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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

MANUFACTURED GRANITE:
WORKERS AND FORMER WORKERS OF
JOSEPH WEISS & SONS, INC.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Report to the President
on Investigation No. TEA-W-258
Under Section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962

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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

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REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

U.S. International Trade Commission,
February 18, 1975.

To the President:

In accordance with section 301 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (TEA) (19 U.S.C. 1901), the U.S. International Trade Commission herein reports the results of investigation No. TEA-W-258 made under section 301(c)(2) of the act to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, articles like or directly competitive with manufactured granite (of the types provided for in item 513.74 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS)), produced by Joseph Weiss & Sons, Inc., Brooklyn, N.Y., are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, the unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such firm or an appropriate subdivision thereof.

The investigation was instituted on December 30, 1974, on the basis of a petition for adjustment assistance filed under section 301(a)(2) of the act on behalf of the workers and former workers of Joseph Weiss & Sons, Inc. The petition was received on December 17, 1974.

Notice of the investigation was published in the Federal Register (40 F.R. 1139) on January 6, 1975. No public hearing was requested, and none was held.

The information in this report was obtained principally from officials of Joseph Weiss & Sons, Inc., a representative of the workers, construction companies, contractors, questionnaires, and the Commission's files.

Finding of the Commission

On the basis of its investigation, the Commission finds (Commissioners Leonard and Ablondi dissenting) that articles like or directly competitive with manufactured granite (of the types provided for in item 513.74 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States) produced by the aforementioned firm 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 the unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such firm engaged in the production and installation of manufactured granite.

Views of Chairman Bedell and Commissioner Moore 1/

This investigation conducted under section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (TEA) relates to a petition filed on behalf of the workers and former workers of Joseph Weiss & Sons, Inc., Brooklyn, N.Y., under section 301(a)(2) of the TEA for a determination of their eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance. The unemployed or underemployed workers were engaged in the fabrication and installation of granite.

In order to make an affirmative determination under section 301(c)(2) of the TEA the Commission must find that each of the following four criteria must be met:

1. Articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the workers are being imported in increased quantities;
2. The increased imports are in major part the result of concessions granted under trade agreements;
3. The workers concerned are unemployed or underemployed or are threatened with unemployment or underemployment; and
4. The increased imports, resulting in major part from trade-agreement concessions, are the major factor causing or threatening to cause the unemployment or underemployment of the workers.

1/ Vice Chairman Parker concurs in the result.

We find that each of these criteria has been met and therefore, we have made an affirmative determination.

In January 1975, the Commission made an affirmative determination following a petition by the firm whose workers are the petitioners herein. 1/ The facts with respect to the first two criteria relating to concession-generated increased imports cited above are essentially the same in this case as in the earlier firm investigation. This evidence and our conclusions are contained in our statement of reasons in the previous investigation. 2/

The workers are unemployed or underemployed

The evidence developed during this investigation showed certain workers and former workers of Joseph Weiss & Sons, Inc. engaged in the fabrication and installation of granite are unemployed or underemployed. During the period between 1970-1974, the average number of employees engaged in fabricating and installing granite decreased from a high of * * * in 1970 to * * * in 1972-73, and further declined to * * * in 1974. In 1974, the workweek of employees averaged * * * hours, decreasing from * * * hours in 1973.

In view of the foregoing, it is clear that a significant number of workers have been unemployed or underemployed within the meaning of the statute.

1/ Manufactured Granite: Joseph Weiss & Sons, Inc. . . . , Report to the President on Investigation No. TEA-F-67 . . . , TC Publication 713, 1975. Chairman Bedell, Vice Chairman Parker, and Commissioners Moore and Minchew found in the affirmative. Commissioners Leonard and Ablondi found in the negative.

2/ Ibid, pp. 4-5.

Increasing imports are the major factor causing or threatening to cause the unemployment or underemployment

Beginning in 1972, a causal connection existed between increased imports of manufactured granite, principally facing and paving, and the unemployment or underemployment of the workers of Joseph Weiss & Sons, Inc., fabricating and installing manufactured granite. A substantial part of these increasing imports entered the principal market areas served by Joseph Weiss & Sons. In seeking contracts the firm was frequently underbid by importers of facing and paving granite. The direct and indirect impact of concession generated increased imports of manufactured granite was the major factor causing a reduction in the firm's production of facing and paving granite which in turn resulted in the unemployment and underemployment of certain of its workers.

