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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

NONRUBBER FOOTWEAR

**Report on Investigation No. 332-62
Under Section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930**



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Introduction

On October 22, 1969, the Tariff Commission on its own motion instituted an investigation on nonrubber footwear, the subject of its report No. 332-56 of January 1969. The purpose of this investigation, conducted under section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, was--

to obtain, and to make available to interested persons both inside and outside of Government at the earliest practicable date, additional data-- particularly that pertaining to the period January 1968 through June 1969 and supplementing that contained in the aforementioned report--required for an understanding of the competitive relationships between imported non-rubber footwear and domestically produced footwear and the effect of these imports upon U.S. producers. 1/

No hearing was held in connection with this second investigation on nonrubber footwear (No. 332-62), but interested parties desiring to furnish relevant data were urged to submit written statements. In addition to the data submitted by interested parties, the information in this report was obtained through independent research and inquiry by the Commission's staff, from material in the Commission's files, and from other Government agencies.

Occasion for investigation

Since the release of its earlier report to the President on non-rubber footwear in January 1969, the Commission has continued to keep under review developments relating to domestic production and imports of nonrubber footwear. Meanwhile, an Interagency Task Force created

1/ Notice of investigation that was posted at the office of the Commission in Washington, D.C. and at its office in New York City, and was published in the Federal Register (34 F.R. 17465).

at the direction of the President had undertaken a comprehensive inquiry into economic conditions in the domestic nonrubber footwear industry, with particular reference to the effect of imports upon that industry.

In view of the general interest on the subject and in view of the President's probable need for a current assessment of the trends in imports vis-a-vis domestic production of nonrubber footwear, the Commission, on its own motion, initiated the present investigation.

Scope of the investigation

As indicated in the Commission's earlier report, the term "nonrubber footwear" covers a wide variety of footwear, including dress, casual, work, and athletic shoes, as well as sandals, slippers, slipper socks, moccasins, and boots, but does not include so-called protective-type footwear (such as rubbers, overshoes, galoshes, arctics, and rubber boots) nor shoes known as sneakers, tennis shoes, basketball shoes, and canvas-rubber casuals. Also excluded from the import data on nonrubber footwear shown in the text and tables of both this report and the earlier report are zoris (used primarily as beach sandals or shower slippers) which are not produced in the United States. 1/

1/ In 1968, U.S. imports of zoris totaled 30 million pairs with an average dutiable value of 11 cents per pair.

The Commission's earlier investigation indicated that in terms of quantity about three-fifths of the nonrubber footwear consumed in the United States in 1967 was marketed at wholesale at less than \$4 per pair (or at retail less than \$8 per pair) and only about 5 percent was sold at more than \$10 per pair wholesale (\$20 per pair retail). In the same year imports supplied about a fourth of the nonrubber footwear wholesaling at less than \$4 per pair, but considerably less than a tenth of that selling at \$4 per pair or higher. In general, the lower the price range, the higher the share of U.S. consumption of nonrubber footwear supplied by imports.

In this investigation, information on the competitive relationships between imported and domestic nonrubber footwear was obtained principally from firms with numerous retail outlets specializing in, but not confined to, price lines of less than \$20 per pair; supplementary information was obtained by questionnaire from domestic producers and importers. It is estimated that the retailers interviewed accounted for about 25 percent of the quantity and 15 percent of the value of total retail sales of non-rubber footwear in 1968. ^{1/} Among these retailers were: 4 firms with manufacturing operations in the United States and an aggregate of about 2,500 retail outlets; 5 retail chains with an aggregate of about 850 outlets, and 3 nationwide department store chains with catalogue operations. The great bulk of the sales by the firms interviewed were in the under-\$10 price line and a significant amount was in the \$10-20 price line.

^{1/} U.S. retail sales of footwear in 1968 were estimated at \$6.5 billion by the American Footwear Manufacturers Association (before October 1969 called National Footwear Manufacturers' Association and hereafter in this report referred to as AFMA).

Information on the volume and composition of imports, as well as on competition between imported and domestic footwear, was requested by questionnaire from 176 producers and 133 importers that had supplied information in the earlier investigation. Responses were obtained from 104 producers and 75 importers.

U.S. Consumption

Apparent consumption of nonrubber footwear reached a peak of 825 million pairs in 1968 when both domestic production and imports were significantly larger than before (table 1). The consumption declined to an estimated 790 million pairs in 1969, however, and the decline took place wholly in domestic production, as the imports increased, although at a diminished rate (table 2).

Most of the increase and all of the subsequent decline in apparent consumption took place in women's and misses' shoes, as shown in the following tabulation (in millions of pairs): 1/

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>
Shoes:			
Men's and boys'-----	175	181	189
Women's and misses'-----	336	396	351
Children's and infants'-----	73	78	74
Sandals and slippers-----	<u>148</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>176</u>
Total-----	<u>732</u>	<u>827</u>	<u>790</u>

The decline in apparent consumption of nonrubber footwear is, in part, the result of statistical illusion reflecting the exceptionally high level of domestic output in 1968. Indeed, if inventory information were available, it might indicate that actual consumption in 1968 was lower than apparent consumption and that actual consumption increased

1/ These figures from table 2 differ slightly from those in table 1 because of rounding and because exports have not been subtracted.

gradually from 1967 to 1969. Consumers' acceptance during 1969 of the styles of women's footwear offered was disappointing. Some of the retailers interviewed indicated that the rising cost of living was also a factor in the decline of retail sales of women's footwear. 1/ The decline in production and sales of women's footwear from 1968 to 1969 was offset, at least in part, by the sustained demand for men's and boys' shoes. Many concerns, however, are engaged exclusively in the production or distribution of women's and misses' shoes.

U.S. Production and Shipments

Production of nonrubber footwear increased from 600 million pairs in 1967 to 646 million in 1968, but declined to an estimated 582 million in 1969. 2/ The quantity of shipments was reduced less than that of production. The value of shipments in 1969 (as a result of an increase in the unit value) remained close to the record level of \$2,974 million in the previous year (table 3). There is believed to have been an appreciable reduction, however, in the value of shipments of women's shoes, to which almost the whole reduction in production was confined. The production of women's and misses' shoes, after increasing from 287 million pairs in 1967 to 321 million in 1968, declined 18 percent in the next 9 months, when the annual rate became less than in 1967 (table 4). An even larger decline evidently occurred in the production of women's and misses' leather shoes, as production of those with vinyl uppers is believed to have been maintained, if not increased.

1/ The consumer price index (CPI), all items, rose by 4.5 percent from December 1968 to September 1969; the increase in the CPI for the various styles of women's footwear ranged from 4.0 percent to 5.3 percent in the same period.

2/ These data do not include production in Puerto Rico, most of which is shipped to continental United States; in 1968 such shipments totaled 13.6 million pairs, valued at \$53.0 million.

U.S. Imports

Volume

U.S. imports of nonrubber footwear, which amounted to 102 million pairs in 1966 and 133 million pairs in 1967, have continued their upward trend. They amounted to 181 million pairs, valued at \$333 million, in 1968 and 158 million pairs, valued at \$326 million, in the first 9 months of 1969 (table 5). Imports of nonrubber footwear are expected to be about 208 million pairs in 1969, twice that in 1966.

While imports were 31 percent greater in 1967 than in 1966 (in terms of quantity), they were 36 percent greater in 1968 than in 1967 and 15 percent greater in the first 9 months of 1969 than in the comparable period of 1968.

In terms of quantity, U.S. imports of nonrubber footwear accounted for 18 percent of apparent domestic consumption of such footwear in 1967, 22 percent in 1968, and 26 percent in January-September 1969 (table 1). The corresponding ratios computed on the basis of estimated wholesale values are 10 percent, 14 percent, and 18 percent, respectively.

Composition

In 1968, about 75 percent of the imported nonrubber footwear consisted of footwear for women and misses; about 20 percent for men, youths, and boys; and about 5 percent, for infants and children. During the first 9 months of 1969, it appears that there was a slight decrease in the percentage of shoes imported for women and misses and a corresponding increase in the percentage of shoes imported for men, youths, and boys and also, for infants and children.

The nonrubber footwear currently being imported into the United States consists of four types: (1) Footwear having uppers of plastics (TSUS item 700.55) 1/; (2) leather sandals (principally TSUS items 700.43 and 700.45); (3) footwear (other than sandals) having uppers of leather (TSUS items 700.05-700.45); and (4) other nonrubber footwear, principally footwear having uppers of fibers (TSUS items 700.66-700.85). In 1968, in terms of quantity, footwear having uppers of plastics accounted for about half of the imported nonrubber footwear; leather sandals accounted for about a fifth; and footwear having uppers of leather, for most of the remainder. U.S. imports in 1967-68 and estimated imports for 1969, based on data reported for the first 9 months of 1969, are shown in the following tabulation (in millions of pairs):

<u>Type</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>
Footwear having uppers of plastics-----	67	90	100
Leather sandals-----	31	35	35
Footwear (other than sandals) having uppers of leather-----	30	51	65
Other nonrubber footwear-----	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>
Total-----	133	181	208

Japan, Italy, the Republic of China (Taiwan), and Spain supplied (in terms of quantity) nearly 90 percent of the U.S. imports of nonrubber footwear both in 1968 and the first 9 months of 1969 (table 5). Japan accounted for 45 percent of the footwear imported in 1967, and for 38 percent in 1968; Italy accounted for 31 percent in 1967 and 33 percent in 1968; Taiwan and Spain each accounted for 5 percent in 1967 and for 8 or 9 percent in 1968.

