

## EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY FREE IMPORTATION OF CASEIN

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JANUARY 13, 1960.—Ordered to be printed

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

### R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 7456]

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 7456) to extend for 3 years the suspension of duty on imports of casein, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

#### PURPOSE

The purpose of H.R. 7456, as amended, is to extend for 3 years—that is, until the close of March 31, 1963—the suspension of import duties imposed on casein under paragraph 19 of the Tariff Act of 1939, as amended. The present suspension, provided for by Public Law 85-257, will expire at the close of March 31, 1960.

#### GENERAL STATEMENT

Casein or lactarene is provided for in paragraph 19, of title I, of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. Under the provision of Public Law 85-257 the duty on casein was suspended from September 3, 1957, through the close of March 31, 1960. H.R. 7456, would continue this suspension of duty for a period of 3 years until the close of March 31, 1963.

Available official statistics on domestic production and imports of casein do not distinguish between the edible and inedible product. However the U.S. Tariff Commission states that it is believed that the domestic production consists almost entirely of edible casein and casein derivatives while imports consist almost entirely of inedible or industrial casein. Industrial casein is used principally in the manu-

facture of coated paper, glues, coldwater paints, mucilage-type adhesives, and other less extensive uses.

Information shows that domestic production of casein has shown a trend of decline whereas the general trend of imports of casein has been upward for a number of years. Domestic production of casein has not reflected changes in demand in recent years because the raw material from which casein is made (skim milk) frequently is more profitably converted into other products. Since 1952, the milk price-support program has constituted a material inducement for converting skim milk into products other than casein.

Favorable reports were received on this legislation from the Departments of Agriculture, Labor, and Commerce, and informative reports from the Treasury Department and the U.S. Tariff Commission. The report of the Labor Department stated that the "Department is not aware of any unfavorable developments resulting from the free importation of casein \* \* \*", and the Department of Agriculture, after pointing out that Public Law 85-257 had afforded a testing period of approximately 3 years, likewise found no unfavorable developments and interposed no objection to the bill.

#### 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):

#### ACT OF SEPTEMBER 2, 1957

AN ACT To amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the temporary free importation of casein

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the import duty imposed under paragraph 19 of title I of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, shall be suspended with respect to imports entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption during the period beginning with the day following the date of enactment of this Act and ending with the close of March 31, [1960] 1963.

