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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

TELEVISION YOKES, TUNERS, AND HORIZONTAL OUTPUT
TRANSFORMERS; AND UNRECORDED MAGNETIC TAPE:
WORKERS AT RCA PLANTS,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Report to the President
on Worker Investigation No. TEA-W-144
Under Section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962



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REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

U.S. Tariff Commission,
July 30, 1972.

To the President:

In accordance with section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, the U.S. Tariff Commission conducted this investigation (TEA-W-144) in response to a petition from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO-CLC, for determination of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance submitted under section 301(a)(2) of the said act on behalf of the workers of the RCA Corp. plants at Indianapolis, Ind.

The Commission received the petition on May 31, 1972, and instituted its investigation on June 5, 1972. The investigation was undertaken to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, articles like or directly competitive with television yokes, television tuners, and television horizontal output transformers (of the types provided for in item 685.20 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS)) and unrecorded magnetic tape (item 724.45 of the TSUS) manufactured by said firm or an appropriate subdivision thereof 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 company or an appropriate subdivision thereof.

Public notice of this investigation was given in the Federal Register of June 8, 1972 (37 F.R. 11505). No public hearing was requested, and none was held.

In the course of its investigation, the Commission obtained information from the petitioning union and its local, No. 1048; the officials of RCA; domestic producers of television receivers; consumers of magnetic tape; the Commission's files; and fieldwork by the staff of the Commission.

Findings of the Commission 1/

On the basis of its investigation, the Commission unanimously finds that articles like or directly competitive with unrecorded magnetic tape (of the type provided for in item 724.45 of the TSUS) manufactured by the RCA Corporation, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, are not, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, the unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of the company or an appropriate subdivision. Further, the Commission, being equally divided, 2/ makes no finding with respect to whether articles like or directly competitive with television yokes, television tuners, and television horizontal output transformers (of the types provided for in item 685.20 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS)) manufactured by the RCA Corporation, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, 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, the unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of the company or an appropriate subdivision.

1/ Commissioner Leonard, and Commissioner Ablondi who was sworn into office July 25, 1972, did not participate in the decision.

2/ Chairman Bedell and Commissioner Moore found in the affirmative; Vice Chairman Parker and Commissioner Young found in the negative.

Views of Chairman Bedell and Commissioner Moore

This investigation was undertaken, under section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, in response to a petition filed by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW), AFL-CIO-CLC, for determination of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance under that Act on behalf of the workers of the three RCA Corporation plants located at Indianapolis, Indiana. ^{1/} The RCA Corporation is a very large firm with a variety of operations both in this country and abroad. Its sales in 1971 totaled \$3.7 billion. The articles under investigation are television yokes, tuners, and horizontal output transformers (HOT's), and unrecorded magnetic tape. The television components were manufactured by RCA under its Consumer Electronics Division at one or more of the following four plants: at the Indianapolis and Rockville plants located at Indianapolis, Indiana; and at the plants at Bloomington, Indiana, and Memphis, Tennessee. The unrecorded magnetic tape was produced under the RCA Computer Division at a separate RCA plant at Indianapolis, Indiana.

^{1/} The two plants producing yokes, tuners, and HOT's are situated on Sherman Avenue and Rockville Road at Indianapolis, Indiana, and the plant manufacturing unrecorded magnetic tape was located on 30th Street of the same city.

Statutory requirements

Under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, the Commission, in order to make an affirmative decision in a worker case, must find that:

- (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 views relating to the foregoing findings on yokes, tuners, and HOT's and on unrecorded magnetic tape are set forth here in two parts, the first dealing with yokes, tuners, and HOT's, and the second with the unrecorded magnetic tape.

Yokes, tuners, and HOT's

In our judgment, each of the conditions is met with regard to yokes, tuners, and HOT's, and we have made an affirmative determination.

Increased imports.--By any measure, U.S. imports of yokes, tuners, and HOT's have increased greatly in recent years. Data on such imports of yokes, tuners, 1/ and HOT's are not separately reported in official import statistics. Information obtained by the Commission from the principal U.S. firms producing television receivers, however, indicates that their imports of yokes, tuners, and HOT's into the United States have increased markedly, both absolutely and relative to their consumption of these articles. Imports of yokes by such firms rose from 1.2 million units in 1967 to 5.1 million units in 1971; imports of tuners, from 1.7 million units in 1967 to 7.7 million units in 1971; and imports of HOT's, from 1.0 million units in 1967 to 2.6 million units in 1971. Imports of yokes accounted for 15 percent of the reported consumption by the aforementioned firms in 1967, but 55 percent in 1971; imports of tuners accounted for 10 percent in 1967, but 46 percent in 1971; and imports of HOT's were 9 percent in 1967, but 23 percent in 1971. A large part of the imports during 1967-71--51 percent by quantity of the yokes, 24 percent of the tuners, and 46 percent of the HOT's--were entered under the provisions of item 807.00 which applies to articles assembled abroad in whole or in part of U.S.-fabricated components.

1/ Imports of tuners were separately reported in official statistics beginning Jan. 1, 1970.

It is evident that the first requirement of the statute has been met, namely, that imports of yokes, tuners, and HOT's have increased.

In major part.--The second requirement of the statute is to determine whether increased imports resulted, in major part, from trade-agreement concessions. There can be no doubt that such concessions have been the major cause of the increased imports of yokes, tuners, and HOT's. These articles are classified for tariff purposes under the tariff provision for which the rate of duty has been lowered by several trade-agreement actions from 35 percent ad valorem in 1930 to 10 percent ad valorem prior to the Kennedy Round. Rates were further reduced under the Kennedy Round, in five stages, to 5 percent effective January 1, 1972.

