

EMERGENCY TARIFF BILL.

MAY 20, 1921.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. FORDNEY, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 2435.]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2435) imposing temporary duties upon certain agricultural products to meet present emergencies, and to provide revenue; to regulate commerce with foreign countries; to prevent dumping of foreign merchandise on the markets of the United States; to regulate the value of foreign money; and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

TITLE II.—ANTIDUMPING.

DUMPING INVESTIGATION.

SEC. 201. (a) That whenever the Secretary of the Treasury (hereinafter in this Act called the "Secretary"), after such investigation as he deems necessary, finds that an industry in the United States is being or is likely to be injured, or is prevented from being established, by reason of the importation into the United States of a class or kind of foreign merchandise, and that merchandise of such class or kind is being sold or is likely to be sold in the United States or elsewhere at less than its fair value, then he shall make such finding public to the extent he deems necessary, together with a description of the class or kind of merchandise to which it applies in such detail as may be necessary for the guidance of the appraising officers.

(b) Whenever, in the case of any imported merchandise of a class or kind as to which the Secretary has not so made public a finding, the appraiser or person acting as appraiser has reason to believe or suspect, from the invoice or other papers or from information presented to him, that the purchase price is less, or that the exporter's sales

price is less or likely to be less, than the foreign market value (or, in the absence of such value, than the cost of production) he shall forthwith, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, notify the Secretary of such fact and withhold his appraisement report to the collector as to such merchandise until the further order of the Secretary, or until the Secretary has made public a finding as provided in subdivision (a) in regard to such merchandise.

SPECIAL DUMPING DUTY.

SEC. 202. (a) That in the case of all imported merchandise, whether dutiable or free of duty, of a class or kind as to which the Secretary has made public a finding as provided in section 201, and as to which the appraiser or person acting as appraiser has made no appraisement report to the collector before such finding has been so made public, if the purchase price or the exporter's sales price is less than the foreign market value (or, in the absence of such value, than the cost of production) there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in addition to the duties imposed thereon by law, a special dumping duty in an amount equal to such difference.

(b) If it is established to the satisfaction of the appraising officers that the amount of such difference between the purchase price and the foreign market value is wholly or partly due to the fact that the wholesale quantities, in which such or similar merchandise is sold or freely offered for sale to all purchasers for exportation to the United States in the ordinary course of trade, are greater than the wholesale quantities in which such or similar merchandise is sold or freely offered for sale to all purchasers in the principal markets of the country of exportation in the ordinary course of trade for home consumption (or, if not so sold or offered for sale for home consumption, then for exportation to countries other than the United States), then due allowance shall be made therefor in determining the foreign market value for the purposes of this section.

(c) If it is established to the satisfaction of the appraising officers that the amount of such difference between the exporter's sales price and the foreign market value is wholly or partly due to the fact that the wholesale quantities, in which such or similar merchandise is sold or freely offered for sale to all purchasers in the principal markets of the United States in the ordinary course of trade, are greater than the wholesale quantities in which such or similar merchandise is sold or freely offered for sale to all purchasers in the principal markets of the country of exportation in the ordinary course of trade for home consumption (or, if not so sold or offered for sale for home consumption, then for exportation to countries other than the United States), then due allowance shall be made therefor in determining the foreign market value for the purposes of this section.

PURCHASE PRICE.

SEC. 203. That for the purposes of this title, the purchase price of imported merchandise shall be the price at which such merchandise has been purchased or agreed to be purchased, prior to the time of exportation, by the person by whom or for whose account the merchandise is imported, plus, when not included in such price, the cost of all containers and coverings and all other costs, charges, and expenses incident to placing

the merchandise in condition, packed ready for shipment to the United States, less the amount, if any, included in such price, attributable to any additional costs, charges, and expenses, and United States import duties, incident to bringing the merchandise from the place of shipment in the country of exportation to the place of delivery in the United States; and plus the amount, if not included in such price, of any export tax imposed by the country of exportation on the exportation of the merchandise to the United States; and plus the amount of any import duties imposed by the country of exportation which have been rebated, or which have not been collected, by reason of the exportation of the merchandise to the United States; and plus the amount of any taxes imposed in the country of exportation upon the manufacturer, producer, or seller, in respect to the manufacture, production or sale of the merchandise, which have been rebated, or which have not been collected, by reason of the exportation of the merchandise to the United States.

