene derivatives, synthetic camphor, sulphated fatty alcohols and fatty acids, isopropyl ether, lactic acid, and synthetic rubber.

(d) Whisky, wine, beer, and other alcoholic beverages and the tariff.

This report was issued in May 1935, at a time of public interest in the social, economic, and fiscal phases of the Government's new policies in regard to the commerce in liquors. It brings together statistics of production and importation of the several classes of alcoholic beverages for the year immediately following the repeal of the prohibition amendment and gives for comparison statistics of production and trade in preprohibition years. The recent tariff history of each class of alcoholic beverage is briefly outlined as a background for the discussion of the tariff problems peculiar to the trade in each.

The information contained in the report is arranged by paragraphs of the Tariff Act of 1930, with the data summarized under each paragraph in a form suited to consideration of the tariff on alcoholic beverages in relation to the general policy of the Government in regard to the amount of revenue to be derived, the control and direction of the consumption of liquors, and reciprocal trade agreements. Copies of the report were furnished the Committee on Ways and Means when changes in the taxes on alcoholic beverages were being considered.

When the domestic industry is thoroughly reestablished it will have a distinct competitive advantage in most products by reason of mass production methods, low priced and abundant raw materials, and

advantageous location with regard to markets. In a normal market, the quality of the domestic product is satisfactory to most consumers. However, some qualities of whisky, rum, and gin, and certain cordials and liqueurs either cannot be made in this country or do not have a large enough domestic market to warrant their manufacture.

In discussing competitive conditions in the trade in sparkling wines the report points out that these are luxury products and commonly command a higher price than other beverages bought by the same consuming group. Domestic wine producers made sparkling wine prior to prohibition and have resumed production since repeal. In both the preprohibition and postrepeal periods, domestic sparkling wines were sold in competition with imports at about one-half the price of the imported product. Imports during the calendar year 1934 amounted to 392,000 gallons, valued at \$2,947,000, or less than half the volume coming in during many preprohibition years. The duty of \$6 per gallon was equivalent on the average in 1934 to 80 percent ad valorem.

In the sale of ordinary quality, low-priced still wines, the domestic industry enjoys certain competitive advantages over foreign producers; whereas in the marketing of superior quality, high-priced wines, sold under well-known names, the imported has the more favorable position. Even with the building up of depleted stocks, imports in 1934 of still wines were much smaller than had been anticipated, amounting to 3,456,000 gallons, valued at \$10,177,000, which was considerably less than in prewar years.

In supplying the bulk of the United States demand for beer, the domestic industry is in an advantageous position in competing with foreign brewers. Imports of malt beverages are principally specialties—ales, porters, and stouts from the United Kingdom and beers from Germany, Czechoslovakia, and other foreign countries. Brewing, especially with modern plant engineering and machinery, requires a minimum of hand labor. The new domestic breweries have the advantages of modern improvements, new technique, and low-priced materials and supplies. Imports of malt beverages in 1934 were less than 15,000 barrels as compared with domestic production of more than 43,000,000 barrels.

Effective February 15, 1935, the duty on malt beverages was reduced by Presidential proclamation from \$1 to 50 cents per gallon under section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

The report clearly indicates the magnitude of the fiscal aspects of the liquor problem. In the calendar year 1934, internal-revenue taxes on liquors amounted to \$375,000,000 and the duty on imports of liquor to \$42,500,000.

(e) Household table and kitchen articles of pottery.¹

By direction of the President, the Commission on May 16, 1934, instituted an investigation under section 3 (e) of title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act with respect to table and kitchen earthenware, porcelain, and china.

A complaint was filed January 12, 1934, with the National Recovery Administration by the United States Potters' Association on behalf of

¹ The investigation was made under sec. 3 (e) of the National Industrial Recovery Act and a report sent to the President, but as no action was taken on it prior to the time that portions of the act were declared unconstitutional the report was issued under sec. 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

producers operating under the chinaware and porcelain manufacturing code. The burden of the complaint was that maintenance of the code was endangered by increasing imports of competitive pottery, particularly from Japan. The association requested restriction of such imports.

A public hearing, notice of which was also given on May 16, at which all parties interested were given opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard, was held in the office of the Commission in Washington on June 26 and 27, 1934.

The investigation was specifically restricted to table and kitchen articles for household use, such articles for hotel, restaurant, and similar use not being included. The imports specified in the complaint are provided for in the Tariff Act of 1930 as follows:

PAR. 211. Earthenware:

Not decorated, colored, etc., 45 percent ad valorem and 10 cents per dozen pieces.

Decorated, colored, etc., 50 percent ad valorem and 10 cents per dozen pieces.

PAR. 212. China and porcelain:

Not decorated, colored, etc., 60 percent ad valorem and 10 cents per dozen separate pieces.

Decorated, colored, etc., 70 percent ad valorem and 10 cents per dozen separate pieces.

This investigation has been the most extensive and one of the most important completed by the Commission in recent years. Because of the great diversity of articles produced and imported, and the many problems arising with respect to competitive conditions affecting them, it was necessary to obtain from various sources, mainly through field work, a very large body of data.

Two branches of the domestic pottery industry operated under the code for the chinaware and porcelain manufacturing industry: (1) The "semivitrified china" branch, whose major product is the so-called semivitrified or semivitreous type of earthenware, and (2) the "vitrified china" branch, which produces vitrified china, almost wholly table and kitchen articles for hotel and restaurant use. The code went into effect in December 1933, and the investigation therefore deals largely with conditions prevailing in 1933, and in 1934 after the adoption of the code.

The last three general tariff acts have distinguished between (a) earthenware and stoneware, and (b) china and porcelain. The distinction is made on the basis of certain differences in composition, methods of manufacture, and characteristics of the finished product. To a considerable extent, however, articles of the two groups are interchangeable in use and are competitive with one another. The great bulk of household table and kitchen pottery produced by the domestic industry is of earthenware, whereas that imported is largely of china and porcelain. In recent years Japan has in large measure replaced European countries as a source of imports, her share in imports of household table and kitchen articles of the kinds here considered having been as follows: In 1931, 64.8 percent in quantity and 36 percent in value; in 1932, 73 percent in quantity and 35.3 percent in value; in 1933, 81.2 percent in quantity and 47 percent in value; 1934, 85.2 percent in quantity and 57.7 percent in value. Certain imported articles, particularly cups and saucers, compete keenly with domestic earthenware. The investigation is concerned chiefly with this competition between domestic earthenware and imports from

Japan, almost the sole supplier of the cheaper grades of earthenware, china, and porcelain.

The semivitrified branch (commonly known as the white-ware branch) of the earthenware tableware industry is by far the largest in the domestic pottery tableware industry both in volume and value of production. This branch has for many years been centered chiefly in the East Liverpool, Ohio, district, which includes potteries nearby in West Virginia; since 1931, West Virginia has been the largest producing State. Production reached a peak of about \$38,700,000 in 1923. In 1932 it had declined to about \$14,000,000 (the lowest since 1909), and in 1933 was about \$15,000,000.

The amount of china table and kitchen articles for household use produced in the United States is relatively small. In value, the most important is the very high grade and comparatively expensive "American Belleek" china. Sales of this china were not included in sales of domestic products for comparison with imports from Japan, because most, if not all of the china imported from Japan is of a much lower price level and is not directly competitive with domestic Belleek.

A much less expensive type of vitreous china dinnerware for household use is made in negligible quantities by two companies (one in West Virginia and one in New York), producing a large amount of vitreous china tableware for hotel and restaurant use. Practically the only other production in this country of china table and kitchen articles for household use is by a company whose major product is china specialties not used on the table or in the kitchen in private homes. Figures for production of domestic china tableware cannot be given without disclosing operations of individual concerns.

The combined imports in recent years of earthenware, stoneware, china, and porcelain household table and kitchen articles from all countries, as reported in official statistics, were: In 1931, 7,123,047 dozens, valued at \$5,523,042; in 1932, 6,763,627 dozens, valued at \$3,238,587; in 1933, 8,792,975 dozens, valued at \$4,053,565; and in 1934, 9,640,451 dozens, valued at \$5,516,163.

Analyses were made of sales of selected domestic companies in 1929, 1932, 1933, and the first 6 months of 1934, to determine the different articles or groups of articles representing in quantity and in value the bulk of sales, and the approximate ratio of sales of each of these articles or groups to total sales. For comparison with sales of domestic products, records of importers were analyzed to determine the relative importance in quantity and in value of the various articles or groups of articles imported from Japan during the period covered. Articles not decorated or colored represent about 20 percent of domestic sales, and about 10 percent of imports. For this reason, when comparing sales of domestic with imports from Japan, figures for decorated or colored articles only were used.

In sales in the United States of decorated articles the Commission's analyses show that cups and saucers, not parts of dinner and other sets, imported from Japan amounted in quantity to 38.2 percent and 40.7 percent, respectively, of the combined sales of the domestic and the Japanese product in the first and second halves of 1933, but declined to 26.1 percent in the first half of 1934. For dinner sets, on the other hand, the share of imports in the consumption rose from about 10 percent in 1933 to nearly 15 percent in the first half of 1934. Plates, not parts of sets, represent a very large proportion of the sales

of domestic ware, but a very small part of imports from Japan, and therefore Japan's share in consumption was small (about 4 percent in 1933 and about 7 percent in the first half of 1934). Domestic production of kitchenware increased greatly in 1933 and 1934, and the share of imports from Japan in apparent consumption, amounting to 88.3 percent and 50.9 percent, respectively, in the first and second halves of 1933, declined to about 36.2 percent in the first half of 1934.

Data obtained in the investigation indicate that on no important class of household table and kitchen pottery was the ratio of imports to domestic sales higher after than before the adoption of the code, except during a short period in the fall of 1934, when a special factor was at work.

The investigation showed that costs of production and wholesale selling prices for domestic articles in the first half of 1934, after the adoption of the code, averaged about 10 percent more than in the last half of 1933 (near the end of which period the code became effective), and that there was substantially the same percentage increase in the landed costs, including duty, for articles imported from Japan.

Before action was taken by the President on this investigation, the Supreme Court of the United States rendered its decision declaring invalid the provisions of section 3 regarding Codes of Fair Competition.

(f) Sun glasses or sun goggles.²

At the request of the President, received June 27, 1934, the Commission instituted an investigation with respect to sun glasses or sun goggles and frames suitable therefor, and held a public hearing on July 18, 1934. A report was made to the President on December 4, 1934, under section 3 (e) of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

The investigation covered only glasses used to protect the eyes from excessive light by means of colored lenses. These embraced a number of types having rigid frames of celluloid or metal, hinged frames known as "sport glasses", and a slip-over type with celluloid or metal frames.

Domestic production is a distinct branch of the optical manufacturing industry. It comprised 21 concerns in 1934. Sun glasses have had a rapid increase in popularity in recent years, domestic sales having been 90,712 gross in 1933 and 76,057 gross in the first half of 1934. The domestic sales were valued at approximately \$1,700,000 in 1933 and are estimated to have been about \$1,500,000 in the first half of 1934. Domestic sales are largely of sun glasses retailing at 25 cents or more per pair, the tendency of late having been to decrease the proportion of the cheaper grades.

Imports are confined almost exclusively to sun glasses with rigid celluloid frames imported from Japan and valued at not more than 65 cents per dozen. Such glasses are nearly always retailed at 10 to 25 cents per pair through the chain stores.

In 1932 imports of all spectacles, sun glasses, goggles, and frames therefor amounted to only 456 gross, valued at \$8,200 and included very few sun glasses.

² The investigation was made under sec. 3 (e) of the National Industrial Recovery Act and a report sent to the President, but as no action was taken upon it prior to the time that portions of the act were declared unconstitutional the report was published under sec. 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

In 1933 imports of sun glasses from Japan valued at not more than 65 cents per dozen amounted to 2,931 gross.

In the first half of 1934, imports from Japan were 7,172 gross, equal to about 10 percent of the sales of domestic sun glasses. The ratio of imports of Japanese sun glasses to domestic glasses of approximately the same quality and price range was substantially higher—about 20 to 25 percent. Imports from Japan in the last half of 1934 amounted to 11,566 gross, valued at \$50,210 and in the first 8 months of 1935, to 16,527 gross, valued at \$72,604.

(g) **Phosphates, crude, and superphosphate.**

The Commission instituted its investigation with respect to crude phosphates and superphosphate pursuant to Senate Resolution 298, specifying an investigation under section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930. As both of these articles are exempt from duty and as section 336 (g) expressly prohibits the transfer of an article from the free list to the dutiable list, the investigation was made under the general investigatory powers of the Commission as provided in section 332 of the act of 1930.

Phosphates, crude.—In recent years United States production of phosphate rock, the raw material for superphosphate, has been 2½ to 3 million tons annually. This is the largest output of any single country and accounts for approximately one-third the total world production. Imports of crude phosphates have never exceeded 1 percent of the domestic output. Prior to 1930 imports of phosphate rock were largely from French Morocco, but as a result of antidumping proceedings imports from that source are now shut out. In recent years imports have been chiefly from French possessions in the Pacific and have entered through the Hawaiian customs district.

United States exports of phosphate rock, averaging in volume about one-fourth of domestic production, have fallen materially since 1930 as a result of competition in European markets from phosphates of North Africa and the Soviet Union, and because of a sharp contraction in world consumption. In the last few years Japan has been the leading purchaser of American phosphate rock.

Superphosphate.—Superphosphate is made by acidulating phosphate rock so as to render the phosphates therein available as a plant food. It is produced in two grades—the standard grade, containing about 16 percent available phosphoric acid; and the “triple” grade, containing two and one-half to three times as much available phosphoric acid. In recent years the United States production of superphosphate, mostly of the standard grade, has been about 2¾ million tons annually. Imports of both grades have always been small, since 1931 amounting to only about 1 percent of domestic production. Exports, while not large, usually substantially exceed imports. In recent years imports have come principally from Japan into the Pacific Coast States, where they have supplied a large fraction of the relatively small consumption. No superphosphate is shipped from the east to the west coast. The west coast area, where Japanese superphosphate is competitive, produces less than 5 percent of the total domestic output. Having very small deposits of crude phosphates, Japan is largely dependent on outside sources for this raw material. This situation will probably be an important factor in preventing any great expansion in Japanese trade in superphosphate.

2. UNDER SECTION 336—ADJUSTMENT OF TARIFF RATES

Beer.

In response to applications by importers, chambers of commerce, and others, the Commission on July 21, 1933, instituted an investigation of the costs of production of beer and other malt beverages (ale, porter, and stout).

Acting upon the report on this investigation, the President issued a proclamation effective February 15, 1935, reducing the duty from \$1 to 50 cents per gallon, this being the maximum reduction permitted under the statute. As imported beer is not subject to the internal-revenue tax of \$5 per barrel (31 gallons) levied on domestic beer, the protection afforded by the new duty is, in effect, \$10.50 per barrel, or 33.9 cents per gallon.

The average domestic cost of production of representative brands of high-grade draught beer was approximately 33 cents per gallon, including the internal-revenue tax of about 16 cents. Adding the cost of delivery to New York City, about 6 cents per gallon, gives a total delivered cost of about 39 cents per gallon, including Federal tax.

The average invoice price of draught beer imported from Germany in 1934 was about 61 cents per gallon and that of beer from Czechoslovakia about 73 cents. The cost of transportation from Germany to New York City was about 11 cents per gallon and from Czechoslovakia to New York City, about 13 cents per gallon. The total delivered cost of the German draught beer was, therefore, about 72 cents per gallon, and that of Czechoslovak beer about 86 cents.

The average domestic cost of production of representative brands of high-grade bottled beer was approximately 65 cents per gallon, including the internal-revenue tax. The cost of delivery of such beer to New York was about 9 cents per gallon, giving a total delivered cost of about 74 cents.

The Commission found that imports from the United Kingdom consisted almost wholly of certain brands of ale and stout of alcoholic content decidedly higher than the average for domestic beer. The manufacture of this ale and stout requires larger quantities of raw materials than ordinary beer as well as additional processes; its cost therefore is higher. Very little ale and stout of high alcoholic content is made in the United States, and the Commission did not deem it necessary to obtain further data respecting their costs, as the total demand in the United States for ale and stout of high alcoholic content is very limited; the Commission decided that the domestic brewing would be little affected by any increase in imports of these types resulting from a reduction in duty.

The average invoice value of bottled beer (principally ale and stout) imported from the United Kingdom in 1934 was about \$1.72 per gallon. The cost of transportation to New York was about 16 cents per gallon, giving a total delivered cost of about \$1.88.

Part III.—APPENDIXES

APPENDIX I. APPLICATIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS

STATISTICAL SUMMARY AS OF DECEMBER 1, 1935

UNDER SECTION 332 OF TARIFF ACT OF 1930 (GENERAL POWERS)

Number of investigations or surveys undertaken.....	37
Number dismissed.....	1
Number completed.....	1 28

UNDER SECTION 336 OF TARIFF ACT OF 1930 (ADJUSTMENT OF RATES OF DUTY)

Applications:

Total number received (as of Dec. 1, 1935).....	264
Number pending before the Commission.....	25
Number withdrawn.....	13
Number denied and dismissed without prejudice.....	112

Investigations:

Total number ordered (as of Dec. 1, 1935).....	108
Ordered at request of Senate.....	63
Ordered by the President.....	10
Ordered by application from parties interested.....	35
Discontinued.....	2 13
Completed.....	70

UNDER SECTION 337 OF TARIFF ACT OF 1930 (UNFAIR PRACTICES IN IMPORTATION OR SALE)

Complaints:

Total number received (as of Dec. 1, 1935).....	19
Denied and dismissed without prejudice.....	7

Investigations ordered.....	9
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UNDER SECTION 3 (E) N. I. R. A. (CONTROL OF IMPORTS)

Investigations:

Total number ordered.....	10
Completed.....	7
Pending.....	3

¹ Includes investigation concerning synthetic camphor provided for in par. 51 of Tariff Act of 1930.

² Another investigation was discontinued in part.

TABLE 1.—Applications for investigation received since Dec. 1, 1934

UNDER SECTION 336

[For a list of other applications received prior to Dec. 1, 1934, see the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth annual reports]

Para-graph No.	Commodity	Date application received	Nature of request	Applicant	Status
1	SCHEDULE 1.— <i>Chemicals, oils, and paints</i> Formic and oxalic acid.	Aug. 1, 1935	Decrease.	R. W. Greeff & Co., Inc.	Pending.
207	SCHEDULE 2.— <i>Earths, earthenware, and glass-ware</i> Clays artificially activated.	Feb. 12, 1935	...do.....	L. A. Salomon & Bro.....	Do.

