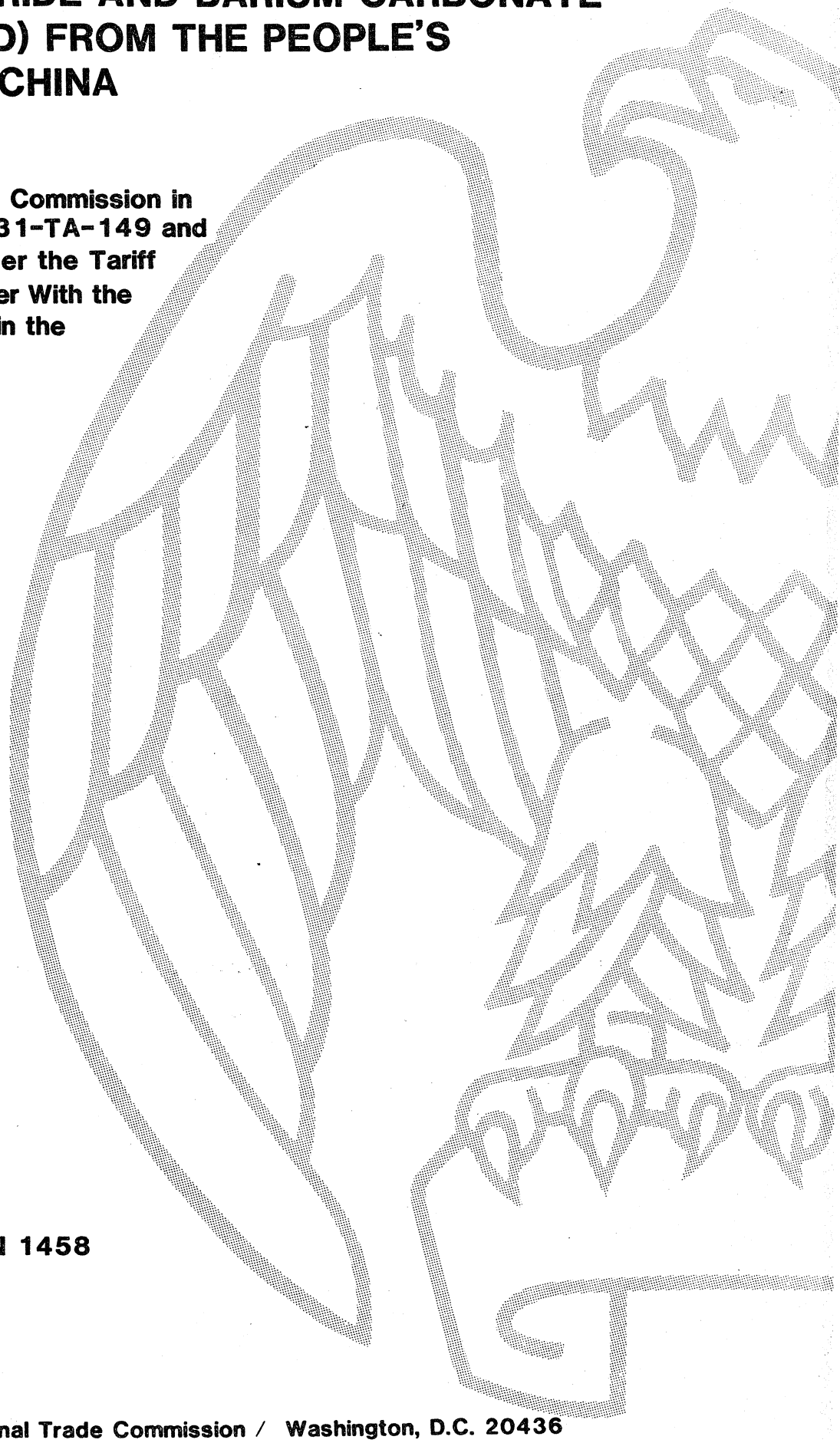
BARIUM CHLORIDE AND BARIUM CARBONATE (PRECIPITATED) FROM THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Determinations of the Commission in Investigations Nos. 731-TA-149 and 150 (Preliminary) Under the Tariff Act of 1930, Together With the Information Obtained in the Investigations



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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

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Note.--Information which discloses confidential operations of individual concerns may not be published and therefore has been deleted from this report. Deletions are indicated by asterisks.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20436

Investigations Nos. 731-TA-149 and 150 (Preliminary)

BARIUM CHLORIDE AND BARIUM CARBONATE (PRECIPITATED) FROM THE PEOPLES'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Determinations

On the basis of the record 1/ developed in the subject investigations, the Commission determines, pursuant to section 733(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. § 1673b(a)), that there is a reasonable indication that industies in the United States are materially injured by reason of imports from the People's Republic of China of barium chloride and barium carbonate (precipitated), as provided for in items 417.70 and 472.06 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), which are allegedly being sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV).

Background

On October 25, 1983, counsel for Chemical Products Corporation, Cartersville, Ga., filed petitions with the U.S. International Trade Commission and with the Department of Commerce alleging that industies in the United States are materially injured, or are threatened with material injury, by reason of imports from the People's Republic of China of barium chloride and barium carbonate which are allegedly being sold in the United States at LTFV. Accordingly, effective October 25, 1983, the Commission instituted preliminary antidumping investigations under section 733(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. § 1673b(a)).

1/ The "record" is defined in § 207.2(i) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR § 207.2(i)).

Notice of the Commission's institution of the investigations and the public conference held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, D.C., and by publishing the notice in the Federal Register on November 2, 1983 (48 F.R. 50626). All interested parties were afforded the opportunity to present information to the Commission at the public conference which was held in Washington, D.C. on November 15, 1983.

VIEWS OF THE COMMISSION

In these preliminary investigations, we determine that there is a reasonable indication that industries in the United States are materially injured by reason of imports of barium chloride and precipitated barium carbonate 1/ from the People's Republic of China (PRC) which are allegedly sold at less than fair value (LTFV). 2/

In making these determinations, we have analyzed the characteristics and uses of barium chloride and barium carbonate and found that there are two like products and two domestic industries. For the purposes of these preliminary investigations, we have analyzed the question of whether there is a reasonable indication of material injury by examining separately the data for barium chloride and the data for barium carbonate. The data show that there have been significant declines in domestic consumption, production, shipments, and capacity utilization in both the barium chloride and barium carbonate industries. Further, there is evidence that the profits of domestic producers have been adversely affected by the imports. Imports of both barium chloride and barium carbonate from the PRC, as a percentage of apparent U. S. consumption, have increased substantially in the past three years and these imports have consistently undersold the domestic products by substantial margins.

1/ The term "precipitated" is used to distinguish synthetic barium carbonate from that which is natural. See, Staff Report, at A-2. Hereinafter, precipitated barium carbonate will be referred to as barium carbonate.

2/ Commissioner Stern also finds a reasonable indication of threat of material injury to the domestic industries by reason of alleged LTFV imports from the PRC. There has been no allegation of material retardation of a domestic industry, and that issue will not be addressed here.

Domestic industries

Under section 771(4)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, the term "industry" is defined as "the domestic producers as a whole of a like product, or those producers whose collective output of the like product constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of that product." 3/ "Like product" is defined by the statute "as a product which is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the article subject to an investigation . . . ." 4/

The products which are the subject of these investigations are barium chloride and barium carbonate imported from the PRC. There is domestic production of both products. Barium chloride and barium carbonate have different chemical compositions and different uses, are produced separately on different production lines, and are not substitutable. 5/ Based on the foregoing, we determine that barium chloride and barium carbonate are distinct products which are not "like" one another.

Barium chloride is produced in two forms, crystalline and anhydrous. Nearly all the barium chloride imported from the PRC is in the crystalline form. 6/ The difference between the two forms of barium chloride is the result of an additional step in which crystalline barium chloride is subjected to intense heat which eliminates any water, resulting in the anhydrous form. 7/

Barium carbonate is produced in either a calcined or an uncalcined form. To date, uncalcined barium carbonate accounts for almost all the barium

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3/ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A).
4/ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(10).
5/ Staff Report, at A-2 - A-4.
6/ Id. at A-3 and A-6.
7/ Id. at A-2.

carbonate imported from the PRC. 8/ Production of the two forms of barium carbonate is identical until the final drying stage, at which point the barium carbonate which is designated to become granular in texture is subjected to intense heat, i.e., calcined, while the uncalcined, a powder, is allowed to dry at a lower heat. 9/

Both forms of barium chloride and both forms of barium carbonate have identical chemical formulas. Although there are some differences in the uses of each form, no one specific form is essential for a given end use. 10/ A particular form may be preferred by an end user, however, because of its "pourability," smoothness, or "mixability." 11/ Further, some end users have the capability to convert one form to the other and do so if the price, costs and convenience involved justify it. 12/ In that respect, the two forms of each chemical do compete against one another. 13/

The petitioner, Chemical Products Corporation (CPC), is virtually the only domestic producer of barium chloride and precipitated barium carbonate. While there are four other domestic producers of barium chloride and barium

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8/ Id. at A-3 and A-6.

9/ Id. at A-2. The petitioner also produces a variation of uncalcined barium carbonate for the brick industry under the trade names Aquaflow and Microflow. This product is produced by using a different type of dryer in the final processing stage. Id.

10/ Id. at A-2.

11/ Id. at A-3.

12/ See, Conference Transcript (Tr.) at 51. Generally, there is little if any price difference between domestic calcined and uncalcined barium carbonate. Staff Report, at A-2 and A-24. There is, however, a difference in price between crystalline and anhydrous barium chloride, with the anhydrous being more expensive. Id. at A-26.

13/ The respondents in these investigations have argued that the imported and domestic barium chloride and barium carbonate do not compete against one another because the quality of the PRC products is inferior to that of the domestic products. See, Tr. at 57-60, 63, 69, 88-89, and 94. However, as shall be discussed infra, the increased volume of imports from the PRC and the confirmed instances of sales lost to the PRC products indicate that the PRC products are "like" or substantially "similar" to the domestic products.

carbonate, their production accounts for only a small percentage of total domestic production and is primarily for internal consumption or of a quality designated for laboratory use. 14/ Further, one other company, FMC Corporation, which presently sells barium carbonate, has recently announced that it is going out of the barium chemicals business and has ceased production of barium carbonate. 15/

Based on the foregoing, we determine that there are two like products, barium chloride and barium carbonate, and two domestic industries, composed of the producers of barium chloride and barium carbonate, respectively. In making these determinations, we do not preclude the possibility of redefining the like products and domestic industries in any final investigations should the record indicate that there are sufficient differences in characteristics and uses between the two forms of barium chloride or between the two forms of barium carbonate. 16/

Condition of the domestic industry 17/

Barium chloride

Domestic production, shipments, capacity utilization, and sales have declined in the barium chloride industry in the past three years. 18/

14/ See, Staff Report, at A-5.

15/ Id. at A-6.