EXPORTER'S SALES PRICE.

SEC. 204. That for the purpose of this title the exporter's sales price of imported merchandise shall be the price at which such merchandise is sold or agreed to be sold in the United States, before or after the time of importation, by or for the account of the exporter, plus, when not included in such price, the cost of all containers and coverings and all other costs, charges, and expenses incident to placing the merchandise in condition, packed ready for shipment to the United States, less (1) the amount, if any, included in such price, attributable to any additional costs, charges, and expenses, and United States import duties, incident to bringing the merchandise from the place of shipment in the country of exportation to the place of delivery in the United States, (2) the amount of the commissions, if any, for selling in the United States the particular merchandise under consideration, (3) an amount equal to the expenses, if any, generally incurred by or for the account of the exporter in the United States in selling identical or substantially identical merchandise, and (4) the amount of any export tax imposed by the country of exportation on the exportation of the merchandise to the United States; and plus the amount of any import duties imposed by the country of exportation which have been rebated, or which have not been collected, by reason of the exportation of the merchandise to the United States; and plus the amount of any taxes imposed in the country of exportation upon the manufacturer, producer, or seller in respect to the manufacture, production, or sale of the merchandise, which have been rebated, or which have not been collected, by reason of the exportation of the merchandise to the United States.

FOREIGN MARKET VALUE.

SEC. 205. That for the purposes of this title the foreign market value of imported merchandise shall be the price, at the time of exportation of such merchandise to the United States, at which such or similar merchandise is sold or freely offered for sale to all purchasers in the principal markets of the country from which exported, in the usual wholesale quantities and in the ordinary course of trade for home consumption (or, if not so sold or offered for sale for home consumption, then for exportation to countries other than the United States), plus, when not included in such price, the cost of all containers and coverings and

all other costs, charges, and expenses incident to placing the merchandise in condition packed ready for shipment to the United States, except that in the case of merchandise purchased or agreed to be purchased by the person by whom or for whose account the merchandise is imported, prior to the time of exportation, the foreign market value shall be ascertained as of the date of such purchase or agreement to purchase. In the ascertainment of foreign market value for the purposes of this title, no pretended sale or offer for sale, and no sale or offer for sale intended to establish a fictitious market, shall be taken into account.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

SEC. 206. That for the purposes of this title the cost of production of imported merchandise shall be the sum of—

(1) The cost of materials of, and of fabrication, manipulation, or other process employed in manufacturing or producing, identical or substantially identical merchandise, at a time preceding the date of shipment of the particular merchandise under consideration which would ordinarily permit the manufacture or production of the particular merchandise under consideration in the usual course of business;

(2) The usual general expenses (not less than 10 per centum of such cost) in the case of identical or substantially identical merchandise;

(3) The cost of all containers and coverings, and all other costs, charges, and expenses incident to placing the particular merchandise under consideration in condition, packed ready for shipment to the United States, and

(4) An addition for profit (not less than 8 per centum of the sum of the amounts found under paragraphs (1) and (2)) equal to the profit which is ordinarily added, in the case of merchandise of the same general character as the particular merchandise under consideration, by manufacturers or producers in the country of manufacture or production who are engaged in the same general trade as the manufacturer or producer of the particular merchandise under consideration.

EXPORTER.

SEC. 207. That for the purposes of this title the exporter of imported merchandise shall be the person by whom or for whose account the merchandise is imported into the United States:

(1) If such person is the agent or principal of the exporter, manufacturer, or producer; or

(2) If such person owns or controls, directly or indirectly, through stock ownership or control or otherwise, any interest in the business of the exporter, manufacturer, or producer; or

(3) If the exporter, manufacturer, or producer owns or controls, directly or indirectly, through stock ownership or control or otherwise, any interest in any business conducted by such person; or

(4) If any person or persons, jointly or severally, directly or indirectly, through stock ownership or control or otherwise, own or control in the aggregate 20 per centum or more of the voting power or control in the business carried on by the person by whom or for whose account the merchandise is imported into the United States, and also 20 per centum or more of such power or control in the business of the exporter, manufacturer, or producer.