These reductions have had a marked effect on the amount of the duty paid on the imported products and on the price at which such products have been sold in the U.S. market. For example, if the 1930 rate had not been reduced, the duty applicable to a typical imported yoke having a foreign value of \$7.00 would be \$2.45, or \$2.03 more than the actual duty of 42 cents in 1971. While the imported yoke with the current rate of duty can undersell the comparable domestic yoke, it could not do so if the 1930 duty were applicable. Similar circumstances prevail for other imported yokes, tuners, and HOT's--both those entered under the regular tariff provision and those entered under item 807.00. The trade-agreement concessions have been the decisive factor contributing to the increased imports of the articles here considered.

As in the Bibb case, 1/ we have concluded that even a small price difference in a highly competitive, large-volume market, may well be sufficient to determine whether a sale is made or lost. Thus, we hold that the imports of yokes, tuners, and HOT's would not have reached substantially their present level had it not been for the concessions.

It is interesting to note in addition that imports of yokes, tuners, and HOT's during 1967-70, as reported by the principal domestic television producers, have been increasing at a much more rapid rate than have imports of television receiver parts in the aggregate. Imports of all such parts entered under TSUS item 685.20 increased from \$71 million in 1967 to \$107 million in 1970. For the same years, imports of yokes rose from \$4.2 million to \$13.3 million; tuners, from \$8.2 million to \$23.6 million; and HOT's, from \$3.8 million to \$4.6 million. The increase in the imports of yokes, tuners, and HOT's is also remarkable when measured as a share of such articles domestically procured, i.e., domestically manufactured or purchased from domestic sources. For instance, all television parts imported as a share of such parts domestically procured by the previously cited major television producers, increased from 5 percent in 1967 to 11 percent in 1970; however, yokes rose from 12 percent to 68 percent; tuners, from 8 percent to 39 percent; and HOT's, from 12 percent to 17 percent. Partial data for 1971 indicate a continuance of these trends.

1/ Certain Yarns, Fabrics, and Other Textile Products: Workers of Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Georgia, Worker Investigation No. TEA-W-112, TC Publication 432, November 1971, p. 7.

We have taken also into consideration the several rulings made by the Federal Communications Commission requiring the use of so-called comparable UHF tuners in television receivers. In brief, these rulings specify (1) that television receivers manufactured in, or exported to, the United States on or after July 1, 1971, must contain a comparable UHF tuner, by television receiver models produced, on the following schedule: 10 percent of all such models by July 1, 1971, 40 percent by July 1, 1972, 70 percent by July 1, 1973, and 100 percent by July 1, 1974; (2) that all new models of television receivers must have comparable UHF tuners by January 1, 1972.

In weighing the possible effects of these rulings on the imports of tuners based upon data collected by the domestic producers of television receivers as well as of yokes, tuners, and HOT's, we believe that the effects of these rulings have been minimal for the period under review. Comparable UHF tuners are expensive relative to the standard UHF tuners and, therefore, are being installed primarily on the top-of-the-line models. Scheduling the installation of comparable UHF tuners by models, allows the foreign and domestic manufacturers of television receivers to install them first in their low-volume models, thus by far the bulk of their production continuing with the standard UHF tuner.

For the reasons cited above, we conclude that the increased imports of yokes, tuners, and HOT's have resulted in major part from trade-agreement concessions.

Unemployment or underemployment.--This statutory requirement has also been met. In 1967, the two plants of the RCA Consumer Electronics Division cited in the petition employed an average in excess of * * * workers in the manufacture of yokes, tuners, or HOT's. * * *.

* * *. Accordingly, it is clear that a significant number of workers have become 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 order to determine whether the increased imports described above are the major factor causing or threatening to cause unemployment or underemployment, we must ask the following question: If competitive imports had not increased, would the number of workers at the Indianapolis-Rockville plants have been reduced so substantially and would those workers presently employed be threatened with unemployment and underemployment? We believe the answer to this question is "No" for the following reasons.

In this case, a direct relationship between the increased imports of yokes, tuners, and HOT's and the unemployment of the workers involved

is evident. RCA, faced with substantial and severe price competition for these television components it was producing at the Consumer Electronics Division plants, has gradually reduced its domestic operations and put greater dependence on the import supply of the specified components. * * *

Although a duty savings is involved in the 807.00 imports, such trade has nevertheless been made possible by the trade-agreement concessions. Duty paid on imports under 807 is somewhat less than for similar imports not entered under 807 because the duty is not levied on the value of the U.S. components contained in the imported articles. Absent these concessions, the price of the imported yokes, tuners, and HOT's would be higher than the price of the domestically produced products. And absent the concession-generated increased imports, including those entered by RCA and those entered by others, production and employment at the RCA plants would not have declined. Accordingly, for purposes of this statute, the increased imports have been the major factor in causing the unemployment.

Unrecorded magnetic tape

In regard to unrecorded magnetic tape, the remaining article enumerated in the petition filed on behalf of the former workers of the RCA plants at Indianapolis, Indiana, by the IBEW, our determination is in the negative for the reason that the conditions imposed by section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 have not been

satisfied. As with the yokes, tuners, and HOT's, before an affirmative determination could be made, each of the four previously cited conditions of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 would have to be met.

We have concluded, however, that any increased imports of unrecorded magnetic tape have not been the major factor causing unemployment or underemployment of the RCA workers producing such tape.

We have determined that the major factor causing unemployment of workers on magnetic tape resulted from domestic rather than from import competition. RCA has stated publicly that it ceased production of magnetic tape because it went out of the computer manufacturing business. Confirmation of this point has been provided to the Commission in a letter dated May 30, 1972, by Mr. Anthony B. Bellissimo, Assistant to the President of the IBEW, quoted as follows: . . . "In regard to magnetic tape, RCA's recent decision to cease production of computers, and collaterally magnetic tape, is believed to have been caused by domestic rather than foreign computer competition."

