

## TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DUTY ON CERTAIN SHOE LATHES

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AUGUST 3, 1962.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. BYRD of Virginia, from the Committee on Finance, submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 11400]

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 11400) to continue for 2 years the existing suspension of duties on certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

#### PURPOSE

The purpose of H.R. 11400 is to continue for 2 years, until August 7, 1964, the existing suspension of duties on copying lathes used for making rough or finished shoe lasts from models of shoe lasts and capable of producing more than one size shoe from a single size model of a shoe last.

#### GENERAL STATEMENT

Public Law 1012 of the 84th Congress, approved August 6, 1956, transferred from the dutiable to the free list of the Tariff Act for a period of 2 years, by amendment of paragraph 1643 of the Tariff Act of 1930, "Copying lathes used for making rough or finished shoe lasts from models of shoe lasts and, in addition, capable of producing more than one size shoe last from a single size model of a shoe last." The suspension of duties has been in effect continuously since that time, 2-year extensions having been enacted on May 16, 1958 (Public Law 85-416), and on June 30, 1960 (Public Law 86-562). H.R. 11400 would continue the suspension for a further 2-year period, until August 7, 1964.

The suspension of duty was made in order to make available to domestic shoe-last manufacturers highly specialized and expensive

copying lathes which can only be obtained from foreign sources. The Commerce Department, in recommending enactment of this legislation, advised that—

The domestic shoe-last manufacturing industry is very much interested in these lathes, since they greatly increase the production of shoe lasts per unit of investment and production costs. This type of equipment is available only from foreign sources. The duty is 13½ percent, and continuance of the suspension will benefit the shoe-last manufacturing industry without detriment to domestic equipment producers.

The U.S. Tariff Commission states that "it is believed that the lathes being imported are primarily for the use of last manufacturers who find it necessary to replace their older type lathes in order to remain competitive," and that the Commission "has been apprised of no complaints from domestic interests against the suspension of duties."

#### CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection 4 of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

#### PUBLIC LAW 1012, 84TH CONGRESS, AS AMENDED

AN ACT To suspend for two years the import duties on certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing, and to permit substitution for drawback purposes in the case of printing papers

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That paragraph 1643 of the Tariff Act of 1930 is amended by inserting immediately after "shoe machinery," the following: "copying lathes used for making rough or finished shoe lasts from models of shoe lasts and, in addition, capable of producing more than one size shoe last from a single size model of a shoe last,"

SEC. 2. The amendment made by the first section of this Act shall apply only in the case of articles entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after August 6, 1956, and before August 7, [1962] 1964.

Section 313(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, is amended by inserting after "linseed oil," wherever it appears the following: "or printing papers, coated or uncoated,".