the National Credit Office, which periodically collects information on the number of jobbers and manufacturers in the industry classified by their dollar volume. The latest available tabulation is for 1963. It shows that in that year 62.1 percent of companies in the apparel (knit and woven) industry did an annual volume under $1,000,000 while companies with business ranging from $1,000,000 to $2,500,000 represented 22.6 percent of those in the industry. Only 9.0 percent of the companies were in the $2,500,000 to $5,000,000 range and 6.4 percent did a volume in excess of $5,000,000. All of these figures attest to the predominantly small business character of the industry.

As a result of the small size of the typical undertaking in the industry and the large size of the nationwide market for which it is producing, establishments in the apparel (knit and woven) industry of the United States tend to be highly specialized. The typical establishment either produces a single generic product, or else a small number of closely related ones. Thus, an establishment which manufactures ladies' coats is not likely to produce blouses or skirts, while another establishment engaged in the production of men's suits does not make men's shirts or ties. This high degree of specialization characteristic of the industry in the United States is not paralleled abroad, where it is much more usual for establishments to produce a wide range of garments, switching from one to another.

The extent of specialization in the United States is indicated by data collected in the course of the 1963 Census of Manufactures which are summarized in Annex F. Depending on the branch of the industry, primary products represent 79 to 98 percent of the total value of shipments or production in the particular branch of the industry.