

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

COTTON TYPEWRITER-RIBBON CLOTH

Report to the President (No. TEA-IR-6-65)
Under Section 351(d)(1) of the
Trade Expansion Act of 1962



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Note.--Certain portions of the report to the President may not be made public since they contain information that would reveal the operations of individual firms. This published report is the same as the report to the President except that those portions have been omitted. The omissions are indicated by asterisks.

(TC29374)

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

U.S. Tariff Commission,
September 23, 1965.

To the President:

Introduction

Following an investigation by the Tariff Commission and report to the President under the escape-clause provision of section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, the President, by proclamation, 1/ increased the duties applicable to broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth, effective after the close of business on September 22, 1960.

Section 351(d)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 900) provides that--

So long as any increase in, or imposition of, any duty or other import restriction pursuant to this section or pursuant to section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 remains in effect, the Tariff Commission shall keep under review developments with respect to the industry concerned, and shall make annual reports to the President concerning such developments.

This is the third report to the President on broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth under section 351(d)(1). It deals principally with developments that have occurred since those described in the

1/ Proclamation No. 3365, dated Aug. 23, 1960; 3 CFR, 1959-1963 Comp., p. 86.

Commission's report of September 23, 1964. ^{1/} With certain exceptions, the trends in the industry indicated in our earlier reports continued during the 12 months under review. The market position of the largest producer became even more dominant. A downward movement in U.S. production that began in 1963 was halted when the domestic output of cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth in the first half of 1965 rose above that in the corresponding period of 1964. In 1964, as in the preceding 3 years, both output and sales by domestic producers were higher than in 1959, the year before the duty rates were modified. Imports of cotton typewriter-ribbon fabric were smaller in 1964 than in the preceding year, continuing the decreases which occurred each year after 1959. However, they were considerably higher in the first half of 1965 than in the corresponding period of 1964. Sales of imported cloth were smaller in the first 6 months of 1965 than in the like period in 1964, but they exceeded the quantity imported, indicating a decrease in inventories of imported fabric. The apparent domestic consumption of cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth was lower in 1964 than in 1963, but was slightly higher during the first half of 1965 than in the corresponding period of 1964.

^{1/} More detailed information with respect to broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth is contained in the following reports:

U.S. Tariff Commission, Cotton Typewriter-Ribbon Cloth: Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-85 . . . , 1960; Cotton Typewriter-Ribbon Cloth: Report to the President (1962) Under Executive Order 10401, TC Publication 70, 1962; Cotton Typewriter-Ribbon Cloth: Report to the President (No. TEA-IR-6-63) Under Section 351(d)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, TC Publication 108, 1963; and Cotton Typewriter-Ribbon Cloth: Report to the President (No. TEA-IR-6-64) Under Section 351(d)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, TC Publication 139, 1964.

Prices of both domestically produced and imported cloth increased in late 1964 or early 1965, partly offsetting price reductions that occurred after 1962. At the end of June 1965, domestic producers' inventories had reached the lowest levels recorded in this series of reports.

U.S. Tariff Treatment

Cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth is described in part 2A of the appendix of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) as follows:

Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, suitable for making typewriter ribbon, containing yarns the average number of which exceeds No. 50 but not No. 140, the total thread count (treating ply yarns as single threads) of which per square inch, counting warp and filling, is not less than 240 and not more than 340, and in which the thread count of either the warp or filling does not exceed 60 percent of the total thread count of the warp and filling.

