

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

**ELECTRONIC CALCULATORS:
WORKERS OF THE ACTON, MASS., PLANT OF
BOWMAR/ALI, INC.**

**Report to the President
on Investigation No. TEA-W-250
Under Section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962**



**TC Publication 703
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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

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C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
Report to the President-----	1
Finding of the Commission -----	2
Views of Chairman Bedell, Vice Chairman Parker, and Commissioner Ablondi -----	3
Views of Commissioner Leonard -----	6
View of Commissioner Minchew-----	9
Information obtained in the investigation:	
Description and uses-----	A-1
U. S. tariff treatment -----	A-2
U. S. producers-----	A-3
U. S. consumption and trade -----	A-4
U. S. imports-----	A-5
Bowmar Instrument Corp-----	A-8
Bowmar/ALI Inc-----	A-10
The Acton, Mass. plant -----	* * *
Shipments and exports -----	* * *
Employment -----	* * *
Reasons for the decision to close the Acton, Mass., plant-----	* * *
The Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, plant-----	* * *
Cost of producing calculators in Acton, Mass., and Nogales, Mexico -----	* * *
Statistical appendix -----	* * *

Tables

1. Calculating machines, specially constructed for multiplying and dividing (pars. 353 (pt.), 372 (pt.), Tariff Act of 1930, and TSUS item 676.20): U.S. rates of duty, 1930-72-----	A-17
2. Electronic calculators: U.S. shipments, imports for consumption, exports, and apparent consumption, 1970-73 and January-August 1974-----	A-18
3. All types of calculators: U.S. rates of duty and imports, 1947-73 and January-August 1974-----	A-19
4. Electronic calculators: U.S. imports for consumption, by source, 1969-73 and January-August 1974 -----	A-20
5. Electronic calculators: U.S. imports from Mexico of articles containing U.S. components, 1973 and January-August 1974 -----	A-21
6. Electronic calculators: U.S. imports from Mexico entered under TSUS item 807.00 by importer and unit value, August 1974-----	* * *

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
7. Electronic calculators: Breakdown of entered value on one of the principal models (MX20) imported by Bowmar, 1974 -----	* * *
8. Electronic calculators: U.S. imports from Japan, by importer and unit value, August 1974 -----	* * *
9. Bowmar/ALI, Inc.: Shipments and exports of hand-held and desk-top electronic calculators, by plants, 1971-73 and January-September 1974 -----	* * *
10. Acton, Mass., plant of Bowmar/ALI, Inc.: Average number of employees, total and production and related workers employed in connection with the manufacture of hand-held electronic calculators, 1972-73 and, by months, September 1973-September 1974 -----	* * *
11. Standard costs to Bowmar/ALI, Inc., of producing identical model of a hand-held calculator in its Nogales, Mexico, plant and in its Acton, Mass., plant, 1974-----	* * *

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,
December 6, 1974.

To the President:

In accordance with section 301 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1901), the U.S. Tariff Commission herein reports the results of investigation No. TEA-W-250 made under section 301(c)(2) of the act to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, articles like or directly competitive with electronic calculators (of the types provided for in item 676.20 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS)) produced by Bowmar/ALI, Inc., Acton, Mass., a wholly owned subsidiary of Bowmar Instrument Corp., Fort Wayne, Ind., 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.

The investigation was instituted on October 16, 1974, on the basis of a petition for adjustment assistance filed under section 301(a)(2) of the act on behalf of the present and former workers of the Acton, Mass., plant. The petition was received October 7, 1974.

Notice of the investigation was published in the Federal Register (39 F.R. 37549) on October 22, 1974. No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information in this report was obtained from Bowmar/ALI, Inc., other domestic producers and purchasers of electronic calculators, the Electronic Industries Association, the U.S. Customs Service, the petitioners, and the Commission's files.

