

stantial price disparity. I can quote another branch of the Government to you, the Treasury Department, which during the past several years has held several investigations under the Anti-Dumping Act to determine whether imports of shoes from the countries mentioned by the other people, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, and that is all that occurs to me now, were being sold at less than fair value, being imported as a result of sales at less than fair value, and in every instance but one the Treasury Department found that the shoes were not being imported as a result of sales at less than fair value. The one exception dealt with men's work shoes. Here the Treasury Department found evidence of sales at less than fair value and in accordance with the Anti-Dumping Act the case was referred to the Tariff Commission but the Tariff Commission found that there was no injury to the domestic industry as a result of such importations of work shoes, and so I think you have a record of complaint by the domestic industry with respect to imports and findings by the Treasury Department either of no sales at less than fair value or of no injury.

Because I am familiar with those work shoes I am interested in refuting, if I may, the general assertion that was made that imported articles sell sharply below domestic counterparts and so I have brought two exhibits.

Here are two shoes, one made in Czechoslovakia and the other in the United States, and they are known as garage oxfords. Their distinguishing characteristic is a sole of neoprene or some such synthetic rubber material that resists petroleum gasoline and the like. They are worn by policemen, by garage attendants, and the imported shoe sells by the importer to the distributor for \$4.10, and its domestic counterpart for \$4.40. I don't call that such a terrible disparity particularly when the evidence is that the shoes are retailed at exactly the same price.

This is the workingman's shoe. This is the so-called 6-inch work shoe, one made in the United States. This is the so-called process 82 shoe. I think it is made by Mr. Goldstein's firm but I would not be sure. This is a Czechoslovakian counterpart and they sell at exactly the same price. So here is evidence of a kind that was before the Tariff Commission and based upon exhibits taken from the trade today which demonstrates that the imports and the domestic counterparts sell at parity or at close to parity with each other. That I think concludes my statement in behalf of the importers.

(Mr. Donohue's and Mr. Hemmendinger's joint statement follows:)

JOINT STATEMENT OF NOEL HEMMENDINGER, IMPORTED FOOTWEAR GROUP AND JOSEPH F. DONOHUE, NON-RUBBER FOOTWEAR GROUP, AMERICAN IMPORTERS ASSOCIATION

INTRODUCTION

This is a joint statement of the Imported Footwear Group of the American Importers Association, whose members are concerned largely with the importation of rubber and plastic (vinyl) footwear, mostly from the Far East, and of the newly organized Non-Rubber Footwear Group, whose members are concerned chiefly with the importation of leather footwear, mostly from Europe.

TARIFF COMMISSION INVESTIGATION

The most important factor that affects the problems of trade in imported footwear today is that the Tariff Commission has been asked by the President and the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee to conduct an investiga-