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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

TELEVISION PICTURE TUBES:
CERTAIN WORKERS OF THE RCA CORP.,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Report to the President
on Investigation No. TEA-W-136
Under Section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962



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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

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REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

U.S. Tariff Commission,
May 12, 1972.

To the President:

In accordance with section 301(f)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (TEA) (76 Stat. 885), the U.S. Tariff Commission herein reports the results of an investigation made under section 301(c)(2) of that act in response to a petition filed by a group of workers.

On March 10, 1972, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO-CLC, filed a petition for a determination of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance on behalf of the former workers of the RCA Corp. engaged in the manufacture of television picture tubes. The Commission instituted the investigation (TEA-W-136) on March 15, 1972, to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, articles like or directly competitive with color- and monochrome-television picture tubes (of the types provided for in items 687.50 and 687.51 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS)) produced by RCA Corp. are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such company, or appropriate subdivision thereof.

Public notice of this investigation was given in the Federal Register of March 21, 1972 (37 F.R. 5787). No public hearing was requested by any party showing a proper interest in the subject matter of the investigation, and none was held.

The information herein was obtained principally through field interviews with officials of RCA Corp.; from discussions with officials of local No. 1666, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; from data submitted to the Commission by domestic producers and consumers of television picture tubes; and from the Commission's files.

Finding of the Commission

On the basis of its investigation, the Commission 1/ unanimously finds that articles like or directly competitive with the television picture tubes--color and monochrome--(of the types provided for in items 687.50 and 687.51 of the TSUS) produced by the RCA Corp. are not, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, the unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such company or appropriate subdivision thereof.

1/ Commissioner Sutton did not participate in the decision.

Views of Vice Chairman Parker and Commissioners Leonard and Young

This investigation concerns a petition filed on behalf of former workers of the RCA Corp. who had been employed in the production of television picture tubes. For some years, RCA's domestic production of picture tubes had been divided among three plants located at Lancaster, Pa., Scranton, Pa., and Marion, Ind. In 1971 RCA ceased its domestic production of monochrome picture tubes and consolidated its domestic production of color picture tubes at Scranton and Marion. Consequently, during the year, the company gradually reduced the output of color tubes at Lancaster, while expanding output at Scranton and Marion. In step with the gradual shutdown of picture tube production at Lancaster, employment at the plant declined steadily during the year--leading to the petition for a determination of the workers' eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

Our determination in this investigation is in the negative because all of the conditions imposed by section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 have not been satisfied. The Tariff Commission is required to make a negative determination if any one of the following four requirements is not met:

- (1) Articles like or directly competitive with an article produced by the workers' firm or appropriate subdivision thereof must be imported in increased quantities;
- (2) The increased imports must be a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements;
- (3) The workers must be unemployed or underemployed, or threatened with unemployment or underemployment; and

- (4) The increased imports resulting from trade-agreement concessions must be the major factor in causing or threatening to cause the unemployment or under-employment.

In the case at hand, we have concluded that the first requirement has not been satisfied with respect to imports of television picture tubes that are imported separately, i.e., such articles are not being imported in increased quantities. Further, we have concluded that, even if we were to consider imports of picture tubes in imported television receivers "like or directly competitive" with the television picture tubes produced by RCA, the increased U.S. imports of television receivers have not been a result in major part of trade-agreement concessions.

U.S. imports of television picture tubes declined in three of the last four years. Imports in 1971, even though they were larger than in 1970, were less than they were in 1967, 1968, or 1969. The ratio of imports to U.S. consumption likewise declined during recent years-- from 3.4 percent in 1967 to 1.8 percent in 1971, in the case of color tubes, and from 4.1 percent in 1967 to 2.2 percent in 1971, with respect to monochrome tubes. The decline in the ratio of imports of monochrome picture tubes to U.S. consumption occurred even though U.S. consumption of such tubes decreased by almost one-third from 1967 to 1971.

Although imports of television picture tubes are not increasing, U.S. imports of television receivers have grown steadily in recent years. Imports amounted to 5.4 million sets in 1971, compared with 1.7 million sets in 1967. However, even if we were to assume that

imports of television receivers containing picture tubes are, for purposes of the statute, like or directly competitive with the television picture tubes produced in plants of the RCA Corp., we would have to conclude, as we did in the recent "industry" investigation of television receivers, that such articles are not being imported in increased quantities as a result "in major part" of concessions granted under trade agreements. Our reasons for this conclusion are set forth in the separate statements of our views in the Commission's report in that investigation. 1/

In view of the foregoing, we have had to make a negative determination in this case.

1/ U.S. Tariff Commission, Television Receivers and Certain Parts Thereof, . . . Investigation No. TEA-I-21 . . . TC Publication 436, pp. 4 ff. and 9 ff.

