

INQUIRY CARDS

<p>CARD #1</p> <p>When the United States invaded Iraq in 2003, France refused to follow. Years later, in its final hours, the Bush Administration reciprocated with a proposed increase in import tax on French Roquefort cheese from 100% to 300%. A tariff three times as high would have seen a pound of the blue-green cheese selling anywhere from \$60 to \$100 in the United States. This revenge-driven import tax never came to be, and the tariff on Roquefort remained at 100%.</p>	<p>CARD #2</p> <p>A single paper clip sells for less than a cent. Some 11 billion of them are sold in the U.S. every year. Cheap and nearly disposable, it's hard to imagine that a large majority of domestically sold paper clips are still manufactured in the U.S. For the most part, this is thanks to import taxes reaching as high as 127% on Chinese manufactured paper clips. American companies have benefited from import taxes against China since 1994, when the US government deemed Chinese competition unfair.</p>	<p>CARD #3</p> <p>Since the Great Depression, the United States has supported farmers. Most forms of support are payments from the government. In a few cases, however, the government has protected farmers with high tariffs or import taxes on products (sugar, dairy products, tobacco). The import rate on certain tobacco products can reach as high as 350%, making it one of the most protected American products around.</p>
<p>CARD #4</p> <p>In the 1970s and 1980s, U.S. automobile manufacturers and labor unions supported government quotas on foreign car imports to limit competition and preserve American jobs.</p>	<p>CARD #5</p> <p>The broom tariff – which includes hand-operated mechanical floor sweepers, mops, and feather dusters, is complicated. Brooms are subject to an 8% tariff, or import tax when valued under \$0.96. There is also a quota of 121,478 dozen units. When valued at more than \$0.96 each, brooms are free of a quota, but receive the highest tax at 32%.</p>	<p>CARD #6</p> <p>The U.S. placed a tariff on tires made in China. In 2009, a 35% tariff was slapped on tires manufactured in China. By making imported Chinese tires a lot more expensive it was hoped that people would buy more American tires. Policy makers also hoped that this would increase the number of tire manufacturing jobs in the U.S. It didn't.</p>
<p>CARD #7</p> <p>The history of the U.S. peanut tariff reaches back in our history. America's domestic peanut program has its roots in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, which set an import quota at 775 metric tons. This limited the amount of peanuts that could be imported to 775 metric tons a year. By the year 2000, the peanut quota was capped at 7% of US production. This means the amount of peanuts that can be imported cannot be over 7% of the amount of peanuts produced in the U.S.</p>	<p>CARD #8</p> <p>Following the communist revolution in Cuba, and later the Cuban Missile Crisis, the United States banned all trade with the island nation of Cuba. Although there has been a slight relaxing of restrictions, political differences still keep the two countries from trading.</p>	<p>CARD #9</p> <p>In 2013 the U.S. worked to block Iran from selling any oil abroad because of its nuclear program.</p>

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