

## MEAT IMPORTS—WILD BIRDS AND WILD ANIMALS

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Mr. BYRD of Virginia, from the Committee on Finance, submitted the following

## REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 1839]

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 1839) to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the free importation of wild animals and wild birds which are intended for exhibition in the United States, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommended that the bill as amended do pass.

## PURPOSE

*House provision.*—H.R. 1839 amends the tariff schedules to permit the free importation of wild birds and wild animals for exhibition.

*Beef imports.*—The committee amendment imposes quotas upon the importation of beef (and beef products), lamb, and mutton. In general, the quotas relate to the average annual importation of meat for the 5-year period ending on December 31, 1963.

## GENERAL STATEMENT

Item 852.20 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States permits the free importation of wild animals, including birds and fish, for use in any scientific, public collection for exhibition for scientific or educational purposes. Wild animals imported for sale for such purposes, or for donation for such purposes, may not be imported free of duty.

The bill would extend this duty-free treatment to wild animals and to wild birds (and fish) imported by any importer for exhibition.

Wild animals which would most likely be imported under the provisions of item 870.30 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, would include monkeys, elephants, leopards, lions, and snakes. Wild birds which most likely would be imported would probably consist principally of plumage birds, such as ostriches, parrots, flamingoes, etc.

This bill will permit all animal and bird exhibitors to purchase directly, or from dealers, those live specimens which they believe enhance the quality of their exhibitions without having to pay import duties directly or indirectly on such specimens.

#### COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

The committee amendment would impose quotas on the importation after 1964 of beef (and beef products), veal, mutton, and lamb.

For some time the Committee on Finance has been concerned with the serious plight of the domestic cattle industry. This industry has been caught in the crossfire of rising production costs and decreased product prices. Diligent efforts have been made to detect the cause and devise a remedy for the unusual situation.

In this respect, your committee by resolution adopted in executive session on November 20, 1963, directed the Tariff Commission to undertake an investigation of the impact on the domestic industry of imports of beef and beef products. Extensive hearings were also held by the Committee on Finance beginning in March 1964 and ending finally on June 17, 1964. On the final day of hearings the Secretary of Agriculture testified to efforts being made by the administration to alleviate the hardships confronting the American cattlemen.

The factual report of the Tariff Commission with respect to beef imports was received by your committee on June 30. It indicates that a number of factors contribute to the present depressed condition of the domestic cattle industry. They include—

- (a) increases in the number of head of cattle;
- (b) increases in the size of beef animals;
- (c) increases in the availability of alternative meat products;
- (d) increases in numbers of domestic animals slaughtered;
- (e) capital gains treatment on proceeds from sale of breeding stock; and
- (f) imports of foreign beef.

The increasing volume of imports of beef over the period 1956-63 is illustrated by table 1. This table indicates that imports of beef increased from 200 million pounds (carcass weight) in 1956 to 1.7 billion pounds in 1963. During the same period consumption of beef increased from 15.7 billion pounds to 18.6 billion pounds or by 3 billion pounds. Thus, foreign beef accounted for one-half of the total increased domestic use of beef over the 8-year period 1956-63.

TABLE 1.—Beef consumption and imports (by pounds)  
[In billion pounds]

Year	Consumption	Imports
1956	15.7	0.2
1957	15.7	.4
1958	14.9	.9
1959	15.2	1.1
1960	16.2	.8
1961	16.9	1.0
1962	17.3	1.5
1963	18.6	1.7

Source: Tariff Commission Report on Beef, June 1964.

Data illustrating increases in the domestic cattle population is presented on line 6 of table 2; the increasing weights of beef cattle are illustrated on line 18; and increases in the domestic slaughter are shown on line 9.

TABLE 2.—Data relating to U.S. production of cattle, calves, beef, and veal, averages 1950-52 and 1953-57, annual 1953-63

