

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

IMPRESSION FABRIC OF MANMADE FIBER FROM JAPAN

Negative Determination of "No Reasonable Indication of
Injury" in Inquiry No. AA1921-Inq. -6
Under the Antidumping Act, 1921,
as Amended



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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

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C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
Determination of the Commission -----	1
Statement of reasons of Vice Chairman Joseph O. Parker and Commissioners Will E. Leonard, George M. Moore, Catherine Bedell, and Italo H. Ablondi -----	3
Statement of reasons of Chairman Daniel Minchew -----	7
Information obtained in the investigation:	
Introduction-----	A-1
Description and uses-----	A-4
Manufacturing processes-----	A-5
Weaving-----	A-5
Finishing-----	A-6
Slitting-----	A-6
Inking-----	A-7
U.S. tariff treatment-----	A-7
Nature and extent of sales at less than fair value-----	A-8
Domestic industry-----	A-9
Weavers-----	A-11
Finishers-----	A-11
Slitters-----	A-12
Converters-----	A-12
Inkers-----	A-13
Consideration of injury of likelihood thereof by reason of alleged LTFV sales:	
U.S. consumption, producers' shipments, and foreign trade-----	A-13
U.S. consumption: Weavers' shipments method-----	A-14
U.S. consumption: Slitters' shipments method-----	A-16
U.S. imports from Japan-----	A-18
Price-----	A-20
Evidence of lost sales-----	A-23
Employment-----	A-25
Profit-and-loss experience-----	A-26
Statistical appendix-----	A-30

Tables

1. Impression fabric of manmade fiber: Sales of woven fabric and other products made in the establishments in which impression fabric is produced, by firms and by types, 1972-76-----	A-31
2. Impression fabric of manmade fiber: Raw materials purshased or woven internally for slitting purposes, by firms, 1972-76-----	A-32
3. Impression fabric of manmade fiber: Sales of slit impres- sion fabric and other products made in the establishments in which impression fabric is produced, by firms, 1972-76-----	A-33

CONTENTS

Page

Tables--Continued

- | | |
|--|------|
| 4. Impression fabric of manmade fiber: Raw materials purchased
by U.S. converters for slitting purposes, by kinds and by
firms, 1972-76----- | A-34 |
| 5. Impression fabric of manmade fiber: U.S. converters' sales
of slit impression fabric, by firms, 1972-76----- | A-35 |

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C.

[AA1921-Inq.-6]

IMPRESSION FABRIC OF MANMADE FIBER FROM JAPAN

Determination

On March 10, 1977, the United States International Trade Commission received advice from the Department of the Treasury that, in accordance with section 201(c) of the Antidumping Act of 1921, as amended, an antidumping investigation was being initiated with respect to impression fabric of manmade fiber from Japan, and that, pursuant to section 201(c) of the act, information developed during the summary investigation led to the conclusion that there is substantial doubt whether an industry in the United States is being, or is likely to be injured, or is prevented from being established, by reason of the importation of this merchandise into the United States. Accordingly, the Commission on March 14, 1977, instituted Inquiry No. AA1921-Inq.-6, under section 201(c)(2) of the act, to determine whether there is no reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is being or is likely to be injured, or is prevented from being established, by reason of the importation of such merchandise into the United States.

A public hearing in connection with the inquiry was held in New York City on March 28, 1977. Notice of the institution of the inquiry and the hearing was duly given by posting copies of the notice at the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, D.C., and at the Commission's Office in New York City, and by publishing the original notice in the Federal Register of March 21, 1977 (42 F.R. 15375).

On the basis of its inquiry with respect to imports of impression fabric of manmade fiber from Japan possibly sold at less than fair value as indicated by the Department of the Treasury, the Commission (Vice Chairman Parker and Commissioners Moore, Bedell, and Ablondi) 1/ does not determine that there is no reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is being or is likely to be injured, or is prevented from being established, by reason of the importation of such merchandise into the United States.

1/ Commissioner Leonard determines that there is not no reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is being or is likely to be injured, or is prevented from being established, by reason of the importation of such merchandise into the United States. Chairman Minchew determines that there is no reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is being or is likely to be injured, or is prevented from being established, by reason of the importation of such merchandise into the United States.

Statement of Reasons of Vice Chairman Joseph O. Parker and
Commissioners Will E. Leonard, George M. Moore,
Catherine Bedell, and Italo H. Ablondi

On March 14, 1977, the United States International Trade Commission instituted inquiry No. AA1921-Inq.-6 under section 201(c)(2) of the Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended. The purpose of this 30-day inquiry was to determine whether "there is no reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is being or is likely to be injured, or is prevented from being established, by reason of the importation" into the United States of impression fabric of manmade fiber from Japan, which is the subject of a pending Department of the Treasury (Treasury) investigation under the Antidumping Act, 1921. 1/

Determination

On the basis of the information developed with respect to this inquiry, we do not determine that there is no reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is being or is likely to be injured, or is prevented from being established, 2/ by reason of the importation

1/ Commissioner Ablondi notes that the Commission completed investigation No. AA1921-116 on May 14, 1973, with respect to the same articles that are the subject of this inquiry. In that case the Commission unanimously determined in the negative. See Impression Fabric of Manmade Fiber From Japan, Investigation No. AA1921-116 . . ., TC Publication 557, May 1973. However, since the Commission's 1973 investigation, imports of slit impression fabric of manmade fiber from Japan have increased markedly; in 1976 they amounted to approximately four times the level that existed during the prior investigation.

2/ The question of no reasonable indication of the prevention of establishment of an industry was not an issue in this inquiry.

into the United States of impression fabric of manmade fiber from Japan possibly sold at less than fair value as indicated by the Treasury. 1/ As a result of this determination by the Commission, Treasury is authorized to proceed with its investigation of sales at less than fair value pursuant to the Antidumping Act, 1921.

Discussion

In this inquiry, evidence has been presented that the producers of slit impression fabric of manmade fiber may be adversely affected by imports possibly sold at less than fair value from Japan. 2/ Three U.S. firms, which account for the bulk of domestic production, produce slit impression fabric for sale; a fourth firm produces such fabric on a commission basis.

Treasury advised the Commission that U.S. imports of impression fabric from Japan had declined in 1976 and that U.S. producers' shipments had increased in that year. In making its decision in this matter, the Commission did not consider these two considerations as determinative and in addition examined other evidence, as noted below.

Apparent U.S. consumption of slit impression fabric increased substantially from 32.9 million square yards in 1972 to 44.4 million square

1/ Commissioner Leonard determines that there is not no reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is being or is likely to be injured, or is prevented from being established, by reason of the importation into the United States of impression fabric of manmade fiber from Japan possibly sold at less than fair value as indicated by the Treasury.

2/ Commissioner Leonard notes that while the domestic industry producing impression fabric could be considered to include operations at several manufacturing stages, i.e., weaving, finishing, slitting, and inking, comprehensive data in this inquiry were available only for the operations of the U.S. producers which slit the fabric. These producers would account for a substantial part of any such larger industry. It is believed that the conclusions reached herein would not change if data were available with respect to any such larger industry.

yards in 1974. In 1975, consumption declined by 14 percent to 38.3 million square yards, but then increased to 42.0 million square yards in 1976. U.S. producers' shipments of slit impression fabric followed a trend similar to that for consumption.

