

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

COTTON TYPEWRITER-RIBBON CLOTH

**Report to the President (1962)
Under Executive Order 10401**



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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

BEN DORFMAN, Chairman

JOSEPH E. TALBOT

WALTER R. SCHREIBER

GLENN W. SUTTON

WILLIAM E. DOWLING

DONN N. BENT, Secretary

Address all communications to
UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION
Washington 25, D.C.

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

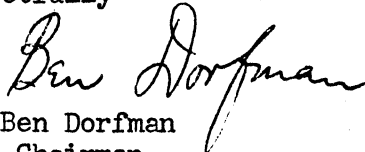
September 21, 1962

Dear Mr. President:

I have the honor to transmit the U.S. Tariff Commission's first report under paragraph 1 of Executive Order 10401 with regard to developments in the trade in cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth since the modification by Proclamation No. 3365 of the tariff concession granted thereon in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The modification of the concession became effective after the close of business September 22, 1960.

The Commission is of the view that developments in the trade in cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth do not indicate such a change in the competitive situation as to warrant institution at this time of a formal investigation under the provisions of paragraph 2 of Executive Order 10401.

Respectfully


Ben Dorfman
Chairman

Enclosure

The President

The White House

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(TC29374)

COTTON TYPEWRITER-RIBBON CLOTH

U.S. Tariff Commission
September 21, 1962

Report to the President Under Paragraph 1 of Executive Order 10401
on Developments in the Trade in Cotton Typewriter-Ribbon Cloth

Introduction

After an investigation by the Tariff Commission and a report to the President ^{1/} under section 7 (the escape-clause procedure) of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, the President, by Proclamation No. 3365, dated August 23, 1960 (25 F.R. 8278; T.D. 55217) modified the concession on broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth granted in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The change in the U.S. customs treatment of broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth resulting from this action became effective after the close of business on September 22, 1960.

Paragraph 1 of Executive Order 10401 of October 14, 1952 (3 CFR, 1949-1953 Comp., p. 901) requires the Commission to keep under review developments with regard to any product respecting which a trade-agreement concession has been withdrawn or modified pursuant to action taken under the escape-clause procedure, and to make periodic reports

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

to the President concerning such developments. The first such report in each case must be made not later than 2 years after the escape-clause action is taken, and subsequent reports are required at intervals of 1 year.

If, in the judgment of the Tariff Commission, conditions of competition with respect to the trade in the imported articles and the like or directly competitive domestic products have so changed as to warrant a formal investigation to determine whether the withdrawn or modified trade-agreement concession may be restored in whole or in part without resultant serious injury to the domestic industry, or upon request of the President, such a formal investigation must be instituted by the Commission under paragraph 2. of the order.

This report is the first on broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth pursuant to paragraph 1 of the order.

Description and uses

Cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth covered by this report is defined for tariff purposes as broadwoven fabric, wholly of cotton--

. . . suitable for making typewriter ribbon, classifiable under subparagraph (a), (b), or (c) of paragraph 904 of the Tariff Act of 1930, containing yarns the average number of which exceeds No. 50 but not No. 140, the total thread count 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 such fabric is referred to in this report as broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth. 1/ The cloth is a fine, closely woven, plain fabric made from ordinary-long-staple or extra-long-staple cotton; it is specifically constructed for use in making inked ribbons for typewriters and other business machines. Inasmuch as the cloth must be free of imperfections and uniform in quality, great care is required in its production. The fabric is not economically suited for use in end products other than that for which it is constructed. 2/

Except for one concern, all of the domestic mills that manufacture broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth make it from yarns spun in their own plants. The yarns are fine, combed, and single ply. Inasmuch as typewriter-ribbon cloth must be ink absorbent, the yarns from which the fabric is woven have little twist. In the United States nearly all of the yarns are made from Pima (American-Egyptian), Egyptian, or Peruvian cotton, or blends thereof. Broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth is usually woven in widths of

1/ Broad-woven cloth is that woven in widths exceeding 12 inches. Narrow-woven cotton cloth (12 inches or less in width) is not classifiable in par. 904 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and is therefore not covered by this report. Narrow-woven cotton typewriter-ribbon fabric is more expensive to produce than broad-woven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth; only minor quantities of narrow-woven cloth are used in special applications.

2/ Small quantities of broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth are known to have been used for filters and for other uses, such as doll clothing. Nearly all such cloth, however, has been comprised of odd lengths or of rejected fabric not suitable for making typewriter ribbons.

