

**UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION**

**FOOTWEAR FOR WOMEN:  
FORMER WORKERS OF THE SHAER SHOE CORP.,  
MANCHESTER, N. H.**

**Report to the President  
on Investigation No. TEA-W-252  
Under Section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962**

**TC Publication 707  
Washington, D. C.  
December 1974**

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 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,  
December 20, 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-252 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 women (of the types provided for in item 700.55 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS)) produced by the Shaer Shoe Corp., Manchester, N.H., 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 October 29, 1974, on the basis of a petition for adjustment assistance, received on October 21, 1974, filed under section 301(a)(2) of the TEA on behalf of the former workers of the firm's Milford, Mass., plant.

Notice of the investigation was published in the Federal Register (39 F.R. 38946) on November 4, 1974. No public hearing was requested, and none was held.

In the course of its investigation, the Commission obtained information from officials, customers, and former workers of the Shaer Shoe Corp., the Securities and Exchange Commission, official Government statistics, and from the Commission's files.

## Finding of the Commission

On the basis of its investigation, the Commission finds (Commissioners Leonard and Ablondi dissenting) that articles like or directly competitive with footwear for women (of the types provided for in item 700.55 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States) produced by the Milford, Mass., plant of the Shaer Shoe Corp., Manchester, N.H., are, 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 the unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of the Milford, Mass., plant of the firm.

Views of Chairman Bedell, Vice Chairman Parker, and  
Commissioner Moore

This investigation relates to a petition filed on behalf of the former workers of the Milford, Mass., plant of the Shaer Shoe Corp., Manchester, N.H., for a determination of their eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance under section 301(a)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (TEA). The output of the Milford plant, which ceased production in June 1974, consisted of women's dress shoes with uppers of urethane. In 1973 and 1974, while the plant was in operation, such shoes retailed from about \$14 to \$20 a pair. The Shaer Shoe Corp. continues to operate its footwear manufacturing plants in Manchester, N.H., and Lowell, Mass.

As we have observed in previous cases, the Commission, in order to make an affirmative determination under section 301(c)(2) of the TEA must find that the following four criteria are met.

- (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 firm's workers are unemployed or underemployed, or threatened with unemployment or underemployment; and
- (4) The increased imports resulting from trade-agreement concessions are the major factor in causing or threatening to cause the unemployment or underemployment of the workers.

Our judgment is that each of the four criteria listed above has been met; hence, we have made an affirmative determination. Our determination is based on the following considerations.

Imports have increased and are a result in major part of trade-agreement concessions.--U.S. imports of nonrubber footwear for women and misses, including the type produced by the Milford plant, have increased sharply in recent years. Such imports increased from 133 million pairs in 1968 to 212 million pairs in 1973, or by nearly 60 percent. The share of U.S. consumption supplied by imports increased from 29 percent to 53 percent during this period. This substantial growth of imports which started in 1968 coincides with the first trade-agreement concession of the Kennedy Round. Thus, we have determined that the increased imports cited above have resulted in major part from trade-agreement concessions within the meaning of the statute.

The workers are unemployed.--The Milford, Mass., plant of Shaer Shoe ceased operations in June 1974, and the workers employed at that time were dismissed.

Imports are the major factor causing the unemployment.--The increase in concession-generated imports of footwear like or directly competitive with that produced by the workers of the Milford plant caused a marked decline in the sales of that plant during the period 1969-73. Sales of women's footwear by the Milford plant during this period declined from \* \* \* pairs to \* \* \* pairs, or by \* \* \* .

After making small profits in fiscal years 1969 and 1970, the Milford plant sustained net losses of \* \* \* in 1971, \* \* \* in 1972, and \* \* \* in 1973. Several of the Milford plant's principal customers, accounting for a large part of the plant's sales, reported to the Commission that they turned increasingly to foreign sources for their requirements because of a small price advantage offered by imported shoes.

Conclusion.--In light of the above facts, we conclude that increased imports resulting in major part from trade-agreement concessions are the major factor causing the unemployment of the workers of the Milford, Mass., plant of the Shaer Shoe Corp., and therefore, we have made an affirmative decision.

## View of Commissioner Minchew

In response to the petition filed on behalf of the former workers of the Milford, Mass. plant of the Shaer Shoe Corp., Manchester, N.H., for a determination of their eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance under section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (TEA), I have concluded that the statutory requirements are met and, accordingly, I have made an affirmative decision.

