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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

FOOTWEAR FOR MEN:  
FORMER WORKERS OF GARDINER SHOE CO., INC.  
LEWISTON, MAINE

Report to the President  
on Investigation No. TEA-W-256  
Under Section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962

TC Publication 716  
Washington, D. C.  
February 1975

**UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION**

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Note.--The whole of the Commission's report to the President may not be made public since it contains certain information that would result in the disclosure of the operations of an individual concern. This published report is the same as the report to the President, except that the above-mentioned information has been omitted. Such omissions are indicated by asterisks.

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

U.S. International Trade Commission,  
February 7, 1975

To the President:

In accordance with section 301 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (TEA) (19 U.S.C. 1901), the U.S. International Trade Commission herein reports the results of investigation No. TEA-W-256 made under section 301(c)(2) of the act to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, articles like or directly competitive with footwear for men (of the types provided for in items 700.27, 700.29, and 700.55 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS)) produced by the Gardiner Shoe Co., Inc., Lewiston, Maine, are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, the unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such firm or an appropriate subdivision thereof.

The investigation was instituted on December 19, 1974, on the basis of a petition for adjustment assistance received on December 9, 1974, filed under section 301(a)(2) of the TEA on behalf of the former workers of the firm.

Public notice of the investigation was published in the Federal Register (39 F.R. 44684) on December 26, 1974. No public hearing was requested, and none was held.

In the course of its investigation the Commission obtained information from officials and former customers of Gardiner Shoe Co., Inc., officials of the United Shoe Workers of America, the law firm of

Hale & Dorr, Boston, Mass. (representing Gardiner Shoe Co. in its bankruptcy proceeding), official Government statistics, and the Commission's files.

#### Finding of the Commission

On the basis of its investigation, the Commission finds unanimously that articles like or directly competitive with footwear for men (of the types provided for in items 700.27, 700.29, and 700.55 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States) produced by Gardiner Shoe Co., Inc., Lewiston, Maine, 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, the unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or portion of the workers of such firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof.

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

Our determination in this investigation is in the negative because the criteria established by section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (TEA) have not been met. Before an affirmative determination can be made, the Commission must find that each of the following conditions has been satisfied.

- (1) Articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the workers' firm are being imported in increased quantities;
- (2) The increased imports are the result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements;
- (3) A significant number or proportion of the firm's workers are unemployed or underemployed, or threatened therewith; and,
- (4) The increased imports resulting from trade-agreement concessions are the major factor in causing or threatening to cause the unemployment or underemployment of the workers.

In the instant case, we find that condition (4) has not been satisfied, namely, increased imports resulting from trade-agreement concessions of articles like or directly competitive with footwear produced by the Gardiner Shoe Co., Inc., Lewiston, Maine, have not been the major factor causing, or threatening to cause, the unemployment or underemployment of the Gardiner Shoe Co. workers. Under the circumstances, it is not necessary to reach a conclusion respecting the first three conditions. Our determination is based on the following considerations:

The Gardiner Shoe Co. produced men's dress shoes which retailed in the range of \$20 - \$40 a pair. All but a small part of the output of the company was comprised of the traditional types of men's shoes made by the Goodyear welt process.

The evidence obtained by the Commission in the course of its investigation shows that shoes produced by the Goodyear welt process, although durable and comfortable, are more costly to manufacture. Consequently, the domestic market for men's shoes has changed markedly in the past decade, and shoe manufacturers have increasingly shifted from the welt process of construction to other forms of construction to provide the inexpensive, stylish footwear that the market demands. The market for welt footwear has fallen sharply since the mid 1960's. The management of Gardiner Shoe, faced with increased costs of raw materials and labor, passed these increased costs on to its customers. With customer resistance to increased prices and the shift in demand away from the traditional types of shoes produced by Gardiner Shoe, sales by the company declined, thus aggravating the weakened financial position of the company, which had not earned a profit since the late 1960's.