40 to 46-1/2 inches. After being woven, it is finished (desized, scoured, singed, calendered, and tentered) by processes adapted for typewriter-ribbon fabric. It is then sent to cutting plants to be slit to the widths of the finished ribbon, which range from 5/16 inch to 13 inches, depending on the machine on which the ribbon is to be used. Nearly all of the cloth is cut by independent contractors. At the cutting plant, the cloth is wound onto a cardboard tube and cut to width by high-speed circular knives. The cut edges are then treated with a sealer to prevent raveling. After the sealer has dried, the edges of the fabric are sanded smooth; the fabric is then ready for inking. In the inking process, the fabric is run through an inking machine and rewound on reels, which are then stored to permit the ink to set. Finally, the reels are placed on a spooling machine, which automatically winds the required yardage onto the ribbon spool. 1/

U.S. customs treatment

Imported broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth is classified for tariff purposes, together with other cotton cloths, under the provisions of paragraph 904 of the Tariff Act of 1930. The rates of duty vary according to the fineness of the yarns and according to

1/ The fabric is woven in minimum lengths of 144 yards. Finished standard cotton typewriter ribbons are produced in lengths of 12 yards; higher quality ribbons are produced in lengths of 16 yards.

whether the fabric is bleached or not bleached. The rates of duty originally applicable to broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth under the Tariff Act of 1930, along with the rates provided in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) immediately before the escape-clause action by the United States in 1960, are set forth in table 1, in the appendix. Pursuant to Presidential Proclamation No. 3365, effective after the close of business on September 22, 1960, the imported cloth is presently dutiable at the statutory rates established in the act of 1930.

U.S. producers

When the trade-agreement concession on broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth was modified in September 1960, five U.S. concerns were engaged in the production of that fabric. In 1961 one additional concern undertook such production. Although four of the six firms operate two or more textile plants, none of the four operate more than one plant in which typewriter-ribbon cloth is produced. Two concerns each operate one textile plant only. Two of the plants are located in Connecticut, one in Rhode Island, and three in South Carolina. None of these plants confine their operations to the production of broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth, each producing other fine-woven fabrics as well. In recent years cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth has constituted a substantial part of the output of one plant and an appreciable part of the output of each of two other

plants. For the remaining three plants, broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth has constituted only a minor part of the output.

U.S. production and sales

U.S. production of broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth amounted to about 5.0 million square yards in 1955 and about 3.8 million square yards in each of the years 1956-58 (table 2). Output then declined sharply and in 1960 amounted to about 2.6 million square yards. In 1961, the first full year after the modification of the trade-agreement concession, output amounted to 4.9 million square yards, and in the first 6 months of 1962, to about 3.8 million square yards.

In 1955, total sales of broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth amounted to about 4.7 million square yards, valued at about \$2.9 million; in 1956 they declined to about 3.8 million square yards, valued at \$2.3 million (table 3). In 1957-60, they were still lower, amounting in each of these years to about 3.3 million square yards, valued at about \$1.9 million. Sales rose sharply in 1961 to about 4.5 million square yards, valued at \$2.6 million; in that year, however, they were still somewhat smaller than in 1955. In the first 6 months of 1962, sales amounted to about 2.9 million square yards, valued at \$1.6 million.

The average unit value of sales declined steadily from about 61 cents per square yard in 1955 to about 55 cents in 1960, then rose to about 57 cents in 1961 (table 3). In January-June 1962 it was about 56 cents per square yard.

U.S. exports

Data on exports of domestically produced broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth are not available, but such exports are known to be negligible. Virtually all of the exports consist of finished, packaged ribbons.

Inventories

Producers' yearend inventories of broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth increased from 0.9 million square yards in 1955 to 1.9 million in 1958 (table 2), then declined to 1.4 million in 1959 and to 0.7 million in 1960. Inventories at the close of 1960 were equivalent to about 28 percent of production and to 22 percent of sales in that year. At the end of 1961, the first full year after the rates of duty were increased, inventories totaled 1.1 million square yards, equivalent to about 23 percent of production and to 25 percent of sales. At the end of June 1962 they amounted to more than 1.9 million square yards.