OATHS AND BONDS ON ENTRY.

SEC. 208. That in the case of all imported merchandise, whether dutiable or free of duty, of a class or kind as to which the Secretary has made public a finding as provided in section 201, and delivery of which has not been made by the collector before such finding has been so made public, unless the person by whom or for whose account such merchandise is imported makes oath before the collector, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, that he is not an exporter, or unless such person declares under oath at the time of entry, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, the exporter's sales price of such merchandise, it shall be unlawful for the collector to deliver the merchandise until such person has made oath before the collector, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, that the merchandise has not been sold or agreed to be sold by such person, and has given bond to the collector, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, with sureties approved by the collector, in an amount equal to the estimated value of the merchandise, conditioned: (1) that he will report to the collector the exporter's sales price of the merchandise within 30 days after such merchandise has been sold or agreed to be sold in the United States, (2) that he will pay on demand from the collector the amount of special dumping duty, if any, imposed by this title upon such merchandise, and (3) that he will furnish to the collector such information as may be in his possession and as may be necessary for the ascertainment of such duty, and will keep such records as to the sale of such merchandise as the Secretary may by regulation prescribe.

DUTIES OF APPRAISERS.

SEC. 209. That in the case of all imported merchandise, whether dutiable or free of duty, of a class or kind as to which the Secretary has made public a finding as provided in section 201, and as to which the appraiser or person acting as appraiser has made no appraisement report to the collector before such finding has been so made public, it shall be the duty of each appraiser or person acting as appraiser, by all reasonable ways and means to ascertain, estimate, and appraise (any invoice or affidavit thereto or statement of cost of production to the contrary notwithstanding) and report to the collector the foreign market value or the cost of production, as the case may be, the purchase price, and the exporter's sales price, and any other facts which the Secretary may deem necessary for the purposes of this title.

APPEALS AND PROTESTS.

SEC. 210. That for the purposes of this title the determination of the appraiser or person acting as appraiser as to the foreign market value or the cost of production, as the case may be, the purchase price, and the exporter's sales price, and the action of the collector in assessing special dumping duty, shall have the same force and effect and be subject to the same right of appeal and protest, under the same conditions and subject to the same limitations; and the general appraisers, the Board of General Appraisers, and the Court of Customs Appeals shall have the same jurisdiction, powers, and duties in connection with such appeals and protests as in the case of appeals and protests relating to customs duties under existing law.

DRAWBACKS.

SEC. 211. That the special dumping duty imposed by this title shall be treated in all respects as regular customs duties within the meaning of all laws relating to the drawback of customs duties.

SHORT TITLE.

SEC. 212. That this title may be cited as the "Antidumping Act, 1921."

TITLE III.—ASSESSMENT OF AD VALOREM DUTIES.

SEC. 301. That whenever merchandise which is imported into the United States is subject to an ad valorem rate of duty or to a duty based upon or regulated in any manner by the value thereof, duty shall in no case be assessed on a value less than the export value of such merchandise.

EXPORT VALUE.

SEC. 302. That for the purposes of this title the export value of imported merchandise shall be the price, at the time of exportation of such merchandise to the United States, at which such or similar merchandise is sold or freely offered for sale to all purchasers in the principal markets of the country from which exported, in the usual wholesale quantities and in the ordinary course of trade, for exportation to the United States, plus, when not included in such price, the cost of all containers and coverings and all other costs, charges, and expenses incident to placing the merchandise in condition, packed ready for shipment to the United States, less the amount, if any, included in such price, attributable to any additional costs, charges, and expenses, and United States import duties, incident to bringing the merchandise from the place of shipment in the country of exportation to the place of delivery in the United States, and plus, if not included in such price, the amount of any export tax imposed by the country of exportation on merchandise exported to the United States.

REFERENCES TO "VALUE" IN EXISTING LAW.