Finding of the Commission

On the basis of its investigation, the Commission finds unani-
mously that articles like or directly competitive with the electronic
calculators (of the types provided for in item 676.20 of the Tariff
Schedules of the United States) produced by Bowmar/ALI, Inc., Acton,
Mass., a wholly owned subsidiary of Bowmar Instrument Corp., Fort
Wayne, Ind., 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 unem-
ployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion
of the workers of such firm or an appropriate subdivision thereof.

Views of Chairman Bedell, Vice Chairman Parker,
and Commissioner Ablondi 1/

This investigation relates to a petition filed on behalf of the former workers of the Acton, Mass., plant of Bowmar/ALI, Inc., for a determination under section 301 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 of their eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance. The petitioning workers had been employed by Bowmar in the production of hand-held electronic calculators.

Our determination in this investigation is in the negative because the criteria established under section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 have not been met. Before an affirmative determination based on such criteria can be made, the Commission must find that each of the following considerations has been satisfied:

- (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.

Bowmar began the production of electronic calculators in 1971, when the U.S. market for such articles was dominated by imports from Japan. U.S. technological developments in solid state electronics and miniaturization enabled Bowmar to produce a very small,

1/ Commissioner Moore concurs in the result.

inexpensive, full-functioning calculator and to attain a dominant position in the U.S. market for hand-held calculators in less than a year.

U.S. production of electronic calculators increased fourfold in 1972, it increased more than threefold in 1973, and will be twice as large in 1974 as in 1973. The increase in scale of production was accompanied by a rapid reduction in the cost of components, by a rapid reduction in the price of calculators, and by a dramatic growth in the U.S. market for calculators. Imports also increased, but the share of imports in the market declined from 82 percent in 1971, the year Bowmar began production, to 52 percent in the first eight months of 1974, the period immediately preceding the closing of the Acton plant.

Bowmar established a calculator assembly plant in Nogales Mexico in 1973 to complement its output at Acton. Although Bowmar lost its position as the largest U.S. producer of calculators in 1973, its sales (as shown by interim corporate reports) continued to grow and profits were maintained until the quarter ended June 1974, when sales declined and an operating loss was sustained. The firm subsequently disclosed that owing mainly to lower-than-anticipated calculator prices and overall unit sales, a substantial operating loss was expected for its fiscal year that ended September 1974. In view of these circumstances, Bowmar decided to terminate calculator production at Acton and consolidate production at Nogales in order to reduce production costs and make its calculators more competitive with those of other suppliers.

The reverses experienced by Bowmar in 1974 and the closing of the Acton plant were not the result in major part of concession-generated imports 1/ but were attributable to intense competition from other technologically advanced domestic producers, including firms which were vertically integrated through the production of large-scale integrated circuits, the principal item of cost in producing electronic calculators.

On the basis of the investigation, we have concluded that increased imports resulting from trade-agreement concessions of articles like or directly competitive with electronic calculators produced at the Acton plant are not the major factor causing the unemployment or underemployment of the petitioning workers, and therefore, we have made a negative determination.

1/ For a discussion of the effects of tariff concessions on U.S. imports of electronic calculators, see Calculators, Typewriters, and Typewriter Parts . . . : Workers of the Elmira, N. Y., Plant of Remington Rand Division, Sperry Rand Corp. : Report to the President on Investigation No. TEA-W-140 . . . , T.C. Publication 492, 1972, pp. 6, 7.

Views of Commissioner Leonard

The affected workers in the investigation were employed in the production of hand-held electronic calculators at the Acton, Mass., plant of Bowmar/ALI, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Bowmar Instrument Corp.

My determination in the instant investigation is in the negative because not all of the conditions imposed by the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 for an affirmative determination have been satisfied. A negative determination is required if any one of the following four criteria is not met:

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

In this investigation I have concluded that the second criterion has not been satisfied, i. e., the increase in imports of electronic calculators is not the result in major part of trade-agreement concessions. My reasoning to support this conclusion follows.