Line No.	Item	Average, 1950-52	Average, 1953-57	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 <sup>1</sup>	1963 <sup>1</sup>
1	Cattle and calves on farms on Jan. 1.....thousands..	82,706	95,054	94,241	95,679	96,592	95,900	92,860	91,176	93,322	96,236	97,534	100,002	103,796
2	Calves born.....do.....	36,332	41,451	41,261	42,601	42,112	41,376	39,905	38,860	38,938	39,353	40,019	41,027	41,811
3	Cattle and calves imported.....do.....	280	297	198	86	314	159	728	1,152	709	663	1,043	1,250	852
4	Deaths.....do.....	3,880	3,978	4,060	4,063	4,052	3,912	3,801	3,810	3,876	4,098	4,021	4,123	4,044
5	Exports.....do.....	9	30	15	21	35	37	44	26	51	32	24	19	23
6	Cattle and calves on farms on Dec. 31.....do.....	88,132	94,441	95,679	96,592	95,900	92,860	91,176	93,322	96,236	97,534	100,002	103,736	106,468
7	Total sent to slaughter (sum of lines 1, 2, and 3 minus lines 4, 5, and 6).....thousands..	27,297	38,353	35,946	37,690	39,031	40,626	38,472	34,030	32,806	34,588	34,549	34,401	35,844
8	Losses in shipment, ante mortem inspection, and statistical discrepancy <sup>2</sup> (line 7 minus line 11) thousands..	-408	-737	-719	-1,469	-420	-128	-949	-76	1,012	-49	1	-358	587
9	Number slaughtered:													
10	Cattle.....do.....	18,108	26,353	24,465	25,889	26,587	27,755	27,068	24,368	23,722	26,026	26,467	26,905	28,059
11	Calves.....do.....	9,597	12,737	12,200	13,270	12,864	12,999	12,353	9,738	8,072	8,611	8,081	7,854	7,198
11	Total.....do.....	27,705	39,090	36,665	39,159	39,451	40,754	39,421	34,106	31,794	34,637	34,548	34,759	35,257
12	Condemnations of carcasses:													
13	Cattle.....do.....	63	75	58	84	80	79	74	61	53	57	63	61	58
13	Calves.....do.....	39	35	29	40	37	38	33	27	22	20	20	20	19
14	Total.....do.....	102	110	87	124	117	117	107	88	75	77	83	81	77
15	Usable carcasses:													
16	Cattle (line 9 minus line 12).....do.....	18,045	26,278	24,407	25,805	26,507	27,676	26,994	24,307	23,669	25,969	26,404	26,844	28,001
17	Calves (line 10 minus line 13).....do.....	9,558	12,702	12,171	13,230	12,827	12,961	12,320	9,711	8,050	8,591	8,061	7,834	7,179
17	Total (line 11 minus line 14).....do.....	27,603	38,980	36,578	39,035	39,334	40,637	39,314	34,018	31,719	34,560	34,465	34,678	35,180
18	Weight per carcass:													
19	Cattle.....pounds..	518	513	508	502	510	521	525	547	572	567	579	570	587
19	Calves.....do.....	121	125	127	124	123	126	124	122	125	129	129	130	129
20	Total meat production:													
21	Beef.....million pounds..	9,340	13,521	12,407	12,963	13,569	14,462	14,202	13,330	13,580	14,727	15,298	15,296	16,423
21	Veal.....do.....	1,153	1,585	1,546	1,647	1,578	1,632	1,526	1,186	1,008	1,108	1,045	1,012	927
22	Total.....do.....	10,493	15,106	13,953	14,610	15,147	16,094	15,728	14,516	14,588	15,835	16,343	16,308	17,350

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2</sup> Since cattle and calves on farms on Jan. 1, calves born, deaths, and cattle and calves on farms Dec. 31 are independent estimates, there is usually some statistical imbalance for each year.

Source: Imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce; other data compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Tariff Commission Report on Beef, June 1964.

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Table 3 indicates how beef, both domestic and imported, is consumed. Domestic beef is used almost entirely for table cuts. Imported beef is used for so-called manufactured beef products, primarily hamburger.

The table illustrates that imported beef competes directly in the marketplace with domestic cow and bull beef, and indirectly with grain fed, table grade beef.

TABLE 3

Form in which beef is consumed	Domestic production			Net imports <sup>1</sup>	Total
	Fed cattle	2-way cattle	Cows and bulls		
Table cuts.....	7.0	2.6	( <sup>2</sup> )	0.1	9.7
Hamburger.....	2.4	.7	0.5	.8	4.4
Other processed meat products..	.1	.4	2.3	.7	3.5
Total.....	9.5	3.7	2.8	1.6	17.6

<sup>1</sup> As reported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 60 million pounds.

Source: Tariff Commission Report on Beef, June 1964.