The rates of duty currently applicable to these fabrics under items 922.01-922.05 in the TSUS appendix range from 27.85 to 47.5 percent ad valorem, depending on the average yarn number and whether the fabric is unbleached, bleached, or colored. An additional rate of 5 cents per pound is applied to all fabrics having an average yarn number of 60 or finer (table 1). 1/

The rates of duty applicable to broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth were in the aggregate equivalent to 35.3 percent ad valorem

1/ Table 1 also shows the trade-agreement rates that would apply under schedule 3, pt. 3 of the TSUS in the absence of the escape-clause action, and the statutory rates formerly applicable under par. 904 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

based on imports in 1964. The average specific equivalent of the rates of duty approximated 11 cents per square yard. The following tabulation shows, by groups of average yarn numbers of the fabric, the percentage distribution of the imports of broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth in 1964 (all consisting of unbleached cloth) and the average ad valorem equivalents of the applicable rates of duty:

<u>Average yarn number</u>	<u>Percent of total quantity imported</u>	<u>Average ad valorem equivalent (percent)</u>
51 to 59-----	30	29.3
60 to 89-----	54	36.3
90 to 140-----	16	41.5
Aggregate-----	100	35.3

U.S. Consumption

Cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth is the principal material used in ribbons for cash registers, addressographs, adding machines, printing calculators, billing machines, and similar equipment, as well as for nonelectric typewriters. The apparent annual consumption of cotton fabrics for these uses declined somewhat erratically from 9.0 million square yards in 1955 to 6.5 million in 1964 (table 2).

Reflecting the shift in demand away from natural fiber to nylon and carbon-type ribbon, consumption during 1964 was about 12 percent smaller than the 1957-59 annual average and lower than in any other year of the period for which data on consumption are available (1955-64). Moreover, 1964 constituted the second successive year of reduced consumption. Consumption

during the first half of 1965 totaled 4.1 million square yards, compared with 4.0 million during the corresponding period of 1964.

Ribbons of materials other than cotton, such as nylon and carbon-type ribbons, are used in recently developed markets in which cotton ribbons have never been important. Such uses include ribbons for electric typewriters, data-processing equipment, and photographic-reproduction equipment. Information on the domestic consumption of these ribbon materials is not available; however, data supplied to the Tariff Commission indicate that U.S. production of such materials has risen sharply in recent years. The annual domestic output of broadwoven nylon typewriter-ribbon cloth increased from 6.0 million square yards in 1962, to 6.5 million in 1963, and to 8.4 million in 1964. In the first 6 months of 1965 it was 5.3 million square yards, compared with about 3.8 million in the first 6 months of 1964 (table 3). The U.S. output of carbon-type ribbons has also increased sharply in recent years--rising from 14.2 billion linear feet in 1962, to 15.8 billion in 1963, and 19.2 billion in 1964. In the first 6 months of 1965, production of such ribbons totaled 10.7 billion linear feet, compared with 9.6 billion in the like period of 1964.

The annual output of broadwoven silk typewriter-ribbon fabric, which is very sensitive to fluctuations in the price of raw silk, declined from about 1.7 million square yards in 1961 to approximately 1.0 million square yards in 1963. After prices of raw silk turned downward in late 1963, production increased to about 2.0 million square yards during

1964. As the price of raw silk increased, production again declined; during the first 6 months of 1965 it amounted to only 0.7 million square yards, compared with about 1.0 million in the first half of 1964.

U.S. Producers

Five U.S. firms were active in the production of cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth when the trade-agreement concessions were modified in 1960. ^{1/} After that the structure of the industry changed markedly. One producer now makes the bulk of the U.S. output of such fabric.

* * * * *

U.S. Production, Sales, Inventories, and Exports

U.S. production of cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth amounted to 2.6 million square yards in 1960. After September of that year, when the increased rates of duty became effective, production increased sharply, reaching 7.0 million square yards in 1962 (table 3). It declined to 4.5 million square yards in 1963 * * *.

In spite of the decline in output, sales of domestically produced cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth in 1963 (5.2 million square yards) were roughly equal to those in 1962, as producers * * * drew on inventories accumulated in earlier years (tables 4 and 5). In 1964, however, sales

^{1/} The five firms were J.P. Stevens & Co., Inc., Whitmire Plant, Whitmire, S.C.; Baltic Mills, Baltic, Conn.; Ponemah Mills, Division of the Aberfoyle Manufacturing Co., Taftville, Conn.; Warwick Mills, West Warwick, R.I.; and the West Point Manufacturing Co., Anderson Division, Wellington Mills, Anderson, S.C.

