

Calendar No. 272.

67TH CONGRESS, }
1st Session. }

SENATE.

} REPORT
No. 259.

EMERGENCY TARIFF ACT AND DYE AND CHEMICAL CONTROL ACT PROVISIONS EXTENDED TO JANUARY 1, 1922.

AUGUST 16, 1921.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. McCUMBER, from the Committee on Finance, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 8107.]

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8107) to control importations of dyes and chemicals, having had the same under consideration, report favorably thereon with amendments, and as so amended recommend that the bill do pass.

The bill as it passed the House provides for the extension of the dye and chemical control act from August 27, 1921, to November 27, 1921, or for an additional three months.

Your committee recommends an amendment to the proposed bill to extend the provisions of the dye and chemical control act to January 1, 1922. It also recommends that the provisions of the emergency tariff act be extended to January 1, 1922. Under the emergency tariff act the rates provided in the act cease to be effective November 27, 1921, and the rates of the tariff act of 1913 will become effective.

At the time of the passage of the act of May 27, 1921, it was expected that permanent tariff legislation could be enacted into law before the expiration of the periods specified in Titles I and V of the act. It now seems doubtful if the permanent tariff bill can be enacted into law much before January 1, 1922. In view of the fact that it is necessary at this time to extend the provisions of the dye and chemical control act, which cease to be effective on August 27, 1921, it is deemed advisable to extend the provisions of the dye and chemical control act and the emergency tariff act until January 1, 1922, in order that there shall not be any danger of either act ceasing to be in effect prior to the passage of the permanent tariff bill. In case the permanent tariff bill shall be enacted into law prior to Janu-

ary 1, 1922, it is the purpose of your committee to recommend the repeal of the provisions of both the emergency tariff act and the dye and chemical control act.

At the time of the passage of the dye and chemical control act no provision was made for the transfer to the Treasury Department of the furniture, file cases, typewriters, and other office appliances in use by the War Trade Board section of the Department of State. Section 2 of the House bill provides for such transfer.