16/ CPC has asserted that it is unable to provide separate production and profit and loss data for each of the forms of barium chloride and each of the forms of barium carbonate. Tr. at 47 - 49. Thus, if we had determined that there are four separate like products, we would have had to apply sec. 771(4)(D) of the Trade Act of 1979, 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(D), and the impact of the imports would have been assessed against the data for the same industries we have considered here.

17/ Because there is only one major domestic producer, much of the data relevant to this analysis are confidential. Therefore, our analysis necessarily must be made in general terms.

18/ Id. at A-9 - A-12.

Employment remained fairly stable during this period. 19/ However, the number of employees devoted to production, as opposed to maintenance work, and the output per worker declined from 1980 to January-September 1983. 20/ Demand for barium chloride is clearly declining as a result of decreased production of products utilizing that chemical. For example, due to the increased use of electrodes which are more resistant to sulfate attack and the declining consumption of leaded gasoline, for which barium chloride is a raw material, the need for barium chloride has decreased. 21/

The effect of these declines on profitability was substantial for the barium chloride industry. Although the petitioner's operations as a whole remained relatively profitable, its barium chloride operations were adversely affected. 22/

Barium carbonate

Domestic production, shipments, capacity utilization, and sales also declined in the barium carbonate industry. 23/ In addition, employment and capacity declined, due in part to the departure from the industry of two producers of barium carbonate after 1980. 24/ The decline in barium

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19/ Id. at A-13 - A-15.

20/ See, Tr. at 25; Staff Report, at A-15.

21/ Id. at A-19.

22/ Id. at A-15 - A-17; Tr. at 26. We note, however, that gross profit margins for barium chloride from 1981 to January-September 1983 remained relatively stable and that petitioner's depreciation expense was allocated against the combined barium chloride and barium carbonate business to a greater extent than their relative share of sales.

23/ Id. at A-9 - A-12.

24/ Id. at A-9 - A-10 and A-12. Employment at CPC actually remained stable, although annual output, in terms of pounds produced per worker, fell during the period of 1980 to 1982. Annual output per worker increased in the barium carbonate industry between January-September 1982 and the corresponding period of 1983, although it was still below 1981 levels. However, we note that the

(Footnote continued)

carbonate sales partially reflects the increased use of color televisions (versus black and white), which do not use barium carbonate in their picture tubes, and the decreased use of brick in commercial and industrial construction. 25/

Although the barium carbonate industry has been more successful than the barium chloride industry, profits in the barium carbonate industry generally declined between 1980 and 1982. 26/ Production, shipments, capacity utilization, and sales for barium carbonate increased slightly during the period of January-June 1983 over the same period in 1982. 27/ These increases may be attributable to purchasers' reactions to the announced departure of FMC from the barium carbonate business in 1983.

Reasonable indication of material injury by reason of alleged LTFV imports

The Tariff Act of 1930 directs the Commission to make a determination, on the basis of the best information available, as to whether there is a reasonable indication of material injury. 28/ In making this determination, we considered, among other factors, (1) the volume of imports of the products which are the subjects of the investigations, (2) the effect of such imports on prices of like products in the United States, and (3) the impact of such imports on domestic producers of like products. 29/

(Footnote continued)
Sherwin-Williams Company left the barium carbonate business in February 1981 and the FMC Corporation ceased production of barium carbonate in September 1983. Id. at A-6. Despite this reduction in capacity, capacity utilization continued to decline.

25/ Id. at A-19.
26/ Id. at A-16.
27/ Id.
28/ Sec. 733(a); 19 U.S.C. § 1673b.
29/ Sec. 771(7)(B); 19 U.S.C. § 1677(B).

Barium chloride

The volume of imports of barium chloride from the PRC has grown steadily since 1980. 30/ Such imports increased from almost 2.8 million pounds in 1980 to over 4 million pounds in 1982. 31/ In January-September 1983, the PRC imports of barium chloride totaled over 4 million pounds. 32/ As a percentage of total consumption, imports of barium chloride from the PRC almost doubled between 1980 and 1982. 33/

The domestic prices of barium chloride increased slightly between 1980 and January-September 1983. 34/ However, prices of crystalline barium chloride have not increased since January 1982, whereas prices of anhydrous barium chloride have declined slightly since January 1983. 35/ More importantly, in all periods for which price comparisons are available, prices of the imported barium chloride have been considerably lower than the prices of the domestic products. 36/ The margins of underselling by imported barium chloride were substantial. 37/ Several instances of alleged lost sales on the basis of price have been confirmed by the staff. 38/

Thus, at these levels of import volumes and margins of underselling, there is a reasonable indication that imports from the PRC not only resulted in lost sales but also suppressed prices and affected the profit performance of the domestic barium chloride industry. Additionally, the declining demand

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30/ Staff Report, at A-6 - A-8.
31/ Id. at A-20.
32/ Id.
33/ Id.
34/ Id. at A-25 - A-26.
35/ Id.
36/ Id.
37/ Id.
38/ Id. at A-21 - A-22.

for barium chloride and a recent finding by the European Community imposing antidumping duties on barium chloride from both the PRC and the German Democratic Republic 39/ indicate a decreasing availability of other export markets for the PRC, making the U. S. market increasingly important to the PRC. The PRC's ability to generate even more exports of barium chloride in the future has been confirmed by the respondents. 40/

Barium carbonate

Imports of barium carbonate from the PRC increased substantially after 1980. They increased from almost 2.4 million pounds in 1980 to over 6 million pounds in 1982 and to over 4.6 million pounds in the period of January-September 1983. 41/ As a percentage of domestic consumption, imports of barium carbonate from the PRC practically tripled between 1980 and 1982. 42/

The domestic prices of barium carbonate increased slightly from 1980 to the present, but remained basically the same since October 1982. 43/ In any event, during the periods for which price comparisons are available, the

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39/ See, Exhibit I of the Petition in Inv. No. 731-TA-149.

40/ Commissioner Stern notes that, according to the information gathered by the staff, the capacity of the PRC to produce barium chloride is well in excess of U.S. capacity and the PRC producers are not presently utilizing their full capacity. Id. at A-6, A-10, and A-17 - A-18.

41/ Id. at A-20. Although imports of barium carbonate from the PRC have dropped somewhat during the period of January-September 1983 as compared with the same period of 1982, the January-September 1983 level still exceeded the amount imported by the PRC for all of 1981. Id. It should be noted that the Commission determined in June 1981 that imports of barium carbonate from the Federal Republic of Germany were materially injuring the domestic industry, (Inv. No. 731-TA-31 (Final)), and therefore antidumping duties have been imposed against barium carbonate from West Germany. Commissioner Stern further notes that, while it appears that imports from the PRC displaced some imports from the West Germany and Italy, there is a reasonable indication that imports from the PRC also replaced domestic production.

42/ Id.

43/ Id. at A-23 - A-24.

prices of barium carbonate from the PRC were well below the prices of the domestic products. 44/ The margins of underselling by imports from the PRC were substantial. 45/ As an apparent result, a number of lost sales were reported by the domestic producer and confirmed by the staff. 46/

As with barium chloride, there is a reasonable indication that the levels of imports and the margins of underselling of imported barium carbonate have had a detrimental impact on the profitability of this industry. Additionally, there are allegations that European markets previously available to the PRC are contracting due to changing technology eliminating some uses of barium carbonate. 47/ This indicates a decreasing availability of other export markets for the PRC and elevates the importance of the U.S. market. The PRC's capacity to generate more barium carbonate exports in the future has also been confirmed. 48/

On the basis of the foregoing analysis, we determine that there is a reasonable indication of material injury by reason of imports of barium chloride and barium carbonate from the PRC which are allegedly being imported at less than fair value.

44/ Id.
45/ Id.
46/ Id. at A-21 - A-22.
47/ According to petitioner, in the last few years, European consumption of barium carbonate has declined due to the replacement of a brine treatment process with one that does not utilize barium carbonate. Tr. at 29. That change in technology, according to the petitioner, has already occurred in the U. S. Id. at 32-33.
48/ Commissioner Stern notes that the data gathered by the staff show that the PRC capacity to produce barium carbonate far exceeds U.S. capacity, and that PRC producers are not operating at full capacity. Staff Report, at A-10 and A-17 - A-19.

INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATIONS

Introduction

On October 25, 1983, petitions were filed with the U.S. International Trade Commission and the U.S. Department of Commerce on behalf of Chemical Products Corporation, Cartersville, Ga., alleging that imports of barium chloride and barium carbonate (precipitated) from the People's Republic of China (China) are being sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV) and that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of such imports.

Accordingly, effective October 25, 1983, the Commission instituted antidumping investigations Nos. 731-TA-149 and 150 (Preliminary) under section 733(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. § 1673b(a)) to determine whether there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry is materially retarded, by reason of imports from China of barium chloride (Inv. No. 731-TA-149) and/or barium carbonate (precipitated) (Inv. No. 731-TA-150), provided for in items 417.70 and 472.06, respectively, of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), which are alleged to be sold in the United States at LTFV.

Notice of the institution of the Commission's investigations and of a public conference to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, D.C., and by publishing the notice in the Federal Register of November 2, 1983 (48 F.R. 50626). 1/ The public conference was held in Washington, D.C., on November 15, 1983, at which all interested parties were afforded the opportunity to present information for the Commission's consideration. 2/ The applicable statute directs the Commission to make its determinations in these investigations within 45 days after the date of the filing of the petitions, or by December 9, 1983. The Commission's briefing and vote was held on December 2, 1983.

Barium carbonate was the subject of another antidumping investigation conducted by the Commission. In September 1980 CPC and other U.S. producers filed a petition concerning barium carbonate from the Federal Republic of Germany. Commerce found LTFV sales and the Commission voted unanimously in the affirmative on June 4, 1981. No other form of import-relief is currently being sought by the petitioner or any other member of the domestic industry.

Nature of Extent of Alleged Sales at LTFV

There is no information relating to the nature and extent of the alleged sales at LTFV other than the allegations of the petitioner. The petitioner supplied no information with regard to the Chinese industry. However, based

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1/ A copy of the Commission's notice is presented in app. A. A copy of Commerce's notice of institution of its preliminary investigations is presented in app. B.

2/ A list of witnesses appearing at the conference is presented in app. C.

on a constructed foreign market value of China's merchandise and recent ex-factory prices of China's sales to the United States, the petitioner calculated dumping margins of 81 percent on sales of barium chloride. For barium carbonate, the petitioner used home-market prices in Mexico and Brazil as a basis for a foreign market value of China's merchandise. In comparison with recent ex-factory prices of China's sales to the United States, these figures yielded dumping margins of 62 percent (based on home-market prices in Mexico) and 74 percent (based on home-market prices in Brazil). The petitioner has alleged critical circumstances with respect to both barium chloride and barium carbonate from China.

The Product

Description and uses

The products which are the subject of the petitioner's complaint are (1) barium chloride, a solid chemical compound with the formula $BaCl_2$ or $BaCl_2$-$2H_2O$; and (2) precipitated barium carbonate, a solid chemical compound with the formula $BaCO_3$. The term "precipitated" is used to distinguish synthetic barium carbonate, i.e., that which is manufactured, from natural barium carbonate, i.e., that which occurs naturally as a mineral. Only very small quantities of natural barium carbonate, also known as witherite, are commercially available.