With respect to the apparent position of imports of slit impression fabric from Japan in the U.S. market, such imports increased annually from an estimated 0.7 million square yards in 1972 to 3.2 million square yards in 1975. The ratio of such imports to U.S. consumption increased from 2 percent in 1972 to 8 percent in 1975. Although imports declined in 1976 to 2.5 million square yards, the ratio of imports from Japan to U.S. consumption remained higher than in all preceding years except 1975. Preliminary data provided by the Department of the Treasury indicated that possible margins of sales at less than fair value ranging from 3 to 15 percent were applicable to imports from Japan during September 1976. These margins could account for the amount by which Japanese imports apparently undersold the domestically produced fabric in 1975 and 1976.

U.S. imports of slit impression fabric from Japan averaged 2.8 million square yards in 1975 and 1976, compared with 1.7 million square yards in 1973 and 1974. This increase in imports was accompanied by a decline in U.S. producers' employment, profitability, and prices. The average number of production and related workers engaged in the slitting of impression fabric declined from 344 in 1974 to 272 in 1976. Net sales of impression fabric declined from \$36.8 million in 1974 to \$33.8 million in 1976, while the ratio of the firms' net operating profit to

net sales declined from 12 percent in 1974 to 8 percent in 1976. The lowest net selling prices received by U.S. producers for most size categories of the fabric in 1976 were from 4 to 6 percent lower than those received in 1975.

Conclusion

We determine that the evidence obtained in this investigation does not warrant the conclusion that there is no reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is being or is likely to be injured, or is prevented from being established, by reason of the importation of impression fabric of manmade fiber from Japan possibly sold at less than fair value. 1/

1/ Commissioner Leonard notes that Treasury requested that the Commission advise Treasury "as to whether it determines there is no reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is being or is likely to be injured, or is prevented from being established by possible less than fair value imports of impression fabric of manmade fiber from Japan on each of the following three categories: TSUSA items 338.3014, 338.3016, and 347.6020 in the aggregate; TSUSA items 338.3014 and 338.3016 in the aggregate; and TSUSA item 337.6020 individually." In this inquiry, data on the domestic industry necessary to make such analyses were not available to the Commission. Available data were based on U.S. producers' operations at various stages of manufacturing, namely weaving and slitting, whereas the import categories specified by Treasury combined both slit and unslit fabric except in one instance where an analysis based on only part of the slit fabric imports was requested. Within the time frame provided for inquiries of this sort, the Commission could not obtain data for the analyses necessary to be responsive to Treasury's request.

Statement of Reasons of Chairman Daniel Minchew

On March 10, 1977, the United States International Trade Commission (Commission) received advice from the Department of the Treasury that, in accordance with section 201(c) of the Antidumping Act of 1921, as amended, an antidumping investigation was being initiated with respect to impression fabric of manmade fiber from Japan. The Department of the Treasury concluded, pursuant to a summary investigation, that there is substantial doubt whether an industry in the United States is being, or is likely to be injured, or is prevented from being established, by reason of the importation of this merchandise into the United States. Upon receipt of this information, the Commission, on March 14, 1977, instituted inquiry No. AA1921-Inq. 6 under section 201(c)(2) of the Antidumping Act of 1921, as amended, to determine whether "there is no reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is being, or is likely to be injured, or is prevented from being established, by reason of the importation" into the United States of impression fabric of manmade fiber from Japan, which is the subject of the pending Department of Treasury investigation.

Investigations conducted by the Commission on inquiries under section 201(c)(2) must be completed within 30 days.

Determination

On the basis of the information developed in this inquiry, I have determined that there is no reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is being or is likely to be injured, or is prevented

from being established,^{1/} by reason of the importation into the United States of impression fabric of manmade fiber from Japan allegedly sold at less than fair value (LTFV).

The product

Impression fabrics of manmade fibers are highly specialized woven fabrics which are suitable for making typewriter and machine ribbon. Their manufacture requires a high degree of precision in construction, weave, and finish. Impression fabrics are, to a greater extent than most other fabrics of manmade fibers, made on machinery and by processes which are highly specialized. The "impression" is that made on paper by a key striking the ribbon, and the fabrics are used solely as inking ribbons on typewriters, adding machines, computers, and similar machines.

The U. S. industry

There are four major operations involved in the manufacture of impression fabrics: weaving, finishing, slitting, and, inking. Some U. S. firms specialize in a single major operation, but in most cases a firm producing impression fabric performs more than one of these operations. An exception is the inking operation -- no domestic firm which inks impression fabric has involved itself in any of the other major operations. Six domestic firms weave impression fabric, one of which also performs finishing and slitting operations. The other five domestic weavers sell the bulk of their output, some of which is finished internally, to two domestic firms which perform slitting. In addition

^{1/}

The question of no reasonable indication of the prevention of establishment of an industry is not at issue in this inquiry.

to these firms, there are three U. S. firms, called converters for purpose of this inquiry, which take title to either imported or domestically produced impression fabric and arrange to have the fabric slit, and sometimes finished, on contract. Most of the impression fabric purchased by converters is imported.

No reasonable indication of injury to the U. S. industry

In making my determination in this inquiry, I considered the industry most likely to be adversely affected by imports of the subject investigated to consist of the U. S. facilities devoted to the slitting of impression fabric of manmade fiber. Three U. S. firms, which account for the bulk of domestic production, produce slit impression fabric for sale; a fourth firm slits such fabric on a commission basis.

Apparent U. S. consumption of slit impression fabric increased substantially, from an estimated 32.9 million square yards in 1972, to 44.4 million square yards in 1974, at which time shortages developed in the U. S. market. In 1975, a year of over-supply, consumption declined by 14 percent, but then increased to 42.0 million square yards in 1976. U. S. producers' shipments of slit impression fabric followed a trend similar to that for consumption, declining in 1975 from their 1974 peak, but increasing by 13 percent in 1976.

Imports of slit impression fabric from Japan increased from an estimated annual average of 0.7 million square yards in 1972-73 to 2.1 million square yards in 1974, due to a shortage of domestic supplies.

Imports continued to increase to 3.1 million square yards in 1975, mainly because of the long lead times required between orders by U. S. customers and actual delivery. Most imports shipped in 1975 were contracted for in 1974, at which time continued shortages were anticipated in the domestic market. The anticipated shortages never materialized, however, as witnessed by the decline in U. S. consumption, and imports of the slit fabric from Japan subsequently declined by 23 percent, to 2.4 million square yards in 1976. The ratio of imports to consumption declined from a high of 8 percent in 1975 to 6 percent in 1976.

Data supplied by the Department of Treasury indicate possible less-than-fair-value margins ranging from 3 to 15 percent for September 1976. As indicated above, imports of slit impression fabric from Japan declined by 23 percent in 1976, while shipments by U. S. producers increased by 13 percent. Many large users of the fabric, such as IBM Corp. which had not imported impression fabric until the 1974 shortage, once again turned to U. S. producers to meet their demand requirements. Other customers have indicated a desire to continue purchasing imports on a small scale, in order to guard against possible impression fabric shortages in the future. Virtually all purchasers of slit impression fabric have indicated that price was not a significant factor in decisions to import.

While there is some evidence that U. S. producers' employment and profitability were lower in 1976 than in 1974, indications point to the decline in U. S. consumption as the primary cause of such developments. Net sales of slit impression fabric by U. S. producers increased in 1976,

in both absolute terms and as a percentage of U. S. consumption, and there is every reasonable indication that the trend will continue.

