

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

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**



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(TC29374)

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Note.--The whole of the Commission's report to the President may not be made public since it contains certain information that would result in the disclosure of the operations of individual concerns. 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. Tariff Commission,
September 23, 1963.

To the President:

Introduction

Following an escape-clause investigation by the Tariff Commission under section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, ^{1/} as amended, the President, by proclamation dated August 23, 1960, ^{2/} increased the duties applicable to broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth, classifiable under paragraph 904 of the Tariff Act of 1930, 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 first report on cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth under the aforementioned provision. It is similar to and supplements the report submitted to the President on September 21, 1962, pursuant to the provisions of Executive Order 10401. ^{3/}

^{1/} U.S. Tariff Commission, Cotton Typewriter-Ribbon Cloth: Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-85 . . ., 1960.

^{2/} Proclamation No. 3365; 3 CFR, 1960 Supp., p. 35.

^{3/} U.S. Tariff Commission, Cotton Typewriter-Ribbon Cloth: Report to the President (1962) Under Executive Order 10401, TC Publication 70, 1962.

The Commission obtained the information used in this report from its files, through correspondence, through field visits by members of the Commission's staff with domestic producers and importers, and from responses to questionnaires sent to U.S. producers.

Description and Uses

Broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth is a fine, closely woven plain fabric, made from combed, single-ply yarns, which are given relatively little twist so as to increase the ink absorbency of the woven fabric. In the United States nearly all of the yarns are made from Pima (American-Egyptian), Egyptian, or Peruvian cotton, or blends thereof.

Most of the cloth is woven in widths of 40 to 46-1/2 inches, usually on high-speed, fully automatic looms. After weaving, the fabric is finished (desized, scoured, tentered, singed, and calendered). It is then wound onto cardboard tubes and slit to the width of the finished ribbon by high-speed circular knives. ^{1/} To prevent raveling, the cut edges are treated with a sealer and sanded smooth. The fabric is then ready for inking by the producers of the finished ribbons.

Because inked ribbons for typewriters and other business machines must be free of imperfections and uniform in quality, great care is required in the production of the fabric. The cloth, which is specifically designed for making inked ribbons, is not suitable for other

^{1/} Most of the fabric is finished and slit on contract basis by finishing plants and cutting plants, respectively.

end products, chiefly because of its construction and high cost of production. ^{1/}

The construction of typewriter-ribbon cloth varies according to the type of machine for which it is intended. The differences between the types of fabric reflect principally variations in the number and size of yarns in the warp and/or filling (i.e., the total "ends" and "picks"--or thread count--per square inch). Generally, the quality and price of the fabric increases as the thread count rises. High-quality fabric, having a 294 to 332 count, is generally used when the appearance of the print or "write" is of paramount importance. Cloth having a lower count (e.g., 270 to 280) may be utilized for ordinary office use and on cash registers and billing and adding machines. Still lower count fabrics, ranging downward to 250, are used where only minimum quality is required in the print. The imported and domestically produced fabrics designed for a specific end use tend to be comparable in construction, types or styles, and quality.

Cotton typewriter ribbons are seldom used on electric typewriters because the high-impact strike of such machines causes rapid deterioration of the fabric. Consequently ribbons for electric typewriters

^{1/} Small quantities of cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth are occasionally used for other purposes, such as filter cloth, dolls' clothing, and drapery backing; nearly all of it is comprised of odd lengths or rejected fabric sold at substantial discounts.

are made chiefly from nonwoven materials (such as acetate, polyester, and polyethylene films, and paper), and from woven fabric other than cotton (such as nylon or blends thereof). ^{1/}

U.S. Tariff Treatment

For tariff purposes, the typewriter-ribbon cloth here considered is defined as broadwoven fabric 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.

Hereafter the fabric is referred to as cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth.

Prior to the increase in the duties in September 1960 the fabric had been dutiable, along with other countable cotton cloth, under the provisions of paragraph 904 of the 1930 Tariff Act at reduced rates pursuant to concessions granted in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Table 1 shows, in terms of the new Tariff Schedules of the United States (effective August 31, 1963), the rates of duty currently applicable to this fabric; the table also shows the statutory rates and the trade-agreement rates in effect before the concession was modified.