Two forms of each chemical are sold in the United States. Barium chloride is sold in a crystalline form ($BaCl_2$-$2H_2O$) and in a powdered, or anhydrous, form ($BaCl_2$). The crystalline form is reduced to the anhydrous form by the application of intense heat, which drives off water bonded molecularly to the former. Because of the additional processing, the anhydrous form sells at a premium. Barium carbonate is sold in a powdered, or uncalcined, form and in a granular, or calcined, form. The uncalcined form is transformed into the calcined form by the application of intense heat, which has the effect of coagulating the powder into small granules. Despite the additional cost of producing the calcined form, it does not sell at a premium. On this issue U.S. producers have deferred to purchasers, most of which have strongly resisted the establishment of any price differential. Barium chloride and barium carbonate produced in the United States and imported from China are not further differentiated. 1/ The differentiation of both chemicals into two forms is in response to user preferences; for no use is either one or the other form essential.

Most of the barium chloride and barium carbonate produced worldwide is relatively free of contaminants. Most of the material manufactured in the United States and imported from China contains less than 1 percent foreign

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1/ Under the trade name "microflow" or "aquaflow", the petitioner sells to some members of the brick industry a smoother granulated uncalcined barium carbonate which flows more evenly than the standard uncalcined variety. The effect is achieved by * * *.

material by weight, a level of purity that meets or exceeds all industrial and commercial standards. Small quantities of pure barium chloride and barium carbonate are produced in the United States and abroad for laboratory use.

Crystalline barium chloride, which accounts for over * * * percent of the barium chloride produced in the United States and nearly all that imported from China, is primarily used as a cleansing agent in the removal of soluble sulfates in the production of chlorine, sodium chlorate, and other chemicals; as a cleansing ingredient in lubricating oil additives; and as a raw material in the production of stearates, pigments, paper coatings, and tetra-ethyl lead, used in leaded gasoline. The anhydrous form is used primarily as an ingredient in heat-treating salts and metal fluxes--molten baths into which metal parts are inserted for purposes of hardening. This form of barium chloride is preferred in any process that requires mixing barium chloride with something already heated. Whereas most crystalline barium chloride is shipped in 50-pound bags, most anhydrous barium chloride is shipped in 400- or 500-pound drums.

Uncalcined barium carbonate, which accounts for about * * * percent of the barium carbonate produced in the United States and nearly all that imported from China, is used primarily as an ingredient in (1) brick clay to prevent the precipitation of soluble sulfates, which cause discoloration, during the firing process; and (2) porcelain enamel (for steel and cast-iron products), glaze (for ceramic products), and ferrite magnets to increase brilliance. It is also used to treat brines and process streams to prevent sulfate contamination in several other manufacturing processes. The calcined form is also used primarily as an ingredient to increase brilliance, but only in specialty glass, such as optical glass and picture tubes. Specialty glasses are manufactured under controlled conditions. Calcined barium carbonate is preferred for these uses because it pours more evenly and is thus easier to control than the uncalcined variety. Most barium carbonate, whether calcined or uncalcined, is shipped in 50-pound bags.

To produce either barium chloride or barium carbonate, barite ore, i.e., natural barium sulfate, is crushed, mixed with petroleum coke, and reduced at high temperatures to barium sulfide. The sulfide is then purified and dissolved in solution. To produce barium chloride, the sulfide solution is reacted with hydrochloric acid. When the solution is evaporated, barium chloride crystals remain. By subjecting the crystals to high temperatures, water bonded molecularly in the crystals is released and the crystals reduce to powder, i.e., the anhydrous form of barium chloride. To produce barium carbonate, the sulfide solution is reacted with either carbon dioxide or soda ash. In both reactions, uncalcined barium carbonate is precipitated from the solution by evaporation. The calcined, or granular, form is produced by subjecting the powder to intense heat. The Chinese methods of manufacturing barium chloride and barium carbonate are unknown; however, it is believed that these manufacturing processes are similar worldwide. All of the coproducts obtained in these reactions--hydrogen sulfide obtained in producing barium chloride, and sodium sulfide and hydrogen sulfide obtained in producing barium carbonate--are marketable.

There are no chemicals which may be substituted for barium chloride or barium carbonate as such. There are, however, some processes and products which may be used in place of those that utilize these chemicals. There are methods, for example, of hardening metal parts without the use of heat-treating salts, and several materials may be used in place of brick for construction purposes. Although barium chloride and barium carbonate are both used to prevent sulfate contamination, they are not used for this purpose in the same processes.

U.S. tariff treatment

Barium chloride is provided for in item 417.70 of the TSUS. The column 1 rate of duty 1/ for this item is 5.1 percent ad valorem, the least developed developing countries (LDDC) rate 2/ is 4.2 percent ad valorem, and the column 2 rate 3/ is 28.5 percent ad valorem. Pursuant to concessions granted in the Tokyo round of Multilaterial Trade Negotiations (MTN), the column 1 rate of duty will be reduced to 4.8 percent ad valorem in 1984, 4.6 percent in 1985, 4.4 percent in 1986, and 4.2 percent in 1987. Imports under item 417.70 from designated beneficiary developing countries are eligible for duty-free treatment under the GSP. 4/ Because China is not designated as an LDDC, and because imports of barium chloride from China are not currently eligible for duty-free treatment under the GSP, such imports from China are dutiable at the column 1 or MFN rate of duty. Of the current suppliers of barium chloride to the U.S. market, only Taiwan is eligible for duty-free treatment under the GSP. No countries designated as LDDC's are currently exporters of barium chloride to the United States.

Barium carbonate (precipitated) is provided for in item 472.06 of the TSUS. The column 1 rate of duty for this item is 0.5 cent per pound (equivalent to 7.1 percent ad valorem for imports in 1982) and the column 2

1/ The rates of duty in column 1 are most-favored-nation (MFN) rates, and are applicable to imported products from all countries except those Communist countries and areas enumerated in general headnote 3(f) of the TSUS. However, such rates would not apply to products of developing countries which are granted preferential tariff treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) or under the "LDDC" column.

2/ The rates of duty in the "LDDC" column are preferential rates (reflecting the full U.S. MTN concessions rate for a particular item without staging of duty reductions) and are applicable to products of the LDDC's designated in general headnote 3(d) of the TSUS which are not granted duty-free treatment under the GSP. If no rate of duty is provided in the "LDDC" column for a particular item, the column 1 rate applies.

3/ The rates of duty in column 2 apply to imported products from those Communist countries and areas enumerated in general headnote 3(f) of the TSUS.

4/ The GSP, under title V of the Trade Act of 1974, provides duty-free treatment of specified eligible articles imported directly from designated beneficiary developing countries. The GSP, implemented by Executive Order No. 11888 of Nov. 24, 1975, applies to merchandise imported on or after Jan. 1, 1976, and is scheduled to remain in effect until Jan. 4, 1985.

rate is 1.25 cents per pound. Pursuant to a concession granted in the Tokyo round of the MTN, the column 1 rate of duty is scheduled to fall to its full concession rate of 0.4 cent per pound on January 1, 1984. LDDC's have received this full concession rate since 1980. Imports under item 472.06 from designated beneficiary developing countries are eligible for duty-free treatment under the GSP. Of the current suppliers of barium carbonate to the U.S. market, only Taiwan is eligible for duty-free treatment under the GSP. Imports from China of barium carbonate are not eligible for either the LDDC or the GSP provisions of the statute and are, therefore, dutiable at the column 1 rate of duty.

U.S. Channels of Distribution

The vast majority of barium chloride and barium carbonate that is sold in the United States by U.S. producers is sold directly to end users. Nearly all of the barium chloride and barium carbonate that is sold in the United States by Chinese producers (through the China National Chemicals Import and Export Corporation (SINOCHEM)) is sold to distributors (unrelated) which in turn sell to end users. All of the major importers are distributors.

U.S. Producers

The petitioner, Chemical Products Corporation (CPC), has been the only significant U.S. producer of barium chloride for over a decade and is currently the only significant U.S. producer of barium carbonate. It currently accounts for at least * * * percent of U.S. production of both chemicals. 1/ In addition to producing barium chloride and barium carbonate, CPC produces other barium compounds, sodium silicates, sodium sulfide and sulfahydrate, ammonium sulfide, and various strontium compounds. It also owns and operates its own source of barite ore, the primary raw material used in the production of barium chloride and barium carbonate. All of CPC's manufacturing facilities are located in Cartersville, Ga. In 1982 sales of barium chloride and barium carbonate accounted for about * * * percent and * * * percent, respectively, of total sales of CPC's establishments in which these chemicals are produced.

1/ Two other U.S. firms--Barium and Chemicals, Steubenville, Ohio, and GTE Products Corp., Towanda, Pa. collectively produce about * * * pounds of barium chloride annually (about * * * percent of U.S. production in 1982) and about * * * pounds of barium carbonate annually (about * * * percent of U.S. production in 1982) but only for internal consumption. Another U.S. firm--J.T. Baker, Phillipsburg, N.J.--produces for the open market, but only intermittently and in very small quantities (about * * * pounds of barium carbonate and * * * pounds of barium chloride annually). G.F. Smith Chemical Co., Columbus, Ohio, produces and markets in bottles very small quantities of ultra-pure barium chloride and barium carbonate for laboratory use.

Two former U.S. producers of barium carbonate, FMC Corporation and Sherwin-Williams Co., ceased production in September 1983 and February 1981, respectively. FMC will continue to sell from inventory until April 1984. According to Sherwin-Williams and FMC, the factors which were paramount in their decisions to discontinue production were (1) the increasing competitiveness of imports, and (2) the prospect of declining markets.

Foreign Producers

According to SINOCHEM, barium chloride is produced at two plants in China: the Zhang Jia Ba Chemical Plant, Se Chuan, with an approximate capacity of * * * pounds per year; and the Tang Shan Chemical Plant, Hebei, with an approximate capacity of * * * pounds per year. Barium carbonate is produced at two other plants in China: the Xinji Chemicals Plant, Xinji Hebei, with a capacity of approximately * * * pounds per year; and the Hongwei Chemical Plant, Qingtao, Shandong, with a capacity of approximately * * * pounds per year. Only small quantities of anhydrous barium chloride and calcined barium carbonate are produced.

U.S. Importers

At least 13 firms, located mainly in the northeastern United States, imported barium chloride from China between January 1980 and September 1983. The largest of these and their relative shares of total imports of Chinese-made barium chloride in January 1982-September 1983 are shown below:

Importer	Share (percent) of total U.S. imports of Chinese-made barium chloride
* * *----------	***
* * *----------	***
* * *----------	***
* * *----------	***
	86.3

* * *.

At least seven firms, all located in the State of New York, imported barium carbonate from China in recent periods. * * *.

All of the firms identified above are well-established independent chemical distributors and * * *. No value is added by importers to the imported product.

