

Average ad valorem rates of duty on imports into the United States, by years, under specified tariff acts—Continued

[There are 2 fundamental difficulties in measuring average rates of duty under different tariff acts by the use of statistics of imports: (a) The change in the character and quantity of the articles imported from year to year, and still more from decade to decade; (b) the change in the general price level and even in the prices of single major commodities. Unless due regard is given to these changes, comparisons between different years are likely to be misleading]

[Value in thousands]

Fiscal years 1910-18; calendar years 1919 and succeeding years	Imports for consumption						Equivalent ad valorem rates free and dutiable (percent)
	Free	Percent free	Dutiable	Percent dutiable	Total	Duties collected	
Hawley-Smoot law: Effective June 18, 1930:							
1930 (June 18-Dec. 31)	\$979,016	60.5	\$429,063	30.5	\$1,408,079	\$192,528	13.7
1931	1,391,693	66.6	696,762	33.4	2,088,455	370,771	17.8
1932	835,536	66.8	439,557	33.2	1,275,093	259,600	19.6
1933	903,547	63.1	529,466	36.9	1,433,013	283,681	19.8
1934	991,161	60.6	644,842	39.4	1,636,003	301,168	18.4
1935	1,205,987	59.1	832,918	40.9	2,038,905	357,241	17.5
1936	1,384,937	57.1	1,039,040	42.9	2,423,977	408,127	16.8
1937	1,765,248	58.6	1,244,604	41.4	3,009,852	470,509	15.6
1938	1,182,696	60.7	766,928	39.3	1,949,624	301,375	15.5
1939	1,397,280	61.4	878,819	38.6	2,276,099	328,034	14.4
1940	1,648,965	64.9	891,691	35.1	2,540,656	317,711	12.5
1941	2,030,919	63.0	1,191,035	37.0	3,221,954	437,751	13.6
1942	1,767,592	63.8	1,001,693	36.2	2,769,285	320,117	11.6
1943	2,192,702	64.7	1,197,249	35.3	3,389,951	392,294	11.6
1944	2,717,986	69.9	1,169,504	30.1	3,887,490	382,109	9.8
1945	2,749,345	67.1	1,348,756	32.9	4,098,101	391,476	9.6
1946	2,934,955	60.8	1,889,946	39.2	4,824,902	498,001	10.3
1947	3,454,647	61.0	2,211,674	39.0	5,666,321	445,355	7.9
1948	4,174,523	58.9	2,917,509	41.1	7,092,032	417,401	5.9
1949	3,883,186	58.9	2,708,454	41.1	6,591,640	374,291	5.7
1950	4,766,778	54.5	3,976,304	45.5	8,743,082	529,621	6.1
1951	5,993,442	55.4	4,823,900	44.6	10,817,341	603,468	5.6
1952	6,256,950	58.2	4,490,546	41.8	10,747,497	674,733	5.3
1953	5,919,168	54.9	4,860,332	45.1	10,779,500	599,835	5.6
1954	5,661,486	55.3	4,569,575	44.7	10,231,061	556,024	5.4

¹ The Emergency Tariff Act became effective on certain agricultural products on May 28, 1921, and continued in effect until Sept. 22, 1922.
² Subsequent to June 21, 1932, certain commodities which had previously been on the free list were made taxable, and since that date have been reported as dutiable commodities. The principal commodities affected were petroleum, copper, lumber, and coal.

³ Trade Agreements Act passed as amendment to Hawley-Smoot law June 12, 1934. Under it many rates of duty have been decreased from time to time. First agreement effective Sept. 12, 1934, with Cuba.
⁴ Preliminary.

Source: U. S. Tariff Commission, Statistical Division, March 1955.

FREE TRADE PROPAGANDA BELIED BY FACTS

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, for many years we have heard the fiction that our tariff rates are too high and that they are barriers to world trade. The facts belie this free-trade propaganda. I have just submitted tables showing the unreliability of such information. One table shows imports from 1791 to 1890, those free and those dutiable, with the total duties collected and the average ad valorem rate of duties on all imports.

