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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

**MEN'S TROUSERS:
WORKERS AND FORMER WORKERS OF WILLIAMSTON
PANTS CO., INC., WILLIAMSTON, S. C.,
AND
WESTMINSTER MANUFACTURING CO., INC.,
WESTMINSTER, S. C.**

**Report to the President
on Investigation No. TEA-W-261
Under Section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962**

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

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Note.--The whole of the Commission's report to the President may not be made public since it contains 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. International Trade Commission,
March 17, 1975.

To the President:

In accordance with section 301 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (TEA) (19 U.S.C. 1901), the U.S. International Trade Commission herein reports the results of investigation No. TEA-W-261 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 men's and boys' trousers (of the types provided for in items 380.00, 380.04, 380.06, 380.39, 380.81, and 380.84 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS)) produced by Williamston Pants Co., Inc., Williamston, S.C., and Westminster Manufacturing Co., Inc., Westminster, S.C., 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 firms or appropriate subdivisions thereof.

The investigation was instituted on January 29, 1975, on the basis of petitions for adjustment assistance filed under section 301(a)(2) of the act on behalf of the workers and former workers of the two companies. The petitions were received on January 14, 1975.

Notice of the investigation was published in the Federal Register (40 F.R. 5195) on February 4, 1975. No public hearing was requested, and none was held.

The information in this report was obtained from officials of the Williamston Pants Co., Inc.; Westminster Manufacturing Co., Inc.; their jobbers--Braten Apparel Corp. and N. A. Goldman & Co., Inc., both of New York, N.Y.; customers of the jobbers; official Government statistics; published data of the National Cotton Council of America; and the Commission's files.

Finding of the Commission

On the basis of its investigation the Commission unanimously finds that articles like or directly competitive with men's and boys' trousers (of the types provided for in items 380.00, 380.04, 380.06, 380.39, 380.81, and 380.84 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States) produced by the Williamston Pants Co., Inc., and Westminster Manufacturing Co., Inc., 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 the workers of such firms or appropriate subdivisions thereof.

Views of Chairman Bedell and Commissioner Moore

This statement sets forth the basis for our negative determination in the instant investigation under section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (TEA). The investigation was instituted in response to a petition filed on behalf of the former workers of Williamston Pants Co., Inc., Williamston, S.C., and Westminster Manufacturing Co., Inc., Westminster, S.C.

Williamston Pants Co. and Westminster Manufacturing Co. did not produce an article within the meaning of section 301 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. Instead, the firms assembled materials or component parts into men's trousers on a contractual basis for the Braten Apparel Corp., which supplied both firms with the necessary materials or components. Neither firm has merchandise inventory of its own; the firms merely supply services, i.e., labor, plant, and equipment.

Therefore, we conclude in this investigation, as in previous similar cases, 1/ that the workers of Williamston Pants Co. and Westminster Manufacturing Co. were not proper petitioners because the firm did not produce an article within the meaning of section 301 of the TEA.

1/ See Certain Bovine Leather: Rex Tanning Corporation, Peabody, Mass., Report to the President on Investigation No. TEA-F-34 . . . , TC Publication 433, 1971, pp. 3-7; Electronic Receiving Tube Mounts: . . . , Report to the President on Investigation No. TEA-W-203 . . . , TC Publication 600, 1973, p. 3., and Footwear for Women: El Rey of Hollywood, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., Report to the President on Investigation No. TEA-W-253, TC Publication 711, 1975, p.3.

Views of Vice Chairman Parker 1/

My determination in this investigation is in the negative because the criteria established by section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (TEA) have not been met. Before an affirmative determination can be made, the Commission must find that each of the following conditions has been satisfied.

- (1) Articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the workers' firm are being imported in increased quantities;
- (2) The increased imports are the 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 therewith; 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.

In the instant case, I find that most of these conditions have not been satisfied.

The Williamston Pants Co., Inc. (hereafter referred to as Williamston) and the Westminster Manufacturing Co., Inc. (hereafter referred to as Westminster) were engaged in the production of men's sport trousers and jeans-cut casual slacks primarily for one customer, the Braten Apparel Corp. (hereafter referred to as Braten). Braten purchased the raw materials and arranged for Williamston and Westminster to manufacture the garments which Braten then marketed for its own account. There

1/ Commissioner Ablondi concurs in the result.

is no question but that the Williamston and Westminster plants and the workers were engaged in the production of trousers and slacks. It is immaterial that Braten as a part of its purchase arrangement furnished certain raw materials from which the articles were manufactured.

U.S. imports of men's and boys' trousers and slacks increased from 1964 to 1972, but declined in 1973 and again in 1974. The decline from 1972 to 1973 was 13 percent and from 1973 to 1974 was 22 percent, or a drop of 32 percent from 1972 to 1974. The large decline in imports in 1974 coincided with the cessation of orders by Braten for the production of men's trousers in the Williamston and Westminster plants. Prior to the cessation of purchases by Braten, Williamston, the larger producer of the two, Williamston and Westminster, increased production steadily from 1970, the year the plant started production, through 1973--* * *. This increase in production occurred regardless of whether imports were increasing or decreasing.

During the period, 1964-72 when U.S. imports of men's trousers increased, there was no change in the rate of duty on men's trousers of wool or of manmade fibers and little change in the rate of duty on those of cotton--from 20 percent in 1967 to 16.5 percent in 1972. Thus, concessions could not have been the major cause of the increase in imports.

The unemployment of workers of the Williamston and Westminster plants began in 1974 when Braten ceased giving orders to Williamston and Westminster. This cessation of orders for production resulted from

a chapter XI reorganization proceeding which Braten contends was caused by a unilateral decision of its bank to terminate a credit arrangement. This matter is now the subject of litigation between the parties. Customers of Braten generally indicated to the Commission they would have continued purchasing men's trousers from Braten if they had been available.

The overall market demand for men's trousers has declined in 1973 and 1974. The ratio of imports to consumption, however, declined from 10 percent in 1972 to 9 percent in 1973 and to 8 percent in 1974. It is clear that increased imports resulting from trade-agreement concessions were not the major factor causing the unemployment or underemployment of workers in the Williamston and Westminster plants.

