

1756  
5  
3 2W  
12

**UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION**

**TELEVISION RECEIVERS, RADIO-TELEVISION-PHONOGRAPH  
COMBINATIONS, AND RADIO-PHONOGRAPH COMBINATIONS:  
WORKERS OF THE WHEELING, ILL., PLANT OF TMA CO.**

**Report to the President  
on Investigation No. TEA-W-188  
Under Section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962**



**TC Publication 583  
Washington, D. C.  
June 1973**

**UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION**

Catherine Bedell, *Chairman*

Joseph O. Parker, *Vice Chairman*

Will E. Leonard, Jr.

George M. Moore

J. Banks Young

Italo H. Ablondi

Kenneth R. Mason, *Secretary*

-----

**Address all communications to  
United States Tariff Commission  
Washington, D. C. 20436**

-----

## C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
Report to the President-----	1
Finding of the Commission-----	3
Considerations supporting the Commission's finding:	
Views of Chairman Bedell-----	4
Views of Commissioners Leonard and Young-----	9
Information obtained in the investigation:	
Description and uses-----	A-1
U.S. tariff treatment-----	A-3
U.S. producers-----	A-5
U.S. consumption, shipments, exports, and imports:	
Television receivers-----	A-9
Monochrome television receivers-----	A-11
Color television receivers-----	A-12
807.00 imports-----	A-14
Radio-television-phonograph combinations-----	A-15
Radio-phonograph combinations-----	A-17
Radio-tape-player combinations-----	A-19
TMA Co.:	
The firm-----	A-20
Shipments-----	***
Imports-----	***
Employment and man-hours-----	***
Reasons for the decision to close the Wheeling, Ill., plant of TMA Co-----	***
Price comparisons-----	***
Statistical appendix-----	A-32

### Tables

1. Television receivers: U.S. factory shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1968-72-----	A-33
2. Television receivers: U.S. imports of monochrome and color sets, from Japan, and from all other countries, 1968-72-----	A-34
3. Monochrome television receivers: U.S. factory shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1968-72-----	A-35

## CONTENTS

ii

	<u>Page</u>
4. Color television receivers: U.S. factory shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1968-72-----	A-36
5. Radio-television-phonograph combinations: U.S. factory shipments, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1968-72-----	A-37
6. Radio-television-phonograph combinations: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1968-72-----	A-38
7. Radio-phonographs: U.S. factory shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1968-72-----	A-39
8. Television receivers: U.S. rates of duty and imports for consumption, 1963-72-----	A-40
9. Radio-television-phonograph combinations: U.S. rates of duty and imports for consumption, 1966-72-----	A-41
10. Radio-phonograph combinations: U.S. rates of duty and imports for consumption, 1960-72-----	A-42
11. TMA Co.: Shipments of domestically produced television sets, radio-television-phonograph combinations, and radio-phonograph combinations, 1968-71, January-July 1971, and January-July 1972-----	***
12. TMA Co.: Average number of production and related workers producing television receivers, radio-television-phonograph combinations, and radio-phonograph combinations, total production and related workers, and total employees, 1968-71, January-July 1971, and January-July 1972-----	***

Note.--The whole of the Commission's report to the President may not be made public since it contains certain information that could result in the disclosure of the operations of an individual concern. This published report is the same as the report to the President, except that the above-mentioned information has been omitted. Such omissions are indicated by asterisks.

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

U.S. Tariff Commission,  
June 11, 1973.

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 findings of an investigation made under section 301(c)(2) of the act in response to a petition filed on behalf of a group of former workers.

On March 7, 1973, the Tariff Commission received a petition from the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers filed on behalf of the former workers of the Wheeling, Ill., plant of TMA Co. for a determination of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance on behalf of the former workers of said firm or an appropriate subdivision thereof. The Commission instituted an investigation (TEA-W-188) on March 9, 1973, to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, articles like or directly competitive with television receivers and radio-television-phonograph combinations (of the types provided for in items 685.20 and 685.42 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS)) produced by said firm are 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 firm or an appropriate subdivision thereof.

On April 12, 1973, the Commission amended the scope of this investigation, pursuant to its authority under section 403(a) of the said act, to include articles like or directly competitive with radio-phonograph combinations (of the types provided for in item 685.30 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States) produced by said firm.

Public notice of the investigation and of the amendment of the scope of the investigation was given by posting copies of the notices at the office of the Commission in Washington, D.C., and at the New York City office, and by publication in the Federal Register of March 14, 1973 (38 F.R. 6935) and of April 18, 1973 (38 F.R. 9626). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information herein was obtained from the former president of TMA Co., the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (Local 814), trade associations, the receiver in bankruptcy for TMA Co., and the Commission's files.

## Finding of the Commission

On the basis of its investigation, the Commission finds 1/ (Commissioner Ablondi dissenting with respect to television receivers and radio-phonograph combinations) that articles like or directly competitive with television receivers, radio-television-phonograph combinations, and radio-phonograph combinations (of the types provided for in items 685.20, 685.42, and 685.30 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States) produced by the TMA Co., 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, unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such company or an appropriate subdivision thereof.

---

1/ Vice Chairman Parker and Commissioner Moore did not participate in the decision.

CONSIDERATIONS SUPPORTING THE COMMISSION'S FINDING 1/

## Views of Chairman Bedell

Upon receipt of a petition filed on behalf of workers of TMA Co. for a determination of their eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance under the provisions of the Trade Expansion Act, the United States Tariff Commission instituted this proceeding for the purpose of determining whether the petitioning workers who have been engaged in the production of television receivers, radio-television-phonograph combinations, and radio-phonograph combinations meet the criteria of section 301(c)(2) of that act.

During the 1968-72 period, radio-television-phonograph combinations accounted for about half of the value of the aggregate shipments of articles produced by the TMA Co., television receivers for about a third, and radio-phonograph combinations for the remainder.

Under section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, each of the following requirements must be met before an affirmative finding may be made by the Commission:

- (1) An article like or directly competitive with an article produced by the workers concerned must be imported in increased quantities;
- (2) The increased imports must be a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements;

---

1/ Commissioner Ablondi concurs in the result with respect to radio-television-phonograph combinations, but dissents from the result with respect to television receivers and radio-phonographs.



- (3) A significant number or proportion of the workers concerned must be unemployed or underemployed, or threatened with unemployment or underemployment; and
- (4) The increased imports resulting in major part from trade-agreement concessions must be the major factor in causing or threatening to cause the unemployment or underemployment.