^{1/} Ribbons made from nonwoven material are commonly referred to as one-time-use or carbon-type ribbons since they are usually discarded after being used once; such ribbons are highly regarded because of the quality of their write. Woven nylon ribbons, in addition to producing a high-quality write, have a longer wear life than cotton ribbons; they are used extensively on electric typewriters and almost exclusively on high-speed printers for computers.

Based on imports in 1962, the average ad valorem equivalent of the increased rates of duty is about 38 percent for unbleached cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth, and about 41 percent for bleached cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth. In that year the average rate of duty on unbleached fabric, which accounts for the great bulk of the total imports, was equivalent to approximately 15 cents per square yard.

The following tabulation shows, by average yarn number of the fabric, the percentage distribution of the imports of unbleached cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth in 1961 (the latest year for which such data are available) and the average ad valorem rate of duty:

Average yarn number	Percent of total quantity imported	Average rate of duty ^{1/}
		<u>Percent ad valorem</u>
51 to 59-----	15	29.9
60 to 69-----	14	33.4
70 to 79-----	49	36.4
80 to 89-----	11	38.5
90 and over ^{2/} -----	11	41.5
Total or average-----	100	35.9

^{1/} The duties shown exclude the rate of 5 cents per pound applicable in 1961 to the long-staple-cotton content of typewriter-ribbon cloth; the ad valorem equivalent of this rate averaged about 2 percent.

^{2/} No imports of fabric having an average yarn number over 95 were reported in 1961.

Consumption

Although the development of electric typewriters and the use of data-processing and photographic-reproduction equipment have retarded sales of cotton typewriter ribbons, such ribbons continue to be important where the quality of the print is not the major consideration. Cotton ribbons are by far the principal type used for cash registers, addressographs, adding machines, printing calculators, billing machines, and similar equipment; they also account for an important part of total sales of ribbons for nonelectric typewriters.

Total apparent domestic consumption of cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth declined from about 9.0 million square yards in 1955 to about 7.0 million in 1957 (table 2). Since that year it has been quite stable, ranging from 7.2 million to 7.8 million square yards annually.

Information on the domestic consumption of other ribbon materials is not available; however, data on U.S. production supplied to the Tariff Commission by questionnaires indicate that it has risen rapidly in recent years. ^{1/} For example, the annual domestic output of broadwoven nylon typewriter-ribbon cloth increased from 726,000 square yards in 1955 to 5.8 million in 1962; in the first 6 months of 1963 it was 3.5 million square yards, compared with about 3.0 million in the first 6 months of 1962 (table 3). The U.S. output of carbon-type ribbons has also increased sharply in recent years, rising from 3.5 billion

^{1/} Exports and imports of such materials are small.

linear feet in 1955 to 14.2 billion linear feet in 1962; in the first 6 months of 1963, production of such ribbons amounted to 7.7 billion linear feet, compared with 6.7 billion in the like period of 1962. The annual output of broadwoven silk typewriter-ribbon fabric increased from 989,000 square yards in 1955 to about 1.7 million square yards in 1961 but then declined to 1.4 million in 1962. According to the trade, the decline in the sale of silk ribbons has been caused chiefly by increases in the price of raw silk.

U.S. Producers

When the trade-agreement concession on cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth was modified in September 1960, five U.S. concerns were engaged in the manufacture of the fabric. Three of the five concerns each operated more than a single plant; however, each produced cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth in only one of its plants.

After the duties were increased, the structure of the industry changed markedly. Late in 1960, one of the plants liquidated its yarn-spinning facilities but continued weaving the fabric with imported yarns. In 1961 one additional multiplant concern initiated production in one of its mills in the South so that there were six plants producing cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth in that year, five of which wove the fabric from yarn spun in their own plants. In October 1962 one plant, the

one that had been using imported yarns, was sold to a large domestic producer of yarn, which until then had no weaving facilities. * * * One plant, which in recent years had produced only a small quantity of the fabric, reported no production in 1962 and the first 6 months of 1963. In the past 18 months, therefore, only five plants have been engaged in the manufacture of the cloth: Two in Connecticut, one in Rhode Island, and two in South Carolina. 1/

None of the five plants currently operating are engaged exclusively in the production of cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth; all of them derive the major part of their income from the production and sale of other fine-woven cotton fabrics. In the first 6 months of 1963, cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth accounted for a substantial part of the total sales of one plant, a significant part of the total sales of three other plants (one of which had initiated production in 1961) and an insignificant part of total sales of all products for one large plant.