Comparative prices for imported and domestic cow beef for the period July 1962 through June 1964 are illustrated (in cents per pound) by the following table included in the Tariff Commission report:

	Imported cow beef	Domestic cow beef
1962:		
July.....	39.0	43.0
October.....	39.5	42.1
1963:		
January.....	39.0	41.4
April.....	37.4	42.2
July.....	38.2	41.8
October.....	38.0	40.8
1964:		
January.....	38.1	39.1
April.....	40.9	42.7
June.....	37.4	41.8

<sup>1</sup> Computed from the Tuesday price quotations, as reported by the National Provisioner Daily Market Service. The quotations for imported beef refer to frozen, boneless, cow beef, 90 percent visual lean, f.o.b. port of entry, 30-day delivery; those for domestic beef refer to fresh, boneless, cow beef of cutter and canner grades, at Chicago, carlot basis. The averages for June 1964 are based only on quotations for June 2 and 9.

Source: Tariff Commission Report on Beef, June 1964.

Table 4 shows the prices per 100 pounds for choice fed steers at Chicago for the period 1956 through 1963. It indicates (with table 2) that at the very time imports of beef were sharply rising, domestic beef prices were drastically falling.

TABLE 4.—Choice fed steer prices (Chicago)

Year:	Price <sup>1</sup>
1956.....	\$22.30
1957.....	23.83
1958.....	27.42
1959.....	27.83
1960.....	26.24
1961.....	24.65
1962.....	27.67
1963.....	23.96

<sup>1</sup> Per 100 pounds.

Source: Tariff Commission Report on Beef, June 1964.

This price data strongly suggests that imported meat has played an important part in creating the distressed market conditions in the cattle industry. The pressures on domestic prices of low-priced, foreign-imported beef discourages sale of domestic livestock and encourages their return to the range where they produce new calves and add more weight, thus intensifying the problems confronting the American cattlemen.

Although it was advised that imports of beef in the future would be restricted by voluntary agreements with major exporting countries, the committee is concerned that these voluntary limitations in large part reflect the more favorable markets for beef in Europe, and that if the present market conditions there should deteriorate, we will be faced with even greater distress in our livestock industries than is apparent now.

On the basis of information presented to the committee and data contained in the Tariff Commission report, your committee has concluded that beef imports have contributed heavily to the depressed conditions in the livestock industry and that remedial legislation is warranted.

The quotas provided by the committee amendment (which are explained in more detail below) in general closely approximate the average annual imports of beef for the 5-year period ending December 31, 1963. It should be noted that the specific quotas are established in terms of the number of pounds at which the meat (or meat product) is entered for customs purposes. This makes it unnecessary to convert the entry weight into carcass or live animal equivalents.

Under the committee amendment, quarterly quotas are imposed upon the importation of beef (and beef products), mutton, and lamb imported after December 31, 1964. The amount of these quarterly quotas are as follows:

	<i>Pounds</i>
(1) Cattle meat, fresh, chilled, or frozen.....	168,500,000
(2) Sausage, other than pork.....	550,000
(3) Prepared or preserved beef and veal.....	28,700,000
(4) Goat and sheep meat, fresh, chilled, or frozen.....	12,850,000
(5) Lamb meat.....	3,200,000

These restrictions are imposed upon the number of pounds at which the various articles are entered for customs purposes. Generally speaking, in the case of cattle meat, for example, the carcass weight equivalent of boned beef may be determined by multiplying the weight of the boned meat by one and one-half. Inasmuch as a large part of the beef imported into this country is in the form of fresh, chilled, or frozen boned beef, when converted into carcass weight equivalents the quota in category (1) above would be 1,011 million pounds on an annual basis.

The amendment provides for increases in these quotas whenever two conditions are met. First, if the average price received in the United States for the meat in question equals or exceeds 90 percent of the average parity price for such meat, and second, if the domestic slaughter of the animal involved exceeds specified amounts in 6-month periods, the quotas provided by the amendment are to be increased in the same ratio as the domestic slaughter increases.

Whenever quotas are increased under the amendment, the increase will apply for two calendar quarters.