U.S. Imports

China has been the dominant source of imports of barium chloride in recent periods (table 1). Imports from China increased by 55.9 percent from 2.8 million pounds, valued at $156,000, in 1980 to 4.3 million pounds, valued

Table 1.--Barium chloride: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1980-82, January-September 1982, and January-September 1983

Source	1980	1981	1982	January-September-- 1982	1983
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
China	2,770	3,994	4,319	3,607	4,016
FR Germany	1,005	672	283	121	287
Italy	397	318	280	201	238
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	159
France	3,858	2,141	642	563	119
All other	402	78	336	190	116
Total	8,432	7,203	5,860	4,682	4,935
	Percent of total quantity 1/				
China	32.9	55.4	73.7	77.0	81.4
FR Germany	11.9	9.3	4.8	2.6	5.8
Italy	4.7	4.4	4.8	4.3	4.8
Belgium & Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	3.2
France	45.8	29.7	11.0	12.0	2.4
All other	4.8	1.1	5.7	4.1	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
China	156	329	322	264	351
FR Germany	173	149	79	56	35
Italy	77	69	54	39	54
Belgium & Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	19
France	526	301	114	99	21
All other	48	11	35	18	15
Total	980	859	604	476	495

1/ Figures may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

at $322,000, in 1982. The trend continued in January-September 1983, when imports from China increased by 11.3 percent compared with those entered in the corresponding period of 1982. As a share of total imports, those from China increased from 32.9 percent in 1980 to 73.7 percent in 1982, and from 77.0 percent in January-September 1982 to 81.4 percent in January-September 1983.

The Federal Republic of Germany and China have been the dominant sources of imports of barium carbonate in recent periods (table 2). Imports from

Table 2.--Barium carbonate (precipitated): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1980-82, January-September 1982, and January-September 1983.

Source	1980	1981	1982	January-September	
				1982	1983
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
FR Germany	9,385	7,130	8,305	6,460	5,953
China	2,351	3,423	6,222	5,659	4,641
Japan	1,839	289	956	874	1,551
Romania	0	0	0	0	220
Italy	176	304	49	49	188
All other	1	273	42	44	166
Total	13,752	11,419	15,574	13,086	12,719
	Percent of total quantity 1/				
FR Germany	68.2	62.4	53.3	49.4	46.8
China	17.1	30.0	40.0	43.2	36.5
Japan	13.4	2.5	6.1	6.7	12.2
Romania	-	-	-	-	1.7
Italy	1.3	2.7	0.3	0.4	1.5
All other	2/	2.4	0.3	0.3	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
FR Germany	1,388	1,198	1,462	1,138	1,191
China	253	278	512	468	328
Japan	388	227	338	294	506
Romania	-	-	-	-	20
Italy	19	108	17	17	50
All other	2	34	10	10	30
Total	2,050	1,845	2,339	1,927	2,125

1/ Figures may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.
2/ Less than .05 percent.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

China increased by 165 percent from 2.4 million pounds, valued at $253,000, in 1980 to 6.2 million pounds, valued at $512,000, in 1982. The trend reversed in January-September 1983, when imports from China decreased by 18.0 percent compared with those entered in the corresponding period of 1982. As a share of total imports, those from China increased from 17.1 percent in 1980 to 40.0 percent in 1982, but declined from 43.2 perecnt in January-September 1982 to 36.5 percent in January-September 1983.

The Question of Material Injury

U.S. production, capacity, and capacity utilization

U.S. production of barium chloride fell by * * * percent from 1980 to 1982 and continued to fall, by * * * percent, from January-September 1982 to January-September 1983 (table 3). U.S. production of barium carbonate fell by * * * percent between 1980 and 1982, but rose by * * * percent between January-September 1982 and January-September 1983. None of the U.S. producers reported significant losses in production due to employment-related problems, temporary equipment-related problems, sourcing problems, transition problems, or any other unusual circumstances during this period; nor did their declines in production reflect a reallocation of resources to any foreign subsidiaries.

U.S. capacity to produce barium chloride has remained at * * * pounds per year since 1980. As a result of Sherwin-Williams' decision to cease production, U.S. capacity to produce barium carbonate fell by * * * percent, from * * * pounds per year to * * * pounds per year, between 1980 and 1981. In 1982, * * *.

The data on domestic capacity supplied to the Commission are based on operating production facilites * * * hours per week, * * * weeks per year, at a constant product mix. From the point at which barite ore is reduced to barium sulfide, CPC's production of barium chloride is separate from that of barium carbonate. No other chemicals are produced in either of the two facilities. Unlike CPC, FMC utilized the same equipment to produce barium carbonate and several other chemicals. Its "capacity", therefore, reflected the product-mix decisions of the firm's management.

Capacity utilization for the production of barium chloride declined from * * * percent in 1980 to * * * percent in 1982, and from * * * percent in January-September 1982 to * * * percent in January-September 1983. Capacity utilization for the production of barium carbonate declined irregularly from * * * percent in 1980 to * * * percent in 1982, but increased slightly from * * * percent to * * * percent between January-September 1982 and the corresponding period of 1983. Capacity and other data related to U.S. barium carbonate production are shown separately for CPC and FMC in appendix D.

Table 3.--Barium chloride and barium carbonate: U.S. production, practical capacity, and capacity utilization, 1980-82, January-September 1982, and January-September 1983 1/

Item	1980	1981	1982	January-September--	
				1982	1983
Production:					
Barium chloride--					
1,000 pounds	***	***	***	***	***
Barium carbonate-------do--	***	***	***	***	***
Practical capacity:					
Barium chloride--					
1,000 pounds	***	***	***	***	***
Barium carbonate-------do--	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio of production to capacity:					
Barium chloride---percent--	***	***	***	***	***
Barium carbonate-------do--	***	***	***	***	***

1/ The data include all U.S. producers for the periods in which they produced. For barium chloride the data reflect CPC. For barium carbonate, the data reflect Sherwin-Williams, FMC, and CPC in 1980; and FMC and CPC thereafter.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

U.S. producers' shipments and exports

CPC's shipments of barium chloride declined irregularly by * * * percent from * * * pounds, valued at * * * in 1980 to * * * pounds, valued at * * * in 1982. The trend continued in January-September 1983, when its shipments fell by * * * percent from the level reported in the corresponding period of 1982 (table 4). CPC's exports, which have remained at less than * * * percent of total shipments since 1980, also declined from 1980 to 1982, but increased by more than * * * from January-September 1982 to January-September 1983.

U.S. producers' shipments of barium carbonate declined by * * * percent from * * * pounds, valued at * * * in 1980 to * * * pounds, valued at * * * in 1982. From January-September 1982 to January-September 1983, however, U.S. producers' shipments increased by * * * percent. Although exports increased throughout the period, they remained at less than * * * percent of total shipments.

Table 4.- Barium chloride and barium carbonate: U.S. producers' domestic shipments and exports, 1980-82, January-September 1982, and January-September 1983 1/

Item	1980	1981	1982	January-September	
				1982	1983
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Barium chloride:					
Domestic shipments	***	***	***	***	***
Exports	***	***	***	***	***
Total	***	***	***	***	***
Barium carbonate:					
Domestic shipments	***	***	***	***	***
Exports	***	***	***	***	***
Total	***	***	***	***	***
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Barium chloride:					
Domestic shipments	***	***	***	***	***
Exports	***	***	***	***	***
Total	***	***	***	***	***
Barium carbonate:					
Domestic shipments	***	***	***	***	***
Exports	***	***	***	***	***
Total	***	***	***	***	***

1/ The data include all U.S. producers for the periods in which they produced. For barium chloride, the data reflect CPC. For barium carbonate, the data reflect Sherwin-Williams, FMC, and CPC in 1980; and FMC and CPC thereafter.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Inventories

CPC's inventories of barium chloride declined by * * * percent, from * * * pounds to * * * pounds, from December 31, 1980, to December 31, 1982; and declined by * * * percent, from * * * pounds to * * * pounds, from September 30, 1982, to September 30, 1983 (table 5). As a share of the previous year's shipments, CPC's inventories declined from * * * percent in 1980 to * * * percent in 1982 and from * * * percent in January-September 1982 to * * * percent in January-September 1983.

U.S. producers' inventories of barium carbonate declined by * * * percent, from * * * pounds to * * * pounds, from December 31, 1980, to December 31, 1982; and declined by * * * percent, from * * * pounds to * * * pounds, between September 30, 1982, and September 30, 1983. In these same periods the ratio of inventories to previous year's shipments declined from * * * percent to * * * percent, and from * * * percent to * * * percent, respectively.

Table 5.--Barium chloride and barium carbonate: U.S. producers' inventories, December 31, 1980-82, and September 30, 1982-83 1/

Item	December 31--			September 30--	
	1980	1981	1982	1982	1983
Inventories:					
Barium chloride--					
1,000 pounds	***	***	***	***	***
Barium carbonate--do--	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio of inventories to total shipments during the preceding period:					
Barium chloride--percent--	***	***	***	2/ ***	2/ ***
Barium carbonate--do--	***	***	***	2/ ***	2/ ***

1/ The data include all U.S. producers for the periods in which they produced. For barium chloride, the data reflect CPC. For barium carbonate, the data reflect Sherwin-Williams, FMC, and CPC in 1980; and FMC and CPC thereafter.

2/ Annualized.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Employment

For most of the chemical industry, a decline in production of one chemical does not ordinarily result in a decline in employment, since a worker's time may be allocated among several different chemicals. Even in an instance in which the production of several chemicals at a plant declines, workers are usually retained to operate the equipment with steam to keep it ready for use when production resumes. Basic changes in employment occur when new plants are opened or when old plants are closed or converted to new methods of production.

Employment data for U.S. establishments producing barium chloride and/or barium carbonate are shown in table 6. Unlike the data for barium chloride, which show relatively constant trends in recent periods, the data for barium carbonate show declining trends, mostly as a result of Sherwin-Williams and FMC leaving the industry. The average number of production and related workers producing barium carbonate fell from * * * in 1980 to * * * in 1982, or by * * * percent, and then fell from * * * in January-September 1982 to * * * in January-September 1983, or by * * * percent. Despite relatively stable employment with respect to barium chloride, annual output, in terms of pounds produced per worker, fell by * * * percent from 1980 to 1982. Output declined again, by * * * percent, from January-September 1982 to January-

Table 6.--Average number of employees in U.S. establishments producing barium chloride and barium carbonate, and total and production and related workers producing barium chloride and barium carbonate, 1980-82, January-September 1982, and January-September 1983 1/

Item	1980	1981	1982	January-September--	
				1982	1983
Average number of employees in U.S. establishments producing--					
Barium chloride	***	***	***	***	***
Barium carbonate	***	***	***	***	***
Average number of production and related workers in U.S. establishments producing--					
Barium chloride	***	***	***	***	***
Barium carbonate	***	***	***	***	***
Average number of production and related workers producing--					
Barium chloride	***	***	***	***	***
Barium carbonate	***	***	***	***	***
Output:					
Barium chloride-- 1,000 pounds per worker--	***	***	***	1/ ***	1/ ***
Barium carbonate-----do----	***	***	***	1/ ***	1/ ***

1/ The data include all U.S. producers for the periods in which they produced. For barium chloride, the data reflect CPC. For barium carbonate, the data reflect Sherwin-Williams, FMC, and CPC in 1980; and FMC and CPC thereafter.