It should also be noted that in 1976, under the Bilateral Arrangement with Japan, a restraint level of 5.7 million square yards was invoked on annual imports of wide impression fabric from Japan. A similar restraint level has recently been arranged for imports of narrow impression fabric, limiting such imports from Japan to their 1976 level. These restraint levels add further support to my conclusion that imports of impression fabric from Japan pose no threat of injury to the U. S. industry.

Introduction

On March 10, 1977, the United States International Trade Commission received advice from the Department of the Treasury that, in accordance with section 201(c) of the Antidumping Act of 1921, as amended, an antidumping investigation was being initiated with respect to impression fabric of manmade fiber from Japan, and that, pursuant to section 201(c) of the act, information developed during the summary investigation led to the conclusion that there is substantial doubt whether an industry in the United States is being, or is likely to be injured, or is prevented from being established, by reason of the importation of this merchandise into the United States. Accordingly, on March 14, 1977, the Commission instituted inquiry No. AA1921-Inq.-6, under section 201(c)(2) of the act, to determine whether there is no reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is being or is likely to be injured, or is prevented from being established, by reason of the importation of such merchandise into the United States. 1/

The Treasury Department advised the Commission as follows:

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with section 201(c) of the Antidumping Act of 1921, as amended, an antidumping investigation is being initiated with respect

1/ The Commission completed investigation No. AA1921-116, Impression Fabric of Manmade Fiber From Japan, an investigation of similar scope, on May 14, 1973. The Commission unanimously determined in the negative in that investigation, citing the strong upward trend in the market for impression fabric (1968-72) as witnessed by the increasing sales by domestic manufacturers and the existence of certain provisions of the textile agreement with Japan, which included most imported impression fabric, as the basis for its determination. See Impression Fabric of Manmade Fiber from Japan: Determination of No Injury or Likelihood Thereof in Investigation No. AA1921-116, TC Publication 577, May 1973.

to impression fabric of man-made fiber from Japan. Pursuant to section 201(c)(2) of the Act, you are hereby advised that the information developed during our preliminary investigation has led to the conclusion that there is substantial doubt that an industry in the United States is being, or is likely to be injured, or is prevented from being established, by reason of the importation of this merchandise into the United States.

Information available to Treasury indicates that although imports of impression fabric of man-made fiber from Japan increased both in absolute terms and in terms of market share during the period 1973-75, those imports declined during 1976. The recent decline is believed to be as a result, at least in part, of the current restraint agreement entered into between the Governments of the United States and Japan, which went into effect during 1976. That agreement limits Japanese imports of two of the three tariff items which are the subject of this petition to the equivalent of 5.7 million square yards annually. Inasmuch as the imports from Japan under those two items of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA)--338.3014 and 338.3016--accounted for roughly three-fourths of the total imports of impression fabric of man-made fiber from Japan during 1976, and because imports of impression fabric of man-made fiber from Japan under the third tariff item--347.6020--could become subject to restraint if they exceed a certain minimum, Treasury has concluded there is substantial doubt as to whether or not an industry is being or is likely to be injured.

Furthermore, there is information on record that indicates U.S. producers' shipments increased in both actual and relative terms during 1976.

Moreover, in 1973 the Commission (then the Tariff Commission) in making a determination of no injury with respect to this product from Japan cited the existence of a similar restraint agreement on textile products as one reason for its negative determination.

Pursuant to the applicable provisions of law it is requested that the Commission advise the Department as to whether it determines there is no reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is being or likely to be injured, or is prevented from being established by possible less-than-fair-value imports of impression fabric of man-made fiber from Japan on each of the following three categories: TSUSA items 338.3014, 338.3016 and 347.6020 in the aggregate; TSUSA items 338.3014 and 338.3016 in the aggregate; and TSUSA item 347.6020 individually.

For purposes of this investigation, "impression fabric of man-made fiber" means finished impression fabric, slit or uncut, and not inked.

Based upon data submitted by the petitioner, margins of sales at less than fair value appear to range from 3 to 15 percent on imports of the subject merchandise from Japan.

Some of the enclosed data is regarded by Treasury to be of a confidential nature. It is therefore requested that the United States

States International Trade Commission consider all the enclosed information to be for the official use of the U.S.I.T.C. only, and not to be disclosed to others without prior clearance from the Treasury Department.

Sincerely yours,
s/
John H. Harper
Acting Assistant Secretary
(Enforcement, Operations and
Tariff Affairs)

A public hearing in connection with the inquiry was held in New York, N.Y., on March 28, 1977. Notice of the institution of the inquiry and the hearing was duly given by posting copies of the notice at the office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, D.C., and at the Commission's office in New York City, and by publishing the original notice in the Federal Register of March 21, 1977 (42 F.R. 15375).

The Treasury Department instituted its investigation after receiving a properly filed complaint on February 7, 1977. Treasury's notice of its antidumping proceeding was published in the Federal Register of March 15, 1977 (42 F.R. 14189).

Description and Uses

Impression fabric of manmade fibers is specialized woven fabric suitable for making typewriter and machine ribbon and containing yarns meeting the following specifications: The average denier 1/ exceeds 25 but not 75; the total thread count (treating ply yarns as single

1/ Denier is the weight in grams for a length of 9,000 meters.

threads) is not less than 150 warp 1/ and 100 filling 2/ per inch, but not more than 210 warp and 140 filling per inch; and the thread count of the warp does not exceed 60 percent of the total thread count of the warp and filling. Its manufacture requires a high degree of precision in construction, weave, and finish. Impression fabric is, to a greater extent than other fabric of manmade fibers, made on machinery and by processes which are highly specialized and proprietary. Impression fabric is used solely as inking ribbon on typewriters, adding machines, computers, and similar machines. The "impression" is that made on paper by a key striking the ribbon.

Manufacturing Processes

Impression fabric of manmade fiber is generally made from continuous filament yarns. All impression fabric made in the United States is of nylon 66 continuous filament yarn, while some of that imported is made of nylon 6 yarn, which differs from nylon 66 in the raw materials used in its manufacture and its ability to take ink.

Weaving

Four principal operations are performed on the yarn before it is woven into fabric. The first consists of throwing, which inserts additional twist into the yarn. The yarn is then wound onto a bobbin to prepare it for warping, at which time the yarns are often subjected to a static-removing operation and inspected by an electronic scanner

1/ A warp is the yarn running lengthwise in a woven fabric.

2/ A filling yarn runs from edge to edge of a woven fabric, at right angles to the warp.

which detects imperfections. The bobbins are placed on large frames from which the yarns are untwisted onto a section beam. Once placed on section beams, the warping yarns are slashed, i.e., given a coating to protect the yarns during weaving. The slashed yarns are then ready to become the warp in the weaving operation. Filling yarns do not undergo the latter operations described for making warping yarns, but are generally conditioned for 3 days in a controlled-humidity area to remove some of the static properties inherent in nylon yarns.

Special looms are used to weave impression fabric. Such looms cannot weave other fabrics without costly alterations. Once woven, the impression fabric is carefully inspected and all defects are hand-sheared from the cloth.

Finishing

Woven impression fabric is subjected to a carefully controlled finishing operation. Finishing requires boiling and scouring to remove oil and sizing, stretching to remove the elasticity of the fabric, and drying and heat setting to reduce the fabric to use specifications.