In the case of beef and veal, the quotas may be increased when domestic slaughter of beef and veal exceeds 7,352 million pounds (carcass weight) in the specified 6-month period (the specified periods are the 6-month periods ending on March 31 and on September 30 of any year). In the case of mutton, the import quota may be increased whenever the domestic slaughter exceeds 35 million pounds for the specified 6-month period. The import quota on lamb may be increased if the domestic slaughter exceeds 350 million pounds in the specified 6-month period. As indicated above, for the quotas to be increased the domestic price must equal or exceed 90 percent of the average parity price for the animal involved. For beef cattle and calves, the price received by farmers, the average parity price and the ratio of prices received to parity prices for 6-month periods ending September 30 and March 31 for the period 1950-64 are indicated by the following data received from the Agriculture Department:

*Prices and parity prices*

6-month periods ending—	Beef cattle		
	Average price received by farmers	Average parity price	Parity ratio (price received as percent of parity price)
Sept. 30, 1950.....	\$23.60	\$17.40	136
Mar. 31, 1951.....	26.70	18.00	144
Sept. 30, 1951.....	29.40	19.80	148
Mar. 31, 1952.....	27.60	20.60	135
Sept. 30, 1952.....	25.80	21.10	122
Mar. 31, 1953.....	19.30	21.00	92
Sept. 30, 1953.....	16.00	20.90	79
Mar. 31, 1954.....	15.40	21.00	73
Sept. 30, 1954.....	16.30	21.20	77
Mar. 31, 1955.....	15.80	21.20	75
Sept. 30, 1955.....	16.10	21.20	76
Mar. 31, 1956.....	14.20	21.20	67
Sept. 30, 1956.....	15.50	21.00	72
Mar. 31, 1957.....	14.90	22.00	68
Sept. 30, 1957.....	17.80	22.40	79
Mar. 31, 1958.....	19.30	22.80	85
Sept. 30, 1958.....	22.40	23.20	97
Mar. 31, 1959.....	22.00	23.30	98
Sept. 30, 1959.....	23.60	23.20	102
Mar. 31, 1960.....	20.80	23.40	89
Sept. 30, 1960.....	20.00	23.70	87
Mar. 31, 1961.....	20.10	23.60	85
Sept. 30, 1961.....	19.80	23.70	84
Mar. 31, 1962.....	20.60	23.60	87
Sept. 30, 1962.....	21.40	23.60	91
Mar. 31, 1963.....	21.10	23.90	88
Sept. 30, 1963.....	20.20	24.00	84
Mar. 31, 1964.....	18.50	24.40	76

The amendment provides that the quotas shall be suspended in periods of national emergency and whenever the President determines that domestic supplies are inadequate, because of a natural disaster, to meet demand at reasonable prices. The amendment also provides that the quota for any calendar quarter may be prorated over the quarter if the Secretary of Agriculture determines and certifies to the Secretary of the Treasury that proration is necessary to prevent the disruption of the ordinary operation of the market with respect to any of the products subject to the quotas.

The amendment also authorizes the President to limit the total quantities of meat and meat products, subject to the quotas provided

by the amendment, which may be entered at any port of entry in the United States. This provision is designed to prevent meat from being imported at a single port of entry in such quantities as to disrupt the domestic market in the area of that port of entry.

It also provides that no trade agreement or other international agreement heretofore or hereafter entered into by the United States shall be applied in a manner inconsistent with the requirements of this amendment.

TABLE 28.—U.S. rates of duty in the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) for cattle, beef, and beef products, effective Aug. 31, 1963

TSUS No.	Reference number (in table 29)	Description	Rate of duty <sup>1</sup>	
			1	2
100.01 (part)		Animals certified to the collector of customs by the Department of Agriculture as being pure bred of a recognized breed and duly registered in a book of record recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for that breed, imported by a citizen or agency of the United States specially for breeding purposes, whether intended to be used by the importer himself or for sale for such purposes:		
	1	Cattle.....	Free.....	Free.
		Cattle:		
		Weighing under 200 pounds each:		
100.40	7	For not over 200,000 head entered in the 12-month period beginning Apr. 1 in any year.	1.5 cents per pound.	2.5 cents per pound.
100.43	8	Other.....	2.5 cents per pound.	2.5 cents per pound.
100.45	9	Weighing 200 pounds or more but under 700 pounds each.	2.5 cents per pound.	2.5 cents per pound.
		Weighing 700 pounds or more each:		
100.50	12	Cows imported specially for dairy purposes..	1.5 cents per pound.	3 cents per pound.
		Other:		
100.53	18	For not over 400,000 head entered in the 12-month period beginning Apr. 1 in any year, of which not over 120,000 shall be entered in any quarter beginning Apr. 1, July 1, Oct. 1, or Jan. 1.	1.5¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
		Other.....	2.5¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
100.55	19	Meats of cattle (except meat offal), fresh, chilled, or frozen.	3¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.
106.10 (part)	21	Sausages, whether or not in airtight containers:		
		Beef in airtight containers.....	15% ad val.	30% ad val.
107.20	25	Other [beef sausages not in airtight containers]..	10% ad val.	20% ad val.
107.25	29	Beef and veal, prepared or preserved (except sausages):		
		Beef or veal, cured or pickled:		
107.40	27	Valued not over 30 cents per pound.....	3¢ per lb.	4.5¢ per lb.
107.45	27	Valued over 30 cents per pound.....	10% ad val.	30% ad val.
107.50	25	Beef in airtight containers.....	15% ad val.	30% ad val.
		Other:		
107.55	23 and 29	Valued not over 30 cents per pound.....	3¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.
107.60	23 and 29	Valued over 30 cents per pound.....	10% ad val.	20% ad val.