Conclusion

Since we find that all the statutory requirements are met with respect to yokes, tuners, and HOT's, we conclude that the yokes-tuners-HOT's workers at the RCA plants who are unemployed or underemployed are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance. With respect to unrecorded magnetic tape, however, we find that all of the statutory requirements are not met and therefore a negative determination has been made.

Views of Vice Chairman Parker
and Commissioner Young

This statement sets forth the reasons for our negative determination under section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 in the instant worker investigation. The investigation was made on petition of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO-CLC, and its affiliated Local Union 1048, on behalf of the former workers of the RCA Corporation at Indianapolis, Ind., who were engaged in the manufacture of unrecorded magnetic tape and three components of television receivers, namely, yokes, tuners, and horizontal output transformers.

We have concluded that any increased imports of yokes, tuners, and horizontal output transformers have not been a result in major part of trade-agreement concessions, and that any increased imports of unrecorded magnetic tape have not been the major factor causing unemployment of the RCA workers involved.

Components of television receivers

Yokes, tuners, and horizontal output transformers are being imported into the United States in increased quantities. According to data obtained from the major domestic consumers of them (the domestic producers of television receivers), imports of each of these television components have increased in recent years, rising in the aggregate from 4.0 million units in 1967 to over 15.4 million units in 1971. In the recent industry case pertaining to television receivers and

parts thereof under the TEA, 1/ we concluded that any increased imports of parts of television receivers in general were not "as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements" as required by section 301(c)(2) of the act. On the basis of the information obtained in the instant investigation, we have reached the same conclusion as we did in the industry case. Thus, the failure to meet this statutory condition is the basis of our negative determination with respect to television components in the case at hand.

The import duty applicable to yokes, tuners, and horizontal output transformers has been reduced on successive occasions in trade agreements, the latest of which was the Kennedy Round of GATT negotiations concluded in 1967. As a result of Kennedy Round negotiations, the U.S. rate of duty, which had been 10 percent ad valorem for several years, was reduced by 1 percent ad valorem in each of the five years beginning in 1968. The rise in imports, however, could scarcely have resulted in major part from the gradual duty reductions. Indeed, a number of more important factors have affected international trade and competition in the United States between these articles produced abroad and those manufactured in the United States. We discussed several of these factors in the industry case referred to above, and those views are applicable here.

To a substantial degree, the increased imports of yokes, tuners, and horizontal output transformers were encouraged by the provisions of item 807.00 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States which

1/ Television Receivers and Certain Parts Thereof, . . . Investigation No. TEA-I-21 . . . TC Publication 436 . . . November 1971, pp. 3-6.

authorize partial exemption from duty under certain conditions. Under item 807.00, which has never been the subject of a trade-agreement concession, articles assembled abroad in whole or in part of U.S.-fabricated components are dutiable (upon importation into the United States) only on the value added abroad, the value of the U.S. components incorporated being duty-free. Between 1967 and 1971 the increase in annual imports of the television components of concern in this investigation by the principal domestic producers of television receivers under item 807.00 accounted for 30 percent of the total increase in imports of them. It is evident, therefore, that the 807.00 provision has played a major role in the rising imports of the television components involved.

The RCA Corporation, a long-time producer of television receivers and perhaps the largest such producer in the United States, began the importation of tuners * * * and of yokes and horizontal output transformers * * *; RCA's imports of these articles rose sharply thereafter. Since the company had produced yokes, tuners, and horizontal output transformers mostly for its own use in the manufacture of television receivers, the imports of such articles by RCA itself have constituted the imports that would have most directly affected the employment of the RCA workers producing the articles. * * *.

We cannot, therefore, attribute the rapid rise of RCA's imports of these articles to duty reductions brought about by trade-agreement concessions.

As in other cases involving components of finished articles, the question arises whether the Commission in reaching its determination may consider imports of the finished articles to be "directly competitive with" the domestically produced components. However, even if we were to consider imported television receivers or components in imported television receivers to be directly competitive with the components made by the petitioning workers, we could not reach an affirmative determination in the light of our decision in the industry case cited above that the increased imports of television receivers were not in major part the result of trade-agreement concessions.

Magnetic tape

With regard to unrecorded magnetic tape, we join with our colleagues in finding in the negative. The record clearly shows that the shutdown of RCA's computer and unrecorded magnetic tape operations were wholly unrelated to imports of magnetic tape.

INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

Articles Under Investigation

There are four articles concerned in this investigation, namely: television yokes, tuners, and horizontal output transformers (HOT's) and unrecorded magnetic tape. The first three enumerated products were manufactured by RCA under its Consumer Electronics Division at three plants in Indiana and at a fourth plant in Memphis, Tenn. These three products are complicated assemblies which require relatively high proportions of labor input. Unrecorded magnetic tape, manufactured at a fifth RCA plant, in Indianapolis, requires only a modest amount of labor in its manufacture compared with that required in making the other articles included in this investigation.

The information obtained with respect to the articles under investigation is separately reported in two sections for (1) television yokes, tuners, and HOT's and (2) unrecorded magnetic tape.

Television Yokes, Tuners, and HOT's

Description and uses

One yoke is required in each television receiver, and is installed on the neck of the picture tube. The main function of the yoke is to supply the magnetic field which positions the electron beam, thereby tracing the picture on the tube face.

One HOT is required in each television receiver for the purpose of transforming the high voltage used by the yoke coil in positioning the electron beam horizontally. The HOT, usually encased in a metal

box and identified by a high-voltage-warning decal, is normally installed in the back of the set.

Yokes and HOT's are made in different sizes, depending on the size and the voltage requirements of the picture tube. Materials used in the manufacture of these products vary somewhat, but each of these components generally includes 12 to 16 parts or assemblies consisting chiefly of copper wire, coils, ferrite cores, condensers, capacitors, resistors, magnets, liners, and insulators.