The instant investigation is the second conducted under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 by the Tariff Commission on electronic

calculators. In the first investigation 1/ the Commission determined unanimously in the negative on the basis that increased imports of electronic calculators, typewriters, and typewriter parts were not the result in major part of trade-agreement concessions. Since I believe that the Commission determination and the basis therefor were correct and supported by the facts at that time--June 1972--there remains only to be determined in this investigation whether any increase in imports of electronic calculators since the previous investigation, that is, since June 1972, is the result in major part of trade-agreement concessions.

The effective date of the last trade-agreement concessions on electronic calculators was January 1, 1972, prior to the previous investigation concerning such articles. The information developed in the instant investigation does not convince me that the concessions which were entirely phased in by January 1, 1972, had substantially more of an effect on increasing imports after June 1972 than such concessions had on increasing imports through June 1972.

What has occurred since June 1972 is a continuing increase in the absolute number of electronic calculators imported into the United States but also a continuing reduction in the share of the U.S. market taken by such imports. Because of technological developments which inured more to the benefit of U.S. electronic calculator producers than to foreign producers, the U.S. industry has

1/ Calculators, Typewriters, and Typewriter Parts: Workers of the Elmira, N. Y., Plant of Remington Rand Division, Sperry Rand Corp., Report to the President on Investigation No. TEA-W-140 . . . , TC Publication 492, 1972.

gained an ever-increasing share of an expanding electronic calculator market in the United States, particularly the market for hand-held electronic calculators, which accounts for the great bulk of both U.S. production and U.S. imports of electronic calculators. 1/

Thus it is increased U.S. consumption of electronic calculators, particularly of the hand-held variety, which is chiefly responsible for increased U.S. production and increased U.S. imports of electronic calculators. In such circumstances the increase in imports of electronic calculators cannot be said to be the result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements. Therefore, a negative determination is necessary.

1/ Hand-held electronic calculators were the only type produced by Bowmar/ALI in its Acton, Mass., plant.

View of Commissioner Minchew

In response to the petition filed on behalf of the former workers of the Acton, Mass., plant of Bowmar/ALI, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Bowmar Instrument Corp., Fort Wayne, Ind., for a determination of their eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance under section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (TEA), I have concluded that the statutory requirements set forth in section 301(c) of that act are not met and, accordingly, I have made a negative determination.

The TEA sections 301(c)(2) and (3) state that--

(2) In the case of a petition by a group of workers for a determination of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance under chapter 3, the Tariff Commission shall promptly make an investigation to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, an article like or directly competitive with an article produced by such workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, is 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 firm or subdivision.

(3) For purposes of [paragraph] (2), increased imports shall be considered to cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to a firm or unemployment or underemployment, as the case may be, when the Tariff Commission finds that such increased imports have been the major factor in causing, or threatening to cause, such injury or unemployment or underemployment.

I have concluded that factors other than increased imports of competitive electronic calculators have been the major factor in

causing unemployment or underemployment. Specifically, the investigation convinced me that the closing of the Acton, Mass., plant and the subsequent unemployment of its workers resulted more from the highly competitive prices of other domestic producers than from increased imports.

INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

Description and Uses

During the period January 1971-September 1974, the Acton, Mass., plant of Bowmar/ALI, Inc., produced nonprogrammable hand-held electronic calculators. Such calculators were not produced elsewhere in the United States by Bowmar or affiliated companies.

The calculators produced in the Acton, Mass., plant utilize a solid-state calculating mechanism and can add, subtract, multiply, and divide. Some also have an automatic percentage key, other special keys, one or more memories, or provisions for performing trigonometric calculations and other nonlinear operations. Some are powered by rechargeable nickel-cadmium batteries, others by throwaway batteries. All of the calculators produced in Acton since 1973 utilize light-emitting diode displays of either 8 or 10 digits; no calculators of the printing type have been made by Bowmar Instrument Corp. or by Bowmar/ALI, Inc.