The TEA sections 301(c)(2) and (3) state that--

(2) In the case of a petition by a group of workers for a determination of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance under chapter 3, the Tariff Commission shall promptly make an investigation to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, an article like or directly competitive with an article produced by such workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, is 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 such firm or subdivision.

(3) For purposes of paragraph . . . (2), increased imports shall be considered to cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to a firm or unemployment or underemployment, as the case may be, when the Tariff Commission finds that such increased imports have been the major factor in causing, or threatening to cause, such injury or unemployment or underemployment.

In my opinion, the relevant facts are as follows:

- (1) A petition was received by the Commission on October 21, 1974.
- (2) The Commission instituted an investigation on October 29, 1974.
- (3) The investigation indicated that the imported articles most nearly like those produced by the workers' plant are entered under TSUS item 700.55; and imports of women's and misses'

footwear having supported vinyl uppers entered under this item increased from 69 million pairs in 1968 to 97 million pairs in 1973.

- (4) The investigation established that a five-stage trade agreement tariff reduction for item 700.55 took place between 1968 and 1972 (i.e., the concessions negotiated in the Kennedy Round of multilateral tariff bargaining), reducing the tariff applicable to imports entered under TSUS item 700.55 from a rate of 12.5 percent ad valorem to a rate of 6 percent ad valorem over the 5-year period.
- (5) The investigation revealed that sales of the Milford plant of the workers' firm declined from \* \* \* pairs in 1969 to \* \* \* pairs in 1973.
- (6) The investigation indicated that a substantial number of customers of the workers' establishment turned to imports in preference to other domestically manufactured footwear to replace articles formerly bought from the workers' plant.
- (7) The investigation established that the workers' plant ceased to operate in June 1974 resulting in the unemployment of all workers.

The above facts, in my opinion, meet the statutory requirements for an affirmative determination in this case.

View of Commissioner Leonard 1/

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 women like or directly competitive with that produced by the Shaer Shoe Corp., Manchester, N.H., 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. 2/

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1/ Commissioner Ablondi concurs in the result.

2/ 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 output of the Milford, Mass., plant of the Shaer Shoe Corp., Manchester, N.H., prior to the cessation of production in June 1974, consisted of women's dress shoes with uppers of urethane. <sup>1/</sup> During 1973 and until June 1974 while the plant was in operation, such shoes consisted principally of women's platform shoes ranging from about 3/8 inch to 1-1/4 inch in height. The balance of the output consisted mainly of single-sole shoes. The women's dress shoes produced at the Milford plant, which were constructed by the cement process (a method of construction in which the outsole is affixed to the upper by an adhesive without stitching), retailed during the period 1973-74 from about \$14 to \$20 a pair.

Shaer Shoe currently operates footwear manufacturing plants in Manchester, N.H., and Lowell, Mass. In 1974, the Manchester plant produced principally women's clogs, with uppers of urethane, that retailed from about \$16 to \$18 a pair. This plant in 1974 also produced women's platform shoes, with uppers of urethane, that retailed for about \$14 a pair. The Lowell plant in recent years produced mainly women's pumps with uppers of gold or silver--the type referred to as dyeables or evening slippers--that retailed from about \$9 to \$12 a pair. However, this plant did produce some clogs and platforms during 1973-74.

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.

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<sup>1/</sup> A synthetic thermo plastic of unusual abrasion resistance and resiliency. It is more expensive than vinyl but replacing it in many applications in the footwear industry.

Depending upon fashion designs, dress shoes may have open or closed heels and straps, laces, or tongues over the instep; they may include high-heeled sandals with open toes, open heels, and uppers of narrow strips of leather or other materials. Women's shoes intended for formal wear, which are also regarded as dress shoes, are sometimes referred to as evening shoes, slippers, or sandals. The term "dress shoes" does not include footwear especially made for athletic, occupational, or leisure activities.

Women today wear shoes suitable to their life styles. With footwear an important accessory to fashion, footwear styles change rapidly. As changes have occurred in dress lengths, and as trousers and other casual attire have become increasingly acceptable as appropriate women's wear for almost every occasion, the distinction between dress and casual shoes has diminished.

