

United States amounted to 111,088 dozens and 136,961 dozens respectively. In the year ended in August 1967, however, Korea shipped 236,654 dozens. In the case of Japan the picture is similar but the build-up was more rapid, from 10,064 dozens in 1964 to 92,172 dozens in the following year; shipments then went up to 349,488 dozens in 1965 and 457,519 dozens in the year ending in August 1967. Hong Kong boosted its shipments to an even greater degree. In 1964, they amounted to 90,663 dozens. In the following year shipments faltered slightly and only 80,600 dozens were sent, but this temporary retrogression was more than made up when 508,211 dozen shirts were shipped to the United States in 1966 and 1,096,091 dozens were shipped in the year ended in August 1967. Shipments from all countries rose in this period from 121,970 dozens in 1964 to 1,991,564 dozens in the year ended in August 1967.

Poland, which shipped no cotton knit shirts (other than T-shirts and sweat shirts) to the United States prior to 1966, sent us 67,952 dozens in that year and 219,109 dozens in the year ended in August 1967.

These examples can be multiplied, each one underscoring how rapidly new starters and old suppliers can boost their shipments of apparel without any strain. The ability to expand production rapidly is basic in the apparel industry. It is fostered by low capital requirements and the ease with which inexperienced personnel can be trained within a relatively short time to top proficiency.

Continued improvements in the means of transportation and