The immediate cause of the closing of the Gardiner Shoe Co., and the resultant unemployment of its workers, was the loss of its two largest customers, which together had accounted for 62 percent of the firm's total value of sales in 1973-74. Both of these customers ceased to buy from Gardiner Shoe as a result of management decisions by those companies. Neither of those customers turned to imports to replace the shoes formerly supplied to them by Gardiner Shoe; each filled its requirements domestically. Other important customers of the firm, when surveyed concerning



their decrease in purchases, indicated that they had not substituted imports for the type of footwear formerly purchased from Gardiner Shoe.

### Conclusion

On the basis of the foregoing, we conclude that concession-generated increased imports were not the major factor causing, or threatening to cause, the unemployment or underemployment of the petitioning workers and have, therefore, made a negative determination.

## View of Commissioner Leonard

My determination in the instant case is negative because one of the statutory criteria has not been met, i.e., that the increase in imports of footwear like or directly competitive with that produced by Gardiner Shoe Co., Inc., Lewiston, Maine, is the result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements. My reasoning in support of this determination is set forth in a statement of my views in an earlier Commission investigation under the Trade Expansion Act. 1/

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1/ Nonrubber Footwear: Report to the President on Investigation No. TEA-I-18 . . . , TC Publication 359, 1971, pp. 31-47.

## View of Commissioner Minchew

In response to the petition filed on behalf of the former workers of the Gardiner Shoe Co. (a former manufacturer of men's footwear), Lewiston, Maine, for a determination of their eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance under section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (TEA), I have concluded that the statutory requirements set forth in section 301(c) of that act are not met and, accordingly, I have made a negative determination.

The TEA sections 301(c)(2) and (3) state that--

(2) In the case of a petition by a group of workers for a determination of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance under chapter 3, the Tariff Commission shall promptly make an investigation to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, an article like or directly competitive with an article produced by such workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such firm or subdivision.

(3) For purposes of paragraph . . . (2), increased imports shall be considered to cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to a firm or unemployment or underemployment, as the case may be, when the Tariff Commission finds that such increased imports have been the major factor in causing, or threatening to cause, such injury or unemployment or underemployment.

I have concluded that factors other than increased imports of competitive footwear have been the major factor in causing unemployment or underemployment.



INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

Description of Articles Under Investigation

The Gardiner Shoe Co., Lewiston, Maine, which ceased production of footwear on October 31, 1974, manufactured various styles of men's dress shoes with leather or poromeric uppers. 1/ Virtually all of the footwear produced by the company was constructed by the Goodyear welt process, whereby a narrow strip of supple leather or manmade material called the welt is sewn to the shoe upper and to a lip on the surface of the insole; the outsole is then sewed and/or cemented to the welt. At the time the plant closed, the shoes produced by Gardiner Shoe retailed at \$20 to \$40 a pair.

In 1973 about 30 percent of the men's shoes produced in the United States were made by the welt process, and about 50 percent, by the cement process; 2/ the remainder were made by other processes, principally the injection-molded and stitchdown.

Styles of men's shoes have changed markedly during the past decade. The American man is more fashion conscious than he has been for many years. Men are increasingly using a greater variety of shoes for leisure wear and dress occasions. Owing to the flexibility in men's fashions, the distinction between dress and casual shoes has almost disappeared.

Currently, the updated classics, such as tie oxfords and slip-ons, are examples of men's dress shoes. Such types of footwear were

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1/ Poromeric is a synthetic, leatherlike, porous material used as uppers for shoes, luggage, belts, and the like.

2/ In the cement process of construction, the outsole (or midsole, if any) is affixed to the upper by an adhesive without sewing.

produced by the Gardiner Shoe Co. The major changes in these footwear styles in recent years have been in the coloring, texture, and bottom (heel and sole) treatments. There has been a shift from lightweight styling in basic black or brown to higher heel heights and more flamboyant colors and styling. According to industry sources, a more casual styling has become the trend in men's footwear, with emphasis on styles that have multiple uses. Casual footwear has become the largest category for year-round use. The casual influence extends to virtually all footwear types, in response to consumer demand for comfortable, relaxed fashion footwear.