* * * * *

1/ Two of the producers of cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth also produce a very small quantity of broadwoven typewriter-ribbon fabric made of nylon or of blends of nylon and cotton. There are 5 other producers of broadwoven ribbon fabric wholly of nylon, silk, or blends thereof and about 17 major producers of nonwoven typewriter-ribbon materials.

U.S. Production, Sales, and Inventories

Production

U.S. production of broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth amounted to about 5.0 million square yards in 1955 and then declined almost without interruption to about 2.6 million square yards in 1960 (table 3). In 1961, the first full year after the modification of the trade-agreement concession, output amounted to 4.8 million square yards; it then rose to 6.9 million in 1962, the highest level in any recent year. In the first 6 months of 1963, production totaled 2.6 million square yards, or about 32 percent less than in the first 6 months of 1962, when it amounted to 3.8 million square yards.

Since the modification of the concession, the proportion of total output accounted for by the northern mills has declined sharply while that of the southern mills has increased, largely as a result of the entry into the market in 1961 of the new southern producer. In 1959 and 1960, for example, the northern producing mills accounted for the great bulk of total annual production. Notwithstanding that the quantity of cloth produced in these mills increased thereafter, their share of total domestic output declined to less than half in 1962 and to less than a fourth in the first 6 months of 1963.

Sales

Annual sales of domestically produced cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth, which had declined from 4.7 million square yards in 1955 to about 3.3 million in 1960, amounted to 4.5 million in 1961 and rose to 5.3 million in 1962 (table 4). In the first 6 months of 1963, sales totaled 2.9 million square yards, which was virtually the same amount as was sold in the first 6 months of 1962. After the concession was modified, sales by the northern mills declined substantially, whereas sales by the mills in the South increased.

* * * * *

By value the total sales of domestically produced cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth rose from \$1.8 million in 1960 to about \$3.1 million in 1962. In the first 6 months of 1963 the total sales were valued at \$1.4 million, compared with \$1.6 million in the corresponding period of 1962.

Following modification of the trade-agreement concession, prices of domestically produced cloth increased. Thus the average unit value of producers' sales, which amounted to 55 cents per square yard in 1960, rose to 57 cents per square yard in 1961. It remained virtually the same in 1962, but declined sharply to about 49 cents per square yard in the first 6 months of 1963, reflecting a break in market prices caused chiefly by a heavy accumulation of inventories at some mills.

Inventories

Although sales of domestic cloth have risen in the past 2-1/2 years, production has increased much more rapidly. As a result, yearend inventories nearly quadrupled from 1960 to 1962, rising from 718,000 to 2.6 million square yards (table 5). Despite the fact that sales exceeded production in the first 6 months of 1963, inventories continued to be large; at the end of June of that year they amounted to about 2.2 million square yards and were about 20 percent higher than at the end of June 1962.

The increase in yearend inventories in relation to the total annual domestic sales was due largely to the decline in the sales of the northern mills relative to their output. The following tabulation, based on data supplied by respondents to the Commission's questionnaire, shows

the ratio of the yearend inventories to sales for the southern and the northern mills in the period 1959-62:

Year	Ratio (percent) of yearend inventories of cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth to sales	
	Southern Mills	Northern Mills
1959-----	19	45
1960-----	<u>1</u> / ₁	18
1961-----	12	27
1962-----	21	91

1/ Yearend inventories were insignificant in relation to sales in 1960.

U.S. Imports

U.S. imports of cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth ranged between 3.2 million square yards and 4.9 million square yards annually in 1955-59, with no indicated trend. After the concession was modified the imports declined to 3.3 million square yards in 1961 and remained near that level in 1962. In the first 6 months of 1963, imports were 1.2 million square yards, compared with 1.5 million in the first 6 months of 1962 (table 6). 1/ The imports were equivalent to about 169 percent of production in 1959, to 68 percent in 1961, and to 48 percent in both 1962 and the first 6 months of 1963 (table 2). 2/

1/ As noted in the table, data on imports for 1955-59 were supplied to the Commission by U.S. importers. The data for 1961, 1962, and the first 6 months of 1963 are from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce. No information on imports for 1960 is available.