Television tuners are of two types: very high frequency (VHF) and ultra high frequency (UHF). They are used in television receivers to select channels and to amplify the signal from the transmitting station. Since 1963, all television receivers sold in the United States have been required by law to be able to receive both VHF and UHF signals. Thus, each television receiver manufactured in the United States or imported into the United States contains both a VHF and a UHF tuner (or a combination VHF-UHF tuner, a type installed in a very small share of the sets produced).

U.S. tariff treatment

Prior to January 1, 1950, imports, if any, of television receivers and parts were included for tariff purposes with radio receivers in paragraph 353 of the Tariff Act of 1930. From 1950 to the effective date of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, August 31, 1963, television receivers and parts were separately identified as television apparatus under paragraph 353. Under the TSUS, television receivers and parts are classified under item 685.20.

The rates of duty applicable in 1930-72 to television receivers and parts not specially provided for, including the three television components under investigation, are shown in the following table:

Television yokes, tuners, and HOT's: U.S. rates of duty, 1930-72

Authority	Tariff classification	Rate of duty
		<u>Percent</u> <u>ad valorem</u>
Tariff Act of 1930-----	Par. 353	35
Bilateral agreement with United Kingdom, 1939.	do-----	25
GATT, 1948-----	do-----	15
GATT, 1951-----	do-----	12.5
GATT, 1956-----	do-----	11.5
GATT, 1957-----	do-----	11
GATT, 1958-----	do-----	10.5
GATT, 1962-----	do-----	10
Adoption of TSUS (Aug. 31, 1963).	TSUS item No. 685.20	10
GATT, 1968-----	do-----	9
GATT, 1969-----	do-----	8
GATT, 1970-----	do-----	7
GATT, 1971-----	do-----	<u>1/</u> 6
GATT, 1972-----	do-----	5

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

Note.--GATT is the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

In the table which follows, the rates of duty applicable to yokes, tuners, and HOT's imported under TSUS item 685.20 are shown, along with the quantity and value of these articles imported during 1967-71 by the nine U.S. firms which manufacture about 90 percent of the television receivers domestically produced. It should be noted, however, that a sizable share of such imports were entered under tariff item 807.00; during the period under review about 51 percent of the yokes

were so entered, about 24 percent of the tuners, and about 46 percent of the HOT's.

Television yokes, tuners, and HOT's: U.S. rates of duty and imports for consumption entered by 9 U.S. manufacturers of television receivers, 1967-71

Year	Rate of duty for TSUS item 685.20 Percent ad valorem	Yokes		Tuners		HOT's	
		Quan- tity	Value	Quan- tity	Value	Quan- tity	Value
		Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars
1967--	10	1,198	4,157	1,740	8,196	1,046	1,849
1968--	9	2,444	8,651	2,926	11,999	1,297	3,628
1969--	8	2,930	11,137	4,479	18,691	1,866	4,288
1970--	7	3,622	13,346	4,942	23,561	2,030	4,557
1971--	6	5,090	22,435	7,689	36,917	2,643	7,209

Source: Compiled from data supplied to the U.S. Tariff Commission by 9 domestic manufacturers of television receivers.

Under the provisions of item 807.00, which has never been the subject of a trade-agreement concession, articles assembled abroad in whole or in part of U.S.-fabricated components are dutiable (upon importation into the United States) only on the value added abroad, the value of U.S. components incorporated being duty free.

U.S. consumption and production

Although data on U.S. production and imports of yokes, tuners, and HOT's are not separately reported in official statistics, ^{1/} annual U.S. consumption of these articles is indicated by the figures for U.S. consumption of television receivers shown in table 1 in the appendix. Apparent annual U.S. consumption of television receivers fluctuated

^{1/} With the exception of U.S. Department of Commerce import statistics on tuners, beginning Jan. 1, 1970.

within a relatively narrow range during 1967-71, when it averaged 12.4 million units. During that period there was a sharp decline in U.S. factory shipments of television receivers and a corresponding increase in imports.

The trend in the estimated number of yokes, tuners, and HOT's consumed annually by the nine U.S. manufacturers of television receivers previously cited generally corresponded to their annual shipments of television receivers during 1967-71, as shown in the following table.

U.S. shipments of domestically produced television receivers and estimated consumption of yokes, tuners, and HOT's by 9 U.S. manufacturers of television receivers, 1967-71 1/

(In thousands of units)

Year	U.S. shipments of domestic TV receivers	Estimated consumption		
		Yokes	Tuners	HOT's
1967-----	9,566	8,094	17,853	11,076
1968-----	10,032	8,992	19,757	12,300
1969-----	9,050	8,753	18,713	12,192
1970-----	7,873	7,396	15,506	9,847
1971-----	<u>2/</u> 7,664	9,222	16,631	11,405

1/ Each television receiver contains 1 yoke, 1 HOT, and 2 tuners (or a combination tuner in a very small share of sets).

2/ Estimated.

Source: Shipments, table 1; consumption, table 2.

These manufacturers report that a declining share of their consumption of these articles is domestically produced. In 1967 about 86 percent of their consumption of yokes was domestically produced, and by 1971 this share had dropped to 46 percent. The corresponding proportion

for tuners declined over the same period from 91 percent to 56 percent; and that for HOT's, from 92 percent to 78 percent.

Information obtained from the nine firms which manufacture about 90 percent of the television receivers produced domestically indicates that domestic production of yokes, tuners, and HOT's declined irregularly but substantially during 1967-71 (table 2). Since 1967, the decline in production of these three television components, as well as in U.S. production of television receivers, occurred during a period of increasing imports of television receivers. An increasing share of the annual purchases of television receivers by U.S. consumers has consisted of imported television receivers; such import purchases amounted to about 15 percent of consumption in 1967 and 42 percent in 1971 (table 1). As noted above, the demand for yokes, tuners, and HOT's is directly dependent upon the manufacture of television receivers in the United States.

