

UNFAIR METHODS OF COMPETITION AND
IMPORTATION UNLAWFUL

§§ 174 to 180. Repealed. June 17, 1930, ch. 497, title IV, § 651(a)(1), 46 Stat. 762, eff. June 18, 1930

Sections, act Sept. 21, 1922, ch. 356, title III, § 316(a)–(g), 42 Stat. 943, 944, related to unfair acts tending to destroy or injure domestic industries, investigations by Tariff Commission, appeals, and forbidding entry of articles pending completion of investigations.

Provisions of Tariff Act of 1930 corresponding to section 174, see section 1337(a) of this title; section 175, see section 1337(b); section 176, see section 1337(c); section 177, see section 1337(d); section 178, see section 1337(e); section 179, see section 1337(f); section 180, see section 1337(g).

IMPORTS FROM COUNTRIES MAKING
DISCRIMINATIONS

§ 181. Exclusion of imports from countries making discriminations

Whenever the President shall be satisfied that unjust discriminations are made by or under the authority of any foreign state against the importation to or sale in such foreign state of any product of the United States, he may direct that such products of such foreign state so discriminating against any product of the United States as he may deem proper shall be excluded from importation to the United States; and in such case he shall make proclamation of his direction in the premises, and therein name the time when such direction against importation shall take effect, and after such date the importation of the articles named in such proclamation shall be unlawful. The President may at any time revoke, modify, terminate, or renew any such direction as, in his opinion, the public interest may require.

(Aug. 30, 1890, ch. 839, § 5, 26 Stat. 415.)

§§ 182 to 190. Repealed. June 17, 1930, ch. 497, title IV, § 651(a)(1), 46 Stat. 762, eff. June 18, 1930

Sections, act Sept. 21, 1922, ch. 356, title III, § 317(a)–(i), 42 Stat. 944–946, related to new or additional duties on imports from countries making discriminations against United States products, suspension, exclusion and enforcement provisions. Provisions of Tariff Act of 1930 corresponding to section 182, see section 1338(a) of this title; section 183, see section 1338(b) of this title; section 184, see section 1338(c) of this title; section 185, see section 1338(d) of this title; section 186, see section 1338(e) of this title; section 187, see section 1338(f) of this title; section 188, see section 1338(g) of this title; section 189, see section 1338(h) of this title; section 190, see section 1338(i) of this title.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

§§ 191, 192. Repealed. June 17, 1930, ch. 497, title IV, § 651(a)(1), (4), 46 Stat. 762, eff. June 18, 1930

Section 191, act Sept. 21, 1922, ch. 356, title III, § 322, 42 Stat. 948, related to duties on automobiles, etc., sold foreign Governments.

Section 192, R.S. § 2804; act Aug. 27, 1894, ch. 349, § 26, 28 Stat. 552, related to entry of cigars.

§§ 193 to 195. Repealed. Pub. L. 87–456, title III, § 303(c), May 24, 1962, 76 Stat. 78

Section 193, act Jan. 9, 1883, ch. 17, 22 Stat. 402, related to grain brought from Canada for grinding.

Section 194, act May 18, 1896, ch. 195, 29 Stat. 122, provided for the return free of articles and livestock exported for exhibition.

Section 195, act Mar. 3, 1899, ch. 454, 30 Stat. 1372, provided for free entry of animals taken abroad with circus or menagerie.

§ 196. Repealed. June 17, 1930, ch. 497, title IV, § 651(a)(1), 46 Stat. 762, eff. June 18, 1930

Section, act Sept. 21, 1922, ch. 356, title III, § 319, 42 Stat. 947, related to duties imposed on certain previous imports and basis upon weight at time of entry.

§ 196a. Repealed. Pub. L. 87–456, title III, § 303(c), May 24, 1962, 76 Stat. 78

Section, act Aug. 27, 1949, ch. 517, § 1, 63 Stat. 666, provided for free importation of articles for members of armed forces of foreign countries.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF REPEAL

For effective date of repeal, see section 501(a) of Pub. L. 87–456.

PAYMENT OF DUTY

§ 197. Duties, how payable

Except as provided in section 198 of this title all duties upon imports shall be collected in ready money, and shall be paid in coin, coin certificates, and such other certificates or Treasury notes as may by law be declared receivable in payment thereof.

(R.S. § 3009; Feb. 27, 1877, ch. 69, 19 Stat. 247, 249.)

CODIFICATION

R.S. § 3009 derived from acts Mar. 2, 1833, ch. 55, § 3, 4 Stat. 630; Aug. 6, 1846, ch. 84, § 1, 9 Stat. 53; Feb. 25, 1862, ch. 33, § 5, 12 Stat. 346.

R.S. § 3473, formerly cited as a credit to this section, was repealed by Pub. L. 95–598, title III, § 322(d), title IV, § 402(a), Nov. 6, 1978, 92 Stat. 2679, 2682, effective Oct. 1, 1979.

Prior to its incorporation into the Code, R.S. § 3009, as amended by act Feb. 27, 1877, ch. 69, 19 Stat. 247, read: “All duties upon imports shall be collected in ready money, and shall be paid in coin or coin certificates or in United States notes, payable on demand, authorized to be issued prior to the twenty-fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and by law receivable in payment of public dues.”

Its provisions were changed to conform to section 198 of this title authorizing the receipt of certified checks in payment of duties; section 405 of Title 31, Money and Finance (act Feb. 28, 1878, ch. 20, § 3, 20 Stat. 26) making certain certificates and treasury notes receivable for customs; section 451 of Title 31, (act Dec. 24, 1919, ch. 15, § 1, 41 Stat. 370) making gold certificates a legal tender in payment of all debts and dues, public and private; and a provision of act Mar. 14, 1900, ch. 41, § 6, 31 Stat. 47, as amended (omitted from the Code as superseded by section 451 of Title 31) that gold certificates should be receivable for customs.

§ 198. Certified checks; receivable for all public dues; lien for payment of

It shall be lawful for collecting officers to receive certified checks drawn on National and State banks and trust companies, during such time and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, in payment for duties on imports, and all public dues, including special customs deposits. No person, however, who may be indebted to the United States on account of duties on imports who shall