SEC. 303 (a). That wherever in Title I of this Act, or in the Tariff Act of 1913, as amended, or in any law of the United States in existence at the time of the enactment of this Act relative to the appraisement of imported merchandise (except sections 2874, 2976, and 3016 of the Revised Statutes, and section 801 of the Revenue Act of 1916), reference is made to the value of imported merchandise (irrespective of the particular phraseology used and irrespective of whether or not such phraseology is limited or qualified by words referring to country or port of exportation or principal markets) such reference shall, in respect to all merchandise imported on or after the day this Act takes effect, be construed to refer, except as provided in subdivision (b), to actual market value as defined by the law in existence at the time of the enactment of this Act, or to export value as defined by section 302 of this Act, whichever is higher.

(b) If the rate of duty upon imported merchandise is in any manner dependent upon the value of any component material thereof, such value shall be an amount determined under the provisions of the Tariff Act of 1913, as in force prior to the enactment of this Act.

DEFINITIONS.

SEC. 304. That when used in this title the term "Tariff Act of 1913" means the Act entitled "An Act to reduce tariff duties and provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," approved October 3, 1913.

TITLE IV.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

STATEMENTS IN INVOICE.

SEC. 401. That all invoices of imported merchandise, and all statements in the form of an invoice, in addition to the statements required by law in existence at the time of the enactment of this Act, shall contain such other statements as the Secretary may by regulation prescribe, and a statement as to the currency in which made out, specifying whether gold, silver, or paper.

STATEMENTS AT TIME OF ENTRY.

SEC. 402. That the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, making entry of imported merchandise, shall set forth upon the invoice, or statement in the form of an invoice, and in the entry, in addition to the statements required by the law in existence at the time of the enactment of this Act, such statements, under oath if required, as the Secretary may by regulation prescribe.

CONVERSION OF CURRENCY.

SEC. 403. (a) That section 25 of the Act of August 27, 1894, entitled "An Act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 25. That the value of foreign coin as expressed in the money of account of the United States shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value; and the values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world shall be estimated quarterly by the Director of the Mint and be proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury quarterly on the first day of January, April, July, and October in each year."

(b) For the purpose of the assessment and collection of duties upon merchandise imported into the United States on or after the day of the enactment of this Act, wherever it is necessary to convert foreign currency into currency of the United States, such conversion, except as provided in subdivision (c), shall be made at the values proclaimed by the Secretary under the provisions of section 25 of such Act of August 27, 1894, for the quarter in which the merchandise was exported.

(c) If no such value has been proclaimed, or if the value so proclaimed varies by 5 per centum or more from a value measured by the buying rate in the New York market at noon on the day of exportation, conversion shall be made at a value measured by such buying rate. For the purposes of this subdivision such buying rate shall be the buying rate for cable transfers payable in the foreign currency so to be converted; and shall be determined by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and certified daily to the Secretary, who shall make it public at such times and to such extent as he deems necessary. In ascertaining such buying rate such Federal Reserve Bank may in its discretion (1) take into con-

sideration the last ascertainable transactions and quotations, whether direct or through the exchange of other currencies, and (2) if there is no market buying rate for such cable transfers, calculate such rate from actual transactions and quotations in demand or time bills of exchange.

(d) Sections 2903 and 3565 of the Revised Statutes are repealed.

(e) Section 25 of such Act of August 27, 1894, as in force prior to the enactment of this Act, and section 2903 of the Revised Statutes, shall remain in force for the assessment and collection of duties on merchandise imported into the United States prior to the day of the enactment of this Act.

INSPECTION OF EXPORTER'S BOOKS.

Sec. 404. That if any person manufacturing, producing, selling, shipping, or consigning merchandise exported to the United States fails, at the request of the Secretary, or an appraiser, or person acting as appraiser, or a collector, or a general appraiser, or the Board of General Appraisers, as the case may be, to permit a duly accredited officer of the United States to inspect his books, papers, records, accounts, documents, or correspondence, pertaining to the market value or classification of such merchandise, then while such failure continues the Secretary, under regulations prescribed by him, (1) shall prohibit the importation into the United States of merchandise manufactured, produced, sold, shipped or consigned by such person, and (2) may instruct the collectors to withhold delivery of merchandise manufactured, produced, sold, shipped or consigned by such person. If such failure continues for a period of one year from the date of such instructions the collector shall cause the merchandise, unless previously exported, to be sold at public auction as in the case of forfeited merchandise.

INSPECTION OF IMPORTER'S BOOKS.