TABLE 1.—Applications for investigation received since Dec. 1, 1934—Continued

UNDER SECTION 336—Continued

Para- graph No.	Commodity	Date application received	Nature of request	Applicant	Status
	<i>SCHEDULE 3.—Metals and manufactures of</i>				
333	Horse or mule shoes, wrought iron or of steel.	July 31, 1935	Increase..	Horseshoe & Allied Products Manufacturers Association.	Withdrawn.
329, 371, 397, 1537 (b)	Bicycles and parts thereof and accessories.	Apr. 15, 1935	...do.....	The Bicycle Manufacturers Association. Cycle Parts & Accessories Association.	Pending.
397	Slide fasteners and parts thereof.	Oct. 30, 1935	...do.....	G. E. Prantice Mfg. Co., Shoe Hardware Division of U. S. Rubber Products Co.; Sterling Novelty Co.; Hookless Fastener Co.; Lion Fastener Co.	Do.
	<i>SCHEDULE 4.—Wood and manufactures of</i>				
412	Bentwood chairs and parts thereof.	June 28, 1935	...do.....	Great Northern Chair Co..	Do.
	<i>SCHEDULE 7.—Agricultural products and provisions</i>				
709	Butter.....	Oct. 7, 1935	...do.....	New York Department of Agriculture and Markets.	Do.
730	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal.	Dec. 3, 1934	...do.....	The National Soybean Oil Manufacturers Association.	Dismissed.
739	Orange, grapefruit, lemon, and other fruit peel, candied, crystallized, or glacé, or otherwise prepared or preserved; citron or citron peel, candied, crystallized, or glacé, or otherwise prepared or preserved.	Apr. 19, 1935	...do.....	Cherry & Glacé Fruit Association; Causse Mfg. & Importing Co.; The Hills Bros. Co.; Henry H. Shufeldt & Co.	Pending.
	<i>SCHEDULE 9.—Cotton manufactures</i>				
903, 904	Cotton manufactures (cotton cloth).	Mar. 30, 1935	Investigation.	S. Res. 104.....	Investigation ordered.
909	Cotton velveteens and cotton corduroys.	June 10, 1935	Increase..	Crompton Co.; Merrimack Mfg. Co.; New York Mills; Waterside Mills; Tabarerey Mfg. Co.; Granite Finishing Works; Brookside Mills; Hockmeyer Bros., Inc.; Highland Mills.	Pending.
923, 924	Cotton nettings and fishing nets, and long-staple cotton nettings and fishing nets.	Aug. 5, 1935	...do.....	Fish Net & Twine Co.; The Linen Thread Co.; R. J. Ederer Co.; Pauls Fish Net Co.	Do.
923, 924	Cotton nettings and fishing nets and long staple cotton nettings and fish nets.	Nov. 13, 1935	Decrease..	Henry H. Brownell.....	Do.
	<i>SCHEDULE 11.—Wool and manufactures of</i>				
1114 (b)	Knit gloves and mittens made wholly or in chief value of wool.	Aug. 19, 1935	Investigation.	S. Res. 178.....	Investigation ordered.

TABLE 1.—Applications for investigation received since Dec. 1, 1934—Continued
 UNDER SECTION 336—Continued

Para-graph No.	Commodity	Date application received	Nature of request	Applicant	Status
1506	SCHEDULE 15.—Sun-dries	Mar. 29, 1935	Increase..	American Brush Manu-facturers Association.	Pending.
	Tooth and other toilet brushes. Ornamented toilet brushes. Paint and artists' brushes. Hair pencils..... All other brushes, n. s. p. f. Handles and backs for toothbrushes and other toilet brushes composed wholly or in chief value of any product provided for in par. 31.				
1518	Badminton shuttle-cocks.	Apr. 12, 1935	...do....	Bauer's Shuttles, Inc.....	Do.
1537 (b)	Rubber erasers.....	Aug. 17, 1935	...do....	The Rubber Manufactur-ers Association, Inc.	Do.

UNDER SECTION 337

[The commodity listed below is one on which action was taken since Dec. 1, 1934. The fact that commodi-ties are covered by complaints is not disclosed until Commission action; there are 2 complaints now pending]

1527 (c)	Cigar lighters.....	Apr. 30, 1934	Relief under sec.337.	Henry Lederer & Bro., Inc.	In progress.
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TABLE 2.—Commodities upon which applications are pending

UNDER SECTION 336

[List includes all pending applications as of Dec. 10, 1935]

Schedule	Paragraph no.	Commodity	Nature of request
Schedule 1: Chemicals, oils, and paints.	1	Formic and oxalic acid.....	Decrease in duty.
Schedule 2: Earths, earthen-ware, and glassware.	207	Clays artificially activated.....	Do.
Schedule 3: Metals and man-ufactures of.	329, 371, 397, 1537 (b)	Bicycles and parts and accessories....	Increase in duty.
	397	Slide fasteners and parts.....	Do.
Schedule 4: Wood and manu-factures of.	302 (c) (g) (h).	Tungsten and ferrotungsten.....	Decrease in duty.
	412	Bentwood chairs.....	Increase in duty.
Schedule 7: Agricultural products and provisions.	701	Cattle weighing less than 700 pounds each, and cattle weighing 700 pounds or more each.	Decrease in duty.
	709 739	Butter..... Orange, grapefruit, lemon and other fruit peel, candied, crystallized, or glacé, or otherwise prepared or preserved; citron or citron peel, candied, crystallized or glacé, or otherwise prepared or preserved.	Increase in duty. Do.
Schedule 9: Cotton manu-factures.	743	Lemons.....	Decrease in duty.
	909	Cotton velveteens and corduroys.....	Increase in duty.
	923, 924	Cotton fishing nets and nettings.....	Increase and decrease in duty.

TABLE 2.—Commodities upon which applications are pending—Continued

UNDER SECTION 336—Continued

Schedule	Paragraph no.	Commodity	Nature of request
Schedule 10: Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures.	1015	Jute webbing.....	Decrease in duty.
Schedule 15: Sundries.....	1506	Tooth and other toilet brushes; ornamented toilet brushes; paint and artists' brushes; hair pencils; all other brushes, n. s. p. f.; handles and backs for toothbrushes and other toilet brushes composed wholly or in chief value of any product provided for in par. 31.	Increase in duty.
	1513	Dolls and toys and parts thereof composed of any product provided for in par. 31 of the Tariff Act of 1930.	Do.
	1518	Badminton shuttlecocks.....	Do.
	1537 (b)	Rubber erasers.....	Do.
	1537 (c)	Combs, except metal.....	Do.

TABLE 3.—Commodities covered by applications which were denied and dismissed without prejudice during the past year

UNDER SECTION 336

Paragraph no.	Name of article	Purpose of request
<i>SCHEDULE 1.—Chemicals, oils, and paints</i>		
23, 218	Ethyl chloride, USP, in glass tubes.....	Increase in duty.
51	Menthol.....	Do.
54	Sesame oil.....	Decrease in duty.
67	Barytes ore, crude or unmanufactured or ground or otherwise manufactured.	Increase in duty.
<i>SCHEDULE 2.—Earths, earthenware, and glassware</i>		
216	Electric arc carbons.....	Decrease in duty.
232 (d)	Manufactured onyx and marble.....	Increase in duty.
<i>SCHEDULE 3.—Metals and manufactures of</i>		
304	Steel bars, except concrete reinforcement bars.....	Do.
307, 308	Plates, sheets, and skelp of iron or steel.....	Do.
312	Structural shapes of iron or steel not assembled, manufactured, or advanced beyond hammering, rolling, or casting; structural shapes of iron or steel, machined, drilled, punched, assembled, fitted, fabricated for use, or otherwise advanced beyond hammering, rolling, or casting.	Do.
313	Hoops, bands, scrolls, and strips of iron or steel, not specially provided for.	Do.
315	Wire rods of iron or steel.....	Do.
372	Sewing machines and parts thereof.....	Do.
382	Bronze powders and aluminum powders.....	Decrease in duty.
385	Tinsel wires and lame or lahn.....	Do.
388	Quicksilver.....	Increase in duty.
397	Woven wire fencing composed of wires smaller than 8/100 of an inch, except poultry netting.	Investigation.
<i>SCHEDULE 4.—Wood and manufactures of</i>		
407	Casks and barrels.....	Increase in d.
412	Moldings and carvings.....	Do.
<i>SCHEDULE 7.—Agricultural products and provisions</i>		
706	Canned beef.....	Do.
706	Meats—fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared, or preserved, not specially provided for.	Do.
712	Cold-storage pheasants for food.....	Do.
719 (4)	Salt herring.....	Do.
730	Mixed feed.....	Do.
730	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal.....	Do.
760	Pecans, shelled.....	Do.
763	Alsike clover seed.....	Decrease in duty.
764	Canary seed.....	Increase in duty.
765	Beans, green or unripe.....	Decrease in duty.

TABLE 3.—Commodities covered by applications which were denied and dismissed without prejudice during the past year—Continued

UNDER SECTION 336—Continued

Paragraph no.	Name of article	Purpose of request
SCHEDULE 9.—Cotton manufactures		
921	Cotton imitation oriental rugs.....	Increase in duty.
923	Glazed wadding, unglazed wadding, and Christmas wadding.....	Decrease in duty.
923	Yacht ducks made of American and Egyptian cotton.....	Increase in duty.
	Yachts sails made from ducks of both American and Egyptian cotton.	
SCHEDULE 14.—Papers and books		
1402	Strawboard.....	Do.
1402, 1413	Pulpboard in rolls for use in the manufacture of wallboard.....	Decrease in duty.
1413	Tubes of paper, commonly used for holding yarn or thread.....	Increase in duty.
SCHEDULE 15.—Sundries		
1502	Cricket bats and cricket balls.....	Decrease in duty.
1502	Tennis, squash, badminton, and other rackets.....	Increase in duty.
1504 (a) (b)	Pedaline braid and hat bodies made of straw and synthetic materials.	Do.
1514	Abrasive papers and cloths.....	Do.
1527	Mesh bags.....	Do.
1528	Cut diamonds.....	Do.
1530	Boots, made wholly or in chief value of leather, military types (which include polo boots, riding boots, jodhpurs (substitute for riding boots), cowboy boots, cowboy shoes (substitute for cowboy boots)).	Do.
1537 (b)	Rubber-soled and rubber footwear.....	New investigation, decrease in duty.

TABLE 4.—Investigations instituted and surveys ordered to be made since Dec. 1, 1934

[List of other investigations and surveys instituted since passage of the Tariff Act of 1930 will be found in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth annual reports]

UNDER SECTION 332 OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1930

Subject	Source of request	Status
Wood pulp and pulpwood—facts relating to competition with imported material. Cotton velveteens.....	S. Res. 200, 74th Cong.....	In progress.
	Commission's own initiative.....	Do.

UNDER SECTION 336 OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1930

Paragraph no.	Date ordered	Source of application	Subject of investigation	Status
903, 904 1114 (b)	Apr. 2, 1935	S. Res. 104, 74th Cong.....	Cotton cloth.....	In progress. Do.
	Aug. 30, 1935	S. Res. 178, 74th Cong.....	Wool knit gloves and mittens.	

UNDER SECTION 337 OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1930

Paragraph no.	Date ordered	Source of application	Subject of investigation	Status
1527 (c)	Jan. 24, 1935	Henry Lederer & Bro., Inc.....	Cigar lighters (double-spin, wheel type).	In progress.

UNDER SECTION 3 (e) OF THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT

Paragraph no.	Date ordered	Source of application	Subject of investigation	Status
333	Mar. 11, 1935	Code Authority, Horseshoe and Allied Products Mfg. Industry.	Horse and mule shoes.....	Suspended.
904	Apr. 17, 1935	The Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc.	Bleached cotton cloth.....	Do.
1537 (b)	Jan. 7, 1935	Rubber Sundries Division of the Rubber Mfg. Industry.	Rubber erasers.....	Do.

**APPENDIX II.—PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE TARIFF COMMISSION
SINCE THE PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1930**

Since July 1, 1934, the following printed publications have been issued by the Commission:

Beer.
Cotton Rugs.
Employment of Non-Resident Fishermen in United States Fisheries.
Hat Braids and Hat Bodies Containing Synthetic Textile.
Long-Staple Cotton.
Matches.
Nineteenth Annual Report.
Phosphates, Crude, and Superphosphate.
Pottery, Household Table and Kitchen Articles.
Dyes and Other Synthetic Organic Chemicals in the United States, 1934.
Quicksilver.
Red Cedar Shingles.
Rules of Practice and Procedure before the United States Tariff Commission—
Fifth Revision.
Subject Index of Tariff Commission Publications, 1935.
Sun Glasses or Sun Goggles.
Synthetic Camphor.
The Tariff and Its History.
Whisky, Wine, Beer, and Other Alcoholic Beverages and the Tariff.
Wood-Cased Lead Pencils.
Wool-Felt Hat Bodies.

Earlier publications issued under the act of 1930 are listed below:

Annual Reports:
Fourteenth.
Fifteenth.
Sixteenth.
Seventeenth.
Eighteenth.
Agricultural Hand Tools.
Alcoholic Beverages.
*Anthracite Coal Industry of Soviet Russia.
Barley Malt.
Bases of Value for Assessment of Ad Valorem Duties in Foreign Countries.
Bells, Chimes, and Carillons.
Bent-Wood Furniture.
Blown-Glass Tableware.
Boots and Shoes.
Candied, Crystallized, or Glacé Fruits.
Canned Clams.
*Cement.
Census of Dyes and Other Synthetic Organic Chemicals, 1930.¹
Certain Vegetable Oils, Whale Oil, and Copra.
Cheese.
Cigar Lighters.
Cigar-Wrapper Tobacco.
Cocoa-Fiber Mats.
Comparison of Tariff Acts of 1922 and 1930 (by items).
Comparison of Tariff Acts of 1922 and 1930 (by paragraphs).

* Out of print.

¹ The Tariff Commission has discontinued the publication of the Annual Census of Dyes. It has published, however statistics of production and sales of dyes and synthetic organic chemicals for 1933 and 1934.

- Computed Duties and Equivalent Ad Valorem Rates on Imports into the United States, 1929.
- *Computed Duties and Equivalent Ad Valorem Rates on Imports into the United States, 1929 and 1931.
- Copper.
- Cotton Fishing Nets and Nettings.
- Cotton Ties of Iron or Steel.
- Cotton Velveteens and Velvets.
- Crab Meat.
- Crin Vegetal, Flax Upholstery Tow, and Spanish Moss.
- *Crude Petroleum and Its Liquid Refined Products.
- *Crude Petroleum, Cost of.
- Cut Flowers.
- Cylinder, Crown, and Sheet Glass.
- Dead or Creosote Oil.
- Depreciated Exchange.
- *Differential between Raw and Refined Sugar.
- Domestic Value—Conversion of Rates.
- Dried Beans and Black-Eye Cowpeas.
- Dried Egg Products.
- Drive Springs.
- Economic Analysis of Foreign Trade of the United States in Relation to the Tariff:
- Part I. Imports.
- Part II. Exports.
- Part III. Range and Variety of Costs.
- Edible Gelatin.
- *Feldspar.
- Fish and Other Marine Products.
- Fish Packed in Oil.
- Fishery Products.
- Folding Rules, Aluminum and Wooden.
- Fourdrinier Wires, Woven Wire Cloth, and Cylinder Wires.
- Fresh Vegetables:
- Beans, Snap or String, Green or Unripe.
- Cucumbers in Their Natural State.
- Eggplant in Its Natural State.
- Lima Beans, Green or Unripe.
- Okra.
- Peas, Green or Unripe.
- Peppers in Their Natural State.
- Tomatoes in Their Natural State.
- *Furniture of Wood.
- Gage Glass Tubes.
- Graphic Analysis of the International Trade of the United States in 1932.
- Grass and Straw Rugs.
- Hats, Bonnets, and Hoods, of Straw.
- Hemp Cordage.
- Hides and Skins of Cattle of the Bovine Species.
- Imports and Duties, 1933.
- Inedible Gelatin, Glue, Glue Size, and Fish Glue.
- Infants' Wool Knit Outerwear.
- Iron in Pigs and Iron Kentledge.
- *Laces and Lace Articles.
- Laminated Products.
- Lumber.
- *Maple Sugar and Maple Sirup.
- Meat and Food Choppers.
- Methods of Valuation.
- Olive Oil.
- Optical Fire-Control Instruments.
- Oxides of Iron Suitable for Pigment Purposes.
- Pens.
- Pigskin Leather.

* Out of print.

- Pineapples.
- Pins.
- Pipe Organs.
- Precision Drawing Instruments.
- Production and Sale of Dyes and Other Synthetic Organic Chemicals, 1933.
- Regulation of Tariffs in Foreign Countries by Administrative Action, 1932.
- Regulation of Tariffs in Foreign Countries by Administrative Action, 1934.
- Relation of Duties to Value of Imports.
- Rubber-Soled Footwear.
- *Rules of Practice and Procedure (fourth revision).
- Russian Asbestos.
- Silicon Aluminum, etc.
- Slide Fasteners and Parts.
- Smokers' Articles.
- Sperm Oil and Spermaceti Wax.
- *Sponges.
- *Subject Index of Tariff Commission Publications (Sept. 1, 1932).
- *Subject Index of Tariff Commission Publications (Aug. 1934).
- Sugar.
- Synthetic Phenolic Resin.
- *Tariff Bargaining Under Most-Favored-Nation Treaties.
- The Cigar Industry.
- The Tariff—A Bibliography.
- Tooth and Other Toilet Brushes.
- *Ultramarine Blue.
- Umbrellas and Umbrella Frames and Skeletons.
- United States—Philippine Tariff and Trade Relations.
- Upholsterers' Nails, Chair Glides, Thumb Tacks.
- *Wood Flour.
- Wood Pulp and Pulpwood, Effect of Depreciated Currency on Imports of.
- Wool-Felt Hat Bodies and Hats.
- *Wool Floor Coverings.
- Work of the Tariff Commission Since Its Reorganization in 1930.
- *Woven-Wire Fencing and Netting.

*Out of print.

The Commission has distributed during the current year 23,225 copies of its publications. The Superintendent of Documents reports that during the fiscal year 1934, the latest year for which information is available, over 3,300 copies of reports of the Tariff Commission were sold. The receipts from this sale were \$460.

APPENDIX III.—AMENDMENT TO AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT
AND EXECUTIVE ORDER RELATING THERETO

1. SECTION 31 OF PUBLIC, No. 320 (74TH CONG.), APPROVED
AUGUST 24, 1935

SEC. 31. The Agricultural Adjustment Act is amended by inserting after section 21 the following:

IMPORTS

SEC. 22. (a) Whenever the President has reason to believe that any one or more articles are being imported into the United States under such conditions and in sufficient quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective or materially interfere with any program or operation undertaken, or to reduce substantially the amount of any product processed in the United States from any commodity subject to and with respect to which an adjustment program is in operation, under this title, he shall cause an immediate investigation to be made by the United States Tariff Commission, which shall give precedence to investigations under this section to determine such facts. Such investigation shall be made after due notice and opportunity for hearing to interested parties and shall be conducted subject to such regulations as the President shall specify.

(b) If, on the basis of such investigation and report to him of findings and recommendations made in connection therewith, the President finds the existence of such facts, he shall by proclamation impose such limitations on the total quantities of any article or articles which may be imported as he finds and declares shown by such investigation to be necessary to prescribe in order that the entry of such article or articles will not render or tend to render ineffective or materially interfere with any program or operation undertaken, or will not reduce substantially the amount of any product processed in the United States from any commodity subject to and with respect to which an adjustment program is in operation, under this title: *Provided*, That no limitation shall be imposed on the total quantity of any article which may be imported from any country which reduces such permissible total quantity to less than 50 per centum of the average annual quantity of such article which was imported from such country during the period from July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1933, both dates inclusive.

(c) No import restriction proclaimed by the President under this section nor any revocation, suspension, or modification thereof shall become effective until fifteen days after the date of such proclamation, revocation, suspension, or modification.

(d) Any decision of the President as to facts under this section shall be final.

(e) After investigation, report, finding, and declaration in the manner provided in the case of a proclamation issued pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, any proclamation or provision of such proclamation may be suspended by the President whenever he finds that the circumstances requiring the proclamation or provision thereof no longer exist, or may be modified by the President whenever he finds that changed circumstances require such modification to carry out the purposes of this section.

2. EXECUTIVE ORDER PRESCRIBING REGULATIONS GOVERNING INVESTIGATIONS UNDER SECTION 22 OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT, AS AMENDED

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of May 12, 1933 (48 Stat. 31), as amended by section 31 of the act of August 24, 1935, Public, No. 320 (74th Cong.), I hereby prescribe the following regulations gov-

erning investigations to be made under section 22 of the said act, as amended:

I. The Secretary of Agriculture, proceeding upon his own motion or upon a request from any interested party, is hereby empowered to make such preliminary investigations with reference to matters within the scope of section 22 of the said act, as amended, as he may deem advisable.

II. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to prescribe the manner in which requests for action under the said section 22 shall be submitted by interested parties.