1/ TSUS item 700.55 provides for footwear imported into the United States having uppers of supported vinyl and also certain footwear having uppers of rubber or unsupported vinyl. In 1968, footwear having uppers of supported vinyl accounted for over 90 percent of the total imports in that TSUS item (see table 6 which shows imports by TSUSA statistical reporting numbers).

In 1968 and the first 9 months of 1969, imports from Japan and Taiwan (tables 7 and 8) were nearly all footwear having uppers of supported vinyl; those from Italy (table 9) were nearly all leather sandals and other leather footwear; and those from Spain (table 10) were nearly all leather footwear other than sandals.

In recent years, U.S. imports of other nonrubber footwear (principally footwear having uppers of fibers) have comprised a very small part of the total nonrubber footwear imported into the United States. In 1968, a substantial part of such imports consisted of infants' footwear with uppers of woven fabric having an average dutiable value of about 25 cents per pair. Most of the imports have come from Japan.

Information in regard to imported footwear having uppers of plastics, leather sandals, and footwear (other than sandals) having uppers of leather is discussed below.

Footwear having uppers of plastics.--U.S. imports of the footwear considered here rose from 67 million pairs, valued at \$39 million, in 1967 to 90 million pairs, valued at \$63 million, in 1968. On the basis of imports reported for the first 9 months of 1969 (77 million pairs), such imports are expected to amount to about 100 million pairs in 1969.

The imported footwear here under consideration is predominantly that with supported vinyl uppers. It is obtained almost exclusively from the Orient and is mass-produced, one width to the length, for sale at self-service counters in variety stores, discount stores and department store basements, and for sale by small stores in low-income neighborhoods.

One-third of the total imports are slippers and sandals having a dutiable value ranging from 25 to 50 cents a pair, and generally selling at retail for less than \$1. The rest are street shoes, of sturdy construction, in popular styles resembling shoes of leather. Half of the recent increase in imports of the shoes has taken place in the men's and children's, but three-fourths of the estimated total, as shown in the following tabulation, still consists of women's and misses'.

Type	Quantity		Value	
	1968	1969 1/	1968	1969 1/
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>pairs</u>	<u>pairs</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Total-----	89,861	99,902	63,216	81,508
Shoes 2/-----	61,378	68,739	55,469	72,168
Men's and boys'-----	7,654	9,467	8,032	11,087
Women's and misses'-----	47,028	50,743	43,066	55,105
Children's and infants'-----	6,696	8,529	4,371	5,926
Sandals and slippers 2/-----	28,483	31,163	7,747	9,340

1/ Estimated on the basis of entries in January-September.

2/ Soft-sole footwear and men's and women's other vinyl footwear valued at less than 50 cents a pair included as sandals and slippers.

The average landed value of the men's footwear, after duty and other costs, is \$1.40 a pair, of the women's \$1.30, and of the children's 85 cents. Most of the men's are sold at retail for \$2.99 to \$4.99 a pair, the women's for \$1.99 to \$3.99, and the children's for \$2.99 or less. Official statistics on U.S. production of nonrubber footwear by wholesale price ranges (table 11) indicate that the imports account for practically all of the men's nonrubber footwear available in the United States at the aforementioned retail prices and for two-thirds to three-fourths of the women's and children's.

Few leather shoes produced in the United States retail for less than \$6 a pair. The domestic shoes with which the imported compete are those, directly like the imported, with vinyl uppers, and shoes (mostly sneakers) with fabric uppers. 1/ U.S. production of shoes with plastic uppers is larger than imports and is believed to have been maintained.

Leather sandals.--Leather sandals have been a popular fashion item for a number of years; few are made in the United States. U.S. imports, nearly all from Italy, were estimated at about 31 million pairs in 1967 and 35 million pairs a year in 1968 and 1969. Estimated imports in 1969 by type are shown in the following tabulation: 2/

<u>Type</u>	<u>Quantity</u> (1,000 pairs)	<u>Value</u> (1,000 dollars)	<u>Value</u> (per pair)
Leather sandals, total-----	35,000	61,400	\$1.75
Men's, youths', and boys'-----	4,000	7,400	1.85
Women's and misses'-----	30,000	52,500	1.75
Infants' and children's-----	1,000	1,500	1.50

The imported leather sandals are made in few sizes and are designed for sale on self-service counters in discount stores, conventional shoe stores, and department store basements. They are often sold as promotional items. About 30 million pairs of the 35 million imported in 1969 are for women and misses. They have an average foreign value of \$1.75, an average landed cost of \$2.20 a pair, and a selling price at retail, for the most part,

1/ Sneakers (footwear with fabric uppers and soles of rubber or plastics) are not included within the scope of this investigation. Production of sneakers declined from 166 million pairs in 1966 to 154 million pairs in 1968.

2/ Estimates based principally on the official export statistics of Italy.

at \$1.99 to \$6.99 a pair. Few leather shoes of any kind are made in the United States for sale at those prices. Imported sandals compete with shoes at that price level having vinyl or fabric uppers and at least to some extent with leather shoes at higher prices. They account for nearly 10 percent of all sales of women's leather shoes, and for about 2 percent of those of men's leather shoes.

Footwear (other than sandals) having uppers of leather.--The imported shoes considered here range from utilitarian articles made in limited sizes for sale at self-service counters to highly styled articles made in the same detailed sizes, and sold in the same outlets, as domestic leather shoes. U.S. imports of such footwear increased from an estimated 30 million pairs in 1967 to 51 million pairs in 1968; in the first 9 months of 1969 they were at the annual rate of 65 million pairs. The estimated dutiable value of such imports in 1968 was about \$204 million. The imports in 1969 consisted of about 27 million for men, 32 million for women, and 6 million for children, as shown in the following tabulation:

Type	Quantity		Value	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>pairs</u>	<u>pairs</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Footwear (other than leather sandals) having uppers of leather, total-----	51,400	65,000	203,800	281,600
Men's, youths', and boys'-----	20,600	27,000	96,200	129,800
Women's and misses'-----	27,200	32,000	102,900	143,000
Infants' and children's-----	3,600	6,000	4,700	8,800

The average landed value, after duty and other costs, was \$5 a pair for the men's, \$6 for the women's, and \$2 for the children's. It was about 30 percent less than the average factory price by U.S. producers for men's and children's leather shoes and about 10 percent less than that for women's. The imported shoes were sold at retail prices ranging from \$6 to more than \$30 a pair for men's and women's leather shoes, and from \$3 to \$15 for children's. Imports account for an estimated 15 percent of both men's and women's leather shoes sold in the United States, and for 10 percent of the children's.

Market Outlets

In 1963, nonrubber footwear, as indicated in the Commission's earlier report on the subject, was marketed at retail in the United States by about 110,000 retail outlets, which were owned by about 80,000 firms. Retail chains (i.e., firms owning or leasing 11 or more retail outlets) accounted for about half of the sales, estimated by the AFMA at about \$4.8 billion. Eighty retail chains that owned or leased about 13 percent of the retail outlets in 1963 accounted for about 44 percent of total retail sales of footwear. A number of these chains were divisions or subsidiaries of domestic firms also engaged in producing footwear.

For the principal types of retail outlets in which footwear is sold, the following tabulation compiled from the 1963 Census of Business (the latest available) shows the number of establishments with payroll and the total sales of footwear in 1963:

<u>Type of retail outlet 1/</u>	<u>Number of establishments</u>	<u>Total retail sales</u> (In millions of dollars)
Apparel and accessory stores (56):		
Shoe stores-----	21,450	2,179
Other-----	19,797	551
Limited-price variety stores (533)	13,235	132
General merchandise stores (539)--	10,360	187
Department stores (531)-----	4,035	986
Mail order (532)-----	1,873	101
Drug stores (591)-----	807	6

1/ Identified in parentheses () by code number of the Major Group or Subgroup of the Standard Industrial Classification.

Since 1963 there have been significant developments in retailing of footwear and other soft goods as merchandising techniques have changed along with the changing age structure of the population, increasing per-

capita income, growth of leisure levels, and expansion of market outlets in suburban areas. Changes in retailing of particular importance to the marketing of footwear include the increase in so-called "scrambled merchandising," the growth of discount outlets, and the opening of new shopping malls.

Scrambled merchandising involves the addition of unconventional product lines to such outlets as supermarkets and drug stores. For example, footwear is the fastest growing non-food item in supermarket merchandising, according to an executive of a firm supplying non-food products to supermarkets who reported that tennis shoes, sandals, loafers, and slippers are in great demand by supermarket customers. 1/

In recent years the fastest growing type of retail outlet in the United States has been the discount house, which utilizes mass merchandising tactics similar to those of supermarkets. 2/ Although some discount houses appeared during the 1930's, their number did not expand significantly until the 1950's when the postwar rush of buying had subsided and manufacturers of nationally advertised hardgoods (appliances and other consumer durables) encountered growing sales resistance. Through direct buying, a policy of minimum customer service, and high sales volume at considerably lower prices than those asked in conventional outlets, discounters had great success and many expanded their product lines to include footwear and other soft goods. To obtain the volume and type of merchandise required for their outlets, discounters turned to imports to supplement supplies available from domestic

1/ Footwear News, Nov. 13, 1969, p. 1.

