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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

CERTAIN BOVINE LEATHER: REX TANNING  
CORPORATION, PEABODY, MASS.

Report to the President on  
Investigation No. TEA-F-34  
Under Section 301(c)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962



TC Publication 433  
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November 1971

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

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REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

U.S. Tariff Commission  
November 9, 1971

To the President:

In accordance with section 301(f)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 885), the U.S. Tariff Commission herein reports the results of an investigation made, under section 301(c)(1) of the act, in response to a petition filed by a firm.

On September 10, 1971 the Rex Tanning Corporation, Peabody, Massachusetts, filed a petition for a determination of the firm's eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance.

On September 20, 1971 the Commission instituted a firm investigation (TEA-F-34) in response to the petition. The purpose of the investigation was to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, articles like or directly competitive with the tanning bovine leather produced by the aforementioned firm are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to the firm.

Public notice of the receipt of the petition and institution of the investigation was given by publication in the Federal Register on September 23, 1971 (36 F.R. 18916). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information contained herein was obtained principally from officials of the Rex Tanning Corporation, other firms that deal in leather, other Government agencies, and from the Commission's files.

Finding of the Commission 1/

On the basis of its investigation, the Commission unanimously finds that articles like or directly competitive with the tanning bovine leather produced by the Rex Tanning Corporation, Peabody, Mass., are not, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to that firm.

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1/ Commissioner Young concurs in the result.

Views of Chairman Bedell, Vice Chairman Parker, and  
Commissioners Sutton and Moore

This statement is in support of our negative determination under section 301(c)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (TEA), made upon petition of the Rex Tanning Corporation. It is our view that this firm does not produce an article within the meaning of section 301 of the TEA and, therefore, is not a proper petitioner under this section.

The Rex Tanning Corporation is a contract tannery, i.e., it does not own the hides it tans--it receives them from the owner and partly or wholly tans them according to the specifications of the owner. In other words, Rex sells its services, rather than a product, in competition with the services of other contract tanneries. A substantial part of Rex's contract work is for partly tanned leather, sometimes referred to as leather in the crust, which the owner in turn sends to other service contractors for degreasing and to still others for finishing into specialty leathers. The bulk of the leather involved, whether partly or wholly tanned by Rex, is sold by the owner to domestic producers of women's footwear.

On the legal issue here present, Rex in its brief, argues in the alternative, that: (1) It is a "manufacturer" and therefore is qualified to petition for adjustment assistance under the Tariff Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure which define a "firm" as one which manufactures; and (2) that if Rex is not a "manufacturer", but a firm which provides services on a contractual basis, it is still entitled to petition for adjustment assistance under section 301(c)(1) of the TEA.

As authority for its first proposition, Rex merely cites various definitions of "manufacturer" which purport to show that its operations consist of making a new and different article (partially finished leather out of hides) out of raw material.

Rex's second argument that a service industry is entitled to petition under section 301(c)(1) is again premised on dictionary definitions of the terms "producer" and "process" which Rex finds to be "extremely broad in scope". No previous Tariff Commission or court interpretations of these terms are cited as support for this position. Many excerpts from the Congressional Record concerning the 1962 TEA are offered--none of which aid in the clarification of the terms "producer" or "process", but which only deal generally with the broad purpose of adjustment assistance.

Although there is no controlling legal precedent, we do not find petitioner's arguments sufficiently persuasive to overcome the weight of past Commission determinations on the point.

In 1953, the Commission had the occasion to consider whether the screen printers of silk scarves were producers of an article for the purposes of the escape-clause procedures in section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 (TAEA) (Inv. No. 19 under section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951). In this case, the owners of the silk goods that were being screen-printed domestically decided to import finished screen-printed scarves from Japan rather than to engage the services of the domestic screen printers. In this case, both the owners of the scarves and



the screen printer contractors had claimed that they, to the exclusion of the others, constituted the domestic industry. The Commission made an affirmative determination, concluding that all of the above mentioned groups constituted the domestic industry and recommending that the President proclaim an increased rate of duty on screen-printed silk scarves.

The President issued a press release on December 23, 1954, declining to accept the Commission's recommended remedy. The President was concerned with the efficacy of a tariff increase, the adverse impact of such an increase, and the nature of the domestic industry. He stated, "The manager-jobbers claim no injury and seek no tariff relief." The President noted that the manager-jobbers relied on imports, and that the contract workers' operations were adaptable for work on items other than silk-screened scarves.

He further stated at p. 2,

The substantial decline in domestic production of screen-printed silk scarves has presented a different problem for the screen-printers, cutters and hemmers, however. But with little adaptation each of these operations can be employed in the production of articles other than scarves. The screen-printers' skills are also utilized in the manufacture of dress fabrics, mens' ties and drapery fabrics.

In 1959, the Commission considered the question of whether certain domestic taxidermists were "producers" eligible for relief under section 7 of the 1951 TAEA. American trophy hunters had been obtaining taxidermy services abroad, allegedly at the expense of domestic taxidermists' business. In finding that the taxidermists

provided a "service" and were therefore not producers, the Commission, in a published memorandum, stated at p. 2,

The owner of a trophy must necessarily be the man (or woman) who killed the animal which has been mounted, otherwise it is not a "trophy" within the meaning of that term. When he has the animal mounted to make a trophy of his kill, he thinks in terms of securing a "service" rather than buying a "product". There is no "competitive product" insofar as trophies are concerned because they are not articles offered for sale in the market place. The competition in such cases is between the fees charged for such services which are not the subject of escape-clause protection.

The extent to which the escape-clause of the 1962 TEA was to apply to non-producers was discussed by then Secretary of Labor Goldberg before the Senate Finance Committee on August 19, 1962 (Hearings before the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate, 87th Cong. 2d Sess. on H.R. 11970, part 4 at pp. 2107-2109). In response to questions concerning the extension of section 301 to cover "service" industries, the Secretary stated at 2108, 2109,

Now, you asked why should this not be extended to the service industry. Well, because a service occupation, first of all, is dependent upon many sources. I recognize that in the particular community there may be one dominant plant, but I would think it would not be a good principle to broaden this from the area of direct impact. If we did that, where would you stop?