III. With reference to any preliminary investigation provided for in paragraph I of this order, the Secretary of Agriculture shall secure such information from interested parties as he may deem to be desirable and, on the basis of the information so obtained and such other information as may be available, shall determine whether the showing made or the facts disclosed warrant further investigation. The Secretary of Agriculture shall thereupon make his recommendations to the President in order that, in the light of such recommendations, the President may direct that no further action be taken, or may cause the United States Tariff Commission to make an immediate investigation as provided for in the said section 22.

IV. When so directed by the President, the United States Tariff Commission shall make an immediate investigation and shall give precedence thereto. Such investigations shall be governed by the following regulations:

(1) *Public notice.*—(a) Notice of the hearing in every such investigation shall be given by posting a copy of the notice or announcement thereof at the principal office of the Commission in Washington, D. C., and at its office in New York City. A copy of the notice will also be sent to press associations, to trade and similar organizations of producers, and to importers known to the Commission to have an interest in the subject matter of the investigation.

(2) *Hearings.*—(a) Hearings shall be conducted by one or more Commissioners or such member or members of the staff as the Commission shall designate. The Agricultural Adjustment Administrator may have a representative or representatives at each hearing, who shall have the privilege of examining witnesses.

(b) Any interested person may appear at the hearing, either in person or by representative, and produce evidence relevant and material to the matter or matters involved in the investigation.

(c) Witnesses shall be sworn. No documentary evidence, except such as is legally subject to judicial notice, shall be accepted unless verified under oath by the person offering it as a true statement of the facts contained therein.

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

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

(f) The Commission may continue any hearings or order such rehearing as it may deem necessary for a full presentation of the facts involved in any investigation.

(3) *Confidential information.*—(a) If witnesses desire to submit confidential information which the Commission considers to be of that character, the Commission shall accept such submission and respect its confidential character.

(b) The Commission shall make such investigation in addition to the hearing as it deems to be necessary for a full disclosure and presentation of the facts. In such investigation the Commission may invoke all the powers granted to it under part 2, title III, of the Tariff Act of 1930.

(4) *Reports.*—(a) After the completion of its investigation the Tariff Commission shall make findings of fact, which shall include a statement of the steps taken in the investigation, and it shall transmit to the President a report of such findings and its recommendations based thereon, together with a transcript of the evidence submitted at the hearing, and it shall also transmit a copy of such report to the Secretary of Agriculture.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 23, 1935.

**APPENDIX IV.—CHANGES IN IMPORT DUTIES SINCE PASSAGE OF
TARIFF ACT OF 1930 AND ITEMS ON WHICH RATES OF DUTY OR
DUTY-FREE STATUS IS BOUND IN TRADE AGREEMENTS**

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The attached lists are arranged by schedules and paragraphs of the tariff act. They do not include articles upon which taxes are imposed as duties under revenue acts unless such taxes have been changed in trade agreements; quota or other limitations not affecting rates of duty; changes in classification affecting rates of duty brought about by construction of the law; or laws amending the Tariff Act of 1930 without changing rates of duty.

Section 336 herein referred to is the rate adjustment provision of the Tariff Act of 1930. Where a duty was changed thereunder and later changed in a trade agreement, both changes are shown. The effective dates are indicated in the last column.

The foreign trade agreements named were proclaimed under the Trade Agreements Act of June 12, 1934. Changes provided for in agreements signed but not yet proclaimed are not included.

By virtue of the President's action, the duties in this list proclaimed under the Trade Agreements Act of 1934 are not applicable to German products.

In general, rates on Cuban products are 20 percent less than the lowest rates accorded products of other foreign countries, except where a still lower rate is indicated herein. Some products of Cuba are free of duty, although like products are dutiable from other foreign countries.

CHANGES IN IMPORT DUTIES SINCE PASSAGE OF TARIFF ACT OF 1930

List of articles affected, duty status, and effective date and basis of change

[Wherever used without qualification the word ton means long ton]

SCHEDULE 1—CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS

Par. no.	Articles	Rate changed	Effective proclaimed duty	Effective date and basis of change
1	Acetic acid containing by weight more than 65 per centum of acetic acid.	2 cents per pound.....	1¼ cents per pound.....	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
1	Barbituric acids, not specially provided for.....	25 percent ad valorem.....	25 percent ad valorem (rate bound).	Feb. 15, 1936; Swiss agreement.
1	Chloroacetic acid.....	5 cents per pound.....	2½ cents per pound.....	Do.
2	Vinyl acetate, polymerized or unpolymerized, and synthetic resins made in chief value therefrom, not specially provided for.	6 cents per pound and 30 percent ad valorem.	3 cents per pound and 15 percent ad valorem.	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
4	Amyl alcohol, whether primary, secondary, or tertiary.....	6 cents per pound.....	4 cents per pound.....	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
4	Fusel oil.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
5	Laundry sour containing not less than 20 per centum of sodium silicofluoride and not less than 10 per centum of oxalic acid, not specially provided for.	25 percent ad valorem.....	15 percent ad valorem.....	Do.
5	Ammonium silicofluoride.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
5	Salts and compounds of barbituric acids, and combinations and mixtures of any of the foregoing, not specially provided for.	do.....	25 percent ad valorem (rate bound).	Feb. 15, 1936; Swiss agreement.
5 and 23	Salts and compounds of gluconic acid and combinations and mixtures of any of the foregoing; digitalis glucosides, and ergotamine tartrate; all the foregoing not specially provided for, whether or not in any form or container specified in paragraph 23.	25 percent ad valorem.....	15 percent ad valorem.....	Do.
5 and 23	Haarlem oil, whether or not in any form or container specified in paragraph 23	25 percent ad valorem.....	15 percent ad valorem.....	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
6	Aluminum sulphate.....	0.2 cent or 0.375 cent per pound..	0.2 cent per pound.....	May 1, 1935; Belgian agreement.
10	Tolu balsam, natural and uncompounded, and not containing alcohol.	10 percent ad valorem.....	5 percent ad valorem.....	Not yet effective; Colombian agreement.
10	Copaiba balsam, natural and uncompounded, and not containing alcohol.	do.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1936; Brazilian agreement.
10	Balsams, not specially provided for, natural and uncompounded, and not containing alcohol.	do.....	do.....	March 2, 1936; Honduran agreement.
11	Synthetic resins made in chief value from vinyl acetate, not specially provided for.	4 cents per pound and 30 percent ad valorem.	3 cents per pound and 15 percent ad valorem.	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
15	Caffeine.....	\$1.25 per pound.....	90 cents per pound.....	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
15	Theobromine.....	75 cents per pound.....	65 cents per pound.....	Do.
20	Chalk or whiting or Paris white: Dry, ground, or bolted.....	0.4 cent per pound.....	0.2 cent per pound.....	May 1, 1935; Belgian agreement.
	Ground in oil (putty).....	0.75 cent per pound.....	0.5 cent per pound.....	Do.

24	Flavoring extracts, and natural or synthetic fruit flavors, fruit esters, oils and essences, all the foregoing and their combinations: Containing more than 20 per centum and not more than 50 per centum of alcohol. Containing more than 50 per centum of alcohol.....	40 cents per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem. 80 cents per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem.	30 cents per pound and 18 per cent ad valorem. 60 cents per pound and 18 per cent ad valorem.	May 1, 1935; Belgian agreement. Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement. May 1, 1935; Belgian agreement.
27	Naphthalene which after the removal of all water present has a solidifying point of seventy-nine degrees centigrade or above.	40 percent ad valorem and 7 cents per pound. ¹	3.5 cents per pound and 20 percent ad valorem. ¹	Feb. 15, 1936; Swiss agreement.
28 (a)	Coal-tar products: All colors, dyes, or stains, whether soluble or not in water, except those provided for in subparagraph (b) of paragraph 28.	45 percent ad valorem and 7 cents per pound. ¹	40 percent ad valorem but not less than 3½ cents per pound and 22½ percent ad valorem. ¹	Do.
28 (a)	Artificial musk, not mixed and not compounded, and not containing alcohol, when obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from any of the products provided for in paragraph 27 or 1651.	.....do.....	22½ percent ad valorem and 7 cents per pound. ¹	Do.
28 (a)	Heliotropin, not mixed and not compounded, and not containing alcohol, when obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from any of the products provided for in paragraph 27 or 1651.	.....do.....	22½ percent ad valorem and 3½ cents per pound. ¹	Do.
29	Cobalt oxide.....	20 cents per pound.....	10 cents per pound.....	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
29	Cobalt sulphate.....	10 cents per pound.....	5 cents per pound.....	May 1, 1935; Belgian agreement.
32	Compounds of cellulose, known as vulcanized or hard fiber, made wholly or in chief value of cellulose.	30 percent ad valorem.....	20 percent ad valorem.....	Aug. 5, 1935; Swedish agreement.
35	Ipecac, natural and uncompounded, but advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to proper packing and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture, not containing alcohol.	10 percent ad valorem.....	5 percent ad valorem.....	Jan. 1, 1936; Brazilian agreement. Colombian agreement; not yet effective.
35	Maté, natural and uncompounded, but advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to proper packing and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture, not containing alcohol.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 1, 1936; Brazilian agreement.
37	Amyl acetate.....	7 cents per pound.....	4 cents per pound.....	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
41	Edible gelatin, valued at less than 40 cents per pound.....	20 percent ad valorem and 5 cents per pound.	12 percent ad valorem and 5 cents per pound.	Apr. 15, 1931; sec. 336.
41	Edible gelatin, valued at less than 40 cents per pound.....	12 percent ad valorem and 5 cents per pound.	12 percent ad valorem and 2½ cents per pound.	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
41	Gelatin, and glue of animal origin, not specially provided for, valued at less than 40 cents per pound.	25 percent ad valorem and 2 cents per pound.	20 percent ad valorem and 2½ cents per pound.	Sept. 18, 1932; sec. 336.
42	Glycerin, crude.....	\$0.008 per pound (from Cuba)....	\$0.004 per pound (from Cuba)....	Sept. 3, 1934; Cuban agreement.

¹ The ad valorem rates are based on American selling price of any similar competitive article manufactured or produced in the United States. If there is no similar competitive article manufactured or produced in the United States then the ad valorem rates are based upon the United States value.

List of articles affected, duty status, and effective date and basis of change—Continued

SCHEDULE 1—CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued

Par. no.	Articles	Rate changed	Effective proclaimed duty	Effective date and basis of change
42	Glycerin, refined.....	2 cents per pound.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ cent per pound, plus the lowest rate of ordinary customs duty provided for crude glycerin the product of any foreign country except Cuba, at the time such refined glycerin is entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption; but not more than $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound.	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
52	Sperm oil, crude.....	10 cents per gallon.....	5 cents per gallon.....	Apr. 1, 1933; sec. 336.
52	Sperm oil, crude.....	5 cents per gallon.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon.....	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
52	Spermaceti wax.....	6 cents per pound.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.....	Apr. 1, 1933; sec. 336.
53	Olive oil weighing with the immediate container less than forty pounds.	$9\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on contents and container.	8 cents per pound on contents and container.	July 24, 1931; sec. 336.
58	Distilled or essential grapefruit oil.....	20 percent ad valorem (from Cuba).	10 percent ad valorem (from Cuba).	Sept. 3, 1934; Cuban agreement.
58	Distilled or essential cajeput oil not containing alcohol.....	25 percent ad valorem.....	$12\frac{1}{2}$ percent ad valorem.....	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
60	Perfume materials, not mixed and not compounded, not specially provided for, and not containing over 10 per centum of alcohol: Geraniol.....	45 percent ad valorem.....	30 percent ad valorem.....	Feb. 15, 1936; Swiss agreement.
	Hydroxycitronellal.....	do.....	$22\frac{1}{4}$ percent ad valorem.....	Do.
71	Acetylene black, dry or ground in or mixed with oil or water, and not specially provided for.	20 percent ad valorem.....	15 percent ad valorem.....	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
72	Lead pigments: Pigments composed in chief value of suboxide of lead, dry, or in pulp, or ground in or mixed with oil or water, not specially provided for.	30 percent ad valorem.....	3 cents per pound but not less than 15 percent nor more than 30 percent ad valorem.	Feb. 15, 1936; Swiss agreement.
	White lead.....	2.5 cents per pound.....	2.1 cents per pound.....	May 1, 1935; Belgian agreement.
77	Lithopone, and other combinations or mixtures of zinc sulphide and barium sulphate containing by weight less than 30 per centum of zinc sulphide.	$1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.....	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
81	Sodium phosphate (except pyro phosphate): Containing by weight less than 45 per centum of water.....	1.5 cents per pound.....	1 cent per pound.....	May 1, 1935; Belgian agreement.
	Not specially provided for.....	0.75 cent per pound.....	0.5 cent per pound.....	Do.
83	Potato starch.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.....	$1\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound.....	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
84	Dextrine, made from potato starch or potato flour.....	3 cents per pound.....	$2\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound.....	Do.

SCHEDULE 2—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASSWARE

201 (a)	Fire brick, not specially provided for.....	25 percent ad valorem.....	15 percent ad valorem.....	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agree- ment.
202 (a)	Cement floor and wall tiles: Valued at not more than 40 cents per square foot.....	\$0.08 per square foot but not less than 40 percent nor more than 56 percent ad valorem (from Cuba).	\$0.04 per square foot but not less than 20 percent nor more than 28 percent ad valorem (from Cuba).	Sept. 3, 1934; Cuban agree- ment.
	Valued at more than 40 cents per square foot.....	48 percent ad valorem (from Cuba).	24 percent ad valorem (from Cuba).	Do.
203	Limestone (not suitable for use as monumental or building stone), crude, or crushed but not pulverized.	5 cents per 100 pounds.....	2½ cents per 100 pounds.....	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agree- ment.
203	Lime, not specially provided for.....	10 cents per 100 pounds, including weight of container.	7 cents per 100 pounds, including weight of container.	Do.
203	Hydrated lime.....	12 cents per 100 pounds, includ- ing weight of container.	8 cents per 100 pounds, includ- ing weight of container.	Do.
205 (b)	Roman, Portland, and other hydraulic cement or cement clinker.....	6 cents per 100 pounds, including weight of container.	4.5 cents per 100 pounds, includ- ing weight of container.	May 1, 1935; Belgian agree- ment.
207	Sand containing 95 per centum or more of silica and not more than six-tenths of 1 per centum of oxide of iron and suitable for use in the manufacture of glass.	\$2 per ton.....	\$1 per ton.....	Do.
207	Crude feldspar.....	\$1 per ton.....	50 cents per ton.....	Jan. 1, 1932 sec. 336.
207	Crude feldspar.....	50 cents per ton.....	35 cents per ton.....	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agree- ment.
209	Talc, steatite or soapstone: Ground, washed, powdered, or pulver- ized (except toilet preparations), valued at not over \$12.50 per ton.	35 percent ad valorem.....	25 percent ad valorem.....	Do.
214	Dead-burned basic refractory material containing 6 per centum or more of lime and consisting chiefly of magnesia and lime. NOTE: The existing customs classification treatment of the merchandise described in this item as provided for in paragraph 214, Tariff Act of 1930, in accordance with the ruling announced in Treasury Decision 45041 (60 Treasury Decisions 114) shall be continued during the effective period of this Agreement.	30 percent ad valorem.....	27½ percent ad valorem.....	Do.
218 (f)	Articles provided for in paragraph 218 (f) when primarily designed for ornamental purposes, decorated chiefly by engraving and valued at not less than \$8 each.	60 percent ad valorem.....	30 percent ad valorem.....	Aug. 5, 1935; Swedish agree- ment.
219	Cylinder, crown, and sheet glass, by whatever process made, and for whatever purpose used:			
	Not exceeding 150 square inches.....	1½ cents per pound.....	1 ² / ₆₄ cents per pound.....	Jan. 1, 1932; sec. 336.
	Above that, and not exceeding 384 square inches.....	2 ¹ / ₆ cents per pound.....	1 ³ / ₆₄ cents per pound.....	Do.
	Above that, and not exceeding 720 square inches.....	2 ⁷ / ₆ cents per pound.....	1 ⁵ / ₆₄ cents per pound.....	Do.
	Above that, and not exceeding 864 square inches.....	2½ cents per pound.....	1 ⁶ / ₆₄ cents per pound.....	Do.
	Above that, and not exceeding 1,200 square inches.....	3 cents per pound.....	2 ¹ / ₄ cents per pound.....	Do.
	Above that, and not exceeding 2,400 square inches.....	3½ cents per pound.....	2 ³ / ₆₄ cents per pound.....	Do.
	Above that.....	3¾ cents per pound.....	2 ⁵ / ₆₄ cents per pound.....	Do.
	Minimum rate on foregoing weighing less than 16 ounces but not less than 12 ounces per square foot.	50 percent ad valorem.....	37½ percent ad valorem.....	Do.

List of articles affected, duty status, and effective date and basis of change—Continued

SCHEDULE 2—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASSWARE—Continued

Par. no.	Articles	Rate changed	Effective proclaimed duty	Effective date and basis of change
220	Laminated glass composed of layers of glass and other material or materials, and manufactures wholly or in chief value of such glass.	60 percent ad valorem.....	45 percent ad valorem.....	May 1, 1935; Belgian agreement.
222 (a)	Plate glass, by whatever process made:			
	Not exceeding 384 square inches.....	12.5 cents per square foot.....	8.3 cents per square foot.....	Do.
	Above that, and not exceeding 720 square inches.....	17 cents per square foot.....	11.3 cents per square foot.....	Do.
	Above that, and not exceeding 1,008 square inches.....	17.5 cents per square foot.....	11.7 cents per square foot.....	Do.
	All above that.....	19.75 cents per square foot.....	13.2 cents per square foot.....	Do.
	<i>Provided</i> , That none of the foregoing measuring one-half inch or over in thickness shall be subject to a less rate of duty than—	50 percent ad valorem.....	50 percent ad valorem (rate bound).	Do.
222 (b)	Plate glass containing a wire netting within itself:			
	Not exceeding 384 square inches.....	15 cents per square foot.....	10 cents per square foot.....	Do.
	Above that, and not exceeding 720 square inches.....	20 cents per square foot.....	13.2 cents per square foot.....	Do.
	All above that.....	23 cents per square foot.....	15.3 cents per square foot.....	Do.
222 (i)	Rolled, cylinder, crown, and sheet glass, not plate glass, if ground wholly or in part (whether or not polished) otherwise than for the purpose of ornamentation, or if one-fourth of one inch or more in thickness and obscured by coloring prior to solidification.	Subject to specific duties in 222 (a) or (b) above.	Subject to specific duties in 222 (a) or (b) above.	Do.
	<i>Provided</i> , That none of the foregoing measuring ½ inch or more in thickness and not containing a wire netting within itself shall be subject to less than the following rates of duty:			
	If ground wholly or in part (whether or not polished) otherwise than for the purpose of ornamentation.	50 percent ad valorem.....	50 percent ad valorem (rate bound).	Do.
	If not ground wholly or in part.....	do.....	40 percent ad valorem.....	Do.
226	Lighthouse lenses of glass or pebble, molded or pressed, or ground and polished to a spherical, cylindrical, or prismatic form, wholly or partly manufactured:			
	With edges unground.....	40 percent ad valorem.....	25 percent ad valorem.....	Aug. 5, 1935; Swedish agreement.
	With edges ground or beveled.....	10 cents per dozen pairs and 35 percent ad valorem.	25 percent ad valorem, but not less than 17½ percent ad valorem and 5 cents per dozen pairs.	Do.
228 (a)	Prism-binoculars, having a magnification greater than five diameters, and valued at more than \$12 each, frames and mountings therefor, and parts of any of the foregoing.	60 percent ad valorem.....	60 percent ad valorem on American selling price. ²	Jan. 13, 1933; sec. 336.
231	Opal, enamel or cylinder glass tiles and tiling.....	40 percent ad valorem.....	30 percent ad valorem.....	May 1, 1935; Belgian agreement.

