UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

ELECTRICAL CONDUIT AND FITTINGS OF IRON OR STEEL WORKERS AT AMBRIDGE, PA., PLANT H. K. Porter Co., Inc.

Report to the President on
Investigation No. TEA-W-102
Under Section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962

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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

Address all communications to
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C O N T E N T S

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Note.--The whole of the Commission's report to the President may not be made public since it contains certain information that could result in the disclosure of the operations of an individual concern. This published report is the same as the report to the President, except that the above-mentioned information has been omitted. Such omissions are indicated by asterisks.

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

U.S. Tariff Commission
October 8, 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 results of an investigation made under section 301(c)(2) of the act in response to a petition filed on behalf of a group of workers of the H. K. Porter Co., Inc., Electrical Division, Ambridge, Pa.

A request for the investigation was filed with the Commission on July 14, 1971, by Mr. Charles H. Pillard, international president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Washington, D.C., and was amended by a letter received August 9, 1971, from Mr. Anthony P. Bellissimo, assistant to Mr. Pillard. On August 17, 1971, the U.S. Tariff Commission instituted the investigation (TEA-W-102) to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, articles like or directly competitive with the pipes and tubes and fittings therefor and electrical apparatus (of the types described in items 688.30, 688.35, 685.90, and 685.91 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States) produced by the H. K. Porter Co., Inc., Electrical Division, Ambridge, Pa., 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 at the Ambridge facilities.

Public notice of the receipt of the petition and the institution of the investigation was given in the Federal Register of August 21, 1971 (36 F.R. 16538). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information in this report was obtained principally through fieldwork; from discussions with officials of the H. K. Porter Co., Inc.; from data submitted by the local union, domestic producers, importers, and customs officials; and from the Commission's files.

Scope of the Investigation

Although the original petition for this investigation covered a wide variety of articles of the types described in 27 items of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), amendments to the petition and investigative work showed that the only significant articles produced at the Ambridge facilities in recent years were articles of the types provided for in items 688.30 and 688.35 of the TSUS.

Finding of the Commission

Based on its investigation, the Commission 1/ finds that articles like or directly competitive with the pipes and tubes and fittings therefor (of the types described in items 688.30 and 688.35 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States), all produced at the H. K. Porter Company, Inc., Electrical Division, Ambridge, Pa., are not 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 division of the firm.

1/ Commissioner Moore did not participate in the decision.

Considerations Supporting the Commission's Finding

This investigation relates to a petition filed on behalf of former workers at the Ambridge Works of the H.K. Porter Company, Inc., for a determination under section 301(c) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 of their eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance.

Our determination is in the negative because the conditions imposed by section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 have not been satisfied. Before an affirmative determination can be made, each of the following conditions must be met:

1. Articles like or directly competitive with the articles produced by the petitioning workers must be imported in increased quantities;

2. The increased imports must be in major part the result of concessions granted under trade agreements;

3. A significant number or proportion of the petitioning workers must be unemployed or underemployed; and

4. The increased imports resulting in major part from trade-agreement concessions must be the major factor causing or threatening to cause the unemployment or underemployment.

In the instant case, we find that the fourth condition is not met.

The Ambridge Works ceased operations in December 1970. It produced principally electrical conduit and fittings. Articles of less importance in its product line were cabletray, floor boxes, surface raceways, underfloorduct, and various specialty items for defense and original equipment manufacturers. Electrical conduit and fittings accounted for about

two-thirds of total sales. With respect to the other products, the petitioners did not seek an investigation and our investigation disclosed no import competition.

As a nonintegrated producer of electrical conduit and fittings, the H. K. Porter Company purchased most of its basic pipe and tube requirements from importers or from integrated domestic mills. Competition among the domestic producers was strong and the H. K. Porter Company was at a competitive disadvantage with basic steel producers which also produced electrical conduit. The total annual sales of electrical conduit by U.S. producers increased by 14 percent from 1964 to 1970, while annual sales of such articles produced at the Ambridge Works declined by 43 percent.

