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**UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION**

**WOMEN'S DRESS SHOES:  
JOHNSON, STEPHENS AND SHINKLE SHOE CO.  
ST. LOUIS, MO.**

**Report to the President  
Firm Investigation No. TEA-F-26  
Under Section 301 (c)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962**



**TC Publication 416  
Washington, D. C.  
August 1971**

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

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Note.--The whole of the Commission's report to the President may not be made public since it contains certain information 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,  
August 24, 1971

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)(1) of that act, in response to a petition filed by a firm.

On June 18, 1971, Mr. Charles H. Stephens, vice president, filed a petition on behalf of Johnson, Stephens and Shinkle Shoe Co. for a determination of its eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance. Accordingly, on July 1, 1971, the Commission instituted an investigation (TEA-F-26) to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, articles like or directly competitive with women's dress shoes produced by the aforementioned firm are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to such firm.

Public notice of the receipt of the petition and of the institution of the investigation was given by publication in the Federal Register on July 8, 1971 (36 F.R. 12879). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information in this report was obtained principally from the officials of the petitioning firm and from the Commission's files.

On January 22, 1971, the Commission instituted an investigation (TEA-W-65) 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 footwear produced by Johnson, Stephens and Shinkle Shoe Co. were 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. As stated in the Commission's report to the President on March 8, 1971, the Commission, being equally divided, 1/ made no finding in that investigation. The President, on April 8, 1971, announced that he had decided to consider the finding of the Commissioners who found that increased imports caused unemployment of the affected workers as the finding of the Commission. The Labor Department's certification provided that workers from the Johnson, Stephens and Shinkle plant who became unemployed or underemployed after October 8, 1969, were eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under the provisions of the TEA of 1962.

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1/ Chairman Mize and Commissioner Young did not participate in the investigation.

## Finding of the Commission

On the basis of its investigation, the Commission 1/ finds (Commissioner Moore dissenting) that articles like or directly competitive with women's dress shoes produced by the Johnson, Stephens and Shinkle Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo., 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, serious injury to the company. 2/

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

2/ Commissioner Young concurs in the result.

## 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 the Johnson, Stephens and Shinkle Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo., 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 nonrubber footwear submitted to the President on January 16, 1971. 1/

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

## Dissenting Views of Commissioner Moore

It is my opinion that an affirmative determination should be made in this case, by reason of the fact that the requirements of section 301(c)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962<sup>s</sup> have been met.

Under section 301(c)(1), four requirements must be met before an affirmative determination can be made:

1. Imports of articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm must be increasing;
2. The increased imports must be a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements;
3. The firm must be seriously injured or threatened with serious injury; and
4. The increased imports resulting in major part from trade-agreement concessions must be the major factor causing or threatening to cause serious injury.

Increased imports in major part a result of trade-agreement concessions

This investigation is the second recently undertaken by the Commission under the Trade Expansion Act respecting the Johnson, Stephens and Shinkle Shoe Co. of St. Louis, Mo. The earlier investigation, concluded in March of this year, related to a petition filed on behalf of the workers of the firm, while the instant investigation concerns a petition filed by the firm. In the worker investigation, 1/ I concluded that, within the meaning of the statute, imports of like

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1/ Women's, Children's, and Infants' Footwear: Workers of . . . Johnson, Stephens and Shinkle Shoe Co. . . ., Investigation No. . . . TEA-W-65 . . . TC Publication 369, March 1971, at 5-6.

or directly competitive footwear had increased and the increased imports were in major part a result of trade-agreement concessions. This conclusion applies equally to the case at hand. Thus, the first two requirements for an affirmative determination have been met.

#### Serious injury

Johnson, Stephens and Shinkle Shoe Co. closed its plant on April 22, 1970. The company continued to operate as a merchandiser and distributor of shoes, both domestic and imported, but discontinued this operation on March 30, 1971. The company sustained net losses on its operations for the years 1966-70; the annual losses were small in 1966-68, but then were substantial in 1969 and 1970. Retained earnings decreased sharply, from \* \* \* on November 1, 1965, to a deficit of \* \* \* on October 31, 1970. Clearly, the company has been seriously injured. Therefore, the third requirement for an affirmative determination is satisfied.