* * * * *

(by 5 firms) dropped to 4.6 million square yards, valued at \$2.0 million. In the first half of 1965 sales (by 4 firms) totaled 3.4 million square yards, valued at \$1.5 million, compared with 2.8 million square yards, valued at \$1.3 million, in the first half of 1964.

Producers' inventories of cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth reached a peak of 2.6 million square yards at the end of 1962 and then declined * * *.

Although no statistics are available on exports of domestically produced cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth, such exports are known to have been insignificant.

U.S. Imports

U.S. imports of broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth reached a near-record high of 4.9 million square yards in 1959. Following the modification of the rates of duty in 1960, they declined in each successive year; they totaled only 2.1 million square yards in 1963 and 0.9 million square yards in 1964. In the first 6 months of 1965, imports amounted to 0.7 million square yards, compared with 0.3 million square yards in the like period of 1964 (table 6). The decline in imports in 1964 and the sharp rise in the first half of 1965 reflected largely the entry into warehouses under bond of about 3.0 million square yards of typewriter-ribbon fabric in 1964. 1/

1/ Fabric which entered warehouses under bond during 1964 and was not withdrawn until 1965, was reported in official U.S. statistics as imports for consumption during 1965.

The ratio of imports of cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth to the apparent domestic consumption of such cloth declined from 29 percent in 1963 to 13 percent in 1964; it then increased to 16 percent in the first 6 months of 1965 (table 2). In 1964, U.S. sales of imported cloth significantly exceeded imports, with the result that importers' inventories were reduced sharply. In the first 6 months of 1965, domestic sales of imported cloth again exceeded the quantity imported, and importers' inventories again declined. Domestic sales of imported cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth amounted to about 2.0 million square yards in 1963, 1.9 million in 1964, and 0.8 million in the first 6 months of 1965. Sales by importers rose from 27 percent of total apparent domestic consumption in 1963 to 29 percent in 1964, and represented 19 percent in January-June 1965.

The average foreign unit value of imports declined from 36.8 cents per square yard in 1963 to 31.7 cents in 1964 and then increased slightly to 33.7 cents in the first 6 months of 1965 (table 6).

In 1959 Japan supplied 16 percent of the U.S. imports of cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth; its share increased to 66 percent in 1964 and to 91 percent in the first 6 months of 1965. The Netherlands, the source of nearly 60 percent of U.S. imports as recently as 1962, supplied 34 percent of the total in 1964, and 5 percent in the first half of 1965.

The Japanese Government controls exports of cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth to the United States--along with other cotton products--

under the provisions of the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles. ^{1/} Japan has limited its annual exports of typewriter-ribbon cloth to roughly 1 million square yards. U.S. imports from Japan were somewhat below that level in both 1963 and 1964. As indicated above, however, U.S. imports in 1964 were somewhat irregular because some fabric shipped from Japan in that year was not entered for consumption until 1965.

Employment

The number of production and related workers employed on all products in mills producing cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth averaged about 3,300 in 1963 and 2,700 in 1964 and the first 6 months of 1965. Data concerning man-hours worked in the production of this fabric are available for three firms, which accounted for the bulk of U.S. production; these data indicate that such employment in 1964 differed little from that in 1963. In the first 6 months of 1965, however, the total man-hours worked in the production of cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth was considerably higher than in the comparable period of 1964, as was output. The man-hours worked by production and related workers in the manufacture of cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth accounted for 10 percent of the total man-hours worked by production and related workers in these mills in 1963, 11 percent in 1964, and 16 percent in the first half of 1965.

^{1/} Although restrictions have not been placed on exports of cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth from other supplying countries, the United States may take action to restrain trade under art. 3 of the arrangement if imports from these countries disrupt the U.S. market.