Annual imports of electrical conduit and fittings account for less than 2 percent of annual U.S. consumption and have not been a significant factor in the U.S. market as a whole. Therefore, in our view, imports of electrical conduit and fittings could not have been the major factor in the closing of the Ambridge Works. Officials of the H. K. Porter Company cited the competition from the domestic producers as one of the main factors which caused the company to sell its Ambridge Works. The recent downturn in new construction and an apparent overcapacity in the industry were other important factors that influenced the H. K. Porter Company to close its Ambridge Works.

It is the view of the Commission that increased imports are not the major factor in causing or threatening to cause unemployment or underemployment at the Ambridge Works of the H. K. Porter Company. Since the criteria established by the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 have not been fully satisfied, the Commission must make a negative determination.

INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

Description and Uses

Pipes and tubes of iron or steel prepared and coated or lined in any manner suitable for use as conduits for electrical conductors (item 688.30) are generally produced from hot-rolled sheet or strip. Most of the pipes and tubes used as conduit are manufactured by the butt-weld process. After the sheet or strip is drawn through a funnel-shaped die, its edges are firmly pressed together into a butt-weld. The seamless process is used in making small quantities of the larger diameter sizes. Seamless pipe and tubes are produced by piercing a preheated solid bar or billet or by pressing a preheated solid round plate through cup-shaped dies.

After the pipe is produced it must be prepared for use as conduit. Since electrical wires are run through the pipe or tube, it is essential that the inside surface be smooth and corrosion resistant. The outside surface is usually galvanized, and the inside surface is normally painted or coated. It is often heat-treated for resistance to acid, alkali, and salt spray.

Steel conduit may be heavy- or thin-walled. The heavy-walled conduit is commonly referred to as rigid steel conduit; the thin-wall conduit, as electrical metallic tubing (EMT). Both types are marketed in sizes from 1/2 inch to 6 inches in diameter and in 10-foot lengths. The conduit is threaded on both ends with one coupling attached.

Flexible steel conduit is made from a continuous length of electrogalvanized, spirally wound steel strip. The strip is electrogalvanized after rolling to size to insure zinc coating on all surfaces including the edges. Its principal use is in machinery and motor connections. All types of steel conduit, whether produced domestically or imported, are manufactured in accordance with American Standards Association and Underwriters Laboratories specifications.

Iron or steel fittings used with steel conduit (item 688.35) consist principally of couplings, elbows, nipples, and bends.

U.S. Tariff Treatment

Iron or steel pipes and tubes prepared and coated or lined in any manner suitable for use as conduits for electrical conductors (commonly referred to as electrical conduit) are dutiable under item 688.30 of the TSUS at the current rate of 10 percent ad valorem, a rate which has remained unchanged since July 1, 1963. Electrical conduit was initially dutiable under the Tariff Act of 1930 at 30 percent ad valorem. The rate was reduced to 15 percent on June 6, 1951, and to 14 percent, 13.5 percent, and 12.5 percent on June 30 of 1956, 1957, and 1958, respectively. The rate was further reduced to 11 percent on July 1, 1962, and to 10 percent on July 1, 1963.

Fittings for electrical conduit (item 688.35) were initially dutiable under paragraph 397 of the Tariff Act of 1930 at 45 percent ad valorem. Pursuant to concessions granted in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the rate of duty was reduced to 22.5

percent on January 1, 1948, and to 21 percent, 20 percent, and 19 percent on June 30 of 1956, 1957, and 1958, respectively. Pursuant to a Kennedy Round concession, the rate was reduced to 17 percent ad valorem on January 1, 1968, to 15 percent on January 1, 1969, to 13.5 percent on January 1, 1970, to 11.5 percent on January 1, 1971 (the current rate), and is scheduled to be reduced to 10 percent ad valorem on January 1, 1972. Beginning on January 1, 1972, the rate applicable to electrical conduit and fittings for such conduit will be the same. (The changes in the rates of duty since 1930 for TSUS items 688.30 and 688.35 are summarized in table 1.)

It has been the practice of the U.S. Bureau of Customs to classify couplings attached to pipe or tube (one coupling per length) as pipe, thereby assessing the coupling at the same rate as the pipe.

