

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

FOOTWEAR FOR MEN, BOYS, MISSES, CHILDREN, AND INFANTS:
FORMER WORKERS OF THE TIFTON, GA. , PLANT OF
THE BLUE RIDGE SHOE CO. , A WHOLLY OWNED
SUBSIDIARY OF MELVILLE SHOE CORP.

Report to the President
on Worker Investigation No. TEA-W-244
Under Section 301(c)(2) of the Trade
Expansion Act of 1962



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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

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

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

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

U.S. Tariff Commission,
October 25, 1974.

To the President:

In accordance with section 301 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (TEA) (19 U.S.C. 1901), the U.S. Tariff Commission herein reports the results of investigation No. TEA-W-244 made under section 301(c)(2) of the act to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, articles like or directly competitive with footwear for men, boys, misses, children, and infants (of the types provided for in item 700.55 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS)) produced by Blue Ridge Shoe Co., Wilkesboro, N.C., a wholly owned subsidiary of Melville Shoe Corp., Harrison, N.Y., are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, the unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such firm or an appropriate subdivision thereof.

The investigation was instituted on September 6, 1974, on the basis of a petition for adjustment assistance filed under section 301(a)(2) of the act on behalf of the former workers of the firm's Tifton, Ga. plant. The petition was received on August 27, 1974. The Commission's initial notice of investigation indicated the articles to be investigated were like or directly competitive with men's and boys' footwear (of the types provided for in item 700.55 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States) produced by said firm. On September 25, 1974, the Commission amended the scope of this investigation, pursuant to its authority under section 403(a) of the said act, to include, in addition to those articles

mentioned in the initial notice of investigation, articles like or directly competitive with footwear for misses, children, and infants (of the types provided for in item 700.55 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States) produced by said firm.

Notice of the investigation was published in the Federal Register (39 F.R. 32798) on September 11, 1974. Notice of the amended scope of the investigation was published in the Federal Register (39 F.R. 35419) on October 1, 1974. No public hearing was requested, and none was held.

The information in this report was obtained principally from officials of Blue Ridge Shoe Co. and Melville Shoe Corp., the petitioners, official Government statistics, and the Commission's files.

Finding of the Commission 1/

On the basis of its investigation, the Commission finds unanimously that articles like or directly competitive with the footwear for men, boys, misses, children, and infants (of the types provided for in item 700.55 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States) produced by Blue Ridge Shoe Co., Wilkesboro, N.C., a wholly owned subsidiary of Melville Shoe Corp., Harrison, N.Y., are not, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, the unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such firm or an appropriate subdivision thereof.

1/ Commissioner Minchew did not participate in the decision.

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

This statement sets forth the reasons for our negative determination in the instant investigation under section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (TEA). The investigation was instituted on the basis of a petition filed on behalf of the former workers of the Tifton, Ga., plant of Blue Ridge Shoe Co., a wholly owned subsidiary of Melville Shoe Corp., Harrison, N.Y.

Under section 301(c)(2) of the TEA, the Commission, in order to make an affirmative decision, must find that--

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

We have made a negative determination because the fourth condition has not been met; that is, increased imports of footwear like or directly competitive with the footwear produced at the Tifton plant were not the major factor causing, or threatening to cause, the unemployment of the petitioning workers.

The Tifton plant opened in October 1968 and closed in August 1974. Throughout the period the plant was in operation the bulk of its output consisted of men's and boys' vinyl dress shoes. Vinyl footwear for misses, children, and infants was added to the product line in 1972. Such footwear accounted for about 25 percent of total production at Tifton during 1972-74. The shoes produced at Tifton, all of which were made by the injection-molding process, retailed in the range of *** to *** a pair.

More than 95 percent of the footwear produced in the Tifton plant was retailed through a related firm, the Meldisco Division of Melville Shoe Corp. Meldisco markets footwear for the entire family through leased self-service departments, most of which are situated in K-mart stores. Meldisco's merchandising primarily promotes the sale of inexpensive popularly styled footwear.