2/ From 1961 to 1967, discounters' sales in the United States increased 245 percent, whereas sales of the second fastest growing type of outlet (men's and boys' clothing stores) increased by only 52 percent, (Britannica Book of the Year, 1969, p. 513).

sources. Most of the shoe departments of discount stores are currently operated, under lease, by shoe chains.

The increase in new shopping centers in response to the growth of the suburban population, the rise in automobile ownership, and the traffic congestion of downtown areas has meant changes in the location and some increase in the number of outlets for footwear. It is apparent from the trade literature and interviews with merchandising executives of shoe chains that the designs of the newest shopping malls throughout the country are a boon to business. Shopping centers comprised of individual stores that give the appearance of huge retailing complexes attract entire families for week-end and evening shopping. The opportunity they afford for attractive, massive displays of high-style footwear promotes sales to children and teenagers, as well as to adults.

The AFMA estimates that the total number of retail outlets for footwear in the United States has increased by about 1 percent since 1963. Recent trade literature reports changes in ownership of retail chains, with an evident increase in the concentration of outlets in the hands of the major firms. Moreover, there is a tendency for producers to enter the retailing field and for retail chains to enter the producing field or add to their production facilities. Also, both retail chains and producing facilities have been acquired by firms not previously in the footwear trade.

In 1968, 10,971 retail outlets for footwear (consisting of self-standing stores and leased departments) were operated by 23 parent companies. About four-fifths of these outlets (8,833 units) were operated by 15 companies that were also domestic producers. ^{1/} The retail outlets of the

^{1/} See Chain Shoe Stores and Leased Shoe Departments Operators, 1969, Rumpf Publishing Co., p. 46.

producers are generally operated as subsidiaries or divisions of the parent company. Melville Shoe Corp., for example, the firm with the largest number of retail outlets (1,475 at the end of 1968), has the following retailing subsidiaries: 1/ (1) Thom McAn Shoe Co. with 900 outlets, of which about 550 are family stores; (2) Miles Shoes with 300 stores; and (3) Meldisco., with 275 low-overhead, self-service leased departments in discount stores. Genesco's 1,071 outlets in 1968 were divided among 9 separate divisions, some of which sold only men's shoes, others specialized in women's shoes, and still others sold shoes for the entire family.

Many of the long-established chains have successfully upgraded and increased their product lines in recent years. At one time, a significant number of the well-known chains were strictly "price houses", i.e., they sold footwear at one low price, or within a narrow price range. As late as 1946, the Regal Shoe Co. (a retail division of Brown Shoe Co.) for example, sold only men's shoes at one price of \$6.60 a pair. In 1969 Regal's prices ranged from \$14 to \$75 a pair, and it also carried footwear for teenage men. 2/ The Thom McAn chain of Melville has had a similar experience. Since 1946 it has changed from "a distributor of a budget and utility shoe for men and boys in the lower income brackets. . . [to] offering a quality and fashion product to women and girls along with men and boys in the great middle class. More than half of its stores are family type located in major suburban shopping centers and highway locations." 3/

1/ Business Week, Apr. 27, 1968, and publication cited in footnote 1 on preceding page.

2/ Leather and Shoes, Apr. 26, 1969, p. 37.

3/ Ibid., p. 51.

Some firms have upgraded the product lines of their long-established retail chains and have shifted the sale of low-price footwear to new divisions or subsidiaries that operate leased departments in discount stores.

The portion of their own output sold at retail by most producer-retailers is small. This is particularly true for producers that have been increasing the number of their retail outlets by acquisition of local shoe chains and also for those that have been upgrading or adding to their product lines. When ownership changes, retail outlets generally continue to carry the same brands that have been profitable regardless of source. When producer-retailers add to their retail product line, they generally do so by purchases either from other domestic producers or from abroad.

According to Value Line (dated Nov. 8, 1968), only 17 percent of the footwear produced by Brown Shoe Co. is sold in its own retail outlets. Moreover, more than half of the merchandise sold by Brown's retail outlets come from other sources, domestic or foreign. Investor's Reader (dated Feb. 5, 1969) reported that only 12 percent of the shoes sold in 1968 by the retail outlets of SCOA Industries, Inc. ^{1/} are produced in its own factories but the firm plans to increase that percentage as it increases its manufacturing capacity in the next 4 or 5 years.

The portion of imports sold through the retail outlets of domestic producers is virtually impossible to ascertain. The major producer-retailers have separate subsidiaries to handle their imports. These subsidiaries often distribute imports to wholesalers and retailers outside their parent

^{1/} Before May 1969, known as Shoe Corporation of America.

firm. Retail outlets operated by producers, moreover, often buy from outside sources, foreign as well as domestic.

The AFMA has recently estimated that about 30 percent of the imports of nonrubber footwear are purchased by domestic producers. This percentage is believed more representative of 1969 than the 15-percent figure appearing in the Commission's earlier report; the latter figure was an estimate of the portion of total quantity of nonrubber footwear entered in 1967 by the domestic producers.

Competitive Conditions

Nonrubber footwear is a highly differentiated product in terms of price and style within each of its major categories (viz, men's, women's, and children's) and, as indicated above, is sold in many kinds of retail outlets. The keen competition that has long existed among domestic footwear producers to furnish retail outlets with products that consumers will buy has been sharpened in recent years by rising imports and the growing interest of not only women but also men and children in fashionable footwear and in footwear for special activities.

A person intending to buy footwear generally knows the price range and the type of shoe he desires--whether casual, dress, 1/ or for a particular activity--and he usually knows the kind of retail outlet in which the purchase can be made. The rise in per-capita disposable personal income in recent years, together with changes in the mode of living (and shopping)

1/ The term "dress" is used here to refer to footwear of the type intended principally for business and many social activities. Until a few years ago dress shoes for women consisted almost entirely of high-heeled shoes and mostly light or dainty in appearance.

resulting from increased urbanization, the growth of suburban areas, and the trend toward casual living, have both increased intended purchases of footwear and contributed significantly to the rise in impulse sales.

Footwear selling under \$5 a pair is available for all members of the family in discount stores, by far the principal outlet for the low-priced shoes with the supported vinyl uppers imported from the Orient. These shoes, principally for women, misses, and children, regularly sell for \$3 to \$4 a pair; they are sometimes featured at about \$2 a pair to attract customers not only to the shoe department (which also sells higher-priced footwear) but to the store itself. These imports for which retailers usually place orders 6-8 months in advance of delivery are mostly sturdy, leather-like shoes for casual wear in basic styles that change very little from year to year. For persons of low income such imports provide a price line of footwear that has not been available recently from domestic production in an appreciable volume (table 11). The domestic nonrubber footwear currently retailing at less than \$5 a pair consists of the type of slippers for house or leisure wear that are sold in or adjacent to hosiery departments in various types of stores.

The very low-priced articles in the imports (mostly from the Orient but also some from Europe) are principally sandals and slippers retailing at 49 cents to \$1.99 a pair in limited-price variety stores, supermarkets, drugstores, and small stores in low-income neighborhoods. The footwear sold in such outlets consists almost entirely of imports.

In retail price lines of \$5 a pair and over, imports consist principally of leather footwear from Italy and Spain. Although these imports include sandals selling for the most part at less than \$10 a pair and shoes retailing at \$40 to \$50 a pair, the bulk are men's and women's dress shoes in the \$10-20 range.

In recent years footwear retailing in the \$5 to \$10 price range have included increasing quantities of slippers produced by domestic manufacturers mostly for women and misses. Because of new patterns and styling treatments and because of price (under \$10 a pair), slipper sales are reported to be "increasing five times as fast as the rate of growth for the entire footwear industry." ^{1/} At slipper counters, women are finding about every type of leisure footwear in appealing styles.

As the retail price of footwear rises above \$10 a pair, advertised brands of footwear (imported as well as domestic) are increasingly important. Among consumers of the more expensive shoes are those generally requiring more exact sizing than may be available from imports. A significant share of the import retailing at \$10 or more, however, are produced to the specifications of the U.S. importer or retailer. In the \$10 to \$15 price range, the bulk of the imports consists of women's leather dress shoes and leather shoes for men and boys. Imported footwear retailing at more than \$15 is principally leather shoes for men and boys and includes a significant

^{1/} Boot and Shoe Recorder, October 1969, p. 112.

quantity of women's dress shoes. Respondents to the Commission's questionnaire as well as the retailers interviewed reported that the more expensive imported footwear contributes a variety of styling and workmanship which is not generally available from domestic sources at the same prices and which is believed to increase total footwear sales.

Some spokesmen for the domestic producers claim that the low prices retailers pay for imported footwear reflect primarily the low wage rates abroad and permit larger markups on such products than on domestic products. The retailers interviewed during this investigation reported that they generally follow a uniform markup practice for most types of footwear, regardless of source. They do increase the percentage slightly for the more expensive high-fashion imported footwear because of possible rapid obsolescence, and for special promotional items they reduce it.

