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**UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION**

**DEFLECTION YOKES AND HORIZONTAL OUTPUT TRANSFORMERS:  
FORMER WORKERS AT ADVANCE ROSS ELECTRONICS CORP. PLANT,  
WASHINGTON, IOWA**

**Report to the President  
on Worker Investigation No. TEA-W-80  
Under Section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962**



**TC Publication 386  
Washington, D.C.  
April 1971**

**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 the publication of which would result in the disclosure of the operation of an individual firm. 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  
April 16, 1971

To the President:

In accordance with section 301(f)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 885), the U.S. Tariff Commission herein reports the result of an investigation (TEA-W-80) made under section 301(c)(2) of the Act in response to a petition filed by a group of workers.

On February 16, 1971, Clara L. Gill, Janice Johnson, and Ruth Dunbar filed a petition for a determination of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance on behalf of the former workers at the Advance Ross Electronics Corporation plant in Washington, Iowa. The Commission instituted the investigation (TEA-W-80) on March 1, 1971, to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, articles like or directly competitive with the deflection yokes and horizontal output transformers produced at the plant 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 plant.

Public notice of this investigation was given in the Federal Register (36 F.R. 4526) on March 6, 1971. No public hearing was requested, and none was held.

In the course of its investigation, the Commission obtained information from the petitioners, the Advance Ross Corp. (of which Advance Ross Electronics Corp. is a wholly owned subsidiary), from domestic producers of TV receivers, and from the Commission's files.

#### Findings of the Commission

On the basis of its investigation, the Commission, being equally divided, 1/ makes no finding under section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 with respect to whether articles like or directly competitive with deflection yokes and horizontal output transformers produced at the Advance Ross Electronics Corp. plant in Washington, Iowa, 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 said plant.

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1/ Presiding Commissioner Sutton and Commissioner Leonard voted in the negative and Commissioners Clubb and Moore voted in the affirmative. Commissioner Young did not participate in the decision.

## Views of Commissioners Sutton and Leonard

Our determination is in the negative for the reason that all of the conditions imposed by section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 have not been satisfied.

Our view, as in earlier investigations on TV receivers and components thereof, 1/ is that articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the petitioning workers--namely, deflection yokes and horizontal output transformers (HOT's) in the instant investigation--are not being imported in increased quantities as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements. The rate of duty applicable to deflection yokes and HOT's, which are dutiable under the same TSUS item (685.20) as TV receivers and certain other components thereof previously under investigation, has been reduced substantially--from the statutory rate of 35 percent ad valorem to 7 percent ad valorem in 1970, the year the plant here under investigation was closed. However, the major concessions, accounting for nearly three-fourths of the total duty reduction, occurred more than two

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1/ For example, Electrical Components and Apparatus and Allied Products: Production and Maintenance Workers of the F. W. Sickles Division, General Instrument Corporation . . . , Worker Investigation No. TEA-W-21 . . . , TC Publication 329, 1970, pp. 3-5; Paper Cones For Loudspeakers: Fibre Form Corporation . . . Firm Investigation No. TEA-F-16 and Worker Investigation No. TEA-W-55 . . . , TC Publication 362, 1971, pp. 4-6 and 8-11; Television Receivers: Production and Maintenance Workers at RCA Corp. Plant, Memphis, Tenn. . . . , Worker Investigation No. TEA-W-70 . . . , TC Publication 376, 1971, pp. 7-9; and Coils and Antennas: Bel-Tronics Corporation, Addison, Illinois, . . . Firm Investigation No. TEA-F-19 . . . , TC Publication 385, 1971, pp. 3-5.

decades ago--in 1939 and 1948--before such articles became significant items of trade. The recent Kennedy Round concession, which reduced the rate by 1 percentage point a year, from 10 percent ad valorem in 1967 to 7 percent ad valorem in 1970, could not have contributed, in our view, in major part to the recent large increase in U.S. imports of deflection yokes and HOT's.

For the foregoing reasons, we have had to make a negative determination in this case.

Commissioner Leonard, in accordance with his views expressed in the investigation relating to the Bel-Tronics Corp., 1/ observes that, even assuming deflection yokes and HOT's in TV receivers to be "like or directly competitive" with the deflection yokes and HOT's produced by the petitioners in this investigation, imports of TV receivers are not being entered in increased quantities as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements.