In the 1970's, footwear designs took a new direction. The footwear bottom (sole and heel) treatment became the main interest in the shoe design. Footwear styles with 1-inch soles, and even higher platforms, the type produced at the Milford plant, became popular. A variety of materials--crepe (plantation), "marshmallow" (pliable synthetic), leather combinations, and various plastics--were used to make soles, concealed platforms, and wedges. Some bottom assemblies were colored, painted, or sculptured. During 1970-72, such platform styles dominated most women's footwear. Although in 1973 platforms became less extreme, their importance has continued into 1974, and bottoms have continued to be a key interest in shoe design.

However, it should be noted that footwear more traditional in style is now being offered. While most fashion emphasis in recent years has focused on high heels, there has been a strong rebirth of interest in flats for dress occasions and the return of the low-heeled classic moccasin design for casual wear.

## U.S. Tariff Treatment

Applicable TSUS items

The footwear produced at the Milford plant (where the petitioning workers were employed) and the Manchester plant, if imported into the United States, would be dutiable under TSUS item 700.55. Footwear with uppers of leather and similar in appearance, construction, and price to the footwear constructed at these two plants would be entered under item 700.45. The women's dyeables or evening slippers, the principal product at the Lowell plant in recent years, would be admitted under item 700.70.

U.S. imports dutiable under item 700.55, which consist primarily of footwear with supported-vinyl uppers, have in recent years consisted predominantly of two groups: (1) Street shoes of sturdy construction, produced in a single width for each particular length, for sale at self-service counters in variety stores, discount stores, and department-store basements, and (2) folding slippers, sandals, and other inexpensive footwear. 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; in the period 1971 through 1973, the annual imports of such footwear retailing at more than \$10 a pair (mostly just over that price) probably accounted for less than 10 percent of the total imports.

Imports entered under TSUS item 700.45, which provides for certain footwear of leather having a foreign (export) value of over \$2.50 a pair, consist predominantly of women's footwear in a wide range of

styles, types, and prices. In terms of quantity, a substantial part of the imports entered under this item in recent years have consisted of women's moderate-priced dress and casual shoes that are sold in the retail-price range of about \$8 to \$20 a pair.

TSUS item 700.70 provides for certain footwear with uppers of vegetable fibers and soles of material other than of leather. (Women's evening slippers or dyeables are produced at the Lowell plant.) However, U.S. imports of women's evening slippers or dyeables are small and it is believed that the bulk of consumption of such footwear is supplied by domestic production.

#### Rates of duty

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 women's supported-vinyl-upper footwear, which were dutiable under various provisions of the Tariff Act, were classified principally--

- (1) By similitude, at the rate of 20 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.

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1/ The principal kinds of footwear with supported-vinyl uppers now being imported (i.e., those with soles of vinyl or other plastics) would have been dutiable by virtue of the similitude provision under par. 1530(e) at a rate of 20 percent ad valorem.

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. <sup>1/</sup> 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 (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

Under the Tariff Act of 1930, women's leather footwear of cement-process construction was originally dutiable under paragraph 1530(e) at 20 percent ad valorem. Such footwear, if valued over \$2.50 a pair (item 700.45), was reduced for the first time effective January 1, 1968, pursuant to concessions granted during the Kennedy Round of negotiations, to 18 percent ad valorem. The current rate of duty for item 700.45 is 10 percent ad valorem.

The rate of duty originally applicable under paragraph 1530(e) of the Tariff Act of 1930 to footwear of the type now included in TSUS item 700.70 was 35 percent ad valorem. On January 1, 1950, the duty was reduced, for the first time, to 17.5 percent ad valorem. From January 1, 1950, through January 1, 1972, eight duty reductions were made and the current rate is 7.5 percent.

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<sup>1/</sup> The column 2 rate of duty for item 700.55 is 35 percent.

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 items 700.45, 700.55, and 700.70. Tables 2 through 4 show 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 1965-73, apparent annual U.S. consumption of women's and misses' nonrubber footwear (including dress and casual) rose from an estimated 386 million pairs in 1965 to a peak of 455 million pairs in 1968 and then declined to 409 million pairs in 1973. Annual U.S. production of such footwear declined from 319 million pairs in 1965 to 190 million pairs in 1973. Annual U.S. imports tripled during this period, and their share of the market increased without interruption from 17 percent to 53 percent, as shown in the table on the following page.