The retailers noted that prices of imports have been rising and the total delivered cost of imports reflect many elements that offset, at least in part, the lower invoice prices of the imported merchandise such as the exceptionally long lead time required for placement of orders, financing requirements, strikes affecting delivery, and the high incidence of pilferage at U.S. docks. The large retailers also pointed out that when foreign suppliers are asked to increase their output of a particular line of shoes from 1,000 pairs to 20,000 pairs they are either reluctant, or unable, to do so. Retailers, including those with producing facilities, complained of late deliveries of the popular types of footwear by both domestic producers and importers.

The average dutiable value per pair of nonrubber footwear was 14 percent higher in January-September 1969 than in the corresponding period of 1968 (table 6), whereas the average value per pair of domestic producers' shipments was 6 percent higher in 1969 than in 1968 (table 3). Importers attribute the increase to a change in composition and to an upgrading of quality as well as to a rise in costs of production. Further increases are anticipated. The director of the National Association of Italian Footwear Manufacturers, for example, estimated that the increases in wages and fringe benefits negotiated when the labor contracts were renewed during the fall of 1969 would mean an increase of about 5 percent in prices of shoes and sandals exported to the United States for the fall-winter season of 1970-71. ^{1/} An increase of that magnitude is not expected to have an appreciable effect on the volume of exports to the United States.

The changing merchandising pattern has also affected the competitive position of individual domestic producers, particularly the small independent manufacturers not affiliated with retail outlets. Certain producers with a history of quality merchandise appear to have maintained their position in particular retail outlets, even those of producer-retailers. Other small manufacturers have been less successful in making adjustments.

^{1/} Footwear News, Nov. 27, 1969, p. 1.

Appendix A: Tables

Table 1.--Nonrubber footwear: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 3-year averages 1954-62, annual 1963-68, January-September 1968, and January-September 1969

Period	Production	Imports ^{1/}	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>pairs</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pairs</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pairs</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pairs</u>	<u>Percent</u>
3-year average:					
1954-56-----	569,164	10,000	4,640	574,524	2
1957-59-----	607,376	27,000	4,043	630,333	4
1960-62-----	608,729	57,000	3,049	662,680	9
Annual:					
1963-----	604,328	67,000	2,843	668,485	10
1964-----	612,790	80,661	2,835	690,616	12
1965-----	626,229	95,991	2,491	719,729	13
1966-----	641,696	101,746	2,737	740,705	14
1967-----	599,964	133,259	2,217	731,006	18
1968-----	645,942	181,492	2,417	825,017	22
January-Sept.:					
1968-----	489,503	137,738	1,767	625,474	22
1969-----	440,612	157,929	1,742	596,799	26

^{1/} Data for 1954-63 are partly estimated. Data on zoris have been excluded from the import figures of this and subsequent tables. Imports of zoris, chiefly from Japan, declined from an estimated 70 million pairs in 1959 to 32 million pairs in 1963, and then to 27 million pairs in 1967; such imports totaled 30 million pairs in 1968 with an average value of 11 cents per pair.

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

Table 2 .--Nonrubber footwear: U.S. production and imports, by kind, 1967-69

(In millions of pairs)

Item	1967	1968	1969
All nonrubber footwear-----	732	827	790
Production-----	600	646	582
Imports-----	132	181	208
Leather-----	61	86	100
Vinyl-----	66	90	100
Other-----	5	5	8
Men's and boys'-----	175	181	189
Production-----	154	153	153
Imports-----	21	28	36
Leather-----	14	20	27
Vinyl-----	7	8	9
Women's and misses'-----	336	396	351
Production-----	287	321	265
Imports-----	49	75	86
Leather-----	14	26	32
Vinyl-----	33	47	51
Other-----	2	2	3
Children's and infants'-----	73	78	74
Production-----	61	63	54
Imports-----	12	15	20
Leather-----	3	5	6
Vinyl-----	6	7	9
Other-----	3	3	5
Sandals and slippers-----	148	172	176
Production ^{1/} -----	98	109	110
Imports-----	50	63	66
Leather-----	30	35	35
Vinyl-----	20	28	31

^{1/} Slippers only.

Source: Estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission on the basis of totals through Sept. 1969 as reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 3.--Nonrubber footwear: U.S. production and shipments, 1967-69

Item	1967	1968	1969 <u>1/</u>
Production-----1,000 pairs-----	599,964	645,942	582,000
Shipments			
Quantity-----1,000 pairs-----	604,173	629,533	580,000
Value-----1,000 dollars-----	2,764,465	2,973,761	2,900,000
Unit value per pair-----	\$4.58	\$4.72	\$5.00

1/ Estimated from data for January to September.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, except as noted.

Table 4.--Nonrubber footwear: U.S. production, by kind, 1967-69

(In thousands of pairs)

Kind	1967	1968	1969 <u>1/</u>
Shoes			
Men's and boys'-----	154,552	152,586	153,000
Women's and misses'-----	287,041	321,190	265,000
Children's and infants'-----	60,736	63,209	54,000
Sandals and slippers-----	97,635	108,957	110,000
Total-----	599,964	645,942	582,000

1/ Estimated from data for January to September.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, except as noted.

Table 5.--Nonrubber footwear: U.S. imports for consumption, by types and selected sources, 1968 and January-September 1969

Source	Of leather (items 700.05-700.45)		Of rubber and plastics (item 700.55 1/)		Other nonrubber footwear (items 700.66-700.85)		Total	
	1968	Jan.-Sept. 1969	1968	Jan.-Sept. 1969	1968	Jan.-Sept. 1969	1968	Jan.-Sept. 1969
Quantity (1,000 pairs)								
Italy-----	54,451	44,504	4,263	3,030	572	194	59,286	47,728
Japan-----	1,088	747	64,629	49,417	3,220	3,249	68,937	53,413
Spain-----	13,905	15,568	253	431	110	51	14,268	16,050
Republic of China (Taiwan)---	47	72	16,217	19,813	89	125	16,353	20,010
All other-----	16,852	14,653	4,499	4,111	1,297	1,964	22,648	20,728
Total-----	86,343	75,544	89,861	76,804	5,288	5,593	181,492	157,929
Value (1,000 dollars)								
Italy-----	151,274	143,110	4,998	3,928	1,104	511	157,376	147,549
Japan-----	2,585	1,909	45,920	42,080	918	1,378	49,423	45,367
Spain-----	47,311	55,083	266	591	58	163	47,635	55,837
Republic of China (Taiwan)---	83	161	8,223	10,420	63	79	8,369	10,660
All other-----	63,974	58,785	3,809	4,058	2,114	3,709	69,897	66,552
Total-----	265,227	259,048	63,216	61,077	4,257	5,840	332,700	325,965
Unit value								
Italy-----	\$2.78	\$3.22	\$1.17	\$1.30	\$1.93	\$2.63	\$2.65	\$3.09
Japan-----	2.38	2.56	.71	.85	.29	.42	.72	.85
Spain-----	3.40	3.54	1.05	1.37	.53	3.20	3.34	3.48
Republic of China (Taiwan)---	1.77	2.24	.51	.53	.71	.63	.51	.53
All other-----	3.80	4.01	.85	.99	1.63	1.89	3.09	3.21
Average-----	3.07	3.43	.70	.80	.81	1.05	1.83	2.05
Percent of total quantity								
Italy-----	63.0	59.0	4.8	3.9	10.8	3.5	32.7	30.2
Japan-----	1.3	1.0	71.9	64.3	60.9	58.2	38.0	33.8
Spain-----	16.1	20.6	3	6	2.1	.9	7.9	10.2
Republic of China (Taiwan)---	.1	2/	18.0	25.8	1.7	2.2	9.0	12.7
All other-----	19.5	19.4	5.0	5.4	24.5	35.2	12.4	13.1
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Zoris, thonged sandals of rubber or plastics, are excluded. Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of

Commerce.

2/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 6.---Nonrubber footwear: U.S. imports for consumption, by types and TSUSA items, 1963, January-September 1968, and January-September 1969

TSUSA No.	Description 1/	Quantity (1,000 pairs)		Value (1,000 dollars)		Unit value (per pair)	
		1968	Jan.-Sept. 1968	1968	Jan.-Sept. 1968	1968	Jan.-Sept. 1969
	Total, all nonrubber footwear	181,492	137,738	157,929	332,700	245,700	325,965
	Footwear of leather, total	86,343	64,836	75,544	265,227	195,421	259,048
700.0500	Huaraches	163	152	55	126	113	97
700.1000	McKay-sewed footwear	20	18	28	78	73	127
700.1500	Moccasins	590	494	492	653	535	596
700.2020	Turn or turned footwear:						
700.2040	For men, youths, and boys	78	45	71	320	188	282
700.2060	For women and misses	1,905	1,388	1,893	11,672	8,744	11,561
	For children and infants	22	14	19	29	24	22
	Walt footwear:						
700.2500	Valued not over \$2 per pair	45	28	51	61	46	87
	Valued over \$2 but not over \$5 per pair:						
700.2610	Work footwear	506	329	488	1,759	1,129	1,618
	Other:						
700.2630	For men	1,278	941	922	4,870	3,676	3,473
700.2650	Other	104	95	19	310	273	55
	Valued over \$5 but not over \$6.80 per pair:						
700.2718	Work footwear	167	122	132	940	682	754
	Other:						
700.2738	For men	1,054	744	963	6,200	4,355	5,716
700.2748	Other	38	31	21	214	177	117
	Valued over \$6.80 per pair:						
700.2800	Ski boots	351	255	235	6,372	4,661	3,891
	Other:						
700.2920	Athletic footwear other than ski boots	57	39	79	643	447	837
700.2940	Work footwear	72	55	48	588	438	399
	Other:						
700.2960	For men	876	601	1,093	9,791	6,757	11,558
700.2980	Other	81	46	84	1,028	599	1,081

See footnotes at end of tabulation.