Slitting

Before slitting, the finished impression fabric is thoroughly inspected and defects are marked. It is then tightly rerolled to prepare the fabric for the cutting machines, which are specially designed for slitting and fusing. Most cutting machines are proprietary units which are custom made in the slitter's plant. All operate on the

principle of simultaneous heat cutting and heat fusing and are designed specifically for nylon fabric, although polyester fabric could also be cut by these same machines.

Inking

The slit rolls of fabric are sold to inkers, which ink the fabric in varying degrees of intensity using proprietary inking formulas. Almost all inking machines have adjustable rollers, capable of receiving all types of slit impression fabric, which squeeze the ink into the cloth. The inked rolls are cut to specified lengths, spooled, and packaged for shipment.

In general, inked ribbons $7/16$ inch wide and under are used for adding machines, keypunch machines, card imprinters, and calculators. Inked ribbons $1/2$ inch and $9/16$ inch wide are used predominantly in typewriters; ribbons $10/16$ inch to $15/16$ inch for tabulating and accounting machines and cash registers; and ribbons 1 inch to 6 inches, for small computers. Inked ribbons 7 inches wide and over are primarily ribbons $14 \frac{1}{16}$ inches wide used for high-speed computer printing machines.

U.S. Tariff Treatment

Virtually all imported impression fabric of manmade fiber is uninked and enters under two Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) items, depending on the fabric's width. The imports are dutiable under item 338.30 if over 12 inches wide and under item 347.60 if not over 12 inches wide. The column 1 rate of duty for item 338.30 is 13 cents per pound plus 22.5 percent ad valorem, and the rate for item

347.60 is 12 cents per pound plus 10 percent ad valorem. These rates of duty have been in effect since January 1, 1972. The average ad valorem equivalent (AVE) for imports from Japan in 1976 was 25 percent under item 338.30 and 12 percent under item 347.60. The following tabulation presents a brief description and lists the rates of duty for the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA) items applicable to impression fabric of manmade fiber:

TSUSA item no.	Brief description	Column 1 rate of duty	1976 AVE for U.S. imports from Japan Percent
	Woven fabric of manmade fibers, suitable for making type- writer and machine ribbon:		
338.3014	Over 12 inches in width:		
	Slit, with fast edges-----	13 per lb. + 22.5% ad val.:	25.3
338.3016	Other-----	13 per lb. + 22.5% ad val.:	25.2
	Narrow fabrics of manmade fibers:		
347.6020	Typewriter and machine ribbons-----	12 per lb. + 10% ad val.:	12.2

Nature and Extent of Sales at Less Than Fair Value

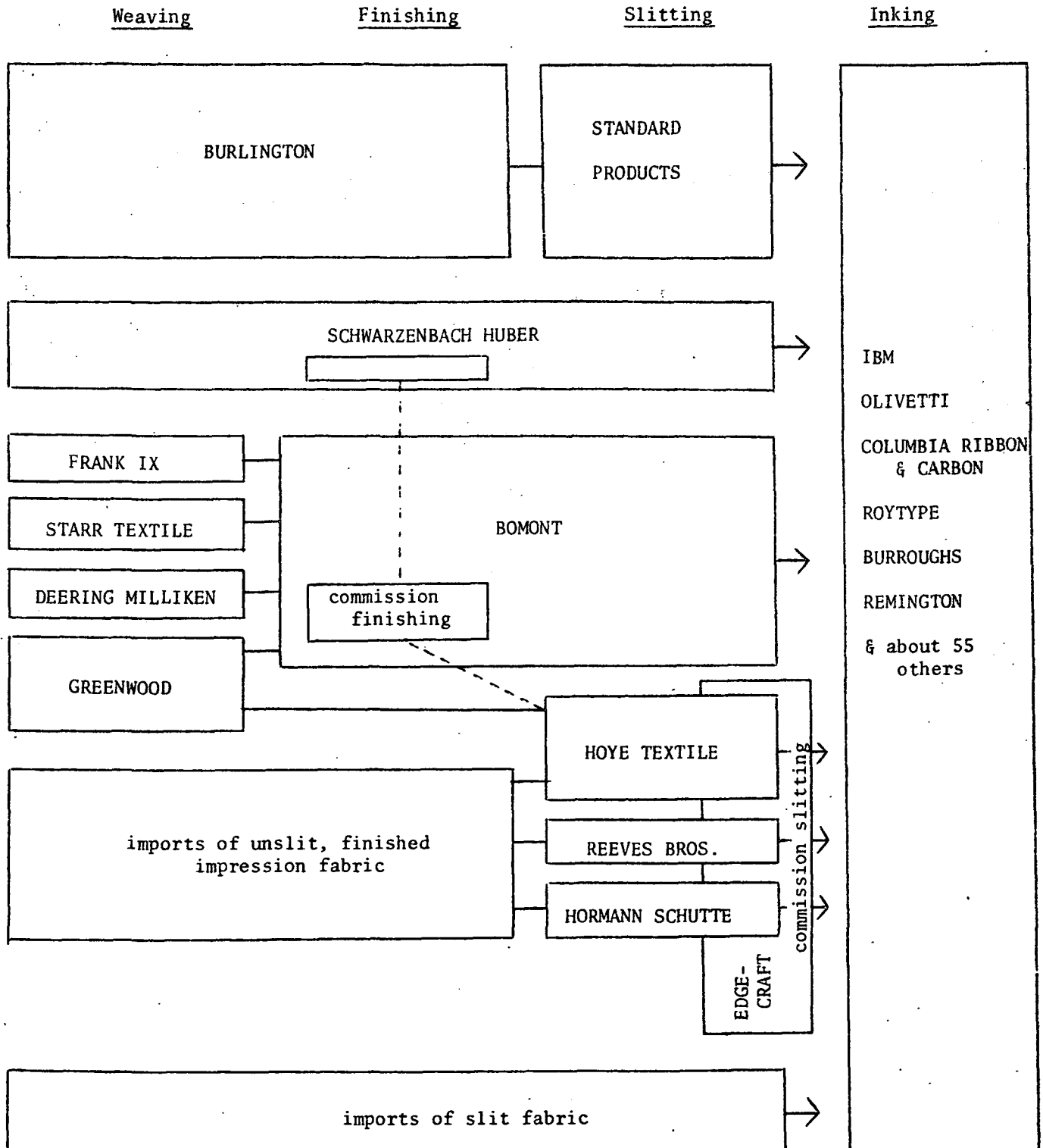
The Treasury Department's preliminary data on less-than-fair-value (LTFV) margins are based on information supplied by the petitioner, the Impression Fabrics Group, which comprises three domestic slitters: Standard Products Corp.; Schwarzenbach Huber, a company of Carisbrook Industries, Inc.; and Bomont Industries. In its petition to the United

States Customs Service dated February 1, 1977, the petitioner included value information for September 1976 on sales by Japanese producers of impression fabric of manmade fiber for export to the United States and sales by such producers in the home market. The potential LTFV margins derived from comparisons of these sales range from 3.1 percent to 14.7 percent on impression fabric from Japan.

