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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

RADIO RECEIVERS, PHONOGRAPHS, AND TAPE RECORDERS: WORKERS  
OF GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.'S AUDIO ELECTRONICS  
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT

Report to the President on  
Worker Investigation No. TEA-W-142  
Under Section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962



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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

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Note.--The whole of the Commission's report to the President may not be made public since it contains certain information that 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 23, 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 April 24, 1972, District Lodge No. 157 of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers filed a petition for a determination of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance on behalf of all workers of the General Electric Co. or an appropriate subdivision thereof engaged in the production of radio receivers, phonographs, and tape recorders.

The Commission instituted the investigation (TEA-W-142) on May 1, 1972, to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, articles like or directly competitive with the radio receivers, phonographs, and tape recorders produced by General Electric Co. 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 the firm or an appropriate subdivision thereof.

Public notice of this investigation was given in the Federal Register of May 4, 1972 (37 F.R. 9072). No public hearing was requested by the petitioner or by any party showing a proper interest in the subject matter of the investigation, and none was held.

The information contained herein was obtained principally through field interviews with officials of the General Electric Co. and District Lodge No. 157 of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, from a questionnaire submitted to the Commission by General Electric Co., and from the Commission's files.

#### Findings of the Commission

On the basis of its investigation, the Commission finds unanimously 1/ that articles like or directly competitive with the phonographs produced by the Utica, N.Y., and Decatur, Ill., plants of the General Electric Co. and with the tape recorders produced by the Utica, N.Y., plants of that firm 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 plants.

With respect to radio receivers, the Commission finds (Commissioner Leonard dissenting) 1/ that articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the Utica, N.Y., plants of the General Electric Co. are, 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 those plants.

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1/ Commissioner Young did not participate in the decision.

Views of Chairman Bedell, Vice Chairman Parker,  
and Commissioner Moore

This investigation relates to a petition for adjustment assistance under section 301 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 filed on behalf of all workers of the General Electric Co. or an appropriate subdivision thereof, engaged in the production of radio receivers, phonographs, and tape recorders.

General Electric produced home-type radio receivers at Utica, N.Y. from 1946 until June 1972, when production ceased. Radios accounted for the bulk (\*\*\*) percent) of the value of the output of the Utica operations during 1967-71. Several other articles, principally phonographs and tape recorders, were produced in the same Utica plants, but not one of them accounted for more than \*\*\* percent of the total value of the output of these plants in 1967-71. General Electric has also produced phonographs at a plant in Decatur, Ill., since 1960. Phonographs accounted for about \*\*\* percent of the value of all articles produced in this plant during 1967-71.

Four requirements must be met before the Commission can make an affirmative determination under section 301 of the Trade Expansion Act:

- (1) Imports of an article like or directly competitive with an article produced by the petitioning workers must be increasing;
- (2) The increase in imports must be a result in major part of trade-agreement concessions;
- (3) A significant number or proportion of the workers concerned are unemployed or underemployed, or threatened with unemployment or underemployment; and
- (4) The concession-generated increased imports must be the major factor in causing or threatening to cause the unemployment or underemployment.

Our determination in this investigation with respect to phonographs is negative because the first requirement set forth above has not been met. Phonographs are not being imported into the United States in increased quantities; on the contrary, such imports actually declined from 648,000 units in 1967 to 395,000 in 1971, a drop of 39 percent.

Our determination with respect to tape recorders 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. Data obtained by the Commission show that even if the 1930 rate of duty of 35 percent ad valorem were applied to tape recorder imports, General Electric tape recorders produced at Utica would not be competitive in price with imports.

In our judgment, however, each of the four conditions outlined above has been met with respect to radios. Therefore, we have made an affirmative determination regarding radios. A discussion of each of the four points as they apply to radios, the predominant article produced in the two Utica plants where the petitioning workers were employed, follows.

#### Increased imports

Total imports of home-type radio receivers rose from 23.6 million units in 1967 to 34.7 million units in 1969 and then declined to 31.0 million in 1971, an increase of 31 percent over the 1967 level. The value of imports increased from \$164 million in 1967 to \$307 million in 1971, an increase of 87 percent. This growth in imports occurred,

moreover, concomitantly with a leveling off of U.S. consumption. As a result, the proportion of radio receivers supplied by imports increased each year during 1967-71, rising from 72 percent to about 89 percent by quantity and from 53 percent to 81 percent by value.