Table 6.--Nonrubber footwear: U.S. imports for consumption, by types and TSUSA items, 1968,
January-September 1968, and January-September 1969--Continued

TSUSA No.	Description <u>1/</u>	Quantity (1,000 pairs)		Value (1,000 dollars)		Unit value (per pair)	
		Jan.-Sept.		Jan.-Sept.		Jan.-Sept.	
		1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
700.3000	Footwear of leather, cont'd.:						
700.3032	Footwear with molded soles laced to uppers-----	649	369	690	536	\$1.06	\$1.07
	Slippers-----	462	276	915	566	1.98	2.24
	Other:						
	For men, youths, and boys:						
	Athletic footwear:						
	Ski boots-----	222	111	3,417	2,601	15.39	15.12
700.3505	Other athletic footwear-----	1,004	1,227	4,768	3,508	4.74	4.73
700.3515	Work footwear-----	797	873	2,303	1,524	2.88	2.93
700.3525	Sole "moccasins":						
	For men-----	221	244	1,166	878	5.27	5.55
700.3530	For youths and boys-----	29	46	107	50	3.68	3.12
700.3535	Other:						
	With soles vulcanized or molded to uppers:						
	For men-----	1,128	798	3,927	2,582	3.48	3.23
700.3540	For youths and boys-----	95	77	233	168	2.45	2.18
700.3545	Cement footwear:						
	For men-----	8,934	6,699	32,709	23,535	3.66	3.51
700.3550	For youths and boys-----	1,907	1,491	3,146	2,411	1.64	1.61
700.3555	Other:						
	For men-----	4,888	3,761	18,737	14,336	3.83	3.81
700.3575	For youths and boys-----	697	567	938	738	1.34	1.30

See footnotes at end of tabulation.

Table 6 .---Nonrubber footwear: U.S. imports for consumption, by types and TSUSA items, 1968,
January-September 1968, and January-September 1969--Continued

TSUSA No.	Description 1/	Quantity (1,000 pairs)		Value (1,000 dollars)		Unit value (per pair)	
		Jan.-Sept.		Jan.-Sept.		Jan.-Sept.	
		1968	1968	1968	1968	1968	1969
	Footwear of leather, con't.:						
	Other-con't.:						
	For women, misses, infants, and children:						
700.4100	Sandals of buffalo leather-----	382	371	496	476	\$1.29	\$1.28 : \$ 1.20
	Other:						
	Valued not over \$2.50 per pair:						
700.4305	Athletic footwear-----	20	20	16	16	0.80	.80 : 1.14
	Casual footwear:						
700.4310	For women-----	19,024	14,613	27,539	20,974	1.44	1.43 : 1.47
700.4315	Other-----	1,304	1,092	1,537	1,280	1.17	1.17 : 1.15
	Soled "moccasins":						
700.4320	For women-----	125	92	228	156	1.82	1.69 : 1.84
700.4325	Other-----	7	6	8	8	1.14	1.33 : 1.52
	Other:						
	With soles vulcanized or molded to uppers:						
700.4330	For women-----	255	190	416	312	1.63	1.64 : 1.67
700.4335	Other-----	20	15	33	23	1.65	1.53 : 1.96
	Cement footwear:						
700.4340	For women-----	11,891	8,604	19,265	13,986	1.62	1.62 : 1.61
700.4345	For misses-----	387	324	649	541	1.67	1.66 : 1.58
700.4350	For children-----	1,375	1,057	1,820	1,400	1.32	1.32 : 1.34
700.4355	For infants-----	602	419	856	585	1.42	1.39 : 1.40
	Other:						
700.4360	For women-----	1,524	1,076	2,371	1,701	1.55	1.58 : 1.45
700.4365	For misses-----	181	172	163	152	0.90	.88 : 1.07
700.4370	For children-----	568	497	500	438	.88	.88 : .95
700.4375	For infants-----	105	68	120	80	1.14	1.17 : .83

See footnotes at end of tabulation.

Table 6. --Nonrubber footwear: U.S. imports for consumption, by types and TSUSA items, 1968, January-September 1968, and January-September 1969--Continued

TSUSA No.	Description 1/	Quantity (1,000 pairs)		Value (1,000 dollars)		Unit value (per pair)	
		1968		1969		1968	
		1968	Jan.-Sept.	1968	Jan.-Sept.	1968	Jan.-Sept.
	Footwear of leather, con't.:						
	Other-con't.:						
	For women, misses, infants, & children-con't.:						
	Other-con't.:						
	Valued over \$2.50 per pair:						
700.4505	Athletic footwear-----	111	77	82	1,519	677	\$14.59 : \$8.25
	Casual footwear:						
700.4510	For women-----						
700.4515	Other-----	1,428	1,174	1,530	5,293	6,204	3.66 : 4.05
	Other-----	7	5	24	35	82	4.60 : 3.41
	Soled "moccasins":						
700.4520	For women-----	112	87	113	481	608	4.25 : 5.38
700.4525	Other-----	3	3	4	9	17	1.66 : 4.25
	Other:						
	With soles vulcanized or molded to uppers:						
700.4530	For women-----	105	67	201	561	1,253	5.44 : 6.23
700.4535	Other-----	17	10	36	65	124	4.60 : 3.44
	Cement footwear:						
700.4540	For women-----	16,884	12,562	16,930	76,236	82,958	4.46 : 4.90
700.4545	For misses-----	278	217	181	1,047	700	3.82 : 3.86
700.4550	For children-----	193	139	314	703	1,394	3.51 : 4.43
700.4555	For infants-----	30	18	49	94	155	3.27 : 3.16
	Other:						
700.4560	For women-----	919	684	1,084	4,268	5,396	4.62 : 4.97
700.4565	For misses-----	17	14	25	84	156	5.00 : 6.24
700.4570	For children-----	27	16	13	96	49	3.87 : 3.76
700.4575	For infants-----	2	2	2	9	12	4.50 : 6.00

See footnotes at end of tabulation.

Table 6.--Nonrubber footwear: U.S. imports for consumption, by types and TSUSA items, 1968, January-September 1968, and January-September 1969--Continued

TSUSA No.	Description 1/	Quantity (1,000 pairs)		Value (1,000 dollars)		Unit value (per pair)		
		1968	Jan.-Sept. 1968 1969	1968	Jan.-Sept. 1968 1969	1968	1968	Jan.-Sept. 1968 1969
700.5523	Footwear having uppers of plastics 2/, total	89,861	69,060	76,802	63,216	61,077	\$0.70	\$0.68 : \$0.79
	Soft sole footwear	1,515	1,164	1,356	775	710	.51	.50 : .52
700.5535	Footwear having supported vinyl uppers:							
	For men, youths, and boys	7,696	6,071	7,460	7,681	8,554	.99	.98 : 1.14
700.5545	For women and misses	68,579	52,453	55,910	46,603	43,533	.67	.65 : .77
700.5555	For children and infants	6,256	4,703	6,412	4,086	4,500	.65	.64 : .70
700.5575	Other	5,815	4,669	5,664	4,071	4,079	.70	.68 : .72
	Other nonrubber footwear, total	5,288	3,842	5,583	4,257	5,840	.80	.76 : 1.04
	Footwear with uppers of fibers:							
	With soles of leather:							
	Valued not over \$2.50 per pair:							
700.6620	Slipper socks	237	161	78	82	39	.34	.37 : .50
	Other:							
700.6640	For men, youths, and boys	48	41	16	90	17	1.87	2.02 : 1.06
700.6660	Other	884	647	320	850	240	.96	1.02 : .75
	Valued over \$2.50 per pair:							
700.6820	Slipper socks	1	1	3/	4	4/	4.00	5/
	Other:							
700.6840	For men, youths, and boys	24	16	12	108	74	4.50	3.50 : 6.16
700.6860	Other	62	42	39	538	405	8.67	9.04 : 10.38
	With soles of material other than leather:							
	With uppers of vegetable fibers:							
700.7020	For men, youths, and boys	40	35	133	29	103	.72	.62 : .77
700.7050	Other	1,372	1,010	1,422	364	553	.26	.24 : .38
700.7500	With soles and uppers of wool felt	378	183	557	820	1,058	2.16	2.26 : 1.89
	Other:							
700.8020	For men, youths, and boys	17	15	109	24	96	1.41	.80 : .88
700.8050	Other	1,496	1,153	1,449	329	541	.21	.20 : .37

See footnotes at end of tabulation.