U.S. captive production of yokes, tuners, and HOT's for television receivers declined from 1967 to 1971 as follows: yokes, from 3.5 million to 2.1 million units; tuners, from 4.5 million to 2.2 million units; and HOT's from 6.2 million to 5.2 million units (table 2). Available data indicate a further decline in the first quarter of 1972. The indicated decline in U.S. production of these articles for television receivers reflects, at least in part, the increased dependence of U.S. producers on imports.

The majority of the nine domestic producers of television receivers made purchases from domestic sources of yokes, tuners, and

HOT's each year during the period under review. Such purchases declined from 19.3 million units in 1967 to 12.9 million units in 1971; they decreased not only in absolute terms but also as a share of estimated consumption--from 52 percent in 1967 to 35 percent in 1971.

During this period, yokes were purchased by seven of the television manufacturers; tuners, by eight; and HOT's, by five. The purchases of yokes from domestic sources declined from 3.5 million units in 1967 to 2.1 million units in 1971; of tuners, from 11.8 million units to 7.1 million units; and of HOT's, from 4.0 million to 3.7 million units (table 2).

In November 1971 the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) issued another in a series of rulings on tuners which has affected the domestic production and importation of tuners for television receivers. The ruling states that any new television receiver model manufactured in or exported to the United States on or after January 1, 1972, must contain the new type of compact 70-channel UHF detent tuner without memory tuning for use in sets containing memory-tuned VHF tuners. The FCC considers that a new model has been developed whenever the cabinet or the chassis or the picture tube has been redesigned. This ruling, together with earlier rulings, requires that television receiver models manufactured in or exported to the United States must contain a comparable UHF tuner, such as the 70-channel UHF detent tuner, according to the

following schedule:

<u>Effective date</u>	<u>Percent of models produced</u>
July 1, 1971-----	10
July 1, 1972-----	40
July 1, 1973-----	70
July 1, 1974-----	100

The domestic television manufacturers generally have not been able to produce such tuners on a cost-competitive basis and have been forced to purchase them, primarily from two domestic television components manufacturers

Both firms produce such tuners domestically, as well as abroad through foreign subsidiaries. Many of the imported tuners are entered under the 807.00 tariff provision.

U.S. exports

Data are not available on U.S. exports of yokes, tuners, and HOT's as such; these articles, as well as their component parts and sub-assemblies, are classed for statistical purposes in several export categories which include other electronic articles. It is believed that the exports here considered consist of a significant share of parts and subassemblies of yokes, tuners, and HOT's in addition to the articles themselves. The bulk of these U.S. exports are shipped abroad, principally to Mexico and Taiwan, for assembly--the yokes, tuners, and HOT's--into complete television receivers or television subassemblies, and their parts and subassemblies into yokes, tuners, or HOT's, for return to the United States under tariff item 807.00. Because of the increasing use of the 807.00 provision by the nine producers of

television receivers, such exports are believed to be substantial and to be increasing significantly.

Since the export data supplied by the domestic producers of television receivers are for their exports of yokes, tuners, and HOT's (table 2) and not for parts or subassemblies of these articles, their data do not account for total U.S. exports of the complete units and subassemblies. Further, such data do not include the exports of yokes, tuners, and HOT's and their parts and subassemblies by the independent producers of yokes, tuners, and HOT's.

Except for a decline in 1970, annual U.S. exports of television receivers increased steadily from 139,000 units in 1967 to 162,000 units in 1971. In each of the years 1967-71, exports accounted for 2 percent or less of the quantity of U.S. factory shipments.

U.S. imports

In recent years, yokes, tuners, and HOT's have been imported into the United States in increasing quantities. Such imports have not been reported separately in official U.S. trade statistics except for tuners in 1970 and 1971, but information furnished by the nine previously cited television firms reveals that annual imports of these articles increased substantially from 1967 to 1971: imports of yokes, from 1.2 million units to 5.1 million units; of tuners, from 1.7 million units to 7.7 million units; and of HOT's, from 1.0 million units to 2.6 million units. Available data for the first quarter of 1972 indicate a further increase in imports of these articles (table 2).

As a share of consumption, based on quantity, imports of these articles increased substantially in each of the years under review: imported yokes accounted for 15 percent of consumption in 1967 and 55 percent in 1971; imported tuners, for 10 percent in 1967 and 46 percent in 1971; and imported HOT's, for 9 percent in 1967 and 23 percent in 1971. Data for the first quarter of 1972 indicate a further increase in the share of imports to consumption for each of these articles.

Imports of yokes, tuners, and HOT's under item 807.00 account for a substantial proportion of total imports of these items (table 3). However, the utilization of the 807.00 provision by the domestic producers of television receivers to import yokes, tuners, and HOT's varied considerably from producer to producer during 1967-71.

* * *

Although imports of yokes, tuners, and HOT's under 807.00 increased rapidly during the 5-year period, their share of the total quantity of imports of such articles fluctuated materially without establishing a trend. For 1967-71 that share averaged 51 percent for yokes, 24 percent for tuners, and 46 percent for HOT's.

The delivered values of U.S.-made yokes, tuners, and HOT's and of similar imported articles in 1971 are illustrated by the figures in the table which follows, which are based on data reported by four manufacturers of television receivers. To indicate the effect of the

trade-agreement concessions, estimated values of imported articles with the duty calculated at the 1930 rate are also shown.

Television yokes, tuners, and HOT's: Delivered value to certain U.S. television manufacturers in 1971 of U.S.-made and imported articles, and values of imported articles with duty computed at the 1930 rate

Article, U.S. manufacturer, and model	Value of U.S.- made article	Value of imported article dutiable at--			
		1971 rate (6%) applied to--		1930 rate (35%) applied to--	
		Total foreign value <u>1/</u>	Value added abroad <u>2/</u>	Total foreign value <u>1/</u>	Value added abroad <u>2/</u>
<u>Yokes</u>					
Color-----	\$6.02	\$5.95	\$5.85	\$7.29	\$6.72
Monochrome----	2.65	2.03	1.99	2.54	2.32
Color-----	6.99	6.76	6.64	8.36	7.68
<u>Tuners</u>					
VHF-----	6.58	5.75	5.67	7.30	6.85
UHF-----	2.39	2.00	1.98	2.48	2.34
UHF-----	2.35	2.09	1.98	2.61	2.46
<u>HOT's</u>					
Color-----	4.05	4.58	3.96	5.93	4.51

1/ Figures relate to wholly foreign-made articles dutiable under TSUS item 685.20.

