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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

**FOOTWEAR FOR WOMEN:
FORMER WORKERS OF EL REY OF HOLLYWOOD, INC.,
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.**

**Report to the President
on Worker Investigation No. TEA-W-253
Under Section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962**

**ITC Publication 711
Washington, D. C.
January 1975**

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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

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Joseph O. Parker, Vice Chairman
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Italo H. Ablondi
Daniel Minchew

Kenneth R. Mason, Secretary to the Commission

Address all communications to
United States International Trade Commission
Washington, D. C. 20436

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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,
January 17, 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-253 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 women (of the types provided for in items 700.45 and 700.55 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS)) produced by El Rey of Hollywood, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., 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 November 26, 1974, on the basis of a petition for adjustment assistance filed on behalf of the former workers of El Rey of Hollywood, Inc. The petition was received on November 18, 1974.

Notice of the investigation was published in the Federal Register (39 F.R. 41786) on December 2, 1974. No public hearing was requested, and none was held.

The information in this report was obtained principally from officials and customers of El Rey of Hollywood, Inc., official Government statistics, and the Commission's files.

Finding of the Commission

On the basis of its investigation, the Commission unanimously finds that articles like or directly competitive with footwear for women (of the types provided for in items 700.45 and 700.55 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States) produced by El Rey of Hollywood, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., 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 proportion of the workers of such firm or an appropriate subdivision thereof.

Views of Chairman Bedell and Commissioner Moore

This statement sets forth the basis for our negative determination in the instant investigation under section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (TEA). The investigation was instituted in response to a petition filed on behalf of the former workers of El Rey of Hollywood, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., which ceased operations on April 30, 1974.

El Rey of Hollywood, Inc., during its last 16 months of operation, (January 1973-April 1974) did not produce an article within the meaning of section 301 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. Instead, the firm assembled materials or component parts into footwear or parts of footwear on a contractual basis for several shoe manufacturers that supplied El Rey with the necessary materials or components. El Rey had no merchandise inventory of its own; the firm merely supplied services, i.e., labor, plant, and equipment.

Therefore, we conclude in this investigation, as in previous similar cases, 1/that the workers of El Rey were not proper petitioners because the firm did not produce an article within the meaning of section 301 of the TEA.

1/ See Certain Bovine Leather: Rex Tanning Corporation, Peabody, Mass., Report to the President on Investigation No. TEA-F-34 . . . , TC Publication 433, 1971, pp. 3-7, and Electronic Receiving Tube Mounts: . . . , Report to the President on Investigation No. TEA-W-203 . . . , TC Publication 600, 1973, p.3.

Views of Vice Chairman Parker and Commissioner Ablondi

This investigation was instituted pursuant to a petition filed on behalf of the former workers of El Rey of Hollywood, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as El Rey), Los Angeles, Calif., for a determination of their eligibility under section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (TEA) to apply for adjustment assistance.

El Rey was primarily a producer of women's calf-high fashion boots during the years 1968-72. Production was almost equally divided between boots with uppers of leather, which retailed in the range of \$24 to \$28 a pair, and boots with uppers of vinyl, which retailed in the \$16-to-\$20 range. In December 1972, El Rey discontinued the production of women's boots, owing to the lack of demand; it then commenced assembling women's dress and casual shoes on a contractual basis for other footwear manufacturers. On April 30, 1974, El Rey terminated all footwear operations.

The Commission, in order to make an affirmative determination under section 301(c)(2) of the TEA, must find that all of the following four criteria are met:

(1) Articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the workers' firm are being imported in increased quantities;

(2) The increased imports are a 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 with unemployment or underemployment; 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 this investigation we find that the fourth condition set forth above has not been met; therefore, we have made a negative determination.

The investigation revealed that the demand for fashion boots, the product line which accounted for virtually all of El Rey's output during 1969-72, declined sharply in 1972. This was confirmed by El Rey's principal customers, which reported that the decline in demand caused them to reduce or cease their purchases of such articles. Consequently, El Rey's decision to terminate production of fashion boots was attributable to reduced demand for that type of footwear and not to an increase in concession-generated imports.