Prices and Value of Sales

After the trade-agreement concession on cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth was modified in September 1960, the prices received by domestic producers for this fabric increased. In 1961, domestic production was expanded and large producers' inventories were built up. Prices began to decline in early 1962. They fell moderately until late 1964 and then turned upward. * * *.

Reports to the Commission concerning the prices received by U.S. producers for representative constructions of cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth indicate that the average price of such fabric was nearly 4 percent higher in early 1962 than it had been immediately before the rates of duty were modified. ^{1/} By August 1964, however, the average price was about 9 percent lower than in early 1962, and about 6 percent lower than in September 1960. Notwithstanding the price increase in late 1964, the average price in June 1965 was still nearly 4 percent lower than that prevailing before the escape-clause action became effective.

The prices of imported cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth also increased after the rates of duty were modified in 1960; they also declined from 1962 through 1964, and then increased slightly by early 1965. Changes

^{1/} The measurements of changes in the prices of cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth from 1960 through June 1965 are not precise. Frequent changes in the construction of fabrics, and substantial year-to-year variations in the types of construction offered for sale render such measurement difficult.

in the prices of imported cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth generally occurred at about the same time and in the same direction as those in the prices of the domestic fabric; the amplitude of such price fluctuations, however, was generally greater for the imported cloth.

The average unit value of sales of domestically produced cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth generally varied with the changes in the average prices. The average unit value was slightly higher for the first half of 1965 than for the year 1964, even though mills that had ceased production disposed of inventories at reduced prices (table 4). * * *.

Appendix

Table 1.--Broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth: U.S. rates of duty provided for in the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), 1/
effective Aug. 31, 1963

TSUS item	TSUS appendix item	Articles	Statutory rate 2/	Trade-agreement rate 3/	Escape-action rate 4/
320.51-	922.01	Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, suitable for making typewriter ribbon, containing yarns the average number of which exceeds No. 50 but not No. 140, the total thread count (treating: ply yarns as single threads) of which: per square inch, counting warp and filling, is not less than 240 and not more than 340, and in which the thread count of either the warp or filling does not exceed 60 percent of the total thread count of the warp and filling:	10% ad val. + 0.35% ad val. for each number. 5/	7.5% ad val. + 0.25% ad val. for each number. 6/	10% ad val. + 0.35% ad val. for each number.
320.92		Not bleached and not colored: Of numbers 51 to 59-----	10% ad val. + 0.35% ad val. for each number. 5/	7.5% ad val. + 0.25% ad val. for each number. 6/	10% ad val. + 0.35% ad val. for each number.
		Of numbers 60 to 79-----	10% ad val. + 0.35% ad val. for each number. 5/	7.5% ad val. + 0.25% ad val. for each number. 6/	10% ad val. + 0.35% ad val. for each number.
		Of numbers 80 to 89-----	10% ad val. + 0.35% ad val. for each number. 5/	7.5% ad val. + 0.25% ad val. for each number. 6/	10% ad val. + 0.35% ad val. for each number.
		Of numbers 90 to 140-----	10% ad val. + 0.35% ad val. for each number. 5/	7.5% ad val. + 0.25% ad val. for each number. 6/	10% ad val. + 0.35% ad val. for each number.
321.51-	922.04	Bleached, but not colored-----	Base rate (see rates for items 922.01-922.03 above) + 3% ad val.	Base rate (see rates for items 922.01-922.03 above) + 2.5% ad val.	Base rate (see rates for items 922.01-922.03 above) + 3% ad val.
321.92		Colored, whether or not bleached-----	Base rate (see rates for items 922.01-922.03 above) + 6% ad val.	Base rate (see rates for items 922.01-922.03 above) + 4.5% ad val.	Base rate (see rates for items 922.01-922.03 above) + 6% ad val.

1/ Prior to Aug. 31, 1963, broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth was dutiable under par. 901 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

2/ Statutory rates apply to products of Cuba, which has been declared by the Congress to be Communist dominated or controlled, and to products of countries or areas which have been designated by the President as being under Communist domination or control. See sec. 401 of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962 and secs. 231 and 257(e) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

3/ The trade-agreement rates which would apply, if it were not for the escape-clause action, to products of all countries except those products subject to statutory rates and except Philippine products which receive preferential treatment.