My determination in this investigation with respect to radio-television-phonograph combinations is negative because the first requirement set forth above has not been met. Radio-television-phonograph combinations are not being imported into the United States in increased quantities; on the contrary, such imports, which have never reached more than negligible quantities, have declined during the past several years. In 1972, U.S. imports of such combinations amounted to 1,111 units valued at \$88,000, compared to 2,123 units valued at \$720,000 in 1968.

My determination with respect to television receivers is also in the negative because the second requirement, that the increased imports must have resulted in major part from trade-agreement concessions, has not been met. Factors that have contributed to increased imports of television receivers, other than tariff concessions, include (1) the provisions of tariff item 807.00, which permit duty-free entry of U.S. components contained in imported articles under certain conditions (43 percent of all U.S. imports of television receivers were entered under 807.00 in 1972, as compared to only 16 percent in 1968); (2) the dumping of Japanese television receivers in the U.S. market; (3) a variety of export incentives on the part of

certain foreign governments to encourage production well in excess of home market requirements; (4) the substantially lower wage rates that prevail in the foreign countries that supply U.S. imports of television receivers; and (5) the unrealistically low value of the yen in comparison with the dollar, which prior to the U.S. devaluations of December 1971 and February 1973, resulted in exchange rates extremely favorable to the television receiver industry in Japan.

While it would be difficult to evaluate the relative effect that each of these "other factors" has had on the level of U.S. imports of television receivers, it is my opinion that their aggregate effect far outweighs the effect of tariff concessions. Thus, I find that the increased imports of television receivers are not as a result "in major part" of U.S. tariff concessions, which requires a negative determination. 1/

With respect to radio-phonograph combinations, it is my judgment that the fourth statutory criterion has not been met. That criterion requires a determination that concession-generated imports must have been the major factor in causing or threatening the unemployment or underemployment of the workers involved. In this case, I believe other factors have been more significant in the difficulties encountered by the TMA Co. and that it was these factors which resulted in the closing of the plant and the resulting unemployment.

---

1/ See the views of Chairman Bedell and Vice Chairman Parker in connection with Investigation No. TEA-I-21, Television Receivers and Certain Parts Thereof, TC Publication 436, pp. 5-6.

The facts in this case are substantially different from those of other recent cases in which I made affirmative determinations. 1/ In the instant proceeding, TMA's difficulties resulted largely from the fact that its production of radio-phonograph combinations consisted entirely of console-type combinations. While console combinations were popular articles in the U.S. market for many years, recently the U.S. consumer demand has been changing to compact types of radio-phonograph combinations.

The evidence in this case shows that U.S. factory shipments of console combinations decreased steadily from 1.7 million units in 1968 to less than 900,000 units in 1972, but shipments of compact radio-phonograph combinations more than doubled during the same period, rising from 283,000 units in 1968 to 650,000 units in 1972. Apparent U.S. consumption of all types of radio-phonograph combinations remained relatively constant during the 1968-72 period. Although data are not available on imports of radio-phonograph combinations by type, all available information indicates that imports of console models (the type produced by TMA Co.) have been negligible.

\* \* \* the primary reason for the closing of the firm's plant was the change in consumer preference from large console television

---

1/ Radios, Radio-Phonographs, and Loudspeaker Systems: Workers of the Milroy, Pa., Plant of Fisher Electronics, Inc., Subsidiary of Emerson Electric Co., . . . Investigation No. TEA-W-176 . . . , TC Publication 561, pp. 5-10; Television Receivers, Radio Receivers, Phonographs and Radio-Phonograph Combinations: Workers of Zenith Radio Corp., . . . Investigation No. TEA-W-177 . . . , TC Publication 562, pp. 3-8.

receivers, radio-television-phonograph combinations, and radio-phonograph combinations to portable and table-model television receivers, and to compact radio-phonograph combinations. \* \* \*

TMA was competitive in large console sets, but was unable to compete with leading mass producers of portable, table model, and compact sets. Clearly, with respect to radio-phonograph combinations, increased imports resulting from trade-agreement concessions were not the major factor causing the unemployment or underemployment of the petitioning workers.

In view of the foregoing considerations, I have made a negative determination with respect to the articles covered by this investigation.

## Views of Commissioners Leonard and Young

Our determination in the instant investigation is negative because the statutory criteria have not been met.

The TMA Co. produced three types of electronic products--television receivers, radio-phonograph combinations, and radio-television-phonograph combinations. Any increase in imports of articles like or directly competitive with the television receivers and radio-phonograph combinations produced by the workers of the company is not the result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements. Our reasoning in support of this determination with respect to those two electronic products is set forth in statements of our views in previous Commission reports. 1/

With respect to radio-television-phonograph combinations, our finding is also negative because articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the workers of TMA Co., have not been imported in increased quantities as required by the statute. Imports of radio-

1/ Commissioner Leonard's views are given in Electrical Components and Apparatus and Allied Products: Production and Maintenance Workers of the F. W. Sickles Division, General Instrument Corp., Chicopee and Ludlow, Mass., . . . Investigation No. TEA-W-21 . . . , TC Publication 329, pp. 3-5; Electronic Transformers: Former Workers of C P Electronics, Inc., Columbus, Ind., . . . Investigation No. TEA-W-31 . . . , TC Publication 351, pp. 13-14; High Fidelity Stereo and Related Equipment: H. H. Scott, Inc., Maynard, Mass., . . . Investigation No. TEA-F-13 . . . , TC Publication 355, pp. 3-5; Paper Cones for Loudspeakers: Fibre Form Corp., Columbia City, Ind., . . . Firm Investigation No. TEA-F-16 and Worker Investigation No. TEA-W-55 . . . , TC Publication 362, pp. 3-6; Television Receivers: Production and Maintenance Workers at RCA Corp.

television-phonograph combinations, which have never reached more than negligible quantities, have declined during the past several years.

In 1972, U.S. imports of such combinations amounted to 1,111 units valued at \$88,000, compared to 2,123 units valued at \$720,000 in 1968.

