

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

ELECTRIC CAN OPENERS AND HAIR DRYERS:
ROTO-BROIL CORP. OF AMERICA
NEWARK, N. J.

Report to the President
on Investigation No. TEA-F-59
Under Section 301(c)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962



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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

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REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

U.S. Tariff Commission,
April 1, 1974.

To the President:

In accordance with sections 301(f)(1) and (f)(3) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (TEA) (76 Stat. 872; 19 U.S.C. 1801), the U.S. Tariff Commission herein reports the results of investigation No. TEA-F-59 made under section 301(c)(1) of the act to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, articles like or directly competitive with electric can openers and hair dryers (of the types provided for in items 683.32 and 684.50 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS)) produced by the Roto-Broil Corp. of America, are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to the firm.

The investigation was instituted on February 4, 1974, on the basis of a petition for adjustment assistance filed on behalf of the firm on January 29, 1974, under section 301(a)(2) of the act. A public hearing was held in connection with the investigation on March 5, 1974.

Notice of the institution of the investigation and hearing was published in the Federal Register of February 8, 1974 (39 F.R. 4975).

In the course of its investigation, the Commission obtained information from officials of Roto-Broil Corp. of America and its customers, importers and domestic producers of electric can openers and hair dryers, official Government statistics, and the Commission's files.

Finding of the Commission

On the basis of its investigation, the Commission 1/ finds (Commissioner Moore dissenting) that articles like or directly competitive with electric can openers and hair dryers (of the types provided for in items 683.32 and 684.50 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States) produced by Roto-Broil Corp. of America, Newark, N.J., 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, serious injury to such firm.

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

Views of Chairman Bedell and Commissioner Leonard ^{1/}

This investigation was undertaken in response to a petition filed by Roto-Broil Corp. of America, Newark, N.J., for a determination of its eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance under section 301(c)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

The petitioning firm produces a variety of household-type small electrical appliances including electric can openers and hair dryers. The petitioner contends that imports of electric can openers and hair dryers have increased in major part as a result of trade-agreement concessions and have caused serious injury to the firm.

Under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, in order to make an affirmative decision with respect to this petition, we must find that each of the following criteria is met:

- (1) Articles like or directly competitive with the electric can openers and hair dryers produced by the petitioner are being imported in increased quantities;
- (2) The increased imports are in major part the result of tariff concessions granted under trade agreements;
- (3) The petitioning firm is being seriously injured or threatened with serious injury; and
- (4) The increased imports resulting in major part from trade-agreement concessions are the major factor in causing, or threatening to cause, serious injury to the firm.

With respect to the fourth criterion above, in order for the Commission to find increased imports to be the major factor in causing or

^{1/} Commissioner Ablondi concurs in the result.

threatening to cause serious injury to the firm, attention should be given to other factors that may have affected the firm. In the instant investigation, it is clear from the available information that one overriding problem--a critical shortage of working and other capital--was the major factor causing the injury sustained by Roto-Broil. Since this factor was of far greater importance than imports in its adverse impact on the firm, one of the four requisite criteria is not satisfied and a negative determination must be made.

Roto-Broil and its predecessor firms have been a part of the domestic small electrical appliances industry since the late 1940's. This industry has always been characterized by keen competition and a constantly changing array of new and restyled products. The firms which appear to have competed most successfully in the industry are the ones which have best kept abreast of new products, technological innovations, and evolving product designs, styling, and packaging. Roto-Broil has experienced considerable difficulty in competing in this industry.

The shortage of working capital experienced by Roto-Broil was responsible for creating many additional problems for the firm. Although the company borrowed funds, often at high interest rates, it still lacked sufficient capital to finance the design, manufacture, and marketing of new and improved products and to maintain efficient manufacturing and sales operations.

Roto-Broil has been plagued with serious financial problems for a number of years, as evidenced by the fact that it was placed under the provisions of chapter XI of the Bankruptcy Act in 1957 and remained there for 5 years. The firm came under chapter XI a second time in March 1969 and again remained there for almost 5 years.

* * *. These substantial losses triggered the second bankruptcy proceeding in March 1969 prior to the large increase in imports of the articles considered here.