## U.S. Tariff Treatment

Imports of men's footwear with leather uppers, constructed by the welt process and similar to that produced by the Gardiner Shoe Co., are dutiable under TSUS items 700.27 or 700.29. Men's imported footwear similar in price and appearance to that manufactured by Gardiner Shoe, but of other than welt construction, is dutiable under item 700.35. Footwear with poromeric uppers is dutiable under item 700.55.

Men's imported footwear in chief value of leather was originally dutiable in the Tariff Act of 1930 at 20 percent ad valorem under paragraph 1530(e). Pursuant to several bilateral trade agreements and to trade agreements negotiated under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the rate on welt leather footwear with a dutiable value of over \$5.00 per pair (now TSUS items 700.27 and 700.29) was reduced to 5 percent ad valorem, effective January 1, 1971, for footwear provided for under item 700.27, and June 30, 1958, for that provided for under item 700.29. Effective January 30, 1943, the rate on leather footwear of cement and miscellaneous processes (now TSUS item 700.35) was reduced to 10 percent ad valorem. It was further reduced to 9.5 percent ad valorem, effective January 1, 1969, and finally to 8.5 percent ad valorem on January 1, 1971.

Poromerics were used as uppers for footwear beginning in the 1960's. Prior to the effective date of the TSUS, imports of such footwear were classified principally by similitude, at the rate of 10 percent ad valorem applicable to leather footwear provided for

in paragraph 1530(e). On August 31, 1963, the effective date of the TSUS, a rate of 12.5 percent ad valorem was established for item 700.55, under which footwear with poromeric uppers is currently dutiable; the current rate on footwear with such uppers is 6 percent ad valorem. 1/

Table 1 in appendix A shows the 1930 rates and concession rates under the GATT for the above-mentioned TSUS items. Tables 2 through 6 show imports of men's footwear entered under the TSUSA 2/ items under review and applicable rates of duty.

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1/ The col. 2 rate of duty for item 700.55 is 35 percent.

2/ Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated.



## U.S. Consumption, Production, and Imports

During the period 1966-73, apparent annual U.S. consumption of men's nonrubber footwear (other than work and athletic), which includes the types of footwear produced by the Gardiner Shoe Co., increased irregularly from 104 million pairs in 1966 to a peak of 142 million pairs in 1972 and then declined to 139 million pairs in 1973. In January-June 1974, consumption amounted to 65 million pairs, compared with 71 million pairs in the corresponding period of 1973. Annual U.S. production of such footwear dropped by 10 percent from 89 million pairs in 1966 to 80 million pairs in 1971, increased to 91 million pairs in 1972, and then declined to 89 million pairs in 1973. Trade sources indicate that the increase in production and consumption in 1972 resulted largely from increased demand for the new styles that were introduced in that year. Production in January-June 1974 was estimated at 44 million pairs, compared with 45 million pairs reported for January-June 1973. As imports of similar footwear more than tripled during 1966-73, their share of the domestic market rose from 14 percent to 36 percent. For January-June 1974, imports amounted to 21 million pairs, compared with 26 million pairs for the corresponding period of 1973, and their share of the market dropped from 37 percent to 32 percent, as shown in the table on the following page.

Men's nonrubber footwear (other than work and athletic): U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1966-73, January-June 1973, and January-June 1974

Period	Production	Imports <sup>1/</sup>	Apparent consumption <sup>2/</sup>	Ratio of imports to consumption
	Million pairs	Million pairs	Million pairs	Percent
1966-----	89	15	104	14
1967-----	85	19	104	18
1968-----	89	26	115	23
1969-----	82	32	114	28
1970-----	82	41	123	33
1971-----	80	49	129	38
1972-----	91	51	142	36
1973-----	89	50	139	36
January-June--				
1973-----	45	26	71	37
1974-----	<u>3/</u> 44	21	65	32

<sup>1/</sup> Includes men's leather footwear (including a small amount of athletic footwear) entered under TSUS items 700.26, 700.27, 700.29, and 700.35, and men's, youths', and boys' footwear having supported-vinyl uppers (including a small amount of athletic and work footwear) entered under item 700.55.

<sup>2/</sup> Represents U.S. production plus imports without an allowance for exports, which in 1973 amounted to less than 0.5 million pairs.