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1/ Coils and Antennas . . ., TC Publication 385, pp. 4-5.

## Views of Commissioners Clubb and Moore

This investigation relates to a petition for adjustment assistance filed on behalf of the former workers at the Washington, Iowa, plant of the Advance Ross Electronics Corporation. The Washington plant, which commenced operations in 1963 or 1964, manufactured deflection yokes and horizontal output transformers (HOT's)--components of monochrome and color television receivers--until February 1970 when production was terminated. The plant was subsequently sold. Although the Washington plant produced yokes and HOT's for both monochrome and color TV, color yokes were by far the major product line; HOT's were produced only in 1968-69.

We have frequently ruled that in order for a group of workers to be ruled eligible to apply for adjustment assistance, the following four conditions must be met:

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

In our judgment, each of the conditions is met in this case, and we have made an affirmative determination.

Increased imports

By any measure, i.e., whether we consider imports of yokes and HOT's entered as separate articles or as components in TV receivers, U.S. imports of those articles have increased greatly in recent years.

Data on U.S. imports of yokes and HOT's are not separately reported in official import statistics. Information obtained by the Commission from the principal U.S. firms producing TV receiver components, however, indicates that imports of yokes and HOT's into the United States have increased markedly, both absolutely and relative to U.S. market supply. Imports of yokes by such firms rose from 1.4 million units in 1966 to 3.7 million units in 1970, and imports of HOT's, first reported in 1968, rose from 65,000 units in that year to 1.6 million units in 1970. A large part of the imports--70 percent of the yokes and nearly all of the HOT's in 1970--were entered under the provisions of item 807.00 which applies to articles assembled abroad from U.S. fabricated components. Imports of yokes accounted for 12 percent of reported U.S. market supply in 1966, but 48 percent in 1970; imports of HOT's accounted for 1 percent of market supply in 1968, but 20 percent in 1970.

Increased imports of yokes and HOT's have been accompanied by increased imports of television receivers in which these components are used. U.S. imports of television receivers (monochrome and color), each of which is equipped with one yoke and one HOT, increased from 1.5 million units in 1966 to 4.5 million units in 1970.

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

imported separately and those imported as components incorporated in TV receivers.

In major part

The second requirement of the statute is that increased imports must have resulted in major part from trade-agreement concessions. We have consistently ruled that this requirement is satisfied if, but for the concessions, imports would not be at substantially their present level.

U.S. imports of television receivers and parts (including yokes and HOT's) are dutiable under the same tariff provision. The rate of duty applicable to such imports has been greatly reduced to carry out trade-agreement concessions--from 35 percent ad valorem in 1930 to 7 percent ad valorem in 1970. These reductions have had a marked effect on the amount of duty 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 color yoke having a foreign value of \$7.00 would be \$2.45, or \$1.96 more than the actual duty of 49 cents in 1970. While the imported yoke could currently undersell the comparable domestic yoke, it could not do so if the 1930 duty were applicable. Similar circumstances prevail for other imported yokes and HOT's--both those entered under the regular tariff provision and those entered under item 807.00. The trade-agreement concessions have been a decisive factor contributing to the increased imports of the articles here concerned. But for the concessions, the great increase in imports would not have occurred.

In other recent cases, we have concluded that the recently increased imports of deflection components (including yokes) 1/ and TV receivers 2/ have resulted in major part from trade-agreement concessions; for the reasons given there, we again reach the same conclusion. Similarly, we hold that the imports of HOT's entered as separate articles could not have reached substantially their present level had it not been for the concessions. Hence, we conclude that the increased imports of yokes and HOT's, entered both separately and in TV receivers, have resulted in major part from trade-agreement concessions.

#### Unemployment or underemployment

This statutory requirement has also been met. The Washington, Iowa, plant of the Advance Ross Electronics Corporation, where the pe-titioning workers were employed, is a modern facility. During 1966-68 the plant employed somewhat over 400 production and related workers annually. \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \* , it is clear that a significant number of workers have become unemployed or under-employed 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

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1/ Electrical Components and Apparatus and Allied Products: Production and Maintenance Workers of the F. W. Sickles Division, General Instrument Corporation. . . , Investigation No. TEA-W-21, TC Publication 329, July 1970, at 8.

