

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' LEATHER FOOTWEAR:
BROWN SHOE CO.
VINCENNES, IND.

Report to the President on
Worker Investigation No. TEA-W-125
Under Section 301 (c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962

28



TC Publication 455
Washington, D.C.
January 1972

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

Catherine Bedell, Chairman

Joseph O. Parker, Vice Chairman

Glenn W. Sutton

Will E. Leonard, Jr.

George M. Moore

J. Banks Young

Kenneth R. Mason, Secretary

**Address all communications to
United States Tariff Commission
Washington, D.C. 20436**

C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
Report to the President-----	1
Finding of the Commission-----	2
Views of Commissioners Sutton and Leonard-----	3
Views of Commissioner Moore-----	4
Information obtained in the investigation:	
Description of articles under investigation-----	A-1
U.S. tariff treatment-----	A-2
U.S. consumption-----	A-4
U.S. production-----	A-6
U.S. imports-----	A-6
Data relating to Brown Shoe Co.:	
*	*
*	*
*	*
*	*
*	*
Statistical appendix-----	A-13

Appendix Tables

1. U.S. rates of duty applicable to footwear of the types provided for in specified TSUS items, July 1, 1934, and GATT concessions to Jan. 1, 1972-----	A-14
2. Footwear for men: U.S. rates of duty and imports for consumption, by specified TSUS items, 1965-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971-----	A-17
3. Brown Shoe Co.: Production of men's, youths', and boys' dress shoes, by plants, fiscal years 1967-71-----	***

Note.--The whole of the Commission's report to the President may not be made public since it contains certain information the publication of which would result in the disclosure of the operation 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. Tariff Commission
January 21, 1972.

To the President:

In accordance with section 301(f)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 885), the U.S. Tariff Commission herein reports the results of an investigation made under section 301(c)(2) of that act in response to a petition filed on behalf of a group of workers.

On November 22, 1971, Mr. George O. Fecteau, general president of the United Shoe Workers of America, AFL-CIO, CLC, filed a petition for determination of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance on behalf of workers formerly employed at the Vincennes, Ind., plant of the Brown Shoe Co.

On December 8, 1971, the Commission instituted an investigation (TEA-W-125) under section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, articles like or directly competitive with men's, youths', and boys' leather footwear produced at the aforementioned plant 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 the plant.

Public notice of the receipt of the petition and of the institution of the investigation was given by publication in the Federal Register of December 14, 1971 (36 F.R. 23743). No hearing was requested and none was held.

The information in this report was obtained principally from the officials of Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo., and from the Commission's files.

Finding of the Commission

On the basis of its investigation, the Commission 1/ unanimously finds that articles like or directly competitive with the men's, youths', and boys' leather footwear produced at the Vincennes, Ind., plant of the Brown Shoe Co. 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, unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of that plant.

1/ Chairman Bedell, Vice Chairman Parker, and Commissioner Young did not participate in the decision.

Views of Commissioners Sutton and Leonard

Our determination in the instant case is negative because the increase in imports of any footwear like or directly competitive with that produced by Brown Shoe Co., Vincennes, Ind., is not the result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements. Our reasoning in support of this determination is set forth in the separate statements of our views in the Commission's report on non-rubber footwear submitted to the President on January 15, 1971. 1/

1/ Nonrubber Footwear: Report to the President on Investigation No. TEA-I-18 . . . , TC Publication 359, 1971, pp. 25-47.

Views of Commissioner Moore

My determination in this proceeding is in the negative, because I believe that increased imports of footwear for men, youths, and boys were not the major factor ^{1/} causing the unemployment of workers at the Brown Shoe Co. plant at Vincennes, Ind.

Prior to 1969, the footwear produced at the Vincennes plant consisted principally of men's leather dress shoes. However, boots, which have been popular fashion items in recent years, were added to the product line in that year. By 1971, boots accounted for about half of the plant's output. In 1971, the men's leather dress shoes produced at the Vincennes plant retailed from about \$15 to \$17 a pair, and the men's leather boots, for about \$22 a pair.