Views of Commissioner Leonard

My determination in this investigation is in the negative because the criteria established by section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (TEA) have not been met. Before an affirmative determination can be made, the Commission must find that each of the following conditions has been satisfied:

- (1) Articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the workers' firm are being imported in increased quantities;
- (2) The increased imports are the 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 are 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.

In the instant case it is doubtful whether the first condition has been met, but whether it has or not, the fourth condition has not been satisfied and therefore a negative determination is required.

The Williamston Pants Co., Inc. (hereafter referred to as Williamston), and the Westminster Manufacturing Co., Inc. (hereafter referred to as Westminster), were independent contractors producing men's sport trousers and jeans-cut casual slacks primarily for one customer, the Braten Apparel Corp. (hereafter referred to as Braten). Braten purchased the raw materials for both firms which acted as its contractors, arranged for the manufacture of garments from the material, and marketed the finished product.

The first condition that must be satisfied is that imports are increasing in substantial quantity. U.S. imports of men's and boys' trousers and slacks increased from 1964 to 1972, but declined in 1973 and again in 1974. The decline from 1972 to 1973 was 13 percent and the decline from 1973 to 1974 was 22 percent, an overall decline from 1972 to 1974 of 32 percent.

Depending on the time period considered, one could conclude that imports were or were not increasing. Nevertheless, a negative determination is called for, since, even if they are considered to have increased, imports are not the major factor in causing the unemployment of the workers of Williamston and Westminster.

U.S. consumption and production of men's and boys' trousers and slacks have declined since 1972. The decline in U.S. imports of these articles during the same period was at a faster rate than the decline in consumption or production. From 1972 to 1974, imports declined 32 percent, while consumption and production decreased 13 percent and 10 percent, respectively. Consequently, the imports' share of consumption also declined--from 10 percent in 1972 to 8 percent in 1974. In such a situation, unless there were unusual mitigating circumstances, imports could not be said to be the major factor causing unemployment. There are no such unusual mitigating circumstances here, and thus, when imports are declining more sharply than domestic production and consumption, such imports cannot be the major factor causing unemployment.

Despite the decline in consumption of men's and boys' trousers and slacks since 1972, Braten continued to give orders to Williamston and Westminster, whose production continued to increase until 1974, when Braten could no longer obtain enough credit to finance operations. Without such funds, Braten could not purchase fabric with which to supply Williamston and Westminster. Major customers of Braten indicated that they would have continued to purchase its product if it had been available. The unwillingness of Braten's major bank to extend credit (caused perhaps by high interest rates and scarcity of funds for loans), not import competition, crippled Braten and subsequently Williamston and Westminster.

Therefore, the fourth condition--that increased imports were the major factor in causing the unemployment of the workers--has not been met and a negative determination is necessary.

View of Commissioner Minchew

In response to the petition filed on behalf of the workers and former workers of the Williamston Pants Co., Inc., Williamston, N.C., and the Westminster Manufacturing Co., Inc., Westminster, S.C., 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 set forth in section 301(c) of that act are not met and, accordingly, I have made a negative determination.

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

(2) In the case of a petition by a group of workers for adjustment assistance under chapter 3, the United States International Trade 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 United States International Trade Commission finds that such increased imports have been the major factor in causing or threatening to cause, such injury or unemployment or underemployment.

I have concluded that factors other than increased imports of articles like or directly competitive with men's and boys' trousers

have been the major factor causing the unemployment of the petitioning workers. 1/ I am not addressing the issue of what constitutes an industry, under the statute, because there is sufficient reason on other grounds, as stated above, for a negative determination.

1/ In fact, the investigation revealed that the ratio of imports to consumption has decreased since 1972 (tables 4 and 5).

INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

Articles Under Investigation

The Williamston Pants Co., Inc. (hereafter referred to as Williamston), Williamston, S.C., and the Westminster Manufacturing Co., Inc. (hereafter referred to as Westminster), Westminster, S.C., were independent contractors 1/ producing men's sport trousers and jeans-cut casual slacks primarily for one jobber, the Braten Apparel Corp. (hereafter referred to as Braten), New York, N.Y. In the latter part of 1973 the two contractors commenced production for another New York City jobber, N. A. Goldman & Co., Inc.; however, this jobber accounted for * * * percent of their combined production in the years 1973-74. Although Williamston, which was established in 1970, continues in business, but on a smaller scale than in prior years, Westminster--established in 1973--ceased operations in September 1974. A third plant, the Salem Manufacturing Co., Salem, S.C., which is * * * owned by the owners of Williamston and Westminster, shut down its men's knit trouser operations in January 1975, leaving about 200 workers unemployed. The workers of this plant, however, did not petition the Commission for an investigation.

The two contractors, who employed production workers in their plants, made garments to the jobbers' specifications from materials owned by the jobbers, at a predetermined price, shipped the finished

1/ In 1972, contractors operated about one-third of the 418 establishments in the United States with 20 or more workers producing men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and outer shorts and accounted for about one-tenth of the value of industry shipments.

goods to the jobbers, and were not involved in the sale of the finished clothing. The jobbers purchased the raw materials, designed and prepared samples, arranged with the contractors for the manufacture of their garments from the materials, received and inspected the finished clothing, and marketed the finished product.

Williamston and Westminster made men's woven (not knit) sport trousers and jeans-cut casual slacks of manmade fibers and manmade-fiber/cotton blends. In 1974 their sport trousers retailed from * * * a pair and their jeans-cut casual slacks sold from * * * a pair.

U.S. Tariff Treatment

Applicable TSUS items and rates of duty

U.S. imports of men's trousers, slacks, and outer shorts (hereinafter referred to in the text as men's trousers) are dutiable under several TSUS items, depending upon the presence or absence of ornamentation, whether the fabric is knit or not knit (woven), the fiber in chief value, and the value per pound for certain wool trousers. Men's trousers imported into the United States are mostly not ornamented and, if of knit fabric, are generally in chief value of manmade fibers and therefore are dutiable under TSUS item 380.81. Men's trousers that are not ornamented and of woven fabric are principally in chief value of cotton and consequently are entered under TSUS item 380.39, while those in chief value of manmade fibers are dutiable under TSUS item 380.84. These TSUS items together account for the bulk of imports

of men's trousers similar to the types made by Williamston and Westminster. Their respective rate histories are shown in the following table.