Sec. 405. That if any person importing merchandise into the United States or dealing in imported merchandise fails, at the request of the Secretary, or an appraiser, or person acting as appraiser, or a collector, or a general appraiser, or the Board of General Appraisers, as the case may be, to permit a duly accredited officer of the United States to inspect his books, papers, records, accounts, documents, or correspondence, pertaining to the value or classification of such merchandise, then while such failure continues the Secretary, under regulations prescribed by him, (1) shall prohibit the importation of merchandise into the United States by or for the account of such person, and (2) shall instruct the collectors to withhold delivery of merchandise imported by or for the account of such person. If such failure continues for a period of one year from the date of such instructions the collector shall cause the merchandise, unless previously exported, to be sold at public auction as in the case of forfeited merchandise.

DEFINITIONS.

Sec. 406. That when used in Title II or Title III or in this title—

The term "person" includes individuals, partnerships, corporations, and associations; and

The term "United States" includes all Territories and possessions subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, except the Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands, the islands of Guam and Tutuila, and the Canal Zone.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

SEC. 407. That the Secretary shall make rules and regulations necessary for the enforcement of this Act.

TITLE V.—DYES AND CHEMICALS.

SEC. 501. (a) That on and after the day following the enactment of this Act, for the period of three months, no sodium nitrite, no dyes or dyestuffs, including crudes and intermediates, no product or products derived directly or indirectly from coal tar (including crudes, intermediates, finished or partly finished products, and mixtures and compounds of such coal-tar products), and no synthetic organic drugs or synthetic organic chemicals, shall be admitted to entry or delivered from customs custody in the United States or in any of its possessions unless the Secretary determines that such article or a satisfactory substitute therefor is not obtainable in the United States or in any of its possessions in sufficient quantities and on reasonable terms as to quality, price and delivery, and that such article in the quantity to be admitted is required for consumption by an actual consumer in the United States or in any of its possessions within six months after receipt of the merchandise.

(b) Upon the day following the enactment of this Act the War Trade Board Section of the Department of State shall cease to exist; all clerks and employees of such War Trade Board Section shall be transferred to and become clerks and employees of the Treasury Department and all books, documents, and other records relating to such dye and chemical import control of such War Trade Board Section shall become books, documents and records of the Treasury Department. All individual licenses issued by such War Trade Board Section prior to the enactment of this Act shall remain in effect during the period of their validity, and the importations under such licenses shall be permitted. All unexpended funds and appropriations for the use and maintenance of such War Trade Board Section shall become funds and appropriations available to be expended by the Secretary in the exercise of the power and authority conferred upon him by this section.

SEC. 502. That this title may be cited as the "Dye and Chemical Control Act, 1921."

And the Senate agree to the same.

J. W. FORDNEY,
W. R. GREEN,
NICHOLAS LONGWORTH,
Managers on the part of the House.

BOIES PENROSE,
P. J. McCUMBER,
REED SMOOT,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE.

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2435) to impose temporary duties upon certain agricultural products to meet present emergencies, and to provide revenue; to regulate commerce with foreign countries; to prevent dumping of foreign merchandise on the markets of the United States; to regulate the value of foreign money; and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conference committee and submitted in the accompanying conference report as to said amendment:

TITLE II.

ANTIDUMPING.

The House bill (Title II) imposed a dumping duty on all imported merchandise sold at a price less than the foreign home value, or in the absence of such value, at less than the value to countries other than the United States, or in the absence of both such values, at less than the cost of production.

The Senate bill adopts the basis of the House bill in determining the dumping duty, but provides that the antidumping title shall apply after an investigation by the Secretary of the Treasury and he has made public his finding that an industry in the United States is being or is likely to be injured, or is prevented from being established by reason of the importations of merchandise into the United States at less than its fair value.

The House recedes from its disagreement to this part of the amendment with the following amendments:

1. An amendment to section 201 of the Senate bill directing the appraiser to withhold his appraisement report to the collector, and to notify the Secretary as to the importation of merchandise of a class or kind as to which the Secretary has not made public a finding and as to which the appraiser has reason to believe or suspect from the invoice or other papers, or from information presented to him, that the purchase price is less, or that the exporters' sale price is less or likely to be less than the foreign market value, or in the absence of such value than the cost of production. This addition to the Senate provision enables the appraiser to whose attention the possibility of dumping may be brought to hold up an importation pending an investigation and finding by the Secretary in cases where the Secretary had not previously made a finding public.