Views of Chairman Bedell and Commissioner Moore

The petition for the instant investigation was filed on behalf of the workers of the RCA Corp. engaged in the production of television picture tubes. Until recently the RCA Corp. had produced television picture tubes at three locations in the United States--Lancaster, Pa., Scranton, Pa., and Marion, Ind. The Lancaster plant of the RCA Corp.--the only plant of the company producing television picture tubes in which there was significant unemployment in recent months--produced picture tubes for color television receivers only. In the fall of 1971, RCA shut down the production of television picture tubes at the Lancaster plant. Employment declined steadily at the plant during the year; average monthly employment in December 1971 was only a small fraction of that in January 1971. The shutdown in color picture tube production at Lancaster and the resultant unemployment of workers were the principal reasons for the filing of the petition with the Commission for a determination of the workers' eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

Under section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act, each of the following criteria would have to be met before an affirmative determination could be made:

1. Articles like or directly competitive with the television picture tubes produced by the workers of RCA Corp. must be imported in increased quantities;
2. The increased imports must be in major part the result of concessions granted under trade agreements;

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3. A significant number or proportion of the workers of the firm or appropriate subdivision thereof must be unemployed or underemployed; and
 4. The increased imports resulting in major part from trade-agreement concessions must have been the major factor causing or threatening to cause the unemployment or underemployment.

In our judgment the fourth criterion given above has not been met in the instant case. While increased imports were a factor causing the unemployment of workers at the Lancaster, Pa., plant of the RCA Corp., they were not the major factor (emphasis added) required by the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

U.S. imports of color television picture tubes currently are small and supply only a small share of the domestic market. Imports in 1971--some 122,000 units--were larger than in 1970, but smaller than in any of the 3 previous years (1967-69). The imports supplied less than 2 percent of the U.S. market for such tubes in 1971, compared with the peak market share of more than 5 percent in 1968. U.S. imports of color television receivers, in contrast to the trend of imports of the color tubes, have increased steadily in recent years; imports of such receivers in 1971 (1.5 million units) were 40 percent greater than in 1969 (912,000 units). Although the data does not appear subsequently in this report, U.S. imports of color television receivers recorded in the import class covering the largest picture tube size (over 17 inches) were substantially larger in 1971 than in 1970. The picture tubes in these sets would be of the size that would be most nearly competitive with the picture tubes produced domestically by RCA at Lancaster (also mostly in the larger sizes).

While there thus may be some question whether there are increased imports of color picture tubes within the meaning of the statute, there clearly are increased imports of color television receivers. However, even if we were to consider the picture tubes in imported color television receivers to be "like or directly competitive" with the color picture tubes produced by RCA, we could not, because of the reasons given below, conclude that such increased imports were the major factor causing the unemployment of the workers concerned.

* * * * *

In view of the circumstances that existed, we have made a negative determination because increased imports were not the major factor causing the unemployment at the Lancaster plant.

INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

Description and Uses

A television picture tube (cathode-ray tube) normally consists of a glass envelope with an electron gun vacuum sealed in the end opposite the display surface of the envelope. The interior of the display surface is usually coated with phosphors which become luminescent when struck by electrons emitted from the gun. The shape of the glass envelope, the complexity of the electron gun, the type of phosphors used, and the number and types of screens and plates used to direct electrons inside the cathode-ray tube vary in accordance with the ultimate use of the tube.

The monochrome-television picture tube has a single gun which emits electrons when energized. The electrons are focused to form a beam by a number of elements--e.g., grids and anodes--inside the tube. The beam is scanned across and down the interior of the display surface by means of electromagnetic deflection caused by the application of horizontal and vertical deflection signals to a deflection yoke which is outside the tube envelope. The deflection signals are developed in the television set from the received television signal. When the beam strikes the phosphor-coated interior of the display surface, the point of impingement glows in shades of gray depending upon the intensity of the electron beam. The intensity of the beam is also developed in the television set from the received television signal.

Color-television tubes differ from monochrome tubes in the makeup of the phosphor viewing screen, in the configuration of the electron gun, and in the presence of an additional element within the envelope frequently called a grill or shadow mask. A color picture tube actually consists of three complete picture tubes built within a single envelope. Instead of a single solid layer of phosphor emitting only white light, the color-tube surface is made up of small, individual dots of phosphor arranged in orderly trios, each dot of which emits a characteristic color when excited by an electron beam. The surface is made up of about 1-1/4 million of these phosphor dots, which glow red, green, or blue.

The color-tube electron gun is most often three guns combined into a single assembly, although some tubes utilize one gun which is switched to give the effect of three guns. In the three-gun type, one gun creates a beam of electrons which is controlled in such a manner that it strikes only the red-light-emitting phosphor dots. The beam from the second gun strikes only the blue-light-emitting phosphors. Similarly, the third gun provides the green picture information.

Between the electron gun and the phosphor screen is the heart of the color-television tube--the grill or shadow mask. The grill or shadow mask is a slotted or sievelike disc. A shadow mask contains about 400,000 holes, one hole for each phosphor-dot trio. These holes vary in diameter across the mask, according to a precise mathematical

formula, from 0.010 to 0.012 inch. The function of the grill or shadow mask is to shadow two phosphor dots sequentially as the appropriate electron beam strikes the third dot. The three electron beams sweep the interior of the display surface 60 times a second. The eye of the viewer blends the colors emitted by the trios of dots. If the blended color is not satisfactory to the viewer, more red, blue, or green may be added by changing the intensity of the beam striking the appropriate dots.

U.S. Tariff Treatment

Color- and monochrome-television picture tubes are dutiable at the current (January 1, 1972) rate of 15 percent ad valorem under item 687.50 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

Prior to the effective date of the TSUS (August 31, 1963), television picture tubes were dutiable under paragraph 353 (if in chief value of metal) or under paragraph 218 (if in chief value of glass) of the Tariff Act of 1930. ^{1/} Under the Tariff Act of 1930, imports of such tubes under paragraph 353 were originally dutiable at 35 percent ad valorem and those under paragraph 218, at 60 percent ad valorem. Pursuant to successive trade-agreement concessions, these rates were reduced to 12 percent and to 30 percent ad valorem, respectively.