The management of Melville Shoe Corp. decided to discontinue operations at Tifton when the Meldisco Division experienced a sharp decline in demand for the types of footwear produced at the Tifton plant. Confronted with this decline in demand, the firm rationalized its production of footwear by terminating production at Tifton and transferring production of its remaining requirements for the type of shoes that had been made at that facility to its new shoe-manufacturing plant at Aulander, N.C. The Tifton plant, which had been equipped to produce injection-molded footwear exclusively, could not be converted

to producing shoes of other types of construction unless Melville Shoe Corp. was willing to make a large capital investment for the acquisition of additional equipment. * * *

* * *

Officials of Meldisco, the Melville affiliate which sold the great bulk of the Tifton plant's output, advised the Commission that its requirements for the type of shoes produced at Tifton declined by almost 50 percent from 1973 to 1974. They attributed the decline to a shift in consumer demand from vinyl dress shoes of the type made at Tifton to casual and leisure footwear. The reduction in Meldisco's sales of vinyl dress shoes was offset by increased sales of desert boots, sneakers, sandals, work shoes, and other types which Tifton was not equipped to produce. Consequently, the decision to terminate production at the Tifton plant was attributable to the reduced demand for the type of footwear produced at that plant and not to an increase in concession-generated imports.

Conclusion

On the basis of the information available to the Commission, we conclude that imports were not the major factor causing, or threatening to cause, the unemployment or underemployment of the petitioning workers, and we have therefore made a negative determination.

Views of Commissioner Leonard

My determination in the instant case is negative because one of the statutory criteria has not been met, i.e., that the increase in imports of footwear for men, boys, misses, children, and infants like or directly competitive with that produced by Blue Ridge Shoe Co., Wilkesboro, N.C., a wholly owned subsidiary of Melville Shoe Corp., Harrison, N.Y., is the result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements. My reasoning in support of this determination is set forth in a statement of my views in an earlier Commission investigation under the Trade Expansion Act. 1/

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

INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

Description of Articles Under Investigation

The Blue Ridge Shoe Co., Wilkesboro, N.C., is a wholly owned subsidiary of Melville Shoe Corp., Harrison, N.Y. The Tifton plant of the Blue Ridge Shoe Co. began manufacturing men's and boys' dress shoes in October 1968; the plant closed in August 1974. Although men's and boys' shoes were the principal product produced at the Tifton plant, footwear for misses, children, and infants was added to the product line in 1972. Footwear for children and infants accounted for about a fourth of the output in 1972 and for about a fifth in 1973; misses' shoes accounted for a small part in those years. Uppers of all the shoes produced at the Tifton plant were of vinyl, and the footwear retailed in the price range of about * * * a pair.

The footwear was constructed by the injection-molding process. This process simultaneously molds and attaches sole and heel units to a pre-assembled upper. In the injection-molding process, an assembled upper is positioned on a footshaped mold of a multiple-station machine; at the proper time a molten charge of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) is forced into a cavity to mold and attach the sole and heel to the upper simultaneously. The process lends itself to all types of low-heeled footwear and is suitable for many types of dress shoes. Because of the advancements in synthetic materials and chemistry, and also the versatility of the process itself, injection-molding plays a major role in modern footwear manufacturing.

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

Currently, the updated classics, such as the tie oxfords and slip-ons, are examples of men's and boys' so-called dress shoes. Such footwear was the type produced by the Tifton plant. The major changes in these footwear styles in recent years has been in the coloring, texture, and bottom (heel and sole) treatments. There has been a shift from light-weight styling in basic "black or brown" to higher heel heights, and more flamboyant colors and styling. According to industry sources, a more casual styling in men's footwear has become the trend, with emphasis on styles that have multiple uses. Casual footwear has become the largest category for year-round volume. The casual influence extends to virtually all footwear types, in response to consumer demand for comfortable, relaxed fashion footwear.

As stated earlier, the Tifton plant also manufactured footwear for misses, children, and infants. According to company officials, these shoes were of the same design and construction as the shoes made for men and boys; shoe size was the major difference. Shoes for misses, children, and infants were usually of an oxford design.

