States, where time-and-a-half is paid for hours over 40 under the Fair Labor Standards Act or, under collective bargaining agreements, after regular daily hours and 35 hours per week, workers in a number of countries work up to 60 hours per week without premium pay.

Because productivity in the apparel (knit and woven) industry of the United States is substantially the same as abroad, one can estimate the impact of the recent growth of imports on domestic employment from data contained in Annex W and Annex Q. The data on domestic output, imports and exports in Annex W, as previously noted, are in compatible units. The ratio of import or export volume to domestic production will therefore be substantially identical with the ratio between the number of workers employed in producing apparel (knit and woven) for import or export and domestic employment in this industry, which is shown in Annex Q. On the basis of these data it would appear that in 1956, when domestic industry employed 1,314,800 persons, approximately 8,900 workers were engaged in producing goods for export and 52,800 workers in manufacturing apparel (knit and woven) imported to this country. In 1967, when domestic industry had 1,447,700 persons on its payrolls, approximately 12,000 workers were producing apparel for export and 226,100 workers for import to the United States. If there were no apparel imports whatsoever in 1967, domestic industry could have employed over 225,000 workers to satisfy the level of demand for apparel (knit