^{1/} Television picture tubes were not articles of commerce at the time of the enactment of the Tariff Act of 1930 and were not specially provided for in that legislation.

Under the TSUS, from August 31, 1963, to December 7, 1965, television picture tubes (both color and monochrome) were dutiable at the rate of 12 percent ad valorem. The Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act (Public Law 89-241) provided for a rate of 30 percent ad valorem, effective December 7, 1965, on imports of monochrome-television picture tubes under item 687.50. The rate applicable to color-television picture tubes remained at 12 percent ad valorem under a newly created temporary item (item 911.90) until September 1, 1969, at which time item 911.90 was eliminated and color-television picture tubes became dutiable under item 687.50 at the same rate as monochrome-television picture tubes. The change in the rate provided in the technical amendments act came about as a result of a determination that the great bulk of picture-tube imports involved monochrome-television tubes which were clearly in chief value of glass and were dutiable at 30 percent ad valorem under the Tariff Act of 1930.

Pursuant to concessions granted in the Kennedy Round negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the rate of duty applicable to item 687.50 was reduced in five successive stages from 30 percent ad valorem to 27 percent on January 1, 1968, to 24 percent on January 1, 1969, to 21 percent on January 1, 1970, to 18 percent on January 1, 1971, and to 15 percent on January 1, 1972. For the historical development of rate changes applicable to television picture tubes, see tables 1 and 2.

In addition to the fully dutiable imports entered under item 687.50, television picture tubes are also entered under TSUS item 807.00. Under the provisions of this item, which has never been the subject of a trade-agreement concession, imported articles assembled in whole or in part of U.S.-fabricated components are subject to duty on the full value of the article less the value of U.S.-fabricated components contained therein; i.e., the value of the U.S. components is free of duty. In recent years, imports under item 807.00 have amounted to about 1 percent of total television picture tube imports.

Television receivers are dutiable at the current (January 1, 1972) rate of 5 percent ad valorem under item 685.20. Television receivers are also entered under TSUS item 807.00. Television receivers imported under item 807.00 accounted for 4 percent of total imports of television receivers in 1967 and for 26 percent in 1971. The 1930-72 rate history applicable to television receivers and parts not specially provided for is given in the following table.

Television receivers and certain parts thereof: U.S. rates
of duty, 1930-72

Effective date	Rate	Basis for rate
	<u>Percent</u>	
	<u>ad valorem</u>	
June 18, 1930-----	35	Tariff Act of 1930.
Jan. 1, 1939-----	25	Trade agreement with the United Kingdom.
Jan. 1, 1948-----	15	GATT concession.
June 6, 1951-----	12.5	Do.
June 30, 1956-----	11.5	Do.
June 30, 1957-----	11	Do.
June 30, 1958-----	10.5	Do.
July 1, 1962-----	10	Do.
Aug. 31, 1963-----	10	Adoption of TSUS (item 685.20).
Jan. 1, 1968-----	9	GATT concession.
Jan. 1, 1969-----	8	Do.
Jan. 1, 1970-----	7	Do.
Jan. 1, 1971-----	<u>1/</u> 6	Do.
Jan. 1, 1972-----	5	Do.

1/ An additional 10-percent import duty was imposed for the period Aug. 16, 1971, to Dec. 19, 1971 (Presidential Proclamations 4074 and 4098).

The rates of duty with respect to imports of television picture tubes and sets and imports for consumption are shown in tables 3 and 4.

Effective August 16, 1971, Presidential Proclamation 4074 imposed an additional duty of 10 percent ad valorem on most articles, including television picture tubes and receivers, which were not free of duty under the TSUS and which were the subject of tariff concessions granted by the United States in trade agreements. This additional duty was removed effective December 20, 1971. During the period August 16 to December 19, 1971, the aggregate duty on imports of television picture tubes was 28 percent, and that on television receivers was 16 percent.

U.S. Producers

The number of domestic manufacturers of television picture tubes has declined in recent years. In 1971, four companies accounted for virtually all of the domestic production of monochrome picture tubes and seven companies accounted for virtually all of the color-tube production. RCA Corp., Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., and Westinghouse Electric Corp. manufactured both color and monochrome picture tubes. Admiral Corp., General Electric Co., Philco-Ford Corp., and Zenith Radio Corp. (Rauland Division) produced only color tubes, while Clinton Electronics Corp. manufactured only monochrome tubes. During 1967-71 the following companies ceased the domestic manufacture of monochrome tubes: Philco-Ford Corp. (1967), General Electric Co. (1970), Zenith Radio Corp. (1970), and RCA Corp. (1971). Motorola, Inc., discontinued U.S. production of color tubes in 1970 and Admiral Corp., in 1971.

In 1971, the following firms assembled television receivers, color tubes, or monochrome tubes in the United States.