U.S. Tariff Treatment

If imported, the footwear produced by Blue Ridge Shoe Co., Tifton, Ga., would be dutiable under TSUS item 700.55 as footwear having supported-vinyl uppers.

Supported vinyl was not used for uppers until the late 1940's or early 1950's. Prior to the effective date of the TSUS, imports of men's, youths', and boys' supported-vinyl-upper footwear, which were dutiable under various provisions of the Tariff Act, were classified principally--

- (1) By similitude, at the rate of 10 percent ad valorem applicable to leather footwear provided for in paragraph 1530(e). 1/
- (2) Under paragraph 1537(b) as articles in chief value of rubber, at the trade-agreement rate of 12.5 percent ad valorem where the soles were of india rubber and constituted the chief value of the footwear in question.
- (3) Under paragraph 1539(b) at the reduced rate of 21 cents per pound plus 17 percent ad valorem where the footwear was in chief value of a product having a synthetic resin as the chief binding agent.

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. 2/ The current rate on footwear with supported-vinyl uppers is 6 percent ad valorem, reflecting the final stage, effective January 1, 1972, of the five-stage concessions granted in the sixth

1/ Footwear with supported-vinyl uppers for misses, children, and infants would have been dutiable by virtue of the similitude provision under par. 1530(e) at a rate of 20 percent ad valorem.

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

(Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Imported leather footwear for men, youths, and boys, of cement, stitchdown, or other miscellaneous construction, that is similar in appearance to footwear with supported-vinyl uppers, is dutiable under TSUS item 700.35. Such imported footwear in chief value of leather was originally dutiable in the Tariff Act of 1930 at 20 percent ad valorem under paragraph 1530(e). Effective January 30, 1943, the rate of duty on leather footwear of cement and miscellaneous processes (now TSUS item 700.35) was reduced to 10 percent ad valorem. It was further reduced to 9.5 percent ad valorem effective January 1, 1968, to 9 percent effective January 1, 1969, and finally to 8.5 percent effective January 1, 1971.

Table 1 in appendix A shows the reduction in rates of duty resulting from trade-agreement concessions granted under the GATT for footwear of the types now dutiable under TSUS items 700.35 and 700.55. Table 2 shows rates of duty and imports of footwear having supported-vinyl uppers for men, youths, and boys admitted under TSUS item 700.55. Table 3 shows rates of duty and imports of leather footwear for men, youths, and boys admitted under TSUS item 700.35.

U.S. Consumption, Production, and Imports

Apparent annual U.S. consumption of nonrubber footwear for men, youths, and boys increased from 142 million pairs in 1969 to 171 million pairs in 1972 and then declined to 164 million pairs in 1973. During 1969-73, annual U.S. production of such footwear ranged from a low of 102 million pairs in 1971 to a peak of 115 million pairs in 1972. According to trade sources, the significant increase in production in 1972 resulted largely from increased demand for the new men's styles that were introduced that year. U.S. imports of nonrubber footwear for men, youths, and boys accounted for a fifth of the market for such footwear in 1968 and a third during the period 1971-73 and January-June 1974, as shown in the table on the next page. Imports of footwear having supported-vinyl uppers, which had an average dutiable value of \$2.16 a pair in 1973, are estimated to have supplied nearly 40 percent of the total imports during 1971-73. Taiwan is the major supplier of imported vinyl footwear for men, youths, and boys. In 1973 that country supplied approximately 75 percent of total U.S. imports of such footwear.

Nonrubber footwear for men, youths, and boys (other than work and athletic): U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1968-73, January-June 1973, and January-June 1974

Period	Production	Imports <u>1/</u>	Apparent <u>2/</u> consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>Million pairs</u>	<u>Million pairs</u>	<u>Million pairs</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1968-----	114	30	144	21
1969-----	105	37	142	26
1970-----	106	45	151	30
1971-----	102	53	155	34
1972-----	115	56	171	33
1973-----	110	54	164	33
January-June--				
1973-----	56	28	84	33
1974-----	<u>3/</u> 54	25	79	32

1/ Partly estimated from imports of leather footwear entered under TSUS items 700.05-700.35 and imports of footwear having supported-vinyl uppers entered under TSUS item 700.55.