234 (a)	Granite suitable for use as monumental, paving, or building stone, not specially provided for, unmanufactured, or not dressed, pointed, pitched, lined, hewn, or polished. NOTE: The existing customs classification treatment of granite suitable for use as monumental, paving, or building stone, which has been roughly squared merely for the purpose of facilitating its shipment to the United States, as "unmanufactured, or not dressed, pointed, pitched, lined, hewn, or polished" in accordance with the ruling announced in Treasury Decision 44791-4 (59 Treasury Decisions 850) shall be continued during the effective period of this Agreement.	25 cents per cubic foot.....	20 cents per cubic foot.....	Aug. 5, 1935; Swedish agreement.
234 (a)	Granite paving blocks, wholly or partly manufactured.....	60 percent ad valorem.....	40 percent ad valorem.....	Do.

SCHEDULE 3—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF

301	Granular or sponge iron.....	\$2.25 per ton.....	\$1.25 per ton.....	Aug. 5, 1935; Swedish agreement.
302 (a)	Manganese ore (including ferruginous manganese ore) or concentrates, and manganiferous iron ore, all the foregoing containing in excess of 10 per centum of metallic manganese.	1 cent per pound on the metallic manganese contained therein.	½ cent per pound on the metallic manganese contained therein.	Jan. 1, 1936; Brazilian agreement.
302 (d)	Ferromanganese containing not less than 4 per centum of carbon, on the metallic manganese contained therein.	1½ cents per pound.....	¾ cent per pound, plus 1¼ times rate on manganese ore, but not more than 1½ cents per pound (equivalent to 1 cent per pound if rate on ore is ½ cent per pound).	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
302 (i)	Ferrosilicon, containing 8 per centum or more of silicon and less than 30 per centum.	2 cents per pound on the silicon contained therein.	1¼ cents per pound on the silicon contained therein.	Do.
302 (j)	Alsimin, ferrosilicon aluminum, and ferroaluminum silicon: Containing 20 but not more than 52 per centum of aluminum, and having silicon and iron as the other principal component elements.	5 cents per pound.....	2½ cents per pound.....	July 18, 1932; sec. 336.
	Containing 20 but not more than 52 per centum of aluminum, and having silicon and iron as the other principal component elements. Not specially provided for.....	2½ cents per pound.....	1¼ cents per pound.....	Feb. 15, 1936; Swiss agreement.
302 (k)	Ferrochrome or ferrochromium: Containing 3 per centum or more of carbon.....	5 cents per pound.....	2½ cents per pound.....	Do.
	Containing less than 3 per centum of carbon.....	2.5 cents per pound on the chromium contained therein.	1.25 cents per pound on the chromium contained therein.	Aug. 5, 1935; Swedish agreement.
302 (k)	Chrome metal or chromium metal.....	30 percent ad valorem.....	25 percent ad valorem.....	Do.
302 (m)	Ferrotitanium, ferrovanadium, and ferrouanium.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
		25 percent ad valorem.....	15 percent ad valorem.....	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
302 (o)	Alloys not specially provided for, used in the manufacture of steel or iron and containing not less than 28 per centum of iron, not less than 18 per centum of aluminum, not less than 18 per centum of silicon, and not less than 18 per centum of manganese.	do.....	12½ percent ad valorem.....	Feb. 15, 1936; Swiss agreement.

* Proclamation declared invalid by the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals on April 15, 1935. (T. D. 47654; 76 Fed. (2d) 412.)

List of articles affected, duty status, and effective date and basis of change—Continued

SCHEDULE 3—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF—Continued

Par. no.	Articles	Rate changed	Effective proclaimed duty	Effective date and basis of change
303	Muck bars, pieces thereof except crop ends, bar iron, and round iron in coils or rods, iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars and more advanced than pig iron, except castings; all the foregoing: Valued at not above 1½ cents per pound.....	0.3 cent per pound.....	0.25 cent per pound.....	May 1, 1935; Belgian agreement. Aug. 5, 1935; Swedish agreement. Do. Do.
	Valued above 2½ and not above 3½ cents per pound.....	0.8 cent per pound.....	0.5 cent per pound.....	
	Valued above 3½ and not above 5 cents per pound.....	1 cent per pound.....	0.8 cent per pound.....	
	Valued above 5 cents per pound.....	1.5 cents per pound.....	1 cent per pound.....	
304	Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, by whatever process made; billets and bars, whether solid or hollow, weighing more than 30 pounds per linear foot: Valued at not above 1½ cents per pound.....	0.3 cent per pound.....	0.25 cent per pound.....	May 1, 1935; Belgian agreement. Do.
	Valued above 1½ and not above 2½ cents per pound.....	0.5 cent per pound.....	0.375 cent per pound.....	
304	Billets and bars, whether solid or hollow, weighing not more than 30 pounds per linear foot, and concrete reinforcement bars: Valued at not above 1½ cents per pound.....	0.3 cent per pound.....	0.25 cent per pound.....	Do. Do.
	Valued above 1½ and not above 2½ cents per pound.....	0.5 cent per pound.....	0.4 cent per pound.....	
304	Die blocks or blanks; shafting; pressed, sheared, or stamped shapes, not advanced in value or condition by any process or operation subsequent to the process of stamping; hammer molds or swaged steel; gun-barrel molds not in bars; all descriptions and shapes of dry sand, loam, or iron molded steel castings; sheets and plates and steel not specially provided for; all the foregoing: Valued at not above 1½ cents per pound.....	0.3 cent per pound.....	0.25 cent per pound.....	Do. Do. Aug. 5, 1935; Swedish agreement.
	Valued above 1½ and not above 2½ cents per pound.....	0.5 cent per pound.....	0.4 cent per pound.....	
	From 0.8 cent per pound to 1.7 cents per pound, according to value.	20 percent ad valorem.....		
304	Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, by whatever process made; die blocks or blanks; billets and bars, whether solid or hollow; shafting; pressed, sheared, or stamped shapes, not advanced in value or condition by any process or operation subsequent to the process of stamping; hammer molds or swaged steel; gun-barrel molds not in bars; concrete reinforcement bars; all descriptions and shapes of dry sand, loam, or iron molded steel castings; sheets and plates and steel not specially provided for; all the foregoing valued above 2½ and not above 8 cents per pound.			
305 (1)	Additional duty to be levied, collected, and paid under paragraph 305 (1) on any steel or iron in the materials and articles enumerated or described in paragraphs 303, 304, 307, 308, 312, 313, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 322, 323, 324, 327, and 328 and valued at more than 3½ but not more than 8 cents per pound shall be—	8 percent ad valorem.....	4 percent ad valorem.....	Do.

307	Boiler or other plate iron or steel, except crucible plate steel and saw plate steel, not thinner than one hundred and nine one-thousandths of one inch, cut or sheared to shape or otherwise, or unsheared, and skelp iron or steel sheared or rolled in grooves, valued at not above 3 cents per pound.	0.5 cent per pound.....	0.35 cent per pound.....	May 1, 1935; Belgian agreement.
308	Sheets of iron or steel, common or black, of whatever dimensions, and skelp iron or steel, valued at 3 cents per pound or less: Thinner than 109/1000ths and not thinner than 38/1000ths of one inch. Thinner than 38/1000ths and not thinner than 22/1000ths of one inch. Thinner than 22/1000ths and not thinner than 10/1000ths of one inch. Thinner than 10/1000ths of one inch.....	0.45 cent per pound..... 0.55 cent per pound..... 0.75 cent per pound..... 0.85 cent per pound.....	do..... 0.45 cent per pound..... 0.60 cent per pound..... 0.70 cent per pound.....	Do. Do. Do. Do.
312	Corrugated or crimped. Beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, car-truck channels, tees, columns and posts, or parts or sections of columns and posts, and deck and bulb beams, together with all other structural shapes of iron or steel; any of the foregoing machined, drilled, punched, assembled, fitted, fabricated for use, or otherwise advanced beyond hammering, rolling, or casting.	0.75 cent per pound..... 20 percent ad valorem.....	0.60 cent per pound..... 15 percent ad valorem.....	Do. Do.
314	Hoop or band iron, and hoop or band steel, cut to lengths, or wholly or partly manufactured into hoops or ties, coated or not coated with paint or any other preparation, with or without buckles or fastenings, for baling cotton or any other commodity.	0.25 cent per pound.....	0.2 cent per pound.....	Do.
315	Wire rods: Rivet, screw, fence, and other iron or steel wire rods, whether round, oval, or square, or in any other shape, nail rods and flat rods up to six inches in width ready to be drawn or rolled into wire or strips, all the foregoing in coils or otherwise: Valued at not over 2½ cents per pound..... Valued over 2½ and not over 4 cents per pound..... Valued over 4 cents per pound.....	0.3 cent per pound..... 0.3 cent per pound..... 0.6 cent per pound.....	0.25 cent per pound..... 0.3 cent per pound (rate bound)..... 0.6 cent per pound (rate bound).....	May 1, 1935; Belgian agreement. Aug. 5, 1935; Swedish agreement. Do.
316 (a)	Round iron or steel wire, valued above 6 cents per pound.....	25 percent ad valorem.....	20 percent ad valorem.....	Do.
316 (a)	All flat wires and all steel in strips not exceeding 16 inches in width, whether in long or short lengths, in coils or otherwise, and whether rolled or drawn through dies or rolls, or otherwise produced: Not thicker than ¼ ₀₀ of one inch..... Thicker than ¼ ₀₀ and not thicker than ¾ ₀₀ of one inch.....	do..... do.....	15 percent ad valorem..... 20 percent ad valorem.....	Do. Do.
318	Cylinder wires having more than 55 meshes per lineal inch in warp or filling, and	50 percent ad valorem.....	75 percent ad valorem.....	Apr. 15, 1931; sec. 336.
318	Fourdrinier wires, suitable for use in paper-making machines (whether or not parts of or fitted or attached to such machines), and			
318	Woven-wire cloth having more than 55 meshes per lineal inch in warp or filling and suitable for use in the manufacture of Fourdrinier wires or cylinder wires.			
321	Antifriction balls and rollers, metal balls and rollers commonly used in ball or roller bearings, metal ball or roller bearings, and parts thereof, whether finished or unfinished, for whatever use intended.	10 cents per pound and 45 percent ad valorem.	8 cents per pound and 35 percent ad valorem.	Aug. 5, 1935; Swedish agreement.
325	Anvils of iron or steel, or of iron and steel combined, by whatever process made, or in whatever stage of manufacture, weighing five pounds or more each.	3 cents per pound.....	2 cents per pound.....	Do.

List of articles affected, duty status, and effective date and basis of change—Continued

SCHEDULE 3—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF—Continued

Par. no.	Articles	Rate changed	Effective proclaimed duty	Effective date and basis of change
331	Upholsterers' nails, chair glides, and thumb tacks, of two or more pieces of iron or steel, finished or unfinished.	3 cents per pound.....	4½ cents per pound.....	Jan. 13, 1933; sec. 336.
331	Thumb tacks, not specially provided for.....	¼ cent per pound.....	¼ cent per pound.....	Do.
339	Table, household, kitchen, and hospital utensils, and hollow or flat ware, not specially provided for, composed of iron or steel and enameled or glazed with vitreous glasses, whether or not containing electrical heating elements as constituent parts thereof.	5 cents per pound and 30 percent ad valorem.	5 cents per pound and 15 percent ad valorem.	Aug. 5, 1935; Swedish agreement.
340	Mill saws, pit and drag saws, and steel band saws, finished or further advanced than tempered and polished.	20 percent ad valorem.....	12 percent ad valorem.....	Do.
340	Crosscut saws, finished or further advanced than tempered and polished, hand, back, and other saws, not specially provided for, valued over 5 cents each.	do.....	15 percent ad valorem.....	Do.
353	Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing, having an electric motor as an essential feature, and parts thereof; any of the foregoing, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of metal, and not specially provided for.	35 percent ad valorem.....	25 percent ad valorem.....	Do.
353	Electric vacuum cleaners of the household type, electric motors therefor, and parts of the foregoing; any of the foregoing, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of metal, and not specially provided for.	do.....	35 percent ad valorem (rate bound).	Do.
	NOTE: The existing customs classification treatment of electric vacuum cleaners of the household type and motors therefor, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of metal, as specially provided for in paragraph 353, Tariff Act of 1930, in accordance with the ruling announced in Treasury Decision 47218-2 (66 Treasury Decisions 173) shall be continued during the effective period of this Agreement.			
353	Electrical X-ray apparatus, instruments (other than laboratory), and devices, and parts thereof; any of the foregoing, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of metal, and not specially provided for.	do.....	17½ percent ad valorem.....	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
353	Cooking stoves and ranges, having as an essential feature an electrical heating element, and parts thereof; any of the foregoing, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of metal, and not specially provided for.	do.....	25 percent ad valorem.....	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
353	Testing machines for determining the strength of materials or articles in tension, compression, torsion, or shear, having as an essential feature an electrical element or device, and parts thereof; any of the foregoing, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of metal, and not specially provided for.	do.....	20 percent ad valorem.....	Feb. 15, 1936; Swiss agreement.

353	Steam boilers operating with water under forced circulation at a rate of circulation at least eight times the rate of evaporation, and having combustion chambers designed for a working pressure exceeding 30 pounds absolute to the square inch, having as an essential feature an electrical element or device, and parts thereof; any of the foregoing, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of metal, and not specially provided for.	do.....	do.....	Do.
354	Penknives and pocketknives which have folding blades and steel handles ornamented or decorated with etchings or/and gilded designs, valued at more than \$6 per dozen.	35 cents each and 55 percent ad valorem.	17.5 cents each and 27½ percent ad valorem.	Aug. 5, 1935; Swedish agreement.
355	Hay forks and 4-tined manure forks, all the foregoing, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for, with handles of any material other than those specifically mentioned in paragraph 355, if 4 inches in length or over, exclusive of handle,	8 cents each and 45 percent ad valorem.	4 cents each and 22½ percent ad valorem.	} May 3, 1933; sec. 336.
355	Hay forks and 4-tined manure forks, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for, any of the foregoing without handles, with blades 6 inches or more in length. [See also par. 373.]			
356	Planing-machine knives, tannery and leather knives, tobacco knives, paper and pulp mill knives, roll bars, bed plates, and all other stock treating parts for pulp and paper machinery, shear blades, circular cloth cutters, circular cork cutters, circular cigarette cutters, meat-slicing cutters, and all other cutting knives and blades used in power or hand machines. NOTE: The existing customs classification treatment of articles not more specifically provided for than in paragraph 356 or in the last clause of the first sentence of paragraph 352, Tariff Act of 1930, and described in both such provisions of law, as being more specifically provided for in paragraph 356, in accordance with the decision of the United States Customs Court published as Abstract 23625 (63 Treasury Decisions 1417), shall be continued during the effective period of this Agreement.	20 percent ad valorem.....	20 percent ad valorem (rate bound).	Aug. 5, 1935; Swedish agreement.
360	Laboratory instruments, apparatus, or appliances, for determining the strength of materials or articles in tension, compression, torsion, or shear, and parts of the foregoing; any of the foregoing wholly or in chief value of metal, and not plated with gold, silver, or platinum, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for.	40 percent ad valorem.....	20 percent ad valorem.....	Feb. 15, 1936; Swiss agreement.
361	Slip joint pliers valued at more than \$2 per dozen.....	60 percent ad valorem.....	40 percent ad valorem.....	Aug. 5, 1935; Swedish agreement.
361	Other pliers, pincers, and nippers, and hinged hand tools for holding and splicing wire, finished or unfinished, valued at more than \$2 per dozen.	\$1.20 per dozen and 60 percent ad valorem.	80 cents per dozen and 40 percent ad valorem.	Do.
362	Files, file blanks, rasps, and floats, of whatever cut or kind: 2½ inches in length and under.....	25 cents per dozen.....	20 cents per dozen.....	Feb. 15, 1936; Swiss agreement.
	Over 2½ and not over 4½ inches in length.....	47½ cents per dozen.....	25 cents per dozen.....	Do.
	Over 4½ and under 7 inches in length.....	62½ cents per dozen.....	35 cents per dozen.....	Do.
	7 inches in length and over.....	77½ cents per dozen.....	45 cents per dozen.....	Aug. 5, 1935; Swedish agreement.
364	Bicycle, velocipede, and similar bells, finished or unfinished, and parts thereof.	50 percent ad valorem.....	70 percent ad valorem.....	July 24, 1931; sec. 336.

List of articles affected, duty status, and effective date and basis of change—Continued

SCHEDULE 3—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF—Continued

Par. no.	Articles	Rate changed	Effective proclaimed duty	Effective date and basis of change
365	Barrels for shotguns, further advanced in manufacture than rough bored only.	\$4 each and 50 percent ad valorem.	\$2 each and 25 percent ad valorem.	May 1, 1935; Belgian agreement.
365	Stocks for shotguns, wholly or partly manufactured.....	\$5 each and 50 percent ad valorem.	\$2.50 each and 25 percent ad valorem.	Do.
365	Parts of shotguns and fittings for shotgun stocks or barrels, finished or unfinished.	55 percent ad valorem.....	27½ percent ad valorem.....	Do.
365	Shotguns imported without a lock or locks or other fittings.....	\$10 each and 55 percent ad valorem.	\$5 each and 27½ percent ad valorem.	Do.
365	Shotgun barrels, in single tubes, forged, rough bored.....	10 percent ad valorem.....	5 percent ad valorem.....	Do.
365	Shotguns:			
	Valued at not more than \$5 each.....	\$1.50 each and 45 percent ad valorem.	75 cents each and 22½ percent ad valorem.	Do.
	Valued at more than \$5 and not more than \$10 each.....	\$4 each and 45 percent ad valorem.	\$2 each and 22½ percent ad valorem.	Do.
	Valued at more than \$10 and not more than \$25 each.....	\$6 each and 45 percent ad valorem.	\$3 each and 22½ percent ad valorem.	Do.
	Valued at more than \$25 and not more than \$50 each.....	\$10 each and 45 percent ad valorem.	\$5 each and 22½ percent ad valorem.	Do.
	Valued at more than \$50 each.....	65 percent ad valorem.....	32½ percent ad valorem.....	Do.
367 (a)	Watch movements, and time-keeping, time-measuring, or time-indicating mechanisms, devices, and instruments, whether or not designed to be worn or carried on or about the person, all the foregoing, if less than 1.77 inches wide and not having more than 17 jewels, whether or not in cases, containers, or housings:			
	(1) If more than 1 inch wide.....	\$1.25, \$1.40, or \$1.55 each.....	\$0.90 each.....	Feb. 15, 1936; Swiss agreement.
	If more than ¾ of 1 inch but not more than 1 inch wide.....	\$1.75 each.....	\$1.20 each.....	Do.
	If more than ½ of 1 inch but not more than ¾ of 1 inch wide.....	\$2 or \$2.25 each.....	\$1.35 each.....	Do.
	If ¼ of 1 inch or less wide.....	\$2.50 each.....	\$1.80 each.....	Do.
	(2) Any of the foregoing having no jewels or only one jewel:			
	If ¼ of 1 inch or less wide.....	\$1.50 each.....	90 cents each.....	Do.
	If more than ¾ of 1 inch wide.....	75, 84, or 93 cents or \$1.05, \$1.20, or \$1.35 each.	75 cents each.....	Do.
	(3) Any of the foregoing having more than seven jewels shall be subject to an additional duty of—	15 cents for each jewel in excess of seven.	9 cents for each jewel in excess of seven.	Do.
	(4) Any of the foregoing shall be subject for each adjustment of whatever kind (treating adjustment to temperature as two adjustments) in accordance with the marking as provided in subparagraph (b) of paragraph 367 to an additional duty of—	\$1 for each adjustment.....	50 cents for each adjustment.....	Do.
	(5) Any of the foregoing, if constructed or designed to operate for a period in excess of 47 hours without rewinding, or if self-winding, or if a self-winding device may be incorporated therein, shall be subject to an additional duty of—	\$1 each.....	50 cents each.....	Do.