#### Major factor

The final requirement for an affirmative determination is that the concession-generated increased imports must be the major factor causing serious injury to the company concerned. As I have stated in several previous cases under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, including the earlier worker case relating to the Johnson, Stephens and Shinkle Shoe Co., U.S. imports of women's footwear in recent years have greatly increased, both in absolute volume and in relation to U.S.

consumption. Imports of women's dress and casual shoes supplied about 40 percent of domestic consumption in 1970 compared with 18 percent in 1966. With respect to women's dress shoes alone, imports supplied 16 percent of domestic consumption in 1970, compared with 3 percent in 1966. As a result of the marked degree of increasing market penetration achieved by the competing imported footwear, the operations of Johnson, Stephens and Shinkle Shoe Co. have been adversely affected.

In the light of these circumstances, I conclude that the increased imports have been the major factor causing serious injury to Johnson, Stephens and Shinkle Shoe Co. The fourth requirement thus has been met.

#### Conclusion

I find that the Johnson, Stephens and Shinkle Shoe Co. has met the statutory requirements for eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance. Therefore, I believe that an affirmative determination is justified in this case.



## INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

## Description of Articles Under Investigation

In recent years the output of Johnson, Stephens and Shinkle Shoe Co., which closed its plant on April 22, 1970, consisted of women's dress shoes, 1/ made by the cement process. Virtually all had uppers of leather. They were sold at retail at \$22 to \$24 a pair.

The principal features of women's shoes that determine the activities for which a particular pair is suitable--and thus determine as well the trade designations such as "dress," "casual," and "slippers"--are the cut of the uppers, the style and height of the heels, the material used for the uppers, the kind of ornamentation, and the material and construction of the sole. In general or commercial usage, however, these descriptive terms for footwear may have various meanings. Some of them are specifically defined for tariff purposes in the headnotes (including the statistical headnotes) to part 1A of schedule 7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). 2/

In terms of U.S. retail sales, so-called dress shoes (a term not defined in the TSUS) are more important than any other type of

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1/ In this report, as in the Tariff Schedules of the United States, the terms "women" and "misses" are used to differentiate size categories of footwear, not age of wearer, as follows: "women" refers to American women's sizes 4 and larger, and "misses" refers to American misses' sizes 12-1/2 and larger but not as large as American women's size 4.

2/ Some of the definitions for tariff purposes of descriptive terms (e.g., "slippers" and "casuals"), however, apply to only a small portion of the footwear for which such terms are currently used in retail outlets; see U.S. Tariff Commission, Nonrubber Footwear: Report to the President on Investigation No. TEA-I-18 . . ., TC Publication 359, 1971, pp. A-2 to A-5.

footwear for women and misses. The term "dress shoes," originally limited only to shoes worn on formal occasions, is now used to describe footwear of the types generally worn for street wear and for business and social activities. Women's shoes intended for formal wear, which are also regarded here as dress shoes, are now frequently referred to as evening shoes, slippers, or sandals. Generally the term "dress shoes" does not refer to footwear especially made for athletic, occupational, and leisure activities:

For many years the principal type of dress shoe worn by women in the United States was the classic pump--a closed-toe, closed-back, slip-on shoe without fasteners, with lightweight soles, and with heels of 2 inches or higher. Depending upon fashion changes, dress shoes may be open- or closed-heeled shoes with straps, laces, or tongues over the instep and include high-heeled sandals with open toes, open heels, and uppers of narrow strips of leather or other material.

Women's lower heeled footwear for casual wear, not considered dress shoes, includes low-heeled sandals, wedge-heeled shoes, loafers, desert boots, moccasins, and sneakers.

The range of styles and quality of footwear increased greatly during the 1960's as a result of new materials, technological developments in production, and new fashions in wearing apparel. Simultaneously, consumer interest in this wide variety of footwear, (as well as in clothing) also increased, reflecting the changing age

structure of the population, increasing per capita income, and a growth in time for leisure activities. Following these developments the distinction between dress and casual shoes and attire diminished.

The materials used for the uppers of dress shoes are usually finer (i.e., less sturdy), and the soles lighter in weight, than those of footwear intended for athletic and certain occupational and leisure uses. Uppers may be of calf, kid, or reptile leathers; of silk, rayon, linen, or metallic fabrics such as peau de soie, satin, brocade, or velvet; or of supported vinyls or other plastics. Soles are of leather or plastics.