2/ Figures relate to articles assembled abroad in part from U.S.-made components. Such articles may be imported under item 807.00, which permits the U.S. components to be entered duty free.

Source: Compiled from data supplied the U.S. Tariff Commission by 4 U.S. television manufacturers.

U.S. producers

Yokes, tuners, and HOT's are produced domestically and abroad by U.S. manufacturers of television receivers, as well as by independent U.S. producers of television components. The majority of the nine producers of television receivers produce one or more of the television components here considered, and most of them purchase some of their requirements of these articles from the independents. There are about a dozen independent producers of yokes and HOT's and about five such producers of tuners; production of all of these articles is concentrated in six firms.

Both television manufacturers and independent manufacturers of components have been decreasing in number in recent years as the manufacture of these articles abroad has increased.

Operations at the RCA Consumer Electronics Division

The corporation.--RCA Corp., of New York City, formerly known as Radio Corporation of America, is a diversified multinational conglomerate with domestic operations in eight States and foreign operations in many countries; it is one of the larger domestic companies, with total sales in 1971 of \$3.7 billion. The company's operations are organized under several main divisions, one of which is the Consumer Electronics Division. This division controls the plants that produce television parts. Three plants are located in Indiana (in Indianapolis, Rockville, and Bloomington), and a fourth, in Memphis, Tenn. ^{1/} The Memphis plant ceased production in December 1970.

^{1/} Another plant of this division, in Monticello, Ind., manufactures wood cabinets for television receivers.

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Indianapolis plant.--

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Rockville plant.--

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Bloomington and Memphis plants.--

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Employment.--

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A-15 and A-16

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Exports.--

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Imports.---

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Unrecorded Magnetic Tape

Description and uses

Unrecorded magnetic tape has three basic components: (1) iron oxide particles, which hold the magnetic recordings, (2) the base--cellulose acetate or polyester film--which is the carrier for the iron oxide, and (3) the binder--a mixture of resins and plasticizers--which holds the iron oxide to the base. Because of its many technical advantages, magnetic tape has replaced wire to a major degree.

Magnetic tape is used in computers; in television and radio facilities to record programs for later rebroadcasting; by individuals to record music, correspondence, special events, and so forth; and in industrial applications, such as directing automated machine-tool operations.

The principal kinds of magnetic tape in commercial use are computer, audio, instrumentation, and video. The primary difference between these tapes is one of quality and precision of manufacture. For example, magnetic tapes manufactured for use in computers or for instrumentation uses are far more durable and are made to more precise standards than are tapes produced for home-recording purposes.

U.S. tariff treatment

Unrecorded magnetic tape was not an item of trade at the time of the implementation of the Tariff Act of 1930 and consequently was not provided for by name in that legislation. However, as import trade in this article developed, it was classified for duty purposes under the provisions of paragraph 31(a)(2) of the 1930 act as an article in chief

value of cellulose acetate. Since August 31, 1963, the effective date of the TSUS, magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon, which include magnetic tape, have been dutiable under item 724.45. The rates of duty applicable to such tape for the period 1930-72 are shown in the following table.

Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon: U.S. rates of duty, 1930-72

Authority	Tariff classification	Rate of duty
		<u>Percent</u>
		<u>ad valorem</u>
Tariff Act of 1930-----	Par. 31(a)(2)	80
Bilateral agreement with France, 1936.	-----do-----	40
GATT, 1948-----	-----do-----	20
GATT, 1956-----	-----do-----	19
GATT, 1957-----	-----do-----	18
GATT, 1958-----	-----do-----	17
Adoption of TSUS (Aug. 31, 1963).	TSUS item No. 724.45	12
GATT, 1968-----	-----do-----	10.5
GATT, 1969-----	-----do-----	9.5
GATT, 1970-----	-----do-----	8
GATT, 1971-----	-----do-----	<u>1/</u> 7
GATT, 1972-----	-----do-----	6

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

Note.--GATT is the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The following table shows the rates of duty for magnetic recording media, unrecorded, and the value of annual imports of this article for 1964-71.

Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon (item 724.45): U.S. rates of duty and imports for consumption, 1964-71

Year	Rate of duty Percent ad valorem	Imports <u>1,000</u> dollars
1964-----	12	554
1965-----	12	1,354
1966-----	12	2,137
1967-----	12	5,094
1968-----	10.5	7,658
1969-----	9.5	14,955
1970-----	8	20,541
1971-----	7	24,089

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

U.S. consumption and shipments

Apparent annual consumption of unrecorded magnetic tape rose from \$128 million in 1967 to \$190 million in 1969, and then declined irregularly to an estimated \$172 million in 1971. During this period there was a similar trend in U.S. factory shipments, which rose from \$164 million in 1967 to \$241 million in 1969, and then declined to an estimated \$220 million in 1971 (table 12).

Shipments of magnetic tape in 1970 as a percent of the total shipments for that year are estimated in the table below.

U.S. shipments of magnetic tape, by principal types, 1970

Type	Percent of total
Computer	41
Audio	26
Instrumentation	15
Video	10
Other	8
Total	100

Source: * * *

Industry sources indicate that rapid change is the hallmark of the magnetic tape industry. Use of audio and particularly video tapes is increasing rapidly while consumption of instrumentation tape is leveling off. Computer tape, for a long time the mainstay of the tape industry, faces a challenge from another recording medium, disc packs which are removable cartridges of data storage discs. Consumption of computer tape may be declining after a period of rapid growth in the 1960's. Consumption of disc packs, on the other hand, is increasing rapidly and is known to greatly exceed consumption of computer tape.