Our statistics indicate very clearly that the bulk of adversely affected workers here will be in the manufacturing area, and this is the area where employment has not been expanding but has either been stationary or declining somewhat.

In the service industries we have found this an expanding area of employment and, therefore, the assistance which we have provided is the assistance which is directed at the product.

I think we want to administer this tightly and not loosely, and I think we would not be warranted to extend it.

Although the criteria for tariff adjustment under section 7 of Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 differ in certain respects from the criteria for tariff adjustment and adjustment assistance under section 301 of the TEA of 1962, there is one criterion common to both sections: The industry or firm must produce an article "like" or "directly competitive" with the imported article. In the light of past decisions and consistent with them, we are of the view that the owner of the hides, not Rex, produces the leather in this case.

Another factor in this case is deserving of mention. The facts obtained by the Commission show that Rex was sold to the new owners in 1970. The new owners at the time of their acquisition of Rex were no doubt fully aware of the situation existing within the firm and with the leather business in general, including the competitive aspects of imports. Moreover, although the staged reduction in the rates of duty imposed pursuant to the concessions granted during the Kennedy Round of trade negotiations did not become effective until January 1968, the extent of the concessions was announced in 1967. Clearly, the significance of imports in the U.S. market and the possible effect of the new rates of duty were manifest prior to 1970 when the new owners acquired Rex.

## Views of Commissioner Leonard

I concur with the negative determination of the Commission in the instant investigation, but my reasons appear to be different.

In this investigation, as in any other conducted under section 301(c)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, there are four statutory conditions that must be met before an affirmative determination can be made. Those conditions are:

- (1) Articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm must be imported in increased quantities;
- (2) The increased imports must be a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements;
- (3) The firm must be seriously injured or threatened with serious injury; and
- (4) The increased imports resulting from trade-agreement concessions must be the major factor causing or threatening to cause serious injury to the firm in question.

In this investigation, I have concluded that the fourth condition has not been met and, therefore, my determination is negative. The principal reasons for my conclusion are set forth below.

The Verza Tanning Co. (now called the Rex Tanning Corp.--the petitioner) was reputed to have been a viable operation during most of its 60 some years of existence. During the past decade or so, however, the company reportedly has been less prosperous than in earlier years. The information received clearly shows that a number of factors other than increased imports, such as obsolete facilities, high labor costs, and the lack of management of the type prevailing in earlier years, contributed to the declining prosperity of the company.

It is significant that while the company now called Rex Tanning Corp. has experienced difficulties in its contract tanning operations, sales of bovine leather by Rex Tanning's largest customer have increased. That customer, a supplier of "specialty" leather of the kind currently required by manufacturers competing for the domestic shoe market, does not use imported leather. In addition to leather tanned by Rex Tanning, however, he also uses leather tanned by a nearby competitor of Rex. The Commission has received information from several sources that the operations of this competitor are more modern and efficient than those of Rex Tanning.

In view of the above circumstances, I have concluded that increased imports are not the major factor in causing or threatening to cause serious injury to the petitioner.



## INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

## Introduction

The Rex Tanning Corp. is a corporation whose principal function is tanning or converting hides of bovines into leather. Rex Tanning estimates that most of the hides tanned into leather by the company are ultimately used in the manufacture of women's lightweight shoes, principally in the uppers of the shoes. Such shoes generally sell at retail for \$15 to \$18 per pair. The remaining hides tanned into leather by Rex Tanning are used in the manufacture of wallets, bags, luggage, garments, and other leather products. Rex Tanning does not produce any articles made from leather. 1/

The converting of raw hides into leather involves numerous processes, including removal of the hair, trimming, splitting, shaving, tanning, coloring, drying, and sometimes finishing. Hides are converted into leather by two types of tanneries--regular tanneries and contract tanneries. Regular tanners purchase, tan, and finish the hides, and market the finished leather. Contract tanneries, such as Rex Tanning, completely or partially tan hides owned by their customers

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1/ Although Rex Tanning complains of imports of certain bovine leather, certain footwear of leather, and leather wallets, bags, luggage, garments, and other leather products, the petition only enumerates and furnishes data on the TSUS item numbers for the aforementioned bovine leather and footwear of leather. Moreover, Rex Tanning reported to the staff that its genuine concern was lodged only with imports of the specified bovine leather and footwear of leather.

(generally converters 1/ and sometimes shoe manufacturers) according to the customer's requirements. On occasion, a contract tannery takes title to quantities of tanned leather which does not meet customer's specifications. Contract tanners, however, do not normally purchase raw or partially tanned hides, nor do they participate in the sale of finished leather.

#### U.S. Tariff Treatment

Imports of bovine leather of the kind complained of by Rex Tanning are classifiable for duty purposes in the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) under item 121.57. The following table shows specified rates of duty applicable to imports of the bovine leather subject to this investigation. 2/

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1/ Leather converters generally purchase the hides, arrange with contract tanneries for complete or partial tanning thereof, and market the finished leathers. If the terms of contract call for the hide to be partially tanned, the converters generally have the hide finished (embossed, retanned, and so forth) by a leather finisher.

2/ The Kennedy Round staged rates of duty for 1968-70 are shown in tables 1, 2, and 3.



U.S. rates of duty applicable to certain bovine leather of the types provided for in TSUS item 121.57, 1930, Aug. 30 and 31, 1963, and Jan. 1, 1971

(Percent ad valorem)				
Article	Statutory rate (1930)	Rate effective on--		Current rate, effective Jan. 1, 1971
		Aug. 30, 1963	Aug. 31, 1963 <sup>1/</sup>	
Bovine leather:				
Upper leather:				
Split:				
Grain-----	15	10	10	6
Other-----	15	8.5	10	6
Other-----	15	12.5	10	6
Belting-----	12.5	10	10	6
Glove and garment----	20	8.5	10	6
Bag, case, and so forth-----	20	10	10	6
Other-----	12.5 to 20	10 to 12	10	6

<sup>1/</sup> Effective date of the TSUS; the rate of duty shown (10 percent ad valorem) reflects a consolidation of the rates existing on Aug. 30, 1963. The statutory rates of duty for all the articles classifiable under TSUS item 121.57, which ranged from 10 percent to 25 percent ad valorem, were consolidated into a rate of 25 percent ad valorem.