The first calculators were mechanical machines, developed in the latter part of the 19th century. In the early part of the 20th century, electro-mechanical calculators were developed, and these machines were used almost exclusively until the middle of the century. Electronic calculators, introduced in the latter 1960's, have now largely replaced the electro-mechanical models. The first electronic calculators used some integrated circuits and other discrete solid-state components that had been developed in connection with U.S. military, computer, and aerospace programs during the late

1950's and early 1960's. Because of the number of wiring connections involved, the assembly required a large amount of labor. Accordingly, U.S. producers, with their higher wage rates, could not compete effectively with Japanese calculator producers, even though the Japanese bought a substantial share of their basic calculator components from U.S. manufacturers. Japanese manufacturers, although still using some U.S. components, remained in the forefront in the development and manufacture of calculators until 1972, when U.S. producers, taking advantage of recent U.S. technological advances in integrated circuits that greatly reduced assembly time, became strongly competitive in the U.S. market for electronic calculators. The development of large-scale integrated circuit chips (LSI) has reduced the average labor time required to assemble a hand-held calculator of the type produced at the Acton plant from many hours to less than 1 hour. One LSI chip, with from 20 to 40 external connections, is the equivalent of several thousand transistors. Technological developments and increases in the scale of production have resulted in a rapid decline in costs and (as shown henceforth) in prices of calculators in the last few years.

U.S. Tariff Treatment

Electric calculating machines were dutiable under paragraph 353 of the Tariff Act of 1930 at 35 percent ad valorem and nonelectric machines were dutiable under paragraph 372 at 27.5 percent. By the late 1950's, both rates had been reduced to 10.5 percent ad valorem as a result of trade-agreement concessions. Since August 31,

1963, electronic and electro-mechanical calculators have been classified under item 676.20, which covers calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing. As the result of U.S. concessions granted in the Kennedy Round of tariff negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the rate applicable to item 676.20 was reduced in stages from 10.5 percent in 1967 to 5 percent in 1972.

The various rates of duty applicable to electronic and electro-mechanical calculators under the Tariff Act of 1930, as modified by trade-agreement concessions, are given in table 1 of the appendix.

U.S. Producers

Since 1970, a number of U.S. firms have commenced production of electronic calculators, and other firms have discontinued such production. Some of the "old line" producers, * * *, have ceased manufacture of these calculators in the United States and are importing their requirements exclusively. Other newer companies, such as * * *, have ceased electronic calculator production or gone out of business, or they have been acquired by other manufacturers.

At the present time, the great bulk of U.S. production of electronic calculators is accounted for by four firms; * * *. A dozen or more smaller producers account for the remainder. * * *.

* * *. The quantity of hand-held electronic calculators presently produced is many times that of desk-top calculators.

U.S. Consumption and Trade

U.S. consumption of electronic calculators increased rapidly from 299,000 units, valued at \$93 million, in 1970 to nearly 7 million units, valued at \$345 million, in 1973 (table 2). In January-August 1974, it was nearly 8 million calculators, valued at \$301 million. During this same period (1970-74), the average unit value of electronic calculators consumed in the United States decreased from \$312 to \$38.

U.S. producers' shipments of electronic calculators increased from 85,000 units, valued at \$46 million, in 1970 to more than 3 million units, valued at \$217 million in 1973. In January-August 1974, shipments were more than 4 million units, valued at \$203 million. The average unit value declined rapidly from \$541 in 1970 to \$50 in January-August 1974. In the fall of 1974, 6-digit, 4-function models made by several producers were being sold at retail prices of \$15 to \$20.

Exports of all calculators have increased from 33,000 units, valued at \$17 million, in 1970 to 108,000 units, valued at \$65 million, in 1973. During January-August 1974, exports amounted to 326,000 units valued at \$57 million. The average unit value ranged

from a high of \$615 in 1971 to a low of \$175 in January-August 1974. The unit values indicate that U.S. exports are primarily sophisticated scientific and engineering types.