<u>Company (parent)</u>	<u>Producers, as of Jan. 1, 1971, of--</u>		
	<u>Television receivers</u>	<u>Color tubes</u>	<u>Monochrome tubes</u>
Admiral Corp., Chicago, Ill.	X	X	-
Andrea Radio Corp., Long Island City, N.Y.	X	-	-
Clinton Electronics Corp., Rockford, Ill.	-	-	X
Curtis-Mathes Manufacturing Co., Dallas, Tex.	X	-	-
General Electric Co., New York, N.Y.	X	X	-
Magnavox Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.	X	-	-
Motorola, Inc., Franklin Park, Ill.	X	-	-
Packard Bell (Teledyne), Los Angeles, Calif.	X	-	-
Philco-Ford Corp. (Ford Motor Co.), Philadelphia, Pa.	X	X	-
RCA Corp., New York, N.Y.	X	X	X
S C Electronics, Inc., (Audiotronics Corp.), New Brighton, Minn.	X	-	-
Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. (General Telephone & Electronics), Batavia, N.Y.	X	X	X
TMA Co., Wheeling, Ill.	X	-	-
Warwick Electronics, Inc., Chicago, Ill.	X	-	-
Wells-Gardner Electronics Corp., Chicago, Ill.	X	-	-
Westinghouse Electric Corp., Elmira, N.Y.	-	X	X
Zenith Radio Corp., Chicago, Ill.	X	X	-

In 1971 all of the companies listed above assembled color television sets except Clinton Electronics Corp. and Westinghouse Electric Corp.; 13 assembled monochrome receivers. One of the 15 firms that assemble television receivers (S C Electronics, Inc.) does not produce television sets for home entertainment, but exclusively for industrial and educational markets. In recent years, firms that discontinued U.S. production of television sets include Arvin Industries, Corton

Industries (purchased by Admiral), Emerson TV & Radio, Olympic Radio & TV, Setchell Carlson, and Westinghouse.

U.S. Consumption

The consumption of color and monochrome picture tubes is closely related to the consumption of television receivers. A picture tube is an integral part of every receiver; consequently the tube is used either by an original television manufacturer or in the replacement market. Since regularly scheduled television broadcasting began in 1946, the U.S. consumer has purchased more than 175 million television sets, including 30 million color sets. More than half of these sets are still in use. More than 95 percent of U.S. households have at least one television set, and 40 percent have two or more sets. There are more television sets in use in the United States than telephones, refrigerators, or bathtubs. ^{1/}

Color-television picture tubes

During 1967-71, U.S. consumption (U.S. producers' shipments plus imports less exports) of color tubes increased (except in 1970) in terms of units and declined sharply (except in 1971) in terms of value (table 5 * * *). While consumption of color tubes increased from 5.7 million units in 1967 to 6.0 million units in 1969, the value of such consumption declined from \$640.5 million to \$482.4 million. U.S. consumption amounted to about 5.2 million units, valued at \$361.0

^{1/} Electronic Industries Association, Electronic Market Data Book, 1971.

million, in 1970 and 6.6 million units, valued at \$466.8 million, in 1971. The average value per color tube declined from \$113 in 1967 to \$69 in 1970, and amounted to \$70 in 1971. Advanced manufacturing equipment and techniques, gains in productivity, and consumer preferences for smaller size portable sets were the major factors which contributed to the sharp decline in the average value per tube.

Monochrome television picture tubes

Unlike U.S. consumption of color tubes, which generally increased, U.S. consumption of monochrome tubes has declined sharply in both quantity and value since 1968 (table 6 * * *). Consumption, which amounted to 5.3 million units, valued at \$79.5 million, in 1968, declined to 3.4 million tubes, valued at \$45.9 million, in 1971. A decline in the average unit value from \$15.01 per tube in 1968 to \$13.56 in 1971 accompanied the decline in units consumed.

Television receivers

U.S. consumption of television receivers (color and monochrome) increased from 11.0 million in 1967 to 12.9 million units in 1969, declined to 12.3 million in 1970, and increased to 13.8 million units in 1971, an alltime high (table 7 * * *). The value of consumption of receivers declined from \$2.5 billion in 1968 to \$2.0 billion in 1970, and amounted to \$2.4 billion in 1971. In each of the last 5 years, imports have supplied an increasing share of domestic consumption; the share supplied by imports more than doubled during the period, accounting for 39.4 percent of U.S. consumption in 1971.

U.S. Production and U.S. Producers' Shipments

Television picture tubes

During 1967-71, U.S. production of color tubes generally increased while production of monochrome tubes declined sharply (tables 5 and 6). Production of color tubes increased from 5.7 million units in 1967 to 6.9 million units in 1971; production of monochrome tubes, after increasing from 4.7 million units in 1967 to 5.7 million units in 1968, fell sharply each year thereafter and amounted to 3.3 million units in 1971. As previously noted, several companies have ceased production of television picture tubes in recent years.

U.S. producers' shipments of color and monochrome tubes have followed the same trend as U.S. production (* * *). Color-tube shipments reached a peak in 1971, when they amounted to 6.7 million units, valued at \$477.9 million, while monochrome-tube shipments in 1971 were at a 20-year low (3.4 million units, valued at \$47.1 million). The average unit value of domestic shipments of color tubes declined from \$114 in 1967 to \$71 in 1970 and 1971; monochrome tubes declined from an average value of \$16 each in 1967 to slightly less than \$14 each in 1971.