Men's trousers, not ornamented: ^{1/} Changes in U.S. rates of duty, 1930 and GATT concessions to Jan. 1, 1975

(Cents per pound; percent ad valorem)				
TSUS item No.	Brief description	1930 rate	GATT concession	
			Rate	Effective date
380.39	Men's trousers, not ornamented: Of cotton, not knit-----	37.5%	20%	Jan. 1, 1948
			19%	Jan. 1, 1968
			18.5%	Jan. 1, 1969
			17.5%	Jan. 1, 1970
			17%	Jan. 1, 1971
			16.5%	Jan. 1, 1972
380.81	Of manmade fibers, knit-----	45¢ + 65%	27.5¢ + 35%	Jan. 1, 1948
			25¢ + 32.5%	June 6, 1951
380.84	Of manmade fibers, not knit-----	45¢ + 65%	27.5¢ + 35%	Jan. 1, 1948
			25¢ + 32.5%	June 6, 1951
			25¢ + 30.5%	June 30, 1956
			25¢ + 29%	June 30, 1957
			25¢ + 27.5%	June 30, 1958

^{1/} Includes jeans-cut casual slacks.

Trade-agreement concessions on the principal types of imported men's trousers (not ornamented) have resulted in reductions in the 1930 rates of duty totaling 56 percent for woven cotton articles (TSUS item 380.39), 49 percent for knit manmade-fiber garments (TSUS item 380.81), and 56 percent for woven manmade-fiber items (TSUS item 380.84). Although concessions amounting to 17.5 percent were granted on cotton

apparel during the sixth (Kennedy) round of negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), no duty reductions have been granted on manmade-fiber apparel since 1958.

U.S. rates of duty applicable to men's trousers, including relatively less significant types, are shown in tables 1 (for knit items), and 2 (for woven articles). Imports of men's ornamented trousers, which have been very small, are dutiable under TSUS items 380.00 (cotton), 380.02 (wool), and 380.04 (manmade fibers). For men's nonornamented trousers, concessions totaling 53 percent have been granted on those of knit cotton (TSUS item 380.06), and imports remain small. For men's wool trousers, not ornamented, duty reductions were last effected in 1948 for knit articles (TSUS items 380.57 and 380.61) and in 1958 for woven garments (TSUS items 380.63 and 380.66).

Table 3 shows, for men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and outer shorts, not ornamented, not knit, the changes in U.S. rates of duty, ad valorem equivalents of compound rates, and U.S. imports for consumption, by fibers, for specified years 1930 to 1974.

Import restraints

Shipments of apparel to the United States have been subject to restraints of varying degree since 1957. During 1957-61, Japan voluntarily limited exports of cotton articles to this country. Since October 1961, imports of cotton goods from most countries have been subject to restraint under a short-term agreement (October 1961-September 1962) and the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA) (October 1962-December 1973).

U.S. imports of most apparel of wool and of manmade fibers also have been subject to quantitative limitations pursuant to bilateral agreements, some of which were signed in the latter part of 1971 and others later, between the United States and Japan, Taiwan, the Republic of Korea, Hong Kong, Malaysia, and Macao (Portugal). As of January 1, 1974, a multilateral, multifiber (cotton, wool, and manmade fibers) agreement (Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles) went into effect between the United States and the major importing and exporting countries. Restraint levels for men's trousers imported from the principal Asian suppliers are shown in table 4.

U.S. Consumption, Production, Imports, and Exports

U.S. consumption of men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and outer shorts, shown in the following table, declined at an average annual rate of 6.5 percent in the 1973-74 period, after an average annual growth of 4 percent between 1964 and 1972. Similarly, U.S. production and imports fell at average annual rates of 4.9 and 17.3 percent, respectively, in the 1973-74 period, after rising at an average annual rate of 3.7 and 11.7 percent, respectively, between 1964 and 1972. Exports rose 34 percent in 1974.

Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and outer shorts, knit and not knit: 1/ U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1964-74

Year	Production	Imports <u>2/</u>	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1964-----	34,501	2,007	550	35,958	5.6
1965-----	36,264	2,391	736	37,919	6.3
1966-----	38,554	2,202	964	39,792	5.5
1967-----	38,407	2,568	1,307	39,668	6.5
1968-----	39,731	2,913	1,650	40,994	7.1
1969-----	40,329	3,146	2,504	40,971	7.7
1970-----	41,508	3,330	1,650	43,188	7.7
1971-----	44,319	3,314	1,757	45,876	7.2
1972-----	46,173	<u>3/</u> 4,857	<u>3/</u> 1,828	49,202	9.9
1973-----	45,365	4,233	<u>3/</u> 1,511	48,087	8.8
1974-----	<u>3/</u> 41,736	3,318	<u>3/</u> 2,029	43,025	7.7

1/ In U.S. import and export statistics, data are not separately reported on trousers, on slacks, and on outer shorts, and on such garments for men and for boys.

2/ Data on imports of men's and boys' knit trousers, slacks, and outer shorts are not available for periods prior to March 1972.

3/ Partly estimated.

Source: Compiled from tables 5, 6, and 7 in appendix A.

The decline in trouser consumption in 1973 and, in particular, in 1974 is attributed to the general weakness of the economy and the increasing popularity of leisure suits. In the 1964-72 period, much of the growth accrued to jeans and knit manmade-fiber slacks, which together represent more than half of the market.

In the 1964-74 period, imports accounted for less than 10 percent of total apparent consumption. Similarly, imports represented less than 9 percent of consumption of woven garments (table 5). The ratio for knits exceeded 12 percent in 1972 and 1973 but fell sharply to 8.3 percent in 1974 (table 6).

Imports of men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and outer shorts of knit fabrics, by fibers, appear in table 7, and those of woven fabrics, in table 8.

Asian countries continue to be the principal foreign suppliers of men's trousers, as shown in table 9. Latin American nations are increasing their shipments of low-priced trousers to the United States, although as yet their share of the market is not significant. Low wages and proximity to the U.S. market are the primary factors underlying this trend. France is also emerging as a principal source of trousers; however, the French clothing is substantially higher in f.o.b. 1/ value than garments from either Asian or Latin American nations.