2/ The ratio of imports to production is somewhat overstated since the data on which it is based include in some years a small quantity of imports entered for consumption which was subsequently exported (with the benefit of drawback).

Annual domestic sales of imported typewriter-ribbon cloth amounted to about 4.5 million square yards in 1959, to 3.0 million in 1961 and to 2.5 million in 1962. In the first 6 months of 1963 they amounted to 932,000 square yards. The domestic sales of the imported fabric were equal to about 57 percent of apparent domestic consumption in 1959, compared with 40 percent in 1961, 32 percent in 1962, and 24 percent in the first 6 months of 1963.

Before the modification of the trade-agreement concession in September 1960, three countries--the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Japan, in that order--supplied the great bulk of U.S. imports. Entries from the United Kingdom dropped sharply after the modification of the trade-agreement concession and by 1962 had become negligible. According to the trade, the increase in the U.S. import duties, coupled with a subsequent increase in the mill price of English cloth, ^{1/} has been the cause of the virtual elimination of this fabric from the U.S. market. Imports from the Netherlands and Japan increased slightly after the concession was modified. In the first 6 months of 1963, however, entries from the Netherlands were down about 23 percent from what they had been in the corresponding period in 1962; those from Japan were virtually unchanged. ^{2/}

* * * * *

^{1/} From 1959 to the first 6 months of 1963, the average foreign unit value of imports of cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth from the United Kingdom increased from 40 cents per square yard to 51 cents, or about 28 percent.

^{2/} By arrangement with Japan, exports of cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth from that country to the United States were limited to approximately 1 million square yards in 1962 and 1963 (Treaties and other International Act Series 4987, and U.S.-Japan Bilateral Textile Agreement, Aug. 27, 1963).

The average foreign unit value of imports declined from about 44 cents per square yard in each of the years 1955-57, to about 39 cents per square yard in both 1959 and 1961, and to about 38 cents in the first 6 months of 1963 (table 6).

U.S. Exports

Data on exports of domestically produced broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth are not available but the exports are believed to be negligible. Virtually all such exports are in the form of finished, packaged ribbons. As indicated above, a small quantity of imported cloth is exported with benefit of drawback of customs duties, chiefly to the Western Hemisphere countries.

Employment

Because of changes in the structure of the industry, both in the number of producers and in the character of their operations, there is no basis for a meaningful comparison of the total number of production workers in the plants producing cotton typewriter-ribbon fabric before and after the duty concession was modified. The average total number of production workers in the five major plants in which the great bulk of the fabric is produced amounted to 3,322 in 1961 and to 3,201 in 1962.

Although man-hours worked by production and related workers employed in the northern mills in weaving cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth are not available, it is known that the number of hours worked by such employees is small in relation to the total hours worked by all production and related workers in those mills. In 1961 the man-hours

worked by production and related workers weaving cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth in the principal southern producing mills were equivalent to 4 percent of the total hours worked by all production and related workers in those mills. The comparable ratio for 1962, when the southern mills accounted for more than half of the U.S. output, was 10 percent. The total man-hours worked by production and related workers weaving cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth in the southern mills was about 130 percent larger in 1962 than in 1961.

Prices

Cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth is priced on the basis of its finish, width, weight per square yard, yarn number, and thread count; prices also reflect the intangible factor of quality. About half of the fabric is sold as woven (that is, not finished, not bleached); most of the remainder is sold finished, not bleached. ^{1/} The selling prices received by domestic producers and importers for cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth are discussed below in terms of these two categories. ^{2/}

^{1/} In some years small quantities of cotton typewriter-ribbon fabric have been sold finished, bleached, or finished, half bleached. Cloth sold in this condition consists chiefly of special constructions for specialized uses; such sales have always been insignificant relative to the total quantity marketed.