U.S. Consumption

The United States is probably the world's largest producer and consumer of electrical conduit and fittings. Apparent U.S. consumption of electrical conduit and fittings increased from an estimated 568,000 tons, 1/ valued at $129 million, in 1964 to 691,000 tons, valued at $147 million, in 1969 (table 2). During 1964-69, consumption increased each year except for 1967, when consumption declined by about 6 percent, reflecting a slowdown in new construction. Consumption declined in 1970 to about 663,000 tons, valued at $141 million, again reflecting a slowdown in construction activity. More

1/ In this report, quantities are expressed in terms of short tons (2,000 pounds).

than half of U.S. consumption of electrical conduit is of the heavy-walled type, although EMT accounts for a significant proportion of the total. Fittings probably account for less than 5 percent of the total consumption of conduit and fittings.

U.S. Producers

Pipes and tubes suitable for use as electrical conduit are produced by 14 domestic companies operating plants in about seven States. The plants are concentrated in the northeast quadrant of the United States and in California. Four of the companies, including the H. K. Porter Co., are located in Pennsylvania. Fittings for electrical conduit are produced by more than 20 firms.

The integrated steel companies produce pipes and tubes for electrical conduit from heated strip or sheet. The butt-weld process is normally used for diameter sizes of 1/2 inch to 4 inches. The seamless process is often used for diameter sizes in excess of 4 inches.

Aside from the integrated producers which convert a portion of their pipe and tube production into conduit, several companies buy from both domestic and foreign sources; a few companies buy from only domestic sources. Some companies buy the galvanized shells, while others galvanize after purchasing the raw pipe. When pipe or tube is purchased, it is usually obtained in 20-foot lengths, cut into 10-foot lengths, the ends are cropped and threaded, the inside is painted or prepared, and the outside is galvanized. One coupling is customarily attached to each 10-foot length of conduit.

U.S. Producers' Shipments

Annual U.S. producers' shipments of electrical conduit and fittings of iron or steel increased from 586,000 tons, valued at $139 million, in 1964 to a record high of 699,000 tons, valued at $155 million, in 1969 (table 2). Shipments in 1970 totaled 670,000 tons, valued at $150 million. Heavy-walled conduit accounts for more than half of total U.S. shipments; however, EMT has taken an increasing share of the total market in recent years.

Although U.S. producers manufacture conduit in about a dozen diameter sizes from 1/2 inch to 6 inches, about 75 percent of total shipments is concentrated in sizes from 1/2 to 1 inch, inclusive. The most popular size is 3/4-inch conduit, which accounts for two-fifths of total shipments.

U.S. Exports

During 1964-70, U.S. exports of electrical conduit and fittings of iron or steel have fluctuated within a narrow range from 18,000 to 20,000 tons annually (table 2). Exports in 1970 amounted to about 18,300 tons, valued at $11.3 million. Unlike domestic production or imports, most of the exports are fittings. Fittings accounted for about three-fifths of the quantity and for about three-fourths of the value throughout the 1964-70 period.

In 1970, fittings were exported to about 60 countries and conduit, to about 40 countries. Aside from Canada, which is our

leading market for fittings, Latin American countries are our principal markets for both fittings and conduit.

U.S. Imports

U.S. imports of electrical conduit and fittings increased from about 2,000 tons in 1964 to 13,000 tons in 1968, but declined to about 12,000 tons in 1969 and 11,000 tons in 1970 (table 3). Import data for electrical conduit for the years 1931-70, are shown in table 4. Data are not available on imports of fittings for electrical conduit prior to the TSUS; imports for the years 1964-70 are shown in table 5. Throughout the 1964-70 period, annual imports of electrical conduit and fittings amounted to less than 2 percent of annual U.S. consumption (table 2).

Imports of electrical conduit (item 688.30) accounted for 94 percent of total imports during the 1964-70 period. Imports of fittings (item 688.35) have been small, ranging from 124 tons in 1964 to 788 tons in 1970 (table 6).

Japan has been the principal source of imports of both conduit and fittings, accounting for about 85 percent of total U.S. imports during 1964-70. Most of the remainder have come from West Germany; small quantities have been imported from Canada and Taiwan.

Boston, Miami, and San Juan were the principal Customs Districts of entry in 1970. The bulk of the imports entered ports in the eastern half of the United States.