Table 10 shows imports of men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and outer shorts entered under TSUS item 807.00, 2/ by principal sources. Most of the imports from Central American countries enter under TSUS item 807.00.

1/ Freight on board.

2/ Under this provision, fabrics or other materials used in making a garment can be cut into garment parts in the United States, exported to another country for assembly (sewing together the parts, etc.) and imported into the United States at rates of duty in the TSUSA applicable to the article based on the value of the articles less the value of the garment parts cut in the United States (U.S. products).

The 34-percent jump in exports in 1974 (table 5) is partly attributed to the currency realignments which have made U.S. clothing more competitive in world markets on a price basis. A substantial part of the exports in 1974 were cotton jeans shipped to Canada and Mexico (table 11).

Because the comparability of the available data on U.S. production and imports of various categories of men's trousers is limited, ^{1/} complete statistical data on U.S. consumption, production, and imports of the types of trousers produced by Williamston and Westminster--i.e., sport trousers and jeans-cut casual slacks, both of woven material--are not available. It is known, nevertheless, that much of the growth in U.S. consumption of trousers in the last decade resulted from the expanded use of knit dress and sport trousers (not produced by the two companies) and jeans-cut casual slacks (produced by the two companies); meanwhile, the consumption of woven dress and sport trousers (produced by the two companies) has declined. Although data are limited, an indication of the shifts in the market for various categories of trousers can be had from statistics on U.S. production of such articles. (Such production, in the overall, accounts for about nine-tenths of U.S. consumption.) Data on U.S. production of certain categories of men's trousers are shown in the table on the following page.

^{1/} For U.S. production, separate statistical classifications are made between men's and boys' trousers. There are also separate classifications for men's (1) woven and knit dress and sport trousers, (2) jeans-cut casual slacks, (3) dungarees and waistband overalls, and (4) work pants. For U.S. imports, no separate classifications generally are made for men's and boys' garments. In addition, no distinction is made between the different types of trousers, which also include outer shorts.

Men's trousers and jeans: U.S. production, by specified types of garments, 1965 and 1970-74

(In millions of dozens)

Year	Tailored dress and sport trousers			Jeans <u>1/</u>
	Knit	Woven	Total	
1965-----	-	11.9	11.9	6.6
1970-----	1.0	13.5	14.5	11.3
1971-----	5.0	10.3	15.3	12.4
1972-----	<u>2/</u> 8.6	<u>2/</u> 5.3	13.9	13.3
1973-----	<u>2/</u> 8.8	<u>2/</u> 5.8	<u>2/</u> 14.6	<u>2/</u> 14.2
1974-----	<u>2/</u> 8.0	<u>2/</u> 5.5	<u>2/</u> 13.5	<u>2/</u> 14.5

1/ Includes jeans-cut casual slacks, dungarees, and waistband overalls, which are predominantly of woven fabric.

2/ Partly estimated.

Source: Compiled from published data of the National Cotton Council of America, except as noted.

U.S. and Foreign Wage Rates

The following table shows the estimated compensation per hour received by garment workers in eight countries in 1972 and 1973. The average hourly wage rates at Williamston and Westminster in 1974 were * * * for cutters and * * * for sewers.

Estimated compensation per hour worked in the apparel
industries of 8 countries, 1972 and 1973

(In U.S. dollars) ^{1/}

Country	Estimated compensation per hour worked ^{2/}	
	1972	1973
Colombia-----	\$0.43	^{3/}
Hong Kong-----	^{3/}	\$0.59-\$0.62
Japan-----	.90	1.35
Korea, Republic of-----	\$0.17- .19	.19- .20
Mexico-----	^{4/} .92	^{4/} 1.03
Singapore-----	.28- .32	.39- .43
Taiwan-----	.19- .20	.27- .28
United States-----	3.08	3.12

^{1/} Conversion from the currencies of the foreign countries in the table into U.S. dollars was made on the basis of average annual exchange rates. Wage-rate increases from 1972 to 1973 reflect in part the realignment of currencies.

^{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.

^{3/} Not available.

^{4/} Applicable to the textile industry; rates paid to apparel workers generally are slightly lower.

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

APPENDIX A

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1.--U.S. rates of duty applicable to men's trousers, slacks, and outer shorts, knit, of the types provided for in specified TSUS items, 1930 and GATT concessions, except as indicated, to Jan. 1, 1975

TSUS item No.	Brief description	1930 rate	GATT concession	
			Rate	Effective date
380.00 1/	Men's trousers, slacks, and outer shorts, knit: Ornamented: Of cotton-----	90%	60% 45% 42.5% 41% 39% 38% 36% 35%	Jan. 1, 1948 June 6, 1951 June 30, 1958 Jan. 1, 1968 Jan. 1, 1969 Jan. 1, 1970 Jan. 1, 1971 Jan. 1, 1972
380.02 1/	Of wool-----	90%	60% 45%	Jan. 1, 1948 June 6, 1951
380.04 1/	Of manmade fibers-----	90%	42.5%	June 30, 1958
380.06	Not ornamented: Of cotton-----	45%	Same as for item 380.02 35% 25% 24% 23% 22.5% 21.5% 21%	Same as for item 380.02 Jan. 1, 1948 Sept. 10, 1955 Jan. 1, 1968 Jan. 1, 1969 Jan. 1, 1970 Jan. 1, 1971 Jan. 1, 1972

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.--U.S. rates of duty applicable to men's trousers, slacks, and outer shorts, knit, of the types provided for in specified TSUS items, 1930 and GATT concessions, except as indicated, to Jan. 1, 1975--Continued

TSUS item No.	Brief description	(Cents per pound; percent ad valorem)		Effective date
		1930 rate	GATT concession Rate	
380.57	Men's trousers, slacks, and outer shorts, knit--Continued Not ornamented--Continued Of wool: Valued not over \$5 per pound-----	50¢ + 50%	50¢ + 40% ^{2/} 37.5¢ + 30%	Jan. 1, 1939 Jan. 1, 1948
380.61	Valued over \$5 per pound-----	50¢ + 50%	50¢ + 30% ^{2/} 37.5¢ + 20%	Jan. 1, 1939 Jan. 1, 1948
380.81	Of manmade fibers-----	45¢ + 65%	27.5¢ + 35% 25¢ + 32.5%	Jan. 1, 1948 June 6, 1951

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1968, this item was part of item 380.03.

