1930 TARIFF ACT
CAN BE USED AS
CLUB ON NAZIS

F. D. R. Could Impose Higher
Duties on Germany's
Trade With U. S.

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. — If
President Roosevelt should decide to
follow up his denunciation of Nazi
terrorism, he would have at his
command a big stick placed in his
hands by the Hawley-Smoot tariff
act of 1930.

Through it he could give Ger-
many a suffer dose of the sort of
medicine meted out by Secretary
Ickes, who, under another statute,
blocked the sale of American
heliurn to Germany for use in her
airships.

The tariff act, in section 338, re-
quires the President to proclaim
new and higher duties on the goods
of any country which discriminate
against our commerce, "directly or
indirectly."

If discriminations then continue,
the President is authorized to for
bid entirely the importation from
the offending country of any
products he may designate.

Trade Diminishes

The tariff commission is required
to report any discriminations to the
President. Whether it has made any
such report in the case of Ger-
many is not known, since this func-
tion is conducted in secret. But it
probably is safe to guess that the
matter has been discussed by mem-
bers of the executive committee for
co-ordinating commercial policy—
a group which includes several cabi
net and sub-cabinet members as
well as members of the tariff com-
mision.

Certainly there is no doubt that
Germany's private brand of inter-
national horse-trading has caused
German-American trade to dimin-
ish.

There is also section 308 of the
tariff act, which provides that if
any foreign government subsidizes
the production or export of any
article, an amount equal to such
subsidy shall be imposed by this
Government as an additional im-
port duty. Other safeguards are
provided in the anti-dumping act of
1921.