Table 6.--Nonrubber footwear: U.S. imports for consumption, by types and TSUSA items, 1968, January-September 1968, and January-September 1969--Continued

TSUSA No.	Description 1/	Quantity (1,000 pairs)		Value (1,000 dollars)		Unit value (per pair)	
		1968	Jan.-Sept. 1968	1968	Jan.-Sept. 1968	1968	Jan.-Sept. 1968
700.8300	Other nonrubber footwear, cont'd.: Other footwear: Of wood-----	231	189	488	411	1,907	\$2.11
700.8520	Other: For men, youths, and boys-----	68	56	168	97	306	2.47
700.8550	Other-----	430	293	363	259	501	.84

1/ For complete descriptions see part 1A of schedule 7, which is reproduced in appendix B to this report.

2/ The footwear here is principally footwear having supported vinyl uppers. For complete description see appendix A.

3/ Less than 500 units.

4/ Less than \$500.

5/ Not available.

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

Table 7. Nonrubber footwear: U.S. imports for consumption from Japan, by selected TSUSA items, 1968 and January-September 1969

TSUSA item	Description ^{1/}	1968			January-September 1969		
		Quantity	Value	Unit value	Quantity	Value	Unit value
		<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>Per</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>Per</u>
		<u>pairs</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>pair</u>	<u>pairs</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>pair</u>
	All nonrubber footwear, total or average-----	68,937	49,423	\$0.72	53,413	45,367	\$0.85
	Of leather, total or average-----	1,088	2,585	2.38	747	1,909	2.56
	Valued not over \$2.50 per pair:						
700.4310	Casual footwear for women-----	151	145	.96	64	51	.80
700.4340	Cement footwear for women-----	502	1,010	2.01	295	571	1.94
	Valued over \$2.50 per pair:						
700.4540	Cement footwear for women-----	132	658	4.98	107	545	5.09
	All other-----	303	772	2.55	281	742	2.64
	Of rubber and plastics, total or average-----	64,629	45,920	.71	49,417	42,080	.85
	Having uppers over 90% rubber or plastics:						
700.5523	Soft sole-----	800	250	.31	712	257	.36
	Having supported vinyl uppers:						
700.5535	For men, youths, and boys-----	6,387	6,446	1.01	5,735	6,425	1.12
700.5545	For women and misses-----	48,775	33,459	.69	35,739	30,172	.84
700.5555	For children and infants-----	5,107	3,345	.65	4,281	3,334	.78
700.5575	Other footwear-----	3,560	2,420	.68	2,950	1,892	.64
	Other nonrubber footwear, total or average-----	3,220	918	.29	3,249	1,378	.42
	Footwear with uppers of fibers:						
	With soles of leather:						
700.6620	Slipper socks valued not over \$2.50 per pair-----	231	77	.33	73	31	.42
	With soles other than of leather:						
700.7050	With uppers of vegetable fibers for women, misses, infants, and children-----	1,176	266	.23	1,116	269	.24
700.7500	With soles and uppers of wool felt-----	112	188	1.68	305	472	1.55
700.8050	Other footwear for women, misses, infants, and children-----	1,419	277	.20	1,284	333	.26
700.8550	Other footwear (except wood) for women, misses, infants, and children-----	177	49	.28	284	147	.52
	All other-----	105	61	.58	187	126	.67

^{1/} For complete descriptions see part 1A of schedule 7, which is reproduced in appendix B to this report.

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

Table 8.--Nonrubber footwear: U.S. imports for consumption from Republic of China (Taiwan), by selected TSUSA items, 1968 and January-September 1969

TSUSA item	Description 1/	1968		January-September 1969	
		Quantity	Value	Unit	Unit
				value	value
		1,000	1,000	Per	Per
		pairs	dollars	pair	pair
					dollars
	All nonrubber footwear, total or average-----	16,353	8,369	\$0.51	10,660
					\$0.53
	Of leather, total or average-----	47	83	1.77	161
					\$2.24
	Of rubber and plastics, total or average----	16,217	8,223	.51	10,420
					.53
700.5523	Having uppers over 90% rubber or plastics::				
	Soft sole footwear-----	122	53	.43	54
	Having supported vinyl uppers:				
700.5535	For men, youths, and boys-----	703	596	.85	1,140
700.5545	For women and misses-----	13,819	6,762	.49	8,079
700.5555	For children and infants-----	537	238	.44	540
700.5575	Other-----	1,036	574	.55	607
	Other nonrubber footwear, total or average--	89	63	.71	79
					.63

1/ For complete descriptions see part 1A of schedule 7, which is reproduced in appendix B to this report.

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

Table 9.--Nonrubber footwear: U.S. imports for consumption from Italy, by selected TSUSA items, 1968 and January-September 1969

TSUSA item	Description 1/	1968			Jan.-Sept. 1969		
		Quantity	Value	Unit value	Quantity	Value	Unit value
		1,000 pairs	1,000 dollars	Per pair	1,000 pairs	1,000 dollars	Per pair
	All nonrubber footwear, total or average-----	59,286	157,376	\$2.65	47,728	147,549	\$3.09
	Of leather, total or average-----	54,451	151,274	2.78	44,504	143,110	3.22
	Turn or turned footwear:						
700.2040	For women and misses-----	1,774	11,366	6.41	1,755	11,222	6.39
	Welt footwear valued over \$6.80 per pair:						
700.2800	Ski boots-----	97	1,398	14.41	76	1,044	13.74
	Other footwear for men, youths, and boys:						
700.3505	Ski boots-----	89	1,179	13.25	37	464	12.54
700.3515	Other athletic footwear-----	75	273	3.64	120	424	3.53
700.3530	Soled "moccasins" for men-----	114	817	7.17	73	565	7.74
700.3540	Vulcanized or molded-sole footwear for men-----	410	1,301	3.17	384	1,451	3.78
	Cement footwear:						
700.3550	For men-----	4,980	20,099	4.04	4,663	21,069	4.52
700.3555	For youths and boys-----	289	632	2.19	379	806	2.13
	Other footwear:						
700.3575	For men-----	2,311	11,729	5.08	1,886	11,215	5.95
700.3580	For youths and boys-----	101	155	1.53	97	166	1.71
	Valued not over \$2.50 per pair for women, misses, infants, and children:						
	Casual footwear:						
700.4310	For women-----	18,257	26,466	1.45	9,364	13,801	1.47
700.4315	For misses, infants, and children---	1,066	1,300	1.22	692	824	1.19
700.4330	Vulcanized or molded-sole footwear for women-----	244	397	1.63	271	476	1.76
	Cement footwear:						
700.4340	For women-----	10,222	16,194	1.58	9,201	14,443	1.57
700.4345	For misses-----	247	405	1.64	330	490	1.48
700.4350	For children-----	497	608	1.22	1,060	1,345	1.27
700.4360	Other footwear for women-----	688	1,048	1.52	755	1,075	1.42
	Valued over \$2.50 per pair for women, misses, infants, and children:						
700.4510	Casual footwear for women-----	1,171	4,170	3.56	1,337	5,266	3.94
	Cement footwear:						
700.4540	For women-----	10,469	44,872	4.29	10,223	47,780	4.67
700.4545	For misses-----	129	494	3.83	77	308	4.00
700.4550	For children-----	84	310	3.69	151	707	4.68
700.4560	Other footwear for women-----	528	2,464	4.67	504	2,728	5.41
	All other-----	609	3,597	5.91	1,069	5,441	5.09
	Of rubber and plastics, total or average--	4,263	4,998	1.17	3,030	3,928	1.30
	Having uppers over 90% rubber or plastics:						
700.5523	Soft sole footwear-----	3	6	2.00	49	37	.76
	Footwear having supported vinyl uppers:						
700.5535	For men, youths, and boys-----	239	311	1.30	194	259	1.34
700.5545	For women and misses-----	3,494	4,155	1.19	1,982	2,557	1.29
700.5555	For children and infants-----	240	204	.85	344	310	.90
700.5575	Other-----	287	322	1.12	461	765	1.66
	Other nonrubber footwear, total or average:	572	1,104	1.93	194	511	2.63

1/ For complete descriptions see part 1A of schedule 7, which is reproduced in appendix B to this report.