Plant, Memphis, Tenn., . . . Investigation No. TEA-W-70 . . . , TC Publication 376, p. 9; Television Receivers, Radios, and Phonographs: Former Workers at the Emerson Television and Radio Co., Jersey City, N. J., . . . Investigation No. TEA-W-77 . . . , TC Publication 380, pp. 8-9; Coils and Antennas: Bel-Tronics Corp., Addison, Ill., . . . Investigation No. TEA-F-19 . . . , TC Publication 385, pp. 3-5; Phonographs and Radio-Phonograph and Other Combinations: Warwick Electronics, Inc., Zion, Ill., . . . Investigation No. TEA-W-96 . . . , TC Publication 409, pp. 5-6; and Television Receivers and Certain Parts Thereof, . . . Investigation No. TEA-I-21 . . . , TC Publication 436, pp. 9-16.

Commissioner Young's views are given in Television Receivers and Certain Parts Thereof, . . . Investigation No. TEA-I-21 . . . , TC Publication 436, pp. 4-6; Radios, Radio-Phonographs, and Loudspeaker Systems: Workers of the Milroy, Pa., Plant of Fisher Electronics, Inc., Subsidiary of Emerson Electric Co., . . . Investigation No. TEA-W-176 . . . , TC Publication 561, pp. 12-15; Television Receivers, Radio Receivers, Phonographs and Radio-Phonograph Combinations: Workers of Zenith Radio Corp., . . . Investigation No. TEA-W-177 . . . , TC Publication 562, pp. 13-15; and Radio-Phonograph and Radio-Phonograph-Tape Player Combinations: Workers of the Lowell, Mass., Plant of Symphonic Electronic Corp., . . . Investigation No. TEA-W-178 . . . , TC Publication 564, pp. 7-8.

## INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

## Description and Uses

Prior to the cessation of its operations in July 1972, the TMA Co. produced television receivers (monochrome and color), radio-television-phonograph combinations, and radio-phonograph combinations, all for home use.

A television receiver converts a transmitted television signal into its original elements--i.e., video, synchronizing, and audio--and by means of these elements reproduces the picture and sound originally transmitted. The video element controls the intensity of the electron beam(s) in the television picture tube. The synchronizing element positions the electron beam(s) in the picture tube. The audio element controls the sound emission.

Monochrome (black and white) receivers have one electron gun which directs an electron beam at the picture-tube face. The back of the picture-tube face is coated with a phosphor which glows in shades between black and white, depending upon the intensity of the electron beam.

The rudiments of a color television receiver differ significantly from those of a monochrome receiver. Most color television receivers utilize three electron guns in the picture tube, one each to energize red, blue, or green phosphors that are coated on the back of the picture-tube face. Color television receivers marketed by Sony Corp. of Japan, however, utilize a single electron gun. By means of a

unique switching arrangement, the single-gun tube achieves results similar to a three-gun tube.

The circuits in a color television receiver are more numerous and complex than those in monochrome receivers. Color receivers also contain more active components (e.g., transistors and tubes) and passive components (e.g., resistors, capacitors, and inductors). Consequently, color receivers are more difficult to design, manufacture, and maintain than monochrome receivers.

Radio-television-phonograph combinations contain three major sub-assemblies, as indicated by the name. The television subassembly was explained above. The radio subassembly of a combination is a device, consisting of a tuner (AM, AM/FM, or AM/FM/FM) and amplifier(s), that reproduces a sound signal transmitted via radio waves. The phonograph section consists of a record changer or turntable and electronic circuits to amplify the signal sensed by the cartridge located on the arm of the record changer or turntable. A combination frequently uses the same electronic circuits to amplify or otherwise condition the signal from the radio, phonograph, or television receiver.

Radio-phonograph combinations are the same as radio-television-phonograph combinations except that the television subassembly is omitted, leaving only the radio subassembly and the phonograph section. Some radio-phonograph combinations may include a tape player or recorder.



Radio-tape-player combinations are the same as radio-phonograph combinations except that a tape player is substituted for the phonograph section. The tape player consists of a tape transport unit which feeds magnetic tape contained on reels, cartridges, or cassettes by a sensing device which detects audio signals recorded on the tape and feeds these signals to an audio amplifier.

#### U.S. Tariff Treatment

Under the Tariff Act of 1930, television receivers, radio-television-phonograph combinations, radio-phonograph combinations, and radio-tape players were classifiable in a group of electrical articles under paragraph 353; this group of articles was dutiable at 35 percent ad valorem from June 18, 1930, through December 31, 1938. Under the TSUS, these articles are provided for as follows: Television receivers, item 685.20; radio-television-phonograph combinations, item 685.42; radio-phonograph combinations, item 685.30; and radio-tape players, item 678.50.

Pursuant to successive trade-agreement concessions beginning in 1939, the applicable rates of duty have been reduced substantially. The rates of duty currently (1973) in effect on these articles range from 5 percent ad valorem to 7.5 percent, reflecting the final stage, effective January 1, 1972, of the five-stage concessions granted in the Kennedy Round negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The effective dates of the various rates of duty applicable to the aforementioned articles under the Tariff Act of 1930, as modified by trade-agreement concessions and the Tariff Classification Act of 1962, are given in the table below:

Certain consumer electronic products: U.S. rates of duty, 1930-72

(In percent ad valorem)

Effective date	Authority	Tele- vision receiv- ers (TSUS item 685.20)	Radio- tele- vision- phono- graphs (TSUS item 685.42)	Radio- phono- graphs (TSUS item 685.30) <u>1/</u>	Radio- tape players (TSUS item 678.50)
June 18, 1930-----	Tariff Act of 1930	35	35	35	35
Jan. 1, 1939-----	Trade agreement with the United Kingdom.	25	25	25	25
Jan. 1, 1948-----	GATT concession	15	15	15	15
Jan. 6, 1951-----	do-----	12.5	15	13.75	13.75
June 30, 1956-----	do-----	11.5	15	13.75	13.75
June 30, 1957-----	do-----	11	15	13.75	13.75
June 30, 1958-----	do-----	10.5	15	13.75	13.75
July 1, 1962-----	do-----	10	15	13.75	12.5
July 1, 1963-----	do-----	10	15	13.75	11.5
Aug. 31, 1963-----	<u>2/</u>	10	15	13.75	<u>3/</u> 10
Jan. 1, 1966-----	<u>4/</u>	10	14	13.75	10
Jan. 1, 1967-----	<u>4/</u>	10	13	13.75	10
Jan. 1, 1968-----	GATT concession	9	11.5	12	9
Jan. 1, 1969-----	do-----	8	10.5	11	8
Jan. 1, 1970-----	do-----	7	9.5	9.5	7
Jan. 1, 1971 <u>5/</u> -----	do-----	6	8.5	8	6
Jan. 1, 1972-----	do-----	5	7.5	6.5	5

1/ Includes radio-phonograph-tape-player combinations.