Confronted with a precipitous decline in orders for fashion boots, El Rey discontinued its role as an independent supplier of footwear in December 1972. Thereafter, the firm sought to utilize its plant and equipment by contracting to supply footwear-assembly services to other footwear manufacturers in the Los Angeles area. The volume of this type of business was insufficient to enable the company to operate efficiently or profitably. Consequently, on April 30, 1974, El Rey ceased its assembly operations and closed the Los Angeles plant.

On the basis of the information obtained in the investigation, we conclude that concession-generated imports were not the major factor causing the unemployment of the petitioning workers, and, therefore, we have 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 for women like or directly competitive with that produced by El Rey of Hollywood, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., 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/

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 El Rey of Hollywood, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., 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 the unemployment or underemployment of the petitioning workers.

INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

Description of Articles Under Investigation

During the years 1968-72, El Rey of Hollywood, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., produced primarily women's calf-high fashion boots 1/ on a contractual basis for shoe manufacturers in the greater Los Angeles area. Production was almost equally divided between boots with uppers of leather and boots with uppers of (stretch) vinyl. Such footwear was constructed by the cement process, in which the outsole is attached to the upper by an adhesive without sewing. The retail price of leather fashion boots produced by El Rey ranged from \$24 to \$28 a pair; the retail price of its vinyl fashion boots ranged from \$16 to \$20 a pair.

In 1973 El Rey discontinued production of women's boots and began assembling women's dress and casual shoes. The assembly operations were performed primarily on a contractual basis for footwear manufacturers within the area. A major customer supplied El Rey with the necessary raw materials (or component parts); El Rey merely provided the necessary labor and manufacturing facilities. In addition to complete footwear, the firm produced stitched uppers in 1973; these accounted for only a small share of the value of total production. In 1974, El Rey's total production consisted of complete shoes that the firm assembled for other manufacturers. The finished footwear produced in 1973 and 1974 sold at retail in the range of \$16 to \$20 a pair. The El Rey plant ceased production on April 30, 1974.

1/ Formfitting boots that are worn principally for fashion interest and are not necessarily constructed for functional purposes or for protection against inclement weather.

In general, the principal features of women's and misses' shoes ^{1/} that determine the occasion or activity for which a particular pair is suitable--and thus the trade designations such as "casual" or "dress"--are the cut of the uppers, the material used for the uppers, the style and height of the heels, the kind of ornamentation, and the material and construction of the soles. In commercial usage, however, these descriptive terms for footwear may have various meanings. Some of them are specifically defined for tariff purposes in the headnotes (including the statistical headnotes) to part 1, subpart A of schedule 7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA).

Footwear for women has become an important accessory to fashion in recent years, resulting in rapid style changes in shoe designs. As modifications have occurred in dress lengths and as trousers and other casual attire have become increasingly acceptable for almost every occasion, footwear styles have changed accordingly, and the distinction between dress and casual shoes has diminished.

In the 1970's, footwear designs took a new direction. The footwear bottom (sole and heel) treatment became the main interest in the shoe design, and styles with soles of an inch or more became popular. A variety of materials--crepe (rubber), "marshmallow" (pliable synthetic), leather combinations, and various plastics--were used to make soles, concealed platforms, and wedges. Some bottom

^{1/} In this report, as in the TSUS, the terms "women's" and "misses'" are used to differentiate size categories of footwear, not age of wearer, as follows: "Women's" refers to U.S. women's sizes 4 and larger, and "misses'" refers to U.S. misses' sizes 12-1/2 and larger but not as large as U.S. women's size 4.

assemblies were colored, painted, or sculptured. During 1970-72, such platform styles dominated most women's footwear. Although platforms became less extreme in 1973, their importance in shoe design has continued into 1974. Today footwear more traditional in style is also being offered. While most fashion emphasis in recent years has focused on high heels, there has been a strong rebirth of interest in flats for dress occasions and low-heeled classic moccasins for casual wear. Other casual footwear for women includes sandals, certain clogs, espadrilles, indoor-outdoor slippers, oxfords, desert boots, and sneakers.

