

DUTY-FREE ENTRY OF TRIAXIAL APPARATUS AND RHEOGONIOMETER FOR NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

JULY 31, 1967.—Ordered to be printed

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

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 4977]

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 4977), having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of H. R. 4977 is to provide for the free entry of a triaxial apparatus and rheogoniometer for the use of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

GENERAL STATEMENT

H. R. 4977 would direct the Secretary of the Treasury to admit, free of duty, a Norwegian triaxial apparatus and a Weissenberg rheogoniometer (including all accompanying equipment, parts, accessories, and appurtenances), imported for the use of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. The bill further provides that if liquidation of the entry of any of the articles concerned has become final, the entry is to be reliquidated and appropriate refund of duty made.

The Weissenberg rheogoniometer is a unique instrument for measuring fluid viscosity. The instrument purchased by Northwestern University is a Weissenberg model (R-16) rheogoniometer manufactured by Farol Research Engineers, Ltd., of England. In its report on H. R. 4977, the Department of Commerce advised your committee that it—

knows of no other commercial instrument, manufactured in the United States or elsewhere, that was capable of meeting the university's requirements for which the British instrument was purchased.

2 DUTY-FREE ENTRY FOR NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

The triaxial apparatus purchased by the university is a Norwegian triaxial apparatus used for soil testing. Your committee was advised that there is no known soil testing apparatus produced in the United States which has the required characteristics.

In this connection, the report of the Department of Commerce further states:

Therefore, within the context of the needs of Northwestern University, this Department must conclude that, at the time the university purchased these two instruments, no instruments of equivalent scientific value were available from domestic manufacturers of such instruments.

The committee is informed that the subject instruments were imported prior to February 1, 1967, and therefore, Public Law 89-651, the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966, which became effective on that date, would not be applicable.

In the circumstances, the Committee on Finance, like the Committee on Ways and Means of the House, is of the opinion that this legislation is meritorious and consistent with prior legislation of this nature, and recommends its enactment.