U.S. Imports

Imports of all calculators increased rapidly from 392,000 units in 1967 to 1.8 million units in 1972 (when Bowmar commenced production) and to 5.0 million units in 1973 (table 3). The increase took place in the kind of calculators here under investigation, those with solid-state circuitry. Imports of these increased from 247,000 units in 1970 to 3.6 million in 1973 and 4.1 million in January-August 1974 (table 4). ^{1/} The increase in quantity accompanied a decline in average unit value from \$262 in 1970 to \$54 in 1973 and \$38 in January-August 1974. The decline still continues. On one of its simplest pocket calculators, the principal importer from Japan reduced the announced retail price from \$39.95 to \$29.95 in August 1974, and further reduced it to \$19.95 in October. The share of imports in U.S. consumption has declined steadily from about four-fifths in 1970-71 to about one-half in January-August 1974 (table 2).

Imports of calculators with solid-state circuitry were nearly all from Japan until 1973 when 600,000 units, 17 percent of the total, came from Mexico. The imports from Mexico increased to 1 million units, or 25 percent of the total, in January-August 1974.

^{1/} The increase is apparently understated, since most of the imports classified as "other" in 1974 appear upon investigation to be calculators with solid-state circuitry.

They consisted almost entirely of articles containing U.S. components, entered under TSUS item 807.00 (table 4). The imports from Mexico increased rapidly from 39,000 units a month in the beginning of 1974 to about 190,000 units a month in April and May, and ranged from 126,000 to 165,000 units a month from June to August (table 5).

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* * *.

Electronic calculators from Japan, as shown by an analysis of invoices in August 1974 (table 8) are brought in for the most part by six firms, the principal one of which (* * *) accounts for about * * * percent of the total. Three-fourths of the imports from Japan are valued, * * *, at \$30 or less each. Most of the rest are valued at \$41 or more each and consist of desk-top calculators, printing calculators, and specialized calculators. Few of the imports from Japan contain U.S. components, and in those that do, the value of the U.S. components is small. The saving in cost as the result of trade-agreement concessions is thus based on the full value of imports. * * *.

The lowest priced calculators, with an entered value of \$10 to \$19 each, have throwaway (instead of rechargeable) batteries, are sold without an adapter for use with alternating current, and will perform only the four basic functions (addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division). Some have a 6-digit instead of the usual 8-digit display. The calculators having an entered value of \$21 to \$30 each are sold by the importer after duty and other costs at \$30 to \$45 each, and are retailed, along with the bulk of the domestic

calculators, at \$40 to \$80. The majority of them have rechargeable batteries, and an adapter for use with alternating current, and may have a memory or calculate square roots and perform other functions. They are sold side by side with domestically produced calculators in office supply stores, department stores, discount stores, and radio-television establishments.

Bowmar Instrument Corp.