In January-June 1974, apparent consumption of women's and misses' non-rubber footwear was about 10 percent lower than in the same period of 1973. U.S. production for this period dropped from 104 million to 98 million pairs, or by about 6 percent, while imports declined from 127 million to 110 million pairs, or by about 13 percent.

Italy and Spain have been the principal suppliers of women's leather footwear; the Republic of China (Taiwan) has been the principal supplier of women's footwear with manmade uppers.

Nonrubber footwear for women and misses: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1965-73, January-June 1973, and January-June 1974

Period	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-----	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
1971-----	237	180	417	43
1972-----	223	198	421	47
1973-----	197	212	409	53
January- June--				
1973-----	104	127	231	55
1974-----	<u>4/</u> 98	110	208	53

1/ Production represents the output of women's and misses' footwear 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 TSUSA 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/ Computed from U.S. production plus imports without an allowance for exports, which in 1973 amounted to about 1 million pairs.

4/ Estimated.

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

## Prices

The women's shoes produced at the Milford and Manchester plants retailed from about \$10 to \$14 a pair in 1972. As shown in the table on the next page, about a half of domestic production and about a third of imports of women's and misses' nonrubber footwear in 1972 retailed in the price range of about \$10 to \$16 a pair. The data on page A-11 show that in 1972, such imports accounted for about 41 percent of apparent U.S. consumption of women's and misses' footwear in that price range. 1/

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1/ Data with respect to shipments of footwear by manufacturer's selling price for 1973 have been received from the Department of Commerce. With the data that are available on imports, the Commission plans, as soon as it is possible, to update the table shown on page A-11.

Women's and misses' nonrubber footwear: Estimated distribution of U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, by estimated retail selling price, 1972

Estimated retail selling price	Production	Imports	Apparent consumption	Percent of total--		Ratio of imports to consumption
				Production	Imports	
	<u>Million</u> <u>pairs</u>	<u>Million</u> <u>pairs</u>	<u>Million</u> <u>pairs</u>			<u>Percent</u>
\$3.00 or less-----	2.2	65.3	67.5	1	33	97
\$3.01 to \$6.00-----	13.4	45.6	59.0	6	23	77
\$6.01 to \$10.00-----	80.3	25.7	106.0	36	13	24
\$10.01 to \$16.00-----	51.3	35.7	87.0	23	18	41
\$16.01 to \$22.00-----	55.7	15.8	71.5	25	8	22
\$22.01 to \$28.00-----	15.6	5.9	21.5	7	3	27
\$28.01 or more-----	4.5	4.0	8.5	2	2	47
Total-----	223.0	198.0	421.0	100	100	47

Source: Estimated from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Estimated distribution of domestic production from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Footwear Production by Manufacturer's Selling Price, 1972. Distribution of imports on basis of entries under TSUSA items 700.4310, 700.4340, 700.4540, and 700.5545 in 1972. Such imports accounted for about 82 percent of total imports of footwear for women and misses in that year.

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## 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 1971, 1972, and 1973. 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 table 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, 1971-73

(In U.S. dollars)

Country	Industry	Published average			Estimated compensation		
		hourly earnings 1/			per hour worked 2/		
		1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
Brazil-----	Clothing and footwear 3/ 4/----	\$0.32	\$0.34	\$0.38	\$0.41-\$0.45	\$0.45-\$0.48	\$0.49-\$0.53
Hong Kong-----	Rubber footwear 5/-----	.38	.43	.50	.41-.43	.47-.50	.55-.58
Italy-----	Footwear 6/-----	.80	.93	1.08	1.49	1.70	2.00
Japan-----	Rubber products, including plastic footwear. 7/	1.08	1.57	2.10	1.23	1.78	2.39
Korea-----	Plastic products 7/-----	.22	.20	.32	.25-.29	.25-.27	.38-.41
Spain-----	Clothing and footwear 3/-----	.42	.53	.70	.59-.64	.74-.80	.99-1.06
Taiwan-----	Plastic products 7/-----	8/	9/ .19	.26	8/	.22-.23	.30-.32
United States--	Footwear, excluding rubber----	2.53	2.63	2.72	3.05	3.19	3.32

1/ Published earnings do not represent the same items of labor compensation in each country because of differences in 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.