Although sales of footwear produced at the plant, in terms of quantity, declined moderately during fiscal years 1967-70, the value of such sales increased steadily from * * * to * * *. Moreover, during this same period, the average number of production workers employed rose from 251 to 292. The average number of workers in 1971 was about the same as in the previous year.

According to company officials, the Vincennes plant, which was acquired by Brown Shoe in 1926, was the oldest plant of four producing the same type of footwear. In fiscal year 1971, combined sales of these four plants were slightly more than such sales in fiscal year 1969, but about 10 percent less than that in fiscal year 1970. Officials of Brown Shoe expect that the output at two of Brown's plants will be expanded to compensate for the loss of production at the Vincennes plant.

^{1/} See section 301(c)(3) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

Based on all the evidence presented to the Commission, I believe that the closing of the Vincennes plant was the result of a management decision which was based primarily on reasons other than import competition. Therefore, I have concluded that imports were not the major factor causing the unemployment of workers at the Brown Shoe Co. plant at Vincennes, Ind.

INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

Description of Articles Under Investigation

The Brown Shoe Co. plant at Vincennes, Ind., which ceased production in October 1971, produced men's, youths', and boys' leather dress shoes and boots, made by the cement process. The dress shoes retailed for about \$15 to \$17 a pair, and the boots for about \$22 a pair.

The term "dress shoes" refers to the types of footwear intended principally for business and social activities; generally it does not refer to footwear suitable for hazardous or strenuous occupations, active sports, beachwear, or other leisure activities for which casual attire is worn. More specifically, the term "dress shoes" does not refer to athletic or work shoes.

In 1970 about 50 percent of the men's dress shoes produced in the United States were made by the welt process, about 30 percent by the cement process, and most of the remainder by the injection-molded process. With respect to imported men's dress shoes, it is estimated that about 15 percent were made by the welt process, about 65 percent by the cement process, and the remainder by the injection-molded and miscellaneous processes. In the welt process a narrow strip of supple leather or manmade material, called the welt, is sewed to the shoe upper and to a lip on the surface of the insole; the outsole is then sewed and/or cemented to the welt. Welt shoes are generally considered heavier in weight and appearance than those made by other processes. In the cement process of construction, the outsole (or midsole, if any) is affixed to the upper by an adhesive without sewing. The cement process permits narrow edges on the outsole to give a trim appearance and produces a lighter and more flexible shoe than other processes used for men's

footwear. In the injection-molded process of construction, the sole and heel of polyvinyl chloride or an elastomer resin compound are simultaneously molded and attached to the shoe upper, thus reducing production time and labor costs by eliminating a number of the steps required to attach the sole to the upper. The injection-molded process has been used increasingly in recent years to produce a dress shoe of trim appearance.

Nearly all men's dress shoes sold in the United States are made with uppers of leather. In recent years, the U.S. output of men's dress shoes has included a small volume (probably less than 5 percent) of shoes with uppers of manmade, leatherlike materials (poromerics). Imports of men's shoes made of such materials are believed to be negligible.

U.S. Tariff Treatment

Since August 31, 1963, the effective date of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), imported footwear constructed by the cement process (the type formerly produced at the plant under review) and miscellaneous processes (particularly the injection-molded and the stitchdown processes) is classified for duty purposes under TSUS item 700.35. Imported men's leather shoes of welt construction, which do not differ significantly from cement-process shoes in styling and appearance, are admitted under items 700.25, 1/ 700.26, 700.27, and 700.29, depending on the value per pair.

1/ Imports of welt footwear classified under item 700.25 (valued not over \$2 a pair) have been negligible in recent years.