Upper leather, glove and garment leather, and rough or partly finished "other" leather have accounted for the bulk of the imports of the complained-of bovine leather in recent years. Tables 1, 2, and 3 show annual U.S. imports of those types of leather during 1931-70, except for the war years 1942-45, and changes that occurred in the rates of duty during that period. The rates of duty under the Tariff Act of 1930 and changes through August 30, 1963, for the bovine leather subject to this investigation are shown in table 4.

Imports of footwear of leather of the kind complained of by Rex Tanning are classifiable for duty purposes in the TSUS under items 700.05, 700.10, 700.30, 700.32, 700.43, and 700.45. The following table shows specified rates of duty applicable to imports of the footwear of leather subject to this investigation.

U.S. rates of duty applicable to leather footwear (except footwear with uppers of fibers) of the types provided for in specified TSUS items, 1930, Aug. 31, 1963-Dec. 31, 1967 and Jan. 1, 1971

(Percent ad valorem)

TSUS item No.	Article	Statutory rate (1930)	Rate effective :Aug. 31, 1963- :Dec. 31, 1967	Current rate, effective :Jan. 1, 1971
700.05	Huaraches <u>1/</u> -----	20	20	20
700.10	McKay-sewed footwear-----	<u>2/</u> 30	20	12
700.30	Footwear with molded soles			
	: laced to uppers-----	20	10	6
700.32	Slippers-----	20	10	6
	: Certain footwear of leather			
	: for women and misses:			
700.43	: Valued not over \$2.50			
	: per pair-----	20	20	16
700.45	: Valued over \$2.50 per			
	: pair-----	20	20	12

1/ Not subject to trade agreements.

2/ Effective Jan. 1, 1932, the statutory rate of 20 percent ad valorem was increased to 30 percent ad valorem pursuant to sec. 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

Footwear for women and misses has accounted for the bulk of the imports of the complained-of footwear of leather in recent years.

Table 5 shows imports of those types of footwear during 1965-70 and changes that occurred in the rates of duty during that period. The rates of duty under the Tariff Act of 1930 and changes through

August 30, 1963, for the footwear of leather subject to this investigation are shown in table 6.

In accordance with Presidential Proclamation 4074, effective August 16, 1971, bovine leather is among the articles subject to an additional duty of 10 percent ad valorem. Thus, the current rate of duty on imports of bovine leather from countries eligible for the reduced rate of duty is 6 percent plus 10 percent ad valorem, or 16 percent ad valorem. This combined rate of duty does not exceed the statutory rate of 25 percent ad valorem.

The footwear of leather subject to this investigation (except huaraches, which have not been subject to trade agreements) are likewise subject to an additional duty of 10 percent ad valorem. Thus, the combined column 1 rates of duty for McKay-sewed footwear, footwear with molded soles laced to uppers, and slippers are 22 percent ad valorem, 16 percent ad valorem, and 16 percent ad valorem, respectively. Those combined rates of duty do not exceed the statutory rates of 30 percent ad valorem, 20 percent ad valorem, and 20 percent ad valorem, respectively. The combined rates of duty for footwear of leather for women and misses exceed the statutory rates; thus, the statutory rates (20 percent ad valorem) for the latter type of footwear became effective August 16, 1971.

## U.S. Consumption

For many years the United States has been the world's principal consumer of bovine leather. U.S. consumption of such leather declined irregularly from 968.1 million square feet in 1966 to 833.7 million square feet in 1970 (table 7). The share of U.S. consumption supplied by imports increased irregularly from 7.8 percent in 1966 to 13.0 percent in 1970.

In the United States about 80 percent of the bovine leather consumed is used in the manufacture of footwear, mostly as upper leather and soles for shoes. In recent years a larger share of the shoes produced in the United States have been made with synthetic upper materials and composition soles. In 1965, for example, about 76 percent of the nonrubber footwear produced in the United States had leather uppers, and 25 percent had leather soles; in 1970, about 66 percent (of a smaller domestic output) had leather uppers, and 16 percent had leather soles. Total U.S. imports of footwear of leather increased from 35 million pairs in 1965 to 120 million pairs in 1970, or 243 percent.

U.S. consumption of nonrubber footwear increased from 741 million pairs in 1966 to 799 million pairs in 1970. In January-June 1971, consumption amounted to 439 million pairs, compared with 425 million pairs in the corresponding period of 1970. During 1966-70, the share of consumption supplied by imports increased from 14 percent to 30 percent; in January-June 1971, imports supplied 37 percent of domestic consumption, compared with 30 percent in the corresponding period of 1970.

## U.S. Production and Yearend Stocks

U.S. production of bovine leather declined irregularly from 903.8 million square feet in 1966 to 756.3 million in 1970 (table 7). During the 1966-70 period, the output of bovine leather for making gloves and garments increased from 18.1 million to 28.6 million square feet, or nearly 60 percent. Like total production, however, output for use in other articles including footwear (which makes up the bulk of the total), bags, and belting, declined. Inasmuch as tanning involves a period spanning from several weeks to several months, yearend stocks carried by tanners have generally been equivalent to about 20 percent of production.

U.S. production of nonrubber footwear declined irregularly from 642 million pairs in 1966 to 559 million pairs in 1970. In January-June 1971, production amounted to 276 million pairs, compared with 290 million pairs in the corresponding period of 1970.

## U.S. Exports

U.S. exports of bovine leather increased from 14 million square feet (valued at \$6 million) in 1966 to 40 million square feet (valued at \$8 million) in 1970 (table 8). In January-June 1971, exports amounted to 23 million square feet, compared with 19 million square feet in the corresponding period of 1970. The share of domestic production absorbed by exports increased from 2 percent in 1966 to 5 percent in 1970. In recent years, Canada, Hong Kong, Mexico, and Jamaica have been the principal U.S. export markets for bovine leather, with the bulk of the exports consisting of leather for shoe uppers.