2/ See, for example, Television Receivers: . . . RCA Plant . . . , Investigation No. TEA-W-70, TC Publication 376, March 1971, at 4 and 5; and Television Receivers, Radios, and Phonographs: . . . Emerson . . . , Investigation No. TEA-W-77, TC Publication 380, April 1971, at 4 and 5.

unemployment or underemployment of the workers involved. Here, too, the "but for" test is applicable. Thus, if the unemployment or underemployment would not have occurred had it not been for the increased imports, then for purposes of the statute, the increased imports have been the major factor causing the unemployment or underemployment.

In this case, a direct relationship between the increased imports of yokes and HOT's and the unemployment of the workers involved is evident. Advance Ross, faced with substantial and severe price competition for the TV components it was producing at the Washington, Iowa, plant, has gradually moved its operations overseas--first to Portugal and then to Mexico. The company has imported yokes and HOT's, assembled abroad from U.S. components, under the provisions of item 807.00. Although a duty savings is involved in the 807.00 imports, because the duty is not levied on the value of the U.S. components contained in the imported yokes and HOT's, such trade has nevertheless been made possible by the trade-agreement concessions. Absent these concessions, the price of the 807.00 yokes 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 Advance Ross and those entered by others, production and employment at the Washington, Iowa, plant would not have declined. Accordingly, for purposes of this statute, the increased imports have been the major factor in causing the unemployment.

### Conclusion

We find that the petitioning workers have met the requirements of the statute, and we have therefore made an affirmative determination.



INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

Description and uses of articles under investigation

The articles concerned in this investigation are deflection yokes and horizontal output transformers (HOT's) for use in monochrome and color TV receivers. These two electronic components were produced in the Advance Ross Electronics plant at Washington, Iowa, where they accounted for the entire production and sales during the period January 1966 to the date of shutdown in February 1970.

Color yokes were by far the major item of production; \* \* \*.

The production of yokes was essentially an assembly operation. Components such as resistors and capacitors were purchased, whereas plastic parts and certain metal elements were manufactured on the premises. The production of HOT's was entirely an assembly operation. Ferrite cores used in the production of both yokes and HOT's were produced at the Advance Ross Electronics plant at Addison, Ill.

One deflection yoke is required in each TV receiver set, where it is installed at the base 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 TV receiver set for the purpose of transforming the high voltage used by the yoke coil in positioning the electron beam horizontally. The HOT, encased in a metal box and

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

Yokes and HOT's are made in different sizes, depending on the size and the voltage capacity 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, insulators, plastics, rubber, and glue.

#### U.S. tariff treatment

TV receivers and components thereof were not an item of trade at the time of the implementation of the Tariff Act of 1930 and consequently were not specially provided for in that legislation. However, as import trade in these articles developed, they were classified for duty purposes under the provisions of paragraph 353 of the 1930 act. Since August 31, 1963, the effective date of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), TV receivers and those parts not specially provided for (e.g., yokes and HOT's) have been dutiable under TSUS item 685.20. The rates of duty applicable in 1930-72 to TV receivers and parts not specially provided for are shown in the following table.

## TV receivers and parts thereof: U.S. rates of duty, 1930-72

Authority	Tariff classification	Rate of duty
		<u>Percent</u> <u>ad valorem</u>
Tariff Act of 1930-----	Paragraph 353	35
Bilateral with the 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
Tariff Classification Act of 1962.	TSUS item No. 685.20	10
GATT, 1968-----	-----do-----	9
GATT, 1969-----	-----do-----	8
GATT, 1970-----	-----do-----	7
GATT, 1971-----	-----do-----	6
GATT, 1972-----	-----do-----	5

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

U.S. manufacturers of TV receivers and electronic components are making extensive use of TSUS item 807.00 to enter articles assembled abroad in whole or in part of U.S.-fabricated components. This tariff item provides that for such articles the duty may be assessed only on the value added abroad, thus permitting the U.S.-made components to be entered duty free.

#### U.S. consumption and production

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

annual U.S. consumption of TV receivers fluctuated within a relatively narrow range during 1966-70, when it averaged 12 million units. During that period there was a sharp decline in U.S. factory shipments of TV receivers and a corresponding increase in imports.

The decline in the number of yokes and HOT's consumed by the nine largest U.S. manufacturers of TV receivers corresponded with that in shipments of TV receivers during 1966-70, as shown in the table below.