U.S. importers, as well as representatives of leading U.S. manufacturers of conduit and fittings, stated that the quantity of imports was small in comparison with U.S. consumption, and thus imports were not a significant factor in the U.S. market.

The H. K. Porter Co., Inc.

The H. K. Porter Co., Inc., was formed in 1866 to manufacture light steam locomotives. From being primarily a locomotive manufacturer with less than $10 million in sales in 1949, the company grew to be a multidivisional industrial and consumer-product manufacturer. The company presently operates more than 60 plants in the United States and abroad. It has manufacturing facilities in Canada, Mexico, Brazil, France, the Netherlands, Scotland, and Australia.

The H. K. Porter Co. is primarily a producer of industrial rubber goods, steel, electrical equipment, transformers, forgings, forged steel fittings, and refractory bricks. During 1961-70, consolidated net sales fluctuated from $242 million in 1961 to $295 million in 1966. After declining in 1967 and again in 1968, sales rose to $290 million in 1969, but declined again in 1970 to $279 million. The company operated profitably throughout the period except for 1970, when it sustained a $1.9 million loss. In 1970, the company sold seven plants, including the Ambridge, Pa., Works, and in addition closed six plants. The plants sold by the Porter Co. in 1970 had a book value of $9.3 million; the company received $5.3 million.

Because of increased interest costs and because the company had available income tax carryback credit, it was felt by management of the company that marginal or unprofitable operations should be eliminated.

Ambridge Works

The Ambridge Works, containing manufacturing and warehousing facilities in about 50 buildings situated on about 19 acres, was sold by the Porter Co. to Industrial Fastener Co., a liquidating firm, effective December 31, 1970. 1/ The facilities are being dismantled and resold; no products have been manufactured there in 1971.

On February 1, 1959, the Porter Co. purchased the National Electric Products Co. of Ambridge, Pa. The Ambridge plant began operations about 1905. Electrical conduit had been produced there since about 1910. The Ambridge Works was one of several plants operating under the Electrical Division of the Porter Co. In recent years prior to the shutdown, conduit, floor boxes, surface raceways,

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1/ In a letter dated Nov. 19, 1970, to the employees of the Ambridge Works, Mr. J. S. Banas, vice president and general manager, H. K. Porter Co., Inc., stated--

> The company deeply regrets that continuing and worsening market conditions affecting the basic product lines of the Ambridge Works leaves it no alternative but to disengage from that operation. Very real effort had been made in recent years to solve these problems to no avail. The prolonged downtrend in new construction along with overcapacity in our industry has sharpened competition to a point forcing this management decision. All serious efforts are being made to sell the operation as an ongoing business to new owners. Failing that, the plant will be closed on or before December 31, 1970.

cabletray, underfloorduct, and various specialty items for defense and original equipment manufacturers (OEM) were manufactured at the Ambridge Works. 1/ Electrical conduit, including elbows and coupling (the only fittings produced by the company), accounted for the bulk of total shipments of the Ambridge Works. * * *

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Unlike the integrated producers which manufacture pipes and tubes to be further processed into conduit, the H. K. Porter Co. purchased all of its basic pipe and tube requirements for heavy-walled conduit (the principal type of conduit manufactured at the Ambridge Works) and all of its thin-walled tubing in excess of 2 inches in diameter. * * *

The company purchased pipe and tubing in 20-foot lengths. After being cut into 10-foot lengths, the ends cropped and threaded, the pipe or tube was then galvanized and often heat treated. The inside surface was suitably prepared as described earlier. The company manufactured conduit in 12 sizes ranging from 1/2 inch to 6 inches in diameter.

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Prices

Both industry spokesmen and importers agreed that the imported price for electrical conduit was generally 5 to 7 percent below the domestic price.

1/ * * *

The H. K. Porter Co. applied discounts of 20 and 5 percent from list prices on all sales; occasionally even additional discounts were given. In 1970, to alleviate inventory and raw-material increases caused by the expected closing of the Ambridge plant, the H. K. Porter Co. reduced its prices below those of the industry. In prior years the Porter Co.'s prices were close to the industry's average price. Negotiating prices is a common practice in the electrical conduit industry. Varied discounts were given by other companies, the amount of the discount from published prices fluctuating considerably from time to time owing to economic conditions, inventory, and company policy. In addition, most companies absorb freight costs from plant to purchaser; such costs likewise vary considerably depending upon the distance and method of shipment. Because of its bulky nature, electrical conduit is usually marketed close to the producing plant. Longer hauls, however, are possible for truckload shipments which, of course, bear the minimum freight tariff.