2/ Tariff Classification Act of 1962; the rates that were changed resulted from the combining of several different rates when the Tariff Schedules of the United States were adopted.

3/ This rate was a combination of several different rates.

4/ Presidential Proclamation 3694.

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

Some television receivers and negligible quantities of radio-television-phonograph combinations, radio-phonograph combinations, and radio-tape-player combinations have been entered under item 807.00, which provides that, for imported articles assembled in whole or in part of U.S.-fabricated components, the duty may be assessed only on the value added abroad, thus permitting the U.S. components to be entered duty free.

#### U.S. Producers

For the purposes of this investigation, U.S. producers of television receivers and combinations are firms that assemble television receivers in the United States irrespective of whether some or all of the component parts used in their assembly are imported. As of early 1973, the following firms were assembling television receivers in the United States:

<u>Company (parent company in parentheses)</u>	<u>Principal offices</u>
Admiral Corp.	Chicago, Ill.
Andrea Radio Corp.	Long Island City, N.Y.
Curtis Mathes Corp.	Dallas, Tex.
General Electric Co.	New York, N.Y.
Magnavox Co.	New York, N.Y.
Matsushita Electric Corp. of America	New York, N.Y.
Motorola, Inc.	Franklin Park, Ill.
Packard Bell (Teledyne, Inc.)	Los Angeles, Calif.
Philco-Ford Corp. (Ford Motor Co.)	Philadelphia, Pa.
RCA Corp.	New York, N.Y.
Sony Corp.	San Diego, Calif.
Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. (General Telephone & Electronics Corp.)	Batavia, N.Y.
Warwick Electronics Inc.	Chicago, Ill.
Wells-Gardner Electronics Corp.	Chicago, Ill.
Zenith Radio Corp.	Chicago, Ill.

The number of U.S. firms producing television receivers increased from 18 in 1966 to 19 in 1968 and then declined to 15 in 1972. During 1972, 13 of the U.S. producers assembled monochrome sets, and all producers assembled color sets. Firms that discontinued U.S. production of home television sets in the years just prior to 1973 included, in addition to TMA, Arvin Industries, Inc., Cortron Industries, Inc. (purchased by Admiral Corp.), Emerson Television and Radio, Olympic Radio and Television, Setchell Carlson, and Westinghouse Electric Corp.

The producers previously listed do not include a few firms which purchase complete television chassis, add a picture tube, and install this assembly in a cabinet. Such firms account for only a small part of U.S. output.

The principal U.S. producers of television receivers are large diversified firms for which television-receiver production is only one (although for many the most important) of several manufacturing activities. Six large firms (Admiral, General Electric, Magnavox, Motorola, RCA, and Zenith) accounted for 90 percent of U.S. production of monochrome and 78 percent of color receivers in 1970. The number of units produced by each of the two largest producers, RCA and Zenith, was significantly greater than the number produced by the third largest manufacturer.

U.S. producers of television sets also frequently manufacture or import one or more related consumer electronic products for home use, such as radios, phonographs, stereophonic music systems, and tape recorders and players. In addition, many firms produce industrial

and defense electronic products which embody highly specialized technology. The larger firms produce sophisticated guidance, detection, communication, and test apparatus. Some of the smaller firms produce components and subassemblies for electronic equipment.

Production of television receivers is concentrated in an area within a 200-mile radius of Chicago, Ill.; other production facilities are situated in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, and California. Most of the production facilities in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas have been built since 1965; they are used primarily for the assembly of color receivers.

In an effort to reduce costs and to compete effectively with imports, most of the large U.S. producers have established television-assembly plants in foreign countries where low wage rates and other incentives exist. By 1973, five U.S. producers had established assembly plants in Taiwan, and three had done so in Mexico. U.S. firms have also established foreign plants in which components for television receivers are made. Additional foreign assembly and component plants are being planned by U.S. producers.

In general, the firms previously described also produce radio-phonograph combinations. In addition, a few companies, such as Fisher Electronics, Inc., Harman-Kardon Inc., Capehart, and Morse Electro Products Corp. specialize in radio-phonograph combinations and associated stereophonic equipment. Two additional firms, Symphonic

Electronics and H. H. Scott., Inc.--which also specialized in stereophonic equipment--have reorganized under new ownership within the past year.

Radio-tape players are produced by most of the aforementioned firms, but the great bulk of these articles are assembled from imported radio chassis and imported tape players. Industry sources indicate that there are many other importers and small domestic manufacturers assembling radio-tape players from imported components.

Most of the consumer electronics industry has followed the same trend as the manufacturers of television receivers and combinations, radio-phonograph combinations, and radio-tape players. In the early 1960's, U.S. producers started importing electronic parts in large quantities from the Far East to be used in the production of electronic equipment. In the latter half of the 1960's, U.S. producers started importing complete sets for resale in the United States under their brand names. Also, U.S. importers began bringing in foreign-brand articles for resale in the United States.

Beginning in the late 1960's and continuing to the present, many U.S. producers have established facilities in the Far East to manufacture consumer electronic products. Many of these products are completely assembled small-sized television receivers, low-cost transistor radios, and tape recorders and players, but others consist of radio-receiver chassis, television-receiver chassis, and tape units which are assembled into various combinations in the United States and sold as complete products.

Notwithstanding the provisions of TSUS items 807.00 and 806.30, consumer electronic industry sources indicate that the ratio of the value of U.S. components to the total value of articles brought into the United States under TSUS items 807.00 and 806.30 is decreasing. This is because more and more U.S.- and foreign-owned component-producing firms are establishing facilities in the Far East to provide parts in or near the areas where the production of the end items is taking place.

#### U.S. Consumption, Shipments, Exports, and Imports

##### Television receivers

Apparent U.S. consumption of television receivers (monochrome and color) increased from 13.1 million units, valued at \$2.4 billion, in 1968 to an estimated 16.3 million units, valued at \$2.7 billion, in 1972 (table 1). Even though color receivers, which are more expensive than monochrome units, accounted for a larger share of consumption in 1972 than in 1968, the growth in value of consumption during this period (an increase of 15 percent) was not commensurate with the growth in the quantity of consumption (an increase of 26 percent), reflecting a marked decline in the prices of both monochrome and color receivers and a trend towards increased consumption of small- and medium-screen-size portable and table model sets.