Television receivers

Shipments of U.S.-produced receivers have not kept pace with apparent consumption because imports, formerly nil or negligible, have supplied an increasing share of consumption, and exports, generally small, have not grown significantly. U.S. producers' shipments of

television receivers, which amounted to 9.6 million units, valued at \$2.2 billion, in 1967, increased in 1968 but declined in both 1969 and 1970 (table 7). In 1971, shipments amounted to 8.5 million sets, valued at \$2.0 billion.

U.S. Exports

Color television picture tubes

In recent years U.S. exports of color tubes have exceeded U.S. imports. U.S. exports rose from 113,000 units in 1968 ^{1/} to 454,000 units in 1970, and declined to 175,000 units in 1971 (table 5). Canada and West Germany together have accounted for about three-fourths of total U.S. exports in recent years (table 8). The United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and France have accounted for much of the remainder.

Monochrome television picture tubes

U.S. exports of monochrome tubes, after declining from 378,000 units in 1968 to 116,000 units in 1970, increased slightly to 122,000 units in 1971; they have far exceeded U.S. imports in recent years (table 6). Small quantities of U.S. exports have been marketed throughout the world. In 1971, Canada was the principal market, followed by Chile, Iran, Italy, Peru, and Spain (table 9).

Television receivers

During 1967-71, U.S. exports of television receivers fluctuated within a narrow range from a low of 126,000 sets in 1970 to a high of

^{1/} U.S. exports of color tubes were not separately reported in official statistics prior to 1968.

162,000 units in 1971 (table 7). In each of the years after 1967 the quantity of exports accounted for less than 2 percent of U.S. production. U.S. exports have been extremely small in relation to U.S. imports. The bulk of U.S. exports of television receivers have been shipped to markets in the Western Hemisphere, principally Canada, Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Brazil. Canada has been by far the largest recipient of color receivers exported from the United States.

U.S. Imports

Television picture tubes

U.S. imports of television picture tubes have been very small in relation to U.S. consumption or U.S. producers' shipments. During 1967-71, U.S. imports of color tubes fluctuated from 38,000 units in 1970 to 314,000 units in 1968 (table 5). In 1971, U.S. imports amounted to 122,000 units, less than the quantities imported in 1967, 1968, or 1969. The ratio of imports of color tubes to U.S. consumption varied from 5.5 percent in 1968 to 0.7 percent in 1970. The ratio was 1.8 percent in 1971. Japan and Canada have been the principal sources of U.S. imports of color tubes. Japan alone supplied more than 90 percent of total U.S. imports in 1971 (table 10); many such tubes are used in the replacement market for imported television receivers.

U.S. imports of monochrome tubes have also been irregular. Even though U.S. consumption of monochrome tubes has declined precipitously in recent years, the ratio of U.S. imports to U.S. consumption declined irregularly from 4.1 percent in 1967 to 2.2 percent in 1971. Japan and

Canada have also been the principal sources of U.S. imports of monochrome tubes (table 11). Imports of television picture tubes (color and monochrome) entering under item 807.00 have been insignificant.

Television receivers

U.S. imports of television receivers have increased rapidly in recent years, capturing almost 40 percent of the U.S. market in 1971. Imports of television receivers increased from 1.6 million sets in 1967, to 2.7 million sets in 1968, to 4.0 million sets in 1969, to 4.5 million in 1970, and to 5.4 million sets in 1971 (table 7). The ratio of U.S. imports to U.S. consumption has increased from 15 percent to 39 percent during the last 5 years.

About one-fourth of total U.S. imports in 1971 entered under the provisions of TSUS item 807.00 (table 12). The ratio of item 807.00 imports to total U.S. imports increased from 4.3 percent in 1967 to 26.6 percent in 1970 and was 26.1 percent in 1971. Imports under item 807.00 have been largely monochrome receivers imported by U.S. producers. * * *

Japan has been by far the principal source of U.S. imports of television receivers, followed by Taiwan and Mexico (table 12). The great bulk of imports from countries other than Japan have been produced by subsidiaries of U.S. firms.

RCA Corp.

RCA Corp., formerly known as the Radio Corp. of America, is a diversified multinational conglomerate which had sales in 1971 amounting to about \$3.5 billion. RCA's domestic manufacturing operations in electronics are spread over nine States and Puerto Rico, and the company also has subsidiaries in Canada, Mexico, Latin America, Europe, and the Far East. Production activities are organized among various divisions, including the Electronics Components Division, which has been part of the company structure for a considerable period and in which television picture tubes are made.

Television picture tube plants

RCA Corp. currently produces color-television picture tubes at Scranton, Pa., and Marion, Ind., and rebuilt color tubes at Los Angeles, Calif. In the third quarter of 1971, RCA ceased production of color-television tubes at its Lancaster, Pa., plant. Previously, in March 1971, RCA had discontinued production of monochrome picture tubes at its Marion plant (the sole domestic location in which monochrome tubes were manufactured).

* * * * *

Unemployment in the Lancaster Area

Although the unemployment rate for the Lancaster, Pa., area has increased from 1.8 percent in 1967 to 3.5 percent in 1971, it has been substantially lower than either the national or State rate. In February 1972, the latest month for which data are available, the unemployment rate for the Lancaster area was 4.0 percent. The unemployment rates for Lancaster, the State of Pennsylvania, and the United States which prevailed during 1967-71 are shown in the table below.