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

3/ Estimated.

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

Data on U.S. consumption of men's, youths' and boys' dress shoes are not reported separately in official statistics. However, estimates of U.S. consumption (production plus imports) of such shoes are shown in the table below.

Men's, youths', and boys' dress footwear: Estimated production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1968-73, January-June 1973, and January-June 1974

Period	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports <u>2/</u>	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	Million pairs	Million pairs	Million pairs	Percent
1968-----	86	18	104	17
1969-----	79	22	101	22
1970-----	80	25	105	24
1971-----	77	29	106	27
1972-----	86	31	117	26
1973-----	83	31	114	27
January-June--				
1973-----	42	15	57	26
1974-----	40	13	53	25

1/ Dress footwear is estimated to account for about 3/4 of the total annual output of nonrubber footwear for men, youths, and boys.

2/ Dress footwear is estimated to account for about 3/4 of the total annual imports of leather footwear for men, youths, and boys and about 1/5 of the annual imports of footwear having supported-vinyl uppers for men, youths, and boys.

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

As stated previously, about a fourth of the output of the Tifton plant consisted of children's and infants' footwear in 1972 and about a fifth in 1973. Domestic production of nonrubber footwear for children, infants, and babies, as reported by the Department of Commerce, declined without interruption from 60 million pairs in 1968 to 43 million pairs in 1973. U.S. imports of children's and infants' footwear having supported-vinyl uppers (TSUSA item 700.5555), some of which would closely resemble the footwear produced at the Tifton plant, increased from 6.3 million pairs, valued at \$4.1 million, in 1968 to 12.2 million pairs, valued at \$12.2 million, in 1972 (table 4). Imports then declined to 10.6 million pairs, valued at \$10.6 million, in 1973. The average unit value of such footwear was \$0.92 in 1971 and \$1.00 in both 1972 and 1973. Taiwan and Japan have been the principal suppliers in recent years of children's and infants' footwear having supported-vinyl uppers.

U.S. and Foreign Wage Rates

The table on the following page shows the average hourly earnings and the estimated compensation per hour received by shoe workers in eight countries in 1970, 1971, and 1972. While of some use in comparing the labor costs of the shoe industries in the various countries listed, the table has several shortcomings that make such comparisons inexact. First, only in the United States, Italy, and Hong Kong is the industry definition limited exclusively to footwear. In the other countries the industry classifications are more encompassing. Second, as footnote 1 to the tables indicates, published hourly earnings in the various countries differ in composition. Third, total compensation for workers includes varying factors in the eight countries.

Hourly earnings of production workers and estimated total compensation per hour worked
in specified industries related to footwear in 8 countries, 1970-72

(In U.S. dollars)

Country	Industry	Published average hourly earnings ^{1/}			Estimated compensation per hour worked ^{2/}		
		1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Brazil-----	Clothing and footwear-----	^{3/} \$0.28	^{4/}	^{4/}	^{4/}	^{4/}	^{4/}
Hong Kong-----	Rubber footwear-----	^{5/} .30	^{5/} \$0.35	\$0.41	^{5/} \$0.32	^{5/} \$0.37	\$0.44
Italy-----	Footwear ^{6/} -----	.60	.80	.93	1.09	1.42	1.62
Japan-----	Rubber products, including plastic footwear. ^{7/}	.88	1.08	1.49	1.00	1.23	1.69
Korea-----	Rubber and plastic products ^{7/} ^{8/} -----	.18	.18	.18	.22	.22	.22
Spain-----	Clothing and footwear ^{8/} -----	.38	.43	.53	^{9/} .55	^{9/} .62	^{9/} .76
Taiwan-----	Rubber and plastic products ^{7/} -----	^{4/}	^{4/}	^{10/} .19	^{4/}	^{4/}	^{10/} .23
United States-----	Footwear, excluding rubber-----	2.43	2.53	2.63	2.95	3.09	3.24
	Rubber footwear-----	2.70	2.78	2.88	3.48	3.61	3.77

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

^{2/} Compensation refers to all payments made by employers directly to their workers before deductions of any kind plus employer contributions to legally required insurance programs and private welfare plans for the benefit of employees. The figures on additional compensation per hour worked as a percentage of published earnings are the best estimates currently available to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The estimates are based primarily on labor costs or labor compensation surveys adjusted to the listed years on the basis of other available data.

