

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

**HEELS FOR WOMEN'S SHOES
SERVICE HEEL CO.
LAWRENCE, MASS.**

**Report to the President on
Worker Investigation No. TEA-W-127
Under Section 301 (c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962**



**TC Publication 461
Washington, D. C.
February 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 Vice Chairman Parker and Commissioners Sutton, Leonard and Young-----	3
Dissenting views of Commissioner Moore-----	6
Information obtained in the investigation:	
Introduction-----	A-1
Description of articles under investigation-----	A-1
U.S. tariff treatment:	
Heels for women's shoes-----	A-2
Footwear for women-----	A-5
U.S. consumption, production, and imports:	
Heels for women's shoes-----	A-7
Women's dress and casual shoes-----	A-9
Data relating to the Service Heel Co.:	
Corporate structure, plant, and equipment-----	A-10
Product-----	A-10
* * * * * * *	
Statistical appendix-----	A-16

Appendix Tables

1. U.S. rates of duty applicable to heels for women's footwear of types provided for in specified TSUS items, July 1, 1934, and GATT concessions to Jan. 1, 1972-----	A-17
2. Nonrubber footwear for women and misses: U.S. rates of duty and imports for consumption, by specified TSUS items, 1965-70 and January-June 1971-----	A-19
3. 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-----	A-20
4. Nonrubber footwear for women: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1965-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971-----	A-21
5. Heels for women's nonrubber footwear: Estimated imports for consumption, by component material of chief value, 1966-70, January-March 1970, and January-March 1971-----	A-22

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 individual concerns. 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,
February 11, 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 workers' petition.

On December 13, 1971, Mr. George O. Fecteau, general president of the United Shoe Workers of America, AFL-CIO, CLC, filed a petition on behalf of the former workers of the Service Heel Co. plant at Lawrence, Mass., for a determination of their eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance. The Commission instituted an investigation (TEA-W-127) on December 16, 1971, to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, articles like or directly competitive with heels for women's footwear produced by 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 that plant.

Public notice of the investigation was published in the Federal Register on December 22, 1971 (36 F.R. 24246). No public hearing was requested, and none was held.

The information in this report was obtained principally from officials of the Service Heel Co. and from the Commission's files.

Finding of the Commission

On the basis of its investigation, the Commission 1/ finds (Commissioner Moore dissenting) that articles like or directly competitive with heels for women's footwear (of the types provided for in items 772.30 and 207.00 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States) produced by the Service Heel Co. plant at Lawrence, Mass., 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 workers at the plant.

1/ Chairman Bedell did not participate in the decision.

Views of Vice Chairman Parker and Commissioners
Sutton, Leonard and Young

This investigation is in response to a petition filed on behalf of workers at the Service Heel Co. plant, which is one of two establishments of Servco, Inc., in which heels for women's footwear are finished. The plant takes rough heels of plastic (usually made in another Servco plant), spray paints them or covers them with leather, plastic, or fabric, and attaches toplifts (the part at the bottom of the heel that is in contact with the ground). The finished heels are made to the specifications of individual producers of women's dress shoes.

Our determination in this investigation is in the negative because the criteria established by section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 have not been met. Before an affirmative determination could be made, it would have to be established that each of the following conditions had been satisfied:

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

It is the contention of the petitioners in this case that increased imports of heels for women's shoes, both those imported

separately and those on imported footwear for women, have been the major factor in causing or threatening to cause the unemployment or underemployment of the workers concerned. We cannot agree.

Imports of heels for women's footwear, although growing, have been small. Data on imports of such articles are not separately reported in official U.S. import statistics but the Commission was able to estimate the volume of imports from data obtained from individual importers. These data show that U.S. imports of heels for women's footwear in 1970 were several times larger than in 1966, but that they represented less than one percent of the total number of pairs of heels for women's shoes used during that year. So far as the Commission could determine, the customers of Service Heel Co. had not substituted imported heels for those produced by Service Heel. In the absence of such evidence, it is clear that imports of heels for women's shoes of the magnitude here present, even though growing, could not have been the major factor causing or threatening to cause any unemployment and underemployment of the petitioning workers.

Concerning the petitioners' contention that increased imports of heels on imported shoes for women have been the major factor causing or threatening to cause the unemployment or underemployment, we must consider whether, within the meaning of the Trade Expansion Act, heels imported as components of women's shoes are articles directly competitive with the heels produced by the workers concerned. It is our view that, under the statute, neither a heel on an imported shoe, nor the imported shoe itself, can be deemed an article directly competitive with the heels made by the petitioning workers. Our

reasoning in support of this view is set forth in the majority's statement in the Vulcan case, which was submitted to the President in November 1971. 1/

In view of the above, our determination in the instant case is in the negative.