Footwear in chief value of leather (except with uppers in chief value of fibers) was originally dutiable in the Tariff Act of 1930 at 20 percent ad valorem under paragraph 1530(e). From 1930 until January 1, 1948, the effective date of the earliest concessions granted by the United States under the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the tariff rates on the footwear discussed above were effected by the following two pre-GATT concessions: (1) Effective January 30, 1943, the rate on footwear made by cement and miscellaneous processes (now TSUS item 700.35) was reduced to 10 percent ad valorem; and (2) effective January 1, 1939, the rate on welt footwear with a dutiable value of over \$2.50 a pair (now TSUS items 700.26, 700.27, and 700.29) was reduced to 50 cents a pair, but not less than 10 percent ad valorem.

Supported vinyl was not used for uppers until the late 1940's or early 1950's. During the period before the TSUS became effective, footwear with supported vinyl uppers, which is now dutiable under TSUS item 700.55, was generally dutiable, by virtue of the similitude provisions of paragraph 1559, at a rate provided for "similar" leather footwear in paragraph 1530(e), principally 20 percent. In the TSUS a rate of 12.5 percent ad valorem was established for 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.

Table 1 in the appendix shows the reductions in rates of duty resulting from trade-agreement concessions granted under the GATT for footwear of the types now dutiable under specified TSUS items, including 700.25, 700.26, 700.27, 700.29, 700.35, and 700.55. Table 2

shows the U.S. rates of duty and imports of men's shoes by specified TSUS items, including those listed above, for 1965-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971.

U.S. Consumption

During the period 1965-70, total apparent annual U.S. consumption of men's, youths', and boys' nonrubber footwear rose from 132 million pairs to 159 million pairs. Annual imports during this period more than doubled their share of the market, as shown in the following table.

Nonrubber footwear (other than work and athletic) for men, youths, and boys: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1965-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971

Period	Pro-	Imports	Apparent	Ratio of
	duction 1/	2/	consump-	imports to
	:	:	tion 3/	apparent
	: Million	: Million	: Million	: consumption
	: pairs	: pairs	: pairs	: Percent
1965-----:	113	19	132	14
1966-----:	116	18	134	13
1967-----:	114	22	136	16
1968-----:	119	30	149	20
1969-----:	109	38	147	26
1970-----:	110	49	159	31
January-June--:	:	:	:	:
1970-----:	56	26	82	32
1971-----:	55	33	88	38

1/ Represents the output for industry No. 3141, as reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, plus shipments to the U.S. mainland from Puerto Rico.

2/ Includes footwear entered under TSUS items 700.25, 700.26, 700.27, 700.29, 700.35, and 700.55.

3/ Represents U.S. production plus imports without an allowance for exports, which in 1970 amounted to less than 500,000 pairs.

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

The majority of the production at the Vincennes plant was men's dress footwear. Data on U.S. consumption, production, and imports of men's dress shoes are not separately reported in official statistics. However, estimates of U.S. consumption (production plus imports) of such shoes are shown in the following table, which also shows the estimated share of imports.

Men's dress shoes: Estimated U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1965-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971

Period	Production 1/	Imports	Apparent consumption 2/	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption
	Million pairs	Million pairs	Million pairs	Percent
1965-----:	62	6	68	9
1966-----:	64	8	72	11
1967-----:	58	10	68	15
1968-----:	65	13	78	17
1969-----:	60	18	78	23
1970-----:	65	19	84	23
January-June--:	:	:	:	
1970-----:	33	10	43	23
1971-----:	35	12	47	26

1/ Includes footwear other than athletic or work reported in industry No. 3141 as men's shoes except handsewns and footwear with uppers of soft tannage (desert boots and sandals).

2/ Represents estimated production plus estimated imports without an allowance for exports, which in 1970 amounted to less than 0.5 million pairs.

Source: Estimates of the U.S. Tariff Commission based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

In recent years fashion has increasingly become the keynote of the U.S. market for men's footwear; men's dress shoes are now subject to more frequent style changes than formerly. In the mid 1960's, footwear with the lightweight, so-called continental look, which was introduced into the United States by imports from Italy and Spain,

became popular for wear with new fashions in men's wearing apparel.