<sup>3/</sup> Estimated.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

U.S. production of men's welt-construction shoes, except work and athletic, fell from 44 million pairs in 1965, more than 50 percent of total domestic output, to less than 30 million pairs in 1973, or 30 percent of domestic output. In a survey of several buyers and producers of men's shoes, those interviewed expressed the belief that welt shoes are unable to provide the inexpensive, stylish, casual footwear that the market demands. The welt, although a durable, comfortable shoe, is heavier and more traditionally styled than clothing fashions now

require. Further, the reduced demand for welt footwear results from substantial retail-price increases that reflect higher material and labor costs.

Cement-construction footwear has grown from 30 percent of the production of men's nonathletic shoes in 1965 to 50 percent in 1973. Footwear made by the cement process is less expensive to produce than welt footwear because it requires fewer steps and fewer workers. Additionally, the process is more easily adapted to frequent style changes and produces shoes that are lighter and similar in appearance to welt-construction shoes.

Many producers of men's welt footwear, when faced with declining sales, did not convert to the production of the increasingly popular cement-construction shoes, for the following reasons: (1) The belief that the new styles might be a passing fad; (2) the importance of and investment in product reputation and sales distribution patterns that had been developed over the years; and (3) the uncertainty and expense of changing a substantial portion of the production process. Conversion from welt to cement production would involve the lease or purchase of completely different machinery for part of the production line; new lasts and dies would be required. Although reeducation of the workers would not be difficult, time lost in conversion and the lost investment in machinery and tools would be major economic considerations for many producers.

In 1973-74, shoes made by the welt process accounted for about 10 percent of U.S. imports of men's leather footwear. In recent years, imports of welt-construction leather footwear, the type produced by the Gardiner Shoe Co., have come principally from Spain, the United Kingdom, and the Republic of Korea. The volume of imports of welt-construction leather footwear entered under TSUSA items 700.2738 and 700.2960, valued over \$5.00 per pair, and the applicable rates of duty are shown in tables 2 and 3. Footwear entered under TSUS item 700.35, which consists principally of shoes made by the cement process, accounted for the balance (about 90 percent) of imported leather footwear in 1973-74. Tables 4 and 5 show the volume of imports entered under item 700.35 and the applicable rates of duty. In recent years, Spain and Italy have been the principal supplying countries of imports entered under this item. U.S. imports of footwear having uppers of poromerics are not separately reported in official statistics. However, imports of such footwear, which are included under item 700.55, are believed to be small. Imports entered under this provision, which have come principally from the Republic of China (Taiwan), Hong Kong, and Italy in recent years, consist principally of footwear having supported-vinyl uppers (table 6). During 1964-73 the average unit value of imports under this provision ranged from \$0.67 a pair in 1964 to \$2.16 a pair in 1973.

## U.S. and Foreign Wage Rates

The table on the following page shows the average hourly earnings and the estimated compensation per hour received by shoe workers in eight countries in 1971-73. While of some use in comparing the labor costs of the shoe industries in the various countries listed, the table has several shortcomings that make such comparisons inexact. First, only in the United States, Italy, and Hong Kong is the industry definition limited exclusively to footwear. In the other countries the industry classifications are more encompassing. Second, as footnote 1 to the table indicates, published hourly earnings in the various countries differ in composition. Third, total compensation for workers includes varying factors in the eight countries.

Hourly earnings of production workers and estimated total compensation per hour worked in specified industries related to footwear in 8 countries, 1971-73

Country	Industry	(In U.S. dollars)					
		Published average hourly earnings 1/		Estimated compensation per hour worked 2/			
		1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
Brazil-----	Clothing and footwear 3/ 4/-----	\$0.32	\$0.34	\$0.38	\$0.41-\$0.45	\$0.45-\$0.48	\$0.49-\$0.53
Hong Kong-----	Rubber footwear 5/-----	.38	.43	.50	.41-.43	.47-.50	.55-.58
Italy-----	Footwear 6/-----	.80	.93	1.08	1.49	1.70	2.00
Japan-----	Rubber products, including plastic footwear, 7/-----	1.08	1.57	2.10	1.23	1.78	2.39
Korea-----	Plastic products 7/-----	.22	.20	.32	.25-.29	.25-.27	.38-.41
Spain-----	Clothing and footwear 3/-----	.42	.53	.70	.59-.64	.74-.80	.99-1.06
Taiwan-----	Plastic products 7/-----	8/	9/ .19	.26	8/	.22-.23	.30-.32
United States--	Footwear, excluding rubber-----	2.53	2.63	2.72	3.05	3.19	3.32