2/ Annualized.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

September 1983. For barium carbonate, annual output declined by * * * percent from 1980 to 1982, but increased by * * * percent from January-September 1982 to January-September 1983.

Financial performance of CPC

Selected financial data on CPC's barium chloride operations and barium carbonate operations are shown in table 7. It should be noted that the partial period data reflect operations for January-June rather than January-September, and thus cannot be directly compared with much of the other partial year data presented in this report. According to CPC, * * *. Having shifted its barium carbonate resources to other operations, FMC reported that it would be unable to submit accurate financial information within a reasonable period of time. According to FMC, its operations on barium carbonate * * *.

With respect to CPC's operations on barium chloride, * * *.

With respect to CPC's operations on barium carbonate, * * *.

CPC's total operations for its establishments in which barium chloride and barium carbonate are produced * * *. These data are shown in table 8.

Table 7.--Selected financial data on CPC's operations on barium chloride and barium carbonate, 1980-82, January-June 1982, and January-June 1983.

Item	1980	1981	1982	January-June--	
				1982	1983
Barium chloride:					
Net sales---1,000 dollars--	***	***	***	***	***
Cost of goods sold-- ---do--	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit----------do--	***	***	***	***	***
General, selling, and administrative expenses----------do--	***	***	***	***	***
Net operating profit or (loss)----------do--	***	***	***	***	***
Depreciation expenses--do--	***	***	***	***	***
Funds from operations 1/----------do--	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio of net operating profit or (loss) to net sales--percent----------	***	***	***	***	***
Barium carbonate:					
Net sales---1,000 dollars--	***	***	***	***	***
Cost of goods sold-----do--	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit----------do--	***	***	***	***	***
General, selling, and administrative expenses----------do--	***	***	***	***	***
Net operating profit or (loss)----------do--	***	***	***	***	***
Depreciation expenses--do--	***	***	***	***	***
Funds from operations 1/----------do--	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio of net operating profit or (loss) to net sales--percent----------	***	***	***	***	***

1/ Defined as net operating profit plus depreciation expense.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Table 8.--Selected financial data on CPC's establishment in which barium chloride and barium carbonate are produced, 1980-82, January-June 1982, and January-June 1983.

Item	1980	1981	1982	January-June--	
				1982	1983
Net sales-----1,000 dollars--	***	***	***	***	***
Cost of goods sold-------do--	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit-------------do--	***	***	***	***	***
General, selling, and administrative expenses-----do--	***	***	***	***	***
Net operating profit or (loss)----------do--	***	***	***	***	***
Depreciation expenses----do--	***	***	***	***	***
Funds from operations 1/----------do--	***	***	***	***	***
Ratio of net operating profit or (loss) to net sales percent----------	***	***	***	***	***

1/ Defined as net operating profit plus depreciation expense.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

The Question of Threat of Material Injury to an Industry in the United States

In the examination of the question of threat of material injury to an industry in the United States, the Commission, according to rule 207.26 of its Rules of Practice and Procedure, may take into consideration such factors as the rate of increase of alleged LTFV imports, the capacity of producers in the exporting country to generate exports, and the availability of export markets other than the United States. Import trends for barium chloride and barium carbonate are addressed in an earlier section. Discussions of Chinese capacity to generate exports and the availability of export markets follow.

Data regarding Chinese capacity, production, and exports of barium chloride are shown in table 9. Operating at about * * * percent of capacity, China has produced nearly * * * pounds of barium chloride per year in

Table 9.--Barium chloride: Chinese capacity, production, and exports, 1980-82 and January-September 1983

Item	1980	1981	1982	Jan.-Sept. 1983
Capacity 1/---------1,000 pounds--	***	***	***	***
Production 1/----------do----	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization----percent--	***	***	***	***
Exports to--				
United States-----1,000 pounds--	2,770	3,994	4,319	4,016
All other----------do----	***	***	***	***
Total----------do----	***	***	***	***
Percent of production that is exported----------	***	***	***	***
Percent of total exports to--				
United States----------	***	***	***	***
All other----------	***	***	***	***
Total----------	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Approximate.

Source: Compiled from data provided by the China National Chemicals Import and Export Corporation and from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

recent periods. As a share of its total production, China's exports increased from * * * percent in 1980 to * * * percent in 1982, but fell to * * * percent in January-September 1983. In contrast, the United States' share of these exports fell from * * * percent in 1980 to * * * percent in 1982, but rose to * * * percent in January-September 1983.

Data regarding Chinese capacity, production, and exports of barium carbonate are shown in table 10. Operating at about * * * percent of capacity, China has produced over * * * pounds of barium carbonate per year in recent periods. As a share of its total production, China's exports increased from * * * percent in 1980 to * * * percent in 1981, but then fell to * * * percent in 1982 and to * * * percent in January-September 1983. In contrast, the United States' share of these exports fell from * * * percent in 1980 to * * * percent in 1981, but then rose to * * * percent in 1982 and to * * * percent in January-September 1983.

Table 10.--Barium carbonate: Chinese capacity, production, and exports, 1980-82 and January-September 1983

Item	1980	1981	1982	Jan.-Sept. 1983
Capacity 1/---1,000 pounds--	***	***	***	***
Production 1/---do---	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization---percent--	***	***	***	***
Exports to--				
United States---1,000 pounds--	2,351	3,423	6,222	4,641
All other---do---	***	***	***	***
Total---do---	***	***	***	***
Percent of production that is exported	***	***	***	***
Percent of total exports to--				
United States	***	***	***	***
All other	***	***	***	***
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Approximate.

Source: Compiled from data provided by the China National Chemicals Import and Export Corporation and from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The Question of the Causal Relationship Between the Alleged LTFV Imports and the Alleged Material Injury to an Industry in the United States

U.S. consumption and import penetration

Apparent U.S. consumption of barium chloride declined by 17.9 percent from 1980 to 1982, and by 7.9 percent from January-September 1982 to January-September 1983 (table 11). The decline largely reflects (1) decreased use of barium chloride for the removal of sulfate deposits from electrodes in chemical-processing brines, due to increased use of tungsten electrodes, which are more resistant to sulfate attack; and (2) decreased use of barium chloride as a raw material in the production of tetra-ethyl lead, due to declining consumption of leaded gasoline.

Apparent U.S. consumption of barium carbonate declined by 19.3 percent from 1980 to 1982, but increased by 2.8 percent from January-September 1982 to January-September 1983. The decline in consumption of barium carbonate largely reflects (1) the increased use of color televisions, which, unlike black-and-white sets, utilize no barium carbonate in their picture tubes; and (2) increased use of curtain walls in commercial and industrial construction, which have supplanted the use of brick.

As a share of U.S. consumption of barium chloride, imports from all sources declined from * * * percent in 1980 to * * * percent in 1982, but increased from * * * percent in January-September 1982 to * * * percent in

Table 11.--Barium chloride and barium carbonate: U.S. producers' shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1980-82, January-September 1982, and January-September 1983.

Item and period	Producers' shipments	Imports-- From China	Imports-- From other countries	Imports-- Total	Producers' exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption-- From China	Ratio of imports to consumption-- From other countries	Ratio of imports to consumption-- Total
	1,000 pounds						Percent		
Barium chloride:									
1980	***	2,770	5,662	8,432	***	***	***	***	***
1981	***	3,994	3,209	7,203	***	***	***	***	***
1982	***	4,319	1,541	5,860	***	***	***	***	***
January-September--									
1982	***	3,607	1,075	4,682	***	***	***	***	***
1983	***	4,016	919	4,935	***	***	***	***	***
Barium carbonate:									
1980	***	2,351	11,401	13,752	***	***	***	***	***
1981	***	3,423	7,996	11,419	***	***	***	***	***
1982	***	6,222	9,352	15,574	***	***	***	***	***
January-September--									
1982	***	5,659	7,427	13,086	***	***	***	***	***
1983	***	4,641	8,078	12,719	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Import data compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce; all other data compiled from information submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

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January-September 1983. Imports from China increased from * * * percent in 1980 to * * * percent in 1982, and from * * * percent in January-September 1982 to * * * percent in January-September 1983. Correspondingly, CPC's share increased from * * * percent to * * * percent between 1980 and 1982, but declined from * * * percent in January-September 1982 to * * * percent in the corresponding period of 1983.

As a share of U.S. consumption of barium carbonate, imports from all sources increased from * * * percent in 1980 to * * * percent in 1982, but declined from * * * percent in January-September 1982 to * * * percent in January-September 1983. Reflecting the trend for all imports, imports from China increased from * * * percent in 1980 to * * * percent in 1982, but declined from * * * percent in January-September 1982 to * * * percent in January-September 1983. Correspondingly, U.S. producers' share declined from * * * percent to * * * percent between 1980 and 1982, but increased from * * * percent in January-September 1982 to * * * percent in the corresponding period of 1983.

Lost sales

U.S. producers were asked to furnish the Commission with customer names, quantities, and dates relating to any lost sales of barium chloride or barium carbonate to like products from China since January 1, 1980. Only CPC reported specific instances of lost sales. CPC reported that between January 1, 1980, and May 31, 1983, it had lost sales of * * * pounds of barium chloride (* * * percent of U.S. consumption), valued at * * *, and * * * pounds of barium carbonate (* * * percent of U.S. consumption), valued at * * *. The allegetions involve both forms of barium chloride and barium carbonate. * * * consumers of barium chloride, one of which purchases the anhydrous variety, and * * * consumers of barium carbonate, one of which purchases the calcined variety, were identified. All but one were contacted by the Commission. (These purchasers and the alleged amounts of lost sales involved are shown in table 12). Although none of these consumers could readily specify amounts, all confirmed that in several instances they had rejected offers for barium chloride or barium carbonate produced in the United States in favor of merchandise produced in China.

Table 12.--Barium chloride and barium carbonate: Lost sales reported by CPC, by customer, January 1, 1980-May 31, 1983

Item	Quantity	Value
	----1,000 pounds----	--1,000 dollars--
Barium chloride:		
* * *	* * *	*
Total		
Barium carbonate:		
* * *	* * *	*
Total		

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Price, which all found considerably lower than that for the comparable U.S.-produced product, was the primary, if not sole, reason for their purchases. In all other aspects of buying, all but one of these consumers consider the U.S.-produced product to be no less advantageous than the Chinese-produced product. 1/ On the contrary, the purchasers of anhydrous barium chloride and calcined barium carbonate consider the U.S.-produced product to be superior with respect to reliability of delivery, and one purchaser of uncalcined barium carbonate preferred CPC's product over all others for some of its operations because of its superior flow characteristics. 2/

In view of CPC's position as the sole domestic source of barium chloride, most of the * * * consumers of barium chloride expressed a definite need for a secondary source. None had completely discontinued buying from CPC on the basis of cheaper imports from China; however, one ceased purchasing barium chloride from all sources after 1981, and another claimed to have traditionally satisfied nearly all of its needs with imported material.