Recently, buckled, blunt-toed oxfords and boots have been gaining wide consumer acceptance.

U.S. Production

During 1965-70, estimated annual production of men's dress shoes ranged between 58 million and 65 million pairs, as shown in the following table.

Men's dress shoes: U.S. production, by types of construction, 1965-70

Year	(In millions of pairs)					Total 2/
	Welt	Cement	Injection-molded 1/	Other		
1965-----:	39	15	1	7	62	
1966-----:	41	15	2	6	64	
1967-----:	35	12	5	6	58	
1968-----:	37	13	6	9	65	
1969-----:	31	15	5	9	60	
1970-----:	33	19	6	7	65	
:	:	:	:	:	:	

1/ May include some shoes made by the vulcanized process.

2/ Includes footwear other than athletic or work reported in industry No. 3141 as men's shoes except handsewns and footwear with uppers of soft tannage (desert boots and sandals).

Source: Estimates of the U.S. Tariff Commission based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

U.S. Imports

As noted in the table on page A-5, estimated annual imports of men's dress shoes, which increased from 6 million pairs in 1965 to 19 million in 1970, supplied 9 percent of apparent consumption in 1965 and 23 percent in 1970. In 1970 shoes entered under TSUS item 700.35, made principally by the cement process, accounted for approximately 85 percent of total dress shoe imports; shoes made by the welt process,

entered under TSUS items 700.26, 700.27, and 700.29, accounted for the remainder.

Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom have been the principal suppliers of the imported dress shoes considered here. Italy and Spain supplied chiefly cement-process shoes; the United Kingdom, welt shoes.

In 1970 the average dutiable value of the men's dress cement-process shoes imported into the United States was about \$4.50 a pair; that of the welt shoes dutiable in the middle value brackets (items 700.26 and 700.27), \$5 a pair; and that of the welt shoes dutiable in the high value bracket (item 700.29), about \$10.50 a pair.

It is believed that the bulk of the men's dress cement-process shoes retailed at \$8 to \$20 a pair and the bulk of the men's dress welt shoes, at \$15 to \$35 a pair.

A-8 through A-12

Data Relating to Brown Shoe Co.