2. An amendment to section 205 of the Senate bill, the purpose of which is to prevent the establishment of a fictitious market value by other than bona fide sales of merchandise intended for exportation to the United States. This amendment is substantially a rewording of the proviso in section 207 of the House bill.

3. Minor clerical changes in the interest of clearness.

TITLE III.

ASSESSMENT OF AD VALOREM DUTIES.

This title is a substitute for section 214 of the House bill. Section 214 of the House bill merely amended section 25 of the act entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," approved August 27, 1894, by adding the following proviso:

In the estimation and liquidation of duties upon any imported merchandise the collector of customs, or person acting as such, shall not in any case estimate the depreciation in currency at more than 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per centum.

Title III of the Senate bill substitutes for this proviso a provision requiring the assessment of ad valorem duties upon the basis of the foreign home market value or the export value, whichever is higher. At the present time ad valorem duties are assessed upon the basis of the foreign/home market value. The effect of the Senate amendment will be to increase the duties collected in the case of all importation of merchandise in which the export value is higher than the foreign home market value.

The House recedes from its disagreement to this part of the amendment.

TITLE IV.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SECTION 403 OF SENATE BILL—CONVERSION OF CURRENCY.

Under the existing law and Executive orders in the case of imported merchandise the United States consuls in the various foreign countries have to certify the value of the currency in which the invoice is made out as of the date of certification. In many cases the consuls fail to make the certification and in such cases it becomes necessary for the importer to pay duty on the gold basis and to ascertain the correct value of the currency, which can only be readjusted in a final reliquidation and is dependent upon the obtaining of a consular certificate.

This frequently results in the assessment of excessive import duties and necessitates a great amount of unnecessary labor on the part of the importer and the Treasury officials in making the proper adjustments in order to refund the excess duties so collected. The present system requires the ascertainment of the value of foreign currency thousands of miles away from the port of entry. The Senate bill will permit the ascertainment of the value of foreign currency in the United States, at which point it is readily ascertainable with a greater degree of accuracy. It provides that in cases in which the foreign currency varies by 5 per cent or more from the value measured by the buying rate in the New York market at noon on the day of exportation, the conversion shall be made at a value measured by such buying rate. The Federal reserve bank of New York is authorized to determine the buying rate and the amendment provides that the buying rate shall be the buying rate for cable transfers payable in the foreign currency to be converted. The section re-

quires the Federal reserve bank of New York to certify the exchange rates to the Secretary of the Treasury daily and requires the Secretary to make such rates public for the use of the collectors and appraising officers in assessing duties.

The House recedes from its disagreement to this part of the amendment.

TITLE V.

DYES AND CHEMICALS.

At the present time the importation of coal-tar dyes and certain chemicals is regulated by means of licenses issued by the War Trade Board Section of the State Department, under the provisions of the trading with the enemy act approved October 6, 1917, and the proclamation of the President of February 14, 1918. The Senate bill provides for the continuing of the present licensing system for a period of six months after the enactment of the amendment. The amendment is deemed to be necessary because the powers of the War Trade Board Section of the State Department to grant licenses for the importation of dyes and chemicals are limited to the duration of the present war. The amendment is limited to the dyes and chemicals the importation of which is now limited by licensing, and provides for the granting of licenses upon substantially the same terms as under the requirements for the importation of dyes and chemicals from enemy countries.

The amendment provides for the transfer of the functions of the War Trade Board Section, including its clerks and employees, books, documents, and records, to the Treasury Department. The amendment also provides that any unexpended funds and appropriations made for the use and maintenance of the War Trade Board Section shall be available, to be expended by the Secretary of the Treasury in the exercise of the power and authority conferred upon him by the amendment.

The House recedes from its disagreement to the part of the amendment relating to dye control with an amendment making the dye control provision effective for a period of three months instead of six months as proposed in the Senate bill.

J. W. FORDNEY,
W. R. GREEN,
NICHOLAS LONGWORTH,
Managers on the part of the House.