Most of the consumers of barium carbonate contacted continue to buy from U.S. producers, although several have greatly reduced their purchases of U.S.-produced material in recent periods. Two others claim to have traditionally supplied nearly all of their needs with imported material.

1/ One consumer of barium chloride alleged that CPC is reluctant to ship in less than truckload quantities.

2/ * * *.

Prices

U.S. producers were requested to provide net f.o.b. selling prices to their largest customers, and U.S. importers were requested to provide average f.o.b. selling prices, by quarters, for the period January 1980-September 1983. Quantity discounts are not available. Domestic producers' and importers' weighted-average prices of barium carbonate in uncalcined and calcined forms, and margins of underselling, are summarized in table 13. Domestic producers' and importers' weighted-average prices of barium chloride in crystalline and anhydrous forms, and margins of underselling are summarized in table 14.

Prices of uncalcined barium carbonate.--During the period for which data was reported, domestic producers' average prices of uncalcined barium carbonate were generally higher than prices of calcined barium carbonate, by * * * per pound.

Average U.S. producers' net selling prices of uncalcined barium carbonate ranged from * * * cents to * * * cents per pound. Domestic producers' prices declined from * * * cents per pound in the first half of 1980 to * * * cents in April-June 1981, 1/ then increased gradually, throughout 1981 and 1982, reaching * * * cents per pound in October-December 1982. Prices remained stable throughout 1983 at * * * cents per pound. The total price increase from January 1980 to September 1983 was * * * percent.

Average prices of the imported product were considerably lower than domestic prices in all quarters for which data are available. Prices for uncalcined barium carbonate ranged from * * * cents per pound to * * * cents per pound. Importers' prices increased from January 1980 to December 1982 by * * * percent to * * * cents per pound, then remained steady during 1983 at an average of * * * cents per pound. The total price increase from January 1980 to September 1983 was * * * percent, a percentage increase slightly larger than the * * * percent increase in domestic producers' prices during the same period.

Margins of underselling by imports of uncalcined barium carbonate ranged from * * * to * * * percent throughout the period for which data were submitted. Since January-March 1982, margins of underselling have remained between * * * and * * * percent.

Prices of calcined barium carbonate.--Average U.S. producers' prices of calcined barium carbonate show roughly the same trend as that for the uncalcined variety. Only very small quantities of calcined barium carbonate have been imported from China. Price information for these shipments is not available.

1/ The decline in prices in this period was reportedly due to competitive discounts of * * * cents per pound provided by FMC off the list price to meet lower competitive prices of another domestic producer (Sherwin-Williams). Sherwin-Williams reportedly stopped the production of barium carbonate in mid-1981.

Table 13.--Barium carbonate: Average U.S. producers' and U.S. importers' net selling f.o.b. prices, by quarters, January 1980-September 1983

Period	Uncalcined			Calcined		
	Average U.S. producers' net selling price	Average U.S. importers' net selling price 1/	Margin of underselling or (overselling)	Average U.S. producers' net selling price	Average U.S. importers' net selling price 1/	Margin of underselling or (overselling)
1980:						
Jan.-Mar---	***	***	***	***	***	***
Apr.-June--	***	***	***	***	***	***
July-Sept--	***	***	***	***	***	***
Oct.-Dec---	***	***	***	***	***	***
1981:						
Jan.-Mar---	***	***	***	***	***	***
Apr.-June--	***	***	***	***	***	***
July-Sept--	***	***	***	***	***	***
Oct.-Dec---	***	***	***	***	***	***
1982:						
Jan.-Mar---	***	***	***	***	***	***
Apr.-June--	***	***	***	***	***	***
July-Sept--	***	***	***	***	***	***
Oct.-Dec---	***	***	***	***	***	***
1983:						
Jan.-Mar---	***	***	***	***	***	***
Apr.-June--	***	***	***	***	***	***
July-Sept--	***	***	***	***	***	***
Oct.-Dec---	***	***	***	***	***	***

1/ Parts of these data are estimated based on information supplied by importers.
2/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

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Prices of crystalline barium chloride.--From January-March 1981 to July-September 1983, domestic producers' average prices of crystalline barium chloride were generally lower than prices of anhydrous barium chloride by * * * to * * * cents per pound. Average prices of crystalline barium chloride rose by * * * percent from * * * cents per pound in January-March 1980 to * * * cents per pound in January-March 1982, and then remained at that level through July-September 1983.

Average prices for the imported product were considerably lower than domestic prices in every quarter for which data are available. Prices increased irregularly from * * * cents per pound in January-March 1981 to * * * cents per pound in July-September 1983. The total price increase from January 1981 to September 1983 was * * * percent.

Margins of underselling by imports of crystalline barium chloride ranged from * * * to * * * percent over the period for which data are shown.

Prices of anhydrous barium chloride.--Domestic average prices of anhydrous barium chloride ranged from * * * cents per pound in 1980 to * * * cents per pound in 1982. In 1980 and in the first quarter of 1981 prices remained stable at * * * cents per pound. Prices then increased during the remainder of 1981 to * * * cents per pound, an increase of * * * percent. In 1982, prices increased by * * * per pound to * * * cents per pound and remained at this level for the remainder of the year. In January-March 1983 prices declined to * * * per pound and remained at less than * * * cents per pound through July-September. The total price increase from January-March 1980 to July-September 1983 was * * * percent.

Prices of the imported product were considerably lower than domestic prices in every quarter during the period for which data are available. Importers' prices increased from * * * cents per pound in January-March 1981 to * * * cents per pound in October-December 1981, then dropped back to * * * cents per pound in January-March 1982 and remained at that level through July-September 1983. During the period for which data were requested, importers' prices were * * * cents per pound below domestic producer's prices. The margin of underselling increased from * * * percent in January-March 1981 to * * * percent during January-December 1982, decreased to * * * percent in April-June 1983, and then increased to * * * percent in July-September 1983.

Table 14.--Barium chloride: Average U.S. producer's and U.S. importers' net selling f.o.b. prices, by quarters, January 1980-September 1983

Period	Crystalline			Anhydrous		
	Average U.S. producer's net selling price	Average U.S. importers' net selling price 1/	Margin of underselling or (overselling)	Average U.S. producer's net selling price 1/	Average U.S. importers' net selling price	Margin of underselling or (overselling)
1980:						
Jan.-Mar---	***	***	***	***	***	***
Apr.-June--	***	***	***	***	***	***
July-Sept--	***	***	***	***	***	***
Oct.-Dec---	***	***	***	***	***	***
1981:						
Jan.-Mar---	***	***	***	***	***	***
Apr.-June--	***	***	***	***	***	***
July-Sept--	***	***	***	***	***	***
Oct.-Dec---	***	***	***	***	***	***
1982:						
Jan.-Mar---	***	***	***	***	***	***
Apr.-June--	***	***	***	***	***	***
July-Sept--	***	***	***	***	***	***
Oct.-Dec---	***	***	***	***	***	***
1983:						
Jan.-Mar---	***	***	***	***	***	***
Apr.-June--	***	***	***	***	***	***
July-Sept--	***	***	***	***	***	***
Oct.-Dec---	***	***	***	***	***	***

1/ Parts of these data are estimated based on information supplied by importers.
2/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

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APPENDIX A

COMMISSION'S NOTICE
OF
PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS

The deadline of January 29, 1984, by which the law requires the Commission to produce a report and recommendations requires that the Commission operate on an expedited schedule. Because of the exceptional cricumstances the usual 15 day notice required of an advisory committee provided for by 41 CFR 107-6.1015(b) has been waived for this meeting.

The Commission was established by Pub. L. 98-63 approved by President Reagan on July 30, 1983, to review Federal coal leasing statutes, policies and procedures to ensure receipt of fair market value. To complete its mandate, the Commission will:

a. Examine the current statutes, plicies and procedures to ensure receipt of fair market value of Federal coal leases;

b. Evaluate efforts to improve the Department's program; and

c. Recommend improvements in those statutes, policies, and procedures.

Dated: October 31, 1983.

David F. Linowes,

Chairman.

[FR Doc. 83-29899 Filed 11-1-83; 8:47 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-01-M

Commission on Fair Market Value Policy for Federal Coal Leasing; Meeting

AGENCY: Commission on Fair Market Value Policy for Federal Coal Leasing, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of Location of Washington, D.C. Meeting.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the previously announced November 17-18, 1983, meeting of the Commission on Fair Market Value Policy for Federal Coal Leasing will be held in Room 138, Senate Dirksen Office Building, Constitution Avenue between 1st St. and 2nd St., NE., Washington, D.C. The meetings will convene at 9:00 a.m.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: F. Scott Bush, Executive Director, or Sorrell Caplan, Public Affairs Director, Commission on Fair Market Value Policy for Federal Coal Leasing, Suite 400, 1015 20th Street, NW., Wshington, D.C. 20036. Phone: (202) 632-6501.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Follwong a business meeting, the Commission will receive further public testimony on fair market value policy and procedures. All witnesses will be formally invited to testify by the Chairman. Persons who wish to testify before the Commission may make such a request of the Commission staff. The Commission invites written testimony at any time. witnesses testifying at hearing are requested to submit 10 copies of the testimony in writing at least 5 days in advance of their appearance. On the day of the testimony, at least 50 copies of written testimony should be available for distribution at the hearings. Witnesses wil be sworn and all oral testimony recorded.

This notice is published pursuant to the authority and requirements of Pub. L. 98-63, signed July 30, 1983, making supplement appropriations for fiscal year 1983, and for other purposes, and in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463)

Dated: October 31, 1983.

David F. Linowes,

Chairman.

[FR Doc. 83-29905 Filed 11-1-83; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-10-M

Bureau of Land Management

[W-81677]

Wyoming; Conveyance Sale of Public Land in Park County, Wyoming

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Sections 203 and 209 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1713, 1719 (1976), William D. Fields and Joanne Fields have purchased and received a patent for the following described public land in Park County, Wyoming:

Sixth Principal Meridian, Wyoming

T. 57 N., R. 102 W.,
Sec. 20, N½NW¼.
Containing 80.00 acres.

Dated: November 25, 1983.

James L. Edlefsen,

Chief, Branch of Land Resources.

[FR Doc. 83-29853 Filed 11-1-83; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-84-M

National Park Service

Meeting Cancellation

Cancellation notice is hereby given for two public hearings of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area. The announcement, recently published in the **Federal Register** (48 FR 48297, Tuesday, October 18, 1983), listed two meetings; one for Tuesday, November 8, 1983 at 7:30 p.m., in the Elkins Auditorium at Pepperdine University, 24255 West Pacific Coast Highway, Malibu, California; and another on Wednesday, November 9, 1983 at 7:30 p.m. in the City Council Hall Chambers, 401 Hillcrest Drive, Thousand Oaks, California.

The topic for discussion would have been the Code of Federal Regulations, special regulations for the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area.

Dated: October 26, 1983.

W. Lowell White,

Acting Regional Director, Western Region.