U.S. imports of all types of electric hair dryers averaged only 159,000 units per year during 1967-69, compared with 6,073,000 units per year in 1970-73. During the same periods, imports of hair dryers with bonnets (the type produced by Roto-Broil) averaged 58,000 units and 276,000 units per year, respectively. Hair dryers represented Roto-Broil's largest single product line in each of the years 1967-69. Furthermore, the bulk of the increase in imports of can openers, a product line which never accounted for more than * * * percent of Roto-Broil's annual shipments, occurred subsequent to the time Roto-Broil entered bankruptcy for the second time. U.S. imports of electric can openers averaged 556,000 units per year in 1967-68, compared with 1,845,000 units per year during 1969-73. Therefore, the causative link between the increased imports of hair dryers and can openers, which took place largely after 1969, and the injury to Roto-Broil, which occurred prior to March 1969, cannot be established.

On the basis of the information available, we have been unable to find that increased imports of electric can openers and hair dryers are the major factor causing, or threatening to cause, serious injury to the petitioning firm. We have, therefore, made a negative determination.

Dissenting Views of Commissioner Moore

Based on the evidence available to the Commission in connection with this proceeding, my determination is in the affirmative.

It is my view that increased imports resulting in major part from trade-agreement concessions are the major factor causing serious injury to Roto-Broil Corp. of America, Newark, N.J., and consequently this firm, having met the requirements of section 301(c)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, is entitled to apply for adjustment assistance.

INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

Description and Uses

The principal articles produced by Roto-Broil Corp. during 1967-73 were electric can openers, hair dryers (* * *), portable fans, and deep fat fryers. * * *.

Electric hair dryers

An electric hair dryer is a device which dries by means of a flow of heated air provided by a heating element and a blower. Some hair dryers called hard-hat hair dryers have a double-walled hood of which the inner wall is perforated to allow air to flow to the hair. Such dryers usually include a base in which the heating element and blower are housed and a hollow column rising from the base to support the hood at its upper end. The heated air flows from the base through the column and into the hood. The user of such a dryer sits with the hood fitted over the head. In some hard-hat models the heating and blowing elements are mounted on the hood.

Another type of dryer is the soft-bonnet hair dryer. The heating element and blower are in a housing to which a flexible hose can be attached. At the other end of the hose, a flexible bonnet which is

placed over the user's head is attached to receive the air flow. All components are stored in a carrying case. Both hard-hat and soft-bonnet types have two or more settings by which the heat and airflow can be regulated. Some hard-hat models have a mist attachment to aid in setting the hair. Roto-Broil makes both the hard-hat and soft-bonnet dryers.

Other types of hair dryers which Roto-Broil does not make are hand-held units. Among these so-called hand-held hair dryers is a small unit with a heating element and a blower located in a housing which is designed to form a nozzle at one end. The heated air is blown through the nozzle during use.

Styling combs and/or brushes are another type of hair dryer. These devices not only provide heated air, but each has attachments such as brushes, combs, and mist devices which are used to give shape to the user's hair. Styling combs and/or brushes provide less airflow and heat than do other types of dryers because they are intended less for drying than for styling.

Although hand-held hair dryers (nozzle type) have been marketed in the United States for many years, styling combs and/or brushes are relatively new, having grown in popularity since 1970.

Electric can openers

An electric can opener is a small appliance which functions by means of a cutting tool powered by a small motor. The can opener holds the can during the operation, and a magnet holds the can top,

so that it will not drop into the open can after it has been cut out. Wall-mounted and table models have both been produced. Some are automatic in that once the cut is completed the can opener will stop. Many models include one or more other functions, such as knife sharpening, ice crushing, food grinding, or squeezing fruit juice. Although the list of combinations is large, most of the market is accounted for by simple can openers having no other function, and can-opener/knife sharpener-combinations.

U.S. Tariff Treatment

Electric hair dryers

Electric hair dryers were classifiable as articles having as an essential feature an electrical element or device, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of metal and not specially provided for, under the provision of paragraph 353 of the Tariff Act of 1930 and were dutiable at the rate of 35 percent ad valorem.