^{3/} Average for 1969; monthly earnings of 211.60 cruzeiros converted to an hourly basis by assuming 195 hours of work per month.

^{4/} Not available.

^{5/} Daily earnings converted to an hourly basis by assuming 9 hours of work per day. The compensation figures include pay for time not worked, bonuses, and the value of pay in kind, but not overtime pay or employer contributions to social insurance funds.

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

^{7/} The shoes shipped from Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan to the United States are principally of plastics. Separate data are not available on the plastics footwear industry, except for Hong Kong. Approximately half of the workers in the Japanese plastics shoe industry are home workers, who are paid at a lower rate than the factory workers in that industry.

^{8/} Including salaried employees.

^{9/} The compensation factor included in this figure is employer social security payments, which range from 40 to 50 percent of payroll.

^{10/} July-December 1972. The published earnings data are computed per hour worked and include overtime pay, regular premiums and bonuses, family allowances, the market value of payments in kind, and wages paid to persons absent from work. Compensation figures also include annual bonuses and employer contributions to national insurance.

Source: Based on data provided by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics from the following: Brazil--Year Book of Labour Statistics, 1973, International Labour Office, Geneva; Hong Kong--Annual Departmental Report, 1970-73, Commissioner of Labour, Hong Kong; Italy--Rassegna di Statistiche del Lavoro, various issues, Confederazione General dell'Industria Italiana, Rome; Japan--Year Book of Labour Statistics, various issues, Ministry of Labour, Tokyo; Korea--Monthly Statistics of Korea, various issues, Economic Planning Board, Seoul; Spain--Year Book of Labour Statistics, 1973, International Labour Office, Geneva; and Taiwan--Monthly Bulletin of Labor Statistics, November 1973, Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting, and Statistics, Taipei. Conversion from the currencies of the foreign countries in the table to U.S. dollars was made on the basis of average daily exchange rates for the year as reported by the Federal Reserve Bulletin.

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Data Relating to Melville Shoe Corp. and Blue Ridge Shoe Co.

* * * * *

APPENDIX A
STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1.--U.S. rates of duty applicable to certain footwear of the types provided for in TSUS items 700.35 and 700.55, July 1, 1934, and GATT concessions to Jan. 1, 1972

TSUS item No.	Abbreviated description	Rate of duty		
		1930 rate	GATT concession <u>1/</u>	
			Rate	Effective date
		<u>Percent</u> <u>ad val.</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>ad val.</u>	
700.35	Leather footwear:			
	"Other" footwear	20	10	June 6, 1951-Dec. 31, 1967.
	(including cement		9.5	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1968.
	process) for men,		9.0	Jan. 1, 1969-Dec. 31, 1970.
	youths, and boys.		8.5	Jan. 1, 1971.
700.55	Other footwear (except			
	footwear having			
	uppers of which			
	over 50 percent of			
	the exterior sur-			
	face area is leath-			
	er):			
	Having uppers of	Princi-	<u>3/</u> 12.5	Aug. 31, 1963-Dec. 31, 1967.
	which over 90 per-	pally	11	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1968
	cent of the exte-	20 <u>2/</u>	10	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1969.
	rior surface area		8.5	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1970.
	is rubber or plas-		7	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1971.
	tics (except foot-		6	Jan. 1, 1972
	wear having foxing			
	or a foxing-like			
	band applied or			
	molded at the sole			
	and overlapping the			
	upper.			

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

2/ 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 or early 1960's, it was generally dutiable, by virtue of the similitude provisions of par. 1559, at the rate provided for "similar" leather footwear in par. 1530(e). The col. 2 rate for item 700.55 is 35 percent.