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

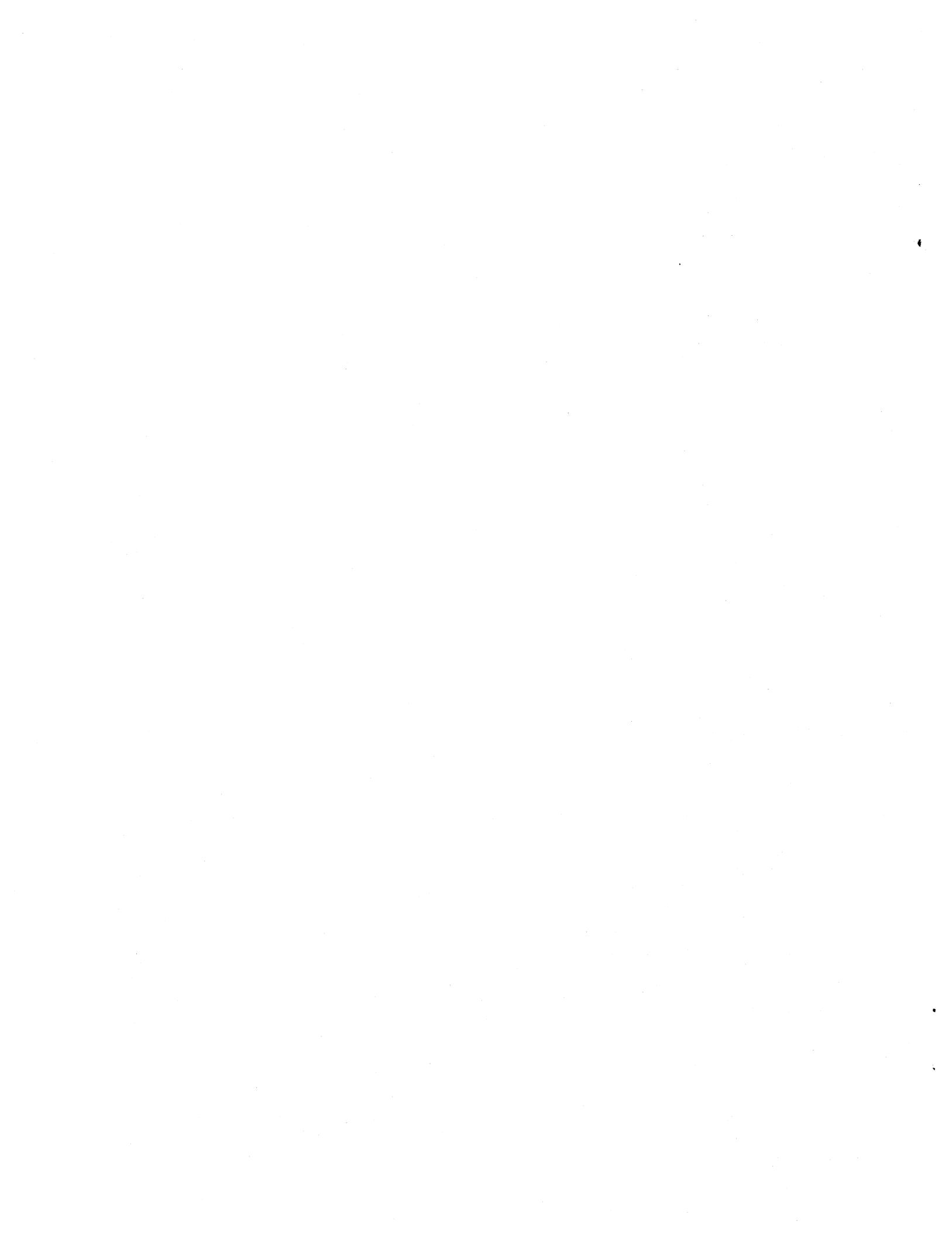


Table 1.--U.S. rates of duty applicable to footwear of the types provided for in specified TSUS items, July 1, 1934, and GATT concessions to Jan. 1, 1972

TSUS item No.	Abbreviated description	July 1, 1934 1/	Rate of duty		
			Rate	GATT concessions 2/	Effective dates
			Percent ad val. or cents	ad val.	
	Leather footwear:			per pair	
700.15	Moccasins-----	20	10%		Jan. 1, 1948.
700.20	Turn or turned-----	10 3/	5%		May 30, 1950-Dec. 31, 1967.
			4%		Jan. 1, 1968-Dec. 31, 1969.
			3%		Jan. 1, 1970-Dec. 31, 1971.
			2.5%		Jan. 1, 1972.
	Welt, valued per pair--				
700.25	Not over \$2-----	20	19%		June 30, 1956-June 29, 1957.
			18%		June 30, 1957-June 29, 1958.
			17%		June 30, 1958.
4/ 700.26	Over \$2 but not over \$5-----	20	40¢		Jan. 1, 1948-June 29, 1956.
			38¢		June 30, 1956-June 29, 1957.
			36¢		June 30, 1957-June 29, 1958.
			34¢		June 30, 1958-Dec. 31, 1967.
			30¢		Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1968.
			27¢		Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1969.
			23¢		Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1970.
			20¢		Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1971.
			17¢		Jan. 1, 1972.
4/ 700.27	Over \$5 but not over \$6.80-----	20	40¢		Jan. 1, 1948-June 29, 1956.
			38¢		June 30, 1956-June 29, 1957.
			36¢		June 30, 1957-June 29, 1958.
			34¢		June 30, 1958-Dec. 31, 1967.
			6% but not more than		Jan. 1, 1968-Dec. 31, 1969.
			34¢		
			5.5% but not more than		Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1970.
			34¢		
			5%		Jan. 1, 1971.
4/ 700.29	Over \$6.80 (except ski boots)-----	20	40¢ but not less than 5%.		Jan. 1, 1948-June 29, 1956.
			38¢ but not less than 5%.		June 30, 1956-June 29, 1957.
			36¢ but not less than 5%.		June 30, 1957-June 29, 1958.
			5%		June 30, 1958.
700.32	Slippers-----	20	10%		Jan. 1, 1948-Dec. 31, 1967.
			9%		Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1968.
			8%		Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1969.
			7%		Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1970.
			6%		Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1971.
			5%		Jan. 1, 1972.
	"Other" footwear (including cement process):				
700.35	For men, youths, and boys-----	20	10%		June 6, 1951-Dec. 31, 1967.
			9.5%		Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1968.
			9%		Jan. 1, 1969-Dec. 31, 1970.
			8.5%		Jan. 1, 1971.
	For women and misses:				
700.43	Valued not over \$2.50 per pair---	20	19%		Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1968.
			18%		Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1969
			17%		Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1970.
			16%		Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1971.
			15%		Jan. 1, 1972.

