

## CONTINUATION OF DUTY-FREE STATUS OF CERTAIN DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS

JUNE 16, 1970.—Ordered to be printed

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

### REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 14956]

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 14956) to amend the Tariff Act of 1930—to extend the duty-free treatment of certain dyes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

#### PURPOSE

The purpose of H.R. 14956, as reported by your committee, is to continue for 3 years, until the close of September 30, 1972, the period during which certain dyeing and tanning materials may be imported free of duty.

#### GENERAL STATEMENT

Legislation for the temporary suspension of duties on certain dyeing and tanning extracts was first enacted in 1957. With various changes, including the addition of other dyeing and tanning extracts, the suspension of duties has been extended on a number of occasions. The last such extension, which terminated on September 30, 1969, was provided by Public Law 89-573.

H.R. 14956 would suspend the duty until the close of September 30, 1972, on certain dyeing and tanning products of canaigre, chestnut, curupay, divi-divi, eucalyptus, hemlock, larch, tara, mangrove, myrobalan, oak, quebracho, sumac, urunday, wattle, and valonia, and which are provided for in items 470.23, 470.25, 470.55, 470.57, and 470.65 of part 9A, Schedule 4 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

The only vegetable tanning material which has been produced in the United States in significant quantity is chestnut tanning extract. With the continued decline in the availability of chestnut trees, domestic firms producing tanning extracts have been unable to secure raw materials. Thus, the domestic availability of tanning extracts has steadily declined. Your committee is informed that the conditions which led to the original suspension of duties on dyeing and tanning materials continue to exist.

The imported vegetable tanning materials are needed by the leather industry to convert raw hides and skins into leather. Also certain of the materials are used by the oil well drilling industry as a thinner for fluids used in rotary drilling operations.

In view of the continued lack of domestic availability of these dyeing and tanning materials, your committee believes that the suspension of duties to the close of September 30, 1972, as provided for in H.R. 14956 is warranted.

No objection to H.R. 14956 has been received by your committee.

In view of the termination of the previous suspension of duty on September 30, 1969, the bill also provides that the entry or withdrawal of any articles which was made after September 30, 1969, and on or before the date of enactment of H.R. 14956, may be liquidated or re-liquidated as though such entry or withdrawal had been made after the date of enactment. Such liquidation or reliquidation of any entry or withdrawal is subject to a request being filed therefor with the customs offices concerned on or before the 120th day after the date of enactment.

#### 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, as reported, 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).

#### TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES

##### APPENDIX TO THE TARIFF SCHEDULES

##### *Pt. 1.—Temporary Legislation*

Item	Articles	Rates of duty		Executive period
		1	2	
907.80	Subpart B.—Temporary Provisions Amending the Tariff Schedules— Continued Canaigre, chestnut, curupay, divi-divi, eucalyptus, hemlock, larch, tara, man- grove, myiobalan, oak, quebracho, sumac, utunday, wattle, and valonia, all the foregoing provided for in items 470.23, 470.25, 470.55, 470.57, and 470.65, part 9A, schedule 4	Free.....	Free.....	On or before [9/30/69] 9/30/72.