1/ Heels for Women's Footwear: . . . Report to the President, Worker Investigation TEA-W-118 . . ., T.C. Publication 440, 1971, pp. 6-8. Vice Chairman Parker and Commissioners Leonard and Young constituted the majority; Commissioner Sutton did not participate, but agrees with the reasons set forth there.

Dissenting Views of Commissioner Moore

My determination with respect to the petition before the Commission in this proceeding is in the affirmative because I believe each of the four requirements provided for under Section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 has been met.

Applying these four requirements to the uncontroverted facts developed by the Commission in this case, I believe that--

(1) Articles like or directly competitive with those produced by former workers of Service Heel Co., Lawrence, Mass., are being imported in increased quantities and, for the reasons I gave in an earlier opinion involving heels for women's footwear (Workers of Vulcan Corp., Portsmouth, Ohio, TEA-W-118), 1/ such articles are imports of women's footwear;

(2) Such increased imports of women's footwear are in major part the result of concessions granted under trade agreements, for the reasons I gave in my opinion in the footwear industry case (Nonrubber Footwear, TEA-I-18, TC Publication 359);

(3) A significant number or proportion of the workers at Service Heel Co. are unemployed; and

(4) Increased imports of women's footwear resulting in major part from trade-agreement concessions have been the major factor causing the unemployment of former workers at Service Heel Co.

1/ See also Commission's opinion in Electronic Transformers: Former Workers of C P Electronics Inc., Columbus, Indiana, . . . TEA-W-31 . . . , TC Publication 351, 1971, pp. 3-12.

INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

Introduction

The operations of the Service Heel Co., Lawrence, Mass., consist entirely of the finishing of heels for women's footwear. The customers of this plant are shoe-manufacturing companies. It is the contention of the petitioners and officials of the Service Heel Co. that the imported articles like or directly competitive with the finished heels produced at their plant are those which enter on imported finished shoes as well as those heels that enter as separate articles.

Description of Articles Under Investigation

Heels for women's shoes are made from a variety of materials in numerous styles depending on current fashion in footwear. The most widely used materials presently employed are plastics and wood (including plywood). Other materials traditionally used for heels have included leather and cork (mostly used in platform 1/ footwear). Heels for women's shoes are made either from a solid piece of material such as molded plastic (usually by injection molding) or turned wood, or forms may be built up from layers of materials as is done with plywood and leather heels. In some instances, both heel and sole are made in a single piece--known in the trade as a unisole.

1/ A platform is a thick heel-sole combination used in some styles of women's shoes.

Styles in heels for women's shoes have followed fashion cycles. Some of the traditional styles have been the French heel, a high heel with a gracefully curved outline, and the Cuban heel, which is a rather straight heel and ranges in height from medium to high. ^{1/} Wedge heels made of wood or cork are made in the form of a wedge which tapers to a point under the arch of the foot. In recent years mod-fashion trends have resulted in the popularity of thick heels such as the "chunky" types associated with the "monster" style in footwear.

The heels produced in the establishment which employed the petitioning workers were used by footwear manufacturers who produced women's shoes selling in a wide range of prices. The plant finished only heels made of plastic.

U.S. Tariff Treatment

Heels for women's shoes

Heels for women's shoes are dutiable at various rates depending on the component material of chief value (table 1). Wood heels (including platforms, wedges, and clogs) for women's shoes were originally dutiable under paragraph 412 of the Tariff Act of 1930

^{1/} The height of a heel is measured in eighths of an inch; thus an $\frac{8}{8}$ heel is one which is 1 inch high, measured vertically from sole to top. As a rule a layer of leather, rubber, or synthetic material, known as a top lift, is attached to most types of heels at the point where contact is made with the ground.

at 33-1/3 percent ad valorem. The rate was reduced to 16-2/3 percent ad valorem pursuant to a concession granted under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), effective May 30, 1950; this was the rate established in the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) for item 207.00, in which wood heels are dutiable as articles not specially provided for, of wood. The rate of duty applicable to item 207.00 was reduced, effective January 1, 1968, pursuant to concessions granted during the Kennedy Round. The current rate, which became effective on January 1, 1972, is 8 percent ad valorem.

