

[CHAPTER 473.]

## AN ACT

To provide for the final construction, on behalf of the United States, of postal treaties or conventions to which the United States is a party.

June 12, 1934.  
[H.R. 7317.]  
[Public, No. 315.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 398 of the Revised Statutes (U.S.C., title 5, sec. 372), is hereby amended to read as follows:

Postal arrangements with foreign countries. R.S., sec. 398, p. 67; U.S.C., p. 49.

Authority of Postmaster General.

“For the purpose of making better postal arrangements with foreign countries, or to counteract their adverse measures affecting our postal intercourse with them, the Postmaster General, by and with the advice and consent of the President, may negotiate and conclude postal treaties or conventions, and may reduce or increase the rates of postage or other charges on mail matter conveyed between the United States and foreign countries: *Provided*, That the decisions of the Postmaster General construing or interpreting the provisions of any treaty or convention which has been or may be negotiated and concluded shall, if approved by the President, be final and conclusive upon all officers of the United States.”

*Proviso.*  
Interpretations, when approved by President, binding.

Approved, June 12, 1934.

[CHAPTER 474.]

## AN ACT

To amend the Tariff Act of 1930.

June 12, 1934.  
[H.R. 8687.]  
[Public, No. 316.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Tariff Act of 1930 is amended by adding at the end of title III the following:

Tariff Act of 1930, amended. Vol. 46, p. 708.

## “PART III—PROMOTION OF FOREIGN TRADE

“SEC. 350. (a) For the purpose of expanding foreign markets for the products of the United States (as a means of assisting in the present emergency in restoring the American standard of living, in overcoming domestic unemployment and the present economic depression, in increasing the purchasing power of the American public, and in establishing and maintaining a better relationship among various branches of American agriculture, industry, mining, and commerce) by regulating the admission of foreign goods into the United States in accordance with the characteristics and needs of various branches of American production so that foreign markets will be made available to those branches of American production which require and are capable of developing such outlets by affording corresponding market opportunities for foreign products in the United States, the President, whenever he finds as a fact that any existing duties or other import restrictions of the United States or any foreign country are unduly burdening and restricting the foreign trade of the United States and that the purpose above declared will be promoted by the means hereinafter specified, is authorized from time to time—

Promotion of foreign trade.

Powers conferred on President for expanding foreign markets for U.S. products.

Regulating admission of foreign goods.

Whenever existing duties are found to be unduly burdening.

“(1) To enter into foreign trade agreements with foreign governments or instrumentalities thereof; and

May enter into foreign trade agreements.

“(2) To proclaim such modifications of existing duties and other import restrictions, or such additional import restrictions, or such continuance, and for such minimum periods, of existing customs or excise treatment of any article covered by foreign trade agreements, as are required or appropriate to carry out any foreign trade agreement that the President has entered into hereunder. No proclamation shall be made increasing or decreasing by more than 50 per

Proclaim modifications of existing duties, for limited periods.

Limitations.