U.S. imports

In 1961, imports of broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth amounted to 3.3 million square yards, compared with 4.9 million in 1959, 3.2 million in 1957, and 4.4 million in 1955 (table 4). In the first 6 months of 1962, they totaled 1.5 million square yards, compared with about 2.0 million square yards in the corresponding period of 1961. The ratio of imports to domestic production increased from 87 percent in 1955 to 169 percent in 1959, then declined to 68 percent in 1961 and to 40 percent in the first 6 months of 1962 (table 5).

The foreign unit value of imports averaged about 44 cents per square yard in 1955 and 1957 and about 39 cents in 1959, 1961, and the first 6 months of 1962 (table 4).

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 bulk of U.S. imports. After the rates of duty were increased, imports from the United Kingdom dropped sharply; in 1961 they amounted to only 421,000 square yards, and in the first 6 months of 1962, to 96,000 square yards. After the concession was modified, imports from the Netherlands continued at about the same level as before, but entries from Japan increased moderately. ^{1/} Aggregate annual imports from the other foreign

^{1/} By arrangement with Japan, exports of cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth from that country to the United States for the calendar year 1962 are limited to approximately 1 million square yards (TIAS 4987).

suppliers (Italy, Austria, and Switzerland) were appreciably larger in 1961 than in 1959, but were insignificant in the first 6 months of 1962. Table 6 shows imports, by country, for 1961 and January-June 1962, the only periods for which published data are available. Data on the origins of imports in earlier years, which were supplied to the Commission in confidence, may not be shown because publication would reveal information on the operations of individual concerns.

Prices

In the Commission's original escape-clause investigation, domestic producers of broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth supplied information on the net selling prices (f.o.b. mill) of the principal broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon fabrics sold by them during 1955-59. More recently the Commission requested producers to supply similar information for their principal fabrics during and after 1959. Notwithstanding that usable price data were received for many of the principal domestic fabric types currently sold, it has not been possible to develop meaningful comparisons of the prices of the fabrics sold during and after 1959 with the prices of those sold before 1959. Although some of the fabrics currently produced are similar in construction to those produced in earlier years, virtually all the domestic producers have recently made changes in the construction of their products, or have changed the style designations. Moreover, a number of entirely new fabric types

have been placed on the market since 1958. For these reasons, the discussion of prices in this report is limited to developments beginning in 1959.

Broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth is priced by the mills on the basis of its finish, width, weight per square yard, yarn number, thread count, and the intangible factor of quality. The cloth is sold by the mills in three forms: (1) Finished, bleached; (2) finished, not bleached, and (3) not finished (i.e., as woven at the mill, in the gray). About half of the fabric sold by the mills has been finished, not bleached; nearly all of the remainder is sold as woven (i.e., not finished, not bleached). The net selling prices received by the domestic producers for broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth are discussed below in terms of these two categories.

Fabric sold finished, not bleached.--An index of prices compiled by the Commission (February, August 1959=100) indicates that the average net selling price of fabric sold finished, not bleached, was about 4 percent lower in both February and August 1960 than in the same months of 1959. Thereafter, the net selling price of such cloth increased slightly; in August 1961 and the first 6 months of 1962 it was at about the same level as in 1959.

Fabric sold not finished.--The average net selling price of broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth sold not finished declined slightly from February 1959 to February 1960, then increased sharply

until August 1961, when it was about 14 percent higher than in February 1959. The net selling price declined steadily thereafter; in June 1962 it was about 5 percent below the average in August 1961. According to the trade, the price declines in the past few months are attributable chiefly to the accumulation of inventories in the hands of domestic producers.

Other typewriter-ribbon materials

In addition to the output of broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth in recent years, there has been substantial domestic production of other typewriter-ribbon materials. Such materials have consisted chiefly of broadwoven cloth made of nylon and of silk, as well as of nonwoven materials made of polyester, polyethylene, and acetate film, and paper. 1/ Ribbons made of nonwoven materials are commonly referred to as carbon-type or one-time-use ribbons; they are ordinarily discarded after being used once. 2/

1/ There has been some domestic production of narrow-woven silk, narrow-woven cotton fabric, and broad-woven fabric produced from mixtures of nylon and cotton. Fabrics of the first two types have also been imported. The aggregate output and imports of all these fabrics, however, have been small. Broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon fabric, if imported as slit cloth, would be classifiable in par. 923 and dutiable at 20 percent ad valorem (plus 5 cents per pound if made of long-staple cotton)--a rate significantly lower than the rates applicable to cloth classifiable in par. 904. Imports of slit cloth, however, have been negligible. According to sources in the trade, there is strong consumer preference for cloth that has been slit domestically.

