Mr. GILBERT. You think that our trade policies in the past 20 years are bad, I take it.

Mr. GLASS. In my opinion, on the basis of the fact it is failure which is not admitted because of the ideological momentum that trade policies as other ideas tend to have.

Mr. BURKE. Thank you very much.

All your statements and all the exhibits attached thereto will be included in the record. We wish to thank all of you. You have presented excellent testimony.

Mr. SHANNON. May we put in the record this study done by the Department of Commerce, an excellent study on trade and tariff barriers on footwear going into other countries. We would like to make it a part of the record if possible.

Mr. BURKE. Without objection, so ordered.

Did you identify yourself?

Mr. SHANNON. Thomas Shannon, counsel.

(The study follows:)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Nonrubber Footwear: Tariff and Trade Regulations

Principal Countries of Destination for U.S.-Made Nonrubber Footwear—(SIC 3141–3142)—The European Economic Community (EEC) and The European Free Trade Association (EFTA)

In 1967, U.S. exports of nonrubber footwear totaled 2.2 million pairs valued at $8.2 million. These exports were the equivalent of four/tenths of 1 percent of the total quantity (594.2 million pairs) and three/tenths of 1 percent of the total value ($2.8 billion) of the industry's domestic shipments.

The principal markets in order of their importance were Canada, Mexico, Bahamas, Netherlands Antilles, Sweden, Hong Kong, Bermuda, Panama, Switzerland, and Japan. Exports to these ten principal markets accounted for 65.4 percent of U.S. exports of nonrubber footwear in quantity and 62.6 percent of their value.

Exports to the European Common Market (EEC) accounted for 4.8 percent of the quantity and 4.7 percent of the value of U.S. exports of nonrubber footwear, while exports to the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) accounted for 9.7 percent of the quantity and 11.6 percent of the value of U.S. nonrubber footwear exports. Exports to other countries accounted for 20.1 percent of the quantity and 21.1 percent of the value of all U.S. exports of nonrubber footwear.

CANADA

Imports

In 1966, Canadian imports of nonrubber footwear totaled 22.6 million pairs valued at US $26.3 million. Italy was the largest supplier, exporting to Canada 1.8 million pairs valued at $5.1 million. United Kingdom was second with 916,162 pairs with a value of $4.5 million, followed by Japan with shipments of 9.4 million pairs valued at $4.1 million.

In 1967, the United States exported to Canada 391,302 pairs of nonrubber footwear valued at $1.4 million.

Tariff and Trade Regulations

Under the British Preferential Tariff, nonrubber footwear imported into Canada from Commonwealth countries is dutiable in the range of 15 to 20 percent ad valorem. No concessions were made in the Kennedy Round on these rates. Before the Kennedy Round, under the Most Favored Nation Tariff, nonrubber footwear imported into Canada from the United States and non-Commonwealth countries was dutiable in the range of 20 to 27½ percent ad valorem. Pegged or wire-fastened boots and shoes, with unstitched, close edge soles, entering under Tariff Item 61100–1, were dutiable at 25 percent ad valorem.