In major part

The second requirement of the Act is that the increased imports must have resulted in major part from trade-agreement concessions. The rate of duty applicable to radio receivers has been reduced from 35 percent ad valorem in 1930 to 10.4 percent for transistor-type radios and to 6 percent for tube-type radios in 1972. All of the reductions in the duty resulted from trade-agreement concessions.

The duty savings represented by the trade-agreement concessions (24.6 percentage points for transistor-type radios) was sufficiently large that it provided an important price advantage to imported radios in the U.S. market. Without this duty saving, General Electric's costs of importing certain models of radio receivers that were sold in large volume would have exceeded the costs of manufacturing these same models at Utica. Therefore, in our judgment, General Electric would not have moved its radio-manufacturing operations offshore nor would imports of radios have approached the present volume, had it not been for the concessions.

Unemployment or underemployment

This statutory requirement has been met also. Employment in the Utica operations declined from an annual average of 3,256 persons in 1967 to 788 in April 1972. During the same period the number of production and related workers engaged in the production of radio receivers declined from 2,107 to 294. All manufacturing employment in the two Utica plants will be terminated in June 1972. In view of the foregoing, it is clear that a significant number of workers have been unemployed or underemployed within the meaning of the statute.

Major factor

The final requirement of the statute is that concession-generated increased imports must have been the major factor in causing the unemployment or underemployment of the workers involved. In this case, a direct relationship between the increased imports of radio receivers and the unemployment of the workers involved is clearly evident. As General Electric brought its first foreign radio-manufacturing facility on stream in 1967, the company began importing radios in increased quantities and simultaneously reduced its production and employment at Utica. This decline in production and employment at Utica was accelerated in 1970 when General Electric's second foreign radio manufacturing facility became operational. Accordingly, we have concluded that, for purposes of the statute, the increased imports have been the major factor in causing the unemployment of the workers concerned.

Conclusion

Since we find that all the statutory requirements are met with respect to radio receivers, we conclude that the radio-receiver workers who are unemployed or underemployed are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance. With respect to phonographs and tape recorders, however, we find that all of the statutory requirements are not met and therefore a negative determination has been made.

## Views of Commissioner Leonard

My determination in the instant investigation is negative because the increase in imports of articles like or directly competitive with the radio receivers, phonographs, and tape recorders produced by the workers of the General Electric Company is not the result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements. My reasoning in support of this determination is set forth in statements of my views in a number of Commission reports on electronic products published in 1971. 1/

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1/ High Fidelity Stereo and Related Equipment: H. H. Scott, Inc., Maynard, Massachusetts: . . . Investigation No. TEA-F-13 . . . , TC Publication 355, pp. 3-5; Paper Cones for Loudspeakers: Fibre Form Corporation, Columbia City, Indiana: . . . Firm Investigation No. TEA-F-16 and Worker Investigation No. TEA-W-55 . . . , TC Publication 362, pp.3-6; Television Receivers, Radios, and Phonographs: Former Workers at the Emerson Television and Radio Company, Jersey City, New Jersey: . . . Investigation No. TEA-W-77 . . . , TC Publication 380, pp. 8-9; Coils and Antennas: Bel-Tronics Corporation, Addison, Illinois: . . . 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.

INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

Description of Articles Under Investigation

The principal articles produced in the two Utica, N.Y., plants of General Electric Co.'s Audio Electronics Products Department have been home-type radio receivers. Other articles produced in these facilities included phonographs for the youth market and, until mid-1970, home-type tape recorders. Another General Electric (GE) plant in Decatur, Ill., subordinate to the same department, produces phonographs and components for stereo systems.

A radio receiver is an instrument consisting of a tuner, amplifier, and speaker or speaker system, usually combined in one cabinet, that reproduces sound transmitted in the form of waves by a radio station. The tuner accepts the waves and converts them into electrical impulses which are then amplified and fed into a speaker or speaker system. This investigation considers only home-type radio receivers, which include table, clock, and portable models. The latter include so-called personal portables as well as the smaller, pocket portables.

A phonograph is an instrument for reproducing and amplifying sound that has been recorded in the form of impressions on the track of a record. In stereophonic phonographs, two or more channels of sound are reproduced simultaneously. The basic components of a phonograph are a turntable with motor, a pickup sensitive to impressions on the revolving record, a tone arm, an amplifier, and a speaker

or speaker system. Many phonographs are made in combination with radios, tape recorders, or tape players; such units, however, accounted for only a minor share of the total output of the Utica plants. Table and portable phonographs include a growing number of simple low-priced models for children and youths. This investigation considers only those phonographs contained in a single cabinet and excludes systems in which the record changer, amplifier, and speaker(s) are separate components.