Domestic Industry

As previously indicated, there are four major operations involved in the manufacture of impression fabric--weaving, finishing, slitting, and inking (see flow chart on p. 10). Some domestic firms specialize in a single major operation, but in most cases a firm processing impression fabric performs more than one of these operations. An exception is the inking operation; no domestic firm inking impression fabric has integrated backward to any previous major operation. Six domestic firms weave impression fabric, one of which also performs finishing and slitting operations. The other five domestic weavers sell the bulk of their output, some of which is finished internally, to two domestic firms which perform slitting and, in some instances, finishing operations. In addition to these firms, there are three domestic firms, called converters for purposes of this report, which take title to either imported or domestically produced impression fabric (most is imported) and arrange to have the fabric slit, and sometimes finished, on contract. Inking operations are performed by firms that produce the machines in which the fabric is used, e.g., typewriter and computer manufacturers--and a number of small firms that are totally dependent upon these operations for their livelihood.

Flow chart of impression fabric for U.S. consumption, from the weavers to the inkers/users



Weavers

Six U.S. firms weave impression fabric of manmade fiber. The dominant firms are Burlington Industrial Fabrics Co., a division of Burlington Industries, which accounts for * * * of domestic production, and Schwarzenbach Huber, a company of Carisbrook Industries, Inc., which accounts for about * * * of total U.S. output. Burlington performs the major part of the necessary finishing operations on its fabric; the remaining five weavers sell fabric only in the greige (unfinished) state.

In 1972, sales of impression fabric accounted for 33 percent of sales of all products produced in the establishments in which impression fabric was woven. The share of total sales accounted for by impression fabric rose to 46 percent in 1974, but then declined to 40 percent in 1976. Weavers' shipments of impression fabric increased during the period 1972-74, but then declined in 1975 and 1976.

Finishers

Most finishing of impresssion fabric is performed by firms other than the weavers. Only one weaver, Burlington, has a finishing plant for impression fabric. Schwarzenbach Huber contracts its finishing at an independent plant and has the finished goods returned to its plant for slitting. The other four weavers sell their greige goods to customers that arrange to have the goods finished in their own plants or shipped to contract finishers. Three domestic firms are contract finishers for impression fabric, but this operation is a minor part of their total operations.

Slitters

Three domestic firms produce slit impression fabric, woven domestically, for sale: Standard Products Corp., which accounts for * * * of the total, and Bomont Industries and Schwarzenbach Huber * * *. All of the impression fabric slit by these three firms in 1972-76 was made of nylon. * * *. Sales of slit impression fabric accounted for between 80 and 82 percent of the three firms' total sales of products produced in their slitting establishments in each of the years 1972-76.

* * * * *

Converters

Three U.S. firms purchase unslit impression fabric and have the fabric slit on a commission basis by Edge-Craft. A fourth converter, Buss Martin Sales, Inc., was purchased by Bomont in 1974. Converters turned to imports for an increasingly large share of their impression fabric purchases during the 1972-74 period as a result of their inability to obtain steady supplies from domestic weavers. * * *.

The percentage of the converters' total sales accounted for by sales of impression fabric increased from 8 percent in 1973 to 46 percent in 1976.

Inkers

Many of the approximately 60 inkers of impression fabric in the United States are the firms that produce the machines in which the inked fabric is used. The dominant firms are International Business Machines Corp., Olivetti Corp. of America, Columbia Ribbon and Carbon Manufacturing Co., Roytype Division of Litton Industries, Burroughs Corp., and Remington Rand Division of Sperry Rand Corp. Most imports of finished and slit impression fabric are purchased by inkers. Several inkers, including IBM, normally purchase domestically woven fabric only.

Consideration of Injury or Likelihood Thereof by Reason of Alleged LTFV Sales

U.S. consumption, producers' shipments, and foreign trade

The demand for impression fabric in the United States increased substantially during the period 1972-74. During the latter part of this period shortages developed, and domestic mills were reportedly strained to capacity. In 1973 and 1974, domestic slitters operated their impression fabric plants at 99 and 108 percent of capacity, respectively. ^{1/} The high-volume buying in 1974 consisted in part of consumers' stockpiling in anticipation of continued shortages in 1975. As a result, purchases of uninked fabric declined in 1975. In 1976,

^{1/} Data obtained from complaint's petition to the Department of Treasury.

weavers' shipments of unslit fabric continued to decline, as slitters unloaded excessive inventories; however, purchases of slit fabric increased in 1976.

Apparent U.S. consumption of impression fabric can be measured at two levels. The first (the weavers' shipments method) consists of computing consumption on the basis of U.S. weavers' shipments, i.e., shipments of unslit fabric, and total imports of impression fabric. The second method (the slitters' shipments method), which measures consumption of slit fabric, utilizes producers' (slitters and converters) shipments and U.S. imports of slit fabric as the consumption components.

U.S. consumption: Weavers' shipments method.--Apparent U.S. consumption of impression fabric, as measured by domestic weavers' shipments of unslit fabric and imports of all impression fabric, increased from an estimated 29.1 million square yards in 1972 to a peak of 48.5 million square yards in 1974, and then declined to 41.5 million square yards in 1976 (see table on following page). Consumption in 1976 was 42 percent higher than that in 1972, but 14 percent lower than that in 1974.

Shipments by domestic weavers, which consist of unslit fabric, accounted for the bulk of consumption. Such shipments increased from 28.1 million square yards in 1972 to 43.9 million square yards in 1974, and then declined to 34.9 million square yards in 1976. Data on exports by domestic weavers are not available, but are believed to be negligible.

Total U.S. imports of impression fabric increased without interruption from 1.0 million square yards in 1972 to 7.0 million square yards

Impression fabric of manmade fiber: U.S. producers' shipments, exports, imports for consumption, imports from Japan, and apparent consumption, by stage of manufacturing, 1972-76

Stage and year	: Producers' : : shipments : : (1) :	: Exports : : (2) :	: Imports 1/ : : (3) :	: Imports : : from Japan : : (4) :	: Apparent : : consumption : : (5) :	: Ratio : : of (3) : : to (5) :	: Ratio : : of (4) : : to (5) :
	: 1,000 square : : yards :	: 1,000 square : : yards :	: 1,000 square : : yards :	: 1,000 square : : yards :	: 1,000 square : : yards :	: Percent :	: Percent :
Unslit impression fabric:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1972-----	28,125 :	2/ :	1,024 :	859 :	3/ 29,149 :	3/ 3.5 :	3/ 3.0 :
1973-----	36,138 :	2/ :	1,369 :	1,211 :	3/ 37,507 :	3/ 3.7 :	3/ 3.2 :
1974-----	43,895 :	2/ :	4,558 :	3,563 :	3/ 48,453 :	3/ 9.4 :	3/ 7.4 :
1975-----	39,903 :	2/ :	7,044 :	6,618 :	3/ 46,947 :	3/ 15.0 :	3/ 14.1 :
1976-----	34,865 :	2/ :	6,617 :	6,083 :	3/ 41,482 :	3/ 16.0 :	3/ 14.7 :
Slit impression fabric:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1972-----	32,253 :	2/ :	4/ 684 :	4/ 590 :	3/5/ 33,000 :	3/5/ 2.1 :	3/5/ 1.8 :
1973-----	35,802 :	*** :	4/ 817 :	4/ 730 :	5/ 36,000 :	5/ 2.3 :	5/ 2.0 :
1974-----	42,012 :	*** :	4/ 2,613 :	4/ 2,063 :	5/ 44,000 :	5/ 5.9 :	5/ 4.6 :
1975-----	35,285 :	*** :	3,202 :	3,112 :	38,000 :	8.4 :	8.1 :
1976-----	39,778 :	*** :	2,509 :	2,391 :	42,000 :	6.0 :	5.7 :

1/ Data on imports reported under "unslit impression fabric" include data on all imports of impression fabric, including the slit fabric, since imports of all such fabric maintain a competitive relationship with domestically produced unslit fabric.