After the adoption of the TSUS on August 31, 1963, electric hair dryers were provided for under item 684.50 at the rate of 11.5 percent ad valorem.

The various rates of duty applicable to electric hair dryers under the Tariff Act of 1930, and under the TSUS, as modified by trade-agreement concessions, are shown below.

Electric hair dryers: U.S. rates of duty and effective dates of rate changes, June 18, 1930, to Jan. 1, 1972

Effective date	Rate of duty	Authority
	<u>Percent</u> <u>ad valorem</u>	
June 18, 1930----	35	Tariff Act of 1930 (par. 353)
Jan. 1, 1939----	25	Trade Agreement with United Kingdom
Jan. 1, 1948----	15	Concession under General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).
June 6, 1951----	13.75	Do.
July 1, 1962----	12.5	Do.
July 1, 1963----	11.5	Do.
Aug. 31, 1963----	11.5	Adoption of TSUS (item 684.50)
Jan. 1, 1968----	10	GATT concession
Jan. 1, 1969----	9	Do.
Jan. 1, 1970----	8	Do.
Jan. 1, 1971----	6.5	Do.
Jan. 1, 1972----	5.5	Do.

Electric can openers

Electric can openers are classified in the TSUS under item 683.32, which covers electro-mechanical appliances such as food blenders, can openers, juice extractors, and other such devices. Prior to the adoption of the TSUS on August 31, 1963, electric can openers were provided for under paragraph 353 (articles having as an essential feature an electrical element or device, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of metal and not specially provided for) of the

Tariff Act of 1930. The rates of duty applicable to electric can openers from 1930 to the present are shown in the table below.

Electric can openers: U.S. rates of duty and effective date of rate changes, June 18, 1930, to Jan. 1, 1972 ^{1/}

Effective date	Rate of duty	Authority
	<u>Percent</u> <u>ad valorem</u>	
June 18, 1930-----	35	Tariff Act of 1930 (par. 353).
Jan. 1, 1939-----	25	Trade agreement with the United Kingdom.
Jan. 1, 1948-----	15	GATT concession.
June 6, 1951-----	13.75	Do.
July 1, 1962-----	12.5	Do.
July 1, 1963-----	11.5	Do.
Aug. 31, 1963-----	12	Adoption of TSUS (item 683.32).
Jan. 1, 1968-----	10.5	GATT concession.
Jan. 1, 1969-----	9.5	Do.
Jan. 1, 1970-----	8	Do.
Jan. 1, 1971-----	7	Do.
Jan. 1, 1972-----	6	Do.

^{1/} It is theoretically possible that during the period from June 18, 1930, to Aug. 31, 1963, some electric can openers were entered under the provision of par. 339. The rate of duty applicable to can openers in this paragraph was 40 percent ad valorem on June 18, 1930, and through GATT concessions was reduced to 17 percent ad valorem prior to the adoption of the TSUS on Aug. 31, 1963.

U.S. Producers

Most U.S. producers of small electric appliances like those produced by Roto-Broil are subdivisions of large corporations which produce a number of different product lines. Production of the articles considered here generally accounts for only a small share of these firms' total output.

In 1972, can openers were produced in 17 establishments in the United States and hair dryers, in 18. These production facilities were concentrated in the Northeast (New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania) and the Midwest (Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Missouri).

Many producers of small electric appliances are merely assemblers of purchased components (motors, blades, coils, cords, and so forth) obtained from either domestic or foreign sources. Other producers, however, make varying percentages of their own components, some in the same establishments where the appliances are assembled and others in the establishment of related divisions which produce electric motors, metal castings, sheet metal parts, and the likes.

The portable electric appliances which are the subject of this investigation are marketed through independent distributors (which in turn sell the products under the manufacturer's trade name to retailers) and through large chainstores and mail-order firms that buy and sell the products under their own brand names (private labels).

For the most part, sales of portable electric appliances are seasonal. For example, the primary shipping season for can openers and hair dryers, which are important gift items, is in the fall.