For several decades the principal method of attaching the outsole to women's shoes has been the cement process, whereby the outsole (or midsole, if any) is affixed to the upper by an adhesive without sewing. An estimated 80 percent of total U.S. output of women's shoes in recent years (and probably an even higher percentage of the domestic output of dress shoes) has been made by the cement process. This process permits narrow edges on the outsole to give a trim appearance and produces a lighter and more flexible shoe than other processes except the turn (or turned) process. In the turn process, which is currently used in very minor degree in the United States to produce dress shoes, 1/ the footwear is initially lasted inside out and then turned right side out for the finishing operations.

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1/ The turn process has been used in the United States in recent years principally to produce footwear of the types reported in official U.S. production statistics as slippers for housewear (SIC product code 3142). Slippers are also produced by the cement process.

The great bulk of the imported women's dress shoes which resemble the footwear produced by Johnson, Stephens and Shinkle are entered under TSUS items 700.43 and 700.45; virtually all of the remainder, under items 700.20 and 700.55. As explained briefly in the following paragraphs, the footwear classifiable under these four TSUS items varies with respect to materials, method of construction, price line, and/or style.

Imports entered under TSUS item 700.43, which provides for leather footwear having a foreign (export) value of not over \$2.50 a pair, as well as those entered under TSUS item 700.45, which provides for leather footwear valued over \$2.50 a pair, consist predominantly of women's footwear in a wide range of styles, types, and prices. In terms of quantity, about half of the combined imports under these two items in recent years have consisted of women's sandals having a selling price at retail of about \$3 to \$9 a pair. The remainder probably consisted predominantly of women's cement-process dress shoes of moderate prices (i.e., in the retail price range of \$8 to \$20 a pair) but also included sturdy types with vulcanized or injection-molded soles, lightweight slippers suitable principally for housewear, and expensive high-fashion types. Imported women's leather footwear made by the turn process and dutiable under TSUS item 700.20 does not differ significantly in appearance or price from the leather dress shoes made in the plant under review.

Women's footwear with supported vinyl uppers that has entered under TSUS item 700.55 in recent years has consisted predominantly of two groups: (1) Street shoes of sturdy construction, produced in a single width for each particular length, for sale mostly at \$3 to \$6 a pair at self-service counters in variety stores, discount stores, and department-store basements and (2) folding slippers and sandals, usually selling at retail for less than \$2 a pair. It is believed that before 1970 only a negligible portion of the annual imports of women's dress shoes and boots admitted under item 700.55 retailed at more than \$10 a pair. It is estimated that in 1970, however, imports of such footwear retailing at more than \$10 a pair (mostly just over that price) totaled about 1 million pairs.

#### U.S. Tariff Treatment

In the Tariff Act of 1930, women's leather footwear of the type produced at Johnson, Stephens and Shinkle Shoe Co. was originally dutiable under paragraph 1530(e) at 20 percent ad valorem. Such footwear is provided for in the TSUS, which became effective on August 31, 1963, in items 700.43 and 700.45. The rate of duty was reduced for the first time, effective January 1, 1968, pursuant to concessions granted during the Kennedy Round of trade negotiations. From 1930 until the first stage of the Kennedy Round of tariff concessions, the rate of duty on turn or turned shoes (now TSUS item 700.20) was first reduced, pursuant to section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930, from 20 percent ad valorem to 10 percent, effective January 1, 1932. The

10-percent rate, which was bound against increase in a concession granted to Switzerland, effective February 15, 1936, was reduced to 5 percent in a General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) concession, effective May 30, 1950.

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 for footwear of the types now dutiable under items 700.20, 700.43, 700.45, and 700.55 the reductions in rates of duty resulting from trade-agreement concessions granted under the GATT.

Table 2 shows, for 1965-70, estimated U.S. imports of women's shoes admitted under the TSUS items mentioned above and the applicable rates of duty.

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

During the period 1965-70, total apparent annual U.S. consumption of all women's shoes (including dress and casual) rose from about 383 million pairs to 416 million pairs. As imports more than doubled during this period, their share of the market increased from 17 percent to 40 percent, as shown in the following table.