Unemployment rates in Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, and in the United States, as a percentage of the civilian work force, 1967-71

Area	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Lancaster, Pa-----	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.3	3.5
Pennsylvania-----	3.4	3.2	2.9	4.0	5.2
United States-----	3.8	3.6	3.5	4.9	5.9

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Pennsylvania Unemployment Benefits

In Pennsylvania, unemployment compensation benefits are paid for a maximum of 30 weeks. The weekly benefits range from \$12 to \$81, depending upon the wages paid to the employee on a "highest quarterly wages" basis. In addition to the maximum \$81 weekly benefit, dependent benefits of up to \$8 per week for 30 weeks may be paid.

APPENDIX A
STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1.--Television picture tubes: U.S. rates of duty, Aug. 31, 1963, to Jan. 1, 1972

Effective date	Rate of duty		Basis for rate
	Mono-chrome	Color	
	Percent ad valorem	Percent ad valorem	
Aug. 31, 1963---	12	12	Adoption of TSUS (item 687.50).
Dec. 7, 1965---	30	12	Adoption of TAA ^{1/} (Public Law 89-241).
Jan. 1, 1968---	27	12	GATT.
Jan. 1, 1969---	24	12	GATT.
Sept. 1, 1969---	24	24	TAA.
Jan. 1, 1970---	21	21	GATT.
Jan. 1, 1971---	^{2/} 18	^{2/} 18	GATT.
Jan. 1, 1972---	15	15	GATT.

^{1/} Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965. Under this act, the rate applicable to color-television picture tubes remained at 12 percent ad valorem under a newly created temporary item (911.90) until Sept. 1, 1969, at which time item 911.90 was eliminated and color-television picture tubes became dutiable under item 687.50 at the same rates as monochrome-television picture tubes.

^{2/} An additional 10-percent import duty was imposed for the period Aug. 16, 1971, to Dec. 19, 1971 (Presidential Proclamations 4074 and 4098).

Table 2.--Television picture tubes: U.S. rates of duty, 1930 to Aug. 31, 1963

Effective date	Rate of duty on tubes in chief value of--				Basis for rate
	Metal		Glass		
	Monochrome	Color	Monochrome	Color	
	Percent ad val.	Percent ad val.	Percent ad val. or cents each	Percent ad val. or cents each	
June 18, 1930--	35	35	60%	60%	Tariff Act of 1930
Jan. 1, 1939--	25	25	60%	60%	Trade agreement with the United Kingdom
Jan. 1, 1948--	15	15	50¢ ea. min. 30% max. 50%	50¢ ea. min. 30% max. 50%	GATT concession.
Sept. 10, 1955--	15	15	30%	30%	Do.
June 30, 1962--	13.5	13.5	30%	30%	Do.
June 30, 1963--	12	12	30%	30%	Do.

Table 3.--Television picture tubes: U.S. rates of duty and imports for consumption, 1964-72

Year	Monochrome picture tubes		Color picture tubes	
	Rate of duty	Imports	Rate of duty	Imports
	Percent ad valorem	1,000 units	Percent ad valorem	1,000 units
1964-----	12	<u>1/</u>	12	<u>1/</u>
1965-----	<u>2/</u> 30	<u>1/</u>	12	<u>1/</u>
1966-----	30	23	12	80
1967-----	<u>3/</u> 30	195	12	193
1968-----	<u>3/</u> 27	61	12	314
1969-----	<u>3/</u> 24	63	<u>4/</u> 24	148
1970-----	<u>3/</u> 21	33	<u>3/</u> 21	38
1971-----	<u>3/5/</u> 18	73	<u>3/5/</u> 18	122
1972-----	<u>3/</u> 15	<u>6/</u>	<u>3/</u> 15	<u>6/</u>

1/ Imports of monochrome- and color-television picture tubes were not separately reported in official statistics prior to 1966. In 1964, 76,000 television picture tubes (both color and monochrome) were imported; in 1965 such imports amounted to 91,000 units.

2/ Effective Dec. 7.

3/ Effective Jan. 1.

4/ Effective Sept. 1.

5/ An additional 10-percent import duty was imposed for the period Aug. 16, 1971, to Dec. 19, 1971 (Presidential Proclamations 4074 and 4098).

6/ Not available.

Source: Data on imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 4.--Television receivers: U.S. rates of duty and imports for consumption, 1963-72

Year	Rate of duty	Imports
	Percent ad valorem	1,000 units
1963-----	10 :	392
1964-----	10 :	714
1965-----	10 :	1,048
1966-----	10 :	1,518
1967-----	10 :	1,608
1968-----	$\frac{1}{9}$:	2,708
1969-----	$\frac{1}{8}$:	4,034
1970-----	$\frac{1}{7}$:	4,509
1971-----	$\frac{1}{2}$ / 6 :	5,447
1972-----	$\frac{1}{5}$:	<u>3/</u>

1/ Effective Jan. 1.

2/ An additional 10-percent import duty was imposed for the period Aug. 16, 1971, to Dec. 19, 1971 (Presidential Proclamations 4074 and 4098).

3/ Not available.