3/ All employees.

4/ Wage adjustments in Brazil are governed by an official wage formula. The 1972 and 1973 earnings figures are estimates based on the average wage adjustments granted in the total private sector of the economy.

5/ Daily earnings converted to an hourly basis by assuming 9 hours of work per day.

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 Japan Korea, and Taiwan to the United States are principally of plastics. 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/ Not available.

9/ July-December 1972.

Source: Based on data provided by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics from the following: Brazil--Industrias de Transformacao, 1971, Department of Industry, Trade and Services Statistics, Brazil; 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 Labor, 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, June 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.

A-14 through A-42

Data Relating to the Shaer Shoe Corp., Manchester, N.H.

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**STATISTICAL TABLES**

Table 1.--U.S. rates of duty applicable to women's and misses' 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	Rate of duty		
		July 1, 1934 <sup>1/</sup>	GATT concession	
			Rate	Effective date
700.45	Leather footwear: "Other" (including cement process) 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 <sup>2/</sup>	<sup>3/</sup> 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.
700.70	With soles of material other than of leather: With uppers of vegetable fibers-----	35	17.5	Jan. 1, 1950-June 29, 1956.
			16.5	June 30, 1956-June 29, 1957.
			15.5	June 30, 1957-June 29, 1958.
			15	June 30, 1958-Dec. 31, 1967.
			13	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1968.
			12	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1969.
			10	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1970.
			9	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1971.
			7.5	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> 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 ad valorem.

<sup>3/</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.

Table 2.--Women's footwear with leather uppers (TSUS item 700.45):  
U.S. rates of duty and imports for consumption, 1968-73, January-  
June 1973, and January-June 1974

Period	Rate of duty	Imports		
		Quantity	Value	Unit value
		<u>1,000</u> <u>pairs</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Per pair</u>
1968-----	18	19,742	87,970	\$4.46
1969-----	16	26,745	131,329	4.91
1970-----	14	34,164	172,266	5.04
1971-----	12	43,725	220,504	5.04
1972-----	10	60,912	303,406	4.98
1973-----	10	68,248	355,406	5.21
January-June--				
1973-----	10	40,707	198,464	4.88
1974-----	10	33,192	173,380	5.22

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

Table 3.--Women's and misses' footwear with supported-vinyl uppers (TSUS item 700.55): U.S. rates of duty and imports for consumption, 1966-73, January-June 1973, and January-June 1974

Period	Rate of duty	Imports		
		Quantity	Value	Unit value
		<u>1,000</u> <u>pairs</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Per</u> <u>Pair</u>
1966-----	12.5	33,239	17,024	\$0.51
1967-----	12.5	49,767	27,704	.56
1968-----	11	68,579	46,603	.68
1969-----	10	70,777	55,820	.79
1970-----	8.5	77,288	73,757	.95
1971-----	7	86,942	104,196	1.20
1972-----	6	89,776	109,915	1.22
1973-----	6	96,942	136,036	1.40
January-June--				
1973-----	6	54,317	63,856	1.18
1974-----	6	48,057	80,237	1.67

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

Table 4.--Women's, misses', infants', and children's footwear with uppers of vegetable fibers and soles of material other than leather (TSUSA item 700.7050): U.S. rates of duty and imports for consumption, 1966-73, January-June 1973, and January-June 1974

Period	Rate of duty	Imports		
		Quantity	Value	Unit value
		<u>1,000</u> <u>pairs</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Per</u> <u>pair</u>
	<u>Percent</u> <u>ad valorem</u>			
966-----	15	918	266	\$0.29
967-----	15	1,305	318	.24
968-----	13	1,372	364	.27
969-----	12	1,862	690	.37
970-----	10	2,119	583	.28
971-----	9	2,554	734	.29
972-----	7.5	3,137	1,422	.45
973-----	7.5	4,066	4,433	1.09
January-June--				
1973-----	7.5	2,174	2,127	.98
1974 <u>1/</u> -----	7.5	2,378	5,118	2.15

1/ Data shown represent imports of women's and misses' footwear entered under new items 700.7065 and 700.7070. This accounts, in part, for the substantial increase in unit value in 1974 compared with the corresponding period of 1973. In 1974, about a third of the imports entered had an average dutiable value of about \$3.65 a pair.

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

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