U.S. exports

Total U.S. exports of all types of magnetic recording media rose from \$41.3 million in 1967 to \$81.2 million in 1970 and then declined to \$72.5 million in 1971. In 1971 Canada ranked first as a market for U.S. exports of such media, followed by Mexico, Japan, and Belgium. Other countries of importance in the export trade in recording media during 1967-71 included the United Kingdom, West Germany, France, and Australia (table 13).

In 1970 the U.S. export statistical class for recording media was subdivided into five categories. Exports in these categories for 1970 and 1971 were as follows:

Prepared magnetic tape, discs, and other media for various means of recording, unrecorded: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by types, 1970 and 1971

(In thousands of dollars)

Type	1970	1971
Computer-----	21,312	19,834
Discs-----	15,490	14,296
Audio-----	12,835	11,637
Video-----	9,400	11,082
Other-----	22,180	15,668
Total-----	81,217	72,517

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

The percentage distribution of total U.S. exports of recording media in 1970 and 1971 by types and principal markets were as follows: computer tape, about 27 percent, Japan and Canada; discs, approximately 20 percent, Belgium and Japan; audio tape, 16 percent, Canada; video tape, about 13 percent, Canada and Belgium; and other recording media, about 24 percent, Mexico. The last category, other media, consists of various media prepared for sound recordings, such as film for mechani-

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of all types of magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon rose from \$5.1 million in 1967 to \$24.1 million in 1971, representing nearly a fourfold increase. In 1964, the first year for which statistics on such media were published, imports amounted to \$554,000. No statistical breakout as to the types of recording media imported is available; however, the bulk of such imports are believed to be audio tape in cassettes. Imports of computer tape and disc packs are reported to be negligible. As a share of U.S. consumption of magnetic recording media, imports rose steadily from 4 percent in 1967 to 14 percent in 1971 (table 12).

Japan is the principal supplier of magnetic recording media to the United States; such imports totaled \$2.4 million in 1967, increased steadily each year to \$7.5 million in 1970, and nearly doubled in 1971 to \$13.1 million (table 14). From 1967 to 1970, Japan's share as a supplier of such U.S. imports dropped from 47 percent to 37 percent and rose to 55 percent in 1971.

Mexico and West Germany are also important sources of magnetic recording media for the United States. Imports from Mexico rose from \$146,000 in 1967 to \$6.5 million in 1971, increasing its share of the total from 3 percent to 27 percent. The bulk of such imports are entered under the 807.00 provision. Imports of recording media from West Germany nearly doubled during 1967-71, rising from \$1.7 million to \$3.2 million; its share of the total of such U.S. imports, however, dropped from 34 percent in 1967 to 13 percent in 1971.

U.S. producers

There are about 30 domestic companies, located throughout the United States, that manufacture magnetic tape. One of the major producers (with three manufacturing plants in the United States) accounts for a large part of the total output. Several of the larger firms manufacture articles not related to magnetic tape; however, they derive a substantial part of their income from the sale of such tape. A number of the smaller producers rely on sales of magnetic tape as the principal source of their income.

Operations at the RCA Computer Division

The RCA Computer Division, located in Indianapolis, Ind., began producing unrecorded magnetic tape * * *.

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Exports and imports.--

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General comment.--RCA has informed the Commission, and the public at large, that its decision to cease production of computers is the reason that it stopped producing magnetic tape. Confirmation of this information has been provided to the Commission in a letter dated May 30, 1972, from Mr. Anthony B. Bellissimo, assistant to the President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers: "In regard to magnetic tape, RCA's recent decision to cease production of computers, and collaterally magnetic tape, is believed to have been caused by domestic rather than foreign computer competition."

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table 1.--Television receivers: U.S. shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1966-71

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

Year	U.S. shipments	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity					
1966-----	12,029	1,518	168	13,379	11.3
1967-----	9,566	1,608	139	11,035	14.6
1968-----	10,032	2,708	144	12,596	21.5
1969-----	9,050	4,034	157	12,927	31.2
1970-----	7,873	4,509	126	12,256	36.8
1971-----	<u>1/</u> 7,664	5,447	162	12,949	42.1
Value					
1966-----	2,527	115	26	2,616	4.4
1967-----	2,210	124	24	2,310	5.4
1968-----	2,300	203	28	2,475	8.2
1969-----	2,093	296	33	2,356	12.6
1970-----	1,757	316	26	2,047	15.4
1971-----	<u>1/</u> 1,792	413	37	2,168	19.0

1/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. Tariff Commission based on 6 months' data obtained from questionnaires and information on the trend of domestic production provided by the Electronic Industries Association.

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

Table 2.--Television yokes, tuners, and HOT's: Production, domestic purchases, imports, exports, yearend inventory, and estimated consumption of 9 U.S. manufacturers of television receivers, 1967-71 and January-March 1972