Heels of natural rubber or plastics were originally dutiable under paragraph 1537 of the Tariff Act of 1930 at the rate of 25 percent ad valorem. That rate was reduced to 12.5 percent, effective September 10, 1955, pursuant to a concession granted to Japan under the GATT. Heels of rubber or plastics for women's shoes are currently dutiable under TSUS item 772.30, wearing apparel (including rainwear) not specially provided for, of rubber or plastics, at the rate of 12.5 percent ad valorem.

Heels of other materials for women's shoes may enter under one of several provisions. Cork heels (including platforms) are dutiable under TSUS item 220.50, articles not specially provided for, of cork, at 18 percent ad valorem. Leather heels enter under item 791.25, other leather cut or wholly or partly manufactured into forms and shapes suitable for conversion into footwear, at 5 percent ad valorem. Paperboard heels enter under TSUS item 256.90, other articles of paperboard, not specially provided for, at the rate of 8.5 percent ad valorem. For the tariff history of these provisions, see table 1.

A surcharge of 10 percent ad valorem was applicable to certain imported articles, including heels for women's shoes, from August 16, 1971 to December 20, 1971. 1/ During that period, the aggregate applicable ad valorem duties were as follows: item 207.00, 20 percent; item 220.50, 31.5 percent; item 256.90, 20 percent; item 772.30, 22-1/2 percent; and item 791.25, 15 percent which was the col. 2 rate.

1/ The surcharge was imposed by Presidential Proclamation No. 4074 and removed by Presidential Proclamation No. 4098. Although the surcharge was generally 10 percent ad valorem, it was limited to no more than the difference between the rate in column 1 and the rate in column 2.

Footwear for women

In the Tariff Act of 1930, women's leather footwear was originally dutiable under paragraph 1530(e) at 20 percent ad valorem. The bulk of such footwear is provided for in the TSUS, which became effective on August 31, 1963, in items 700.20, 700.43, and 700.45 (table 2). The rate of duty on turn-process 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 concession granted under the GATT, effective May 30, 1950. The rate applicable to item 700.20 was further reduced pursuant to concessions granted during the Kennedy Round. The rate of duty applicable to items 700.43 and 700.45 was reduced for the first time, effective January 1, 1968, pursuant to concessions granted during the Kennedy Round; the current rates for these items are 15 and 10 percent ad valorem, respectively, reflecting the last stage of the five-stage Kennedy Round.

Supported vinyl was not used for uppers of shoes 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. For the tariff history on these TSUS items, see table 3.

The 10-percent surcharge referred to earlier in this section also applies to the footwear discussed in the preceding paragraphs. During the period when the surcharge was in effect, the aggregate applicable ad valorem duties were as follows: item 700.20, 10 percent (col. 2 rate); item 700.43, 20 percent (col. 2 rate); item 700.45, 20 percent (col. 2 rate); and item 700.55, 17 percent.

U.S. Consumption, Production, and Imports

Heels for women's shoes

Data on U.S. consumption and production of heels for women's dress and casual shoes are not available.

Inasmuch as the use of heels for repair of women's shoes is known to be negligible and imports of finished heels are known to be very small, data on U.S. production of women's dress and casual shoes are indicative of domestic consumption of heels (table 4). Apparent consumption of nonrubber footwear for women increased from 393 million pairs in 1966 to 425 million pairs in 1970, but production in the United States of such footwear for women declined irregularly from 323 million pairs in 1966 to 260 million pairs in 1970. ^{1/} At the same time that this decline in production occurred, the composition of domestic production of women's shoes changed because of innovations in styles. Changes in styles of women's footwear resulted in somewhat less demand for the types of heels produced by women's-heel-finishing plants such as Service and more emphasis on unisoles, prefinished heels, and shoes with soles molded to the uppers.

Separate data on U.S. imports of heels for women's shoes are not available. The estimated data on imports of heels for women's shoes

^{1/} Incomplete data indicate that these trends have continued in 1971. In January-June 1971 apparent consumption was 239 million pairs compared with 234 million pairs in the same period of 1970; production in January-June 1971 was 127 million pairs compared with 138 million pairs in the same period of 1970.

in the following table are derived solely from replies to importers' questionnaires and a sampling of entry documents. 1/

Heels for women's nonrubber footwear: 1/ Estimated imports for consumption, 1966-70, January-March 1970, and January-March 1971

Period	Quantity	Value
	1,000 pairs	1,000 dollars
1966-----	182	275
1967-----	174	291
1968-----	219	321
1969-----	740	465
1970-----	1,634	805
January-March--		
1970-----	333	154
1971-----	205	127

1/ Includes some platforms, wedges and unisoles.

Although the quantity of imports was eight times as large in 1970 as in 1966, as indicated above, the 1.6 million pairs of heels for women's shoes imported in 1970 still represented less than 1 percent of the total number of pairs of heels consumed as components of women's shoes during that year.