Source: Data on imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 5.--Color-television picture tubes: U.S. production, producers' shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1967-71

(Quantity in thousands of units; value in thousands of dollars)

Year	U.S. production	Producers' shipments	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity						
1967----	5,713	5,573	193	<u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u> 5,665	3.4
1968----	5,776	5,490	314	113	5,691	5.5
1969----	5,921	5,978	148	175	5,951	2.5
1970----	5,737	5,642	38	454	5,226	.7
1971----	6,851	6,689	122	175	6,636	1.8
Value						
1967----	<u>3/</u>	635,541	14,964	<u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u> 640,505	2.3
1968----	<u>3/</u>	535,888	21,568	10,926	546,530	3.9
1969----	<u>3/</u>	490,532	7,996	16,118	482,410	1.7
1970----	<u>3/</u>	402,686	1,622	43,305	361,003	.4
1971----	<u>3/</u>	477,939	4,253	15,393	466,799	.9
Average unit value						
1967----	<u>3/</u>	\$114.04	\$77.53	<u>1/</u>	\$113.06	-
1968----	<u>3/</u>	97.61	68.69	\$96.69	96.03	-
1969----	<u>3/</u>	82.06	54.03	92.10	81.06	-
1970----	<u>3/</u>	71.37	42.68	95.39	69.08	-
1971----	<u>3/</u>	71.45	34.86	87.96	70.34	-

1/ Exports of color-television picture tubes were not separately reported in official statistics prior to 1968.

2/ Estimated in part.

3/ Data have not been compiled.

Source: Production and producers' shipments compiled from reports submitted to the U.S. Tariff Commission by the domestic producers; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 6.--Monochrome-television picture tubes: U.S. production, producers' shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1967-71

(Quantity in thousands of units; value in thousands of dollars)

Year	U.S. production	Producers' shipments	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity						
1967----	4,725	4,849	195	^{1/}	^{2/} 4,745	4.1
1968----	5,674	5,612	61	378	5,295	1.2
1969----	4,653	4,683	63	213	4,533	1.4
1970----	3,764	3,936	33	116	3,787	.9
1971----	3,305	3,434	73	122	3,385	2.2
Value						
1967----	^{3/}	77,944	1,517	^{1/}	^{2/} 70,260	2.2
1968----	^{3/}	87,097	1,242	8,865	79,474	1.6
1969----	^{3/}	70,053	770	3,549	67,274	1.1
1970----	^{3/}	55,929	459	2,720	53,668	.9
1971----	^{3/}	47,094	859	2,066	45,887	1.9
Average unit value						
1967----	^{3/}	\$16.07	\$7.78	^{1/}	\$14.81	-
1968----	^{3/}	15.52	20.36	\$23.45	15.01	-
1969----	^{3/}	14.96	12.22	16.66	14.84	-
1970----	^{3/}	14.21	13.91	23.45	14.17	-
1971----	^{3/}	13.71	11.77	16.93	13.56	-

^{1/} Exports of monochrome-television picture tubes were not separately reported in official statistics prior to 1968.

^{2/} Estimated in part.

^{3/} Data have not been compiled.

Source: Production and producers' shipments compiled from reports submitted to the U.S. Tariff Commission by the domestic producers; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 7.--Television receivers (monochrome and color): U.S. shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1967-71

(Quantity in thousands of units; value in millions of dollars)

Period	U.S. shipments	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity					
1967-----	9,566	1,608	139	11,035	14.6
1968-----	10,032	2,708	144	12,596	21.5
1969-----	9,050	4,034	157	12,927	31.2
1970-----	7,873	4,509	126	12,256	36.8
1971-----	8,539	5,447	162	13,824	39.4
Value					
1967-----	2,210	124	24	2,310	5.4
1968-----	2,300	203	28	2,475	8.2
1969-----	2,093	296	33	2,356	12.6
1970-----	1,757	316	26	2,047	15.4
1971-----	2,047	413	37	2,423	17.0

Source: U.S. shipments compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. Tariff Commission; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 8.--Color-television picture tubes: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1968-71 ^{1/}

Market	1968	1969	1970	1971
	Quantity (1,000 units)			
Canada-----	12	93	90	71
West Germany-----	67	59	221	58
United Kingdom-----	3	16	58	21
Netherlands-----	1	<u>2/</u>	43	10
France-----	1	<u>2/</u>	4	5
Switzerland-----	20	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	3
Mexico-----	7	1	2	1
Belgium-----	<u>2/</u>	2	31	<u>2/</u>
All other-----	2	4	5	6
Total-----	113	175	454	175
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Canada-----	1,268	8,030	7,245	5,756
West Germany-----	6,660	6,196	23,948	5,498
United Kingdom-----	248	1,071	4,505	1,907
Netherlands-----	105	10	3,978	761
France-----	99	16	638	632
Switzerland-----	1,763	8	8	261
Mexico-----	563	132	164	82
Belgium-----	6	255	2,225	26
All other-----	214	400	594	470
Total-----	10,926	16,118	43,305	15,393

^{1/} Exports of color-television picture tubes were not separately reported in official statistics prior to 1968. In 1967, exports of color- and monochrome-television picture tubes combined amounted to 400 thousand units, valued at \$19.2 million.