Nonrubber footwear for women: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1965-70

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports <u>2/</u>	Apparent consumption <u>3/</u>	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption
	Million pairs	Million pairs	Million pairs	Percent
1965-----	316	67	383	17
1966-----	320	70	390	18
1967-----	286	96	382	25
1968-----	317	133	450	30
1969-----	267	139	406	34
1970-----	251	165	416	40

1/ Production represents the output for women and misses, industry No. 3141, as reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. In 1970, women's shoes accounted for 90 percent of the total output.

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

3/ Apparent consumption represents U.S. production plus imports without an allowance for exports, which in 1970 amounted to about 1 million pairs.

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

U.S. imports of women's footwear entered under TSUS items 700.20, 700.43, 700.45, and 700.55, shown in table 2 in the appendix, in the aggregate accounted for 92 percent of the 1970 imports in the table above. Italy and Spain have been the principal suppliers of women's leather shoes (items 700.20, 700.43, and 700.45). Japan and the Republic of China (Taiwan) have been the principal suppliers of women's vinyl shoes (item 700.55).

Data on U.S. consumption of women's dress shoes are not reported in official statistics. It is estimated, however, that during 1965-70 total apparent annual U.S. consumption (production plus imports) of such shoes followed an irregular trend, rising from about 204 million pairs in 1965 to about 231 million in 1968 but declining to 197 million in 1970. Estimated domestic production of women's dress shoes during this period reached a peak of about 210 million pairs in 1968 and then declined to 165 million pairs in 1970. Imports rose from an estimated 4 million pairs in 1965 to 32 million pairs in 1970. Of the estimated imports of 32 million pairs of women's dress shoes in 1970, about 2 million pairs (entered under TSUS item 700.20) had an average dutiable value of about \$7 a pair, about 5 million pairs (entered under item 700.43) had an average dutiable value of about \$2 a pair, and an estimated 25 million pairs (entered under item 700.45) had an average value of about \$5 a pair. The share of apparent annual U.S. consumption of women's dress shoes supplied by imports increased from 2 percent in 1965 to 16 percent in 1970, as shown in the following table.

Dress shoes for women: U.S. production, imports for  
consumption, and apparent consumption, 1965-70

Year	Production <u>1/</u> Million pairs	Imports <u>2/</u> Million pairs	Apparent consump- tion <u>3/</u> Million pairs	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption Percent
1965-----	200	4	204	2
1966-----	206	7	213	3
1967-----	188	11	199	6
1968-----	210	21	231	9
1969-----	177	28	205	14
1970-----	165	32	197	16

1/ Dress shoes are believed to account for about  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the total annual output of nonrubber footwear for women.

2/ Data represent estimated imports of leather dress shoes entered under TSUS items 700.20, 700.43, and 700.45.

3/ Data represent estimated production plus estimated imports without an allowance for exports, which in 1970 amounted to less than 1 million pairs.

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

The variation in annual consumption of women's dress shoes in recent years is explained by several factors but is attributable largely to changes in the mode of dressing discussed in the section of this report on description of articles under investigation. Thus, in recent years the use of loafers, sandals, clogs, desert boots, and other boots has increased, both in absolute amounts and relative to dress shoes.

## Prices in the U.S. Market

Nonrubber footwear is often produced and marketed with a specific retail price in mind. A given shoe will be wholesaled at a price that will give the retailer a certain percentage markup if retailed at a projected price--for example, \$8 a pair. Conforming to this general practice, Johnson, Stephens and Shinkle Shoe Co. produced women's dress shoes in 1970 to retail principally in the price range of \$22 to \$24 a pair.

In the course of its recent investigation on nonrubber footwear, 1/ the Commission obtained, by questionnaire, data on prices from domestic producers. The percentage distribution of domestic producers' sales of nonrubber footwear for women and misses, by types and price ranges, is given for 1969 in the following table.