U.S. shipments of domestically produced TV receivers and apparent consumption of yokes and HOT's by 9 U.S. manufacturers of TV receivers, 1966-70

(In thousands of units)

Year	U.S. shipments of TV receivers	Consumption by 9 U.S. firms	
		Yokes	HOT's
1966-----	11,673	11,032	9,763
1967-----	9,701	8,520	8,332
1968-----	10,346	9,429	9,095
1969-----	8,914	8,955	8,998
1970-----	<u>1/</u> 7,800	7,781	7,812

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

Source: Shipments, from table 1; consumption, computed from data in tables 4 and 5.

Information obtained from the nine firms which manufacture nearly 90 percent of the TV receivers produced domestically indicates that domestic production of yokes and HOT's declined substantially during 1966-70. In contrast with the increasing demand for color television sets, apparent domestic production of color yokes dropped from 4.8 million units in 1966 to 2.7 million units in 1970. As a share

of apparent domestic consumption of color yokes, production dropped from 99 percent in 1966 to 64 percent in 1970.

The average purchase value of a U.S.-made color yoke, as reported by the nine TV firms, <sup>1/</sup> dropped from \$7.89 in 1966 to \$6.23 in 1970. Three of the nine firms purchased markedly fewer of the U.S.-made color yokes in 1970 than in 1966, three purchased none in 1970, and the remaining three purchased only moderately greater numbers in 1970 than in 1966 (table 2).

#### U.S. exports

Data are not available on U.S. exports of yokes and HOT's, but such articles are included in the export category for electronic coils, transformers, reactors, chokes and parts, a class of exports which increased in value from \$9 million in 1965 to \$21 million in 1970. The bulk of the yokes and HOT's exported are believed to be shipped to such countries as Mexico and Taiwan for assembly into complete TV receivers or subassemblies, principally for return to the United States under tariff item 807.00 (table 3).

U.S. exports of TV receivers, each of which contains one yoke and one HOT, trended downward from 181,000 units in 1965 to 126,000 units in 1970. In each of the years 1965-70, exports accounted for less than 2 percent, by quantity, of U.S. factory shipments.

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<sup>1/</sup> \* \* \*

U.S. imports

In recent years, yokes 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, but information furnished by the nine previously cited TV firms indicates increasing dependence upon foreign sources of supply for both articles. Such information shows that imports of yokes, for instance, increased from 1.4 million units in 1966 to 3.7 million units in 1970, with color yokes rising between those years from 60,000 units to 1.6 million units. Imports of HOT's, first reported in 1968, totaled 65,000 units for that year and increased to 1.6 million units in 1970 (tables 4, 5, and 6).

As a share of consumption, based on quantity, imports of yokes increased from 12 percent in 1966 to 48 percent in 1970 and HOT's increased from less than 1 percent in 1968 to 20 percent in 1970. The bulk of the yokes and all of the HOT's imported during 1966-70 were produced by foreign affiliates of U.S. firms.

The average delivered unit value of an imported color yoke, as reported by the nine TV firms, dropped from \$6.85 in 1967 (data for the previous year are fragmentary) to \$5.69 in 1970. While only two of the firms reported purchases of imported color yokes in 1966, eight of them showed such purchases in 1970 (table 6).

Imports of yokes under item 807.00 account for a substantial and increasing proportion of total imports of this item. <sup>1/</sup> Such imports entered by the nine TV firms increased from 620,000 units in 1966 to 2.6 million units in 1970 and, therefore, the share of such imports to total imports of yokes increased from 46 percent to 69 percent. Imports of color yokes increased from 169,000 units or 34 percent of total imports in 1967 (reports indicate that there were no importations under item 807.00 in 1966) to 862,000 units or 56 percent of total imports in 1970. Imports of HOT's under item 807.00 constitute nearly all of the imports of this article.

Import purchases of color yokes under tariff item 807.00 were made by only two of the nine reporting producers of TV receivers in 1967 and by four in 1970. The average delivered unit value of such purchases dropped from \$7.86 in 1967 to \$5.84 in 1970 (table 7).

The impact of imports of television receivers on the domestic demand for yokes and HOT's is a point made by the petitioners. Imports of assembled receivers increased from an estimated 1.5 million units in 1966 to about 4.5 million units in 1970, and, based on quantity, the ratio of imports to consumption increased from 12 percent to 37 percent, respectively. On the basis of value, the comparable ratio increased from 5 percent to 18 percent.