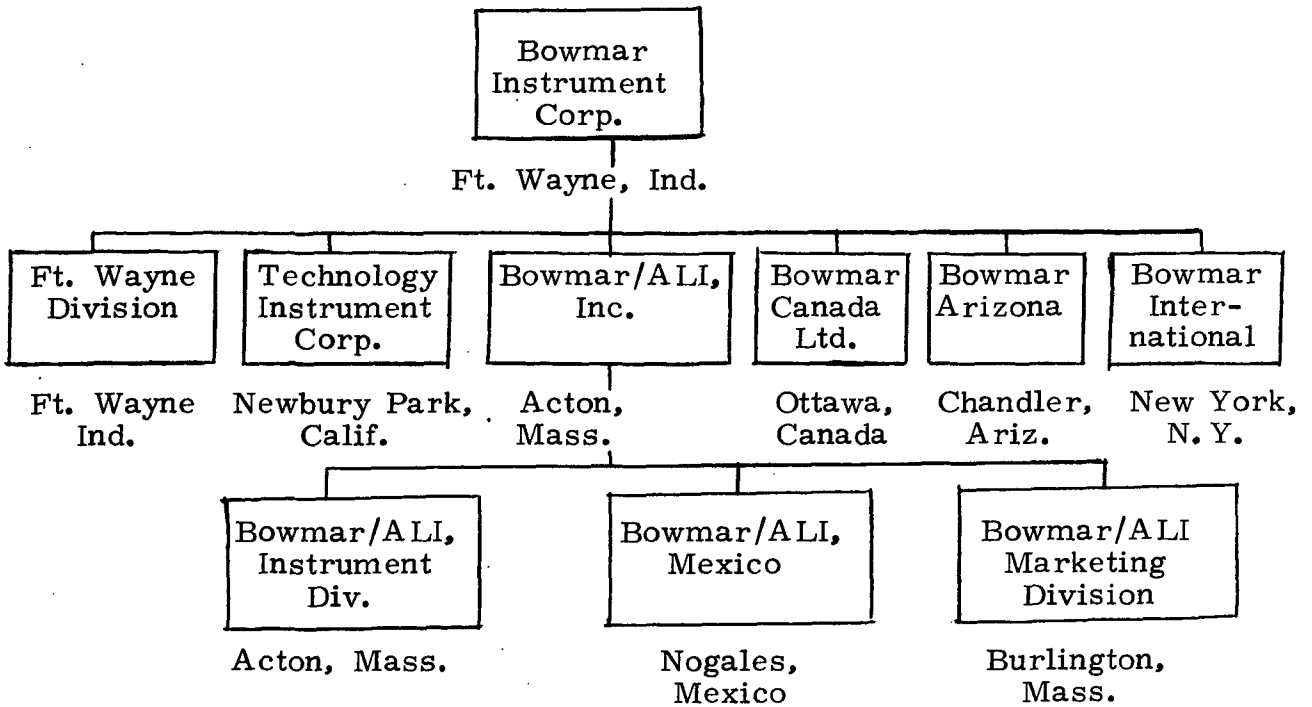
Bowmar Instrument Corp., the parent concern of Bowmar/ALI, Inc., was incorporated in the State of Indiana in September 1951. Corporate headquarters and one manufacturing operation are situated in Fort Wayne, Ind. During the 1960's and through 1973, the corporation steadily expanded its product lines through a series of mergers and acquisitions. These included Technology Instrument Corp., the synchro and resolver lines of the Norden Division of United Aircraft Corp., the Rayspan line of spectrum analyzers from Raytheon Co., a line of angle counter and message display products from the Precision Products Division of Litton Industries, Inc., Bowmar Instrument, Ltd. (of Canada), and Integrated Technology Corp.

Corporate sales increased from \$12.5 million in 1970 to \$74.6 million in 1973 and net income (before taxes) increased from \$51,500 to \$16.3 million during the same period. However, there was a net loss of \$247,000 for the quarter ending June 30, 1974. 1/

1/ The loss accompanied a decline in sales, and it was followed in October by the announcement that Bowmar expected to experience a substantial loss for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30. Lower prices, the company explained, had forced a material write-down in inventory by Bowmar/ALI Inc.

Currently, the corporation has six operating components situated in Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Chandler, Ariz.; Newbury Park, Calif.; Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; New York, N. Y.; and Acton, Mass. * * *. * * *. A simplified organizational chart of Bowmar Instrument Corp. follows:

Organization of Bowmar Instrument Corp.



Bowmar/ALI, Inc.

Bowmar/ALI, Inc., was formed in 1965 when Acton Laboratories, Inc. was acquired by Bowmar Instrument Corp. At that time the laboratories produced communications test equipment primarily for the Department of Defense. In 1971 Bowmar began the production of electronic calculators to replace the waning production of defense-oriented articles. The company attained a dominant position in the manufacture of hand-held calculators in 1972.