Foreign-made heels for women's dress and casual footwear entered primarily under TSUS items 207.00 (wood) and 772.30 (rubber and plastic); most of the remainder, under TSUS items 220.50 (cork) and 791.25 (leather). Paperboard heels for women's footwear, which enter under TSUS item 256.90, were negligible.

1/ Table 5 in the appendix gives the imports of heels for women's shoes by type of material.

Women's dress and casual shoes

During the period 1966-70, total apparent annual U.S. consumption of women's shoes (dress and casual) rose from about 393 million pairs to 425 million pairs. As imports more than doubled during this period, their share of the market increased from 18 percent to 39 percent (table 4). Conversely, as noted earlier, domestic production decreased erratically throughout the period.

U.S. imports of women's footwear entered under TSUS items 700.20, 700.43, 700.45, and 700.55 (table 2) in the aggregate accounted for 92 percent of the 1970 imports. 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 Relating to the Service Heel Co.

Corporate structure, plant, and equipment

The Service Heel Co., Lawrence, Mass., which is still in operation, was established in the late 1920's. In January 1971, Service Heel and four other companies with common ownership were merged under the corporate name Servco, Inc. These companies, which now function as operating divisions of Servco, are Island Plastics (Lawrence, Mass.), a producer of plastic heel blocks and unisoles; Russell Plastics (Lawrence, Mass.), which distributes Island Plastics' output; Service Heel Co. (Bonne Terre, Mo.), a heel-molding operation which also finishes a small percentage (less than 10 percent) of its production; and Auburn Heel Co. (Auburn, Maine) and Service Heel Co. (Lawrence, Mass.), which constitute the heel-finishing operations of Servco, Inc.

Servco is wholly owned and operated by members of the Segal Family. Officers of the firm are Michael Segal, president, and Robert Segal, treasurer.

The production facilities of Service Heel are located in a three-story building which it shares with Island Plastics and Russell Plastics. Service Heel owns its equipment, part of which is idle. The machinery in the plant, although not new, is as modern as that in other heel-finishing establishments.

Product

Service Heel produces finished heels for women's dress shoes. The heel-finishing process consists of spray painting or covering plastic heel blocks (usually made by Island Plastics) with flexible

A-11 through A-15

material such as leather, plastic, or fabric and attaching top lifts. The finished heels are sold to producers of women's dress shoes.

* * * * *

Statistical Appendix

Table 1.--U.S. rates of duty applicable to heels for women's 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		Effective date
		July 1, 1934 <u>1/</u>	GATT concession <u>2/</u> Rate	
		Percent ad val.	Percent ad val.	
207.00	Articles not specially provided for, of wood.	33-1/3	25	Jan. 1, 1948
			16-2/3	May 30, 1950
			15	Jan. 1, 1968
			13	Jan. 1, 1969
			11-1/2	Jan. 1, 1970
			10	Jan. 1, 1971
			8	Jan. 1, 1972
220.50	Articles not specially provided for, of cork.	45	40-1/2	July 1, 1962
			36	July 1, 1963
			32	Jan. 1, 1968
			28-1/2	Jan. 1, 1969
			25	Jan. 1, 1970
			21-1/2	Jan. 1, 1971
			18	Jan. 1, 1972
256.90	Articles not specially provided for, of paperboard.	35	17-1/2	Jan. 1, 1950
			15-1/2	Jan. 1, 1968
			14	Jan. 1, 1969
			12	Jan. 1, 1970
			10	Jan. 1, 1971
			8-1/2	Jan. 1, 1972
772.30	Wearing apparel not specially provided for, of rubber or plastics.	35	17-1/2	Jan. 1, 1948
			16-1/2	June 30, 1956
			15-1/2	June 30, 1957
			15	June 30, 1958
			13-1/2	July 1, 1961
			12	July 1, 1962
		25	12-1/2	Sept. 10, 1955

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.--U.S. rates of duty applicable to heels for women's footwear of 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 <u>1/</u>	GATT concession <u>2/</u>
		Rate	Effective date
		<u>Percent</u> <u>ad val.</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>ad val.</u>
791.25	Leather cut or wholly or partly manufac- tured into forms or shapes suitable for conversion into foot- wear, other than patent leather.	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u> 10 : <u>3/</u> 9 : Jan. 1, 1968 8 : Jan. 1, 1969 7 : Jan. 1, 1970 6 : Jan. 1, 1971 5 : Jan. 1, 1972