2/ Bilateral trade agreement with the United Kingdom.

Table 2.--U.S. rates of duty applicable to men's trousers, slacks, and outer shorts, not knit, of the types provided for in specified TSUS items, 1930 and GATT concessions, except as indicated, to Jan. 1, 1975

TSUS item No.	Brief description (Cents per pound; percent ad valorem)	1930 rate	GATT concession	
			Rate	Effective date
380.00 1/	Men's trousers, slacks, and outer shorts, not knit: Ornamented: Of cotton-----	90%	60% 45% 42.5% 41% 39% 38% 36% 35%	Jan. 1, 1948 June 6, 1951 June 30, 1958 Jan. 1, 1968 Jan. 1, 1969 Jan. 1, 1970 Jan. 1, 1971 Jan. 1, 1972
380.02 1/	Of wool-----	90%	60% 45% 42.5%	Jan. 1, 1948 June 6, 1951 June 30, 1958
380.04 1/	Of manmade fibers-----	90%	Same as for item 380.02	Same as for item 380.02
380.39	Not ornamented: Of cotton-----	37.5%	20% 19% 18.5% 17.5% 17% 16.5%	Jan. 1, 1948 Jan. 1, 1968 Jan. 1, 1969 Jan. 1, 1970 Jan. 1, 1971 Jan. 1, 1972

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2--U.S. rates of duty applicable to men's trousers, slacks, and outer shorts, not knit, of the types provided for in specified TSUS items, 1930 and GATT concessions, except as indicated, to Jan. 1, 1975--Continued

TSUS item No.	Brief description	1930 rate	GATT concession	
			Rate	Effective date
(Cents per pound; percent ad valorem)				
380.63	Men's trousers, slacks, and outer shorts, not knit--Continued Not ornamented--Continued Of wool: Valued not over \$4 per pound-----	33¢ + 45%	33¢ + 30% 2/ 25¢ + 25% 25¢ + 23.5% 25¢ + 22.5% 25¢ + 21%	Jan. 1, 1939 Jan. 1, 1948 June 30, 1956 June 30, 1957 June 30, 1958
380.66	Valued over \$4 per pound-----	50¢ + 50%	50¢ + 30% 2/ 37.5¢ + 25% 37.5¢ + 23.5% 37.5¢ + 22.5% 37.5¢ + 21%	Jan. 1, 1939 Jan. 1, 1948 June 30, 1956 June 30, 1957 June 30, 1958
380.84	Of manmade fibers-----	45¢ + 65%	27.5¢ + 35% 25¢ + 32.5% 25¢ + 30.5% 25¢ + 29% 25¢ + 27.5%	Jan. 1, 1948 June 6, 1951 June 30, 1956 June 30, 1957 June 30, 1958

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1968, this item was part of item 380.03.

2/ Bilateral trade agreement with the United Kingdom.

Table 3.--Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts, not ornamented, not knit: 1/ Changes in U.S. rates of duty, ad valorem equivalents of compound rates, and U.S. imports for consumption, by fibers, specified years 1930 to 1974

Year	Cotton			Wool			Manmade fibers			Total imports
	Rate of duty	Valued not over \$4 per pound	Imports	Valued over \$4 per pound	Ad valorem equivalent of rate of duty <u>2/</u>	Imports	Ad valorem equivalent of rate of duty <u>2/</u>	Imports	Imports	
	Percent	Percent	<u>1,000</u> dozen	Percent	Percent	<u>1,000</u> dozen	Percent	Percent	<u>1,000</u> dozen	<u>1,000</u> dozen
1930	37.5	54.9	3/	56.7	77.4	3/	77.4	77.4	3/	3/
1945	37.5	4/ 39.9	3/	4/ 36.7	77.4	3/	77.4	77.4	3/	3/
1948	5/ 20.0	5/ 32.5	3/	5/ 30.1	5/ 42.6	3/	5/ 42.6	5/ 42.6	3/	3/
1950	20.0	32.5	3/	30.1	42.6	3/	42.6	42.6	3/	3/
1951	20.0	32.5	3/	30.1	39.4	3/	39.4	39.4	3/	3/
1955	20.0	32.5	3/	30.1	39.4	3/	39.4	39.4	3/	3/
1956	20.0	5/ 31.0	3/	5/ 28.6	39.4	3/	39.4	39.4	3/	3/
1957	20.0	5/ 30.0	3/	5/ 27.6	39.4	3/	39.4	39.4	3/	3/
1958	20.0	5/ 28.5	6/ 328	5/ 26.1	34.4	3/	34.4	34.4	3/	6/ 328
1959	20.0	28.5	505	26.1	34.4	3/	34.4	34.4	3/	505
1960	20.0	28.5	1,224	26.1	34.4	3/	34.4	34.4	3/	1,224
1961	20.0	28.5	994	26.1	34.4	3/	34.4	34.4	3/	994
1962	20.0	28.5	88	26.1	34.4	41	34.4	34.4	17	1,873
1963	20.0	28.5	41	26.1	34.4	42	34.4	34.4	53	1,644
1964	20.0	28.5	29	26.1	34.4	34	34.4	34.4	62	1,646
1965	20.0	28.5	4	26.1	34.4	44	34.4	34.4	62	1,682
1966	20.0	28.5	1	26.1	34.4	50	34.4	34.4	78	1,726
1967	20.0	28.5	5	26.1	34.4	58	34.4	34.4	123	2,150
1968	5/ 19.0	28.5	4	26.1	34.4	97	34.4	34.4	167	2,521
1969	5/ 18.5	28.5	6	26.1	34.4	145	34.4	34.4	332	2,737
1970	5/ 17.5	28.5	7	26.1	34.4	180	34.4	34.4	550	3,006
1971	5/ 17.0	28.5	5	26.1	34.4	104	34.4	34.4	490	2,932
1972	5/ 16.5	28.5	2	26.1	34.4	27	34.4	34.4	550	3,216
1973	16.5	28.5	2	26.1	34.4	39	34.4	34.4	511	2,694
1974	16.5	28.5	3	26.1	34.4	36	34.4	34.4	552	2,359

1/ Data on imports of men's apparel and boys' apparel generally are not separately reported.