2/ In the past 2 or 3 years machines have been developed that permit carbon-type ribbons to be recycled two or three times; cotton, nylon, and silk ribbons are, of course, recycled many times before being discarded.

In the trade it is generally agreed that nylon, silk, and carbon-type ribbons produce a high-quality, or clearly defined, "write." Hence, where the appearance of the print is an important factor, ribbons made from such materials are considered to be more desirable than cotton ribbons. A high percentage of the ribbons used on electric typewriters and other power-driven printing devices is made of nylon or of carbon-type materials because of the rapid deterioration of cotton ribbons on such machines.

The total annual domestic output of broadwoven nylon typewriter-ribbon fabric increased from 726,000 square yards in 1955 to 2.3 million in 1960 and 5.8 million in 1961; production in the first 6 months of 1962 was nearly 3 million square yards (table 8). 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 each of the years 1960 and 1961; it was 859,000 square yards in the first 6 months of 1962. According to the trade, increases in the price of silk that have resulted from shortages of that material in Japan have been an important factor in limiting the production and sale of silk ribbons.

U.S. output of carbon-type ribbons has increased sharply in recent years, rising from 3.5 billion linear feet in 1955 to 12.4 billion linear feet in 1961. In the first 6 months of 1962 it amounted to 6.7 billion linear feet. 1/

1/ In 1961 the output of carbon ribbons was about equally divided between polyethylene, polyester, and paper. Polyethylene ribbons, which were first introduced in 1960, increased from 10.4 million linear feet in that year to 3.3 billion linear feet in the first 6 months of 1962. Production from acetate film is relatively small.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table 1.--Broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth: U.S. rates of duty provided in the original Tariff Act of 1930 and in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) as of Sept. 22, 1960

Tariff paragraph and description ^{1/}	Act of 1930 ^{2/}	GATT, as of Sept. 22, 1960
Par. 904(a):		
Cotton cloth, not bleached, printed, dyed, or colored, of average yarn number--		
Over 50 but not over 80-----	10% ad valorem, and in addition, for each number, 0.35% ad valorem.	7-1/2% ad valorem, and in addition for each number, 0.25% ad valorem.
Over 80 but not over 90-----	do-----	27-1/2% ad valorem.
Over 90-----	41-1/2% ad valorem.	Do.
<u>Provided</u> , That none of the foregoing shall be subject to a less duty than-----	0.55¢ per average number per pound. ^{3/}	0.3¢ per average number per pound. ^{3/}
Par. 904(b):		
Cotton cloth, bleached, of average yarn number--		
Over 50 but not over 80-----	13% ad valorem, and in addition, for each number, 0.35% ad valorem.	10% ad valorem, and in addition, for each number, 0.25% ad valorem.
Over 80 but not over 90-----	do-----	30% ad valorem.
Over 90-----	44-1/2% ad valorem.	Do.
Par. 904(c):		
Cotton cloth, printed, dyed, or colored, of average yarn number--		
Over 50 but not over 80-----	16% ad valorem, and in addition, for each number, 0.35% ad valorem.	12% ad valorem, and in addition, for each number, 0.25% ad valorem.
Over 80 but not over 90-----	do-----	32% ad valorem.
Over 90-----	47-1/2% ad valorem.	Do.
Par. 924:		
Articles provided for above shall be subject to an additional duty on the cotton contained therein having a staple 1-1/8 inches or more in length--	10¢ per pound	5¢ per pound.

^{1/} As specified in par. 903(c), the average number of the yarn in cotton cloth herein provided for shall be obtained by taking the length of the thread or yarn to be equal to the distance covered by it in the cloth in the condition as imported, except that all clipped threads shall be measured as if continuous; in counting the threads all ply yarns shall be separated into singles and the count taken of the total singles; the weight shall be taken after any excessive sizing is removed by boiling or other suitable process."

^{2/} The rates shown in this column are those originally provided in the Tariff Act of 1930. By Presidential Proclamation No. 3365, the rates of duty originally established in pars. 904(a), (b), and (c) of the Tariff Act of 1930 became applicable to cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth, effective after the close of business Sept. 22, 1960 (T.D. 55217).

^{3/} The minimum specific rate has not been applicable to typewriter-ribbon cloth because of the relatively high value of such cloth.