Item	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	Jan.- Mar. 1972
<u>Yokes</u>						
Production-----1,000 units--	3,491	3,564	3,214	2,294	2,142	226
Purchases from domestic sources-----1,000 units--	3,459	3,066	2,684	1,803	2,066	604
Imports-----do-----	1,198	2,444	2,930	3,622	5,090	1,630
Exports-----do-----	25	17	30	245	27	10
Yearend inventory						
1,000 units--	29	65	45	78	50	22
Estimated consumption						
1,000 units--	8,094	8,992	8,753	7,396	9,222	2,428
Ratio of imports to consumption-----percent--	14.8	27.2	33.5	49.0	55.2	67.1
<u>Tuners</u>						
Production-----1,000 units--	4,459	6,194	5,560	3,526	2,211	474
Purchases from domestic sources-----1,000 units--	11,839	10,887	8,876	7,200	7,087	1,597
Imports-----do-----	1,740	2,926	4,479	4,942	7,689	2,116
Exports-----do-----	-	-	-	21	1	-
Yearend inventory						
1,000 units--	185	250	202	141	355	632
Estimated consumption						
1,000 units--	17,853	19,757	18,713	15,506	16,631	3,555
Ratio of imports to consumption-----percent--	9.7	14.8	23.9	31.9	46.2	59.5
<u>HOT's</u>						
Production-----1,000 units--	6,152	6,701	6,474	4,890	5,195	1,272
Purchases from domestic sources-----1,000 units--	3,997	4,404	3,946	3,241	3,702	1,002
Imports-----do-----	1,046	1,297	1,866	2,030	2,643	943
Exports-----do-----	25	17	15	240	26	10
Yearend inventory						
1,000 units--	94	85	79	74	109	119
Estimated consumption						
1,000 units--	11,076	12,300	12,192	9,847	11,405	3,088
Ratio of imports to consumption-----percent--	9.4	10.5	15.3	20.6	23.2	30.5

Source: Compiled from data supplied the U.S. Tariff Commission by 9 domestic manufacturers of television receivers, accounting for about 90 percent of U.S. production.

Table 3.--Television yokes, tuners, and HOT's: Total imports and imports entered under TSUS item 807.00 by 9 U.S. manufacturers of television receivers, 1967-71 and January-March 1972

Article and period	Total imports		Imported articles wholly or partly of U.S. products (item 807.00)			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Total	Value of U.S. products returned duty free	Dutiable value
	<u>1,000 units</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 units</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
<u>Yokes</u>						
1967-----	1,198	4,157	306	663	80	583
1968-----	2,444	8,651	1,108	457	430	4,141
1969-----	2,930	11,137	1,308	5,273	587	4,686
1970-----	3,622	13,346	2,109	7,575	2,341	5,234
1971-----	5,090	22,435	2,889	13,192	5,084	8,108
January-March 1972--	1,630	7,497	771	4,521	1,456	3,065
<u>Tuners</u>						
1967-----	1,740	8,196	905	3,835	1,156	2,679
1968-----	2,926	11,999	1,061	3,828	932	2,896
1969-----	4,479	18,691	1,271	5,611	1,534	4,077
1970-----	4,942	23,561	545	4,254	1,369	2,849
1971-----	7,689	36,917	1,440	8,637	1,539	7,098
January-March 1972--	2,116	10,281	532	3,452	819	2,633
<u>HOT's</u>						
1967-----	1,046	3,849	1,046	3,849	924	2,925
1968-----	1,297	3,628	820	1,756	403	1,353
1969-----	1,866	4,288	268	540	140	400
1970-----	2,030	4,557	614	1,321	659	662
1971-----	2,643	7,209	1,308	3,643	1,818	1,825
January-March 1972--	943	2,508	476	1,166	581	585

Source: Compiled from data supplied to the U.S. Tariff Commission by 9 domestic producers of television receivers, accounting for about 90 percent of U.S. production.

Table 12.--Unrecorded magnetic tape: U.S. factory shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1967-71

Year	Factory shipments	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1967-----	163,900	5,094	41,300	127,694	4
1968-----	192,500	7,658	51,644	148,514	5
1969-----	241,093	14,955	66,009	190,039	8
1970-----	225,588	20,541	81,217	164,912	12
1971-----	<u>1/</u> 220,000	24,089	72,517	171,572	14

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

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

Table 13.--Prepared magnetic tape, discs, and other media for recording, unrecorded: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1967-71 and January-March 1972

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	Jan.-Mar. 1972
Canada-----	5,180	7,436	9,256	10,666	12,029	3,283
Mexico-----	1,680	3,032	4,718	11,886	9,000	2,586
Japan-----	4,379	3,627	8,521	11,218	8,265	2,533
Belgium-----	676	724	3,908	10,297	7,744	2,438
United Kingdom---	8,377	10,972	8,675	6,680	5,014	1,917
West Germany-----	5,677	6,998	5,836	5,570	4,995	1,137
France-----	2,157	2,696	3,386	2,453	4,517	1,600
Australia-----	2,084	2,574	2,272	2,658	2,852	617
Italy-----	1,454	1,163	2,911	1,483	1,727	516
Brazil-----	680	937	1,197	1,226	1,412	505
Sweden-----	1,293	1,590	1,369	1,210	1,292	270
Switzerland-----	312	708	1,432	1,489	1,263	365
Argentina-----	796	678	641	923	859	270
Republic of South Africa---	280	523	842	799	816	163
Venezuela-----	57	538	808	970	698	192
Spain-----	380	551	433	546	672	238
Singapore-----	114	242	499	806	628	207
Hong Kong-----	289	203	269	1,223	595	108
Portugal-----	44	108	9	92	351	45
All other-----	5,391	6,343	9,027	9,021	7,787	2,069
Total-----	41,300	51,644	66,009	81,217	72,517	21,059

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 14.--Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon (item 724.45): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1967-71 and January-March 1972

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	Jan.-Mar. 1972
Japan-----	2,390	2,956	5,353	7,523	13,145	2,922
Mexico-----	146	1,001	2,592	6,607	6,510	1,681
West Germany----	1,715	2,295	5,601	5,144	3,240	823
Haiti-----	-	-	40	34	279	79
Austria-----	3	12	301	408	279	171
United Kingdom--	167	323	193	210	234	176
France-----	159	137	79	58	151	48
Netherlands-----	293	827	700	417	89	13
Belgium-----	25	49	37	65	64	36
Canada-----	182	43	17	27	20	7
All other-----	14	16	42	47	78	47
Total-----	5,094	7,658	14,955	20,541	24,088	6,003

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

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