The number of firms producing the articles considered here has declined in recent years. Westinghouse, a manufacturer of both electric can openers and hair dryers, discontinued production of all types of portable household appliances in the early 1970's. Iona, a division of General Signal Appliance Corp., discontinued manufacturing can openers and other small appliances in January 1974. Samsonite Corp. discontinued manufacturing electric can openers in the early 1970's.

U.S. Consumption, Shipments, and Exports

Data on U.S. consumption of the articles considered here-- electric hair dryers and electric can openers--are not available from official statistics for most of the years 1967-73. Imports of electric can openers were not separately reported until 1972. Imports of electric hair dryers were not separately reported until 1971, and then combined imports of hair dryers with bonnets (hard-hat and soft) and without bonnets (pistol-type) were reported in a single class. Some imports of styling combs and/or brushes were included in this same class, whereas other imports of styling combs and/or brushes were reported under a class covering electric hair appliances not elsewhere specified.

With a view to developing the necessary trade information for the years 1967-73, the Commission addressed questionnaires to all known importers of the articles mentioned above. Information developed from responses to the questionnaires by importers of electric can openers and hair dryers, when compared with the official published data, covered approximately 90 percent of such imports during 1972-73.

Electric hair dryers

Total U.S. consumption of all types of electric hair dryers increased irregularly from 3.7 million units in 1967 to 14.8 million units in 1972 (table 1). Imports' share of consumption increased annually during the same period from 2.7 percent (1967) to 66 percent (1972). Shipments of domestically produced hair dryers increased from 3.6 million units in 1967 to 3.8 million units in 1968 and then declined to 3.1 million units in 1970. In 1971 and 1972, such shipments amounted to 4.4 million units and 5.1 million units, respectively. U.S. exports of all types of hair dryers have been small, accounting for less than 3 percent of U.S. producers' total shipments (in terms of quantity) in each of the years 1967-72.

U.S. consumption of electric hair dryers with bonnets (hard-hat and soft-bonnet)--the only type which Roto-Broil Corp. produces--decreased annually from 3.1 million units in 1967 to 2.7 million units in 1970, and then increased to 2.9 million units in 1972 (table 1). The quantity of imports expressed as a share of consumption, increased annually from 1.6 percent in 1967 to 12.3 percent in 1970 and then

declined to 4.5 percent in 1972. U.S. shipments of hair dryers with bonnets decreased annually from 3.0 million units in 1967 to 2.3 million units in 1970 and then increased to 2.8 million units in 1972. U.S. exports of hair dryers with bonnets are not available from official statistics, however, U.S. exports are believed to be very small.

U.S. consumption of electric hair dryers without bonnets (pistol-type) increased annually from 634,000 units in 1967 to 6.2 million units in 1972 (table 1). Imports' share of consumption decreased from 7.8 percent in 1967 to 5.5 percent in 1968 and then increased annually to 90.5 percent in 1972.

Estimated U.S. consumption of styling combs and/or brushes increased from 97,000 units in 1969 (no consumption data were reported for 1967 and 1968) to 5.8 million units in 1972 and then declined to 2.1 million units in 1973 (table 1). Imports accounted for more than 70 percent of consumption in all years for which data are available except 1973, when they amounted to 49 percent.

Electric can openers

U.S. consumption of electric can openers (simple can opener and combination units) increased from 5.2 million units in 1967 to 6.8 million units in 1969 and then declined to 5.6 million units in 1970 (table 2). In 1971 and 1972 consumption amounted to 6.0 million units and 6.8 million units, respectively. Imports' share of consumption increased annually from 7.4 percent in 1967 to 34.9 percent in 1971 and then declined to 27.4 percent in 1972. Based on official data

for 1972 (the only year for which official data are available on shipments, imports, and exports), imports' share of consumption amounted to 30.1 percent.

Shipments of domestically produced can openers increased from 4.9 million units in 1967 to 5.3 million units in 1968 and then declined to 3.8 million units in 1970. Shipments amounted to 4.0 million units in 1971 and increased to 5.1 million units in 1972. The majority of these shipments consisted of the simple can opener and the combination can opener and knife sharpener. U.S. exports accounted for less than 2.5 percent of shipments.