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

Table 2.--Footwear having supported-vinyl uppers for men, youths, and boys (item 700.5535): 1/ U.S. rates of duty and imports for consumption, 1964-73, January-June 1973, and January-June 1974

Period	Rate of duty	Quantity	Value	Unit value
	<u>Percent</u> <u>ad valorem</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pairs</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Per pair</u>
1964-----	<u>2/</u> 12.5	<u>3/</u> 6,217	<u>3/</u> 4,183	\$0.67
1965-----	12.5	<u>3/</u> 7,753	<u>3/</u> 4,835	.62
1966-----	12.5	5,915	5,285	.89
1967-----	12.5	6,531	6,025	.92
1968-----	11	7,696	7,681	1.00
1969-----	10	9,744	12,294	1.26
1970-----	8.5	16,264	21,590	1.33
1971-----	7	20,478	29,362	1.43
1972-----	6	20,780	34,553	1.66
1973-----	6	18,654	40,244	2.16
January-June--				
1973-----	6	9,597	15,462	1.61
1974-----	6	8,157	17,173	2.11

1/ TSUSA item 700.5535 changed to 700.5537 (for men) and 700.5539 (for youths and boys), effective Jan. 1, 1974.

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

3/ Partly estimated.

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

Note.--Data are not available on U.S. imports of footwear with supported-vinyl uppers for the years prior to 1964. Such imports were probably negligible in the mid-1950's. During the period before the TSUS became effective, footwear with supported-vinyl uppers (with soles other than india rubber) for men, youths, and boys was generally dutiable by virtue of the similitude provisions of par. 1559 of the Tariff Act of 1930, at a rate provided for similar leather footwear in par. 1530(e), principally 10 percent ad valorem. The col. 2 rate for item 700.55 is 35 percent.

Table 3.--Footwear of leather for men, youths, and boys, other than work and athletic (item 700.35): U.S. rates of duty and imports for consumption, 1966-73, January-June 1973, and January-June 1974

Period	Rate of duty	Quantity	Value	Unit value
	<u>Percent</u> <u>ad valorem</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pairs</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Per pair</u>
1966-----	10	8,880	22,933	\$2.58
1967-----	10	11,953	39,757	3.33
1968-----	9.5	17,898	60,963	3.41
1969-----	9	22,034	84,799	3.85
1970-----	9	25,535	104,267	4.08
1971-----	8.5	28,790	131,413	4.56
1972-----	8.5	31,618	178,982	5.66
1973-----	8.5	31,862	209,321	6.57
January-June--				
1973-----	8.5	16,660	105,002	6.30
1974-----	8.5	14,917	94,824	6.36

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

Table 4.--Footwear having supported-vinyl uppers for children and infants (item 700.5555): U.S. rates of duty and imports for consumption, 1966-73, January-June 1973, and January-June 1974

Period	Rate of duty	Quantity	Value	Unit value
	Percent <u>ad valorem</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pairs</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Per pair</u>
1966-----	12.5	4,490	2,479	\$0.55
1967-----	12.5	5,548	3,507	.63
1968-----	11	6,256	4,086	.65
1969-----	10	8,111	5,753	.71
1970-----	8.5	8,347	6,835	.82
1971-----	7	8,795	8,058	.92
1972-----	6	12,216	12,208	1.00
1973-----	6	10,641	10,616	1.00
January-June--				
1973-----	6	6,176	4,962	.80
1974 <u>1/</u> -----	6	5,558	6,890	1.24

1/ Effective Jan.1, 1974, item 700.5555 was replaced by items 700.5557 (for children) and 700.5559 (for infants).

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

APPENDIX B

OUTLINE OF WAGE AND BENEFIT PROGRAM FOR
TIFTON, GA., FACTORY WORKERS AND NOTICE
OF THE TIFTON, GA., PLANT'S CLOSING

A-33 through A-37

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APPENDIX C

LETTERS RECEIVED RELATING TO THE BLUE RIDGE SHOE CO.,
TIFTON, GA.

A-39 through A-46

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