A tape recorder is a device which records sound in the form of modifications of a magnetized tape and is capable also of reproducing and amplifying sound thus recorded. A stereophonic tape recorder records two channels of sound at the same time and can reproduce and amplify the two channels by directing each to a separate speaker. The tape recorders considered in this investigation are home-type units and exclude those designed for office use.

#### U.S. Tariff Treatment

Under the Tariff Act of 1930, radio receivers, phonographs, and tape recorders were classified in a group of electrical articles under tariff paragraph 353 and were dutiable at 35 percent ad valorem from June 18, 1930, through December 31, 1938.

Pursuant to successive trade-agreement concessions, these rates have been reduced substantially, beginning in 1939. The rates of duty in effect in 1972 range from 5.5 to 10.4 percent ad valorem, reflecting

the last stage of the five-stage concessions granted in the Kennedy Round negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Under the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), the articles considered in this investigation are entered under the following item numbers: radio receivers, solid-state, 685.23; radio receivers, tube-type, 685.25; phonographs, 685.32; and tape recorders, 685.40.

The effective dates of the successive rates of duty applicable to these articles under the Tariff Act of 1930, as modified by trade-agreement concessions, are given in the table below.

Radio receivers, phonographs, and tape recorders: U.S. rates of duty, June 18, 1930, to Jan. 1, 1972 1/

(In percent ad valorem)				
Effective date	Radio receivers		Phonographs (item 685.32)	Tape recorders (item 685.40)
	Solid- state (item 685.23)	Tube- type (item 685.25)		
June 18, 1930-----	35		35	35
Jan. 1, 1939-----	25		25	27.5
Jan. 1, 1948-----	15		15	15
June 6, 1951-----	12.5		13.75	13.75
July 1, 1962-----	<u>2/</u>		12.5	12.5
July 1, 1963-----	<u>2/</u>		11.5	11.5
Jan. 1, 1968-----	12	11	10	10
Jan. 1, 1969-----	11.5	10	9	9
Jan. 1, 1970-----	11	8.5	8	8
Jan. 1, 1971 <u>3/</u> -----	10.4	7	6.5	6.5
Jan. 1, 1972-----	10.4	6	5.5	5.5

1/ All the articles covered in this table were classified under tariff par. 353 before Aug. 31, 1963.

2/ No change.

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

Some radio receivers, phonographs, and tape recorders have entered the United States under TSUS item 807.00, which provides that for imported articles assembled in whole or in part of U.S.-made components the duty may be assessed only on the value added abroad, thus permitting the U.S. components to enter duty free.

#### U.S. Producers

The number of firms producing radios in the United States and having shipments of \$100,000 or more per year declined as follows from 1967 to 1970 (the most recent year for which data are available): Table model radios, 12 to 11; clock radios, 13 to 11; and transistor portables, 8 to 5. In the same period, firms producing stereophonic phonographs declined from 22 to 19, and those producing tape recorders declined from 14 to 10. Included in the foregoing data on the number of producers are some firms that obtain virtually complete articles from foreign or from other domestic sources; these firms perform only limited assembly and final test operations in their U.S. facilities.

Most of the domestic establishments in which radios, phonographs, and tape recorders are produced are situated in the North Central and Middle Atlantic States. U.S. producers of these articles generally make a variety of consumer electronic products; some of the larger producers also manufacture electronic products for defense and industrial markets.

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

Home-type radio receivers

Apparent U.S. consumption of home-type radio receivers increased from 32.7 million units in 1967 to 40.3 million in 1969 and then declined to an estimated 34.8 million in 1971 (table 1).

U.S. producers' shipments of domestically produced radios declined each year during the 1967-71 period--from 9.4 million units in 1967 to an estimated 4 million in 1971. Radios produced in GE's Utica plants accounted for more than \*\*\* of U.S. producers' aggregate shipments during 1967-71. During the same period U.S. exports of radios ranged from 385,000 units in 1968 to 224,000 in 1971.

Phonographs

U.S. consumption of phonographs was fairly stable during 1967-69, averaging about 4.2 million units a year (table 2). U.S. consumption declined in 1970 to 3.4 million units, about 20 percent below the annual average of the preceding 3-year period and then in 1971 rose to an estimated 3.7 million units. The reduced consumption is attributable in part to the increased consumption of such articles as stereo component systems, tape recorders, and tape players.