4/ These rates were established by Presidential proclamation pursuant to the escape-clause procedure. For some fabrics these rates are the same as the statutory rates, whereas for others they are lower.

5/ None of the aggregate ad valorem rates of duty or the aggregate ad valorem parts of a compound rate of duty shall be less than the equivalent of 0.55 cent per number per pound.

6/ None of the aggregate ad valorem rates of duty or the aggregate ad valorem parts of a compound rate of duty shall be less than the equivalent of 0.3 cent per number per pound.

Table 2.--Broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth: U.S. production and sales of domestic cloth, imports and sales of imported cloth, and apparent domestic consumption, 1955-64 and January-June of 1964 and 1965

Period	Domestic cloth			Imported cloth			Apparent domestic consumption of--			Ratio to domestic consumption of--		
	Production	Sales	Imports	Imports	U.S. sales 1/	U.S. sales 1/	domestic	consumption 2/	Imports	Imports	Sales of imported cloth	
	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	Percent	Percent	Percent	
1955	5,018	4,717	4,363	3/ 4,324	9,041	48						
1956	3,829	3,845	4,938	4,742	8,587	58						
1957	3,835	3,258	3,151	3,711	6,969	45						
1958	3,796	3,391	3,739	3,856	7,247	52						
1959	2,911	3,365	4,931	4,458	7,823	63						
1960	2,567	3,257	4/	4/	4/	4/						
1961	4,847	4,482	3,309	5/ 3,040	7,522	44						
1962	6,998	5,220	3,260	5/ 2,472	7,692	42						
1963	4,496	5,245	2,118	5/ 1,980	7,225	29						
1964	6/	4,628	859	5/ 1,860	6,488	13						
January-June --												
1964	1,944	2,778	325	5/ 1,267	4,045	8						
1965	6/	3,354	661	5/ 787	4,141	16						

1/ Excludes sales of cloth imported for consumption and subsequently exported with benefit of drawback.
 2/ Sales of domestically produced fabric plus domestic sales of imported fabric.
 3/ Estimated.
 4/ Not available.
 5/ Estimated, based on domestic sales reported by U.S. importers accounting for the bulk of total imports.
 6/ Data are confidential; their publication would reveal the operations of individual producers. Data were furnished to the President.

Source: Domestic production and sales compiled from information supplied the U.S. Tariff Commission by producers; quantity of imports for 1961-65 compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce; quantity of imports for 1955-59 and sales of imported cloth for all years compiled from information supplied by U.S. importers.

Table 3.--Typewriter-ribbon materials: U.S. production,
by kinds, 1955-64 and January-June of 1962-65

Period	Broadwoven fabric of--			Carbon-type ribbons
	Cotton	Nylon	Silk	
	<u>1,000</u> <u>square</u> <u>yards</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>square</u> <u>yards</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>square</u> <u>yards</u>	<u>Millions of</u> <u>linear feet</u>
1955-----	5,018	726	989	3,453
1956-----	3,829	920	1,114	4,998
1957-----	3,835	1,497	1,356	5,510
1958-----	3,796	1,541	1,209	6,457
1959-----	2,911	1,835	1,529	7,347
1960-----	2,567	2,265	1,673	8,868
1961-----	4,847	5,198	1,707	12,391
1962-----	6,998	6,032	1,515	14,247
1963-----	4,496	6,516	982	<u>1/</u> 15,850
1964-----	<u>2/</u>	8,436	1,954	19,173
January-June--				
1962-----	3,755	2,979	859	6,665
1963-----	2,575	3,423	426	7,710
1964-----	1,944	3,794	1,028	9,553
1965-----	<u>2/</u>	5,307	651	10,685

1/ Revised.

2/ Data are confidential; their publication would reveal the operations of individual producers. Data were furnished to the President.