	<i>Provided</i> , That the foregoing provisions shall not apply to any movement, mechanism, device, or instrument which contains less than seven jewels if such movement, mechanism, device, or instrument contains a bushing or its equivalent (other than a substitute for a jewel) in any position customarily occupied by a jewel.			
367 (c)	Parts specified hereunder for any of the movements, mechanisms, devices, or instruments provided for in paragraph 367 shall be dutiable as follows:			
	(3) Each assembly or subassembly (unless dutiable under clause (1) of subparagraph 367 (c)) consisting of two or more parts or pieces of metal or other material joined or fastened together shall be subject to a duty of—	3 cents for each such part or piece of material,	2 cents for each such part or piece of material,	Do.
	except that in the case of jewels the duty shall be—	15 cents instead of 3 cents—	9 cents instead of 2 cents—	Do.
	and except that in the case of pillar or bottom plates or their equivalent the duty shall be—	the rate provided in clause (2) of subparagraph 367 (c) instead of 3 cents.	the rate provided in clause (2) of subparagraph 367 (c) instead of 2 cents.	Do.
	and except that in the case of a balance assembly the duty shall be—	50 cents for the assembly instead of 3 cents for each part or piece thereof.	35 cents for the assembly instead of 2 cents for each part or piece thereof.	Do.
367 (c)	No assembly or subassembly shall be subject to a greater amount of duty than would be borne by the complete movement, mechanism, device, or instrument for which suitable, nor to a less rate of duty than—	45 percent ad valorem—	45 percent ad valorem (rate bound).	Do.
	For the purpose of this clause a balance assembly shall be an assembly consisting of a balance wheel, balance staff, and hairspring, with or without the other parts commercially known as parts of a balance assembly. For the purpose of this clause bimetallic balance wheels (not part of a balance assembly), and mainsprings with riveted ends, shall each be considered as one part or piece;			
	(4) All other parts (except jewels and those provided for in subparagraph 367 (c) (1) and (2)).	65 percent ad valorem—	55 percent ad valorem—	Do.
367 (d)	Jewels, suitable for use in any movement, mechanism, device, or instrument, dutiable under paragraph 367 or paragraph 368, or in any meter or compass.	10 percent ad valorem—	10 percent ad valorem (rate bound).	Do.
367 (e)	Dials for any of the movements, mechanisms, devices, or instruments provided for in paragraph 367, if such dials are less than 1.77 inches wide and are imported separately.	5 cents each and 45 percent ad valorem.	2½ cents each and 45 percent ad valorem.	Do.
367 (f)	All cases, containers, or housings, designed or suitable for the enclosure of any of the movements, mechanisms, devices, or instruments provided for in paragraph 367, whether or not containing such movements, mechanisms, devices, or instruments, and whether finished or unfinished, complete or incomplete, except such containers as are used for shipping purposes only:			
	(1) If made of gold or platinum—	75 cents each and 45 percent ad valorem.	75 cents each and 30 percent ad valorem.	Do.
	(2) If in part of gold, silver, or platinum, or wholly of silver—	40 cents each and 45 percent ad valorem.	40 cents each and 30 percent ad valorem.	Do.
	(3) If set with precious, semiprecious, or imitation precious, or imitation semiprecious stones, or if prepared for the setting of such stones.	do—	do—	Do.
	(4) If of base metal (and not containing gold, silver, or platinum)	20 cents each and 45 percent ad valorem.	10 cents each and 25 percent ad valorem.	Do.

List of articles affected, duty status, and effective date and basis of change—Continued

SCHEDULE 3—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF—Continued

Par. no.	Articles	Rate changed	Effective proclaimed duty	Effective date and basis of change
367	All articles provided for in paragraph 367, but not provided for heretofore in this Schedule.	The rate or rates of duty prescribed in paragraph 367 [Tariff Act of 1930].		Feb. 15, 1936; Swiss agreement.
368 (a)	Lever movements of plate and bridge type construction for clocks or other time-keeping, time-measuring, or time-indicating mechanisms, devices, or instruments, 1.77 inches or more but not over 2 inches in width as defined in subparagraph 367 (h), and having more than four jewels; clocks and other time-keeping, time-measuring, or time-indicating mechanisms, devices, or instruments containing such movements; synchronous and subsynchronous motors of less than one-fortieth of one horsepower valued at not more than \$3 each, not including the value of gears or other attachments; mechanisms, devices, or instruments intended or suitable for measuring the flowage of electricity; time switches; all the foregoing which are provided for in paragraph 368 whether or not in cases, containers, or housings:			
	(1) If valued at not more than \$1.10 each	55 cents each	27½ cents each	Do.
	Valued at more than \$1.10 but not more than \$2.25 each	\$1.00 each	50 cents each	Do.
	Valued at more than \$2.25, but not more than \$5 each	\$1.50 each	75 cents each	Do.
	Valued at more than \$5 but not more than \$10 each	\$3 each	\$1.50 each	Do.
	Valued at more than \$10 each	\$4.50 each	\$2.25 each	Do.
	(2) Any of the foregoing shall be subject to an additional duty of	65 percent ad valorem	32½ percent ad valorem	Do.
	(3) Any of the foregoing containing jewels shall be subject to an additional cumulative duty of—	25 cents for each such jewel	12½ cents for each such jewel	Do.
369 (d)	Automobiles, motor trucks, motor busses, motor cycles, and chassis, bodies, and other parts not excepted.	Conditional duty repealed.		June 12, 1934; Trade Agreements Act.
371	Bicycles, and parts, except tires	Conditional duty repealed.		Do.
372	Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing, not specially provided for, and parts thereof, not specially provided for, wholly or in chief value of metal or porcelain.	27½ percent ad valorem	25 percent ad valorem	Aug. 5, 1935; Swedish agreement.
372	Machines for making paper pulp or paper, not specially provided for, and parts thereof, not specially provided for, wholly or in chief value of metal or porcelain.	do	20 percent ad valorem	Do.
372	Reciprocating gang-saw machines for sawing logs, and parts thereof, not specially provided for.	do	27½ percent ad valorem (rate bound).	Do.
372	Jig-boring machine tools	30 percent ad valorem	15 percent ad valorem	Feb. 15, 1936; Swiss agreement.
372	Knitting machines (except full-fashioned hosiery and circular knitting machines), finished or unfinished, and not specially provided for.	40 percent ad valorem	27½ percent ad valorem	Do.
372	Hydraulic reaction turbines and hydraulic impulse wheels, not specially provided for,	27½ percent ad valorem	15 percent ad valorem	Do.

372	Machines not specially provided for, finished or unfinished, for determining the strength of materials or articles in tension, compression, torsion, or shear.	do	20 percent ad valorem	Do.
373	Forks, hoes, and rakes, all the foregoing if agricultural hand tools, and parts thereof, composed wholly or in chief value of metal, whether partly or wholly manufactured. [See also par. 355.]	30 percent ad valorem	15 percent ad valorem	May 3, 1933; sec. 326.
373	Scythes, sickles, grass hooks, and corn knives, and parts thereof, composed wholly or in chief value of metal, whether partly or wholly manufactured.	do	20 percent ad valorem	Aug. 5, 1935; Swedish agreement (rate bound).
382 (a)	Aluminum foil less than six one-thousandths of one inch in thickness.	40 percent ad valorem	11 cents per pound, but not less than 20 percent nor more than 40 percent ad valorem.	Feb. 15, 1936; Swiss agreement.
396	Folding rules, wholly or in chief value of aluminum, not specially provided for. [See Schedule 4 for folding rules of wood.]	45 percent ad valorem	65 percent ad valorem	Jan. 13, 1933; sec. 336.
397	Woven wire fencing and woven wire netting, all the foregoing composed of wire smaller than eight one-hundredths and not smaller than three one-hundredths of one inch in diameter.			
	Coated with zinc or other metal before weaving	45 percent ad valorem	50 percent ad valorem	Mar. 7, 1931; sec. 336.
	Coated with zinc or other metal after weaving	do	60 percent ad valorem	Do.
397	Portable cooking and heating stoves, designed to be operated by compressed air and kerosene and/or gasoline, and parts thereof not specially provided for, if composed wholly or in chief value of iron, steel, or other base metal, but not plated with platinum, gold, or silver, or colored with gold lacquer.	do	25 percent ad valorem	Aug. 5, 1935; Swedish agreement.
397	Cooking and heating stoves, of the household type, not specially provided for, and parts thereof not specially provided for, wholly or in chief value of iron, steel, or other base metal, but not plated with platinum, gold, or silver, or colored with gold lacquer, and not having as an essential feature an electrical element or device.	do	do	Do.
397	Blow torches and incandescent lamps, designed to be operated by compressed air and kerosene and/or gasoline, if composed wholly or in chief value of iron, steel, or other base metal, but not plated with platinum, gold, or silver, or colored with gold lacquer.	do	do	Do.
397	Rivets, nuts, and washers, any of the foregoing having shanks, threads, or holes not exceeding twenty-four one-hundredths of one inch in diameter; screws, commonly called wood screws, having shanks not exceeding twelve one-hundredths of one inch in diameter; all the foregoing composed wholly or in chief value of base metal other than iron or steel, but not plated with platinum, gold, or silver, or colored with gold lacquer, and not specially provided for.	do	30 percent ad valorem	Feb. 15, 1936; Swiss agreement.
397	Screws, except those commonly called wood screws, having shanks or threads not exceeding twenty-four one-hundredths of one inch in diameter, composed wholly or in chief value of iron, steel, or other base metal, but not plated with platinum, gold, or silver, or colored with gold lacquer, and not specially provided for.	do	do	Do.

List of articles affected, duty status, and effective date and basis of change—Continued

SCHEDULE 4—WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF

Par. no.	Articles	Rate changed	Effective proclaimed duty	Effective date and basis of change
401	Boards, planks and deals of fir, spruce, pine, hemlock or larch, in the rough or not further manufactured than planed or dressed on one side.	Conditional duty repealed		June 12, 1934; Trade Agreements Act.
401	Timber hewn, sided, or squared, otherwise than by sawing, and round timber used for spars or in building wharves; sawed lumber and timber not specially provided for; all the foregoing, if of fir, spruce, pine, hemlock, or larch: <i>Provided</i> , That any of the foregoing sawed timber and lumber of Douglas fir or Western hemlock entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, in any calendar year after 1935 in excess of an aggregate quantity of 250,000,000 feet, board measure, shall not be subject to this provision. <i>Provided further</i> , That no article described in paragraph 401, Tariff Act of 1930, of a kind which is being classified under section 601 (c) (6), Revenue Act of 1932 [see p. 83] on the day of the signature of this Agreement but is thereafter excluded from such classification pursuant to a final judicial decision in which the Treasury Department acquiesces, shall be subject to the provisions of Article IV of this Agreement or any provision of this Schedule; but the total duties, taxes, and other exactions hereafter imposed on or in connection with the importation of any such article shall not exceed the total which would have accrued if such article had not been excluded from such classification. [Article IV of the Agreement gives assurance that the Canadian products described in Schedule II, in which the tariff concessions appear, will be subject to no higher duties than indicated.]	\$1 ³ per M feet, board measure....	50 cents per M feet, board measure.	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
402	Maple (except Japanese maple), birch, and beech: Flooring.....	8 percent ad valorem.....	4 percent ad valorem.....	Do.
404	Mahogany in the form of sawed boards, planks, deals, and all other forms not further manufactured than sawed. [See sec. 601 (c) (6), Rev. Act of 1932.]	12 percent ad valorem and \$2.40 per M feet, board measure (from Cuba).	6 percent ad valorem and \$1.20 per M feet, board measure (from Cuba).	Sept. 3, 1934; Cuban agreement.
412	Wood flour.....	33½ percent ad valorem.....	25 percent ad valorem.....	Mar. 7, 1931; sec. 336.
412	Bent-wood furniture, wholly or partly finished, and parts thereof.....	47½ percent ad valorem.....	42½ percent ad valorem.....	July 24, 1931; sec. 336.
412	Folding rules, wholly or in chief value of wood, and not specially provided for [see par. 396, <i>supra</i> , for aluminum folding rules].	40 percent ad valorem.....	60 percent ad valorem.....	Jan. 13, 1933; sec. 336.
412	Spring clothespins.....	20 cents per gross.....	15 cents per gross.....	Aug. 5, 1935; Swedish agreement.
412	Clothespins other than spring clothespins, in chief value of wood.....	33½ percent ad valorem.....	25 percent ad valorem.....	Do.
412	Ice-hockey sticks, wholly or in chief value of wood.....	do.....	20 percent ad valorem.....	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.

SCHEDULE 5—SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND MAUFACTURES OF

501	Sugars, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above 75 sugar degrees, and all mixtures containing sugar and water, testing by the polariscope above 50 sugar degrees and not above 75 sugar degrees ⁴ , and For each additional sugar degree shown by the polariscopic test.....	1.7125 cents per pound..... Three hundred and seventy-five ten-thousandths of 1 cent per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion.	1.284375 cents per pound..... Two hundred and eighty-one and one-fourth ten-thousandths of 1 cent per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion.	June 8, 1934; sec. 336. Do.
501	Sugars, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above 75 sugar degrees, and all mixtures containing sugar and water, testing by the polariscope above 50 sugar degrees and not above 75 sugar degrees ⁴ , and For each additional degree shown by the polariscopic test ⁴	\$0.010275 per pound ⁵ (from Cuba). \$0.000225 per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion ⁵ (from Cuba).	\$0.006165 per pound ⁶ (from Cuba). \$0.000135 per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion ⁶ (from Cuba).	Sept. 3, 1934; Cuban agreement. Do.
503	Maple sugar.....	8 cents per pound.....	6 cents per pound.....	Mar. 7, 1931; sec. 336.
503	Maple sugar.....	6 cents per pound.....	4 cents per pound.....	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
503	Maple sirup.....	5½ cents per pound.....	do.....	Mar. 7, 1931; sec. 336.

SCHEDULE 6—TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF

601	Wrapper tobacco, and filler tobacco when mixed or packed with more than 35 per centum of wrapper tobacco, if unstemmed. ⁷	\$1.82 per pound (from Cuba)....	\$1.50 per pound (from Cuba)....	Sept. 3, 1934; Cuban agreement.
601	Wrapper tobacco, and filler tobacco when mixed or packed with more than 35 per centum of wrapper tobacco, entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption: Unstemmed.....	\$2.275 per pound.....		Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
	Not later than June 30, 1936.....		\$1.875 per pound.....	
	After June 30, 1936.....		\$1.50 per pound.....	
	Stemmed.....	\$2.925 per pound.....		
	Not later than June 30, 1936.....		\$2.525 per pound.....	
	After June 30, 1936.....		\$2.15 per pound.....	
601	Filler tobacco, not specially provided for: ⁷ If unstemmed.....	\$0.28 per pound (from Cuba)....	\$0.175 per pound (from Cuba)....	Sept. 3, 1934; Cuban agreement.
	If stemmed.....	\$0.40 per pound (from Cuba)....	\$0.25 per pound (from Cuba)....	Do.
603	Scrap tobacco ⁷	\$0.28 per pound (from Cuba)....	\$0.175 per pound (from Cuba)....	Do.
605	Cigars, cigarettes, cheroots of all kinds and paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers. ⁷	\$3.60 per pound and 20 percent ad valorem (from Cuba).	\$2.25 per pound and 12½ percent ad valorem (from Cuba).	Do.

³ See p. 83 for import tax on lumber under sec. 601 (c) (6), Rev. Act. of 1932, as changed by Canadian agreement.

⁴ Subject to quotas under Jones-Costigan Act, effective June 8, 1934. If quotas become inoperative and no equivalent limitation on imports is imposed, duty to be 20 percent, under general (world) rate.

⁵ 96° sugar 1.5 cents per pound.

⁶ 96° sugar 0.9 cent per pound.

⁷ Tobacco and tobacco products from Cuba subject to quota of 18 percent of tobacco used in manufacture of cigars in United States during preceding year. If domestic cigar tobacco adjustment program is abandoned, duties to be 20 percent under general (world) rates.

List of articles affected, duty status, and effective date and basis of change—Continued

SCHEDULE 7—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS

Par. no.	Articles	Rate changed	Effective proclaimed duty	Effective date and basis of change
701	Cattle, weighing less than 175 pounds each.....	2½ cents per pound.....	1½ cents per pound.....	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agree- ment.
701	Cattle, weighing 700 pounds or more each and not specially provided for.	3 cents per pound.....	2 cents per pound.....	Do.
701	Cows, weighing 700 pounds or more each and imported specially for dairy purposes: <i>Provided</i> , That none of the foregoing entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption in excess of the quantities respectively specified below in any calendar year after 1935 shall be subject to the above provisions: Cattle, weighing less than 175 pounds each: ¼ of 1 per centum of the average annual total number of cattle (including calves) slaughtered in the United States during the calendar years 1928 to 1932, both inclusive, (51,933 head). Cattle, weighing 700 pounds or more each and not specially provided for: ¾ of 1 per centum of the average annual total number of cattle (including calves) slaughtered in the United States during the calendar years 1928 to 1932, both inclusive, (155,799 head). Cows, weighing 700 pounds or more each and imported specially for dairy purposes: 20,000 head.	.....do.....	1½ cents per pound.....	Do.
707	Cream, fresh or sour..... <i>Provided</i> , That fresh or sour cream entered for consumption in excess of 1,500,000 gallons in any calendar year after 1935 shall not be subject to this provision.	56.6 cents per gallon.....	35 cents per gallon.....	Do.
710	Cheddar cheese in original loaves.....	7 cents per pound, but not less than 35 percent ad valorem.	5 cents per pound, but not less than 25 percent ad valorem.	Do.
710	Edam and Gouda cheese.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
710	Cheese having the eye formation characteristic of the Swiss or Emmenthaler type; and Gruyere process-cheese.	.....do.....	7 cents per pound, but not less than 20 percent ad valorem.	Feb. 15, 1936; Swiss agree- ment.
711	Birds, live: Chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, and guineas.....	8 cents per pound.....	4 cents per pound.....	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agree- ment.
712	Birds, dead, dressed or undressed, fresh, chilled, or frozen: Chickens and guineas.	10 cents per pound.....	6 cents per pound.....	Do.
713	Dried whole eggs, dried egg yolk, and dried egg albumen, whether or not sugar or other material is added.	18 cents per pound.....	27 cents per pound.....	July 24, 1931; sec. 336.
714	Horses, unless imported for immediate slaughter, valued at not more than \$150 per head.	\$30 per head.....	\$20 per head.....	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agree- ment.
716	Honey.....	\$.024 per pound (from Cuba)...	\$.012 per pound (from Cuba)...	Sept. 3, 1934; Cuban agree- ment.