See footnotes at end of table.

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

TSUS item No.	Abbreviated description	July 1, 1934 ^{1/}	Rate of duty	
			GATT concessions ^{2/}	
			Rate	Effective date
			Percent ad val. or cents <u>ad val.</u>	per pair
	Leather footwear--Continued			
	"Other" footwear (including cement process)--Continued			
	For women and misses--Continued			
700.45	Valued over \$2.50 per pair-----	20	18%	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1968.
			16%	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1969.
			14%	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1970.
			12%	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1971.
			10%	Jan. 1, 1972.
700.55	Footwear having uppers of supported vinyl.	Principally 20 ^{5/}	12.5% 6/ 11% 10% 8.5% 7% 6%	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.
700.60	Other footwear with uppers of fabrics and soles of rubber or plastics.	35 ^{7/}	20% ^{7/}	Sept. 10, 1955.
	Footwear with uppers of fibers: With soles of leather, valued per pair--			
<u>8/</u> 700.66	Not over \$2.50-----	35	20% 19% 18% 17% 16% 15%	Apr. 21, 1948-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.
<u>8/</u> 700.68	Over \$2.50-----	35	20% 18% 16% 14% 12% 10%	Apr. 21, 1948-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.
	With soles of other materials:			
700.70	With uppers of vegetable fibers-----	35	17.5% 16.5% 15.5% 15% 13% 12% 10% 9% 7.5%	Jan. 1, 1950-June 29, 1956. June 30, 1956-June 29, 1957. June 30, 1957-June 29, 1958. June 30, 1958-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.
700.75	With soles and uppers of wool felt.	35	17.5% 15.5% 14% 12.5% 11% 9.5% 8% 7%	June 6, 1951-June 30, 1962. July 1, 1962-June 30, 1963. July 1, 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.

See footnotes at end of table.

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

TSUS item No.	Abbreviated description	Rate of duty		
		July 1, 1934	GATT concessions 2/	
			Rate	Effective dates
			<u>Percent ad val. or cents</u>	
			<u>ad val.</u>	<u>per pair</u>
			:	:
	Footwear with uppers of fibers--Con.		:	:
	With soles of other material--Con.		:	:
700.80	Other-----	35	25%	Sept. 10, 1955-Dec. 31, 1967.
			22%	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1968.
			20%	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1969.
			17%	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1970.
			15%	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1971.
			12.5%	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 scheduled to become effective up to and including Jan. 1, 1972.

3/ Effective Jan. 1, 1932, the statutory rate of 20 percent ad valorem was reduced to 10 percent ad valorem, pursuant to sec. 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

4/ New item effective Jan. 1, 1968.