Despite the increase in apparent consumption, U.S. producers' shipments of domestically produced television receivers (monochrome and color) declined sharply from 10.6 million units, valued at \$2.2 billion,

in 1968 to about 8.6 million units, valued at \$1.9 billion, in 1971, and then increased to an estimated 10.1 million units, valued at \$2.3 billion, in 1972. On a quantity basis, the share of total shipments of domestically produced units represented by monochrome receivers declined from about 50 percent in 1968 to about 27 percent in 1972.

U.S. exports of television receivers have been small but have generally increased, from 144,000 units, valued at \$28 million, in 1968 to 224,000 units, valued at \$59 million, in 1972. At no time during the 1968-72 period did the quantity of units exported exceed 2.2 percent of the total quantity shipped.

During 1968-72, annual U.S. imports of television receivers (monochrome and color) increased each year--rising from 2.7 million units, valued at \$204 million, in 1968 to 6.4 million units, valued at \$497 million, in 1972 (table 1).

Imports of television receivers from Japan increased each year during 1968-71 and then declined in 1972; Japan's share of the total quantity of imports declined from 85 percent in 1968 to 45 percent in 1972, largely as a result of increased imports from U.S. assembly facilities in Taiwan and Mexico (table 2). In the same period, however, Japan's share of the total value declined much less (from 91 percent to 61 percent), indicating that Japanese imports included larger quantities of the higher priced color receivers than the imports from other countries. Most of the receivers produced in Mexico and Taiwan by U.S. concerns have been monochrome units.



Monochrome television receivers.--Annual U.S. consumption of monochrome television receivers rose from 7.3 million units in 1969 to 7.8 million units in 1972, or by 7 percent. In 1972, imports supplied 65 percent of the apparent consumption, in comparison with 43 percent in 1969 (table 3).

Despite the increase in apparent consumption, U.S. producers' shipments of monochrome television receivers declined each year during the 1968-72 period--from 5.2 million units, valued at \$479 million, in 1968 to an estimated 2.8 million units, valued at \$258 million, in 1972. The decline in shipments of monochrome television receivers was apparently caused by consumer preference for color television sets and a sharp rise in imports. The average unit value of shipments was \$92 in both 1968 and 1972.

A further breakdown of U.S. shipments of monochrome television receivers, as shown in the following table, indicates a steady decrease in both quantity and value both for table and portable models and for consoles during the 1968-72 period.

Monochrome television receivers (table and portable models,  
and consoles): U.S. factory shipments, 1968-72

Year	Table and portable models			Consoles		
	Quan- tity	Value	Unit value	Quan- tity	Value	Unit value
	<u>1,000</u> <u>units</u>	<u>Million</u> <u>dollars</u>		<u>1,000</u> <u>units</u>	<u>Million</u> <u>dollars</u>	
1968-----	4,494	388	\$86	703	91	\$130
1969-----	3,780	322	85	463	61	131
1970-----	3,284	279	85	448	60	135
1971-----	2,662	227	85	370	52	140
1972 <u>1/</u> -----	2,470	212	86	330	46	139

1/ Estimated by U.S. Tariff Commission.

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

U.S. exports of monochrome television receivers, including those combined with radios or phonographs, were less than 2.7 percent of U.S. shipments for the years 1969-72. The first export data available on monochrome television receivers are for 1969.

U.S. imports of monochrome television receivers increased from 2.0 million units, valued at \$97 million, in 1968 to 5.1 million units, valued at \$262 million, in 1972, or by 147 percent based on quantity (table 3). Virtually all of these imports were table or portable models.

Color television receivers.--Apparent annual U.S. consumption of color television receivers fluctuated during the 1969-72 period, decreasing from 5.8 million units in 1969 to 5.3 million units in 1970, then increasing to 6.7 and 8.5 million units in 1971 and 1972,

respectively (table 4). Annual U.S. consumption in terms of quantity, increased 46 percent over the 4-year period 1969-72. The value of consumption fluctuated somewhat the same as the quantity during the period but showed an overall increase of 35 percent. In terms of quantity, the ratio of imports to consumption ranged from 16 percent in 1969 to 19 percent in 1971, then decreased to 16 percent in 1972.

Total U.S. shipments of color television receivers declined from 5.4 million units in 1968 to 4.4 million units in 1970. Shipments of such receivers rose to 5.5 million units in 1971, and to 7.3 million units in 1972. The average unit value of shipments decreased from \$320 in 1968 to an estimated \$280 in 1972. This downward trend in prices is believed to have been caused by lower unit costs associated with greater production, increased competition from imports, and the consumers' preference for small and medium-size portable and table model sets.

A further breakdown of U.S. shipments of color television receivers indicates a general increase in shipments of table and portable models from 2.0 million units, valued at \$500 million, in 1968 to an estimated 4.9 million units, valued at \$1,186 million, in 1972. The average annual unit value decreased from \$250 to \$241 during this period. Shipments of console models of color television receivers, on the other hand, generally decreased from 3.4 million units, valued at \$1,218 million, in 1968 to an estimated 2.4 million units, valued at \$804 million, in 1972. The average annual unit value of console

models decreased from \$362 to \$336 over this period. Yearly statistics are shown in the following table:

Color television receivers (table and portable models, and consoles): U.S. factory shipments, 1968-72

Year	Table and portable models			Consoles		
	Quantity	Value	Unit	Quantity	Value	Unit
	<u>1,000</u> <u>units</u>	<u>Million</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>value</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>units</u>	<u>Million</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>value</u>
1968-----	2,003	500	\$250	3,363	1,218	\$362
1969-----	2,177	539	248	2,772	992	358
1970-----	2,159	529	245	2,282	775	340
1971-----	2,962	726	245	2,561	893	349
1972 <u>1/</u> -----	4,920	1,186	241	2,390	804	336

1/ Data estimated by U.S. Tariff Commission.

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

U.S. exports of color television receivers were not more than 2.1 percent of shipments during the period 1969-72. Export data on color television receivers were first available for 1969.

Imports of color television receivers rose from 666,000 units, valued at \$106 million, in 1968 to 1.3 million units, valued at \$235 million, in 1972, representing an increase of 98 percent based on quantity (table 4). Nearly all of these imports, like the imports of monochrome receivers, were table or portable models.