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

Table 10.--Nonrubber footwear: U.S. imports for consumption from Spain, by selected TSUSA items, 1968 and January-September 1969

TSUSA item	Description 1/	1968			January-September 1969		
		Quantity	Value	Unit value	Quantity	Value	Unit value
		<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>Per</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>Per</u>
		<u>pairs</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>pair</u>	<u>pairs</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>pair</u>
	All nonrubber footwear, total or average-----	14,268	47,635	\$3.34	16,050	55,837	\$3.48
	Of leather, total or average-----	13,905	47,311	3.40	15,568	55,083	\$3.54
	Welt footwear:						
	Valued over \$2 but not over \$5 per pair:						
700.2630	For men (except work footwear)-----	484	2,238	4.62	388	1,747	4.50
	Valued over \$5 but not over \$6.80 per pair:						
700.2738	For men (except work footwear)-----	295	1,686	5.72	387	2,221	5.74
	Valued over \$6.80 per pair:						
700.2960	For men (except athletic and work footwear)-----	151	1,664	11.02	225	2,268	10.08
	Other footwear for men, youths, and boys:						
700.3525	Work footwear-----	557	944	1.69	618	1,159	1.88
700.3540	Vulcanized or molded-sole footwear for men-----	456	865	1.90	443	1,100	2.48
	Cement footwear:						
700.3550	For men-----	1,770	5,536	3.13	2,275	7,431	3.27
700.3555	For youths and boys-----	424	885	2.09	486	1,022	2.10
700.3575	Other footwear for men-----	803	2,542	3.17	875	2,991	3.42
	Valued not over \$2.50 per pair for women, misses, infants, and children:						
	Casual footwear:						
700.4310	For women-----	408	636	1.56	360	615	1.71
700.4315	For misses, infants, and children--	92	100	1.09	141	153	1.09
	Cement footwear:						
700.4340	For women-----	935	1,735	1.86	1,079	2,122	1.97
700.4345	For misses-----	121	219	1.81	142	263	1.85
700.4350	For children-----	475	752	1.58	622	969	1.56
700.4355	For infants-----	557	789	1.42	603	887	1.47
700.4360	Other footwear for women-----	94	183	1.95	75	131	1.75
	Valued over \$2.50 per pair for women, misses, infants, and children:						
700.4510	Casual footwear for women-----	202	808	4.00	135	611	4.53
	Cement footwear:						
700.4540	For women-----	5,030	22,276	4.43	5,408	25,508	4.72
700.4545	For misses-----	140	508	3.63	95	332	3.49
700.4550	For children-----	94	326	3.47	110	407	3.70
700.4560	Other footwear for women-----	266	1,148	4.32	397	1,693	4.26
	All other-----	551	1,471	2.67	704	1,453	2.06
	Of rubber and plastics, total or average-----	253	266	1.05	431	591	1.37
	Other nonrubber footwear, total or average-----	110	58	.53	51	163	3.20

1/ For complete descriptions see part 1A of schedule 7, which is reproduced in appendix B to this report.

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

Table 11.--Nonrubber footwear: U.S. production by types and wholesale price ranges, 1968

(In thousands of pairs)

Wholesale price ^{1/}	Men's, youths' and boys'	Women's and misses'	Children's and infants'
Less than \$1.21-----	-	-	1,411
\$1.21 to \$1.80-----	-	14,222	11,048
\$1.81 to \$2.40-----	-	13,331	9,562
\$2.41 to \$3.00-----	5,251	38,328	9,738
\$3.01 to \$4.20-----	15,772	100,488	9,116
\$4.21 to \$6.00-----	40,911	57,437	10,772
\$6.01 to \$7.80-----	38,114	42,667	4,038
\$7.81 to \$10.20-----	26,025	41,308	-
\$10.21 and over-----	26,513	15,088	-
Total-----	152,586	322,869	55,685
	Athletic	House slippers	Total, all types
			Quantity : Percent of total
Less than \$1.21-----	-	20,702	22,113 : 3
\$1.21 to \$1.80-----	-	45,000	70,270 : 11
\$1.81 to \$2.40-----	715	11,332	34,940 : 5
\$2.41 to \$3.00-----	760	16,452	70,529 : 11
\$3.01 to \$4.20-----	1,061	11,222	137,659 : 21
\$4.21 to \$6.00-----	1,956	4,249	115,325 : 18
\$6.01 to \$7.80-----	654	-	85,473 : 13
\$7.81 to \$10.20-----	880	-	68,213 : 11
\$10.21 and over-----	1,498	-	43,099 : 7
Total-----	7,524	108,957	2/647,621 : 100

^{1/} Generally one-half the selling price at retail.^{2/} Because the detailed data shown here are preliminary the totals differ slightly from that in tables 1-4.

Source: Derived by the U.S. Tariff Commission from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Appendix B: Part 1A of Schedule 7 of the TSUSA (1969)

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS

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Part 1. - Footwear; Headwear and Hat Braids; Gloves; Luggage,
Handbags, Billfolds, and Other Flat Goods

7-1-A

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<p>PART 1. - FOOTWEAR; HEADWEAR AND HAT BRAIDS; GLOVES; LUGGAGE, HANDBAGS, BILLFOLDS, AND OTHER FLAT GOODS</p> <p>Subpart A. - Footwear</p> <p><u>Subpart A headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. This subpart covers boots, shoes, slippers, sandals, moccasins, slipper socks (socks with applied soles of leather or other material), scuffs, overshoes, rubbers, arctics, galoshes, and all allied footwear (including athletic or sporting boots and shoes) of whatever material composed, and by whatever method constructed, all the foregoing designed for human wear except --</p> <p>(i) footwear with permanently attached skates or snowshoes (see part 5D of this schedule),</p> <p>(ii) hosiery (see part 6C of schedule 3), and</p> <p>(iii) infants' knit footwear (see part 6f of schedule 3).</p> <p>2. For the purposes of this subpart --</p> <p>(a) the term "huaraches" (item 700.05) means a type of leather-soled sandal having a woven-leather upper laced to the insole, with the insole machine-stitched to the outsole, and having a heel which is nailed on;</p> <p>(b) the term "McKay-sewed footwear" (item 700.10) means footwear the soles of which are sewed to the upper by means of a McKay chainstitch, with the stitching passing through the outsole, upper, lining, and insole;</p> <p>(c) the term "moccasins" (item 700.15) means footwear of the American Indian handicraft type, having no line of demarcation between the soles and the uppers;</p> <p>(d) the term "welt footwear" (items 700.25 through 700.29) means footwear constructed with a welt, which extends around the edge of the tread portion of the sole, and in which the welt and shoe upper are sewed to a lip on the surface of the insole, and the outsole of which is sewed or cemented to the welt;</p> <p>(e) the term "slippers" (item 700.32) means footwear of the slip-on type without laces, buckles, zippers, or other closures, the heel of which is of underwedge construction, and (1) having a leather upper permanently trimmed with a real or imitation fur collar, or (2) having a leather upper and a split leather tread sole (including heel) held together by a blown sponge-rubber midsole created and simultaneously vulcanized thereto;</p> <p>(f) the term "footwear for men, youths, and boys" (item 700.35) covers footwear of American youths' size 11-1/2 and larger for males, and does not include footwear commonly worn by both sexes; and</p> <p>(g) the term "fibers" means unspun fibrous vegetable materials, vegetable fibers, wool, silk, or other animal fibers, man-made fibers, paper yarns, or any combination thereof.</p>			

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SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS

Part I. - Footwear; Headwear and Hat Braids; Gloves; Luggage,
Handbags, Billfolds, and Other Flat Goods

7-1-A

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<p>3. (a) For the purposes of items 700.51 through 700.55, the rubber or plastics forming the exterior surface area specified, if supported by fabric or other material, must coat or fill the supporting material with a quantity of rubber or plastics sufficient to visibly and significantly affect the surface otherwise than by change in color, whether or not the color has been changed thereby.</p> <p>(b) Subject to the provisions of section 336(f) of this Act, the merchandise in item 700.60 shall be subject to duty upon the basis of the American selling price, as defined in section 402 or 402a of this Act, of like or similar articles manufactured or produced in the United States.</p> <p><u>Subpart A statistical headnote:</u></p> <p>1. For the purposes of this subpart --</p> <p>(a) the term "<u>athletic footwear</u>" covers footwear of special construction for baseball, football, soccer, track, skating, skiing, and other athletic games, or sports;</p> <p>(b) the term "<u>work footwear</u>" covers footwear having outsoles 1/4 inch or over in thickness (measured at the ball of the foot) and having uppers of grain leather extending above the ankle;</p> <p>(c) the term "<u>soled 'moccasins'</u>" covers footwear in which the vamp extends completely under the foot, whether or not seamed, forming both the bottom and the sides to which an outsole is attached;</p> <p>(d) the term "<u>cement footwear</u>" covers footwear in which the outsole (or midsole, if any) is affixed to the upper by an adhesive without sewing, but not including footwear having vulcanized soles or injection molded soles;</p> <p>(e) the term "<u>soft sole footwear</u>" covers footwear in which the upper and the tread sole are sewn together in such manner that both are folded inward with their outer surfaces in contact inside the footwear at the seam;</p> <p>(f) the term "<u>casual footwear</u>" covers footwear constructed with a wedge heel, or with an open toe and so constructed that the heel of the foot is not over 1 inch above the ball of the foot;</p> <p>(g) the term "<u>boots</u>" covers footwear (other than footwear of oxford height) designed to be worn next to the sock rather than over the shoe;</p> <p>(h) the term "<u>footwear for men</u>" covers footwear of American men's size 6 and larger for males, and does not include footwear commonly worn by both sexes;</p> <p>(i) the term "<u>footwear for youths and boys</u>" covers footwear of American youths' size 11-1/2 and larger but not as large as American men's size 6, and does not include footwear commonly worn by both sexes;</p> <p>(j) the term "<u>footwear for women</u>" covers footwear of American women's size 4 and larger, whether for females or of types commonly worn by both sexes;</p> <p>(k) the term "<u>footwear for misses</u>" covers footwear of American misses' size 12-1/2 and larger but not as large as American women's size 4, whether for females or of types commonly worn by both sexes;</p> <p>(l) the term "<u>footwear for children</u>" covers footwear of American children's size 8-1/2 and larger but not as large as the footwear described in statistical headnotes (i) and (k);</p> <p>(m) the term "<u>footwear for infants</u>" covers all footwear not included in the foregoing statistical headnotes (h), (i), (j), (k), and (l); and</p> <p>(n) the term "<u>oxford height</u>" covers footwear the upper of which does not extend above the ankle.</p>			