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STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table 1.--Calculating machines, specially constructed for multiplying and dividing (pars. 353 (pt.) and 372 (pt.), Tariff Act of 1930, and TSUS item 676.20): U.S. rates of duty, 1930-72

(In percent ad valorem)

Effective date	Authority	Rate of duty	
		Tariff par. : 353(4), 372(22)	TSUS item : 676.20
June 18, 1930----	Tariff Act of 1930-----	<u>1/</u> 35	-
Aug. 5, 1935----	Bilateral agreement : with Sweden.	25	-
Jan. 1, 1948----	GATT concession-----	15	-
June 6, 1951----	-----do-----	12.5	-
June 30, 1956----	-----do-----	11.5	-
June 30, 1957----	-----do-----	11	-
June 30, 1958----	-----do-----	10.5	-
Aug. 31, 1963----	TSUS-----	-	10.5
Jan. 1, 1968----	GATT concession :	:	:
	(Kennedy Round)-----	-	9
Jan. 1, 1969----	-----do-----	-	8
Jan. 1, 1970----	-----do-----	-	7
Jan. 1, 1971----	-----do-----	-	6
Jan. 1, 1972----	-----do-----	-	5

^{1/} Rate of duty in tariff par. 372(22) was 27.5 percent ad valorem effective June 18, 1930.

Table 2.--Electronic calculators: U.S. shipments, imports for consumption, exports, and apparent consumption, 1970-73 and January-August 1974

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

Period	U.S. shipments <u>1/</u>	Imports	Ex-ports <u>2/</u>	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity					
1970-----	85	247	33	299	8
1971-----	133	464	32	565	8
1972-----	673	933	71	1,537	6
1973-----	3,048	3,589	108	6,529	5
1974 (Jan.-Aug.)---	4,098	4,058	326	7,830	5
Value					
1970-----	46,017	64,691	17,496	93,212	6
1971-----	61,891	84,199	19,681	126,409	6
1972-----	79,122	94,950	22,775	151,297	6
1973-----	216,567	193,423	64,909	345,081	5
1974 (Jan.-Aug.)---	203,183	154,854	57,119	300,918	5
Unit value					
1970-----	\$541	\$262	\$530	\$312	<u>3/</u>
1971-----	465	181	615	224	<u>3/</u>
1972-----	118	102	321	98	<u>3/</u>
1973-----	71	54	601	53	<u>3/</u>
1974 (Jan.-Aug.)---	50	38	175	38	<u>3/</u>

1/ Data for 1970-71 derived from responses to questionnaires issued in connection with investigation No. TEA-W-140. Data for 1972-73 and January-August 1974 obtained from completed questionnaires received from U.S. producers in connection with investigation No. TEA-W-250. These data are believed to account for more than 85 percent of total U.S. shipments.

2/ Includes exports of electro-mechanical calculators which are not separately reported in official Government statistics.

3/ Not applicable.

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

Table 3.--All types of calculators: U.S. rates of duty and imports, 1947-73 and January-August 1974

Period	Rate of duty	Imports	
		Quantity	Value
		<u>1,000</u> <u>units</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
1947-----	25	1/	15
1948-----	15	1/	109
1949-----	15	1/	178
1950-----	15	1/	1,732
1951-----	<u>2/</u> 12.5	1/	2,215
1952-----	12.5	1/	4,413
1953-----	12.5	1/	2,497
1954-----	12.5	1/	2,055
1955-----	12.5	1/	2,814
1956-----	<u>3/</u> 11.5	1/	5,515
1957-----	<u>4/</u> 11	1/	5,285
1958-----	<u>5/</u> 10.5	1/	5,311
1959-----	10.5	1/	8,205
1960-----	10.5	1/	12,802
1961-----	10.5	1/	15,626
1962-----	10.5	1/	19,053
1963-----	10.5	1/	22,881
1964-----	10.5	148	19,999
1965-----	10.5	175	24,596
1966-----	10.5	273	36,273
1967-----	10.5	392	49,931
1968-----	9	556	73,979
1969-----	8	868	108,139
1970-----	7	1,291	158,051
1971-----	6	1,589	162,339
1972-----	5	1,779	150,660
1973-----	5	4,879	273,813
1974 (Jan.-Aug.)-----	5	4,972	209,269

1/ Not available.