807.00 imports.--As indicated in the table below, imports of television receivers entered under tariff item 807.00 (primarily units assembled by foreign subsidiaries of U.S. firms in Taiwan and Mexico)

increased rapidly during 1968-72. Imports entered under item 807.00 accounted for 29 percent of total imports in 1972, compared with 11 percent in 1968 (based on value).

Television receivers: U.S. imports entered under item 807.00,  
1968-72

Item	: 1968	: 1969	: 1970	: 1971	: 1972
Quantity-----1,000 units--	445	940	1,197	1,423	2,765
Total value-----million dollars--	21.6	47.0	56.1	71.9	144.5
Value of U.S. components, duty exempt-----million dollars--	5.8	17.7	19.7	22.4	30.5
Foreign value added, dutiable million dollars--	15.8	29.3	36.4	49.5	114.0

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

Radio-television-phonograph combinations

Annual U.S. consumption of radio-television-phonograph combinations, including both monochrome and color television sets, declined sharply in each of the 5 years 1968 to 1972 (table 5). Consumption of such combinations amounted to 267,000 units, valued at \$151 million, in 1968, compared with 91,000 units, valued at \$52 million, in 1972--representing a decrease of about two-thirds in both quantity and value. This large decrease was caused by the U.S. consumer demand changing from radio-television-phonograph combinations, most of which were consoles, to portable and table model television sets and to compact radio-phonograph combinations.

U.S. producers' annual shipments of such combinations also declined substantially during the 1968-72 period--from 265,000 units, valued at \$150 million, to an estimated 90,000 units, valued at \$52 million. The average annual unit value of U.S. shipments increased from \$565 to \$578 in 1968. The average annual unit value of imports (based on foreign value) decreased from \$339 to \$79 over the same period. It is believed that the gradual increase in unit value of domestic radio-television-phonograph combinations is attributable to the growing preference of the consumer for combinations using color receivers, combinations which are more expensive to produce than those containing monochrome receivers.

U.S. exports of radio-television-phonograph combinations are believed to be negligible.

U.S. imports of radio-television-phonograph combinations declined from 2,123 units, valued at \$720,000, in 1968 to 1,111 units, valued at \$88,000, in 1972. During the period 1968-72, imports of such combinations, expressed as a percentage of apparent consumption, ranged from 0.7 percent in 1968 to 2.3 percent in 1970 and declined to 1.1 percent in 1972 (table 5). The quantities of imported radio-television-phonograph combinations were so small during the 1968-72 period (ranging from 499 units in 1969 to 3,425 units in 1970) that the average unit values may be misleading (table 6). Unit values of imports from Canada indicate that these imports consisted of console sets of the general types produced by TMA Co. On the other hand, the average unit values of the articles imported from Japan indicate that



\$170 million, in 1972. Unit values remained fairly constant over the period, varying between \$182 and \$200, as shown in the following table:

Radio-phonograph combinations (compacts and consoles):  
U.S. factory shipments, 1968-72

Year	Compacts			Consoles		
	Quantity	Value	Unit	Quantity	Value	Unit
	<u>1,000</u> <u>units</u>	<u>Million</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>value</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>units</u>	<u>Million</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>value</u>
1968-----	283	38	\$134	1,699	339	\$200
1969-----	392	44	112	1,456	282	194
1970-----	394	36	91	1,266	237	187
1971-----	589	45	76	1,172	213	182
1972 <u>1/</u> -----	650	50	77	850	170	200

1/ Data estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission.

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

U.S. exports of radio-phonograph combinations during 1968-72 were less than 3 percent of shipments in each year.

U.S. imports of radio-phonograph combinations were relatively stable during 1968-71, when they averaged about 1.6 million units per year, the equivalent of 47 percent of U.S. consumption during this 4-year period. In 1972, however, these imports amounted to 2.2 million units, a quantity estimated to have been equivalent to 60 percent of consumption (table 7). The value of imports increased each year, from \$30 million in 1968 to \$87 million in 1972.



Japan has supplied the bulk of U.S. imports of radio-phonograph combinations (86 percent of the quantity and 89 percent of the value of such imports in 1972).

Radio-phonograph combinations imported under TSUS item 807.00 were insignificant in quantity throughout the 1968-72 period.

#### Radio-tape-player combinations

Official data on U.S. shipments, exports, and hence U.S. consumption of radio-tape-player combinations are not separately available. According to industry sources, U.S. factory shipments of radio-tape-player combinations decreased from 175,000 units in 1970 to 44,000 units in 1972. Based on these quantities, the ratio of imports to apparent U.S. consumption increased from 86 percent in 1970 to 99 percent in 1972. Except for radio-tape players specifically designed for automobile use, nearly all domestically produced units are assembled from imported radio chassis and tape decks. For both radio receivers and tape players, it is estimated that in 1972 the ratio of imports to apparent U.S. consumption, in terms of quantity, was more than 95 percent.

Until 1970, imports of radio-tape players were not shown separately in Government statistics but were included with imports of all tape players. In 1970 a new TSUSA item was established (678.5050) which lists imports for combination machines containing tape players, most of which are radio-tape-player combinations.

Imports increased sharply from 1.1 million units, valued at \$53 million, in 1970 to 3.7 million units, valued at \$151 million, in 1972, as shown in the following table:

Radio-tape-player combinations: U.S. imports, 1970-72

Year	Rate of duty	Quantity	Value
	Percent ad valorem:	1,000 units	1,000 dollars
1970-----	7	1,135	52,690
1971-----	6	1,914	76,279
1972-----	5	3,730	151,185

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

Tables 8 through 10 in the appendix show the rates of duty and the value of imports in each year for which import data were separately reported in the official statistics for the articles considered in this investigation (except for radio-tape-player combinations, which are shown in the preceding table).

TMA Co.

The firm

In April 1950, Muntz of California and Muntz of Illinois, both privately owned firms, merged to become Muntz TV, Inc., a publicly owned firm registered in the State of Delaware and headquartered in Wheeling, Ill. Effective January 3, 1967, the name of the corporation was changed to Television Manufacturers of America, and in January 1970, to TMA Co. The firm filed for bankruptcy in July 1972.

The products produced by TMA Co. were virtually the same from 1950 until the firm ceased operation in July 1972; they included monochrome television receivers (later color receivers were added), radio-television-phonograph combinations, and radio-phonograph combinations. Almost all of these sets were console models.

