should, therefore, be deferred until all concerned, including the Executive Branch and Congress, have had an opportunity to fully and intelligently assess the results of the major concessions made during the Kennedy Round.

At the same time, the Society is cognizant of the fact that the Executive Branch must have a sufficient degree of flexibility to negotiate tariff rate adjustments for administrative purposes and to enable the President to implement current trade programs such as by granting compensation for "escape clause" relief and to deal with unusual situations. On the assumption that this is the basic rationale for the Administration proposal, the Society supports an extension, through June 30, 1970, of the President's negotiation authority.

We trust that the views expressed in this statement will be of value to the Committee on Ways and Means in its review of U.S. foreign trade policy generally, and that the members of the Committee will consider the recommendations contained herein to be constructive and helpful. Needless to say, if you wish us to further amplify any of the points we have covered, or if you have any questions whatsoever concerning the contents of this statement, now or later, please do not hesitate to call upon us.

Thank you very much.

APPENDIX A PLASTIC MATERIALS—TARIFF CLASSIFICATIONS AND TARIFF DUTY RATES

TABLE 1.—PLASTIC MATERIALS TARIFF CLASSIFICATIONS

Materials	United States	EEC	United Kingdom	Japan
AcrylicsAmino plastics:	445. 05	39.02C XII	. 39.02B(2)	39. 02-2(5)
Melamine Urea-formaldehyde	445. 35	39.01C II(a)	39.01B	39. 01-2(4)
Urea-formaldehyde	445. 35	39.01C II(a)	. 39.01C	39. 01-2(4)
EpoxiesEpoxies	405, 25	39.01C IV	. 39.01E(2)	39. 01-2(4)
Fluorocarbons	445. 50	39.02C II	. 39.02E(2)	39. 02-2(2)
Phenolics:	405.05	20.010.14->	20.015	20 01 271
Resins	405. 25	39.010 1(a)	39.01E	39. 01-2(1)
Compounds	405. 25	39.010 1(0)	39.01C	39. 01-2(1)
Polyamide{	405. 25 445. 50	39.01C V	39.01E(2)	39. 01-2(4)
· ·	445. 50	,		` '
Polyolefins:	##E 20	20.020.166	20.020/23/63	39, 02-2(1)
Polyethylene	445. 30	39.026 1(a)	39.02B(2)(b) 39.02B(2)(b)	39. 02-2(6
Polypropylene	445. 50	39.026 14	20 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 0	39. 02-2(0 39. 02- 2(3
Styrene resins	405. 25	39.026 VI(a)	. 39.02B(2)(b) . 39.02B(2)(b)	39. 02-2(3
Polyvinyl alcohol	445. 40	39.026 XI	20 02 02 02 02 02	39. 02-2(4
Polyvinyl chloride	445. 45	39.026 VII(a)	. 39.02B(2)(b)	33. 02-2(4

TABLE 2.—PLASTIC MATERIALS, PRE-KENNEDY ROUND

Materials	United States	EEC (percent)	United Kingdom (percent)	Japan (percent)
AcrylicsAmino plastics:	2.75 cents per pound plus 20 percent	21	10	20
	do	15	25	20
Urea-formaldehyde	do	15	20	20
Expoxies	2.8 cents per pound plus 18 percent ASP	18	10 10	20 20
Phenolics:	2.75 cents per pound plus 20 percent	18	10	20
Resins	2.8 cents per pound plus 18 percent ASP	15	10	20
Compounds		15 22	20	20
	2.75 cents per pound plus 20 percent	22	10	20
Polyolefins:	4-	40	10	(2)
Polyethylene	do	(¹) 23	10 10	(2) (3)
Polypropylene	2.8 cents per pound plus 18 percent ASP		10	20
Polyvinyl alcohol	1.25 cents per pound plus 6.25 percent	17	10	20
Polyvinyl chloride	2.5 cents per pound plus 12.5 percent	20	10	20

 $^{^{1}}$ 40 percent against U.S. goods; 20 percent against all other. 2 52 yen per kilogram.

^{3 57} yen per kilogram.

Note: Bases for tariff valuation: United States, free on board, except benzenoids ASP; EEC, United Kingdom, Japan, cost, insurance, and freight.