1/ 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/ On July 1, 1934, the following rates applicable to articles now included in item 791.25, were "fancy" leathers (embossed, ornamented, or finished in gold, silver, or like effects), 30 percent; bovine leathers (except fancy and sole leathers), 15 percent; bovine sole leather, 12½ percent; and the other applicable leathers, 10 percent. These rates were all reduced effective Jan. 1, 1939, in the trade agreement with the United Kingdom except fancy leather other than bovine. In the first round of GATT negotiations, effective Jan. 1, 1948, the rates applicable to all these articles were negotiated at 10 percent except fancy leathers, which were reduced to 15 percent. Fancy leathers were further reduced to 12½ percent in the GATT negotiations of 1956 in 3 annual stages, the last of which became effective June 30, 1958.

4/ Concession (col. 1) rate established in the TSUS, effective Aug. 31, 1963.

Table 2.--Nonrubber footwear for women and misses: U.S. rates of duty and imports for consumption, by specified TSUS items, 1965-70 and January-June 1971

Period	Footwear of leather			
	Turn or turned (700.20)		"Other" leather footwear (700.43 and 700.45) 1/	
	Tariff rate	Quantity	Tariff rate	Quantity
	<u>Percent</u> <u>ad val.</u>	<u>Million</u> <u>pairs</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>ad val.</u>	<u>Million</u> <u>pairs</u>
1965-----	5	1	20	21
1966-----	5	1	20	28
1967-----	5	1	20	38
1968-----	4	2	(2/ 19	2/ 34
			(3/ 18	3/ 20
1969-----	4	2	(2/ 18	2/ 29
			(3/ 16	3/ 27
1970-----	3	2	(2/ 17	2/ 37
			(3/ 14	3/ 35
1971 (Jan.-June)--	3	1	(2/ 16	2/ 26
			(3/ 12	3/ 23
	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
1971 (Jan.-June)--		7		54

1/ Before Jan. 1, 1968, in TSUS item 700.40.

2/ TSUS item 700.43.

3/ TSUS item 700.45.

Source: Data on imports are compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 3.--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 ^{1/}	GATT concession ^{2/}
		Rate	Effective date
		Percent ad val.	Percent ad val.
700.20	Leather footwear: 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.
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- pally 20 ^{4/}	^{5/} 12.5 : Aug. 31, 1963-Dec. 31, 1967. 11 : Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1968 10 : Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1969. 8.5 : Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1970. 7 : Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1971. 6 : 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/} Supported vinyl was not used for shoe uppers until the late 1940's or early 1950's. When footwear with supported vinyl uppers was imported during the 1950's and early 1960's, it was generally dutiable, by virtue of the similitude provisions of par. 1559, at the rate provided for "similar" leather footwear in par. 1530(e). The col. 2 rate for item 700.55 is 35 percent. That rate replaces the wide range of rates applicable in 1934 to the various types of footwear provided for in item 700.55.

^{5/} 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 4.--Nonrubber footwear for women: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1965-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971

Period	Production <u>1/</u>	Im-ports <u>2/</u>	Apparent consumption <u>3/</u>	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption
	Million pairs	Million pairs	Million pairs	Percent
1965-----	319	67	386	17
1966-----	323	70	393	18
1967-----	290	96	386	25
1968-----	322	133	455	29
1969-----	271	139	410	34
1970-----	260	165	425	39
January-June				
1970-----	138	96	234	41
1971-----	127	112	239	47

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

2/ Partly estimated from the official statistics for footwear of the kinds described in pt. 1A of schedule 7 of the 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.

Table 5.--Heels for women's nonrubber footwear: Estimated imports for consumption, by component material of chief value, 1966-70, January-March 1970, and January-March 1971

Period	Heels of wood (TSUS item 207.00)		Heels of rubber or plastic (TSUS item 772.30)		Other <u>1/</u>		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	<u>1,000</u> <u>pairs</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pairs</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pairs</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pairs</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
1966-----	56	46	-	-	126	229	182	275
1967-----	48	47	-	-	126	244	174	291
1968-----	53	52	35	9	131	260	219	321
1969-----	88	67	515	120	137	278	740	465
1970-----	225	132	1,169	309	240	364	1,634	805
Jan.-Mar.--								
1970-----	76	33	214	51	43	70	333	154
1971-----	23	15	157	54	25	58	205	127

1/ Includes heels and combination units for women's shoes of cork (item 220.50), leather (item 791.25), and paperboard (item 256.90), as well as combination units of wood and plastic.

Source: Compiled from data supplied to the U.S. Tariff Commission by importers and from data derived from entry documents.