During 1967-71, shipments of domestically produced phonographs, which accounted for the great bulk of U.S. consumption, ranged between 3.9 million in 1969 and 3.0 million in 1970. U.S. exports of

phonographs have been small--accounting for less than 2 percent of the total quantity shipped by U.S. producers in each of the years 1967-71.

#### Tape recorders

U.S. consumption of home-type tape recorders (excluding tape players) increased every year during 1968-71, from 5.6 million units in 1968 to 7.4 million in 1971, or by 32 percent (table 3). U.S. producers' shipments, which accounted for about 12 percent of the quantity consumed in the United States in 1968, declined by more than 50 percent, from 846,000 recorders in 1967 to an estimated 400,000 in 1971. Foreign producers, primarily Japanese firms, have supplied the great bulk of U.S. consumption of home-type tape recorders because these producers were largely responsible for developing inexpensive tape recorders and the U.S. market for them. U.S. exports of the type of tape recorders considered here have been negligible.

#### U.S. Imports

##### Home-type radio receivers

U.S. imports of home-type radio receivers increased from 23.6 million units in 1967 to 34.7 million in 1969 but declined thereafter to 31.0 million in 1971 (table 1). Imports in 1971, however, were 31 percent larger than those in 1967. The reported value of annual imports rose during 1967-69 from \$164 million to \$306 million and

remained at that level through 1971, reflecting higher unit prices during 1970 and 1971 than in earlier years. By 1971, imports had increased to 89 percent of U.S. consumption in terms of quantity and at least 81 percent in terms of value, <sup>1/</sup> showing the result of increased imports and greatly diminished U.S. shipments. During 1967-71 the average unit value of U.S. producers' shipments of radios rose from \$16.00 to \$18.50, while the average foreign market value of imports rose from \$6.90 to \$9.90. An important share of the imports consisted of small, low-priced, pocket portables.

Japan has been the principal source of U.S. imports of radio receivers in recent years, although its share of total U.S. imports declined from 76 percent in 1967 to 63 percent in 1971. The decline in Japan's share of the import market was accompanied by an increase from 12 to 22 percent in the share supplied by Hong Kong and an increase from 6 to 12 percent in the share supplied by Taiwan.

A small but increasing share of U.S. imports of radio receivers enter the United States under the provisions of tariff item 807.00. This item provides that imported articles assembled in whole or in part of U.S.-fabricated components are dutiable only with respect to the value added abroad, thus permitting the U.S. components to be entered duty free. As indicated in the following table, the value of the U.S. components contained in imported radio receivers

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<sup>1/</sup> The dollar value of imports used in computing these ratios represents the market value in the foreign country and therefore excludes U.S. import duties, freight, and transportation insurance.

increased by 340 percent during 1967-70; these duty-free components, however, represented only 4 percent of the total value of the imports of all home-type radio receivers in 1970.

Radio receivers, phonographs, and tape recorders: 807.00 imports and total U.S. imports, 1967-70

(In millions of dollars)

Item	1967	1968	1969	1970
Radio receivers, home-type:				
Total imports-----	163.4	225.1	305.5	305.2
807.00 imports, total-----	18.7	27.9	51.1	47.9
Value of U.S. components-----	3.8	4.5	8.5	13.0
Foreign value added-----	14.9	23.4	42.7	35.0
Phonographs:				
Total imports-----	8.3	7.7	8.1	7.8
807.00 imports, total-----	.3	1.1	2.3	.3
Value of U.S. components-----	.1	.1	.1	<u>1/</u>
Foreign value added-----	.2	1.0	2.2	.3
Tape recorders:				
Total imports-----	104.7	110.3	142.7	144.5
807.00 imports, total-----	.3	1.1	.4	.2
Value of U.S. components-----	.1	.1	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
Foreign value added-----	.2	1.0	.4	.2

1/ Negligible.

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

### Phonographs

Imports of phonographs declined from 648,000 units in 1967 to 395,000 in 1971 (table 2) and amounted to not more than 15 percent of U.S. consumption in each year during this period. As indicated above, the value of U.S. components entered under item 807.00 was very small.

The value of imports of radio receivers and phonographs for each year during the 1930-71 period in which they were separately reported and the tariff rates applicable to these imports are shown in tables 3 and 4.