The firm's only plant was in the Wheeling, Ill., Industrial Park (suburb of Chicago). The original facility, leased in 1950, had a floor space of 77,000 square feet. Two additions were made, 36,000 square feet in 1964 and another 36,000 square feet in 1966, bringing the total floor space to 149,000 square feet, of which approximately 80 percent was devoted to production. The single-story building was of brick construction.

On October 12, 1972, a 3-day public auction which disposed of all of the plant equipment and inventory, as well as the good will and patents of the TMA Co., was concluded. \* \* \*

All of the TMA Co. products were housed in large cabinets of the furniture type which were purchased from \* \* \* and from other local Chicago suppliers. \* \* \*, TMA was able to compete effectively with the large U.S. mass producers of television receivers, radio-television-phonograph combinations, and radio-phonograph combinations as long as large console-housed equipment was in substantial demand and not adversely affected by a demand for compact, table, and portable types of sets. \* \* \*

A-22 through A-25

\* \* \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

The table on the following page shows the official Government statistics on average hourly earnings and the estimated compensation per hour received by workers in specified industries related to electronics in various countries. It should be noted, however, that there are several difficulties involved in comparing these data. First, the



Hourly earnings in Japan, Taiwan, and the United States of production workers in specified industries related to electronic products, and estimated total compensation per hour worked by them, various years 1969 to 1972

(In U.S. dollars)		
Country	Industry	Published average hourly earnings <sup>1/</sup> : Estimated compensation per hour worked <sup>2/</sup>
Japan (1971)	Electrical machinery and equipment.	\$1.12 : \$1.27
Taiwan (1969)	Electrical machinery and equipment.	.20 : <u>3/</u>
United States (1971)	Household appliances	3.67 : 4.59
United States (1972)	Radio and television receivers.	3.33 : 4.16

<sup>1/</sup> Published earnings do not represent the same items of labor compensation in each country because of differences in the treatment of various supplementary benefits. Earnings generally refer to gross cash payments to wage workers before deductions for taxes and social security, and include overtime pay, shift differentials, regular bonuses and premiums, and cost-of-living adjustments. Holiday, vacation, and sick leave pay, bonuses not paid regularly each pay period, and other supplementary benefits are included by some countries and excluded by others. The earnings data are per paid hour for some countries and per hour worked for other countries.

<sup>2/</sup> Compensation refers to all payments made by employers directly to their workers before deductions of any kind, plus employer contributions to legally required insurance programs and private welfare plans for the benefit of employees. The figures on additional compensation per hour worked as a percent of published earnings are the best estimates currently available to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The estimates are based primarily on labor cost or labor compensation surveys adjusted to the listed years on the basis of other available data.

<sup>3/</sup> Not available.

Source: Based on data provided by U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Note.--The exchange rates used to convert other currencies into U.S. dollars for 1971 were the average rates of exchange during 1971.

industries covered vary among the different countries. This definitional problem makes it difficult to isolate the "electronics industry" in each country. Second, as footnote 1 to the table indicates, published hourly earnings in the various nations differ in composition. Third, total compensation for workers includes varying factors in the three countries.

\* \* \* \* \*



A-29 through A-31

\* \* \* \* \*



STATISTICAL APPENDIX



Table 1.--Television receivers: U.S. factory shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1968-72

(Quantity in thousands of units; value in millions of dollars)						
Year	Shipments	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption	
Quantity						
1968-----	10,563	2,711	144	13,130	21	
1969-----	9,192	4,034	157	13,069	32	
1970-----	8,173	4,510	126	12,557	36	
1971-----	8,555	5,447	162	13,870	39	
1972-----	<u>1/</u> 10,100	6,375	224	<u>1/</u> 16,251	<u>1/</u> 39	
Value						
1968-----	2,197	204	28	2,373	9	
1969-----	1,915	296	33	2,178	14	
1970-----	1,644	316	26	1,934	16	
1971-----	1,898	413	37	2,274	18	
1972-----	<u>1/</u> 2,300	497	59	<u>1/</u> 2,738	<u>1/</u> 18	
Unit value						
1968-----	\$208	\$75	\$194	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	
1969-----	208	73	210	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	
1970-----	201	70	206	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	
1971-----	222	76	228	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	
1972-----	<u>1/</u> 227	78	263	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	

1/ Estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission.

2/ Not applicable.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Note.--Foreign values were used for imports.

Table 2.--Television receivers: U.S. imports of monochrome and color sets from Japan and from all other countries, 1968-72

Year and type of receiver	Japan		All other countries		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	<u>1,000 units</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 units</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 units</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
<u>Monochrome</u>						
1968-----	1,637	80,784	408	16,834	2,045	97,618
1969-----	2,209	111,928	912	40,488	3,121	152,416
1970-----	2,441	119,868	1,155	53,799	3,596	173,667
1971-----	2,549	129,167	1,617	78,879	4,166	208,046
1972-----	1,777	101,428	3,280	160,639	5,057	262,067
<u>Color</u>						
1968-----	662	104,915	4	1,118	666	106,033
1969-----	879	138,689	34	4,676	913	143,365
1970-----	851	134,699	63	7,159	914	141,858
1971-----	1,191	191,715	90	13,556	1,281	205,271
1972-----	1,094	201,528	224	33,235	1,318	234,763
<u>Total</u>						
1968-----	2,299	185,699	412	17,952	2,711	203,651
1969-----	3,088	250,617	946	45,164	4,034	295,781
1970-----	3,292	254,567	1,218	60,958	4,510	315,525
1971-----	3,740	320,882	1,707	92,435	5,447	413,317
1972-----	2,871	302,956	3,504	193,874	6,375	496,830

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

Table 3.--Monochrome television receivers: U.S. factory shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1968-72

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

Year	Shipments	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity					
1968-----	5,197	2,045	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1969-----	4,243	3,121	99	7,265	43
1970-----	3,732	3,596	75	7,253	50
1971-----	3,032	4,166	74	7,124	58
1972-----	<u>2/</u> 2,800	5,057	75	<u>2/</u> 7,782	<u>2/</u> 65
Value					
1968-----	479	97	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1969-----	383	152	12	523	29
1970-----	340	174	8.4	506	34
1971-----	279	208	7.6	479	43
1972-----	<u>2/</u> 258	262	8.3	<u>2/</u> 512	<u>2/</u> 51
Unit value					
1968-----	\$92	\$48	<u>1/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1969-----	90	49	\$121	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1970-----	91	48	112	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1971-----	92	50	103	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1972-----	<u>2/</u> 92	52	111	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>

1/ Not available.