Table 2.--Broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth: Producers' yearend inventories, production, and sales, 1955-61, and January-June 1962

Period	Yearend inventories	Production	Sales	Ratio of inventories to--	
				Production	Sales
	<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>	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-----	1,107	4,871	4,482	23	25
1962 (January-June)----	1,947	3,754	2,914	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

1/ Ratios cannot be properly computed on 6-month data for production and sales.

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

Table 3.--Broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth: Sales by U.S. producers, 1955-61 and January-June 1962

Period	Quantity	Value <u>1/</u>	Average unit value
	<u>1,000</u> <u>square</u> <u>yards</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Per</u> <u>square</u> <u>yard</u>
1955-----	4,717	2,865	\$0.607
1956-----	3,845	2,338	.608
1957-----	3,258	1,906	.585
1958-----	3,391	1,939	.572
1959-----	3,365	1,917	.570
1960-----	3,257	1,799	.552
1961-----	4,482	2,572	.574
1962 (January-June)--	2,914	1,620	.556

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

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

Table 4.--Broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth: U.S. imports for consumption, specified years 1955 to 1961, January-June 1961, and January-June 1962

Period	Quantity	Foreign value	Unit value
	<u>1,000</u>		<u>Cents per</u>
	<u>square</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>square</u>
	<u>yards</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>yard</u>
1955-----	4,363	1,934	44.3
1957-----	3,151	1,396	44.3
1959-----	4,931	1,907	38.7
1961 <u>1/</u> -----	3,309	1,300	39.3
January-June: <u>1/</u>			
1961-----	1,955	763	39.0
1962-----	1,492	575	38.5

1/ 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 and January-June 1962, from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 5.--Broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth: U.S. production, sales, and imports for consumption, specified years 1955 to 1961, and January-June 1962

Period	Domestic cloth		Imports	Ratio of imports to domestic production
	Production	Sales		
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	Percent
	square yards	square yards	square yards	
1955-----	5,018	4,717	4,363	86.9
1957-----	3,835	3,258	3,151	82.2
1959-----	2,911	3,365	4,931	169.4
1961-----	4,871	4,482	<u>1</u> /3,309	67.9
1962 (January-June):	3,756	2,914	<u>1</u> /1,492	39.7

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Data on production and sales of domestic broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth, from information supplied the U.S. Tariff Commission by U.S. producers; data on imports for 1955-59, from information supplied the Commission by importers; those for 1961 and January-June 1962, from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 6.--Broadwoven cotton typewriter-ribbon cloth: U.S. imports for consumption, by countries, 1961 and January-June 1962 ^{1/}

Country	1961	January-June 1962
	Quantity (1,000 square yards)	
Netherlands-----	1,643	821
Japan-----	912	535
United Kingdom-----	421	96
Austria-----	179	12
Italy-----	140	19
Switzerland-----	13	9
France-----	1	-
Total-----	3,309	1,492
	Foreign value (1,000 dollars)	
Netherlands-----	640	322
Japan-----	327	190
United Kingdom-----	196	44
Austria-----	70	5
Italy-----	61	10
Switzerland-----	5	3
France-----	^{2/}	-
Total-----	1,300	575
	Average unit value (cents per square yard)	
Netherlands-----	39.0	39.3
Japan-----	35.9	35.5
Austria-----	39.2	40.3
Italy-----	43.5	53.7
United Kingdom-----	46.5	45.5
Switzerland-----	38.5	40.2
France-----	46.0	-
Average-----	39.3	38.5

^{1/} All data are preliminary.

^{2/} Less than \$500.

Source: 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, f.o.b. mill, February and August of 1959-61, and February and June 1962

(1959=100 ^{1/})

Year and month	Finished, not bleached	Not finished
1959:		
February-----:	100.0	101.1
August-----:	100.0	99.0
1960:		
February-----:	95.9	98.2
August-----:	95.9	108.4
1961:		
February-----:	96.3	114.0
August-----:	99.2	115.0
1962:		
February-----:	99.2	112.4
June-----:	99.1	108.9

^{1/} Based on a simple average of the price relatives (Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, 1959=100).

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

Table 8.--Typewriter-ribbon materials: U.S. production
by kinds, 1955-61, and January-June 1962

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-----	4,871	5,761	1,654	12,391
1962 (January-June)--	3,754	2,979	859	6,665
	:	:	:	:

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