2/ Based on imports in 1972.

3/ Not available.

4/ Trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective Jan. 1, 1939.

5/ GATT concession.

6/ Estimated.

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

Table 4.--Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and outer shorts: Quantitative import-restraint levels for selected categories pursuant to respective textile agreements with principal Asian suppliers, for specified effective periods

(In dozens)

Category number	Commodity	Hong Kong 1/		Japan 1/		Republic of Korea 2/		Taiwan 3/	
		Restraint level	Imports entered	Restraint level	Imports entered	Restraint level	Imports entered	Restraint level	Imports entered
	Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and outer shorts:								
50	Cotton, not knit-----	1,803,880	142,147	946,000	3,620	70,515	47,119	253,052	170,808
124 4/	Wool, not knit-----	5/	840	144,214	11,435	83,333	3,148	13,889	-
222 4/	Manmade fibers, knit-----	732,206	37,486	932,278	493,743	732,794	100,611	3,352,669	581,939
238 4/	Manmade fibers, not knit-----	5/	11,789	681,542	289,757	174,741	29,172	758,427	10,351

1/ Restraint levels are for the year Oct. 1, 1974-Sept. 30, 1975; imports entered are for Oct. 1-Dec. 31, 1974, as reported through Dec. 31, 1974.

2/ Restraint levels are for the year Oct. 1, 1974-Sept. 30, 1975; imports entered under categories 50, 222, and 238 are those for Oct. 1-Dec. 31, 1974, as reported through Jan. 31, 1975, and under category 124 are for Oct. 1-Dec. 31, 1974, as reported through Dec. 31, 1974.

3/ Restraint levels for categories 124, 222, and 238 are for the year Oct. 1, 1974-Sept. 30, 1975; imports entered under categories 124 and 222 are for Oct. 1-Dec. 31, 1974, as reported through Jan. 31, 1975, and imports entered under category 238 are for Oct. 1-Dec. 31, 1974, as reported through Dec. 31, 1974. The restraint level for category 50 is for the year Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1974; imports entered under this category are for the year Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1974, as reported through Jan. 31, 1975.

4/ Includes women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and outer shorts.

5/ Subject to a group restraint level rather than a specific restraint level.

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

Table 5.--Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and outer shorts, not knit: 1/ U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, apparent consumption, and ratio of imports to consumption, 1964-74

Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1964-----	34,501	2,003	550	35,954	5.6
1965-----	36,264	2,387	736	37,915	6.3
1966-----	38,554	2,195	964	39,785	5.5
1967-----	38,407	2,565	1,307	39,665	6.5
1968-----	39,731	2,910	1,650	40,991	7.1
1969-----	2/ 40,209	3,138	2,504	40,843	7.7
1970-----	40,040	3,316	1,650	41,706	8.0
1971-----	38,240	3,301	1,757	39,784	8.3
1972-----	2/ 35,953	3,358	1,726	37,585	8.9
1973-----	2/ 34,636	2,712	1,404	35,944	7.5
1974-----	2/ 31,719	2,424	2/ 1,886	32,257	7.5

1/ Data for men's and boys' apparel generally are not separately reported in U.S. import and export statistics.

2/ Partly estimated.

Source: Compiled from published statistics of the National Cotton Council of America and official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 6.--Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and outer shorts, knit: 1/ U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, apparent consumption, and ratio of imports to consumption, 1970-74

Year	Production	Imports <u>2/</u>	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000 dozen</u>	<u>1,000 dozen</u>	<u>1,000 dozen</u>	<u>1,000 dozen</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1970-----	1,468	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1971-----	6,079	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1972-----	<u>4/</u> 10,220	<u>4/</u> 1,499	<u>4/</u> 102	<u>4/</u> 11,617	<u>4/</u> 12.9
1973-----	<u>4/</u> 10,729	1,521	<u>4/</u> 107	<u>4/</u> 12,143	<u>4/</u> 12.5
1974-----	<u>4/</u> 10,017	894	<u>4/</u> 143	<u>4/</u> 10,768	<u>4/</u> 8.3

1/ Data for men's and boys' apparel generally are not separately reported in U.S. import and export statistics.

2/ A separate TSUSA item was established for knit trousers, slacks, and outer shorts in chief value of manmade fibers, effective Mar. 1, 1972; import data on such clothing were estimated for the first 2 months of 1972.

3/ Not available.

4/ Partly estimated.

Source: Compiled from published statistics of the National Cotton Council of America and official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 7.--Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and outer shorts, ornamented and not ornamented, knit: 1/ U.S. imports for consumption, by fibers, 1967-74

Fiber	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Quantity (1,000 dozen)								
Cotton	3	4	9	14	12	28	8	20
Manmade fibers	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	3/	1,513	874
Total imports	3	4	9	14	12	3/ 1,254	1,521	894
Value (1,000 dollars)								
Cotton	16	43	67	80	180	542	183	478
Manmade fibers	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	3/ 44,438	50,365	30,735
Total imports	16	43	67	80	180	3/ 44,980	50,548	31,213
Average unit value (per dozen)								
Cotton	\$5.33	\$10.75	\$7.44	\$5.71	\$15.00	\$19.36	\$22.88	\$23.90
Manmade fibers	-	-	-	-	-	36.25	33.29	35.17
Average	5.33	10.75	7.44	5.71	15.00	35.87	33.23	34.91

1/ Includes both men's and boys' apparel; data not separately reported.

2/ Not separately reported.

3/ Partly estimated.

