

Similarly, a number of the smaller suppliers in 1956 increased their apparel shipments and now rank among the top of the volume exporters to the United States. Another significant development portrayed by this chart is a large number of new starter countries that are shown in 1966. For the moment, their shipments are small. But, as experience demonstrates, these shipments can be built up rapidly.

The rapidity with which imports of specific items of apparel can be built up is repeatedly illustrated in the official statistics published by the Bureau of the Census. For example, prior to 1965, Taiwan shipped no sweaters made of synthetic textile fibers. In 1965, it sent 8,028 dozens to the United States, 53,100 dozens in the following year and 309,382 dozens in the year ended in August 1967. This performance was paralleled by South Korea. It shipped 2,363 dozens in 1964 and 31,689 dozens in 1965. Thereafter, South Korea sent 91,280 dozens in 1966 and 364,891 dozens in the year ended in August 1967. Even an older supplier like Japan skyrocketed its shipments of these sweaters from 192,755 dozens in 1964, to 395,171 dozens in 1965, to 1,084,045 dozens in 1966 and to 1,172,058 dozens in the year ended in August 1967. The overall volume of imports of sweaters made of synthetic fibers from all countries rose from 229,900 dozens in 1964 to 2,229,797 two-and-a-half years later --- a ten-fold increase.

Examples of this rapid growth recur continually. Korea shipped no dress shirts for men and boys made of woven man-made fibers in 1964. In the next two years, 1965 and 1966, her shipments to the