2/ Data are not available.

3/ No allowance for exports.

4/ Estimated.

5/ Computed from estimated data.

Source: Compiled from data submitted to the U.S. International Trade Commission by domestic producers, and from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

in 1975, but then declined to 6.6 million square yards in 1976 ^{1/}. Although 1975 was a year of oversupply, as witnessed by declining U.S. producers' shipments, imports continued to increase mainly because of the long lead times required between order and delivery. As a percentage of apparent consumption, imports increased from 3.5 percent in 1972 to 16.0 percent in 1976.

U.S. consumption: Slitters' shipments method.--Apparent U.S. consumption of slit impression fabric, as measured by domestic producers' shipments and U.S. imports of slit fabric, increased from 32.9 million square yards in 1972 to 44.4 million square yards in 1974, and then dipped to 38.3 million square yards in 1975, when producers were selling heavily from their inventories. In 1976, consumption increased to 42.0 million square yards, 27 percent higher than consumption in 1972 but 6 percent lower than that in 1974.

The vast majority of U.S. producers' shipments of slit impression fabric are by the three major slitters. Shipments by these firms

^{1/} U.S. imports entered under TSUSA item 347.6020 (the narrow fabrics) are reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce only in terms of pounds. In converting such imports to a square yards equivalent, a conversion factor of 8.038 square yards=1 pound has been used throughout this report. This factor, which was also used in the Commission's 1973 report on the subject article, is believed to be the most accurate representation available. The conversion factor used by the Office of Textiles, U.S. Department of Commerce, is 7.8 square yards=1 pound. This factor is also used for import measurements connected with the Bilateral Arrangement with Japan. The United States has negotiated such bilateral agreements with principal foreign suppliers under the terms of the Agreement Regarding International Trade in Textiles (also known as the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA)). The MFA provides a mechanism for quantitative limitations on imports of most textile and apparel articles of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers. A third conversion factor, 10.717 square yards=1 pound, was utilized by counsel for the complainants in the petition submitted to Treasury.

increased from 30.1 million square yards in 1972 to 41.2 million square yards in 1974, dropped to 33.1 million square yards in 1975, and then increased to 35.8 million square yards in 1976, which amounts to an increase of 19 percent over the 1972 figure. Data on exports by domestic slitters are unavailable. Shipments of slit impression fabric by converters * * *. Until 1975 the bulk of the slit fabric sold by converters was woven abroad. * * *.

U.S. imports of slit impression fabric increased from an estimated 0.7 million square yards in 1972 to 3.2 million square yards in 1975, and then declined to 2.5 million square yards in 1976. 1/ As a share of apparent consumption, imports of the slit fabric increased from an estimated 2.1 percent in 1972 to 8.4 percent in 1975, and then declined to 6.0 percent in 1976.

U.S. imports of all impression fabric increased from 1.0 million square yards in 1972 to 7.0 million square yards in 1975, and then dipped to 6.6 million square yards in 1976. U.S. imports of fabric not over 12 inches in width, which consist entirely of slit goods, increased from 0.3 million square yards in 1972 to 1.4 million square yards in 1976. Imports of the wide goods, which consist mostly of unslit fabric, increased from 0.7 million square yards in 1972 to 6.0 million square yards in 1975, and then declined to 5.2 million square yards in 1976. As indicated in the following table, the great bulk of all imports of impression fabric have consisted of imports from Japan.

1/ Data on imports of slit impression fabric are estimated for 1972-74, since import statistics for slit and unslit fabric were not fully differentiated until 1975.

Impression fabric of manmade fiber: U.S. imports, total and
imports from Japan, by widths, 1972-76

Item and year	Over 12"		Not over 12"		Total	
	in width		in width			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>	
	<u>square</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>square</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>square</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>yards</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>yards</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>yards</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Total U.S.						
imports:						
1972-----	681	396	343	222	1,024	618
1973-----	1,105	720	264	190	1,369	910
1974-----	3,890	2,767	668	579	4,558	3,346
1975-----	5,988	3,727	1,056	897	7,044	4,624
1976-----	5,220	3,276	1,397	1,070	6,617	4,346
U.S. imports						
from Japan:						
1972-----	538	230	321	199	859	429
1973-----	962	549	249	178	1,211	727
1974-----	3,000	2,186	563	494	3,563	2,680
1975-----	5,646	3,550	972	831	6,618	4,381
1976-----	4,733	2,980	1,350	1,021	6,083	4,001

Source: Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

U.S. imports from Japan

Japan, by far the leading supplier of U.S. imports of impression fabric, accounted for over 78 percent of such imports in each of the years 1972-76. Three Japanese firms export impression fabric to the United States; all three firms were alleged by the petitioner as having sold impression fabric in the United States at less than fair value. Imports of Japanese impression fabric increased from 0.9 million square yards in 1972 to 6.6 million square yards in 1975, and then declined to 6.1 million square yards in 1976. The ratio of such imports to apparent consumption, based on domestic weavers' shipments, increased annually

from 3.0 percent in 1972 to 7.4 percent in 1974, and then jumped to 14.1 percent in 1975 and 14.7 percent in 1976, when imports and U.S. weavers' shipments declined in absolute terms.

Imports from Japan of the slit fabric increased from an estimated 0.6 million square yards in 1972 to 3.1 million square yards in 1975, and then declined to 2.4 million square yards in 1976. The ratio of imports of the slit fabric from Japan to apparent consumption of all slit fabric followed a similar trend, increasing from an estimated 1.8 percent in 1972 to 8.1 percent in 1975, and then declining to 5.7 percent in 1976.

U.S. imports of impression fabric from Japan consist of goods slit to width from Nissei Co., Ltd., and Shirasaki Tape Co., Ltd., and wide goods from Asahi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. Imports of the unslit wide goods from Asahi accounted for approximately 60 percent of the total in 1975 and 1976, the only years for which such data are available.

* * * * *

Shirasaki exports slit impression fabric of nylon 6 to the United States. Nylon 6 fabric, which is no longer produced in the United States, differs only slightly from nylon 66 fabric, the type normally used, inasmuch as the nylon 6 has a lower filament count and higher shrinkage factor. There are no differences in production costs for the two types. Users of inked impression fabric have indicated a slight preference for the nylon 66 type, based on qualitative considerations.

* * *.

In April 1976 a restraint level was invoked under the provisions of the Bilateral Arrangement with Japan limiting imports from Japan of fabric over 12 inches in width to 5.7 million square yards, the level of such imports in 1975. No request was made with regard to imports of the narrow fabric (TSUSA item 347.6020), all of which is slit, since the arrangement precludes a request by the United States for restraint on a category of product until imports exceed 1 million square yards equivalent. In 1975, imports of the narrow fabric from Japan amounted to 943,000 square yards, computed on the basis of the Department of Commerce's conversion factor of 1 pound equals 7.8 square yards. Such imports increased to 1.3 million square yards in 1976, again computed on the basis of Commerce's conversion factor. Consequently, imports of the narrow fabric from Japan have exceeded the minimum level specified in the arrangement and are now an eligible category of product for purposes of the arrangement.