Source: Compiled from data supplied the U.S. Tariff Commission by domestic producers.

Table 4.--Broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth: Sales by U.S. producers, 1955-64 and January-June of 1962-65

Period	Quantity	Value ^{1/}	Average unit value
	<u>1,000</u> <u>square</u> <u>yards</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Cents</u> <u>per square</u> <u>yard</u>
1955-----	4,717	2,865	60.7
1956-----	3,845	2,338	60.8
1957-----	3,258	1,906	58.5
1958-----	3,391	1,939	57.2
1959-----	3,365	1,917	57.0
1960-----	3,257	1,799	55.2
1961-----	4,482	2,572	57.4
1962-----	5,220	2,953	56.6
1963-----	5,245	2,488	47.4
1964-----	4,628	2,041	44.1
January-June--			
1962-----	2,914	1,620	55.6
1963-----	2,936	1,435	48.9
1964-----	2,778	1,267	45.6
1965-----	3,354	1,525	45.5

^{1/} Net sales value, f.o.b. point of shipment.

Source: Compiled from data supplied the U.S. Tariff Commission by domestic producers.

Table 5.--Broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth: U.S. producers' inventories, production, and sales, 1955-64 and January-June of 1962-65

Period	Inventories at end of period <u>1/</u>	Produc- tion	Sales	Ratio of inventories to--	
				Pro- duction	Sales
	<u>1,000</u> square yards	<u>1,000</u> square yards	<u>1,000</u> square yards	Percent	Percent
1955-----	896	5,018	4,717	18	19
1956-----	880	3,829	3,845	23	23
1957-----	1,457	3,835	3,258	38	45
1958-----	1,862	3,796	3,391	49	55
1959-----	1,408	2,911	3,365	48	42
1960-----	718	2,567	3,257	28	22
1961-----	962	4,847	4,482	20	21
1962-----	2,567	6,998	5,220	37	49
1963-----	1,913	4,496	5,245	43	36
1964-----	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	4,628	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
January-June--					
1962-----	<u>3/</u> 1,808	3,755	2,914	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
1963-----	<u>3/</u> 2,186	2,575	2,936	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
1964-----	<u>3/</u> 1,083	1,944	2,778	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
1965-----	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	3,354	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>

1/ The reported inventory may vary slightly from the inventory derived by adding beginning inventories and production, and deducting sales.

2/ Data are confidential; their publication would reveal the operations of individual producers. Data were furnished to the President.

3/ Inventories reported by manufacturers as of June 30.

4/ Ratios are not meaningful based on data for 6 months.

Source: Compiled from data supplied the U.S. Tariff Commission by domestic producers.

Table 6.--Broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth: U.S. imports for consumption, 1955-64 ^{1/} and January-June of 1962-65

Period	Quantity	Foreign	Unit value
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>Cents per</u>
	<u>square yards:</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>square yard</u>
1955-----	4,363	1,934	44.3
1956-----	4,938	2,176	44.1
1957-----	3,151	1,396	44.3
1958-----	3,739	1,588	42.5
1959-----	4,931	1,907	38.7
	:	:	:
1961-----	3,309	1,300	39.3
1962-----	3,260	1,245	38.2
1963-----	2,118	779	36.8
1964-----	860	273	31.7
	:	:	:
January-June--	:	:	:
1962-----	1,492	575	38.5
1963-----	1,229	461	37.5
1964-----	325	110	33.8
1965-----	661	223	33.7
	:	:	:

^{1/} Data for 1960 are not available.

Source: Data for the period 1955 to 1959, compiled from information supplied the U.S. Tariff Commission by importers during the escape-clause investigation under sec. 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, in 1960; imports of cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth were not separately classified before September 1960. Data for 1961-64 and January-June of 1962-65 compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Several entries included in the official statistics for 1962 were found by invoice analysis to be misclassified as cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth. The small quantities involved were deducted from the 1962 official statistics.