^{2/} Less than 500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 9.--Monochrome-television picture tubes: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1968-71 ^{1/}

Market	1968	1969	1970	1971
	Quantity (1,000 units)			
Canada-----	45	12	10	51
Chile-----	8	13	16	14
Iran-----	25	5	15	9
Italy-----	15	13	3	8
Peru-----	10	14	1	8
Spain-----	22	18	9	6
Belgium-----	1	4	18	4
Colombia-----	5	8	5	4
Venezuela-----	63	4	7	2
Australia-----	5	9	3	2
Costa Rica-----	4	6	2	2
Philippine Republic-----	8	4	2	1
Mexico-----	17	2	6	<u>2/</u>
Netherlands-----	<u>2/</u>	22	3	<u>2/</u>
Israel-----	2	12	3	<u>2/</u>
Taiwan-----	102	47	1	-
All other-----	46	20	12	11
Total-----	378	213	116	122
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Canada-----	3,095	436	238	887
Chile-----	107	192	156	179
Iran-----	540	119	368	156
Italy-----	173	115	31	67
Peru-----	163	268	13	165
Spain-----	349	260	166	149
Belgium-----	40	52	920	75
Colombia-----	87	119	81	63
Venezuela-----	1,083	89	77	24
Australia-----	186	142	29	32
Costa Rica-----	79	99	31	27
Mexico-----	282	36	70	3
Netherlands-----	18	276	157	4
Israel-----	35	226	52	3
Taiwan-----	946	610	7	-
All other-----	1,511	431	291	205
Total-----	8,865	3,549	2,720	2,066

^{1/} Monochrome-television picture tubes were not separately reported in official statistics prior to 1968. In 1967, exports of monochrome- and color-television picture tubes combined amounted to 400 thousand units, valued at \$19.2 million.

^{2/} Less than 500.

Table 10.--Color-television picture tubes: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1967-71

Source	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Quantity (1,000 units)					
Japan-----	89	86	97	32	114
Canada-----	16	99	51	4	8
Netherlands-----	87	128	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
All other-----	<u>1/</u>	1	<u>1/</u>	2	<u>1/</u>
Total-----	193	314	148	38	122
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Japan-----	6,226	4,930	5,070	1,438	3,929
Canada-----	943	5,472	2,901	160	267
Netherlands-----	7,793	11,141	5	3	8
All other-----	2	25	20	21	49
Total-----	14,964	21,568	7,996	1,622	4,253

1/ Less than 500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 11.--Monochrome-television picture tubes: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1967-71

Source	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Quantity (1,000 units)					
Japan-----	185	55	59	30	22
Canada-----	4	6	3	2	43
Taiwan-----	-	-	-	<u>1/</u>	7
All other-----	6	<u>1/</u>	1	1	1
Total-----	195	61	63	33	73
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Japan-----	1,349	968	699	420	353
Canada-----	130	270	58	18	451
Taiwan-----	-	-	-	<u>2/</u>	45
All other-----	38	4	13	21	10
Total-----	1,517	1,242	770	459	859

1/ Less than 500.

2/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 12.--Television receivers: U.S. imports for consumption, total and those entered under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1967-71

Source	(Quantity in thousands of units)														
	1967			1968			1969			1970			1971		
	Total quantity of imports	807.00 imports	Percent of total	Total quantity of imports	807.00 imports	Percent of total	Total quantity of imports	807.00 imports	Percent of total	Total quantity of imports	807.00 imports	Percent of total	Total quantity of imports	807.00 imports	Percent of total
Japan-----	1,216	9	0.7	1,637	13	0.8	2,209	6	0.3	2,441	73	3.0	2,549	33	1.3
Taiwan-----	37	31	83.8	361	355	98.3	649	632	97.4	840	766	91.2	1,248	1,040	83.4
Mexico-----	-	-	-	40	38	95.0	208	199	95.7	273	272	99.6	310	309	99.8
Hong Kong---	-	-	-	2	2	100.0	40	37	92.5	32	27	84.4	3	1/	-
Canada-----	36	26	72.2	1	1/	-	15	14	93.3	9	8	88.9	11	8	76.0
All other---	1	1/	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1/	-	-	46	-	-
Total---	1,290	66	5.1	2,043	408	20.0	3,122	888	28.4	3,595	1,146	31.9	4,167	1,390	33.4
Monochrome															
Japan-----	315	1/	-	662	26	3.9	879	18	2.0	850	2	0.2	1,191	5	0.4
Taiwan-----	1/	1/	-	-	-	-	22	22	100.0	53	41	77.4	1/	23	27.4
Mexico-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/	1/	-	-	-	-	1/	-	-
Hong Kong---	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/	-	-
Canada-----	3	3	100.0	3	3	100.0	11	11	100.0	11	9	81.8	4	3	84.5
All other---	1/	-	-	1/	-	-	1/	-	-	1/	-	-	1/	-	-
Total---	318	3	.9	665	29	4.4	912	51	5.6	914	52	5.7	1,280	31	2.5
Color															
Japan-----	1,531	9	0.6	2,299	39	1.7	3,088	24	0.8	3,291	75	2.3	3,740	38	1.0
Taiwan-----	37	31	83.8	361	355	98.3	671	654	97.5	893	807	90.4	1,335	1,063	79.7
Mexico-----	1/	1/	-	40	38	95.0	208	199	95.7	273	272	99.6	310	309	10.0
Hong Kong---	-	-	-	2	2	100.0	40	37	92.5	32	27	84.4	3	1/	-
Canada-----	39	29	74.4	4	3	75.0	26	25	96.2	20	17	85.0	15	11	73.3
All other---	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1/	-	-	46	-	-
Total---	1,608	69	4.3	2,708	437	16.1	4,034	939	23.3	4,509	1,198	26.6	5,447	1,421	26.1

1/ Less than 500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