^{2/} All of the domestic producers of broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth and the major importers of such cloth furnished information on the selling prices for their principal styles as of Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, 1960-62; and as of Feb. 1 and June 15, 1963. The prices reported were the net selling prices per linear yard to their principal sales outlet, f.o.b. point of shipment in the United States.

Fabric sold finished, not bleached

After the withdrawal of the trade-agreement concession on cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth in September 1960, the prices for domestically produced cloth sold finished, not bleached, increased, but by early 1962, when the accumulation of inventories began to exert pressure on the market, prices started to decline. By midsummer 1963 they were lower than in the period immediately preceding the increase in the rates of duty.

The index of prices of domestically produced cloth sold finished (August 1960=100) ^{1/} increased about 7 percent from August 1960 to August 1961, and then declined (table 7). By June 1963 the price index (96.2) was 10 percent lower than in August 1961 and 4 percent lower than in August 1960.

The index of prices of imported fabrics sold finished, not bleached, increased about 8 percent from August 1960 to August 1962, and then declined slightly. In June 1963 the price index (106.7) was still about 7 percent higher than in August 1960. Thus, the prices for the domestic and imported fabric appear to have increased in about the same proportion after the modification of the concession. The subsequent decline

^{1/} As indicated in the Commission's first annual report on cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth (cited in footnote 3, p. 1), it has not been possible to develop price comparisons for a sustained period because of frequent changes in fabric construction, changes in style designations, and shifts in the composition of sales. Thus, the indexes of prices contained in this report, covering the period 1960-62 and the first 6 months of 1963, are not strictly comparable with the indexes contained in the Commission's earlier reports.

in the prices of domestic fabric sold finished, not bleached, appears to have been much more pronounced than the decline in the prices of the imported fabric.

Fabric sold not finished

The index of prices of domestic fabrics sold not finished (August 1960=100) increased about 3 percent from August 1960 to August 1962. By June 1963, however, the index (96.5) had declined about 6 percent and was nearly 4 percent lower than in August 1960.

Sufficient data are not available for the computation of a price index for imported fabric sold not finished. Information that was supplied, however, indicates that the prices for such cloth began to decline late in the summer of 1962, and that by June 1963 they were, on the average, about 6 percent below those prevailing a year earlier. Thus, during the past year the decline in the prices of the imported fabric sold not finished appears to have been of about the same magnitude as the decline in the prices of the domestic cloth sold not finished, and to have occurred during about the same period.

* * * * *

Appendix

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

TSUS item	TSUS appendix item	Articles	Statutory rate 1/	Trade-agreement rate 2/	Escape-action rate 3/
320-51-320-92	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: Not fancy or figured: Of numbers 51 to 59-----	10% ad val. + 0.35% ad val. for each number. 4/	7.5% ad val. + 0.25% ad val. for each number. 5/	10% ad val. + 0.35% ad val. for each number.
321-51-321-92	922.02	Of numbers 60 to 89-----	10¢ per lb. + 10% ad val. + 0.35% ad val. for each number. 4/	5¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val. + 0.25% ad val. for each number. 5/	5¢ per lb. + 10% ad val. + 0.35% ad val. for each number.
322-51-322-92	922.03	Of numbers 90 to 140-----	10¢ per lb. + 41.5% ad val. 4/	5¢ per lb. + 27.5% ad val. 5/	5¢ per lb. + 41.5% ad val.
	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.
	922.05	Colored, whether or not bleached--	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) + 4.5% ad val.	Base rate (see rates for items 922.01-922.03 above) + 4% ad val.

1/ 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.

2/ Trade-agreement rates applicable prior to escape action apply to products of all countries except those subject to statutory rates and except to Philippine products which receive preferential treatment.

3/ Rates established by Presidential proclamation under the escape-clause procedure are shown in the appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

4/ 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 cents per number per pound.