I wish to say, in closing, that there are slogans and catch-phrases coined and put out all over the Nation. Of course we have the slogan "dollar shortage"; we have "trade, not aid"; we have "reciprocal trade"; and no one can define any of them. If they were defined, the people would immediately stop supporting them.

The people have been taught to say, "We must have foreign trade; so we must have free trade." Mr. President, at this time there is a smaller percentage of exportable goods being exported from this country than there was in 1934 when the act was passed.

AMENDMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar 1246, House bill 5614.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 5614) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 in regard to protests of grants of instruments of authorization without hearing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], who has prepared a brief explanation of the bill.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, H. R. 5614 amends section 309 (c) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, so as to remove ambiguities; to make definite and certain, procedural and legal steps involved in protests; and to prevent an abuse of the protest procedure and promote the public interest. Generally, the bill attempts to remedy the situation by three principal means:

First. Eliminating the necessity for holding full evidentiary hearings with respect to facts alleged by a protestant which, even if proven to be true, would not constitute grounds for setting aside the grant which the Commission has made;

Second. Giving the Commission some discretion to keep in effect the authorization being protested where the Commission finds that the public interest requires the grant to remain in effect, but requiring the Commission to affirmatively find and set forth in a decision that the public interest requires the grant to remain in effect; and

Third. Authority to the Commission to redraft issues urged by the protestant in accordance with the facts or substantive matters alleged in the protest.

Our committee was specifically concerned about the possible retroactive effect of enactment of the proposed legis-

lation upon pending protest proceedings. The Commission through its witnesses and in a letter made part of the committee report stated that where the Commission has already made a determination that a protest should be set for evidentiary hearing or that the effectiveness of a grant should be postponed pending such hearing and the matter has proceeded on this basis, reconsideration of these determinations would not appear to be required and would normally appear to serve no public purpose. Our committee concurred with this view and construes this to apply to any protest on file with the Commission prior to the enactment of this bill. In addition, our committee agrees with the Commission's view, however, that where it has finally acted on a protest and has denied it, either with or without an evidentiary hearing, and where, as a result, the grantee has built his station and is on the air, the Commission should have the authority, in the event its decision is subsequently reversed on appeal, to consider such further proceedings as may be required by the court's decision in the light of the amended provisions of section 309 (c), if they have been enacted into law. This special authority is necessary in view of the real problems involved of depriving the public of established service upon which it has come to rely. The retroactive effect of this legislation shall apply only to those situations where the stations are now on the air and shall not apply to any other protest pending prior to the enactment of this bill.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield.

Average ad valorem rates of duty on imports into the United States, by years, under specified tariff acts

[There are 2 fundamental difficulties in measuring average rates of duty under different tariff acts by the use of statistics of imports: (a) The change in the character and quantity of the articles imported from year to year, and still more from decade to decade; (b) the change in the general price level and even in the prices of single major commodities. Unless due regard is given to these changes, comparisons between different years are likely to be misleading.]

[Value in thousands]

Fiscal years 1891-1909	Imports for consumption						Equivalent ad valorem rates free and dutiable (percent)
	Free	Percent free	Dutiable	Percent dutiable	Total	Duties collected	
McKinley law: Effective Oct. 6, 1890:							
1891	\$379,028	44.8	\$406,455	55.2	\$845,483	\$215,791	25.5
1892	448,771	55.8	355,527	44.2	804,298	173,098	21.6
1893	432,456	51.9	400,283	48.1	832,733	198,373	23.8
1894	372,462	59.1	257,646	40.9	630,108	128,882	20.6
Annual average, McKinley law	408,178	52.4	369,978	47.6	778,155	179,036	23.0
Wilson law: Effective Aug. 28, 1894:							
1895	376,890	51.6	354,272	48.4	731,162	147,901	20.2
1896	368,898	48.6	390,797	51.4	759,694	156,105	20.6
1897	381,902	48.4	407,349	51.6	789,251	171,779	21.8
Annual average, Wilson law	375,897	49.4	384,139	50.6	760,036	158,595	20.9
Dingley law: Effective July 24, 1897:							
1898	241,534	49.6	295,620	50.4	537,154	144,259	24.6
1899	239,669	43.7	385,773	56.3	625,442	200,873	29.3
1900	364,760	44.2	463,759	55.8	830,519	228,365	27.6
1901	339,093	42.0	468,670	58.0	807,763	232,641	28.9
1902	396,542	44.0	503,252	56.0	899,794	250,550	28.0
1903	437,931	43.4	570,699	56.6	1,008,630	279,780	28.0
1904	454,153	46.3	527,669	53.7	1,007,860	257,331	26.3
1905	517,473	47.6	570,045	52.4	1,087,518	267,898	28.6
1906	548,696	45.2	664,722	54.8	1,213,418	293,598	24.2
1907	641,043	45.4	773,449	54.6	1,415,492	328,122	23.3
1908	525,705	44.4	657,416	55.6	1,183,121	282,273	23.9
1909	599,376	46.8	682,266	53.2	1,281,642	294,377	23.0
Annual average, Dingley law	451,481	45.2	546,942	54.8	998,430	254,252	25.5