<sup>1</sup> The rates in col. 1 apply to all products except (a) Philippine articles, which receive preferential treatment, (b) products of most Communist-controlled countries, which are dutiable at the rates shown in col. 2, and (c) certain products of insular possessions.

## CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

## TARIFF ACT OF 1960

## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES

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## SCHEDULE 1.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

\* \* \* \* \*

## PART 2.—MEATS.

\* \* \* \* \*

## SUBPART B.—MEATS OTHER THAN BIRD MEAT

Subpart B[headnote]: *headnotes*

1. For the purposes of this subpart—

(a) The term “fresh, chilled or frozen” covers meats even though completely detendonized and deboned, but does not cover meats which have been prepared or preserved; and

(b) the term “prepared or preserved” covers meats even if in a fresh, chilled, or frozen state if such meats have been ground or comminuted, diced or cut into sizes for stew meat or similar uses, rolled and skewered, or specially processed into fancy cuts, special shapes, or otherwise made ready for particular uses by the retail consumer; and also covers meats which have been subjected to processes such as drying, curing, smoking, cooking, seasoning, flavoring, or to any combination of such processes.

2. (a) *BASIC QUOTAS ON MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS.*—Except as otherwise provided in this headnote, the quantity of articles in each category listed in this paragraph which may be entered in any calendar quarter beginning after December 31, 1964, shall not exceed:

(i) In the case of articles specified in item 106.10 (relating to fresh, chilled, or frozen cattle meat), 168,500,000 pounds.

(ii) In the case of articles specified in item 106.20 (relating to fresh, chilled, or frozen meat of goats and sheep (other than lambs) ), 12,850,000 pounds.

(iii) In the case of articles specified in item 106.30 (relating to fresh, chilled, or frozen lamb meat), 3,200,000 pounds.

(iv) In the case of sausages (other than sausages in chief value of pork), specified in items 107.20 and 107.25, 550,000 pounds.

(v) In the case of articles specified in items 107.40, 107.45, 107.50, 107.55, and 107.60 (relating to certain prepared or preserved beef and veal), 28,700,000 pounds.



## (b) ADJUSTMENT OF QUOTAS.—

(i) *BEEF AND VEAL*.—If, for any 6-month period ending on September 30 or March 31, the average price received in the United States for cattle (not including calves) equals or exceeds 90 percent of the average parity price for such cattle, then for the second and third calendar quarters beginning after the close of such period the quotas specified in paragraph (a) with respect to the categories set forth in subparagraphs (i), (iv), and (v) of such paragraph are hereby increased. The amount of the increased quota for any such category shall be the amount which bears the same ratio to the amount specified in the applicable subparagraph as the number of pounds of the total commercial slaughter of cattle (not including calves) in the United States during such 6-month period bears to 7,352,000,000 pounds.

(ii) *MUTTON*.—If, for any 6-month period ending on September 30 or March 31, the average price received in the United States for sheep (not including lambs and yearlings) equals or exceeds 90 percent of the average parity price for such sheep, then for the second and third calendar quarters beginning after the close of such period the quota specified in subparagraph (ii) of paragraph (a) is hereby increased. The amount of the increased quota shall be the amount which bears the same ratio to the amount specified in such subparagraph (ii) as the number of pounds of the total commercial slaughter of sheep (not including lambs and yearlings) in the United States during such 6-month period bears to 35,000,000 pounds.