717 (a)	Fish not specially provided for, fresh or frozen (whether or not packed in ice), whole, or beheaded or eviscerated or both, but not further advanced (except that the fins may be removed).	\$0.008 per pound (from Cuba)....	\$0.004 per pound (from Cuba)....	Do.
717 (a)	Fish, fresh or frozen (whether or not packed in ice), whole, or beheaded or eviscerated or both, but not further advanced (except that the fins may be removed):			
	Halibut.....	2 cents per pound.....	1 cent per pound.....	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
	Salmon.....	do.....	1½ cents per pound.....	Do.
	Swordfish (not including naturally or artificially frozen swordfish).	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Frozen swordfish.....	2 cents per pound.....	3 cents per pound.....	Feb. 22, 1936; sec. 336.
	Eels.....	1 cent per pound.....	½ cent per pound.....	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
	Chubs, fresh-water mullet (<i>catostomus</i>), jacks, lake trout, saugers, tullibees, whitefish, and yellow pike.	do.....	¾ cent per pound.....	Do.
717 (b)	Fish, fresh or frozen (whether or not packed in ice), filleted, skinned, boned, sliced, or divided into portions, not specially provided for.	\$0.02 per pound (from Cuba)....	\$0.01 per pound (from Cuba)....	Sept. 3, 1934; Cuban agreement.
718 (a)	Fish, prepared or preserved in any manner, when packed in oil or in oil and other substances:			
	Tuna.....	30 percent ad valorem.....	45 percent ad valorem.....	Jan. 13, 1934; sec. 336.
	Other, when of a value not exceeding 9 cents per pound, including the weight of the immediate container only.	do.....	44 percent ad valorem.....	Do.
719	Fish, pickled or salted (except fish packed in oil or in oil and other substances and except fish packed in air-tight containers weighing with their contents not more than 15 pounds each):			
	(1) Salmon.....	25 percent ad valorem.....	20 percent ad valorem.....	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
	(5) Alewives in bulk or in immediate containers weighing with their contents more than 15 pounds each.	1¼ cents per pound net weight....	¾ cent per pound net weight....	Do.
719 (4)	Herring, pickled or salted (except herring packed in oil or in oil and other substances), whether or not boned, in immediate containers weighing with their contents more than 15 pounds each and containing each not more than 10 pounds of herring, net weight.	1 cent per pound net weight....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
720 (a)	Smoked herring (except herring packed in oil or in oil and other substances and except herring packed in air-tight containers weighing with their contents not more than 15 pounds each):			
	(2) Hard dry-smoked, when whole or beheaded, but not further advanced.	1¼ cents per pound.....	¾ cent per pound.....	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
	(3) Boned, whether or not skinned.....	3 cents per pound.....	1½ cents per pound.....	Do.
721 (b)	Razor clams (<i>siliqua patula</i>), packed in air-tight containers.....	35 percent ad valorem.....	23 percent ad valorem.....	May 31, 1934; sec. 336.
721 (b)	Razor clams (<i>siliqua patula</i>), packed in air-tight containers.....	23 percent ad valorem.....	15 percent ad valorem.....	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
721 (b)	Clams other than razor clams, and clams in combination with other substances (except clam chowder), packed in air-tight containers.	35 percent ad valorem.....	35 percent ad valorem on American selling price.	May 31, 1934; sec. 336.
722	Pearl barley.....	2 cents per pound.....	1 cent per pound.....	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
724	Corn or maize, including cracked corn.....	\$0.20 per bushel of 56 pounds (from Cuba).	\$0.10 per bushel of 56 pounds (from Cuba).	Sept. 3, 1934; Cuban agreement.
726	Hulled oats, unfit for human consumption.....	16 cents per bushel of 32 pounds.	8 cents per bushel of 32 pounds.	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.

List of articles affected, duty status, and effective date and basis of change—Continued

SCHEDULE 7—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS—Continued

Par. no.	Articles	Rate changed	Effective proclaimed duty	Effective date and basis of change
727	Broken rice, which will pass readily through a metal sieve perforated with round holes five and one-half sixty-fourths of 1 inch in diameter.	5/8 cent per pound.....	5/16 cent per pound.....	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
729	Wheat, unfit for human consumption.....	10 percent ad valorem.....	10 percent ad valorem (rate bound).	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
730	Bran, shorts, by-product feeds obtained in milling wheat or other cereals.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
730	Mixed feeds, consisting of an admixture of grains or grain products with oil cake, oil-cake meal, molasses, or other feedstuffs.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
731	Screenings, scalpings, chaff, or scourings of wheat, flaxseed, or other grains or seeds: Unground, or ground.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
732	Cereal breakfast foods, and similar cereal preparations, by whatever name known, processed further than milling, and not specially provided for.	20 percent ad valorem.....	15 percent ad valorem.....	Do.
734	Apples, green or ripe.....	25 cents per bushel of 50 pounds.	15 cents per bushel of 50 pounds.	Do.
736	Strawberries in their natural condition or in brine.....	1 1/4 cents per pound.....	3/4 cent per pound.....	Do.
736	Blueberries, prepared or preserved, or frozen, but not in brine and not dried, desiccated, or evaporated, and not specially provided for.	35 percent ad valorem.....	25 percent ad valorem.....	Do.
737 (1)	Cherries in their natural state.....	2 cents per pound.....	1 cent per pound.....	Do.
742	Hothouse grapes in bulk, crates, barrels or other packages.....	25 cents per cubic foot of such bulk or the capacity of the packages, according as imported.	25 cents per cubic foot of such bulk or the capacity of the packages, according as imported (rate bound).	May 1, 1935; Belgian agreement.
743	Limes in their natural state.....	\$0.016 per pound (from Cuba)....	\$0.008 per pound (from Cuba)....	Sept. 3, 1934; Cuban agreement.
743	Grapefruit, when imported and entered for consumption during the period from August 1 to September 30, inclusive, in any year.	\$0.012 per pound (from Cuba)....	\$0.006 per pound (from Cuba)....	Do.
747	Pineapples:			
	In crates.....	\$0.40 per crate of 2.45 cubic feet (from Cuba).	\$0.20 per crate of 2.45 cubic feet (from Cuba).	Do.
	In bulk.....	\$0.009 1/2 each (from Cuba).....	\$0.005 each (from Cuba).....	Do.
	Candied, crystallized, or glacé.....	28 percent ad valorem (from Cuba).	14 percent ad valorem (from Cuba).	Do.
	Otherwise prepared or preserved, and not specially provided for. [See schedule 8 for pineapples preserved in alcohol.]	\$0.016 per pound (from Cuba)....	\$0.008 per pound (from Cuba)....	Do.
747	Pineapples:			
	In crates.....	50 cents per crate of 2.45 cubic feet.	35 cents per crate of 2.45 cubic feet.	June 3, 1935; Haitian agreement.
	In bulk.....	1 1/2 cents each.....	\$0.009 each.....	Mar. 2, 1936; Honduran agreement.
				June 3, 1935; Haitian agreement.
				Mar. 2, 1936; Honduran agreement.

751	All jellies, jams, marmalades (except orange marmalade), and fruit butters.	28 percent ad valorem (from Cuba).	14 percent ad valorem (from Cuba).	Sept. 3, 1934; Cuban agreement.
752	Mango pastes and pulps, and guava pastes and pulps.	do.	do.	Do.
752	Mango pastes and pulps, and guava pastes and pulps.	35 percent ad valorem.	28 percent ad valorem.	June 3, 1935; Haitian agreement. Mar. 2, 1936; Honduran agreement.
752	Guavas prepared or preserved, and not specially provided for.	do.	17½ percent ad valorem.	Do.
753	Tulip bulbs.	\$6 per thousand.	\$3 per thousand.	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
	Narcissus bulbs.	do.	\$6 per thousand (rate bound).	
	Crocus corms.	\$2 per thousand.	\$1 per thousand.	
	All other bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, tubers, and herbaceous perennials, imported for horticultural purposes and not specially provided for.	30 percent ad valorem.	15 percent ad valorem.	
754	Seedlings and cuttings of Manetti, multiflora, brier, rugosa, and other rose stock, all the foregoing not more than three years old.	\$2 per thousand.	\$1 per thousand.	Do.
757	Cream or Brazil nuts: Not shelled.	1½ cents per pound.	¾ cent per pound.	Jan. 1, 1936; Brazilian agreement.
	Shelled.	4½ cents per pound.	2¼ cents per pound.	Do.
762	Castor beans.	½ cent per pound.	¼ cent per pound.	Jan. 1, 1936; Brazilian agreement. Colombian agreement not yet effective.
762	Poppy seed.	32 cents per 100 pounds.	16 cents per 100 pounds.	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
763	Grass seeds and other forage crop seeds:			
	Alfalfa.	8 cents per pound.	4 cents per pound.	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
	Alsike clover.	do.	do.	
	Sweet clover.	4 cents per pound.	2 cents per pound.	
	Timothy.	2 cents per pound.	1 cent per pound.	
	Bluegrass.	5 cents per pound.	2½ cents per pound.	
764	Other garden and field seeds:			
	Beet (except sugar beet).	4 cents per pound.	3 cents per pound.	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
	Cabbage.	12 cents per pound.	6 cents per pound.	
	Carrot.	4 cents per pound.	3 cents per pound.	
	Kale.	6 cents per pound.	do.	
	Mangelwurz.	4 cents per pound.	2 cents per pound.	
	Radish.	6 cents per pound.	3 cents per pound.	
	Spinach.	1 cent per pound.	½ cent per pound.	
	Turnip.	5 cents per pound.	4 cents per pound.	
	Rutabaga.	do.	do.	
	Flower.	6 cents per pound.	3 cents per pound.	
	All other garden and field seeds not specially provided for.	do.	do.	
765	Lima beans, green or unripe, in their natural state, when imported and entered for consumption during the period from December 1 to the following May 31, inclusive, in any years.	\$0.028 per pound (from Cuba).	\$0.014 per pound (from Cuba).	Sept. 3, 1934; Cuban agreement.
769	Peas, green or unripe.	3 cents per pound.	3.9 cents per pound.	Jan. 1, 1932; sec. 336.
769	Peas, green or unripe, when imported and entered for consumption during the period from July 1 to September 30, inclusive, in any year.	3.9 cents per pound.	2 cents per pound.	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
769	Peas, prepared or preserved in any manner, valued at 10 cents or more per pound.	2 cents per pound on entire contents of container.	1.5 cents per pound on entire contents of container.	May 1, 1935; Belgian agreement.

List of articles affected, duty status, and effective date and basis of change—Continued

SCHEDULE 7—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS—Continued

Par. no.	Articles	Rate changed	Effective proclaimed duty	Effective date and basis of change
769	Split peas.....	2½ cents per pound.....	1¼ cents per pound.....	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
771	White or Irish potatoes, when imported and entered for consumption during the period from December 1 to the last day of the following February, inclusive, in any years.	\$0.60 per 100 pounds (from Cuba)	\$0.30 per 100 pounds (from Cuba)	Sept. 3, 1934; Cuban agreement.
771	White or Irish seed potatoes, certified by a responsible officer or agency of a foreign Government in accordance with the official rules and regulations of that Government to have been grown and approved especially for use as seed, in containers marked with the foreign Government's official certified seed potato tags, when entered for consumption during the period— From December 1 to the last day of the following February, inclusive, in any years.	75 cents per 100 pounds.....	60 cents per 100 pounds.....	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
	From March 1 to November 30, inclusive, in any year.....	do.....	45 cents per 100 pounds.....	Do.
	<i>Provided</i> , That such potatoes entered for consumption in excess of an aggregate quantity of 750,000 bushels of 60 pounds each in the twelve-month period beginning on December 1 in any year shall not be subject to this provision.			
772	Tomatoes in their natural state, when imported and entered for consumption during the period from December 1 to the last day of the following February, inclusive, in any years.	\$0.024 per pound (from Cuba)...	\$0.018 per pound (from Cuba)...	Sept. 3, 1934; Cuban agreement.
773	Turnips and rutabagas.....	25 cents per 100 pounds.....	12½ cents per 100 pounds.....	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
774	Cucumbers in their natural state, when imported and entered for consumption during the period from December 1 to the last day of the following February, inclusive, in any years.	\$0.024 per pound (from Cuba)...	\$0.012 per pound (from Cuba)...	Sept. 3, 1934; Cuban agreement.
774	Eggplant in its natural state.....	3 cents per pound.....	1½ cents per pound.....	Jan. 1, 1932; sec. 336.
774	Eggplant in its natural state, when imported and entered for consumption during the period from December 1 to the following March 31, inclusive, in any years.	\$0.012 per pound (from Cuba)...	\$0.006 per pound (from Cuba)...	Sept. 3, 1934; Cuban agreement.
774	Okra in its natural state, when imported and entered for consumption during the period from December 1 to the following May 31, inclusive, in any years.	40 percent ad valorem (from Cuba).	20 percent ad valorem (from Cuba).	Do.
774	Peppers in their natural state.....	3 cents per pound.....	2½ cents per pound.....	Jan. 1, 1932; sec. 336.
774	Peppers in their natural state, when imported and entered for consumption during the period from January 1 to April 30, inclusive, in any year.	\$0.02 per pound (from Cuba)...	\$0.015 per pound (from Cuba)...	Sept. 3, 1934; Cuban agreement.
774	Squash in its natural state, when imported and entered for consumption during the period from December 1 to the following May 31, inclusive, in any years.	\$0.016 per pound (from Cuba)...	\$0.012 per pound (from Cuba)...	Do.
774	Endives in their natural state.....	50 percent ad valorem.....	35 percent ad valorem.....	May 1, 1935; Belgian agreement.

774	Cabbage in its natural state.....	2 cents per pound.....	1½ cents per pound.....	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
775	Sauerkraut.....	50 percent ad valorem.....	25 percent ad valorem.....	Do.
775	Onions, pickled, or packed in brine.....	35 percent ad valorem.....	do.....	Do.
776	Chicory, crude.....	2 cents per pound.....	1.5 cents per pound.....	May 1, 1935; Belgian agreement.
776	Chicory, ground, or otherwise prepared.....	4 cents per pound.....	3 cents per pound.....	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
777 (a)	Cocoa and chocolate, unsweetened.....	3 cents per pound, net weight.....	1½ cents per pound, net weight.....	Do.
777 (b)	Cocoa and chocolate, sweetened: In bars or blocks weighing ten pounds or more each In any other form, whether or not prepared, valued at 10 cents or more per pound.	4 cents per pound..... 40 percent ad valorem.....	2 cents per pound..... 20 percent ad valorem.....	Do. Do.
777 (c)	Cacao butter.....	25 percent ad valorem.....	12½ percent ad valorem.....	Do.
779	Hay ⁸	\$5 per ton of 2,000 pounds.....	\$3 per ton of 2,000 pounds.....	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.

SCHEDULE 8—SPIRITS, WINES, AND OTHER BEVERAGES

802	Rum, in containers holding each one gallon or less.....	\$5 per proof gallon (general tariff). \$4 per proof gallon (from Cuba). \$5 per proof gallon.....	\$2.50 per proof gallon (general tariff). \$2 per proof gallon ⁹ (from Cuba). \$2.50 per proof gallon.....	June 3, 1935; Haitian agreement. Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
802	Whiskey of all types and classes. <i>Provided</i> , That this provision shall not apply to any whiskey consisting in whole or in any part of distilled spirits which have not been aged in wooden containers at least four years prior to the date the whiskey is entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption.			
802	Gin.....	\$5 per proof gallon.....	\$2.50 per proof gallon.....	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
805	Ale, porter, stout, and beer.....	\$1 per gallon.....	50 cents per gallon.....	Feb. 15, 1935; sec. 336.
807	Pineapples prepared or preserved in any manner, containing one-half of 1 per centum or more of alcohol. [See schedule 7 for pineapples in other forms.]	\$4 per proof gallon on the alcohol contained therein, in addition to any other duty (from Cuba).	\$2.50 per proof gallon on the alcohol contained therein, in addition to any other duty (from Cuba).	Sept. 3, 1934; Cuban agreement.

SCHEDULE 9—COTTON MANUFACTURES

904 (b), (c)	Cotton cloth, bleached, printed, dyed, or colored, weighing less than one and two-thirds ounces per square yard and containing yarns the average number of which exceeds number 85, not woven with swivel attachments.	43.1 percent to 47.5 percent ad valorem.	35 percent ad valorem.....	Feb. 15, 1936; Swiss agreement.
904 (b), (c), (d)	Cotton cloth, bleached, printed, dyed, or colored, containing yarns the average number of which exceeds number 40, and woven with swivel attachments.	37.35 percent to 57.5 per cent ad valorem.	do.....	Do.

⁸ From Aug. 30, 1934, until June 30, 1935, hay and straw for livestock feed were permitted free entry under a Presidential proclamation, authorized by sec. 318 of the Tariff Act of 1930, that an emergency existed by virtue of drought. (T. D. 47236.)

⁹ The Treasury Department has held (T. D. 47667) that Cuba was entitled to a 20-percent preferential in the rate granted to Haiti. Under the terms of the agreement with Cuba the rate on rum in bottles containing each 1 gallon or less was \$2.50 per proof gallon between Sept. 3, 1934, and June 3, 1935.

List of articles affected, duty status, and effective date and basis of change—Continued

SCHEDULE 9—COTTON MANUFACTURES—Continued

Par. no.	Articles	Rate changed	Effective proclaimed duty	Effective date and basis of change
907	Waterproof cloth, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber, whether or not in part of India rubber.	40 percent ad valorem.....	30 percent ad valorem.....	May 1, 1935; Belgian agreement.
909	Velvets, other than upholstery velvets, cut or uncut, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, wholly or in chief value of cotton.	62½ percent ad valorem.....	70 percent ad valorem.....	Jan. 13, 1933; sec. 336.
909	Velveteens, cut or uncut, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, wholly or in chief value of cotton:			
	Plain-back.....	62½ percent ad valorem.....	31¼ percent ad valorem.....	July 24, 1933; sec. 336.
	Twill-back.....	do.....	44 percent ad valorem.....	Do.
912	Labels, for garments or other articles, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber.	50 percent ad valorem.....	25 percent ad valorem.....	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
917	Knit underwear, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber, valued at more than \$1.75 per pound, and not specially provided for.	45 percent ad valorem.....	30 percent ad valorem.....	Feb. 15, 1936; Swiss agreement.
921	Imitation oriental rugs, wholly or in chief value of cotton.....	35 percent ad valorem.....	20 percent ad valorem.....	May 1, 1935; Belgian agreement.

SCHEDULE 10—FLAX, HEMP, JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF

1001	Flax, not hackled, valued at \$340 or more per ton.....	1.5 cents per pound.....	1 cent per pound.....	May 1, 1935; Belgian agreement.
1005 (a)	Cordage, including cables, tarred or untarred, composed of three or more strands, each strand composed of two or more yarns:			
(1)	Wholly or in chief value of sisal.....	2 cents per pound.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
(2)	Any of the foregoing smaller than three-fourths of one inch in diameter shall be subject to an additional duty of.....	15 percent ad valorem.....	7½ percent ad valorem.	Do.
(3)	Wholly or in chief value of sunn, or other bast fiber, but not including cordage made of jute.	2 cents per pound.....	1.5 cents per pound.....	May 1, 1935; Belgian agreement.
(3)	Wholly or in chief value of hemp.....	3¼ cents per pound.....	4¾ cents per pound.....	July 24, 1931; sec. 336.
1005 (b)	Cords and twines (whether or not composed of three or more strands, each strand composed of two or more yarns), tarred or untarred, single or plied, wholly or in chief value of manila (abaca), sisal, henequen, or other hard fiber.	40 percent ad valorem.....	20 percent ad valorem.....	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
1009 (b)	Woven fabrics, such as are commonly used for paddings or interlinings in clothing, wholly or in chief value of flax, or hemp, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, exceeding thirty and not exceeding one hundred and twenty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and weighing not less than four and one-half and not more than twelve ounces per square yard.	55 percent ad valorem.....	40 percent ad valorem.....	May 1, 1935; Belgian agreement.

1009 (c)	Woven fabrics, in the piece or otherwise, wholly or in chief value of vegetable fiber, except cotton, filled, coated, or otherwise prepared for use as artists' canvas.	45 percent ad valorem.....	30 percent ad valorem.....	Do.
1010	Woven fabrics, not including articles finished or unfinished, of flax, hemp, ramie, or other vegetable fiber, except cotton, or of which these substances or any of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for.	40 percent ad valorem.....	do.....	Do.
1012	Pile fabrics, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, wholly or in chief value of vegetable fiber, except cotton, and all articles, finished or unfinished, made or cut from such pile fabrics; if the pile is partly cut.	50 percent ad valorem.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
1022	Pile mats and floor coverings, wholly or in chief value of cocoa fiber.	8 cents per square foot.....	12 cents per square foot.....	Jan. 13, 1933; sec. 336.