2/ Estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission.

3/ Not applicable.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Note.--Foreign values were used for imports.

Table 4.--Color television receivers: U.S. factory shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1968-72

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

Year	Shipments	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity					
1968-----	5,366	666	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1969-----	4,949	913	58	5,804	16
1970-----	4,441	914	51	5,304	17
1971-----	5,523	1,281	88	6,716	19
1972-----	<u>2/</u> 7,300	1,318	149	<u>2/</u> 8,469	<u>2/</u> 16
Value					
1968-----	1,718	106	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1969-----	1,532	143	21	1,654	9
1970-----	1,304	142	18	1,428	10
1971-----	1,619	205	29	1,795	11
1972-----	<u>2/</u> 2,042	235	51	<u>2/</u> 2,226	<u>2/</u> 11
Unit value					
1968-----	\$320	\$159	<u>1/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1969-----	310	157	<u>\$362</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1970-----	294	155	353	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1971-----	293	160	330	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1972-----	<u>2/</u> 280	178	342	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>

1/ Not available.

2/ Estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission.

3/ Not applicable.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Note.--Foreign values were used for imports.



Table 5.--Radio-television-phonograph combinations: U.S. factory shipments, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1968-72

(Quantity in units; value in thousands of dollars)				
Year	Shipments	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity				
1968-----	265,000	2,123	267	0.8
1969-----	194,000	499	194	0.3
1970-----	125,000	3,425	128	2.6
1971-----	109,000	1,707	111	1.5
1972-----	<u>1/</u> 90	1,111	<u>2/</u> 91	<u>2/</u> 1.2
Value				
1968-----	149,769	720	150,489	0.5
1969-----	109,545	75	109,624	.07
1970-----	68,812	161	69,973	.2
1971-----	62,389	149	62,149	.2
1972-----	<u>1/</u> 52,000	88	<u>2/</u> 52,000	<u>2/</u> .2
Unit value <u>3/</u>				
1968-----	\$565	\$339	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1969-----	565	150	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1970-----	558	47	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1971-----	572	87	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1972-----	<u>1/</u> 578	79	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>

1/ Estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission.

2/ Not applicable.

3/ Unit values for imports calculated from unrounded figures.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Note.--Foreign values were used for imports.

Table 6.--Radio-television-phonograph combinations: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1968-72

Source	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Quantity (units)					
Japan	5,551	7,318	3,419	1,703	910
Canada	1,572	180	6	1	-
Other	-	1	-	3	201
Total	2,123	499	3,425	1,707	1,111
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Japan	755	721	1,157	1,148	772
Canada	666	53	4	1	-
Other	-	1/	-	1/	15
Total	720	75	1,161	1,149	788
Unit value 2/					
Japan	\$99	\$67	\$46	\$87	\$80
Canada	424	295	601	1,309	-
Other	-	275	-	91	77
Average	339	154	47	87	79

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ Unit values calculated from unrounded figures.

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

Note: Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 7.--Radio-phonographs: U.S. factory shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1968-72

(Quantity in thousands of units; value in millions of dollars)						
Year	Shipments	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption	
Quantity						
1968-----	1,982	1,611	19	3,574	45	
1969-----	1,848	1,658	28	3,478	48	
1970-----	1,660	1,579	20	3,219	49	
1971-----	1,761	1,531	27	3,265	47	
1972-----	<u>1/</u> 1,500	2,213	40	<u>1/</u> 3,673	<u>1/</u> 60	
Value						
1968-----	377	30	3	404	7	
1969-----	326	36	4	358	10	
1970-----	274	45	3	316	14	
1971-----	258	54	4	308	18	
1972-----	<u>1/</u> 220	87	6	<u>1/</u> 301	<u>1/</u> 29	
Unit value						
1968-----	\$190	\$19	\$158	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	
1969-----	176	22	143	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	
1970-----	165	28	150	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	
1971-----	147	35	148	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	
1972-----	<u>1/</u> 147	39	150	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	

1/ Estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission.

2/ Not applicable.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Note.--Foreign values were used for imports.

Table 8.--Television receivers: U.S. rates of duty and imports for consumption, 1963-72 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Rate of duty	Imports		
		Monochrome	Color	Total
	<u>Percent ad valorem</u>	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Million dollars</u>
1963-----	10	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	23
1964-----	10	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	39
1965-----	10	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	60
1966-----	10	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	115
1967-----	10	71	53	124
1968-----	9	97	106	204
1969-----	8	152	143	296
1970-----	7	174	142	316
1971-----	6	208	205	413
1972-----	5	262	235	497

<sup>1/</sup> U.S. imports of television receivers were not separately reported in official statistics prior to July 1962; it is believed, however, that such imports were negligible during 1930-60, a period in which the duty on these articles was reduced from 35 to 10.5 percent ad valorem.

<sup>2/</sup> U.S. imports of monochrome and color television receivers were not separately reported in official statistics prior to 1967.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 9.--Radio-television-phonograph combinations: U.S. rates of duty and imports for consumption, 1966-72 1/

Year	Rate of duty	Imports
	<u>Percent ad valorem</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
1966-----	14	1,213
1967-----	13	1,725
1968-----	11.5	720
1969-----	10.5	75
1970-----	9.5	161
1971-----	8.5	149
1972-----	7.5	88

1/ U.S. imports of radio-television-phonograph combinations were not separately reported in official statistics prior to 1966.

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

Table 10.--Radio-phonograph combinations: U.S. rates of duty and imports for consumption, 1960-72 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Rate of duty	Imports
	Percent ad valorem	1,000 dollars
1960-----	13.75	8,643
1961-----	13.75	12,940
1962-----	13.75	14,284
1963-----	13.75	11,282
1964-----	13.75	10,571
1965-----	13.75	11,890
1966-----	13.75	16,771
1967-----	13.75	25,731
1968-----	12	29,712
1969-----	11	36,313
1970-----	9.5	44,686
1971-----	8.0	53,616
1972-----	6.5	87,467

<sup>1/</sup> U.S. imports of radio-phonograph combinations were not separately reported in official statistics prior to 1960.

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

A-43 through A-44

\* \* \* \* \*