Traditionally, U.S. exports of cattle hides have greatly exceeded exports of bovine leather. During the period 1966-70, the value of U.S. exports of cattle hides averaged \$120 million. The principal U.S. export markets for such hides have been Japan, Mexico, and the U.S.S.R. During the period March-November 1966, the U.S. Department of Commerce imposed quotas on exports of cattle hides and bovine leathers to alleviate an anticipated shortage in the domestic market.

U.S. exports of nonrubber footwear declined from 3 million pairs in 1966 to 2 million pairs in 1970; such exports amounted to 1 million pairs in January-June 1970 and again in January-June 1971. Exports absorbed less than 1 percent of annual domestic production during the period.

Most of the U.S. exports of nonrubber footwear have consisted of footwear with uppers of leather. In terms of quantity, footwear for women and misses has accounted for nearly a half, and footwear for men, youths, and boys, for nearly a fourth, of the total U.S. exports of nonrubber footwear in recent years. Canada, the Bahamas, Mexico, and the Netherlands Antilles have been the principal U.S. export markets. The footwear exported to these four markets has consisted chiefly (in terms of quantity) of footwear for women; it is believed

to be largely brand-name shoes. U.S. brand-name footwear, whether exported from the United States or produced abroad by foreign subsidiaries or licensees, competes in foreign markets primarily on the basis of fit and quality.

#### U.S. Imports

U.S. imports of bovine leather increased irregularly from 76 million square feet in 1966 to 108 million square feet in 1970. During the period January-July 1971, imports amounted to 58 million square feet, compared with 56 million square feet in the corresponding period of 1970. In recent years, Argentina has been the leading U.S. supplier of bovine leather, followed by Canada, Brazil, and Uruguay (table 9). During 1968-70, these four countries supplied about 78 percent of the imports of such leather.

In recent years, about 65 percent of total U.S. imports of bovine leather have consisted of partially tanned "other" leather which is finished in the United States and believed to be principally used in shoe uppers. About 25 percent of the imports have consisted of finished leather for use in shoe uppers, and the bulk of the remainder, of leather for use in gloves and garments (table 10). Although imports of leather for use in gloves and garments have accounted for a small portion of total imports, such imports increased about 167 percent from 1968 to 1970.

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Total U.S. imports of nonrubber footwear increased from 102 million pairs in 1966 to 242 million pairs in 1970; in January-June 1971 such imports amounted to 164 million pairs, compared with 137 million pairs in the corresponding period of 1970 (table 11).

Footwear of leather has accounted for nearly half of total U.S. imports of nonrubber footwear in recent years. Footwear of the kind complained of by Rex Tanning has accounted for nearly 70 percent of total imports of footwear of leather. Imports of the complained-of footwear, mostly footwear for women and misses, increased from 31 million pairs in 1966 to 82 million pairs in 1970. In January-June 1971, such imports amounted to 56 million pairs, compared with 49 million pairs in the corresponding period of 1970. In recent years, Italy and Spain have been the principal suppliers of the complained-of footwear of leather.

#### U.S. Producers

The number of contract tanneries declined from 180 in 1963 to 135 in 1967 (the latest year for which data are available); 8,500 workers were employed in the latter year. The value of shipments by contract tanneries amounted to \$117 million in 1967. 1/ \* \* \*

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1/ In addition to contract tanneries, there were 314 regular tanneries in operation in 1967. The value of shipments by those tanneries amounted to \$585 million. At least a third of the regular tanneries specialized in bovine hides; data are not available on the number of contract tanneries that specialized in bovine hides.



Nonrubber footwear is currently produced in the United States by about 600 companies in approximately 900 establishments situated in 38 States. Since the mid-1950's, the number of companies producing such footwear has declined by about 40 percent, and the number of establishments, by about 30 percent. Nearly all of the decline in the number of establishments occurred in those employing fewer than 250 workers. Some 220,000 persons are employed in the domestic production of nonrubber footwear.

The Rex Tanning Corp.

Structure and ownership

Rex Tanning (formerly Verza Tanning Co.), incorporated in the State of Massachusetts in 1927, is a contract tannery. The capital stock of the company was entirely owned by the Verza family \* \* \* until 1969. In that year Mr. Verza died. In May 1970 all the stock was sold to Mr. N. Milgroom, an accountant in Boston \* \* \*. The Company was not reincorporated. \* \* \*

\* \* \* Mr. Guido V. Regis, signer of the petition, is the president of Rex Tanning; his brother, Mr. Joseph Regis, is treasurer, and Mr. Leonard A. Bonfanti, the attorney, is the company clerk (secretary).

The Regis brothers own two other firms that deal in leather. One, the Rex Leather Finishing Corp., finishes leather, some of which is partially tanned by Rex Tanning. 1/ \* \* \* The Regis Tanning Co.,

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1/ Some of the leather tanned by Rex Tanning is completely finished; some is partially finished.

Inc. \* \* \* tans splits--the underneath or flesh layer of the hide which has been "split" off and often used to make suede. The splits mostly come from hides, the grain (or hair) side of which is tanned by Rex Tanning.

\* \* \* \* \*

Plant, production (sales), and capacity

Officials of Rex Tanning report that its methods, plant, machinery, and equipment are older and far less efficient than that of its foreign competitors. Foreign tanners, it reports, have new machinery, equipment, and processes resulting in large part from the fact that the foreign leather industries developed long after the American industry. The petitioner further reports that it has been unable to obtain sufficient capital to purchase new equipment because banks consider the leather industry "dying" and unable to compete with imports. The petitioner also cites high costs of materials, high labor costs, and poor publicity as factors adversely affecting its operations.

The building which houses Rex Tanning has been added onto in a piecemeal fashion as expansion occurred throughout its some 60 years of existence. Thus, the facilities are widely dispersed rather than existing in a compact unit. Although several new pieces of equipment are in use, most of the equipment is antiquated and of the type requiring hand labor. Because of smaller volume, the older equipment such as vats and driers require more labor per unit of output. Most

of the employees are persons who have worked in tanneries for many years and who because of age, may find it difficult to pursue other avenues of employment. Officials of Rex Tanning reported that modernization of the plant would enable the company to compete favorably with producers of imported leather and of the leather contained in imported shoes.