Women's boots, including the types produced by El Rey, especially the calf-high stretch boots, gained popularity in the late 1960's with the introduction of new styles in women's wearing apparel, such as the miniskirt and the calf-length skirt, that accented boot designs. Such boots continued to be fashionable throughout 1970 and 1971. Styles ranged from inexpensive stretch urethane boots to high-quality leather zipper boots. However, with the switch by women to other types of wearing apparel, particularly pants suits, the market for stretch boots and other fashion boots diminished markedly in 1972. In the fall of 1974, consumer interest in boots again became apparent. The "riding boot" in various interpretations with high heels or platform soles is an example of a popular fashion boot. Many such boots are designed not only to meet fashion requirements but also for protection in inclement weather.

It is estimated that about 50 percent of the women's and misses' nonrubber shoes produced in the United States in 1973 had leather uppers, compared with nearly 70 percent in 1970. The American Footwear Industries Association (AFIA) indicates that, owing to the recent shortage of hides and the consequent increases in prices of leather, prices of women's and misses' leather footwear have risen steadily. The president of the AFIA has further indicated that, as the prices of leather footwear increased, shoes made from manmade materials--polyurethane, polymerics, and nylon velvets--gained a larger percentage of the U.S. market. Footwear of manmade materials lends itself not only to the multihued new platform styles favored by young people but also to the more conservative styles. The following AFIA data illustrate the changes in the shares of the total U.S. nonrubber footwear market supplied by leather and by manmade materials.

Percentages of total U.S. output of nonrubber footwear accounted for by uppers of leather and by uppers of manmade materials, specified years 1950 to 1975

Year	Leather	Manmade materials
1950-----	85	15
1960-----	76	24
1972-----	60	40
1973-----	54	46
1975 <u>1/</u> -----	50	50

1/ Estimated.

Source: Compiled from data supplied by the American Footwear Industries Association.

Industry sources report that, owing to recent and possibly worsening shortages of petrochemically derived materials, a reversal in the trend indicated above is possible.

U.S. Tariff Treatment

In the Tariff Act of 1930, women's leather boots of the type produced by El Rey were originally dutiable under paragraph 1530(e) at 20 percent ad valorem. The rate of duty applicable to such footwear, which is now provided for in TSUS item 700.45, was reduced in five annual stages from 20 percent ad valorem in 1967 to 10 percent in 1972, pursuant to concessions granted during the sixth round of trade negotiations (Kennedy Round) under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

El Rey also produced women's boots with uppers of manmade materials. Such materials were not used for uppers until the late 1940's or early 1950's. Prior to the effective date of the TSUS, imports of women's footwear with manmade uppers, which imports were dutiable under various provisions of the Tariff Act, were classified principally--

- (1) By similitude, at the rate of 20 percent ad valorem applicable to leather footwear provided for in paragraph 1530(e); 1/
- (2) Under paragraph 1537(b) as articles in chief value of rubber, at the trade agreement rate of 12.5 percent ad valorem, where the soles were of india rubber and constituted the chief value of the footwear in question; and
- (3) Under paragraph 1539(b) at the reduced rate of 21 cents per pound plus 17 percent ad valorem where the footwear was in chief value of a product having a synthetic resin as the chief binding agent.

1/ The principal kinds of footwear with supported-vinyl uppers now being imported (i.e., those with soles of rubber or plastics) would have been dutiable by virtue of the similitude provision under paragraph 1530(e) at a rate of 20 percent ad valorem.

In the TSUS, a rate of 12.5 percent ad valorem was established for footwear with manmade uppers (item 700.55) as the trade-agreement rate to replace the wide range of rates previously applicable to the various types of footwear provided for in this item. 1/ The current rate on footwear with manmade uppers is 6 percent ad valorem.