The H. K. Porter Co. sold through salaried salesmen; the salesmen also received a bonus which varied with the volume of annual sales. Other firms generally sold through agents who received commissions. The H. K. Porter Co. system, according to the Ambridge Works manager, made the company less competitive.

Because of the foregoing factors affecting its competitiveness, the H. K. Porter Co. could not afford to ship less than the truckload minimum rate of 32,000 pounds. The company, therefore, sold mostly to large distributors, who, in turn, sold smaller quantities at

higher prices. In 1970 (the Ambridge plant's final year of operation), the plant's competitive position was adversely affected when the truckload minimum rate was raised to 40,000 pounds.

Employment

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Unemployment in the Pittsburgh area

The Ambridge plant is situated within the Pittsburgh major labor area. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, Pittsburgh was described as an employment center of low to moderate unemployment during 1966-70, and as an area of moderate unemployment in January 1971, the month following the closing of the Ambridge Works, and in May 1971 (preliminary), the last month for which statistics are available. During 1966-70, the average annual unemployment rate for the Pittsburgh area decreased from approximately 3 percent in the first 2 years of the period to 2.5 percent in 1969, and increased to 4.8 percent in January 1971, as shown in the following table.

Average unemployment in the Pittsburgh major labor area, 1966-70, January 1970, and January 1971

Item	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	January 1970	January 1971
Number of persons unemployed--1,000--	27.6	29.7	27.0	24.4	35.9	31.8	46.5
Unemployment rate percent--	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.5	3.6	3.3	4.8

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Area Trends in Employment and Unemployment, July 1971.

Statistical Appendix

Table 1.--Electrical conduit and fittings of iron or steel: Rates of duty for TSUS items 688.30 and 688.35, June 18, 1930-Jan. 1, 1972

(Percent ad valorem)

Effective date of rate change and authority	TSUS item	
	688.30	688.35
June 18, 1930 (Tariff Act)	30%	45%
Jan. 1, 1948 (GATT)	---do---	22.5%
June 6, 1951 (GATT)	15%	Do.
June 30, 1956 (GATT)	14%	21%
June 30, 1957 (GATT)	13.5%	20%
June 30, 1958 (GATT)	12.5%	19%
July 1, 1962 (GATT)	11%	Do.
July 1, 1963 (GATT)	10%	Do.
Aug. 31, 1963 (Tariff Classification Act)	---do---	Do.
Jan. 1, 1968 (Tariff Classification Act)	---do---	17%
Jan. 1, 1969 (Tariff Classification Act)	---do---	15%
Jan. 1, 1970 (Tariff Classification Act)	---do---	13.5%
Jan. 1, 1971 (Tariff Classification Act)	---do---	11.5%
Jan. 1, 1972 (Tariff Classification Act)	---do---	10%

Note.--Trade-agreement modifications prior to 1964 relate to the tariff provisions in effect under title 1 of the Tariff Act of 1930, from which the present TSUS items were derived.

Pursuant to Presidential Proclamation No. 4074, effective Aug. 16, 1971, the rates of duty on most imported products were increased by the temporary imposition of an additional duty of 10 percent ad valorem or less, as provided for in new subpart (to part 2 of the appendix to the TSUS). On the imports under the TSUS items considered here, the new rates (i.e., the old 1971 rates plus the additional rate) are as follows: item 688.30, 20 percent and item 688.35, 21.5 percent. Goods exported to the United States before August 16, 1971, are exempt from the additional duty, but any such goods entered for warehouse or entered into a foreign trade zone will be subject to the additional duty unless they are withdrawn for consumption on or before Oct. 1, 1971.