\* \* \* \* \*

Rex Tanning reported that in November 1966 the company began tanning on a contract basis only. \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

Employment

The average yearly employment at Rex Tanning declined irregularly in the period 1966-70. Production and related workers made up the bulk of the employees during this period. Nearly all of the man-hours worked by the plant production and related workers \* \* \* were devoted to the production of leather for use in women's lightweight shoes.

The employees of Rex Tanning are unionized \* \* \*.

\* \* \* \* \*

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table 1.--Bovine upper leather: U.S. rates of duty and imports for consumption, by types, 1931-70, 1/ January-July 1970, and January-July 1971

(Rates of duty in percent ad valorem)

Period	Grain splits		Other splits		Other upper leather		Total quantity
	Rate of:	Quantity:	Rate of:	Quantity:	Rate of:	Quantity:	
	duty	<u>1,000</u> sq. ft.	duty	<u>1,000</u> sq. ft.	duty	<u>1,000</u> sq. ft.	
1931-----	15	204	15	2/	15	2/	204
1932-----	15	56	15	2/	15	2/	56
1933-----	15	221	15	2/	15	2/	221
1934-----	15	1,385	15	2/	15	2/	1,385
1935-----	15	186	15	327	15	5	518
1936-----	15	15	15	117	15	3	135
1937-----	15	99	15	443	15	348	890
1938-----	15	35	15	901	15	112	1,048
1939-----	12.5	804	10	779	12.5	182	1,765
1940-----	12.5	144	10	397	12.5	11	552
1941-----	12.5	5,093	10	1,560	12.5	18	6,671
1946-----	12.5	2,955	10	23,049	12.5	593	26,597
1947-----	12.5	2,119	10	2,361	12.5	133	4,613
1948-----	12.5	511	10	3,225	12.5	411	4,147
1949-----	12.5	231	10	2,057	12.5	762	3,050
1950-----	12.5	1,710	10	5,263	12.5	314	7,287
1951----- <sup>3/</sup>	10	1,925	10	2,435	12.5	149	4,509
1952-----	10	1,224	10	414	12.5	109	1,747
1953-----	10	1,729	10	918	12.5	139	2,786
1954-----	10	1,922	10	578	12.5	168	2,668
1955-----	10	2,711	10	945	12.5	690	4,346
1956-----	10	3,819	<u>4/</u> 9.5	1,750	12.5	356	5,925
1957-----	10	2,621	<u>5/</u> 9	986	12.5	347	3,954
1958-----	10	3,791	<u>6/</u> 8.5	427	12.5	432	4,650
1959-----	10	5,861	8.5	3,966	12.5	1,502	11,329
1960-----	10	2,476	8.5	1,114	12.5	997	4,587
1961-----	10	4,223	8.5	1,864	12.5	540	6,627
1962-----	10	5,383	8.5	3,053	12.5	480	8,916
1963-----	10	5,939	<u>7/</u> 8.5	2,723	<u>7/</u> 12.5	3,813	12,475
1964-----	10	4,041	10	2,534	10	6,014	12,589
1965-----	10	12,118	10	2,731	10	5,406	20,255
1966-----	10	10,226	10	3,987	10	6,409	20,622
1967-----	10	9,606	10	3,743	10	5,665	19,014
1968-----	9	11,389	9	3,919	9	6,849	22,157
1969-----	8	8,997	8	5,513	8	8,864	23,374
1970-----	7	10,188	7	11,661	7	8,807	30,656
Jan.-July--							
1970-----	7	6,162	7	5,583	7	5,827	17,572
1971-----	6	5,716	6	7,002	6	4,611	17,329

See footnotes on p. A-23.

- 1/ Data for war years 1942-45 have been omitted.
- 2/ Not available.
- 3/ Rate changed June 6, 1951.
- 4/ Rate changed June 1956.
- 5/ Rate changed June 1957.
- 6/ Rate changed June 1958.
- 7/ The rate of duty was 10 percent ad valorem from Aug. 31 to Dec. 31, 1963.

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

Table 2.--Bovine glove and garment leather: U.S. rates of duty and imports for consumption, 1931-70, 1/ January-July 1970, and January-July 1971

Period	Rate of duty	Quantity	Period	Rate of duty	Quantity
	Percent	1,000		Percent	1,000
	ad valorem	sq. ft.		ad valorem	sq. ft.
1931-----	20	52	1955-----	10	1,449
1932-----	20	13	1956-----	<u>3/</u> 9.5	2,226
1933-----	20	362	1957-----	<u>4/</u> 9	1,735
1934-----	20	158	1958-----	<u>5/</u> 8.5	2,554
1935-----	20	28	1959-----	8.5	3,286
1936-----	20	8	1960-----	8.5	2,639
1937-----	20	63	1961-----	8.5	1,807
1938-----	20	30	1962-----	8.5	4,317
1939-----	15	260	1963-----	<u>6/</u> 8.5	3,085
1940-----	15	3	1964-----	10	2,371
1941-----	15	268	1965-----	10	2,499
1946-----	15	213	1966-----	10	3,121
1947-----	15	364	1967-----	10	2,916
1948-----	15	477	1968-----	9	2,676
1949-----	15	363	1969-----	8	1,822
1950-----	15	565	1970-----	7	7,194
1951-----	<u>2/</u> 10	631	Jan.-July--		
1952-----	10	488	1970-----	7	3,150
1953-----	10	1,913	1971-----	6	4,352
1954-----	10	1,669			

1/ Data for war years 1942-45 have been omitted.

2/ Rate changed June 6, 1951.

3/ Rate changed June 1956.

4/ Rate changed June 1957.

5/ Rate changed June 1958.

6/ The 8.5 percent ad valorem rate of duty was consolidated with various other rates into a combined rate of 10 percent ad valorem upon the implementation of the TSUS, Aug. 31, 1963.