[FR Doc. 83-29741 Filed 11-1-83; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-M

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigations Nos. 731-TA-149-150 (Preliminary)]

Barium Chloride and Barium Carbonate From the People's Republic of China

AGENCY: International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Institution of Preliminary antidumping investigations and scheduling of a conference to be held in connection with the investigations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 25, 1983

SUMMARY: The United States International Trade Commission hereby gives notice of the institution of preliminary antidumping investigations under section 733(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1673b(a) to determine whether there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the UnitedStates is materially injured, or is threratened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of imports from the People's Republic of China of barium chloride and/or barium carbonate (precipitated), provided for in items 417.70 and 472.06 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, respectively, which are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Larry Reavis, Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 701 E Street, NW., Washington,D.C. 20436, telephone 202-523-0296.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

These investigations are being instituted in response to petitions filed on October 25, 1983, by counsel on behalf of Chemical Products Corporation, Cartersville, Georgia. The Commission must make its determinations in these investigaions within 45 days after the date of the filing of the petitions, or by December 9, 1983 (19 CFR 207.17).

Participation

Persons wishing to participate in either or both of these investigations as parties must file an entry of appearance with the Secretary to the Commission, as provided for in § 201.11 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 201.11), not later than seven (7) days after the publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. Any entry of appearance filed after this date will be referred to the Chairman, who shall determine whether to accept the late entry for good cause shown by the persons desiring to file the notice.

Service of Documents

The Secretary will complile service lists from the entries of appearance filed in these investigations. Any party submitting a document in connection with these investigations shall, in addition to complying with § 201.8 of the Commission's rules (19 CFR 201.8), serve a copy of each such document on all other parties to the investigation(s). Such service shall conform with the requirements set forth in § 201.16(b) of the rules (19 CFR 201.16(b), as amended by 47 FR 33682, Aug. 4, 1982).

In addition to the foregoing, each document filed with the Commission in the course of these investigations must include a certificate of service setting forth the manner and date of such service. This certificate will be deemed proof of service of the document. Documents not accompanied by a certificate of service will not be accepted by the Secretary.

Written Submissions

Any person may submit to the Commission on or before November 18, 1983, a written statement of information pertinent to the subject matter of either or both of these investigations (19 CFR 207.15). A signed original and fourteen (14) copies of such statements must be submitted (19 CFR 201.8).

Any business information which a submitter desires the Commission to treat as confidential shall be submitted separately, and each sheet must be clearly marked at the top "Confidential Business Data." Confidential submissions must conform with the requirements of § 201.6 of the Commission rules (19 CFR 201.6). All written submissions, except for confidential business data, will be available for public inspection.

Conference

The Director of Operations of the Commission has scheduled a conference in connection with these investigations for 9:30 a.m. on November 15, 1983, at the U.S. International Trade Commission Building, 701 E Street, NW., Washington, D.C. Parties wishing to participate in the conference should contact Mr. John MacHatton (202-523-0439), not later than 1:00 p.m., November 14, 1983, to arrange for their appearance. Parties in support of the imposition of antidumping duties in these investigations and parties in opposition to the imposition of such duties will each be collectively allocated one hour within which to make an oral presentation at the conference.

Public Inspection

Copies of the petitions and all written submissions, except for confidential business data, will be available for public inspection during regular hours (8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.) in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 701 E Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

For further information concerning the conduct of these investigations and rules of general application, consult the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, part 207, subparts A and B (19 CFR Part 207, as amended by 47 FR 33682, Aug. 4, 1982), and part 201, subparts, A through E (19 CFR part 201, as amended by 47 FR 33682, Aug. 4, 1982).

This notice is published pursuant to § 207.12 of the Commission's rules (19 CFR 207.12).

Issued: October 28, 1983.

Kenneth R. Mason,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 83-29784 Filed 11-1-83; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-M

[Investigation No. 337-TA-168]

Import Investigations; Certain Combination Punch Press and Laser Assemblies and Components Thereof; Order

Pursuant to my authority as Chief Administrative Law Judge of this Commission, I hereby designate Administrative Law Judge Janet D. Saxon as Presiding Officer in this investigation.

The Secretary shall serve a copy of this order upon all parties of record and shall publish it in the **Federal Register**.

Issued: October 25, 1983.

Donald K. Duvall,

Chief Administrative Law Judge.

[FR Doc. 83-29775 Filed 11-1-83; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-M

[Investigation No. 337-TA-169]

Import Investigations; Certain Processes for the Manufacture of Skinless Sausage Casings and Resulting Product; Order No. 2

Pursuant to my authority as Chief Administrative Law Judge of this Commission, I hereby designate Administrative Law Judge Donald K. Duvall as Presiding Officer in this investigation.

The Secretary shall serve a copy of this order upon all parties of record and shall publish it in the **Federal Register**.

Issued: October 27, 1983.

Donald K. Duvall,

Chief Administrative Law Judge.

[FR Doc. 83-29778 Filed 11-1-83; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-M

[Investigation No. 337-TA-145]

Import Investigation; Certain Rotary Wheel Printers; Commission Decision not to Review Initial Determination Designating This Investigation "More Complicated"

AGENCY: International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice is hereby given that the Commission has decided not to review Order No. 31, an initial determination granting a motion to designate this investigation "more complicated." Thus, the deadline for final Commission action in this case has been extended to October 20, 1984. The initial determination of the presiding officer must be certified to the Commission no later than June 20, 1984.

Authority: The authority for Commission disposition of this matter is contained in section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1337) and in sections 210.15 and 210.53(c), (h) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (47 FR 25134, June 10, 1982, 48 FR 20225, May 5, 1983, and 48 FR 21115, May 11, 1983; to be codified at 19 CFR 210.15, 210.53(c), (h)).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On April 20, 1983, the Commission instituted inv. No. 337-TA-145, *Certain Rotary Wheel Printers*, on the basis of a complaint filed by Qume Corporation. (48 FR 16975.) The purpose of the investigation is to determine whether there is a violation of section 337 in the unauthorized importation and sale of certain rotary wheel printers by virtue of their alleged infringement of certain claims of U.S. Letters Patent 4,118,129. The notice of investigation was amended on July 27, 1983, to add five additional respondents. (48 FR 34149.)

APPENDIX B

COMMERCE'S NOTICE OF INITIATION OF ANTIDUMPING INVESTIGATIONS

Notices

Federal Register
Vol. 48, No. 224
Friday, November 18, 1983

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains documents other than rules or proposed rules that are applicable to the public. Notices of hearings and investigations, committee meetings, agency decisions and rulings, delegations of authority, filing of petitions and applications and agency statements of organization and functions are examples of documents appearing in this section.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of the Secretary

President's Task Force on Food Assistance; Meeting

In compliance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. I) the United States Department of Agriculture announces the following meeting:

Name: President's Task Force on Food Assistance.

Date: December 2, 1983.

Time: 9:00–4:00.

Place: Faneuil Hall, Congress and State Streets, Boston, Massachusetts.

Type of Meeting: Open hearings. Persons wishing to speak at the hearing should call or write the Task Force on Food Assistance, New Executive Office Building, Room 2020, 720 Jackson Place, NW., Washington, D.C. 20503 (Telephone: 202–395–3454) in order to obtain a place on the agenda.

Contact for Further Information: Ms. Irene Lankford, Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Room 1103, 3101 Park Center Drive, Alexandria, Virginia 22302 (Telephone: 703–756–3085).

Done at Washington, D.C. this 14th day of November 1983.

John J. Franke, Jr.,

Assistant Secretary for Administration.

[FR Doc. 83-31066 Filed 11-17-83; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-01-M

Cooperative State Research Service

Committee of Nine; Meeting

In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act of October 6, 1972 (Pub. L. 92–463, 86 Stat. 770–776), the Cooperative State Research Service announces the following meeting:

Name: Committee of Nine.

Date: December 7, 1983.

Time: 8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.

Place: Breckenridge King's Inn, 9600 Natural Bridge Road, St. Louis, Missouri

Type of Meeting: Open to public. Persons may participate in the meeting as time and space permit.

Comments: The public may file written comments before or after the meeting with the contact person listed below.

Purpose: To evaluate and recommend proposals for cooperative research on problems that concern agriculture in two or more States, and to make recommendations for allocation of regional research funds appropriated by Congress under the Hatch Act for research at the State agricultural experiment stations.

Contact Person for Agenda and More Information: Dr. Estel H. Cobb, Recording Secretary, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperative State Research Service, Washington, D.C. 20250; telephone: 202/447–4329.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 10th day of November 1983.

John Patrick Jordan,

Administrator, Cooperative State Research Service.

[FR Doc. 83-31079 Filed 11-17-83; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-22-M

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Foreign Air Carrier Permits; AeroPeru et al.

AGENCY: Civil Aeronautics Board.

ACTION: Notice of order to show cause; Order 83–11–56.

SUMMARY: The board proposes to deny the foreign air carrier permit applications of AeroPeru (Empresa de Transportes Aereo del Peru), Aeronaves del Peru, S.A. and Compania de Aviacion "Faucett," S.A.

Objections

All interested persons having objections to the Board's tentative findings and conclusions, as described in the order cited above, shall, no later than November 18, 1983, file a statement of such objections with the Civil Aeronautics Board (20 copies, addressed to Dockets 32089, 32945, 33546, 34168, 36637, 40850, and 35755 Docket Section, Civil Aeronautics Board, Washington, D.C. 20428) and mail copies to all affected carriers and the Departments of State and Transportation.

A statement of objections must cite the docket number and must include a summary of testimony, statistical data, or other such supporting evidence.

If no objections are filed, the Board will issue an order which will make final the Board's tentative findings and conclusions and issue a final order denying the foreign air carrier permit applications of AeroPeru, Aeronaves, and Facuett.

To get a copy of the complete order, request it from the C.A.B. Distribution Section, Room 100, 1825 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20428, (202) 673–5432. Persons outside the Washington metropolitan area may send a postcard request.

For further information, contact Don Hainbach, (202) 673–6035, Bureau of International Aviation, Civil Aeronautics Board, Washington, D.C. 20428.

By the Civil Aeronautics Board: November 15, 1983.

Phyllis T. Kaylor,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 83-31211 Filed 11-17-83; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6320-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570–007]

Initiation of Antidumping Duty Investigation; Barium Chloride From the People's Republic of China

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: On the basis of a petition filed in proper form with the United States Department of Commerce, we are initiating an antidumping duty investigation to determine whether barium chloride from the People's Republic of China (PRC) is being, or is likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value. We are notifying the United States International Trade Commission (ITC) of this action so that it may determine whether imports of this merchandise are materially injuring, or are threatening to materially injure, a United States industry. If the investigation proceeds normally, the ITC will make its preliminary determination on or before December 9, 1983 and we will make ours on or before April 2, 1984.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 18, 1983.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John R. Brinkmann, Office of

Investigations, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20230, telephone: (202) 377-4929.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On October 25, 1983, we received a petition in proper form from Chemical Products Corporation of Cartersville, Georgia, the only known producer of barium chloride in the United States. In compliance with the filing requirements of § 353.36 of the Commerce Regulations (19 CFR 353.36), the petition alleges that imports of the subject merchandise from the PRC are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value within the meaning of section 731 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1673) (the Act), and that these imports are materially injuring, or are threatening to materially injure, a United States industry. Critical circumstances have been alleged under section 733(e) of the Act. We will make a determination regarding this issue on or before the date of our preliminary determination.