Appendix table 1 shows the reductions in rates of duty resulting from trade-agreement concessions granted under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) for footwear of the types now dutiable under items 700.45 and 700.55.

The dress and casual shoes produced by El Rey in 1973 and 1974, if imported into the United States, would also be dutiable under TSUS items 700.45 and 700.55.

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

U.S. Consumption, Shipments, and Imports

Official data are not available with respect to consumption, shipments, and imports of women's stretch boots. It is known, however, that because of the fashion interest in stretch and other fashion boots during the late 1960's and the years 1970-71, consumption and shipments of such boots were on an upward trend. Both consumption and shipments declined markedly in 1972 as the result of a shift by women to other types of wearing apparel. U.S. shipments of women's boots of all types (SIC code 3144) by domestic producers in 1972 (the only year for which data are available) amounted to 12.6 million pairs, valued at \$105.2 million.

Appendix tables 2 and 3 show total U.S. imports of women's nonrubber footwear (including boots) admitted under TSUS items 700.45 (footwear of leather valued over \$2.50 per pair) and 700.55 (certain footwear of rubber or plastics).

Data with respect to U.S. production, imports, and consumption of all women's nonrubber footwear (including boots) are shown on the following page. As shown in this table, imports increased their share of the U.S. market from 17 percent in 1965 to 53 percent in 1973 (see also fig. 1 on p. A-10, which shows the trends of U.S. production, imports, and consumption).

Nonrubber footwear for women and misses: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1965-74

Period	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports <u>2/</u>	Apparent consumption <u>3/</u>	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption
	Million pairs	Million pairs	Million pairs	Percent
1965-----	319	67	386	17
1966-----	323	70	393	18
1967-----	290	96	386	25
1968-----	322	133	455	29
1969-----	271	139	410	34
1970-----	260	165	425	39
1971-----	237	180	417	43
1972-----	223	198	421	47
1973-----	190	212	402	53
1974 <u>4/</u> -----	170	185	355	52

1/ Production represents the output of women's and misses' footwear as reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, plus shipments to the U.S. mainland from Puerto Rico.

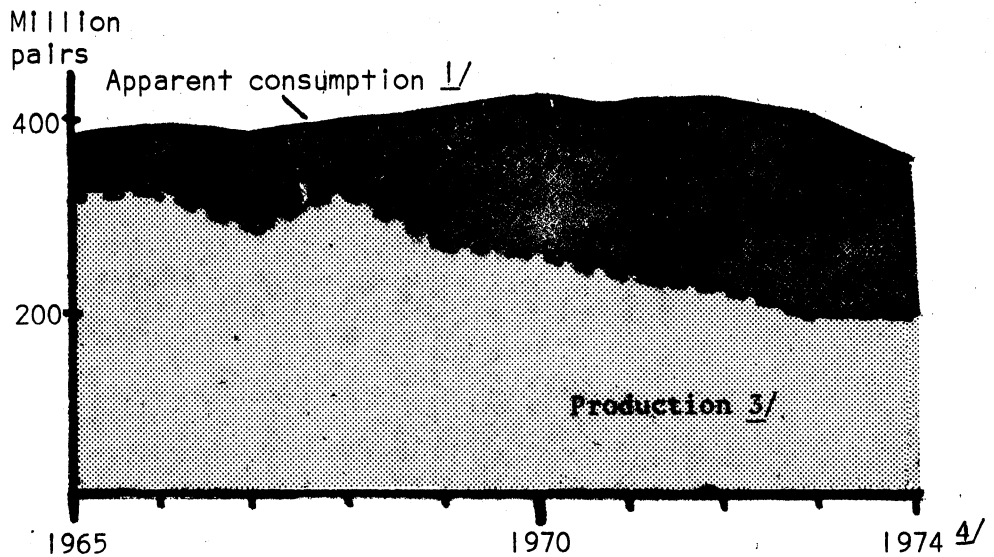
2/ Partly estimated from the official statistics for footwear of the kinds described in pt. 1A of schedule 7 of the TSUSA except imports described in items 700.32, 700.51, 700.52, 700.53, and 700.60 and except zoris (very inexpensive thonged sandals of rubber or plastics), dutiable under item 700.55. Includes imports of misses' footwear, which have been negligible compared with those of women's.