Tape recorders

Imports of tape recorders rose from 4.9 million units in 1968 to 7.0 million units in 1971 (table 5), or by 43 percent. In 1971, imports accounted for 95 percent of consumption in terms of quantity and 82 percent in terms of value, compared with 88 percent and 70 percent, respectively, in 1968. Imports under item 807.00 have been negligible.

General Electric Co.

General Electric Co. is the fourth largest industrial firm in the United States, having net sales of \$9.4 billion in 1971. <sup>1/</sup> The company's multinational and diversified business operations are divided into 10 major groups--Aerospace, Aircraft Engine, Components and Materials, Construction Industries, Consumer Products, Industrial, International, Major Appliance, Power Delivery, and Power Generation.

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<sup>1/</sup> Fortune, May 1972, p. 190.

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Decision to terminate production at Utica

In a letter to the Commission, dated May 19, 1972, Mr. Richard L. Blume, department counsel with the Home Entertainment Business Division of General Electric, furnished the following information regarding GE's decision to discontinue manufacturing radios at Utica:

Briefly stated, General Electric's decision to procure radio products for the domestic U.S. market from manufacturing sources in the Far East and to discontinue radio manufacturing operations in Utica, New York, was the proximate result of General Electric's inability to compete effectively, utilizing radio products manufactured in our Utica operations, against Far Eastern manufacturers enjoying substantially lower labor rates. It may be helpful to briefly summarize the factual context prevailing in the radio industry against which this decision was made.

During the late 1950's, Far Eastern radio manufacturers, led by the Japanese, entered the U.S. radio market and achieved extensive market penetration by the mid 1960's. As the result of substantial cost advantages enjoyed by Far Eastern manufacturers, stemming in great measure from the significantly lower wage rates prevailing in the Orient, U.S. radio manufacturers were unsuccessful in their efforts to compete for sales in the U.S. domestic marketplace. Accordingly, during the second half of the 1960's, U.S. radio manufacturers began sourcing the bulk of their finished radio products from Far Eastern manufacturers. Similarly, during the mid 1960's, General Electric commenced purchasing finished radios from Far Eastern manufacturers and subsequently established two subsidiary companies, Electronic Industry Limited in Hong Kong, and General Electric (U.S.A.) Consumer Electronics Private Limited in Singapore, on December 1, 1966, and November 11, 1969, respectively, to manufacture finished radio products.



**STATISTICAL APPENDIX**



Table 1.--Home-type radio receivers: U.S. producers' shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1967-71

(Quantity in thousands of units; value in millions of dollars)					
Year	U.S. producers' shipments	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity					
1967-----	9,362	23,579	254	32,687	72
1968-----	7,455	28,346	385	35,416	80
1969-----	5,941	34,677	329	40,289	86
1970-----	4,341	31,150	245	35,246	88
1971-----	<u>1/</u> 4,000	30,988	224	<u>1/</u> 34,764	<u>1/</u> 89
Value					
1967-----	151	164	4	311	53
1968-----	127	225	5	347	65
1969-----	102	306	5	403	76
1970-----	79	305	4	380	80
1971-----	<u>1/</u> 74	307	3	<u>1/</u> 378	<u>1/</u> 81

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

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

Table 2.--Phonographs: U.S. producers' shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1967-71

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

Year	U.S. producers' shipments	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity					
1967-----	3,581	648	34	4,195	15
1968-----	3,645	518	41	4,122	13
1969-----	3,894	405	45	4,254	10
1970-----	3,001	461	34	3,428	13
1971-----	<u>1/</u> 3,600	395	49	<u>1/</u> 3,746	<u>1/</u> 11
Value					
1967-----	137	8	3	142	6
1968-----	145	8	3	150	5
1969-----	143	8	3	148	5
1970-----	101	8	2	107	7
1971-----	<u>1/</u> 130	8	3	<u>1/</u> 135	<u>1/</u> 6

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

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

Note.--Data on U.S. producers' shipments and exports do not include coin-operated phonographs; imports may include negligible quantities of such phonographs.