1/ Published earnings do not represent the same items of labor compensation in each country because of differences in treatment of various supplementary benefits. Earnings generally refer to gross cash payments to wage workers before deductions for taxes and social security and include overtime pay, shift differentials, regular bonuses and premiums, and cost-of-living adjustments. Holiday, vacation, and sick leave pay, bonuses not paid regularly each pay period, and other supplementary benefits are included by some countries and excluded by others. The earnings data are per paid hour for some countries and per hour worked for other countries.

2/ Compensation refers to all payments made by employers directly to their workers before deductions of any kind plus employer contributions to legally required insurance programs and private welfare plans for the benefit of employees. The figures on additional compensation per hour worked as a percentage of published earnings are the best estimates currently available to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

3/ All employees.

4/ Wage adjustments in Brazil are governed by an official wage formula. The 1972 and 1973 earnings figures are estimates based on the average wage adjustments granted in the total private sector of the economy.

5/ Daily earnings converted to an hourly basis by assuming 9 hours of work per day.

6/ Approximately 15 percent of the workers in the Italian shoe industry are home workers, who are paid at a lower wage rate than the factory workers in the industry.

7/ The shoes shipped from Japan Korea, and Taiwan to the United States are principally of plastics. Approximately half of the workers in the Japanese plastics shoe industry are home workers, who are paid at a lower rate than the factory workers in that industry.

8/ Not available.

9/ July-December 1972.

Source: Based on data provided by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics from the following: Brazil--Industrias de Transformacao, 1971, Department of Industry, Trade and Services Statistics, Brazil; Hong Kong--Annual Departmental Report, 1970-73, Commissioner of Labour, Hong Kong; Italy--Rassegna di Statistiche del Lavoro, various issues, Confederazione General dell'Industria Italiana, Rome; Japan--Year Book of Labour Statistics, various issues, Ministry of Labor, Tokyo; Korea--Monthly Statistics of Korea, various issues, Economic Planning Board, Seoul; Spain--Year Book of Labour Statistics, 1973, International Labour Office, Geneva; and Taiwan--Monthly

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Data Relating to the Gardiner Shoe Co., Inc.

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APPENDIX A  
STATISTICAL TABLES



Table 1.--U.S. rates of duty applicable to footwear of the types provided for in specified TSUS items, 1930 and GATT concessions to Jan. 1, 1975

TSUS item No.:	Abbreviated description	1930 rate	GATT concessions	
			Rate	Effective dates
		Percent ad valorem	Percent ad valorem: or cents per pair:	
	Leather footwear:			
	Welt, valued per pair--			
700.27	Over \$5 but not over \$6.80.	20	40¢	Jan. 1, 1948-June 29, 1956.
			33¢	June 30, 1956-June 29, 1957.
			36¢	June 30, 1957-June 29, 1958.
			34¢	June 30, 1958-Dec. 31, 1967.
			6% but not more than 34¢.	Jan. 1, 1968-Dec. 31, 1969.
			5.5% but not more than 34¢.	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1970.
			5%	Jan. 1, 1971, to date.
700.29	Over \$6.80 (except ski boots).	20	40¢ but not less than 5%.	Jan. 1, 1948-June 29, 1956.
			38¢ but not less than 5%.	June 30, 1956-June 29, 1957.
			36¢ but not less than 5%.	June 30, 1957-June 29, 1958.
			5%	June 30, 1958, to date.
700.35	"Other" footwear (includ- ing cement process) for men, youths, and boys.	20	10%	June 6, 1951-Dec. 31, 1957.
			9.5%	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1968.
			9.0%	Jan. 1 1969-Dec. 31, 1970.
			8.5%	Jan. 1, 1971, to date.
700.55	Footwear having uppers of poromerics.	Principally 20 <sup>1/</sup>	12.5% <sup>2/</sup> 11% 10% 8.5% 7% 6%	Aug. 31, 1963-Dec. 31, 1967. Jan. 1, 1968-Dec. 31, 1968. Jan. 1, 1969-Dec. 31, 1969. Jan. 1, 1970-Dec. 31, 1970. Jan. 1, 1971-Dec. 31, 1971. Jan. 1, 1972, to date.