Price

There are no list prices for impression fabric; the prices are negotiated and vary from supplier to supplier and frequently among customers served by the same supplier. Price information was supplied by the three major producers of slit impression fabric, as shown in the table on page 22 which indicates the lowest net selling prices received by the producers for various tape sizes for the period 1973-76. The data indicate that prices for four of the six size categories generally increased uninterruptedly from 1973 to their peak in 1975, but that the

lowest net selling prices received in 1976 were from 4 to 6 percent lower than those received in 1975.

No data are available on prices of impression fabric imported from Japan. The average unit value of such imports increased from 60 cents per square yard in 1973 to 75 cents per square yard in 1974, and then dropped to 66 cents per square yard for 1975 and 1976. The average unit value of imports of unslit wide goods from Japan declined slightly from 69 cents per square yard in 1975, the first year for which such data are available, to 68 cents per square yard in 1976. For slit fabric, average unit values rose from 64 to 74 cents per square yard during 1975 and 1976.

The only sizable decrease in the average unit value of impression fabric from Japan during 1975 and 1976 was for slit fabric of narrow widths, whose unit value dropped from 85 to 76 cents per square yard. The average unit value for slit fabric over 12 inches in width, however, increased from 54 to 73 cents per square yard during the same period.

U.S. prices of slit impression fabric of manmade fibers: Ranges and weighted averages of the lowest net selling prices received by domestic producers by widths and by 6-month periods, 1973-76

(In dollars per 100 tape yards)

Period	1/2" wide, 0.004" thick	1/2" wide, 0.003" thick	9/16" wide, 0.004" thick	9/16" wide, 0.003" thick	14-1/16" wide, 0.005" thick	14-1/16" wide, 0.003" thick
Range:						
January-June 1973---	\$1.11- \$1.15	\$1.27- \$1.29	\$1.21- \$1.255	\$1.33- \$1.39	\$27.50- \$29.50	\$32.00- \$35.00
July-December 1973---	1.13- 1.15	1.22- 1.50	1.22- 1.275	1.33 1.43	27.50- 28.60	32.85- 35.31
January-June 1974---	1.13- 1.21	1.35- 1.56	1.22- 1.33	1.47- 1.49	28.90- 31.76	35.57- 37.42
July-December 1974---	1.13- 1.33	1.44- 1.56	1.22- 1.45	1.55- 1.63	31.39- 34.90	38.96- 42.55
January-June 1975---	1.36- 1.48	1.48- 1.74	1.50- 1.61	1.64- 1.78	33.95- 35.90	39.45- 43.80
July-December 1975---	1.35- 1.38	1.49- 1.74	1.49- 1.51	1.65- 1.70	33.75 35.00	39.70- 40.18
January-June 1976---	1.30- 1.38	1.41- 1.74	1.43- 1.48	1.57- 1.70	33.50- 33.75	37.50- 39.13
July-December 1976---	1.30- 1.34	1.43- 1.74	1.43- 1.48	1.59- 1.90	33.50- 33.75	37.50 39.13
Weighted average: 1/						
January-June 1973---	\$1.12	\$1.28	\$1.23	\$1.38	\$28.17	\$33.33
July-December 1973---	1.15	1.42	1.27	1.40	28.21	34.26
January-June 1974---	1.20	1.38	1.31	1.47	30.56	35.65
July-December 1974---	1.32	1.47	1.42	1.62	34.54	39.19
January-June 1975---	1.37	1.53	1.51	1.67	35.31	39.89
July-December 1975---	1.35	1.54	1.51	1.65	33.85	39.87
January-June 1976---	1.33	1.67	1.45	1.60	33.68	37.99
July-December 1976---	1.31	1.70	1.45	1.74	33.71	37.66

1/ Computed on the basis of the value of the sales transaction for which the lowest net selling price was received.

Source: Compiled from data submitted to the U.S. International Trade Commission by domestic producers.

Evidence of lost sales

The three major slitters of impression fabric--Standard Products, Schwarzenbach Huber, and Bomont--have claimed losses of impression fabric sales to certain of their customers who have purchased fabric imported from Japan. The firms provided the names of customers to whom sales were lost, the volume of lost sales, and in many instances the names of the importers to whom specific sales were lost.

* * * * *

* * * * *

Employment

Employment data are available only for the three major domestic slitters of impression fabric. The average number of persons employed in establishments engaged in the slitting of impression fabric increased from 365 in 1973 to 419 in 1974, and then declined to 354 in 1976. The number of production and related workers involved in the slitting of the fabric followed a similar trend, increasing from 294 in 1973 to 344 in 1974, and then declining to 272 in 1976. The following tabulation summarizes the average number of persons engaged in the slitting of impression fabric during the period 1973-76:

Year	:	All persons	:	Production and related workers
1973-----	:	365	:	294
1974-----	:	419	:	344
1975-----	:	374	:	305
1976-----	:	354	:	272

The number of man-hours reported for production and related workers engaged in the slitting of impression fabric increased from 599,000 man-hours in 1973 to 716,000 man-hours in 1974, and then declined without interruption to 522,000 man-hours in 1976. The following tabulation shows man-hours reported for the slitting of impression fabrics, man-hours reported for all products, and the ratio of impression fabric slitting man-hours to total production man-hours for the plants in which slitting of impression fabrics took place:

Year	All products (1)	Slitting of impression fabrics (2)	Ratio of (2) to (1)
	<u>1,000</u> <u>man-hours</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>man-hours</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1973-----	721	599	83.1
1974-----	845	716	85.7
1975-----	681	576	84.6
1976-----	649	522	80.4

Profit-and-loss experience

The three largest domestic slitters of impression fabric submitted profit-and-loss data for the period 1973-76. Such data were not available for the only other domestic slitter, Edge-Craft Process Co., which is a commission slitter and accounts for * * * of total producers' shipments of the slit fabric.

Net sales for total establishment operations increased from \$31.3 million in 1973 to \$42.1 million in 1974, dropped to \$34.8 million in 1975, and then increased to \$38.1 million in 1976 (see table on page 26). The ratio of net operating profit to net sales increased from 10.9 percent in 1973 to 12.6 percent in 1974, and then declined to 12.3 percent in 1975 and 8.8 percent in 1976.

Net sales of impression fabric increased from \$26.2 million in 1973 to \$36.8 million in 1974, dropped to \$31.0 million in 1975, and then increased slightly to \$33.8 million in 1976. Net operating profits were \$3.5 million in 1973, \$4.4 million in 1974, \$4.0 million in 1975, and \$2.6 million in 1976. The ratio of net operating profit to net sales declined from 13.3 percent in 1973 to 11.9 percent in 1974,

increased to 12.8 percent in 1975, and then declined to a low for the period of 7.7 percent in 1976.