U.S. Imports

Electric hair dryers

U.S. imports of all types of electric hair dryers, as compiled from data furnished by the respondents to the Commission's questionnaire, increased annually from 99,000 units in 1967 to 9.8 million units in 1972 and then declined to 8.0 million units in 1973 (table 3). ^{1/} The annual value of such imports increased from \$833,000 in 1967 to \$52.1 million in 1972 and then declined slightly to \$51.2 million in 1973. Imports accounted for an increasing share of domestic consumption, rising from 2.7 percent in 1967

^{1/} Based on official statistics for 1973, 80 percent of total U.S. imports of electric hair dryers originated in Japan.

to 66 percent in 1972 (in terms of quantity). Imports entered under TSUS item 807.00 1/ have been negligible.

U.S. imports of electric hair dryers with bonnets (hard-hat and soft-bonnet)--the type which Roto-Broil Corp. produces--increased from 49,000 units in 1967 to 329,000 units in 1970 and then declined to 132,000 units in 1972 (table 3). In 1973 imports of hair dryers with bonnets amounted to 345,000 units. The value of such imports increased from \$693,000 in 1967 to \$2.9 million in 1970 and then declined to \$1.4 million in 1972. In 1973 the value of these imports increased to \$2.9 million. Imports of electric hair dryers with bonnets, as a percent of consumption, increased from 1.6 percent in 1967 to 12.3 percent in 1970 and then declined to 4.5 percent in 1972.

U.S. imports of electric hair dryers without bonnets (pistol-type) increased annually from 50,000 units in 1967 to 6.7 million units in 1973 (table 3). The value of such imports increased from \$140,000 in 1967 to \$43.0 million in 1973.

U.S. imports of styling combs and/or brushes increased annually from 97,000 units in 1969 (no imports were reported for 1967 and 1968) to 4.1 million units in 1972 and then decreased to 1.0 million units in 1973 (table 3). The annual value of such imports increased from \$547,000 in 1969 to \$20.8 million in 1972 and then declined to \$5.3 million in 1973.

1/ TSUS item 807.00 provides a duty exemption for U.S.-fabricated components returned to the United States after assembly abroad.

Electric can openers

U.S. imports of electric can openers (simple can openers and combination units) as reported by respondents to the questionnaire increased annually from 387,000 units in 1967 to 2.1 million units in 1971 and then declined to 1.7 million units in 1973 (table 4). ^{1/} During the same period the value of such imports increased annually from \$1.5 million in 1967 to \$8.0 million in 1971 and then declined to \$7.2 million in 1973. During each of the years 1967-72 the duty-paid value of imports, delivered to the U.S. receivers' dock, averaged about \$3.80 per unit. In 1973 the average delivered unit value of the imports increased to about \$4.16 per unit. During the period 1967-72 the average price per unit of U.S. producers' shipments of can openers ranged from a low of \$8.11 in 1969 to a high of \$9.88 in 1970. At the Commission's hearing Mr. Albert Klinghoffer stated that can openers produced by Roto-Broil were in the price range (bottom of the line) which was most directly affected by import competition. However, an official of Waring Products Division, New Hartford, Conn. (a purchaser of imported electric can openers) submitted data to the Commission indicating that some domestic producers of electric can openers competed successfully with imported can openers in the low price market. Imports' share of domestic consumption increased from 7.4 percent in 1967 to 34.9 percent in 1971 and then declined to 27.4

^{1/} Based on official statistics for 1973, 92 percent of total U.S. imports of electric can openers originated in Japan.

percent in 1972 (in terms of quantity). The value of imports entered under TSUS item 807.00 was negligible in 1972 and amounted to approximately 5 percent of the total value of imports in 1973.