The petition further alleges that the PRC is a state-controlled economy country within the meaning of the Act. It alleges that sales of barium chloride in the PRC do not permit a determination of foreign market value and that there is no non-state-controlled economy country at a stage of economic development comparable to the PRC. Therefore, for the purposes of determining the foreign market value of this product, the petitioner suggests that the Department use the constructed value of the product in the PRC. In determining the constructed value of barium chloride in the PRC, the petitioner quantified the factors of production based on its own production factors and on its knowledge of production methods in the PRC. The factors of production were valued in the U.S., from data available to petitioner, to arrive at an *ex-factory* constructed value for barium chloride imported into the U.S. from the PRC. The *ex-factory* U.S. price was developed by the petitioner from FOB warehouse prices offered to United States customers by importers of barium chloride from the PRC.

Initiation of Investigation

Under section 732(2) of the Act, we must determine, within 20 days after a petition is filed, whether it sets forth the allegations necessary for the initiation of an antidumping duty investigation and whether it contains information reasonably available to the petitioner supporting the allegations. We have examined the petition filed by the sole domestic manufacturer of barium chloride, and we have found that it meets the requirements of section 732(b) of the Act. Therefore, we are initiating an antidumping duty investigation to determine whether barium chloride from the PRC is being, or is likely to be, sold at less than fair value in the United States. If our investigation proceeds normally, we will make our preliminary determination by April 2, 1984.

Scope of Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation is barium chloride, a chemical compound having the formula BaC12 or BaC12-2H20. Barium chloride is currently classified under item 417.7000 of the *Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated.*

Notification to the ITC

Section 732(d) of the Act requires us to notify the ITC of this action and to provide it with the information we used to arrive at this determination. We will notify the ITC and make available to it all nonprivileged and nonconfidential information. We will also allow the ITC access to all privileged and confidential information in our files, provided it confirms that it will not disclose such information either publicly or under an administrative protective order without the written consent of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

Preliminary Determination by ITC

The ITC will determine within 45 days of the date the petition was received whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of barium chloride from the PRC are materially injuring, or are likely to materially injure, a United States industry. If its determination is negative, the investigation will terminate; otherwise this investigation will proceed according to the statutory procedures.

Signed: November 10, 1983.

Alan F. Holmes,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 83-31110 Filed 11-17-83; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-25-M

[A-570-006]

Initiation of Antidumping Duty Investigation: Barium Carbonate From the People's Republic of China

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: On the basis of a petition filed in proper form with the United States Department of Commerce, we are initiating an antidumping duty investigation to determine whether barium carbonate from the People's Republic of China (PRC) is being, or is likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value. We are notifying the United States International Trade Commission (ITC) of this action so that it may determine whether imports of this merchandise are materially injuring, or are threatening to materially injure, a United States industry. If the investigation proceeds normally, the ITC will make its preliminary determination on or before December 9, 1983 and we will make ours on or before April 2, 1984.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 18, 1983.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John R. Brinkmann, Office of Investigations, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20230, telephone: (202) 377-4929.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On October 25, 1983, we received a petition in proper form from Chemical Products Corporation of Cartersville, Georgia, on behalf of the barium carbonate industry in the United States. In compliance with the filing requirements of § 353.36 of the Commerce Regulations (19 CFR 353.36), the petition alleges that imports of the subject merchandise from the PRC are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value within the meaning of section 731 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1673)(the Act), and that these imports are materially injuring, or are threatening to materailly injure, a United States industry. Critical circumstances have been alleged under section 733(e) of the Act. We will make a determination regarding this issue on or before the date of our preliminary determination.

The petition further alleges that the PRC is a state-controlled economy country within the meaning of the Act. It alleges that sales of barium carbonate in the PRC do not permit a determination of foreign market value and that the Department of Commerce must choose a non-state-controlled economy country to be used as a surrogate for the purposes of determining the foreign market value of this product.

The petitioner suggests Mexico or Brazil as possible surrogate countries and supports its allegation of sales at less than fair value by comparing the average *ex-factory* sales price of barium

carbonate in each of these countries to the average *ex-factory* price of barium carbonate imported into the United States from the PRC. The *ex-factory* U.S. price was developed by the petitioner from FOB warehouse prices offered to United States customers by importers of barium carbonate from the PRC. The *ex-factory* sales prices in Mexico and Brazil were obtained from producers in those countries.

Initiation of Investigation

Under section 732(c) of the Act, we must determine, within 20 days after a petition is filed, whether it sets forth the allegations necessary for the initiation of an antidumping duty investigation and whether it contains information reasonably available to the petitioner supporting the allegations. We have examined the petition filed on behalf of the barium carbonate industry in the United States, and we have found that it meets the requirements of section 732(b) of the Act. Therefore, we are initiating an antidumping duty investigation to determine whether barium carbonate from the PRC is being, or is likely to be, sold at less than fair value in the United States. If our investigation proceeds normally, we will make our preliminary determination by April 2, 1984.

Scope of Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation is barium carbonate, a chemical compound having the formula BaCO3. Barium carbonate is currently classified under item 472.0600 of the *Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated.*

Notification to the ITC

Section 732(d) of the Act requires us to notify the ITC of this action and to provide it with the information we used to arrive at this determination. We will notify the ITC and make available to it all nonprivileged and nonconfidential information. We will also allow the ITC access to all privileged and confidential information in our files, provided it confirms that it will not disclose such information either publicly or under an administrative protective order without the written consent of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

Preliminary Determination by ITC

The ITC will determine within 45 days of the date the petition was received whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of barium carbonate from the PRC are materially injuring, or are likely to materially injure, a United States industry. If its determination is negative, the investigation will terminate; otherwise this investigation will proceed according to the statutory procedures.

Alan F. Holmer,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

November 10, 1983.

[FR Doc. 83-31111 Filed 11-17-83; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3510-25-M

[C201-017]

Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation; Bricks From Mexico

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: On the basis of a petition filed with the U.S. Department of Commerce, we are initiating a countervailing duty investigation to determine whether manufacturers, producers, or exporters in Mexico of bricks as described in the "Scope of Investigation" section below, receive benefits which constitute bounties or grants within the meaning of the countervailing duty law. If our investigation proceeds normally, we will make our preliminary determination on or before January 17, 1984.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 18, 1983.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Deborah A. Semb, Office of Investigations, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20230, telephone: (202) 377-3534.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Petition

On October 24, 1983, we received a petition filed on behalf of the Brick Institute of Texas, whose members produce bricks. In compliance with the filing requirements of § 355.26 of the Commerce Regulations (19 CFR 355.26), the petition alleges that manufacturers, producers, or exporters in Mexico of bricks receive, directly or indirectly, bounties or grants within the meaning of section 303 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

Mexico is not a "country under the Agreement" within the meaning of section 701(b) of the Act, and therefore section 303 of the Act applies to this investigation. The merchandise being investigated is dutiable, and there are no "international obligations" within the meaning of section 303(a)(2) of the Act which require an injury determination. Therefore, under this section the domestic industry is not required to allege that, and the U.S. International Trade Commission is not required to determine whether, imports of this product cause or threaten material injury to a U.S. industry.

Initiation of Investigation

Under section 702(c) of the Act, we must determine, within 20 days after a petition is filed, whether a petition sets forth the allegations necessary for the initiation of a countervailing duty investigation and whether it contains information reasonably available to the petitioner supporting the allegations. We have examined the petition on brick, and we have found that the petition meets those requirements.

Therefore, we are initiating a countervailing duty investigation to determine whether the manufacturers, producers, or exporters in Mexico of bricks, as described in the "Scope of Investigation" section of this notice, receive bounties or grants. If our investigation proceeds normally, we will make our preliminary determination by January 17, 1984.

Scope of the Investigation

The products covered by this investigation are magnesite refractory bricks; unglazed solid bricks; and unglazed hollow bricks. These products are respectively classified under item numbers 531.2400, 532.1120 and 532.1140 of the *Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated* (TSUSA).

Allegations of Bounties or Grants

The petition alleges that manufacturers, producers, or exporters in Mexico of brick receive the following benefits which constitute bounties or grants: preferential federal tax credits and exemptions (CEPROFI); preferential preexport and export financing (FOMEX); import duty reductions and exemptions; the Encaje Legal Financing; Fund for Industrial Development (FONEI); depreciation advantages under the development program; tax rebates for exports (CEDIs); and preferential prices because of regional discounts for natural gas, other fuels and transportation. In addition, we will include in this investigation the Mexican government programs which, in prior cases, we have found might confer countervailable benefits; i.e., Guarantee and Development Fund for Medium and Small Businesses (FOGAIN); Mexican Institute for Foreign Trade (IMCE); Trust for Industrial Parks, Cities, and Commercial Centers (FIDEIN); National Preinvestment Fund for Studies and Projects (FONEP); National Fund for Industrial Promotion (FOMIN);

APPENDIX C

CALENDAR OF PUBLIC CONFERENCE

CALENDAR OF PUBLIC CONFERENCE

Investigations Nos. 731-TA-149 and 150 (Preliminary)

BARIUM CHLORIDE & BARIUM CARBONATE FROM CHINA

Those listed below appeared as witnesses at the United States International Trade Commission's conference held in connection with the subject investigations on November 15, 1983, in the Hearing Room at the USITC Building, 701 E Street, NW, Washington, D.C.

In support of the petition:

Joseph H. Price--Counsel
Washington, D.C.
on behalf of

Chemical Products Corporation	Petitioner
Mr. J. L. Gray	Chemical Products Corp.

In opposition to the petition:

David A. Hartquist--Counsel
Washington, D.C.
on behalf of

Cometals, Inc.	Importer of barium chloride and barium carbonate
Mr. Joseph Lonner) Dr. Benard Norwood)	Cometals, Inc. Robert R. Nathan Associates, Washington, D.C.
Mr. Jiang Yunlong)	SINOCHEM

Walter Wimer
New York, N.Y.
on behalf of

C. Withington Co.	Importer of barium chloride

APPENDIX D

SELECTED DATA ON
CPC's and FMC's BARIUM CARBONATE OPERATIONS

Table D-1.--Barium carbonate: Selected data on CPC's and FMC's operations, 1980-82, January-September 1982, and January-September 1983

(1,000 pounds)

Item and firm	1980	1981	1982	January-September--	
				1982	1983
Capacity:					
CPC	***	***	***	***	***
FMC	***	***	***	***	***
Production:					
CPC	***	***	***	***	***
FMC	***	***	***	***	***
Intracompany consumption:					
CPC	***	***	***	***	***
FMC	***	***	***	***	***
Domestic shipments:					
CPC	***	***	***	***	***
FMC	***	***	***	***	***
Exports:					
CPC	***	***	***	***	***
FMC	***	***	***	***	***
End-of-period inventory:					
CPC	***	***	***	***	***
FMC	***	***	***	***	***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.