* * * * *

Impression fabric of manmade fiber: Profit-and-loss experience of 3 U.S. producers' total operations of establishments in which impression fabric is slit and of their impression fabric operations, 1973-76

Year	Net sales	Cost of goods sold	Gross profit	General, selling, and administrative expense	Net operating profit	Other expense	Net profit	Ratio of net operating profit to net sales
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total establishment operations:								
1973-----	31,326	25,928	5,743	2,347	3,398	147	3,250	10.9
1974-----	42,079	33,985	8,482	3,172	5,311	23	5,288	12.6
1975-----	34,813	28,144	7,044	2,773	4,272	311	3,959	12.3
1976-----	38,113	32,285	6,192	2,832	3,360	372	2,989	8.8
Impression fabric operations:								
1973-----	26,173	20,990	5,474	1,996	3,479	175	3,303	13.3
1974-----	36,781	29,874	7,240	2,849	4,391	207	4,184	11.9
1975-----	31,007	24,879	6,466	2,494	3,972	346	3,625	12.8
1976-----	33,782	28,952	5,146	2,556	2,590	334	2,256	7.7

Source: Compiled from data submitted to the U.S. International Trade Commission by domestic producers.

Impression fabric of manmade fiber: Profit-and-loss experience of
3 U.S. producers of impression fabric on their impression fabric
slitting operations, by companies, 1973-76

Company and year	Net sales	Net operating profit	Ratio of net operating profit to net sales
Standard Products Corp.:			
1973-----			
1974-----			
1975-----			
1976-----			
Schwarzenbach Huber:			
1973-----	*	*	*
1974-----	*	*	*
1975-----	*	*	*
1976-----	*	*	*
Bomont Industries:			
1973-----			
1974-----			
1975-----			
1976-----			

Source: Compiled from data submitted to the U.S. International
Trade Commission by domestic producers.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table 1.--Impression fabric of manmade fiber: Sales of woven fabric and other products made in the establishments in which impression fabric is produced, by firms and by types, 1972-76

Type and firm	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Quantity (1,000 square yards)					
In the greige (not processed):					
Schwarzenbach Huber ^{1/} ----					
Frank Ix & Sons, Inc-----					
Greenwood Mills-----					
Starr Textile-----			*	*	*
Deering Milliken-----					
Processed, but not slit or inked:					
Burlington Industrial Fabrics Co-----					
Total, all firms-----	28,125	36,138	43,895	39,903	34,865
Value (1,000 dollars)					
In the greige (not processed):					
Schwarzenbach Huber ^{1/} ----					
Frank Ix & Sons, Inc-----					
Greenwood Mills-----					
Starr Textile-----					
Deering Milliken-----					
Processed, but not slit or inked:					
Burlington Industrial Fabrics Co-----					
Total, all firms-----	8,435	18,188	24,996	24,277	21,708
Sales of other products from the same establishments as impression fabrics:					
Schwarzenbach Huber-----					
Frank Ix & Sons, Inc-----					
Greenwood Mills-----					
Starr Textile-----					
Deering Milliken-----					
Burlington Industrial Fabrics Co-----					
Total, all firms-----	16,850	30,201	29,852	31,553	32,962

^{1/} Sales data reported by Schwarzenbach Huber were computed from the quantity and value of the firm's transfers from its weaving to its finishing plants. Schwarzenbach Huber does not actually sell impression fabric until it has been slit.

^{2/} Not available.

Source: Compiled from data submitted to the U.S. International Trade Commission by domestic producers.

Table 2.--Impression fabric of manmade fiber: Raw materials purchased or woven internally for slitting purposes, by firms, 1972-76

Firm	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Quantity (1,000 square yards)					
Standard Products Corp----					
Schwarzenbach Huber-----		*	*	*	
Bomont Industries-----					
Total-----	29,633	36,867	44,630	42,565	35,124
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Standard Products Corp----					
Schwarzenbach Huber <u>1</u> /-----		*	*	*	
Bomont Industries-----					
Total-----	14,859	18,910	26,668	27,247	23,247

1/ Raw material cost.

Source: Compiled from data submitted to the U.S. International Trade Commission by domestic producers.

Table 3.--Impression fabric of manmade fiber: Sales of slit impression fabric and other products made in the establishments in which impression fabric is produced, by firms, 1972-76

Product and firm	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Quantity (1,000 square yards)					
Impression fabric of manmade fiber:					
Standards Products Corp-----			*	*	*
Schwarzenbach Huber----					
Bomont Industries-----					
Total-----	30,093	35,226	41,185	33,135	35,751
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Impression fabric of manmade fiber:			*	*	*
Standard Products Corp-----					
Schwarzenbach Huber----					
Bomont Industries-----					
Total-----	20,709	25,275	34,180	28,595	30,986
			*	*	*
Sales of other products from the same establishments as impression fabric:					
Standard Products Corp-----					
Schwarzenbach Huber----					
Bomont Industries-----					
Total-----	4,808	5,910	7,610	5,983	6,754

Source: Compiled from data submitted to the U.S. International Trade Commission by domestic producers.

Table 4.--Impression fabric of manmade fiber: Raw materials purchased by U.S. converters 1/ for slitting purposes, by kinds and by firms, 1972-76

Kind and firm	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	Quantity (1,000 square yards)				
Domestic impression fabrics:					
Bus Martin Sales, Inc-----:					
Bishop Inking Ribbons, Inc-----:					
Hormann Schutte Co-----:					
Hoye Textile Corp-----:					
Reeves Brothers, Inc-----:					
Total-----:					
Imported impression fabrics:					
Bus Martin Sales, Inc-----:					
Bishop Inking Ribbons, Inc-----:		*	*	*	
Hormann Schutte Co-----:					
Hoye Textile Corp-----:					
Reeves Brothers, Inc-----:					
Total-----:					
All impression fabrics:					
Bus Martin Sales, Inc-----:					
Bishop Inking Ribbons, Inc-----:					
Hormann Schutte Co-----:					
Hoye Textile Corp-----:					
Reeves Brothers, Inc-----:					
Total-----:					
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Domestic impression fabrics:					
Bus Martin Sales, Inc-----:					
Bishop Inking Ribbons, Inc-----:					
Hormann Schutte Co-----:					
Hoye Textile Corp-----:					
Reeves Brothers, Inc-----:					
Total-----:					
Imported impression fabrics:					
Bus Martin Sales, Inc-----:					
Bishop Inking Ribbons, Inc-----:					
Hormann Schutte Co-----:		*	*	*	
Hoye Textile Corp-----:					
Reeves Brothers, Inc-----:					
Total-----:					
All impression fabrics:					
Bus Martin Sales, Inc-----:					
Bishop Inking Ribbons, Inc-----:					
Hormann Schutte Co-----:					
Hoye Textile Corp-----:					
Reeves Brothers, Inc-----:					
Total-----:					

1/ See definition for converter on p. 7.

Source: Compiled from data submitted to the U.S. International

Table 5.--Impression fabric of manmade fiber: U.S. converters' 1/ sales of slit impression fabric, by firms, 1972-76

Firm	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Quantity (1,000 square yards)					
Bus Martin Sales, Inc-----:					
Bishop Inking Ribbons, Inc---:					
Hormann Schutte Co-----:		*	*	*	
Hoye Textile Corp-----:					
Reeves Brothers, Inc-----:					
Total-----:					
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Bus Martin Sales, Inc-----:					
Bishop Inking Ribbons, Inc---:					
Horman Schutte Co-----:		*	*	*	
Hoye Textile Corp-----:					
Reeves Brothers, Inc-----:					
Total-----:					

1/ See definition for converter on p. 7.

Source: Compiled from data submitted to the U.S. International Trade Commission by U.S. converters.

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