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

Table 8.--Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and outer shorts, 1/ ornamented and not ornamented, not knit:
U.S. imports for consumption, by fibers, 1964-74

Fiber	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	Quantity (1,000 dozen)										
Cotton-----	1,541	1,574	1,598	1,968	2,254	2,257	2,278	2,352	2,652	2,158	1,810
Vegetable fibers, except cotton-----	95	201	199	76	77	116	77	67	17	2/	2/
Wool-----	63	48	51	63	102	151	187	109	29	41	39
Manmade fibers-----	305	565	347	458	477	614	774	773	660	513	575
Total imports-----	2,004	2,388	2,195	2,565	2,910	3,138	3,316	3,301	3,358	2,712	2,424
	Value (1,000 dollars)										
Cotton-----	17,491	17,875	17,551	23,709	28,942	31,824	32,000	34,897	45,261	48,549	54,815
Vegetable fibers, except cotton-----	954	1,866	1,572	766	770	1,380	1,108	985	278	5	41
Wool-----	3,493	3,970	4,429	4,810	7,773	11,406	14,007	8,186	2,768	4,919	5,217
Manmade fibers-----	2,698	4,320	3,114	4,786	5,140	8,093	12,414	12,446	15,763	14,524	18,662
Total imports-----	24,636	28,031	26,666	34,071	42,625	52,703	59,529	56,514	64,070	67,997	78,735
	Average unit value (per dozen)										
Cotton-----	\$11.35	\$11.36	\$10.98	\$12.05	\$12.84	\$14.10	\$14.05	\$14.84	\$17.07	\$22.50	\$30.28
Vegetable fibers, except cotton-----	10.04	9.28	7.90	10.21	10.00	11.90	14.39	14.70	16.35	3/ 140.60	3/ 115.44
Wool-----	55.44	82.71	86.84	76.35	76.21	75.54	74.90	75.10	95.45	119.98	133.77
Manmade fibers-----	8.85	7.65	8.97	10.45	10.78	13.18	16.04	16.10	23.88	28.31	32.46
Average-----	12.30	11.74	12.15	13.28	14.65	16.80	17.95	17.12	19.08	25.07	32.48

1/ Includes men's and boys' apparel; data not separately reported.

2/ Less than 500 dozen.

3/ Based on unrounded figures.

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

Table 9.--Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and outer shorts, ornamented and not ornamented, knit and not knit: 1/ U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 2/ 1968-74

Source	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Quantity (1,000 dozen)							
Hong Kong-----	1,224	1,313	1,407	1,500	1,808	1,510	1,24
Taiwan-----	500	485	430	551	1,125	1,425	93
Japan-----	667	714	811	514	637	232	5
Korea, Republic of-----	212	235	230	241	384	197	13
Singapore-----	132	146	185	221	224	132	8
Mexico-----	15	31	43	53	94	297	41
Italy-----	18	27	25	25	15	19	2
Canada-----	1	1	9	16	37	62	4
All other countries-----	144	195	191	193	287	357	38
Total imports-----	2,913	3,146	3,330	3,314	4,612	4,233	3,31
Value (1,000 dollars)							
Hong Kong-----	15,920	18,604	19,605	20,694	35,891	34,906	35,60
Taiwan-----	3,625	3,735	3,991	5,661	26,838	40,669	28,49
Japan-----	12,282	15,259	17,509	10,792	16,297	6,574	2,41
Korea, Republic of-----	2,358	3,840	4,996	5,726	10,976	6,283	5,29
Singapore-----	1,377	1,754	2,379	2,673	3,840	2,962	2,25
Mexico-----	411	731	1,072	1,321	2,753	7,893	12,46
Italy-----	1,232	1,773	2,054	1,448	1,336	2,020	2,63
Canada-----	37	133	539	876	2,211	3,981	2,53
All other countries-----	5,427	6,939	7,464	7,503	8,907	13,257	18,25
Total imports-----	42,668	52,769	59,609	56,694	109,050	118,545	109,94
Average unit value (per dozen)							
Hong Kong-----	\$13.01	\$14.17	\$13.94	\$13.80	\$19.85	\$23.11	\$28.6
Taiwan-----	7.26	7.70	9.29	10.28	23.86	28.53	30.5
Japan-----	18.41	21.38	21.59	21.00	25.58	28.28	41.2
Korea, Republic of-----	11.13	16.32	21.72	23.81	28.59	31.83	39.4
Singapore-----	10.43	12.02	12.89	12.11	17.16	22.51	25.9
Mexico-----	26.66	23.88	24.81	24.79	29.18	26.55	30.2
Italy-----	69.81	65.44	81.22	57.08	88.05	105.54	90.2
Canada-----	27.02	95.94	57.25	54.56	59.30	64.27	60.2
All other countries-----	37.60	35.67	39.17	38.88	31.00	37.11	47.9
Average-----	14.65	16.77	17.90	17.11	23.65	28.01	33.1

1/ Data on imports of most men's and boys' apparel are not separately reported.

2/ The order of the principal foreign sources is based on the average value of imports from each of the countries in the 1968-73 period.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown. Imports of men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and outer shorts from France have increased sharply in the 1968-74 period as follows: 1968, \$99,000; 1969, \$173,000; 1970, \$424,000; 1971, \$517,000; 1972, \$877, 1973, \$2.6 million; and 1974, \$3.7 million.

Table 10.--Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and outer shorts: U.S. imports under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1970-74

Source	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Quantity (1,000 dozen)					
Mexico-----	42	50	79	254	361
Haiti-----	2	3	4	12	33
Colombia-----	<u>1/</u>	-	<u>1/</u>	10	22
Dominican Republic---	1	-	-	4	6
Nicaragua-----	-	-	2	2	3
El Salvador-----	-	-	-	<u>1/</u>	5
All other-----	24	19	28	7	3
Total-----	69	72	113	289	433
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Mexico-----	1,018	1,245	2,389	6,502	10,356
Haiti-----	13	35	132	403	1,160
Colombia-----	10	-	5	439	920
Dominican Republic---	10	-	-	255	231
Nicaragua-----	-	-	111	108	209
El Salvador-----	-	-	-	4	154
All other-----	555	1,021	1,036	238	216
Total-----	1,606	2,301	3,673	7,949	13,246

1/ Less than 500 dozen.