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<sup>1/</sup> Detailed information regarding the use of tariff item 807.00 is reported in U.S. Tariff Commission, Economic Factors Affecting the Use of Items 807.00 and 806.30 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, TC Publication 339, 1970.

The delivered values in 1969 of U.S.-made yokes and HOT's and of similar imported articles are illustrated by the figures in the table below, which are based on data reported by four manufacturers of TV 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.

Yokes and horizontal output transformers (HOT's): Delivered values to certain U.S. TV manufacturers in 1969 of U.S.-made and imported articles, and values of imported articles with duty computed at the 1930 rate

U.S. manufacturer and article	U.S.- made article	Imported article dutiable at--			
		1969 rate (8%) applied to--		1930 rate (35%) applied to--	
		Total	Value	Total	Value
		foreign value <u>1/</u>	added abroad <u>2/</u>	foreign value <u>1/</u>	added abroad <u>2/</u>
* * *					
Color yoke---	\$6.45	\$5.65	\$5.90	\$6.94	\$6.70
* * *					
Color yoke---	6.29	6.10	6.13	7.51	6.94
12-in. mono-					
chrome					
yoke-----	2.02	1.70	1.85	2.08	2.09
* * *					
Color HOT----	3.86	3.35	<u>3/</u>	4.41	<u>3/</u>
* * *					
Color HOT----	3.90	<u>3/</u>	3.61	<u>3/</u>	4.10

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. For the examples shown here, it was assumed that the U.S. components represented 45 percent of the total foreign value.

3/ Not available.

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

Operations of Advance Ross Electronics Corp.

Advance Ross Electronics Corp. was incorporated in Illinois in 1964. <sup>1/</sup> The firm formerly operated two manufacturing establishments in southeastern Iowa: the plant at which the petitioners were employed--at Washington--and, not more than 60 miles away, a smaller plant--at Burlington. Both plants produced yokes primarily and also some HOT's. Both have been closed down and sold.

In 1967 Advance Ross Electronics commenced assembly of yokes in its wholly owned subsidiary plant Fabricação de Conjuntos Electronicos (FACEL) in Portugal. \* \* \*

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<sup>1/</sup> Advance Ross Corp., of which Advance Ross Electronics Corp. is a wholly owned subsidiary, is the successor to H. M. Byllesby & Co., a Delaware corporation engaged chiefly in investment banking prior to 1964.

<sup>2/</sup> \* \* \*.

\* \* \* \* \*

In 1969 Advance Ross Electronics commenced assembly of monochrome yokes and HOT's from U.S.-made components <sup>1/</sup> in Juarez, Mexico, at its wholly owned subsidiary, Electronica Advance Ross de Mexico, S.A., set up to take advantage of Mexico's border industrialization program. Production of color yokes and HOT's at this plant began in 1970. The U.S.-made components were supplied from an Advance Ross warehouse in El Paso, Tex. \* \* \*.

Operations at the Washington plant.--Advance Ross Electronics commenced production of TV components in 1964 at the Washington, Iowa, plant, where the petitioners were employed. \* \* \*. Advance Ross ceased production in January 1970. The building has since been sold to a company that manufactures radiators and heat transfer equipment.

Sales.--

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<sup>1/</sup> Including ferrite cores produced at Advance Ross Electronics subsidiary plant, Magneco Electronics, Inc., Addison, Ill.

\* \* \* \* \*

Employment.--

\* \* \* \* \*

All but three of the employees at the Washington plant were semiskilled production and related workers, most of whom were women. \* \* \*. \* \* \* according to the Iowa Employment Security Commission, there is no local demand for female factory workers in the town of Washington, a farming community of about 6,500 people, or in Washington County, the population of which is about 19,000. The unemployment rate as of March 1971 was estimated at 3.4 percent. Job prospects for male workers are considered to be fair; those for female workers, poor. All former workers of Advance Ross Electronics who have not been reemployed are eligible for regular unemployment benefits. None of them are eligible for retirement.