SCHEDULE 11—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF

1109 (a)	Woven green billiard cloths, in the piece, weighing more than eleven ounces but not more than fifteen ounces per square yard, wholly of wool.	50 cents per pound, and 50, 55, or 60 percent ad valorem, depending on the value.	50 cents per pound and 40 percent ad valorem.	May 1, 1935; Belgian agreement.
1109 (b)	Felts, belts, blankets, jackets, or other articles of machine clothing, for paper-making, printing, or other machines, when woven, wholly or in chief value of wool, as units or in the piece, finished or unfinished: Valued at not more than \$1.25 per pound..... Valued at more than \$1.25, but not more than \$2 per pound..... Valued at more than \$2 per pound.....	50 cents per pound and 50 percent ad valorem. 50 cents per pound and 55 percent ad valorem. 50 cents per pound and 60 percent ad valorem.	50 cents per pound and 25 percent ad valorem. 50 cents per pound and 27½ percent ad valorem. 50 cents per pound and 30 percent ad valorem.	Aug. 5, 1935; Swedish agreement. Do. Do.
1114 (c)	Knit underwear, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of wool, valued at more than \$1.75 per pound.	50 cents per pound and 50 percent ad valorem.	do.....	Feb. 15, 1936; Swiss agreement.
1114 (d)	Infants' outerwear, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of wool, made or cut from Jersey fabric knit in plain stitch on a circular machine, not specially provided for, valued at more than \$2 per pound.	do.....	50 cents per pound and 25 percent ad valorem.	July 11, 1932; sec. 336.
1114 (d)	Infants' outerwear, knit or crocheted, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of wool, and not specially provided for, valued at more than \$2 per pound.	do.....	50 cents per pound and 75 percent ad valorem.	Do.
1115 (b)	Bodies, hoods, forms, and shapes, for hats, bonnets, caps, berets, and similar articles, manufactured wholly or in part of wool felt. In addition thereto, on all the foregoing, if pulled, stamped, blocked, or trimmed (including finished hats, bonnets, caps, berets, and similar articles).	40 cents per pound and 75 percent ad valorem. 25 cents per article.....	40 cents per pound and 55 percent ad valorem. 12½ cents per article.....	Apr. 15, 1931; sec. 336. Do.

List of articles affected, duty status, and effective date and basis of change—Continued

SCHEDULE 12—SILK MANUFACTURES

Par. no.	Articles	Rate changed	Effective proclaimed duty	Effective date and basis of change
1205	Silk bolting cloth, not specially provided for.....	55 percent or 60 percent ad valorem.	30 percent ad valorem.....	Feb. 15, 1936; Swiss agreement.
1205	Woven fabrics in the piece, not exceeding thirty inches in width, whether woven with fast or split edges, the fibers of which are wholly of silk, yarn-dyed, whether or not Jacquard-figured, and valued at more than \$5.50 per pound.	60 percent ad valorem or 65 percent ad valorem if Jacquard-figured.	45 percent ad valorem.....	Do.
1205	Woven fabrics in the piece, not exceeding thirty inches in width, whether woven with fast or split edges, bleached, printed, dyed, or colored, but not Jacquard-figured, the fibers of which are chiefly but not wholly of silk, including umbrella silk or Gloria cloth.	60 percent ad valorem.....	50 percent ad valorem.....	Do.
1208	Knit underwear, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of silk, valued at more than \$1.75 per pound.	.....do.....	35 percent ad valorem.....	Do.

SCHEDULE 13—MANUFACTURES OF RAYON OR OTHER SYNTHETIC TEXTILE

1301	Single filaments of rayon or other synthetic textile, known as artificial horsehair.	45 percent or 50 percent ad valorem but not less than 40 cents per pound.	35 percent ad valorem, but not less than 30 cents per pound.	Feb. 15, 1936; Swiss agreement.
1309	Knit underwear, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile, valued at more than \$1.75 per pound.	45 cents per pound and 65 percent ad valorem.	45 cents per pound and 35 percent ad valorem.	Do.

SCHEDULE 14—PAPERS AND BOOKS

1402	Paper board, wallboard, and pulpboard, provided for in this paragraph of the Tariff Act of 1930.	.....do.....	Conditional duty repealed.....	June 12, 1934; Trade Agreements Act.
1402	Paper board, wallboard, and pulpboard, including cardboard, and leather board or compress leather, not plate finished, supercalendered or friction calendered, laminated by means of an adhesive substance, coated, surface stained or dyed, lined or vat-lined, embossed, printed, decorated, or ornamented in any manner, nor cut into shapes for boxes or other articles and not specially provided for, except pulpboard in rolls for use in the manufacture of wallboard.	10 percent ad valorem.....	10 percent ad valorem (rate bound).	Aug. 5, 1935; Swedish agreement.
1402	Pulpboard in rolls for use in the manufacture of wallboard, not plate finished, supercalendered or friction calendered, laminated by means of an adhesive substance, coated, surface stained or dyed, lined or vat-lined, embossed, printed, decorated or ornamented in any manner, nor cut into shapes for boxes or other articles and not specially provided for.	.....do.....	5 percent ad valorem.....	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.

1404	Prayer books composed of india paper or bible paper.....	Minimum rates decreased (see par. 1410).....	May 1, 1935; Belgian agreement.
1405	Vegetable parchment paper by whatever name known.....	3 cents per pound and 15 percent ad valorem.....	Do.
1405	Sensitized paper, to be used in photography.....	30 percent ad valorem.....	Do.
1406	Transparencies, printed lithographically or otherwise: In not more than five printings (bronze printing to be counted as two printings).	40 percent ad valorem.....	Do.
	In more than five printings (bronze printing to be counted as two printings).	50 percent ad valorem.....	Do.
1407 (a)	Bristol board of the kinds made on a Fourdrinier or a multicylinder machine, weighing eight pounds or over per ream and valued at not above 15 cents per pound.	3 cents per pound and 15 percent ad valorem.	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
1409	Wrapping paper not specially provided for, except straw paper.....	30 percent ad valorem.....	Aug. 5, 1935; Swedish agreement.
1409	Strawboard and straw paper, including such as is known as wrapping paper; any of the foregoing less than twelve one thousandths but not less than eight one thousandths of one inch in thickness, not specially provided for.	30 percent ad valorem.....	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
1410	Unbound prayer books, bound prayer books except those bound wholly or in part in leather, and sheets or printed pages of prayer books bound wholly or in part in leather, all the foregoing not specially provided for, if of bona fide foreign authorship.	15 percent ad valorem.....	May 1, 1935; Belgian agreement.
	All other prayer books, not specially provided for.....	25 percent ad valorem.....	Do.
	<i>Provided</i> , That none of the foregoing composed in chief value of india paper or bible paper shall be subjected by virtue of the first proviso of paragraph 1404 to a higher rate of duty than	4 cents per pound and 15 percent ad valorem to 6 cents per pound and 20 percent ad valorem.	Do.
1413	Ribbon fly catchers or fly ribbons in chief value of paper.....	35 percent ad valorem.....	Do.
1413	Paper board and pulpboard, including cardboard and leatherboard or compress leather, plate finished, supercalendered or friction calendered, laminated by means of an adhesive substance, coated, surface stained or dyed, lined or vat-lined, embossed, printed, or decorated or ornamented in any manner (for pulpboard in rolls see next item).	30 percent ad valorem.....	Aug. 5, 1935; Swedish agreement.
1413	Pulpboard in rolls for use in the manufacture of wallboard, surface stained or dyed, lined or vat-lined, embossed, or printed.	\$14.50 per ton of 2,000 pounds but not less than 15 percent nor more than 30 percent ad valorem.	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
1413	Stereotype-matrix mat or board valued at more than $\frac{1}{4}$ s of 1 cent per square inch.	35 percent ad valorem.....	Feb. 15, 1936; Swiss agreement.

List of articles affected, duty status, and effective date and basis of change—Continued

SCHEDULE 15—SUNDRIES

Par. no.	Articles	Rate changed	Effective proclaimed duty	Effective date and basis of change
1501 (c)	Asbestos shingles and articles in part of asbestos, if containing hydraulic cement or hydraulic cement and other material: If not coated, impregnated, decorated, or colored, in any manner.	0.75 cent per pound.....	0.60 cent per pound.....	May 1, 1935; Belgian agreement.
	If coated, impregnated, decorated, or colored, in any manner.....	1 cent per pound.....	0.75 cent per pound.....	Do.
1502	Lacrosse sticks.....	30 percent ad valorem.....	15 percent ad valorem.....	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
1502	Ice skates and parts thereof.....	20 percent ad valorem.....	do.....	Do.
1504 (a)	Braids, plaits, laces, and willow sheets or squares, in chief value of straw, chip, paper, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, rattan, real horsehair, cuba bark, or manila hemp, and braids and plaits in chief value of ramie, all the foregoing suitable for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets, or hoods, and containing a substantial part of rayon or other synthetic textile (but not in chief value thereof).	45 percent ad valorem.....	24 cents per pound, but not less than 22½ percent nor more than 45 percent ad valorem.	Feb. 15, 1936; Swiss agreement.
1504 (b) (3)	Men's Yeddo hats composed wholly or in chief value of unsplit straw, blocked but not trimmed (whether or not bleached, dyed, colored, or stained).	\$3.50 per dozen and 50 percent ad valorem.	\$3.50 per dozen, but not less than \$1.75 per dozen and 25 percent ad valorem.	Do.
1504 (b) (4)	Hats, bonnets, and hoods, composed wholly or in chief value of straw, chip, paper, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, rattan, real horsehair, cuba bark, ramie, or manila hemp, whether wholly or partly manufactured, if sewed (whether or not blocked, trimmed, bleached, dyed, colored, or stained).	\$4 per dozen and 60 percent ad valorem.	\$3 per dozen and 50 percent ad valorem.	Mar. 7, 1931; sec. 336.
1504 (b) (5)	Hats provided for in paragraph 1504, if known as harvest hats and valued at less than \$3 per dozen.	25 percent ad valorem.....	12½ percent ad valorem.....	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
1516	Matches, friction or lucifer, of all descriptions, per gross of one hundred and forty-four boxes, containing not more than one hundred matches per box.	20 cents per gross.....	17.5 cents per gross.....	Aug. 5, 1935; Swedish agreement.
1520	Hatters' furs, or furs not on the skin, prepared for hatters' use, including fur skins carotod.	35 percent ad valorem.....	27½ percent ad valorem.....	May 1, 1935; Belgian agreement.
1525	Hair felt, made wholly or in chief value of animal hair, and	25 percent ad valorem.....	20 percent ad valorem.....	May 1, 1935; Belgian agreement.
1529 (a)	Manufactures of hair felt, all the foregoing not specially provided for. Laces, lace fabrics, and lace articles, if exceeding two inches in width and made wholly by hand without the use of any machine-made material or article provided for in paragraph 1529 (a); articles made wholly of any of the foregoing; and articles, not wearing apparel, in part of any of the foregoing and containing no machine-made material or article provided for in paragraph 1529 (a); all the foregoing, finished or unfinished, however described and provided for in paragraph 1529 (a): Valued at more than \$50 and less than \$150 per pound..... Valued at \$150 or more per pound.....	35 percent ad valorem..... 90 percent ad valorem..... do.....	do..... 60 percent ad valorem..... 45 percent ad valorem.....	Do. Do. Do.

1529 (a)	Braids (including braids or bandings made wholly or in part of braids, but not including materials or articles provided for in paragraph 1504), suitable for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets, or hoods, loom woven and ornamented in the process of weaving, or made by hand, or on a lace, knitting, or braiding machine, composed wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile, or of yarn, threads, or filaments other than cotton, valued at more than \$1 per pound.	do.	\$1 per pound, but not less than 45 percent nor more than 90 percent ad valorem.	Feb. 15, 1936; Swiss agreement.
1529 (a)	Insertings, edgings, galloons, flouncings, and all-overs; articles in chief value of one or more of the foregoing, except articles of wearing apparel not specified by name in this provision; curtains, panels, paneling, valances, sheets, pillowcases, bedspreads, bolster cases, bed sets, mats, dollies, rounds, ovals, oblongs, squares, motifs, bureau or table scarfs and sets, piano scarfs, chair back and chair arm covers, antimaccassars, table cloths, napkins, bridge or luncheon sets, handkerchief cases, glove cases, handbags, purses, collars, cuffs, collar and cuff sets, jabots, yokes, plastrons, aprons, and boudoir caps; all the foregoing, finished or unfinished, however described and provided for in paragraph 1529 (a), which are embroidered or tamboured and which are wholly or in chief value of cotton: <i>Provided</i> , That this provision shall not apply to laces, lace fabrics, and lace articles, made in any part on a lace machine, nor to articles or materials embroidered or tamboured in any part by hand or otherwise than with the use of multiple-needle, Cornely, or Bonnaz embroidery machines (except that the edges may be embroidered with the use of other machines); but no article or material shall be excluded from this provision by reason of the incidental ornamentation thereof by hand by means of spider work, faggoting, or similar stitches, extending across openwork resulting from the removal of a part of the fabric.	do.	60 percent ad valorem.	Do.
1529 (a)	Insertings, edgings, galloons, flouncings, and all-overs, any of the foregoing which are burnt-out laces, and finished or unfinished articles in chief value of one or more of the foregoing; all the foregoing, however described and provided for in paragraph 1529 (a).	do.	do.	Do.
1529 (b)	Handkerchiefs, wholly or in part of machine-made lace; handkerchiefs embroidered (whether with a plain or fancy initial, monogram, or otherwise, and whether or not the embroidery is on a scalloped edge), tamboured, appliqued, or from which threads have been omitted, drawn, punched, or cut, and with threads introduced after weaving to finish or ornament the openwork, not including one row of straight hemstitching adjoining the hem; any of the foregoing, finished or unfinished, which contain no handmade lace and which are not embroidered or tamboured in any part by hand: Composed wholly or in chief value of cotton.	Valued at 70 cents or less per doz.—3 cents each and 40 percent ad valorem. ¹⁰	2 cents each and 30 percent ad valorem. ¹⁰	Do.
	Composed wholly or in chief value of vegetable fiber other than cotton: If finished and valued at 80 cents or more per dozen..... If unhemmed and without any finished edge, and valued at 45 cents or more per dozen.	Valued at more than 70 cents per doz.—4 cents each and 40 percent ad valorem.	do.	Do.

¹⁰ Handkerchiefs valued at 70 cents or less per dozen and having hand-rolled or hand-made hems are subject to an additional duty of 1 cent each.

List of articles affected, duty status, and effective date and basis of change—Continued

SCHEDULE 15—SUNDRIES—Continued

Par. no.	Articles	Rate changed	Effective proclaimed duty	Effective date and basis of change
1530 (b)	Leather (except leather provided for in sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph 1530), made from hides or skins of cattle of the bovine species: (3) leather to be used in the manufacture of harness or saddlery—	12½ percent ad valorem.....	10 percent ad valorem.....	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
	(4) patent leather, rough, partly finished, or finished, or cut or wholly or partly manufactured into uppers, vamps, or any forms or shapes suitable for conversion into boots, shoes, or footwear.	15 percent ad valorem.....	.....do.....	Do.
1530 (c)	Pigskin leather, in the rough, in the white, crust, or russet, partly finished, or finished, not imported to be used in the manufacture of boots, shoes, or footwear, or cut or wholly or partly manufactured into uppers, vamps, or any forms or shapes suitable for conversion into boots, shoes, or footwear.	25 percent ad valorem.....	15 percent ad valorem.....	Mar. 7, 1931; sec. 336.
1530 (e)	Boots, shoes, or other footwear (including athletic or sporting boots and shoes), the uppers of which are composed wholly or in chief value of wool, cotton, ramie, animal hair, fiber, rayon or other synthetic textile, silk, or substitutes for any of the foregoing, with soles composed wholly or in chief value of india rubber or substitutes for rubber. [See also par. 1537 (b).]	35 percent ad valorem.....	35 percent ad valorem on American selling price.	Mar. 3, 1933; sec. 336.
1530 (e)	Boots and shoes, made wholly or in chief value of leather, not specially provided for: Turn or turned.....	20 percent ad valorem.....	10 percent ad valorem.....	Jan. 1, 1932; sec. 336. Feb. 15, 1936; Swiss agreement (rate bound).
1537 (b)	Sewed or stitched by the process or method known as McKay..... Boots, shoes, or other footwear, wholly or in chief value of india rubber, not specially provided for. [See also par. 1530 (e).]	20 percent ad valorem..... 25 percent ad valorem.....	30 percent ad valorem..... 25 percent ad valorem on American selling price.	Jan. 1, 1932; sec. 336. Mar. 3, 1933; sec. 336.
1539 (b)	Laminated products (whether or not provided for elsewhere in the Tariff Act of 1930) of which any synthetic resin or resin-like substance is the chief binding agent, in sheets or plates.	25 cents per pound and 30 percent ad valorem.	15 cents per pound and 25 percent ad valorem.	May 23, 1934; sec. 336.
1541 (a)	Pipe organs and parts thereof.....	60 percent ad valorem.....	35 percent ad valorem.....	July 24, 1931; sec. 336.
1541 (a)	Pipe organs and parts thereof especially designed and constructed for installation and use in a particular church, or in a particular public auditorium at which it is not customary to charge an admission fee, which are imported for that specific use, and which are so installed and used within one year from the date of importation.	40 percent ad valorem.....	35 percent ad valorem.....	Do.
1541 (a)	Pipe organs or pipe-organ player actions and parts thereof especially designed and constructed for installation and use in a particular church, or in a particular public auditorium at which it is not customary to charge an admission fee, which are imported for that specific use, and which are so installed and used within one year from the date of importation.	40 percent or 35 percent ad valorem.	25 percent ad valorem.....	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.

1541 (a) Music boxes and parts thereof, not specially provided for.....	40 percent ad valorem.....	20 percent ad valorem.....	Feb. 15, 1936; Swiss agreement.
1545 Sponges, commercially known as sheepswool.....	30 percent ad valorem.....	22½ percent ad valorem.....	Sept. 18, 1932; sec. 336.
1545 Sponges commercially known as velvet.....	20 percent ad valorem (from Cuba).	12 percent ad valorem (from Cuba).	Sept. 3, 1934; Cuban agreement.
1545 Sponges not specially provided for.....	12 percent ad valorem (from Cuba).	6 percent ad valorem (from Cuba).	Do.
1551 Photographic dry plates, not specially provided for.....	20 percent ad valorem.....	15 percent ad valorem.....	May 1, 1925; Belgian agreement.
1551 Photographic films, sensitized but not exposed or developed, of every kind except motion-picture films having a width of one inch or more.	25 percent ad valorem.....	12½ percent ad valorem.....	Do.
1551 Motion-picture films, sensitized but not exposed or developed, having a width of one inch or more.	0.4 cent per linear foot of the standard width of 1¾ inches, and all other widths of 1 inch or more shall be subject to duty in equal proportion thereto.	0.2 cent per linear foot of the standard width of 1¾ inches, and all other widths of 1 inch or more shall be subject to duty in equal proportion thereto.	Do.
1552 Tobacco pipes having clay bowls (not including meerschaum) and mouthpieces of material other than clay.	5 cents each and 60 percent ad valorem.	2½ cents each and 30 percent ad valorem.	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
1558 Preparations for flavoring or seasoning food, in chief value of yeast extract, containing no alcohol, and not including sauces.	20 percent ad valorem.....	12½ percent ad valorem.....	Feb. 15, 1936; Swiss agreement.