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS

Part 1. - Footwear; Headwear and Hat Braids; Gloves; Luggage,
Handbags, Billfolds, and Other Flat Goods

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700.05 - 700.43

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Footwear, of leather (except footwear with uppers of fibers):			
700.05	00	Huaraches.....	Prs.....	20% ad val.	20% ad val.
700.10	00	McKay-sewed footwear.....	Prs.....	16% ad val.	30% ad val.
700.15	00	Moccasins.....	Prs.....	10% ad val.	20% ad val.
700.20		Turn or turned footwear.....	.....	4% ad val.	10% ad val.
	20	For men, youths, and boys.....	Prs.		
	40	For women and misses.....	Prs.		
	60	For children and infants.....	Prs.		
		Welt footwear:			
700.25	00	Valued not over \$2 per pair.....	Prs.....	17% ad val.	20% ad val.
700.26		Valued over \$2 but not over \$5 per pair.....	.....	27¢ per pair	20% ad val.
	10	Work footwear.....	Prs.		
		Other:			
	30	For men.....	Prs.		
	50	Other.....	Prs.		
700.27		Valued over \$5 but not over \$6.80 per pair.....	.....	6% ad val., but not more than 34¢ per pair	20% ad val.
	18	Work footwear.....	Prs.		
		Other:			
	38	For men.....	Prs.		
	48	Other.....	Prs.		
		Valued over \$6.80 per pair:			
700.28	00	Ski boots.....	Prs.....	3% ad val.	20% ad val.
700.29		Other.....	.....	5% ad val.	20% ad val.
	20	Athletic footwear other than ski boots.....	Prs.		
	40	Work footwear.....	Prs.		
		Other:			
	60	For men.....	Prs.		
	80	Other.....	Prs.		
700.30	00	Footwear with molded soles laced to uppers.....	Prs.....	8% ad val.	20% ad val.
700.32	00	Slippers.....	Prs.....	8% ad val.	20% ad val.
		Other:			
700.35		For men, youths, and boys.....	.....	9% ad val.	20% ad val.
		Athletic footwear:			
	05	Ski boots.....	Prs.		
	15	Other athletic footwear.....	Prs.		
	25	Work footwear.....	Prs.		
		Soled "moccasin":			
	30	For men.....	Prs.		
	35	For youths and boys.....	Prs.		
		Other:			
		With soles vulcanized to uppers or with soles simultaneously molded and attached to uppers:			
	40	For men.....	Prs.		
	45	For youths and boys.....	Prs.		
		Cement footwear:			
	50	For men.....	Prs.		
	55	For youths and boys.....	Prs.		
		Other:			
	75	For men.....	Prs.		
	80	For youths and boys.....	Prs.		
		For other persons:			
700.41	00	Sandals of buffalo leather, the uppers of which consist primarily of straps across the instep and big toe.....	Prs.....	16% ad val.	20% ad val.
		Other:			
700.43		Valued not over \$2.50 per pair.....	.....	18% ad val.	20% ad val.
	05	Athletic footwear.....	Prs.		
		Casual footwear:			
	10	For women.....	Prs.		
	15	Other.....	Prs.		
		Soled "moccasins":			
	20	For women.....	Prs.		
	25	Other.....	Prs.		
		Other:			
		With soles vulcanized to uppers or with soles simultaneously molded and attached to uppers:			
	30	For women.....	Prs.		
	35	Other.....	Prs.		
		Cement footwear:			
	40	For women.....	Prs.		
	45	For misses.....	Prs.		
	50	For children.....	Prs.		
	55	For infants.....	Prs.		
		Other:			
	60	For women.....	Prs.		
	65	For misses.....	Prs.		
	70	For children.....	Prs.		
	75	For infants.....	Prs.		

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

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700.45 - 700.55

SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS, MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS
Part 1. - Footwear; Headwear and Hat Braids; Gloves; Luggage,
Handbags, Billfolds, and Other Flat Goods

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
700.45		Footwear, of leather, etc. (con.):			
		Other (con.):			
		For other persons (con.):			
		Other (con.):			
		Valued over \$2.50 per pair.....	.....	16% ad val.	20% ad val.
	05	Athletic footwear.....	Prs.		
		Casual footwear:			
	10	For women.....	Prs.		
	15	Other.....	Prs.		
		Soled "moccasins":			
	20	For women.....	Prs.		
	25	Other.....	Prs.		
		Other:			
		With soles vulcanized to uppers or with soles simultaneously molded and attached to uppers:			
	30	For women.....	Prs.		
	35	Other.....	Prs.		
		Cement footwear:			
	40	For women.....	Prs.		
	45	For misses.....	Prs.		
	50	For children.....	Prs.		
	55	For infants.....	Prs.		
		Other:			
	60	For women.....	Prs.		
	65	For misses.....	Prs.		
	70	For children.....	Prs.		
	75	For infants.....	Prs.		
700.51	00	Footwear (whether or not described elsewhere in this subpart) which is over 50 percent by weight of rubber or plastics or over 50 percent by weight of fibers and rubber or plastics with at least 10 percent by weight being rubber or plastics:			
		Hunting boots, galoshes, rainwear, and other foot- wear designed to be worn over, or in lieu of, other footwear as a protection against water, oil, grease, or chemicals or cold or inclement weather, all the foregoing having soles and uppers of which over 90 percent of the exterior surface area is rubber or plastics (except foot- wear with uppers of nonmolded construction formed by sewing the parts thereof together and having exposed on the outer surface a substan- tial portion of functional stitching):			
700.52	00	Having soles and uppers of which over 90 percent of the exterior surface area is polyvinyl chloride, whether or not sup- ported or lined with polyvinyl chloride but not otherwise supported or lined.....	Prs....	12.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
		Footwear (except footwear provided for in item 700.51), the uppers of which do not extend above the ankle, designed for use without closures, whether or not supported or lined.....	Prs....	25% ad val.	50% ad val.
700.53	20	Other.....	.....	37.5% ad val.	75% ad val.
	40	Boots.....	Prs.		
700.55		Other.....	Prs.		
		Other footwear (except footwear having uppers of which over 50 percent of the exterior surface area is leather):			
		Having uppers of which over 90 percent of the exterior surface area is rubber or plastics (except footwear having foxing or a foxing-like band applied or molded at the sole and overlapping the upper).....	.....	10% ad val.	35% ad val.
	20	Zoris (thonged sandals).....	Prs.		
	23	Soft sole footwear.....	Prs.		
		Footwear having supported vinyl uppers:			
	35	For men, youths, and boys.....	Prs.		
	45	For women and misses.....	Prs.		
	55	For children and infants.....	Prs.		
	75	Other.....	Prs.		

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

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SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS

Part 1. - Footwear; Headwear and Hat Braids; Gloves; Luggage,
Handbags, Billfolds, and Other Flat Goods

7-1-A

700.60 - 700.85

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
700.60		Footwear (whether or not described elsewhere in this subpart), etc. (con.): Other footwear, etc. (con.): Other.....	.....	20% ad val.	35% ad val.
		Like or similar to U.S. footwear:			
		Oxford height:			
	05	For men, youths, and boys.....	Prs.		
	15	For women and misses.....	Prs.		
	25	For children and infants.....	Prs.		
	30	Other.....	Prs.		
		Not like or similar to U.S. footwear:			
		Oxford height:			
	35	For men, youths, and boys.....	Prs.		
	45	For women and misses.....	Prs.		
	55	For children and infants.....	Prs.		
	60	Other.....	Prs.		
700.66		Footwear, with uppers of fibers: With soles of leather:			
		Valued not over \$2.50 per pair.....	.....	18% ad val.	35% ad val.
	20	Slipper socks.....	Prs.		
		Other:			
	40	For men, youths, and boys.....	Prs.		
	60	Other.....	Prs.		
700.68		Valued over \$2.50 per pair.....	.....	16% ad val.	35% ad val.
	20	Slipper socks.....	Prs.		
		Other:			
	40	For men, youths, and boys.....	Prs.		
	60	Other.....	Prs.		
700.70		With soles of material other than leather:			
		With uppers of vegetable fibers.....	.....	12% ad val.	35% ad val.
	20	For men, youths, and boys.....	Prs.		
	50	Other.....	Prs.		
700.75	00	With soles and uppers of wool felt.....	Prs.	11% ad val.	35% ad val.
700.80		Other.....	.....	20% ad val.	35% ad val.
	20	For men, youths, and boys.....	Prs.		
	50	Other.....	Prs.		
700.83	00	Other footwear:			
		Of wood.....	Prs.	13% ad val.	33-1/3% ad val.
700.85		Other.....	.....	20% ad val.	35% ad val.
	20	For men, youths, and boys.....	Prs.		
	50	Other.....	Prs.		