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 0.3 cents 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, 1955-62 and January-June 1963

Period	Domestic cloth			Imported cloth			Ratio of--			
	Production	Sales	Imports	Domestic sales	Imports	Apparent domestic consumption	Imports to production	Sales of imported cloth to domestic consumption	Percent	Percent
	1,000 square yards	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent					
1955	5,018	4,717	4,363	3/ 4,324		9,041	87	48		
1956	3,829	3,845	4,938	4,742		8,587	129	55		
1957	3,835	3,258	3,151	3,711		6,969	82	53		
1958	3,796	3,391	3,739	3,856		7,247	98	53		
1959	2,911	3,365	4,931	4,458		7,823	169	57		
1960	2,567	3,257	4/	4/		4/	4/	4/		20
1961	5/ 4,847	4,482	6/ 3,309	7/ 3,040		7/ 7,522	5/ 68	7/ 40		
1962	6,949	5,327	9/ 3,354	7/ 2,472		7/ 7,689	48	32		
1963 (Jan.-June)	2,575	2,936	9/ 1,229	7/ 932		7/ 3,868	48	24		

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/ Revised.

6/ Preliminary.

7/ Estimated, based on domestic sales reported by U.S. importers accounting for the bulk of total imports.

Source: Domestic production and sales compiled from information supplied the U.S. Tariff Commission by producers; quantity of imports for 1961-63 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, 1955-62, January-June 1962, and January-June 1963

Period	Broadwoven typewriter- ribbon 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-----	<u>1</u> /4,847	5,761	1,654	12,391
1962-----	6,949	5,840	1,387	14,247
January-June--				
1962-----	3,755	2,979	859	6,665
1963-----	2,575	3,516	426	7,710

1/ Revised.

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, 1955-62, January-June 1962, and January-June 1963

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-----	5,327	3,052	57.3
January-June--			
1962-----	2,914	1,620	55.6
1963-----	2,936	1,435	48.9

^{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, 1955-62, January-June 1962, and January-June 1963

Period	Inventories	Production	Sales	Ratio of inventories	
	at end of period			to--	Production
	<u>1,000 square yards</u>	<u>1,000 square yards</u>	<u>1,000 square yards</u>	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-----	<u>1/</u> 962	<u>1/</u> 4,847	4,482	20	21
1962-----	2,584	6,949	5,327	37	48
January-June--					
1962-----	<u>1/</u> <u>2/</u> 1,808	3,755	2,914	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1963-----	<u>2/</u> 2,188	2,575	2,936	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>

1/ Revised

2/ Inventories reported by manufacturers as of June 30; the reported inventory varies slightly from the inventory derived by adding beginning inventories and production, and deducting sales.

3/ 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, 1955-62, January-June 1962, and January-June 1963 ^{1/}

Period	Quantity	Foreign value	Average unit value
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>Cents per</u>
	<u>square</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>square</u>
	<u>yards</u>		<u>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 ^{2/} -----	3,309	1,300	39.3
1962 ^{2/} -----	3,354	1,291	38.5
January-June --			
1962 ^{2/} -----	1,492	575	38.5
1963 ^{2/} -----	1,229	461	37.5

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

^{2/} Preliminary.

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 1961-62, January-June 1962, and January-June 1963, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 7.--Broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth: Index of prices received by U.S. producers and importers, f.o.b. point of shipment in the United States, selected dates 1960-63 1/

(August 1960=100 2/)

Year and month	: Finished, : not bleached	: Not finished
: Domestic fabric		
1960:	:	:
February-----	94.7	: 100.0
August-----	100.0	: 100.0
1961:	:	:
February-----	106.4	: 100.2
August-----	107.2	: 102.8
1962:	:	:
February-----	104.0	: 102.8
August-----	103.0	: 103.2
1963:	:	:
February-----	96.7	: 99.0
June-----	96.2	: 96.5
: Imported fabric		
1960:	:	:
February-----	100.0	: <u>3/</u>
August-----	100.0	: <u>3/</u>
1961:	:	:
February-----	105.4	: <u>3/</u>
August-----	106.1	: <u>3/</u>
1962:	:	:
February-----	108.3	: <u>3/</u>
August-----	108.3	: <u>3/</u>
1963:	:	:
February-----	106.3	: <u>3/</u>
June-----	106.7	: <u>3/</u>

1/ On or about Feb. 1, Aug. 1, and June 15.

2/ Computed on the basis of an unweighted average of the price relatives.

3/ Sufficient data are not available for the construction of an index for imported fabrics sold not finished.

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