2/ Effective June 6, 1951.

3/ Effective June 30, 1956.

4/ Effective June 30, 1957.

5/ Effective June 30, 1958.

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

Note.--The data in this table represent the total imports reported in the official statistics under TSUSA items 676.2020, 676.2040, 676.2060, and 676.2080 for 1967-68 and under TSUSA items 676.2010, 676.2025, 676.2045, 676.2065, and 676.2085 for 1969-74.

Table 4.--Electronic calculators: U.S. imports for consumption, by source, 1969-73 and January-August 1974

Source	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	Jan.-Aug. 1974
Quantity (1,000 units)						
Canada:						
Containing U.S. components--	-	-	1	3	130	201
Wholly foreign-----	-	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	12	172	21
Mexico:						
Containing U.S. components--	-	-	-	18	427	1,035
Wholly foreign-----	-	-	-	-	179	3
Japan:						
Containing U.S. components--	-	37	123	63	239	173
Wholly foreign-----	62	199	331	793	2,125	1,898
All other-----	8	11	9	44	317	727
Total-----	70	247	464	933	3,589	4,058
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Canada:						
Containing U.S. components--	-	-	128	170	6,054	5,160
Wholly foreign-----	-	25	44	765	11,420	897
Mexico:						
Containing U.S. components--	-	-	-	662	11,340	32,169
Wholly foreign-----	-	-	-	-	6,228	134
Japan:						
Containing U.S. components--	-	9,344	24,323	10,766	9,923	6,383
Wholly foreign-----	18,265	53,327	58,148	78,860	132,401	91,417
All other-----	3,258	1,995	1,556	3,727	16,057	18,694
Total-----	21,523	64,691	84,199	94,950	193,423	154,854
Unit value						
Canada:						
Containing U.S. components--	-	-	<u>2/</u> \$197	<u>2/</u> \$62	\$47	\$26
Wholly foreign-----	-	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	62	66	43
Mexico:						
Containing U.S. components--	-	-	-	37	27	31
Wholly foreign-----	-	-	-	-	35	45
Japan:						
Containing U.S. components--	-	\$252	198	171	42	37
Wholly foreign-----	\$295	268	176	99	62	48
All other-----	407	184	173	85	51	26
Total-----	308	262	181	102	54	38

1/ Imports less than 500 units.

2/ Calculated from unrounded data.

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

Table 5.--Electronic calculators: U.S. imports from Mexico of articles containing U.S. components, 1973 and January-August 1974

Period	Quantity	Value			Unit value (each)		
		Total	Dutiable	Nondutiable	Total	Dutiable	Non-dutiable
1973-----	426,613	\$11,339,367	\$6,782,761	\$4,556,606	\$26.58	\$15.90	\$10.68
1974							
January-----	39,270	1,351,939	993,040	358,899	34.43	25.29	9.14
February-----	74,490	2,475,675	1,948,350	527,325	33.23	26.16	7.07
March-----	94,013	2,941,693	2,237,872	703,821	31.29	23.80	7.49
April-----	188,969	5,920,013	4,658,777	1,261,236	31.33	24.65	6.68
May-----	190,145	5,581,735	4,242,758	1,338,977	29.36	22.31	7.05
June-----	125,952	3,937,895	3,151,074	786,821	31.27	25.02	6.25
July-----	165,381	5,200,606	3,891,989	1,308,617	31.45	23.53	7.92
August-----	157,030	4,759,942	3,428,629	1,331,313	30.31	21.83	8.48
Total or average, Jan.-Aug.							
1974-----	1,035,250	32,169,498	24,552,489	7,617,009	31.07	23.72	7.35

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

A-22 through A-27

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