List of articles affected, tariff status, and effective date and basis of change

FREE LIST

Par. no.	Article	Tariff status	Effective date and trade agreement
1601	Sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol.....	Duty-free status bound..	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
1602	Ipecac, natural and uncompounded and in a crude state, not advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to proper packing and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture, not containing alcohol.	.....do.....	Jan. 1, 1936; Brazilian agreement. Colombian agreement; not yet effective.
1602	Maté, natural and uncompounded and in a crude state, not advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to proper packing and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture, not containing alcohol.	.....do.....	Jan. 1, 1936; Brazilian agreement.
1602	Aloes, which are natural and uncompounded and are in a crude state, not advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to proper packing and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture, not containing alcohol.	.....do.....	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
1604	Agricultural implements: Plows, tooth or disk harrows, headers, harvesters, reapers, combination harvesting and threshing machines, agricultural drills and planters, mowers, horse-rakes, and cultivators, whether in whole or in parts, including repair parts.	.....do.....	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
1606 (a)	Horses [free (subject to the provisions of paragraph 1606 (a) and (b))].	.....do.....	May 1, 1935; Belgian agreement.
(b)	Domestic animals driven across boundary for temporary pasturage, etc., prior to Nov. 1, 1935.	Time limit for free return extended to June 30, 1936.	Act of May 27, 1935. (T. D. 47750.)
(c)			
1609	Gambier, and extracts thereof, not containing alcohol.	Duty-free status bound..	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
1616	Asbestos, unmanufactured, asbestos crudes, fibers, stucco, and sand and refuse containing not more than 15 per centum of foreign matter.	.....do.....	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
1618	Bananas, green or ripe.....	.....do.....	June 3, 1935; Haitian agreement. Mar. 2, 1936; Honduran agreement. Colombian agreement; not yet effective.
1618	Plantains, green or ripe.....	.....do.....	June 3, 1935; Haitian agreement. Mar. 2, 1936; Honduran agreement.
1619	Barks, cinchona or other, from which quinine may be extracted.	.....do.....	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
1623	Hard crisp bread made from rye flour and not more than 5 per centum of wheat flour, if any, with yeast as the leavening substance.	.....do.....	Aug. 5, 1935; Swedish agreement.
1626	Bolting cloths composed of silk, imported expressly for milling purposes, and so permanently marked as not to be available for any other use.	.....do.....	Feb. 15, 1936; Swiss agreement.
1641	Calcium: Cyanamid or lime nitrogen.....	.....do.....	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
1650	Coal, anthracite, semianthracite, bituminous, semibituminous, culm, slack, and shale; coke; compositions used for fuel in which coal or coal dust is the component material of chief value, whether in briquets or other form.	Conditional duty repealed.	June 12, 1934; Trade Agreements Act.
1651	Dead or creosote oil.....	Duty-free status bound..	May 1, 1935; Belgian agreement.
1652	Cobalt and cobalt ore.....	.....do.....	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.

List of articles affected, tariff status, and effective date and basis of change—Con.

FREE LIST—Continued

Par. no.	Article	Tariff status	Effective date and trade agreement
1653	Cocoa or cacao beans, and shells thereof.	Duty-free status bound.	June 3, 1935; Haitian agreement. Jan. 1, 1936; Brazilian agreement. Mar. 2, 1936; Honduran agreement.
1654	Coffee, except coffee imported into Puerto Rico and upon which a duty is imposed under the authority of section 319 [Tariff Act of 1930. ¹²]	do.	June 3, 1935, Haitian agreement. Jan. 1, 1936; Brazilian agreement. Mar. 2, 1936; Honduran agreement. Colombian agreement: not yet effective.
1667	Sodium cyanide.	do.	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
1668	Emeralds, rough or uncut, and not advanced in condition or value from their natural state by cleaving, splitting, cutting, or other process, whether in their natural form or broken, not set.	do.	Colombian agreement; not yet effective.
1670	Logwood.	do.	June 3, 1935; Haitian agreement.
1672	Crude artificial abrasives, not specially provided for.	do.	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
1681	Furs and fur skins, not specially provided for, undressed: Mink, beaver, muskrat, and wolf.	do.	Do.
1681	Moleskins, undressed.	do.	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
1684	Kapok, not dressed or manufactured in any manner.	do.	Do.
1684	Sisal, not dressed or manufactured in any manner.	do.	Do.
1684	Sisal fiber.	do.	June 3, 1935; Haitian agreement.
1685	Basic slag.	do.	May 1, 1935; Belgian agreement.
1685	Precipitated bone of a grade used chiefly for fertilizers, or chiefly as an ingredient in the manufacture of fertilizers.	do.	Do.
1685	Ammonium sulphate of a grade used chiefly for fertilizers, or chiefly as an ingredient in the manufacture of fertilizers.	do.	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
1686	Copal.	do.	Do.
1687	Gunpowder, sporting powder, and all other explosive substances, not specially provided for, and not wholly or in chief value of cellulose esters.	Conditional duty repealed.	June 12, 1934; Trade Agreements Act.
1689	Ossein.	Duty-free status bound.	May 1, 1935; Belgian agreement.
1697	Gutta balata, crude.	do.	Jan. 1, 1936; Brazilian agreement. Colombian agreement; not yet effective.
1697	Crude gutta percha and gutta siak.	do.	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
1716	Sulphate wood pulp, bleached and unbleached.	do.	{ Aug. 5, 1935; Swedish agreement.
1716	Sulphite wood pulp, unbleached.	do.	{
1716	Wood pulp: Mechanically ground and soda, unbleached or bleached; and sulphite, bleached.	do.	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
1719	Zirconium ores or concentrates.	do.	Jan. 1, 1936; Brazilian agreement.
1727	Babassu nuts and kernels.	do.	Do.
1728	Sarsaparilla root.	do.	Mar. 2, 1936; Honduran agreement.
1731	Distilled or essential caraway oil, not containing alcohol.	do.	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
1731	Distilled or essential citronella oil, not containing alcohol.	do.	Do.
1732	Expressed or extracted palm oil.	do.	Do.

NOTE.—No federal internal tax in excess of the rate of 3¢ per lb. now provided for in sec. 602½ of the Revenue Act of 1934 shall be imposed in the United States in respect of palm oil the product of the Netherlands or any of its overseas territories.

¹² See Treasury Decision 48111.

List of articles affected, tariff status, and effective date and basis of change—Con.

FREE LIST—Continued

Par. no.	Article	Tariff status	Effective date and trade agreement
1732	Babassu-nut oil, expressed or extracted...	Duty-free status bound..	Jan. 1, 1936; Brazilian agreement.
1734	Nickel ore, nickel matte, and nickel oxide	-----do-----	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
1743	Plaster rock (including anhydrite) and gypsum, crude. NOTE.—The existing customs classification treatment of gypsum which has been broken merely for the purpose of facilitating its shipment to the United States, as "crude" in accordance with the decision of the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, published as Treasury Decision 45725 (61 Treasury Decisions 1215), shall be continued during the effective period of this agreement.	-----do-----	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
1744	Platinum, unmanufactured or in ingots, bars, sheets, or plates not less than one-eighth of one inch in thickness, sponge, or scrap.	-----do-----	Colombian agreement; not yet effective.
1748	Quinine sulphate and all alkaloids and salts of alkaloids derived from cinchona bark.	-----do-----	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
1753	Sago, crude, and sago flour	-----do-----	Do.
1756	Sea herring and smelts, fresh or frozen, whether or not packed in ice, and whether or not whole.	-----do-----	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
1760	Shingles of wood. <i>Provided</i> , That the United States reserves the right to limit the total quantity of red cedar shingles which may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, during any given half of any calendar year to a quantity not exceeding 25 per centum of the combined total of the shipments of red cedar shingles by producers in the United States and the imports of such shingles during the preceding half year.	-----do-----	Do.
1761	Lobsters, fresh or frozen (whether or not packed in ice), or prepared or preserved in any manner (including pastes and sauces), and not specially provided for.	-----do-----	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
1761	Clams, quahaugs, oysters (except seed oysters), and crabs, fresh or frozen (whether or not packed in ice), and not specially provided for.	-----do-----	Do.
1761	Scallops, fresh but not frozen (whether or not packed in ice).	-----do-----	Do.
1765	Deerskins, raw	-----do-----	Jan. 1, 1936; Brazilian agreement.
1765	Reptile skins, raw	-----do-----	Mar. 2, 1936; Honduran agreement. Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
1768	Ginger root, not preserved or candied, unground.	-----do-----	Colombian agreement; not yet effective. June 3, 1935; Haitian agreement.
1768 (1)	Cassia, cassia buds, and cassia vera; if unground.	-----do-----	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
1768 (1)	Mace, if unground	-----do-----	Do.
1768 (1)	Nutmegs, if unground	-----do-----	Do.
1768 (1)	Black or white pepper, if unground	-----do-----	Do.
1768 (2)	Caraway seeds	-----do-----	Do.
1772	Standard newsprint paper	-----do-----	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
1778	Tagua nuts	-----do-----	Colombian agreement; not yet effective.
1779	Tamarinds	-----do-----	Do.
1781	Tapioca, tapioca flour, and cassava	-----do-----	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
1796	Carnauba wax	-----do-----	Jan. 1, 1936; Brazilian agreement.
1796	Beeswax, not specially provided for	-----do-----	Do.

List of articles affected, tariff status, and effective date and basis of change—Con.

FREE LIST—Continued

Par. no.	Article	Tariff status	Effective date and trade agreement
1803 (1)	Timber hewn, sided, or squared, otherwise than by sawing, and round timber used for spars or in building wharves; sawed lumber and timber, not further manufactured than planed, and tongued and grooved; all the foregoing not specially provided for.	Conditional duty repealed.	June 12, 1934; Trade Agreements Act.
1803 (1)	Timber hewn, sided, or squared, otherwise than by sawing, and round timber used for spars or in building wharves; sawed lumber and timber, not further manufactured than planed, and tongued and grooved; all the foregoing, if not of balsa or teak, and not specially provided for.	Duty-free status bound.. See p. 83 for information regarding provisions in revenue laws.	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
1803 (2)	Logs; timber, round, unmanufactured; pulp woods; firewood, handle bolts, shingle bolts; and laths; all the foregoing, not cabinet woods, and not specially provided for.	Duty-free status bound..	Do.
1803	Cabinet woods in the log.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1936; Brazilian agreement.
1804	Posts, railroad ties, and telephone, trolley, electric-light, and telegraph poles of cedar or other woods.	do.....	Jan. 1, 1936; Canadian agreement.
1805	Pickets, palings, hoops, and staves of wood of all kinds.	do.....	Do.
1806	Sticks of rattan in the rough, or not further advanced than cut into lengths suitable for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, whips, fishing rods, or walking canes.	do.....	Feb. 1, 1936; Netherlands agreement.
1815	Articles, when returned after having been loaned and exported for use temporarily abroad solely for exhibition, examination, or experimentation, for scientific or educational purposes, if imported by or for the account of the person who exported them from the United States, and not for sale, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.	Various, free.....	Act of Mar. 4, 1933 (47 Stat. 1570).

TAXES ON IMPORTS PROVIDED FOR IN REVENUE ACTS OF 1932, 1934, AND 1935

The Revenue Act of 1932, Title IV, Section 601, imposes taxes as duties, effective June 21, 1932, with respect to the importation of the following articles:

(c) (4) Crude petroleum, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per gallon; fuel oil derived from petroleum, gas oil derived from petroleum, and all liquid derivatives of crude petroleum, except lubricating oil and gasoline or other motor fuel, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per gallon; gasoline or other motor fuel, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon; lubricating oil, 4 cents per gallon; paraffin and other petroleum wax products, 1 cent per pound. The tax on the articles described in this paragraph shall apply only with respect to the importation of such articles.

(5) Coal of all sizes, grades, and classifications (except culm and duff), coke manufactured therefrom; and coal or coke briquettes, 10 cents per 100 pounds. The tax on the articles described in this paragraph shall apply only with respect to the importation of such articles, and shall not be imposed upon any such article if during the preceding calendar year the exports of the articles described in this paragraph from the United States to the country from which such article is imported have been greater in quantity than the imports into the United States from such country of the articles described in this paragraph.

(6) Lumber, rough, or planed or dressed on one or more sides, except flooring made of maple (except Japanese maple), birch, and beech, \$3 per thousand feet, board measure [reduced to \$1.50 per thousand feet and quota imposed on certain types in reciprocal trade agreement with Canada; (see paragraphs 401 and 1803, *supra*)]; but the tax on the articles described in this paragraph shall apply only with respect to the importation of such articles.

The reduction of the tax in the Canadian Agreement was limited by the following provisions:

Provided, That from and after the time when the aggregate quantity of sawed Douglas fir and Western hemlock timber and lumber entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, in any calendar year after 1935 exceeds 250,000,000 feet, board measure (determined in the manner described in paragraph 401, Tariff Act of 1930), the foregoing provision shall not be in effect in respect of sawed timber and lumber of Douglas fir and Western hemlock during the remainder of such year.

Provided further, That no article described in paragraph 401, Tariff Act of 1930, of a kind which is being classified under section 601 (c) (6), Revenue Act of 1932, on the day of the signature of this Agreement but is thereafter excluded from such classification pursuant to a final judicial decision in which the Treasury Department acquiesces, shall be subject to the provisions of Article IV of this Agreement or any provision of this Schedule, but the total duties, taxes, and other exactions hereafter imposed on or in connection with the importation of any such article shall not exceed the total which would have accrued if such article had not been excluded from such classification.

(7) Copper-bearing ores and concentrates and articles provided for in paragraph 316, 380, 381, 387, 1620, 1634, 1657, 1658, or 1659 of the Tariff Act of 1930, 4 cents per pound on the copper contained therein:

Provided, That no tax under this paragraph shall be imposed on copper in any of the foregoing which is lost in metallurgical processes:

Provided further, That ores or concentrates usable as a flux or sulphur reagent in copper smelting and/or converting and having a copper content of not more than 15 per centum, when imported for fluxing purposes, shall be admitted free of said tax in an aggregate amount of not to exceed in any one year 15,000 tons of copper content. All articles dutiable under the Tariff Act of 1930, not provided for heretofore in this paragraph, in which copper (including copper in alloys) is the component material of chief value, 3 cents per pound. All articles dutiable under the Tariff Act of 1930, not provided for heretofore in this paragraph, containing 4 per centum or more of copper by weight, 3 per centum ad valorem or $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 cent per pound, whichever is the lower. The tax on the articles described

in this paragraph shall apply only with respect to the importation of such articles. The Secretary [of the Treasury] is authorized to prescribe all necessary regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of this paragraph.

Section 629 * * * No * * * importation after June 30, 1934 * * * shall be taxable under this title.

NOTE.—The foregoing taxes were extended to June 30, 1935, by Section 212 of the National Industrial Recovery Act and further extended to June 30, 1937, by Public Resolution No. 36, 74th Congress, approved June 28, 1935.

Section 601 (b) (2) of the Revenue Act of 1932 provides that none of the above taxes shall be considered a duty for purposes of section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (the so-called flexible tariff provision). They therefore cannot be changed under that section.

Revenue Act of 1934, Section 602, approved May 10, 1934, amends section 601 (c) of the Revenue Act of 1932 by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph as follows:

(8) Whale oil (except sperm oil), fish oil (except cod oil, cod-liver oil, and halibut-liver oil), marine animal oil, and any combination or mixture containing a substantial quantity of any one or more of such oils, 3 cents per pound. The tax on the articles described in this paragraph shall apply only with respect to the importation of such articles after the date of the enactment of the Revenue Act of 1934, and shall not be subject to the provisions of subsection (b) (4) of this section (prohibiting drawback) or section 629 (relating to expiration of taxes).

The Revenue Act of 1935, Title IV, Section 402, approved August 30, 1935, provides—

SEC. 402. COMPENSATORY TAX ON PRODUCTS OF CERTAIN OILS

During any period after the thirtieth day after the date of the enactment of this Act when—

- (1) a processing tax is in effect under section 602½ of the Revenue Act of 1934, or
- (2) an import tax is in effect under section 601 (c) (8) of the Revenue Act of 1932, as amended,

there is hereby imposed upon any article (not within the scope of either such tax) manufactured or produced wholly or in chief value from any one or more of the oils subject to either such tax, when such article is imported into the United States from any foreign country or from any possession of the United States or from the high seas, a compensatory tax equivalent to the tax which would be payable under such section 602½ or 601 (c) (8) upon such oil or oils if imported into the United States or if processed in the United States. The tax imposed by this section shall be levied, collected, and paid in the same manner as a duty imposed by the Tariff Act of 1930, and shall be treated, for the purposes of all provisions of law (except section 336 of such Act) not inconsistent with this section, as a duty imposed by such Act. All taxes collected under this section on account of coconut oil produced from materials wholly of Philippine growth or production, shall be held as a separate fund and paid to the Treasury of the Philippine Islands, but if at any time the Philippine Government provides by any law for any subsidy to be paid to the producers of copra, coconut oil, or allied products, no further payments to the Philippine Treasury shall be made under this section.

EFFECTIVE CHANGES IN THE TARIFF RESPECTING PHILIPPINE MERCHANDISE

Philippine Independence Act of March 24, 1934, as amended

[PUBLIC NO. 127, 73D CONGRESS, 48 STATUTES AT LARGE, 456, 459]

* * * * *

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES PENDING COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE

SEC. 6. After the date of the inauguration of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands trade relations between the United States and the Philippine Islands shall be as now provided by law, subject to the following exceptions:

- (a) There shall be levied, collected, and paid on all refined sugars in excess of fifty thousand long tons, and on unrefined sugars in excess of eight hundred thousand long tons, coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands

in any calendar year, the same rates of duty which are required by the laws of the United States to be levied, collected, and paid upon like articles imported from foreign countries.

(b) There shall be levied, collected, and paid on all coconut oil coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands in any calendar year in excess of two hundred thousand long tons, the same rates of duty which are required by the laws of the United States to be levied, collected, and paid upon like articles imported from foreign countries.

(c) There shall be levied, collected, and paid on all yarn, twine, cord, cordage, rope and cable, tarred or untarred, wholly or in chief value of manila (abaca) or other hard fibers, coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands in any calendar year in excess of a collective total of three million pounds of all such articles hereinbefore enumerated, the same rates of duty which are required by the laws of the United States to be levied, collected, and paid upon like articles imported from foreign countries.

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[PUBLIC NO. 137, SESSION LAWS, 74TH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION, PAGE 340]

AN ACT

To protect American and Philippine labor and to preserve an essential industry, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, effective May 1, 1935, and for three years thereafter, the total amount of all yarns, twines, cords, cordage, rope, and cable, tarred or untarred, wholly or in chief value of Manila (abaca) or other hard fiber, produced or manufactured in the Philippine Islands, coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands, shall not exceed six million pounds during each successive twelve months period, which six million pounds shall enter the United States duty free.

The amount or quantity of such articles which may be so exported to the United States shall be allocated, under export permits issued by the Government of the Philippine Islands, to the producers or manufacturers thereof. This allocation shall be made by the Governor General of the Philippine Islands prior to the inauguration of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and thereafter by the President of said Commonwealth, unless otherwise provided by the Legislature of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. Pending the final and complete withdrawal of American sovereignty over the Philippine Islands, the President of the United States may, by proclamation, at least ninety days prior to the expiration of the three year period provided in section 1 hereof, extend the operation of this Act for an additional period of three years or more, provided such extension is accepted by the President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

SEC. 3. On and after the expiration of the operation of this Act the articles described in section 1 coming into the United States from the Philippines shall be subject to the provisions of section 6 of the Act of Congress approved March 24, 1934, entitled "An Act to provide for the complete independence of the Philippine Islands, to provide for the adoption of a constitution and a form of government for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes."

SEC. 4. Except as provided herein, nothing in this Act shall be construed to modify or repeal the provisions of any existing law.

SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Treasury shall promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to enforce the provisions hereof; and this Act shall be enforced as part of the customs law.

Approved, June 14, 1935.