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

Nonrubber footwear: Percentage distribution of U.S. producers' sales of footwear for women and misses, by types and price ranges, 1969

Manufacturers' selling price per pair, f.o.b. plant or warehouse	Women's			Misses'	Women's and misses'
	Wedge heel, any height, or open toe, not over 1-inch heel	Other			
Less than \$1.81-----:	1	2		5	2
\$1.81 to \$2.40-----:	2	5		3	4
\$2.41 to \$3.00-----:	4	3		5	4
\$3.01 to \$4.20-----:	41	24		48	33
\$4.21 to \$6.00-----:	29	13		16	17
\$6.01 to \$7.80-----:	9	15		23	15
\$7.81 to \$10.20-----:	5	28		-	17
\$10.21 and over-----:	9	10		-	8
Total-----:	100	100		100	100

Source: Compiled from data supplied by producers in connection with Tariff Commission investigation No. TEA-I-18.

As indicated in the table above, in 1969 more than 50 percent of U.S. manufacturers' sales of women's footwear (except with wedge heel or open toe and heel of not over 1 inch) were priced over \$6.00 a pair (about \$12 retail and up), and 10 percent, over \$10.20 a pair (approximately \$22 retail and up). In 1967 only 4 percent of manufacturers' sales were priced over \$10.20 a pair.

It is believed that the bulk of the imports of women's dress shoes in 1969 sold in the retail price range of \$8 to \$14 a pair; the remainder sold principally in the retail price range of \$15 to \$20 a pair.

A-12 through A-20

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STATISTICAL APPENDIX



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

TSUS item No.	Abbreviated description	Rate of duty	
		July 1, 1934 <sup>1/</sup>	GATT concession <sup>2/</sup>
		Rate	Effective date
		Percent ad val.	Percent ad val.
700.20	Leather footwear: Turn or turned-----	10% <sup>3/</sup>	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.
700.43	"Other" (including cement process): 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.
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.	Princi-	12.5% <sup>5/</sup> : Aug. 31, 1963-Dec. 31, 1967.
		pally	11% : Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1968.
		20% <sup>4/</sup>	10% : Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1969.
			8.5% : Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1970.
			7% : Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1971.
		6% : Jan. 1, 1972.	

<sup>1/</sup> 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.

<sup>2/</sup> 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.

<sup>3/</sup> 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.

<sup>4/</sup> 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).

<sup>5/</sup> The trade-agreement rate established in the TSUS, effective Aug. 31, 1963, under authority of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962 (Public Law 87-456) to replace the wide range of rates previously applicable to the various types of footwear provided for in this TSUS item.

Note.--The GATT concession rates are applicable to the products of all countries except those designated as Communist in General Headnote 3(e) of the TSUS; i.e., they are column 1 rates. Products of Communist countries are dutiable at column 2 rates, which for the TSUS items listed above except item 700.55 are the same as the rates shown for July 1, 1934. For item 700.55, the column 2 rate is 35 percent. That rate replaces the wide range of rates applicable in 1934 to the various types of footwear provided for in item 700.55.



Table 2.--Nonrubber footwear for women and misses: U.S. rates of duty and imports for consumption, by specified TSUS items, 1965-70

Year	Footwear of leather			
	Turn or turned (700.20)		"Other" leather footwear (700.43 and 700.45) <sup>1/</sup>	
	Tariff rate	Quantity	Tariff rate	Quantity
	<u>Percent ad val.</u>	<u>Million pairs</u>	<u>Percent ad val.</u>	<u>Million pairs</u>
1965-----	5	1	20	21
1966-----	5	1	20	28
1967-----	5	1	20	38
1968-----	4	2	( <sup>2/</sup> 19 <sup>3/</sup> 18)	( <sup>2/</sup> 34 <sup>3/</sup> 20)
1969-----	4	2	( <sup>2/</sup> 18 <sup>3/</sup> 16)	( <sup>2/</sup> 29 <sup>3/</sup> 27)
1970-----	3	2	( <sup>2/</sup> 17 <sup>3/</sup> 14)	( <sup>2/</sup> 37 <sup>3/</sup> 35)
Footwear with uppers of supported vinyl (700.55)				
	Tariff rate		Quantity	
	<u>Percent ad val.</u>		<u>Million pairs</u>	
1965-----	12.5		35	
1966-----	12.5		33	
1967-----	12.5		50	
1968-----	11		69	
1969-----	10		71	
1970-----	8.5		77	

<sup>1/</sup> Before Jan. 1, 1968, in TSUS item 700.40.

<sup>2/</sup> TSUS item 700.43.

<sup>3/</sup> TSUS item 700.45.

Source: Data on imports are estimates of the U.S. Tariff Commission based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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