Table 3.--Radio receivers: U.S. rates of duty and imports for consumption, 1930-71

Year	Rate of duty	Imports	Year	Rate of duty	Imports
	Percent ad valorem	1,000 dollars		Percent ad valorem	1,000 dollars
1930--	35	1/	1951--	12.5	2/ 5,042
1931--	35	1/	1952--	12.5	2/ 6,035
1932--	35	1/	1953--	12.5	2/ 3,208
1933--	35	1/	1954--	12.5	2/ 2,562
1934--	35	1/	1955--	12.5	2/ 3,351
1935--	35	1/	1956--	12.5	2/ 8,492
1936--	35	1/	1957--	12.5	2/ 15,394
1937--	35	1/	1958--	12.5	2/ 28,171
1938--	35	1/	1959--	12.5	2/ 72,798
1939--	25	4	1960--	12.5	2/ 67,663
1940--	25	4	1961--	12.5	81,564
1941--	25	3	1962--	12.5	88,462
1942--	25	2,459	1963--	12.5	86,438
1943--	25	4,421	1964--	12.5	92,964
1944--	25	1/	1965--	12.5	125,017
1945--	25	35	1966--	12.5	141,543
1946--	25	2/ 986	1967--	12.5	163,551
1947--	25	2/ 295	1968--	3/ 12 : 4/ 11	3/ 217,585 : 4/ 7,563
1948--	15	2/ 638	1969--	3/ 11.5 : 4/ 10	3/ 302,985 : 4/ 2,559
1949--	15	2/ 771	1970--	3/ 11 : 4/ 8.5	3/ 303,276 : 4/ 1,951
1950--	15	2/ 2,897	1971	3/ 10.4 : 4/ 7	3/ 305,363 : 4/ 1,462

1/ Not available.

2/ In 1946-59, data for imports of radio receivers were combined with data for radio tubes and other radio apparatus and parts. In 1960, imports of such articles (other than radio receivers) were valued at about \$25 million; thus an import figure for 1960 comparable with that for 1959 above would be 92,656 thousand dollars, representing a marked increase over 1959 imports.

3/ Solid state.

4/ Other than solid state.

Source: Compiled from data in official publications of the U.S. Department of Commerce and the U.S. Tariff Commission.

Table 4.--Phonographs: U.S. rates of duty and imports for consumption, 1930-71

Year	Rate of duty	Imports	Year	Rate of duty	Imports
	<u>Percent ad Valorem</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>		<u>Percent ad valorem</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
1930-----	30	9	1951-----	15	9
1931-----	30	5	1952-----	15	26
1932-----	30	4	1953-----	15	96
1933-----	30	7	1954-----	15	39
1934-----	30	11	1955-----	15	153
1935-----	30	19	1956-----	15	101
1936-----	30	26	1957-----	15	187
1937-----	30	34	1958-----	15	138
1938-----	30	18	1959-----	15	1,813
1939-----	30	17	1960-----	15	1,321
1940-----	30	329	1961-----	15	616
1941-----	30	2	1962-----	13.5	281
1942-----	30	<u>1/</u>	1963-----	<u>2/</u> 12.0	492
1943-----	30	<u>1/</u>		<u>3/</u> 11.5	
1944-----	30	126	1964-----	11.5	2,064
1945-----	30	106	1965-----	11.5	4,436
1946-----	30	224	1966-----	11.5	8,243
1947-----	30	160	1967-----	11.5	8,257
1948-----	15	4	1968-----	10	7,744
1949-----	15	10	1969-----	9	8,088
1950-----	15	20	1970-----	8	7,770
			1971-----	6.5	8,336

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ Effective July 1, 1963.

3/ Effective Aug. 31, 1963, with the adoption of the TSUS.

Source: Compiled from official publications of the U.S. Department of Commerce and the U.S. Tariff Commission.

Note.--Sudden changes in the magnitude of imports may at times be caused by Customs Bureau interpretations of changes in the wording of import classifications, as well as by the separate provision for certain articles formerly included with phonographs.

Table 5.--Tape recorders: U.S. producers' shipments, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1967-71

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

Year	U.S. producers' shipments	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity				
1967-----	846	<u>1/</u> 4,914	<u>1/</u> 5,593	<u>1/</u> 88
1968-----	679	6,253	6,903	91
1969-----	650	6,580	7,034	94
1970-----	454	7,018	<u>2/</u> 7,418	<u>2/</u> 95
1971-----	<u>2/</u> 400			
Value				
1967-----	50	<u>3/</u> 105	155	68
1968-----	47	110	157	70
1969-----	44	143	187	76
1970-----	38	144	182	79
1971-----	<u>2/</u> 34	158	<u>2/</u> 192	<u>2/</u> 82

1/ Not available.

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

3/ Includes tape recorders designed for office use, as well as non-audio recorders. Together these types may have amounted to 8 to 14 percent of total imports in 1967.

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

Note.--Data on exports comparable with those reported for shipments and imports are not available. Such exports are believed to have been negligible during 1967-71.