Application of proclamation.	centum any existing rate of duty or transferring any article between the dutiable and free lists. The proclaimed duties and other import restrictions shall apply to articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of all foreign countries, whether imported directly, or indirectly: <i>Provided</i> , That the President may suspend the application to articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of any country because of its discriminatory treatment of American commerce or because of other acts or policies which in his opinion tend to defeat the purposes set forth in this section; and the proclaimed duties and other import restrictions shall be in effect from and after such time as is specified in the proclamation. The President may at any time terminate any such proclamation in whole or in part.
<i>Proviso.</i> Suspension of application.	“(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the application, with respect to rates of duty established under this section pursuant to agreements with countries other than Cuba, of the provisions of the treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and the Republic of Cuba on December 11, 1902, or to preclude giving effect to an exclusive agreement with Cuba concluded under this section, modifying the existing preferential customs treatment of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of Cuba: <i>Provided</i> , That the duties payable on such an article shall in no case be increased or decreased by more than 50 per centum of the duties now payable thereon.
Termination.	“(c) As used in this section, the term ‘duties and other import restrictions’ includes (1) rate and form of import duties and classification of articles, and (2) limitations, prohibitions, charges, and exactions other than duties, imposed on importation or imposed for the regulation of imports.”
Treaty of commercial reciprocity with Cuba. Vol. 33, p. 2136. Application of.	SEC. 2. (a) Subparagraph (d) of paragraph 369, the last sentence of paragraph 1402, and the provisos to paragraphs 371, 401, 1650, 1687, and 1803 (1) of the Tariff Act of 1930 are repealed. The provisions of sections 336 and 516(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 shall not apply to any article with respect to the importation of which into the United States a foreign trade agreement has been concluded pursuant to this Act, or to any provision of any such agreement. The third paragraph of section 311 of the Tariff Act of 1930 shall apply to any agreement concluded pursuant to this Act to the extent only that such agreement assures to the United States a rate of duty on wheat flour produced in the United States which is preferential in respect to the lowest rate of duty imposed by the country with which such agreement has been concluded on like flour produced in any other country; and upon the withdrawal of wheat flour from bonded manufacturing warehouses for exportation to the country with which such agreement has been concluded, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the imported wheat used, a duty equal to the amount of such assured preference.
<i>Proviso.</i> Rate limitation.	(b) Every foreign trade agreement concluded pursuant to this Act shall be subject to termination, upon due notice to the foreign government concerned, at the end of not more than three years from the date on which the agreement comes into force, and, if not then terminated, shall be subject to termination thereafter upon not more than six months’ notice.
“Duties and other import restrictions” defined.	(c) The authority of the President to enter into foreign trade agreements under section 1 of this Act shall terminate on the expiration of three years from the date of the enactment of this Act.
Countervailing duties. Vol. 46, p. 625. Equalization of costs of production. Vol. 46, pp. 701, 735. Not applicable when trade agreement concluded.	SEC. 3. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to give any authority to cancel or reduce, in any manner, any of the indebtedness of any foreign country to the United States.
Flour from imported wheat. Vol. 46, p. 691.	
Payment of duty upon withdrawal from bonded warehouse.	
Term of agreement.	
Duration of President’s authority.	
Indebtedness of foreign countries to United States.	

SEC. 4. Before any foreign trade agreement is concluded with any foreign government or instrumentality thereof under the provisions of this Act, reasonable public notice of the intention to negotiate an agreement with such government or instrumentality shall be given in order that any interested person may have an opportunity to present his views to the President, or to such agency as the President may designate, under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe; and before concluding such agreement the President shall seek information and advice with respect thereto from the United States Tariff Commission, the Departments of State, Agriculture, and Commerce and from such other sources as he may deem appropriate.

Notice of intention to negotiate agreement.

Approved, June 12, 1934, 9.15 p.m.

[CHAPTER 475.]

AN ACT

Granting the consent of Congress to the State of Indiana to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Grand Calumet River near Clark Street, in Gary, Indiana.

June 12, 1934.  
[H. R. 9064.]  
[Public, No. 317.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the State of Indiana to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Grand Calumet River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near a point east of Clark Street, Gary, Indiana, in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters", approved March 23, 1906.

Grand Calumet River. Indiana may bridge, at Gary.

Construction. Vol. 34, p. 84.

Amendment.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved June 12, 1934.

[CHAPTER 476.]

AN ACT

Granting the consent of Congress to the State of Alabama, its agent or agencies, and to Colbert County and to Lauderdale County in the State of Alabama, and to the city of Sheffield, Colbert County, Alabama, and to the city of Florence, Lauderdale County, Alabama, or to any two of them, or to either of them, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge, and approaches thereto, across the Tennessee River at a point between the city of Sheffield, Alabama, and the city of Florence, Alabama, suitable to the interests of navigation.

June 12, 1934.  
[H. R. 9141.]  
[Public, No. 318.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the State of Alabama, its agent or agencies, and to Colbert County and to Lauderdale County in the State of Alabama, and to the city of Sheffield, Colbert County, Alabama, and to the city of Florence, Lauderdale County, Alabama, or to any two of them, or to either of them, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge, and approaches thereto across the Tennessee River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, between the city of Florence, Alabama, and the city of Sheffield, Alabama, in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters", approved March 23, 1906.

Tennessee River. Alabama, etc., may bridge, between Sheffield and Florence.

Construction. Vol. 34, p. 84.

Amendment.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, June 12, 1934.