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

Table 3.--Certain "other" bovine leather: U.S. rates of duty and imports for consumption, by types, 1931-70, 1/ January-July 1970, and January-July 1971

(Rates of duty in percent ad valorem)

Period	Flexible bend split leather, excluding offal		Leather for foot, basket, soccer, medicine, and other balls		Other rough, partly finished, or curried leather, n.s.p.f.		Total quantity
	Rate of duty	Quantity	Rate of duty	Quantity	Rate of duty	Quantity	
		<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. ft.</u>		<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. ft.</u>		<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. ft.</u>	
1931-----	12.5	3,438	20	48	15	468	3,954
1932-----	12.5	2,606	20	52	15	345	3,003
1933-----	12.5	4,832	20	3	15	1,847	6,682
1934-----	12.5	5,257	20	<u>2/</u>	15	1,585	6,842
1935-----	12.5	6,682	20	1	15	3,039	9,721
1936-----	12.5	6,039	20	-	15	4,305	10,344
1937-----	12.5	4,295	20	-	15	8,281	12,576
1938-----	12.5	3,837	20	-	15	4,334	8,171
1939-----	10	4,293	15	<u>2/</u>	10	1,254	5,547
1940-----	10	2,636	15	-	10	1,343	3,979
1941-----	10	19,668	15	-	10	4,508	24,176
1946-----	10	38,141	15	4	10	3,045	41,190
1947-----	10	15,905	15	13	10	506	16,424
1948-----	10	11,061	15	2	10	956	12,019
1949-----	10	6,558	15	3	10	774	7,335
1950-----	10	21,349	15	<u>2/</u>	10	1,801	23,161
1951-----	10	19,767	15	<u>2/</u>	10	3,106	22,873
1952-----	10	7,330	15	4	10	2,150	9,484
1953-----	10	8,527	15	-	10	3,275	11,802
1954-----	10	5,353	15	4	10	2,188	7,545
1955-----	10	2,774	15	6	10	1,024	3,804
1956-----	10	3,969	15	<u>2/</u>	10	3,726	7,695
1957-----	10	3,820	15	-	10	6,340	10,160
1958-----	10	3,494	15	50	10	8,511	12,055
1959-----	10	3,105	15	43	10	10,211	13,359
1960-----	10	1,783	15	<u>2/</u>	10	7,878	9,661
1961-----	10	1,527	15	1	10	6,071	7,599
1962-----	10	1,097	<u>3/</u> 13.5	6	10	11,885	12,988
1963 <u>4/</u> -----	10	6,719	12	2	10	10,779	17,500
1964-----	10	<u>5/</u>	10	<u>5/</u>	10	<u>5/</u>	20,684
1965-----	10	<u>5/</u>	10	<u>5/</u>	10	<u>5/</u>	36,474
1966-----	10	<u>5/</u>	10	<u>5/</u>	10	<u>5/</u>	49,827
1967-----	10	<u>5/</u>	10	<u>5/</u>	10	<u>5/</u>	35,134
1968-----	9	<u>5/</u>	9	<u>5/</u>	9	<u>5/</u>	43,749
1969-----	8	<u>5/</u>	8	<u>5/</u>	8	<u>5/</u>	54,551
1970-----	7	<u>5/</u>	7	<u>5/</u>	7	<u>5/</u>	68,570
Jan.-July--							
1970-----	7	<u>5/</u>	7	<u>5/</u>	7	<u>5/</u>	34,756
1971-----	6	<u>5/</u>	6	<u>5/</u>	6	<u>5/</u>	35,357

See footnotes on p. A-26.



Footnotes for table 3

- 1/ Data for the war years 1942-45 have been omitted.
- 2/ Less than 500 square feet.
- 3/ Rate changed July 1962.
- 4/ Data for statistical classes and the rates of duty were combined effective Aug. 31, 1963; the 12-percent rate shown in column 3, however, was in effect from July 1 through Aug. 31, 1963, when it became 10 percent ad valorem.
- 5/ Data not separately reported, but included in total shown.

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

Table 4.--Certain bovine leather: U.S. rates of duty under the Tariff Act of 1930 from June 18, 1930, to Aug. 30, 1963

(Rate of duty in percent ad valorem)

TSUS item	Brief description	Tariff Act of 1930		
		Statutory rate	Trade-agreement modification	
			Rate	Effective date and trade agreement
121.5705	Split upper grain-----	15	12.5	Jan. 1, 1939; United Kingdom.
			12.5	Jan. 1, 1948; United Kingdom (bound).
121.5710	Split upper, other-----	15	10.0	June 6, 1951; Canada.
			10.0	Jan. 1, 1939; United Kingdom.
			10.0	Jan. 1, 1948; United Kingdom (bound).
			8.5	June 1, 1956; United Kingdom.
121.5715	Finished splits, etc---	15	12.5	Jan. 1, 1939; United Kingdom.
			12.5	Jan. 1, 1948; United Kingdom (bound).
121.5720	Belting-----	12.5	10.0	Jan. 1, 1939; United Kingdom.
			10.0	Jan. 30, 1943; Mexico.
			10.0	Jan. 1, 1948; United Kingdom (bound).
121.5725	Glove and garment-----	20	15.0	Jan. 1, 1939; United Kingdom.
			15.0	Jan. 1, 1948; United Kingdom (bound).
			10.0	June 6, 1951; Canada.
			8.5	June 1, 1956; Canada.
121.5730	Collar, strap and bag, etc-----	20	15.0	Jan. 1, 1939; United Kingdom.
			10.0	Jan. 1, 1948; Canada.
121.5735	Sole-----	12.5	10.0	Jan. 1, 1939; United Kingdom.
			10.0	Jan. 30, 1943; Mexico.
			10.0	Jan. 1, 1948; United Kingdom (bound).
121.5735	Sole and leather offal	12.5	10.0	Jan. 1, 1939; United Kingdom.
			10.0	Jan. 30, 1943; Mexico.
			10.0	Jan. 1, 1948; United Kingdom (bound).

Table 4.--Certain bovine leather: U.S. rates of duty under the Tariff Act of 1930 from June 18, 1930, to Aug. 30, 1963--Con.