Source: U. S. Tariff Commission, Statistical Division, June 1947.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record at this point in my remarks a table showing average ad valorem rates of duty on imports into the United States, by years, under specified tariff acts. There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Average ad valorem rates of duty on imports into the United States, by years, under specified tariff acts

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[Value in thousands]

Fiscal years 1910-18; calendar years 1919 and succeeding years	Imports for consumption						Equivalent ad valorem rates free and dutiable (percent)
	Free	Percent free	Dutiable	Percent dutiable	Total	Duties collected	
Payne-Aldrich law: Effective Aug. 6, 1909:							
1910	\$761,353	49.2	\$783,756	50.8	\$1,547,109	\$326,562	21.1
1911	776,964	50.8	750,981	49.2	1,527,945	309,966	20.3
1912	881,513	53.7	759,310	46.3	1,640,723	304,839	18.6
1913	986,972	55.9	779,717	44.1	1,766,689	312,510	17.7
Annual average, Payne-Aldrich law	851,701	52.6	768,916	47.4	1,620,617	313,434	19.3
Underwood law: Effective Oct. 4, 1913:							
1914	1,152,393	60.4	754,008	39.6	1,906,400	283,719	14.9
1915	1,032,863	62.7	615,523	37.3	1,648,386	205,747	12.5
1916	1,495,881	68.6	683,153	31.4	2,179,035	209,726	9.6
1917	1,852,531	69.5	814,689	30.5	2,667,220	221,659	8.3
1918	2,117,555	73.9	747,339	26.1	2,864,894	180,990	6.3
1918 (July-December)	1,149,882	79.1	303,079	20.9	1,452,961	73,854	5.1
1919	2,711,462	70.8	1,116,221	29.2	3,827,683	237,457	6.2
1920	3,115,958	61.1	1,985,865	38.9	5,101,823	325,646	6.4
1921	1,564,278	61.2	992,591	38.8	2,556,869	292,397	11.4
1922	1,888,240	61.4	1,185,533	38.6	3,073,773	451,356	14.7
Annual average, Underwood law	1,903,268	66.3	968,211	33.7	2,871,479	261,279	9.1
Fordney-McCumber law: Effective Sept. 22, 1922:							
1923	2,165,148	58.0	1,566,621	42.0	3,731,769	566,664	15.2
1924	2,118,168	59.2	1,456,943	40.8	3,575,111	532,286	14.9
1925	2,708,528	64.9	1,467,890	35.1	4,176,218	551,514	13.2
1926	2,908,107	65.0	1,499,969	34.0	4,408,076	590,045	13.4
1927	2,680,059	64.4	1,483,031	35.6	4,163,090	574,839	13.8
1928	2,678,633	63.7	1,399,304	34.3	4,077,937	542,270	13.3
1929	2,880,128	66.4	1,458,444	33.6	4,338,572	584,837	13.5
1930 (Jan. 1-June 17)	1,102,107	64.6	603,891	35.4	1,705,998	269,357	15.8
Annual average, Fordney-McCumber law	2,565,490	63.8	1,458,080	36.2	4,023,570	561,615	14.0

Footnotes at end of table.