(iii) *LAMB*.—If, for any 6-month period ending on September 30 or March 31, the average price received in the United States for lambs (including yearlings) equals or exceeds 90 percent of the average parity price for such lambs, then for the second and third calendar quarters beginning after the close of such period the quota specified in subparagraph (iii) of paragraph (a) is hereby increased. The amount of the increased quota shall be the amount which bears the same ratio to the amount specified in such subparagraph (iii) as the number of pounds of the total commercial slaughter of lambs (including yearlings) in the United States during such 6-month period bears to 350,000,000 pounds.

## (iv) DETERMINATIONS.—

(A) For purposes of this paragraph, the average price received for any article for any 6-month period, and the average parity price for such article for such period, shall be determined by averaging the appropriate figures (as published by the Secretary of Agriculture) for each of the 6 months in such period.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, the determination of the commercial slaughter of any article for any period shall be made on the basis of dressed weight and shall be made on the basis of data for the continental United States (excluding Alaska).

(C) All determinations required by this paragraph shall be made by the Secretary of Agriculture and shall be final. All determinations required by this paragraph with respect to any 6-month period shall be made not later than the 35th day after the close of such period. If such determinations result in an increased quota, the Secretary of Agriculture shall im-

*mediately certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of such increased quota.*

(c) *EXCEPTIONS.—*

(i) *NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.—*The operation of this headnote shall be suspended with respect to any period which the President declares to be a period of national emergency.

(ii) *NATURAL DISASTERS TO LIVESTOCK.—*The operation of this headnote shall be suspended (or the quota increased) with respect to a category specified in paragraph (a) if the President determines that because of a natural disaster to the livestock in the United States from which articles like the articles specified in such category are produced, the United States supplies thereof are inadequate to meet demand at reasonable prices to domestic consumers therefor. Such suspension or increase shall be for such period, and any such increase shall be in such amount, as may be necessary to meet such demand, as determined and proclaimed by the President. Any determination by the President under this subsection shall be final.

(iii) *SMALL ENTRIES.—*For purposes of this headnote, any individual entry having an entry weight of 25 pounds or less shall not be taken into account.

(d) *PRORATION OF QUOTA OVER CALENDAR QUARTER.—*If the Secretary of Agriculture determines with respect to any category specified in paragraph (a) that the articles in such category are being imported and placed in the market at such times as to disrupt the orderly operation of such market, he shall so certify to the Secretary of the Treasury. Thereafter, the calendar quarter quota for such category shall be prorated over each such quarter on such monthly (or more frequent basis) as the Secretary of Agriculture determines and certifies to the Secretary of the Treasury as being necessary to prevent the disruption of the orderly operation of such market.

(e) *ENTRY WEIGHT.—*For purposes of this headnote, the number of pounds taken into account with respect to the entry of any article shall be the number of pounds at which such article is entered for customs purposes.

(f) *PORTS OF ENTRY.—*Whenever the President deems it necessary in order to prevent the entry, at any port of entry in the United States, of excessive quantities of any of the articles in any of the categories specified in paragraph (a), he is authorized to prescribe, within the total quantities of such articles which may be entered during any period under this headnote, the maximum quantities of such articles which may be entered at such port of entry during such period.

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SCHEDULE 8.—SPECIAL CLASSIFICATION PROVISIONS

*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	<b>PART 4.—IMPORTATIONS OF RELIGIOUS, EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS</b>						
	Articles imported for use in any scientific public collection for exhibition for scientific or educational purposes:						
852. 10				Specimens of natural history, botany, or mineralogy.....	Free	Free	
[852. 20				Wild animals (including birds and fish).....	Free	Free]	
	<b>PART 6.—OTHER SPECIAL CLASSIFICATION PROVISIONS</b>						
870. 10				Records, diagrams, and other data with regard to any business, engineering, or exploration operation conducted outside the United States, whether on paper, cards, photographs, blueprints, tapes, or other media.....	Free	Free	
	Nets or sections or parts of nets:						
870. 20				Monofilament gill nets to be used for fish sampling.....	Free	Free	
870. 25				To be used in taking wild birds under license issued by an appropriate Federal or State governmental authority.....	Free	Free	
870. 30				Wild animals (including birds and fish) imported for exhibition.....	Free	Free	