Table 2.--Electrical conduit and fittings of iron or steel (items 688.30 and 688.35): 1/ U.S. producers' shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1964-70

Year	Producers' shipments 2/	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
	Quantity (short tons)				
1964	586,000	2,052	2/ 19,900	568,152	0.4
1965	635,000	1,703	18,319	618,384	.3
1966	674,000	3,409	19,901	657,508	.5
1967	626,000	6,847	17,898	614,949	1.1
1968	682,000	13,053	19,989	675,064	1.9
1969	699,000	12,325	19,894	691,431	1.8
1970	670,000	11,086	18,326	662,760	1.7
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
1964	139,000	386	2/ 10,600	128,716	0.2
1965	153,000	350	10,447	142,903	.2
1966	150,000	705	11,971	138,734	.5
1967	139,000	1,314	12,885	127,429	1.0
1968	151,000	2,334	9,448	143,886	1.6
1969	155,000	2,318	10,662	146,656	1.6
1970	150,000	2,149	11,309	140,840	1.5

1/ Includes steel conduit, electrical metallic tubing, flexible steel conduit, and steel fittings therefor.

2/ Partly estimated.

Source: Producers' shipments data estimated from reports published by the U.S. Department of Commerce. Import and export data compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 3.--Electrical conduit and fittings of iron or steel (items 688.30 and 688.35): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-70

Year	Japan	West Germany	Canada	Taiwan	All other	Total
	Quantity (short tons)					
1964	1,920	8	82	-	42	2,052
1965	1,667	1/	34	-	2	1,703
1966	2,459	919	21	-	10	3,409
1967	6,289	532	4	-	22	6,847
1968	11,474	1,312	195	57	15	13,053
1969	9,474	2,533	221	85	12	12,325
1970	9,454	1,109	26	481	16	11,086
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
1964	342	2	33	-	9	386
1965	314	1	26	-	9	350
1966	534	147	14	-	10	705
1967	1,172	82	11	-	49	1,314
1968	1,927	240	137	20	10	2,334
1969	1,614	482	178	30	14	2,318
1970	1,764	301	21	42	21	2,149

1/ Less than 1,000 pounds.

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

Table 4.--Electrical conduit of iron or steel (item 688.30): Comparison of rates of duty and imports for consumption, 1931-70

Year	Rate of duty	Imports	Year	Rate of duty	Imports
		Short tons			Short tons
1931	30% ad val.	1/	1951	15% ad val. 2/	-
1932	do	1/	1952	do	-
1933	do	-	1953	do	85
1934	do	-	1954	do	615
1935	do	1/	1955	do	486
1936	do	1/	1956	14% ad val. 3/	210
1937	do	-	1957	13.5% ad val. 3/	488
1938	do	-			
1939	do	-	1958	12.5% ad val. 3/	360
1940	do	-			
1941	do	-	1959	do	359
1942	do	1/	1960	do	453
1943	do	-	1961	do	175
1944	do	-	1962	11% ad val. 4/	85
1945	do	-	1963	10% ad val. 4/	549
1946	do	5	1964	do	1,928
1947	do	1/	1965	do	1,477
1948	do	10	1966	do	2,782
1949	do	-	1967	do	6,287
1950	do	-	1968	do	12,661
			1969	do	11,835
			1970	do	10,298

1/ Less than 1,000 pounds.
2/ Effective June 6.
3/ Effective June 30.
4/ Effective July 1.

Source: Import data compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 5.--Iron or steel fittings for electrical conduit (item 688.35): Comparison of rates of duty and imports for consumption, 1964-70

Year	Rate of duty	Imports
		Short tons
1964	19% ad val.	124
1965	---do---	226
1966	---do---	627
1967	---do---	560
1968	17% ad val.	392
1969	15% ad val.	490
1970	13.5% ad val.	788

Source: Import data compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 6.--Electrical conduit and fittings of iron or steel (items 688.30 and 688.35): U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS item number, 1964-70

Year	688.30	688.35	Total
	Quantity (short tons)		
1964	1,928	124	2,052
1965	1,477	226	1,703
1966	2,782	627	3,409
1967	6,287	560	6,847
1968	12,661	392	13,053
1969	11,835	490	12,325
1970	10,298	788	11,086
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
1964	316	70	386
1965	228	122	350
1966	426	279	705
1967	1,063	251	1,314
1968	2,111	223	2,334
1969	1,992	326	2,318
1970	1,754	395	2,149

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