<sup>1/</sup> Poromerics were used as uppers for footwear beginning in the 1960's. Had footwear with poromeric uppers been imported prior to the effective date of the TSUS, it would have been dutiable, by virtue of the similitude provision of par. 1559, at the rate provided for "similar" leather footwear in par. 1530(e). The col. 2 rate for item 700.55 is 35 percent.

<sup>2/</sup> The trade-agreement rate established in the TSUS, effective Aug. 31, 1963, under authority of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962 (Public Law 87-456) to replace the wide range of rates previously applicable to the various types of footwear provided for in this item.



Table 2.--Leather footwear of welt construction, other than work, valued over \$5.00 but not over \$6.80 per pair, for men (TSUSA item 700.2738): U.S. rates of duty and imports for consumption, 1968-73, January-June 1973, and January-June 1974

Period	Rate of duty	Imports		
		Quantity	Value	Unit value
		<u>1,000</u> pairs	<u>1,000</u> dollars	Per pair
1968-----	6	1,054	6,200	\$5.88
1969-----	6	1,210	7,177	5.93
1970-----	5.5	830	4,912	5.92
1971-----	5	502	2,951	5.89
1972-----	5	362	2,099	5.80
1973-----	5	597	3,451	5.78
January-June--				
1973-----	5	318	1,841	5.80
1974-----	5	303	1,831	6.04

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

Table 3.--Leather footwear of welt construction, other than work or athletic, valued over \$6.80 per pair, for men (TSUSA item 700.2960): U.S. rates of duty and imports for consumption, 1968-73, January-June 1973, and January-June 1974

Period	Rate of duty	Imports		
		Quantity	Value	Unit value
		<u>1,000</u> pairs	<u>1,000</u> dollars	<u>Per pair</u>
1968-----	5	876	9,792	\$11.18
1969-----	5	1,531	16,212	10.59
1970-----	5	1,594	16,811	10.55
1971-----	5	2,277	23,558	10.35
1972-----	5	1,856	21,304	11.48
1973-----	5	1,490	19,502	13.09
January-June--				
1973-----	5	738	9,825	13.31
1974-----	5	646	8,630	13.36

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

Table 4.--Men's leather footwear, made principally by the cement process (item 700.35): 1/ U.S. rates of duty and imports for consumption, 1939, 1950-73, January-June 1973, and January-June 1974

Period	Rate of duty	Imports		
		Quantity <u>2/</u>	Value <u>2/</u>	Unit value
		<u>1,000</u> pairs	<u>1,000</u> dollars	Per pair
1939-----	20	148	156	\$1.05
1950-----	10	68	181	2.66
1951-----	<u>3/</u> 20	61	175	2.87
1952-----	10	86	275	3.20
1953-----	10	107	376	3.51
1954-----	10	104	362	3.48
1955-----	10	192	909	4.73
1956-----	10	859	2,536	2.95
1957-----	10	1,252	3,618	2.89
1958-----	10	4,980	7,159	1.44
1959-----	10	2,596	8,692	3.35
1960-----	10	2,678	9,036	3.37
1961-----	10	3,340	10,883	3.26
1962-----	10	5,319	17,743	3.34
1963-----	10	5,771	19,884	3.45
1964-----	10	5,873	20,538	3.50
1965-----	10	6,002	26,795	4.46
1966-----	10	7,475	20,699	2.77
1967-----	10	9,933	36,538	3.68
1968-----	9.5	15,170	56,539	3.73
1969-----	9	18,729	78,925	4.21
1970-----	9	21,801	97,558	4.47
1971-----	8.5	24,730	122,795	4.97
1972-----	8.5	27,298	167,025	6.12
1973-----	8.5	28,190	197,141	6.99
January-June--				
1973-----	8.5	14,835	99,531	6.71
1974-----	8.5	13,525	90,504	6.69

1/ Includes men's leather footwear other than athletic or workshoes, of the kinds reported in TSUSA items 700.3530, 700.3540, 700.3550, and 700.3575. These consist, in addition to cement-process shoes, of shoes with injection-molded soles and those made by the stitchout and miscellaneous processes.