5/ 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 column 2 rate for item 700.55 is 35 percent.

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

7/ Effective Mar. 3, 1933, the basis for assessing the ad valorem rate of duty was changed from foreign (export) value to the "American selling price" of the "like or similar" domestic product (T.D. 46158).

8/ Effective Jan. 1, 1968, new items 700.66 and 700.68 replaced item 700.65.

Note.--Pursuant to Presidential Proclamation No. 4074, effective from Aug. 16 to Dec. 20, 1971, the rates of duty on most imported products were increased by the temporary imposition of an additional duty of 10 percent ad valorem or less, as provided for in new subpt. C to pt. 2 of the appendix to the TSUS.

Table 2.—Footwear for men: U.S. rates of duty and imports for consumption, by specified TSUS items, 1965-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971.

Footwear of leather									
Period	Welt, valued per pair 2/			Over \$6.80			Cement-process		
	Total 1/	Over \$2, not over \$6.80	Tariff rate	Quantity	700.26	700.27	Tariff rate	Quantity	(700.29)
1965	700.26	700.27	Percent ad val.	Million pairs	Million pairs	Percent ad val.	Million pairs	Million pairs	Percent ad val.
1966	8	4/ 34¢	4/ 34¢	.4/	.1	5/	.5	.5	5/
1967	10	4/ 34¢	4/ 34¢	.4/	.1	5/	.5	.5	5/
1968	13	4/ 34¢	4/ 34¢	.4/	.2	5/	.5	.5	5/
1969	18	20¢ 6/ 6/	20¢ 6/ 6/	.1	.1	5/	.5	.5	5/
1970	23	23¢ 6/ 6/	23¢ 6/ 6/	.1	.1	5/	.5	.5	5/
January-June	26	23¢ 5/ 5/	23¢ 5/ 5/	.1	.1	5/	.5	.5	5/
1970	14	23¢ 5/ 5/	23¢ 5/ 5/	.4	.4	5/	.5	.5	5/
1971	16	20¢ 5/ 5/	20¢ 5/ 5/	.6	.3	5/	.5	.1	8.5/
Footwear with uppers of supported vinyl									
Canvas footwear (sneakers)									
1965	700.55	(700.55)	Tariff rate	Quantity	700.60	Tariff rate	Quantity	(700.60)	A-17
1966	Percent ad val.	Percent ad val.	Percent ad val.	Million pairs	Percent ad val.	Percent ad val.	Million pairs	Percent ad val.	Million pairs
1967	12.5	12.5	12.5	7	7	20	20	10	10
1968	12.5	12.5	12.5	5	5	20	20	10	10
1969	12.5	12.5	12.5	6	6	20	20	13	13
1970	11	11	11	6	6	20	20	14	14
January-June	10	10	10	6	6	20	20	13	13
1970	8.5	8.5	8.5	13	13	20	20	13	13
1971	8.5	8.5	8.5	6	6	20	20	7	7
	7	7	7	10	10	20	20	11	11

1/ Excluding work and athletic footwear.

2/ Imports valued less than \$2 a pair (TSUS item 700.25) have been negligible.

3/ Consists principally of cement-process shoes but also includes shoes with injection-molded soles and those made by the stitchdown and adhesive processes.

4/ Effective Jan. 1, 1968, replaced by new items 700.26 and 700.27.

5/ Less than 500,000 pairs.

6/ But not more than 34 cents a pair.

7/ Effective Mar. 3, 1933, the basis for assessing the ad valorem rate of duty was changed from foreign (export) value to the American selling price of the like or similar domestic product (T.D. L6158).

8/ Estimated in pt. 1A of schedule 7 of the TSUS, excluding footwear in items 700.51, 700.52, 700.53, and 700.60.

9/ As described in pt. 1A of schedule 7 of the TSUS, excluding footwear in items 700.51, 700.52, 700.53, and 700.60.

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