(Rate of duty in percent ad valorem)

TSUS Item	Brief description	Tariff Act of 1930		
		Statutory rate	Trade-agreement modification	
			Rate	Effective date and trade agreement
121.5735	Harness and saddlery---	12.5	10.0	Jan. 1, 1936; Canada.
			10.0	Jan. 1, 1939;
				United Kingdom, Canada.
			10.0	Jan. 1, 1948;
121.5735	Raw hide, etc-----	20.0	15.0	Jan. 1, 1939;
				United Kingdom.
			10.0	Jan. 1, 1948; Canada.
121.5735	Welting-----	12.5	10.0	Jan. 1, 1939;
				United Kingdom.
			10.0	Jan. 1, 1948;
				United Kingdom (bound).
121.5735	Ball-----	20.0	15.0	Jan. 1, 1939;
				United Kingdom.
			15.0	Jan. 1, 1948;
				United Kingdom (bound).
			12.0	July 1, 1963;
				United Kingdom.
121.5735	Other offal-----	12.5	10.0	Jan. 1, 1939;
				United Kingdom.
			10.0	Jan. 30, 1943; Mexico
			10.0	Jan. 1, 1948;
				United Kingdom (bound).
121.5735	Other leather-----	15.0	10.0	Jan. 1, 1939;
				United Kingdom.
			10.0	Jan. 1, 1948;
				United Kingdom (bound).

Table 5.--Footwear of leather for women and misses: U.S. rates of duty and imports for consumption, 1965-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971

Period	Rate of duty		Quantity <sup>1/</sup>
	<u>Percent ad val.</u>		<u>Million pairs</u>
1965-----	20	:	21
1966-----	20	:	28
1967-----	20	:	38
1968-----	$\frac{2}{3}$ 19	:	$\frac{2}{3}$ 34
	$\frac{3}{3}$ 18	:	$\frac{3}{3}$ 20
1969-----	$\frac{2}{3}$ 18	:	$\frac{2}{3}$ 29
	$\frac{3}{3}$ 16	:	$\frac{3}{3}$ 27
1970-----	$\frac{2}{3}$ 17	:	$\frac{2}{3}$ 37
	$\frac{3}{3}$ 14	:	$\frac{3}{3}$ 35
Jan.-June--		:	
1970-----	$\frac{2}{3}$ 17	:	$\frac{2}{3}$ 30
	$\frac{3}{3}$ 14	:	$\frac{3}{3}$ 18
1971-----	$\frac{2}{3}$ 16	:	$\frac{2}{3}$ 31
	$\frac{3}{3}$ 12	:	$\frac{3}{3}$ 23

<sup>1/</sup> Before Jan. 1, 1968, included in TSUS item 700.40.

<sup>2/</sup> TSUS item 700.43.

<sup>3/</sup> TSUS item 700.45.

Source: Data on imports are estimates of the U.S. Tariff Commission based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 6.--Certain footwear of leather (except footwear with uppers of fibers): U.S. rates of duty under the Tariff Act of 1930, from June 18, 1930 to Aug. 30, 1963

Description	Rate of duty		Comment
	Jan. 1, 1934	Changes through Aug. 30, 1963	
	Rate		
Footwear of leather (except footwear with uppers of fibers):			
Huaraches-----	20% ad val.	10% ad val.	Concession to Mexico, effective Jan. 30, 1943-Dec. 31, 1950.
McKay-sewed (except if attached to ice skates): <u>2/</u>		20% ad val.	Statutory rate restored, effective Jan. 1, 1951.
Boots and shoes:			
For men, youths, or boys-----	30% ad val. <u>3/</u>	20% ad val. <u>4/</u>	GATT concession, effective Apr. 21, 1948.
For other persons-----	30% ad val. <u>3/</u>	20% ad val. <u>4/</u>	GATT concession, effective Apr. 21, 1948.
		19% ad val. )	GATT concession, effective in 3 annual stages, the first on June 30, 1956.
		18% ad val. )	
		17% ad val. )	
Other footwear-----	20% ad val.	-----	No change.
Moccasins:			
For men, youths, or boys-----	20% ad val.	10% ad val.	Concession to Mexico, effective Jan. 30, 1943-Dec. 31, 1950; GATT concession, effective Jan. 1, 1948.
For other persons-----	20% ad val.	10% ad val.	GATT concession, effective Jan. 1, 1948.
With molded soles laced to uppers:			
For men, youths, or boys-----	20% ad val.	4/ 10% ad val.	Concession to Mexico, effective Jan. 30, 1943-Dec. 31, 1950; GATT concession, effective Jan. 1, 1948.
For other persons-----	20% ad val.	4/ 10% ad val.	GATT concession, effective Apr. 21, 1948.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6.--Certain footwear of leather (except footwear with uppers of fibers): U.S. rates of duty under the Tariff Act of 1930, from June 18, 1930 to Aug. 30, 1963--Con.

Description	Rate of duty	
	Changes through Aug. 30, 1963	Comment
	Jan. 1, 1934 <u>1/</u>	
	Rate	
Slippers (for housewear)-----	20% ad val.	Concession to Mexico, effective Jan. 30, 1943-Dec. 31, 1950; GATT concession, effective Jan. 1, 1948.
Other: Footwear for women and misses.	20% ad val.	No change.

1/ Except as noted, the rate on Jan. 1, 1934, was the same as the original rate in the Tariff Act of 1930, effective June 18, 1930.

2/ Footwear with permanently attached skates or snowshoes is not covered by part 1(A) of schedule 7 of the TSUS (see headnote 1(i) to that subpart) and therefore is not subject to this investigation (No. TEA-F-34).

3/ Effective Jan. 1, 1932, the statutory rate of 20 percent ad valorem was increased to 30 percent ad valorem, pursuant to sec. 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

4/ Same rate in effect Apr. 16, 1938-Apr. 22, 1939, pursuant to a trade-agreement concession granted to Czechoslovakia.

Table 7.--Certain bovine leather: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, yearend stocks, and apparent consumption, 1966-70, January-July 1970, and January-July 1971

Period	Production	Imports	Exports	Yearend stocks	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to--	
	Apparent consumption	Apparent consumption	Production	Production	Production	Percent	Percent
	Million square feet	Million square feet	Million square feet	Million square feet	Million square feet	Percent	Percent
1966-----	903.8	75.6	13.7	201.1	968.1	7.8	8.4
1967-----	878.2	59.7	19.5	202.7	916.8	6.5	6.8
1968-----	893.3	70.1	25.9	206.3	933.9	7.5	7.8
1969-----	822.0	81.7	30.6	179.3	900.1	9.1	9.9
1970-----	756.3	108.2	39.5	170.6	833.7	13.0	14.3
Jan.-July--							
1970-----	<u>1/</u>	56.4	18.9	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1971-----	<u>1/</u>	58.4	23.4	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

1/ Not available.