STATISTICAL APPENDIX



Table 1.--TV receivers: U.S. producers' shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1965-70

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

Year	Shipments <sup>1/</sup>	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity					
1965-----	9,889	1,048	181	10,756	9.7
1966-----	11,673	1,519	168	13,024	11.7
1967-----	9,701	1,608	139	11,170	14.4
1968-----	10,346	2,708	144	12,910	21.0
1969-----	8,914	4,034	157	12,791	31.5
1970-----	<sup>2/</sup> 7,800	4,513	126	12,187	37.0
Value					
1965-----	1,685,479	59,586	21,261	1,723,804	3.5
1966-----	2,349,564	115,733	26,291	2,439,006	4.7
1967-----	2,191,509	125,582	23,577	2,293,514	5.5
1968-----	2,222,492	203,771	27,771	2,398,492	8.5
1969-----	1,859,484	295,781	33,287	2,121,978	13.9
1970-----	<sup>2/</sup> 1,500,000	315,685	26,166	1,789,519	17.6

<sup>1/</sup> Data include only those TV receivers which were manufactured in the United States.

<sup>2/</sup> Estimated from data reported to the U.S. Tariff Commission by domestic producers.

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

\* \* \* \* \*

Table 3.--TV receivers: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under item 807.00, by principal sources, 1965-70

Import class and source	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	Quantity (1,000 units)					
Total imports--	1,048	1,519	1,608	2,708	4,034	4,513
Japan-----	1,047	1,434	1,531	2,299	3,088	3,295
Taiwan-----	-	-	37	363	671	892
Mexico-----	-	-	<u>1</u>	40	208	273
All other----	1	85	40	6	67	53
Item 807.00 imports----	60	95	70	445	939	1,196
Japan-----	60	26	9	38	24	75
Taiwan-----	-	-	31	361	654	805
Mexico-----	-	-	-	38	208	272
All other----	-	69	30	8	53	44
	Value (1,000 dollars) <sup>2/</sup>					
Total imports--	59,586	115,733	125,582	203,771	295,781	315,685
Japan-----	59,363	105,706	117,851	185,699	250,617	254,724
Taiwan-----	-	-	1,801	13,813	25,430	38,056
Mexico-----	-	-	1	2,418	12,955	16,544
All other----	223	10,027	5,929	1,841	6,779	6,361
Item 807.00 imports----	3,809	9,515	6,088	21,633	46,916	55,989
Japan-----	3,710	1,671	620	4,481	3,016	2,377
Taiwan-----	-	-	1,554	13,418	24,798	32,802
Mexico-----	-	-	-	2,392	12,955	16,492
All other----	99	7,844	3,914	1,342	6,147	4,318

<sup>1/</sup> Less than 500 units.

<sup>2/</sup> Market value in foreign country; excludes U.S. import duties, freight, and transportation insurance.

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

Table 4.--Yokes: U.S. production by 9 TV producers and their purchases from domestic and foreign sources, by types, 1966-70

(In thousands of units)

Type and year	Yokes produced:		Yokes purchased		
	in own plants	Total	From domestic sources	From foreign sources	Entered under item 807.00
For monochrome receivers:					
1966-----	2,334	3,803	2,509	1,294	620
1967-----	1,771	1,872	972	900	565
1968-----	1,640	2,741	979	1,762	1,113
1969-----	1,478	2,454	681	1,773	1,266
1970-----	1,069	2,447	258	2,189	1,707
For color receivers:					
1966-----	1,647	3,248	3,188	60	-
1967-----	1,721	3,156	2,654	502	169
1968-----	1,925	3,123	2,002	1,121	611
1969-----	1,731	3,292	1,799	1,493	664
1970-----	1,225	3,040	1,488	1,552	862

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

Table 5.--Horizontal output transformers (HOT's): U.S. production by 9 TV producers and their purchases from domestic and foreign sources, by types, 1966-70

(In thousands of units)

Type and year	HOT's produced in own plants	HOT's purchased			
		Total	From domestic sources	From foreign sources	Entered under item 807.00
For monochrome receivers:					
1966-----	4,354	1,201	1,201	-	-
1967-----	3,007	760	760	-	-
1968-----	3,351	841	789	52	52
1969-----	2,907	869	407	462	462
1970-----	2,408	1,177	256	921	921
For color receivers:					
1966-----	3,166	1,042	1,042	-	-
1967-----	3,437	1,128	1,128	-	-
1968-----	3,711	1,192	1,179	13	13
1969-----	3,749	1,473	1,178	295	225
1970-----	2,673	1,554	912	642	592

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

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