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STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table 1.--Electric hair dryers: U.S. producers' shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, by types, 1967-73

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

Type and year	Producers' shipments	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (%) of imports to consumption
Quantity					
With bonnets: <u>1/</u>					
1967-----	3,046	49	<u>2/</u>	3,095	1.6
1968-----	2,959	63	<u>2/</u>	3,022	2.1
1969-----	2,702	62	<u>2/</u>	2,764	2.2
1970-----	2,342	329	<u>2/</u>	2,671	12.3
1971-----	2,574	299	<u>2/</u>	2,873	10.4
1972-----	2,796	132	<u>2/</u>	2,928	4.5
1973-----	<u>3/</u>	345	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Without bonnets: <u>4/</u>					
1967-----	584	50	<u>2/</u>	634	7.8
1968-----	880	51	<u>2/</u>	931	5.5
1969-----	870	106	<u>2/</u>	976	10.9
1970-----	745	236	<u>2/</u>	981	24.1
1971-----	637	1,458	<u>2/</u>	2,095	69.6
1972-----	587	5,578	<u>2/</u>	6,165	90.5
1973-----	<u>3/</u>	6,662	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Styling combs and/or brushes:					
1967-----	<u>5/</u>	0	<u>2/</u>	0	-
1968-----	<u>5/</u>	0	<u>2/</u>	0	-
1969-----	<u>5/</u>	97	<u>2/</u>	97	100.0
1970-----	<u>5/</u>	782	<u>2/</u>	782	100.0
1971-----	<u>6/</u> 1,150	3,407	<u>2/</u>	4,557	74.8
1972-----	<u>6/</u> 1,700	4,060	<u>2/</u>	5,760	70.5
1973-----	<u>6/</u> 1,050	1,007	<u>2/</u>	2,057	49.0
Total:					
1967-----	3,630	99	69	3,660	2.7
1968-----	3,839	114	53	3,900	2.9
1969-----	3,572	265	37	3,800	7.0
1970-----	3,087	1,347	86	4,348	31.0
1971-----	4,361	5,164	50	9,475	54.5
1972-----	5,083	9,770	63	14,790	66.0
1973-----	<u>3/</u>	8,014	143	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.--Electric hair dryers: U.S. producers' shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, by types, 1967-73--Continued

(Quantity in thousands of units; value in thousands of dollars)					
Type and year	Producers' shipments	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (%) of imports to consumption
Value ^{7/}					
With bonnets: ^{1/}					
1967-----	39,545	693	<u>2/</u>	40,238	1.7
1968-----	40,934	877	<u>2/</u>	41,811	2.1
1969-----	34,620	948	<u>2/</u>	35,568	2.7
1970-----	29,885	2,920	<u>2/</u>	32,805	8.9
1971-----	29,215	2,305	<u>2/</u>	31,520	7.3
1972-----	32,254	1,366	<u>2/</u>	33,620	4.1
1973-----	<u>3/</u>	2,931	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Without bonnets: ^{4/}					
1967-----	9,389	140	<u>2/</u>	9,529	1.5
1968-----	13,870	144	<u>2/</u>	14,014	1.0
1969-----	13,090	547	<u>2/</u>	13,637	4.0
1970-----	11,207	1,209	<u>2/</u>	12,416	9.7
1971-----	9,072	6,914	<u>2/</u>	15,986	43.3
1972-----	8,083	29,923	<u>2/</u>	38,006	78.7
1973-----	<u>3/</u>	43,018	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Styling combs and/or brushes:					
1967-----	<u>3/</u>	0	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1968-----	<u>3/</u>	0	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1969-----	<u>3/</u>	547	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1970-----	<u>3/</u>	4,032	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1971-----	<u>3/</u>	16,423	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1972-----	<u>3/</u>	20,837	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1973-----	<u>3/</u>	5,281	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Total:					
1967-----	<u>3/</u>	833	1,115	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1968-----	<u>3/</u>	1,021	762	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1969-----	<u>3/</u>	2,042	578	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1970-----	<u>3/</u>	8,161	1,064	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1971-----	<u>3/</u>	25,642	674	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1972-----	<u>3/</u>	52,126	863	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1973-----	<u>3/</u>	51,230	1,770	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>

^{1/} Includes both the hard-hat and soft-bonnet types of hair dryers.

^{2/} Negligible. ^{3/} Not available.

^{4/} Includes only the hand-held or pistol-type hair dryers. Does not include styling combs and/or brushes.

^{5/} Not available, but the volume is believed to be negligible.