2/ Data for 1964 and earlier years include work and athletic footwear and also footwear for youths and boys.

3/ The statutory rate of 20 percent ad valorem was restored Jan. 1, 1951, and was applicable through June 5, 1951; effective June 6, 1951, the rate of duty was again lowered to 10 percent ad valorem pursuant to a GATT concession.

Table 5.--Leather footwear for men (item 700.35): 1/ U.S. imports for consumption, by type of construction, 1967-73, January-June 1973, and January-June 1974

Period	Soled moccasin	Vul-canized sole	Cement process	Other	Total
Quantity (1,000 pairs)					
1967-----	235	632	6,159	2,907	9,933
1968-----	221	1,128	8,934	4,887	15,170
1969-----	340	1,352	11,769	5,268	18,729
1970-----	553	1,696	13,730	5,822	21,801
1971-----	550	1,965	15,119	7,096	24,730
1972-----	863	1,807	18,184	6,444	27,298
1973-----	1,191	1,488	19,796	5,715	28,190
January-June--					
1973-----	583	624	10,512	3,116	14,835
1974-----	461	835	9,897	2,332	13,525
Value (1,000 dollars)					
1967-----	816	2,782	21,765	11,175	36,538
1968-----	1,166	3,927	32,709	18,737	56,539
1969-----	1,620	5,418	47,984	23,903	78,925
1970-----	2,653	7,024	61,318	26,563	97,558
1971-----	2,757	8,329	76,988	34,721	122,795
1972-----	4,556	9,606	112,762	40,101	167,025
1973-----	6,834	9,562	141,871	38,874	197,141
January-June--					
1973-----	3,233	3,847	72,599	19,852	99,531
1974-----	3,369	4,947	67,096	15,092	90,504
Unit value (per pair)					
1967-----	\$3.47	\$4.40	\$3.54	\$3.84	\$3.68
1968-----	5.28	3.48	3.66	3.83	3.73
1969-----	4.76	4.01	4.08	4.54	4.21
1970-----	4.80	4.14	4.47	4.56	4.47
1971-----	5.01	4.24	5.09	4.89	4.97
1972-----	5.28	5.32	6.20	6.22	6.12
1973-----	5.74	6.43	7.17	6.80	6.99
January-June--					
1973-----	5.54	6.16	6.91	6.37	6.71
1974-----	7.31	5.92	6.78	6.47	6.69

1/ Includes men's leather footwear, other than athletic or work-shoes, of the kinds reported in TSUSA items 700.3530, 700.3540, 700.3550, and 700.3575.

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



Table 6.--Footwear having supported-vinyl uppers for men, youths, and boys (item 700.55): U.S. rates of duty and imports for consumption, 1964-73, January-June 1973, and January-June 1974

Period	Rate of duty	Imports		
		Quantity	Value	Unit value
		<u>1,000</u> <u>pairs</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Per pair</u>
1964-----	<u>1/</u> 12.5	<u>2/</u> 6,217	<u>2/</u> 4,183	\$0.67
1965-----	12.5	<u>2/</u> 7,753	<u>2/</u> 4,835	.62
1966-----	12.5	5,915	5,285	.89
1967-----	12.5	6,531	6,025	.92
1968-----	11	7,696	7,681	1.00
1969-----	10	9,744	12,294	1.26
1970-----	8.5	16,264	21,590	1.33
1971-----	7	20,478	29,362	1.43
1972-----	6	20,780	34,553	1.66
1973-----	6	18,654	40,244	2.16
January-June--				
1973-----	6	9,597	15,462	1.61
1974-----	6	8,157	17,173	2.11

1/ Rate established in the TSUS, effective Aug. 31, 1963.

2/ Partly estimated.

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