3/ Computed from U.S. production plus imports without an allowance for exports, which in 1973 amounted to about 1 million pairs.

4/ Estimated.

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

Figure 1.--Nonrubber footwear for women: U.S. production, Imports, and apparent consumption, 1965-74



1/ Computed from U.S. production plus imports without an allowance for exports, which in 1973 amounted to about 1 million pairs.

2/ Partly estimated from the official statistics on footwear of the kinds described in pt. 1A of schedule 7 of the TSUSA except imports described in items 700.32, 700.51, 700.52, 700.53, and 700.60 and except zoris (very inexpensive thonged sandals of rubber or plastics), dutiable under item 700.55. Includes imports of misses' footwear, which have been negligible compared with those of women's.

3/ Production represents the output of women's and misses' footwear as reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, plus shipments to the U.S. mainland from Puerto Rico.

4/ Estimated.

Source: Estimated by the U.S. International Trade Commission, based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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/	.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 Bulletin of Labor Statistics, June 1973, Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting, and Statistics, Taipei.

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Data Relating to El Rey of Hollywood, Inc.

* * * * *

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table 1.--U.S. rates of duty applicable to women's and misses' footwear of the types provided for in specified TSUS items, July 1, 1934, and GATT concessions to Jan. 1, 1972

TSUS item No.	Abbreviated description	Rate of duty	
		July 1, 1934 1/	GATT concession 2/
		Rate	Effective date
		Percent	Percent
		ad val.	ad val.
700.45	Leather footwear: "Other" (including cement process): Valued over \$2.50 per pair-----: 20	18 16 14 12 10	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1968. Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1969. Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1970. Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1971. Jan. 1, 1972.
700.55	Footwear having uppers of supported vinyl.	Princi- pally 20 3/	4/ Aug. 31, 1963-Dec. 31, 1967. Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1968. Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1969. Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1970. Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1971. Jan. 1, 1972.

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

2/ For concessions granted in the Kennedy Round, effective Jan. 1, 1968, the table shows staged rates that became effective up to and including Jan. 1, 1972.

3/ Supported vinyl was not used for shoe uppers until the late 1940's or early 1950's. When footwear with supported-vinyl uppers was imported during the 1950's and early 1960's, it was generally dutiable, by virtue of the similitude provisions 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.

4/ 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 TSUS item.

Table 2.--Women's and misses' footwear with supported-vinyl uppers (TSUSA item 700.5545): U.S. rates of duty and imports for consumption, 1966-73, January-June 1973, and January-June 1974

Period	Rate of duty	Imports		
		Quantity	Value	Unit value
		<u>Percent</u> <u>ad valorem</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pairs</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
1966-----	12.5	33,239	17,024	\$0.51
1967-----	12.5	49,767	27,704	.56
1968-----	11	68,579	46,603	.68
1969-----	10	70,777	55,820	.79
1970-----	8.5	77,288	73,757	.95
1971-----	7	86,942	104,196	1.20
1972-----	6	89,776	104,907	1.17
1973-----	6	96,942	136,036	1.40
January-June--				
1973-----	6	54,317	63,856	1.18
1974 <u>1/</u> -----	6	48,057	80,237	1.67

1/ Effective Jan. 1, 1974, item 700.5545 was discontinued and transferred to items 700.5547 and 700.5549.

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

Table 3.--Women's footwear with leather uppers (TSUS item 700.45):
U.S. rates of duty and imports for consumption, 1969-73, 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>
1969-----	16	26,745	131,329	\$4.91
1970-----	14	34,164	172,266	5.04
1971-----	12	43,725	220,504	5.04
1972-----	10	60,912	303,406	4.98
1973-----	10	68,248	355,406	5.21
January-June--				
1973-----	10	40,707	198,464	4.88
1974-----	10	33,192	173,380	5.22

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