^{6/} Estimated.

^{7/} The value of imports is the net delivered cost, which includes transportation cost from point of manufacture to U.S. receiving point, insurance, import duties, and brokerage costs, less any discounts and allowances.

Source: Shipments and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted; imports compiled from responses to Commission questionnaires.

Table 2.--Electric can openers: 1/ U.S. producers' shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1967-73

(Quantity in thousands of units; value in thousands of dollars)						
Year	Producers' shipments	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption	
Quantity						
1967-----	4,896	387	60	5,223	7.4	
1968-----	5,313	725	100	5,938	12.2	
1969-----	5,265	1,662	81	6,846	24.3	
1970-----	3,841	1,848	79	5,610	32.9	
1971-----	4,035	2,108	97	6,046	34.9	
1972-----	5,063	1,866	121	6,808	27.4	
1973-----	<u>2/</u>	1,742	109	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	
Value <u>3/</u>						
1967-----	41,664	1,539	610	42,593	3.6	
1968-----	44,714	2,488	829	46,373	5.4	
1969-----	42,728	6,098	684	48,142	12.7	
1970-----	37,987	7,124	665	44,446	16.0	
1971-----	35,493	8,032	748	42,777	18.8	
1972-----	48,450	7,335	1,022	54,763	13.4	
1973-----	<u>2/</u>	7,243	870	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	

1/ Includes combination units.

2/ Not available.

3/ The value of imports is the net delivered cost, which includes transportation cost from point of manufacture to U.S. receiving point, insurance, import duties, and brokerage costs, less any discounts and allowances.

Source: Shipments and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce; imports compiled from responses to Commission questionnaires.

Table 3.--Electric hair dryers: U.S. imports for consumption, by types, and rates of duty, 1967-73

Year	With bonnets ^{1/}			Without bonnets ^{3/}			Styling combs and/or brushes			Total		
	Quantity	Value ^{2/}	Rate of duty	Quantity	Value ^{2/}	Rate of duty	Quantity	Value ^{2/}	Rate of duty	Quantity	Value ^{2/}	Rate of duty
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	<u>units</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>valorem</u>	<u>units</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>valorem</u>	<u>units</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>valorem</u>	<u>units</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>valorem</u>
1967----	49	693	11.5	50	140	11.5	0	0	11.5	99	833	11.5
1968----	63	877	10	51	144	10	0	0	10	114	1,021	10
1969----	62	948	9	106	547	9	97	547	9	265	2,042	9
1970----	329	2,920	8	236	1,209	8	782	4,032	8	1,347	8,161	8
1971----	299	2,305	6.5	1,458	6,914	6.5	3,407	16,423	6.5	5,164	25,642	6.5
1972----	132	1,366	5.5	5,578	29,923	5.5	4,060	20,837	5.5	9,770	52,126	5.5
1973----	345	2,931	5.5	6,662	43,018	5.5	1,007	5,281	5.5	8,014	51,230	5.5

^{1/} Includes both hard-hat and soft-bonnet types of hair dryers.

^{2/} The value of imports is the net delivered cost, which includes transportation cost from point of manufacture to U.S. receiving point, insurance, import duties, and brokerage costs, less any discounts and allowances.

^{3/} Includes only the hand-held or pistol-type hair dryers. Does not include styling combs and/or brushes.

Source: Imports compiled from responses to Commission questionnaires.

Table 4.--Electric can openers: ^{1/} U.S. imports for consumption and rates of duty, 1967-73

	Quantity	Value ^{2/}	Rate of duty
	1,000 units	1,000 dollars	Percent ad valorem
1967-----	387	1,539	12
1968-----	725	2,488	10.5
1969-----	1,662	6,098	9.5
1970-----	1,848	7,124	8
1971-----	2,108	8,032	7
1972-----	1,866	7,335	6
1973-----	1,742	7,243	6

^{1/} Includes combination units.

^{2/} The value of imports is the net delivered cost, which includes transportation cost from point of manufacture to U.S. receiving point, insurance, import duties, and brokerage costs, less any discounts and allowances.

Source: Imports compiled from responses to Commission questionnaires.

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