Source: Production and yearend stocks compiled from data of the Tanner's Council of America, Inc.; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 8.--Bovine leather: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1966-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971

Market	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	Jan.- June 1970	Jan.- June 1971
Quantity (1,000 square feet)							
Canada-----	2,600	2,627	2,949	2,613	5,172	2,266	3,625
Hong Kong-----	3,026	5,134	13,060	16,080	11,499	4,542	9,386
Mexico-----	29	73	240	1,402	16,775	8,748	5,731
Jamaica-----	1,596	987	875	1,320	1,513	878	561
Taiwan-----	72	316	1,321	3,642	926	391	1,394
Switzerland----	503	570	221	241	590	233	326
El Salvador-----	437	177	110	148	274	181	81
Philippines-----	687	654	544	387	270	254	289
Republic of South Africa--	706	1,027	645	451	141	95	42
Guatemala-----	397	277	180	-	51	27	2
United Kingdom-	288	510	927	938	110	122	521
All other-----	3,338	<u>1</u> /7,150	4,791	3,395	2,223	1,141	1,460
Total-----	13,679	19,502	25,863	30,617	39,544	18,878	23,418
Value (1,000 dollars)							
Canada-----	1,255	1,236	1,176	1,084	2,225	950	1,630
Hong Kong-----	1,267	1,880	2,619	2,600	2,065	969	1,370
Mexico-----	13	29	119	346	1,380	663	633
Jamaica-----	726	485	357	533	590	328	199
Taiwan-----	57	316	202	374	172	89	121
Switzerland----	239	240	95	45	169	62	91
El Salvador-----	169	62	33	75	155	97	55
Philippines-----	322	341	247	233	114	92	130
Republic of South Africa--	385	422	300	178	64	41	22
Guatemala-----	198	101	57	-	40	9	7
United Kingdom-	166	200	294	72	35	42	60
All other-----	1,644	<u>1</u> /3,260	1,727	1,030	904	492	488
Total-----	6,441	8,572	7,226	6,570	7,913	3,834	4,806

1/ Includes 2,163 thousand square feet, valued at 1,299 thousand dollars, exported to the U.S.S.R.

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



Table 9.--Certain bovine leather: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1966-70, January-July 1970, and January-July 1971

Source	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	Jan.- July 1970	Jan.- July 1971
Quantity (million square feet)							
Argentina-----	16.2	19.8	33.6	34.0	43.3	20.7	22.2
Canada-----	11.4	9.5	8.6	10.9	11.5	6.1	6.0
Brazil-----	15.3	6.7	5.8	10.6	15.1	9.6	6.0
Uruguay-----	5.0	6.0	6.8	8.7	13.9	7.2	10.0
United Kingdom-----	6.9	4.5	4.0	2.9	3.8	2.3	2.7
Colombia-----	12.9	6.4	5.2	8.6	6.6	3.4	3.9
Mexico-----	2.9	2.4	1.8	1.7	2.8	1.4	1.6
Sweden-----	.3	.3	.2	.1	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
All other-----	4.7	4.1	4.1	4.2	11.2	5.7	6.0
Total-----	75.6	59.7	70.1	81.7	108.2	56.4	58.4
Value (million dollars)							
Argentina-----	3.7	4.0	6.6	7.6	10.4	5.1	5.6
Canada-----	4.3	3.4	2.8	3.5	4.4	2.5	2.6
Brazil-----	3.6	1.4	1.2	2.1	3.6	2.3	1.6
Uruguay-----	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.3	3.7	1.9	2.7
United Kingdom-----	3.2	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.3	1.6
Colombia-----	2.9	1.5	1.1	1.9	1.6	.8	1.0
Mexico-----	.4	.2	.1	.2	.3	.1	.2
Sweden-----	.1	.1	.1	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
All other-----	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	3.9	1.8	2.1
Total-----	21.3	16.0	17.2	21.2	30.0	15.8	17.4

1/ Less than 50,000 square feet.

2/ Less than \$50,000.

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

Table 10.--Certain bovine leather (not fancy): U.S. imports for consumption, by type, 1966-70, January-July 1970, and January-July 1971

Description of leather	:	:	:	:	:	:	Jan.-	Jan.-
							July	July
	:	:	:	:	:	:	1970	1971
Quantity (million square feet)								
Upper leather:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Split:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Grain-----	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Other-----	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Other than split--	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belting-----	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Glove and garment---	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bag, case, strap, and collar-----	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Other-----	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total-----	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Value (million dollars)								
Upper leather:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Split:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Grain-----	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Other-----	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Other than split--	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belting-----	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Glove and garment---	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bag, case, strap, and collar-----	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Other-----	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total-----	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

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

Note.--Because of rounding, totals may not agree with totals shown on table 9.

Table 11.--Nonrubber footwear: U.S. imports for consumption, by specified types, 1966-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971

Description	(In thousands of pairs)						Jan.-	
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	June	June	
All nonrubber footwear, total-----	101,746	133,259	181,492	202,208	241,660	136,616	163,944	
Footwear of leather (except footwear with uppers of fibers)-----	46,037	61,550	86,343	96,851	119,969	68,814	79,907	
Footwear of leather of the kind com- plained of by Rex Tanning Corp.: Huaraches-----	37	48	163	73	221	173	46	
McKay-sewed footwear-----	16	27	20	36	45	14	12	
Footwear with molded soles laced to uppers-----	9	11	649	515	1,174	519	509	
Slippers-----	556	434	462	357	313	89	100	
Other: Footwear for women and misses-----	29,950	40,877	57,902	62,315	80,346	48,137	55,374	
Total-----	30,568	41,391	59,196	63,296	82,099	48,932	56,041	

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