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

Table 11.--Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and outer shorts, not knit: 1/ U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1968-73, January-June 1973, and January-June 1974

Market	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	Jan. - June 1973	Jan. - June 1974
Quantity (1,000 dozen)								
Belgium-----	721	928	539	503	593	63	49	50
Canada-----	246	279	142	200	304	313	155	286
Mexico-----	86	93	101	139	176	429	164	123
West Germany-----	28	84	68	148	80	98	34	59
Sweden-----	71	237	67	38	44	2	2	4
Netherlands Antilles--	58	52	49	53	63	57	25	40
Australia-----	66	40	28	60	65	45	26	18
Brazil-----	49	57	182	104	30	27	10	3
All other-----	325	734	474	512	371	370	160	494
Total-----	1,650	2,504	1,650	1,757	1,726	1,404	625	1,077
Value (1,000 dollars)								
Belgium-----	18,677	29,190	19,701	17,487	18,995	2,453	2,010	1,960
Canada-----	2,381	3,284	4,599	6,582	9,371	13,460	6,353	13,443
Mexico-----	1,727	1,808	2,206	3,152	3,553	7,631	3,132	6,098
West Germany-----	490	1,476	2,147	5,957	3,930	3,937	1,371	2,721
Sweden-----	1,626	4,151	2,551	1,289	1,379	41	32	91
Netherlands Antilles--	1,295	1,231	1,409	1,312	1,850	2,014	857	1,305
Australia-----	1,216	540	788	1,628	2,335	1,828	999	1,049
Brazil-----	518	928	2,439	1,425	1,096	570	332	109
All other-----	4,922	11,504	10,559	10,973	11,776	11,623	5,243	7,870
Total-----	32,852	54,112	46,399	49,805	54,285	43,557	20,329	34,646
Average unit value (per dozen)								
Belgium-----	\$25.90	\$31.45	\$36.58	\$34.76	\$32.02	\$38.72	\$41.37	\$39.19
Canada-----	9.66	11.77	32.40	32.88	30.80	42.97	40.91	47.02
Mexico-----	20.00	19.51	21.95	22.72	20.18	17.78	19.13	49.56
West Germany-----	17.36	17.58	31.53	40.12	48.93	40.28	39.98	46.14
Sweden-----	22.90	17.54	37.95	33.58	31.39	22.26	20.85	22.78
Netherlands Antilles--	22.49	23.56	29.00	24.91	29.37	35.47	34.56	32.50
Australia-----	18.34	13.39	28.30	27.27	35.74	40.36	39.13	59.24
Brazil-----	10.62	16.26	13.41	13.76	36.45	21.26	32.61	31.77
All other-----	15.17	15.67	22.23	21.44	31.84	31.44	32.52	15.93
Average-----	19.91	21.61	28.13	28.35	31.45	31.03	32.52	32.16

1/ Data on exports of men's and boys' apparel are not separately reported.

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

APPENDIX B

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES RELATING TO WILLIAMSTON PANTS CO.,
INC., AND WESTMINSTER MANUFACTURING CO., INC., AND
TO BRATEN APPAREL CORP.

Two Area Manufacturing Firms Shut Down

By CHUCK PEITZMAN
Staff Writer

"There were a lot of tears here today. All they said was that certain things happened and to start phasing out our operation."

BOLONKIN

Two area pants manufacturing firms with a total employment of 395 persons shut down unexpectedly Wednesday after a parent company, Brakken Apparel of New York, reported financial problems. Martin Bolonkin, president of the Williamson Pants Co., 301 Mill St., which opened 4 1/2 years ago, said he received a phone call from Brakken Material at 5:30 p.m. Tuesday telling him "to start phasing out because economic conditions had created problems at Brakken."

Bolonkin said all but 25 of his 226 employees had been laid off Wednesday. "There were a lot of tears here today," he said.

No possibility for employee transfers exist because

there are no other plants in the area, he said.

The Westminster Manufacturing Co., Highway 123, Westminster, closed down completely Wednesday putting 170 employees out of work. Jerry Chapman, plant official, said he has no idea the shut-down will not be permanent and he might possibly may reopen as early as next Tuesday or Wednesday. Bolonkin confirmed the plants possibly may reopen.

Bolonkin still was not sure about what happened in New York. "All they said was that certain things happened and to start phasing out our operation."

Bolonkin said before Tuesday evening he had no indication the company was in trouble. "Oh boy, it (the shut-down order) really took me by surprise," he said.

Production has stopped at the Williamson plant which turned out 20,000 pairs of men's pants a week at full capacity. Bolonkin was not sure how long the "phase-out" period will last.

The smaller Westminster plant which produced about 10,000 pairs of men's pants a week shut down without any wind-down period. The Westminster plant opened a year and a half ago.

Although Bolonkin is uncertain whether the closing will be permanent, he did say several companies have already expressed interest in obtaining the Williamson site. He would not reveal the names of the companies. "Because so far they have only expressed an interest."

Bolonkin said because he is just the manufacturer and supplier of pants to Brakken Material and does not closely follow how their sales are doing, the

Tuesday phone call was a complete surprise to him. "I've been in manufacturing in Williamson for 25 years and this is the first time something like this happened," Bolonkin said.

Bolonkin previously was with the Martin Manufacturing Co., which was sold to another company before he became president of the Williamson Pants Co. Martin produced ladies apparel.

Ed Harrington, Economic Coordinator of the Anderson County Planning and Development Board, said Wednesday that it was too early to comment on what effects the closing will have on the Williamson area because it is yet to be determined whether the shut-down is temporary or permanent.

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Braten Suit Charges Bank Hobbled Business

NEW YORK (FNS)—Braten Apparel Corp., which is in Chapter XI proceedings, filed a \$25 million suit Thursday against Bankers Trust Co., charging that it interfered with Braten's business operations.

The suit charges that Bankers Trust from Aug. 26, 1974, in violation of agreements wrongfully withheld money due to Braten and prevented it from obtaining goods purchased for processing and manufacture.

The Supreme Court action also charges that the bank interfered with Braten's relations with its customers, suppliers and others and wrongfully dishonored the company's checks.

Braten claims that because of the bank's conduct its credit and business standing were destroyed and it was forced to file a Chapter XI petition in September, 1974.

According to the suit, between March 31, 1971, and July, 1974, Bankers Trust agreed with Braten and third parties to make available up to \$4,300,000 of notes held continuously through Sept. 30, 1974.

The company, a manufacturer of men's sportswear, listed debts of \$6,210,981 and assets of \$5,698,998 when it filed its petition. It is represented by Arutt, Nachamie & Benjamin.