Conclusion

Based on all the evidence we find that articles like or directly competitive with manufactured granite produced by Joseph Weiss & Sons, Inc., 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 be the major factor causing or threatening to cause the unemployment or underemployment of workers and former workers of such firm engaged in the fabrication and installation of manufactured granite.

View of Commissioner Minchew

In response to the petition filed on behalf of the workers of Joseph Weiss & Sons, Inc., Brooklyn, N.Y., for a determination of their eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance under sections 301(c)(2) and (3) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (TEA), I have concluded that the statutory requirements set forth in sections 301(c)(2) and (3) of that act are met and, accordingly, I have made an affirmative determination.

Sections 301(c)(2) and (3) of the TEA state that--

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

(3) For purposes of paragraphs (1) . . . , increased imports shall be considered to cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to a firm or unemployment or underemployment, as the case may be, when the Tariff Commission finds that such increased imports have been the major factor in causing or threatening to cause, such injury or unemployment or underemployment.

The relevant facts are as follows:

- (1) A petition was received by the Commission on December 17, 1974.
- (2) The Commission instituted an investigation on December 30, 1974.
- (3) The investigation revealed that the imported articles most nearly like those produced by the petitioning firm (i.e., manufactured granite facing) are entered under TSUS item 513.74, and statistics further reveal that imports of

- TSUS item 513.74 have increased from 366,000 cubic feet in 1969 to 566,000 cubic feet in 1973 (with a high point of imports being reached at a level of 826,000 cubic feet in 1972). Statistics for the first 9 months of 1974 (186,000 cubic feet) indicate a decline in imports for that year.
- (4) The rate of duty on manufactured grante (TSUS item 513.74) was reduced from 11 percent ad valorem in 1968 to 6 percent ad valorem effective January 1, 1972, as a result of the five-stage concession granted in the sixth (Kennedy) Round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.
 - (5) The investigation established that in the 10-year period prior to 1963, the domestic and imported shipments of manufactured granite were in a relatively stable ratio, with the domestic industry supplying approximately 96 percent and the importing industry supplying approximately 4 percent.
 - (6) The investigation indicated that beginning in 1964 practically all the growth in the domestic market was taken by imports.
 - (7) The investigation elicited from the petitioner the statistic that its sales of items similar to those imported under TSUS item 513.74 decreased from * * * cubic feet in 1970 to * * * cubic feet in 1974.
 - (8) The investigation verified that a number of bids the petitioning firm lost went to installers using imported manufactured granite.
 - (9) The investigation showed that the average annual number of workers producing building granite during the period 1970-74 declined * * * percent and that the annual man-hours worked in the fabrication of building granite declined from * * * hours in 1970 and 1971 to * * * hours in 1974.

My treatment of the statutory requirements in the recent Commission determination in the firm case 1/ involving the same firm and products as are presented by this workers' petition is equally applicable to the case at hand and will, therefore, not be repeated. One requirement that is different in a worker's case, that there be unemployment or underemployment or the threat thereof, is clearly met by the facts revealed in the

1/ Manufactured Granite: Joseph Weiss & Sons, Inc., . . . , Report to the President on Investigation No. TEA-F-67 . . . , TC Publication 713, 1975.

investigation, which show a decrease in man-hours worked and a decline in employment of workers producing building granite. The requirement that increased imports be the major factor causing unemployment or underemployment or the threat thereof is met for the same reasons set out in my analysis of the parallel statutory requirement for firm cases.

Therefore, I have concluded that the statutory requirements are met for an affirmative determination in this case.

View of Commissioner Leonard 1/

In order to make an affirmative determination under section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (TEA), each of the following four statutory criteria must be met:

- (1) Articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the workers are being imported in increased quantities;
- (2) The increased imports are in major part the result of concessions granted under trade agreements;
- (3) The workers concerned are unemployed or underemployed or are threatened with unemployment or underemployment; and
- (4) The increased imports, resulting in major part from trade-agreement concessions, are the major factor causing or threatening to cause the unemployment or underemployment of the workers.

In the recent firm case 2/ before the Commission involving the same firm and products under consideration in this case, I reached a negative determination. In the instant worker case, I must also reach a negative determination, based on the insufficiency of the facts before me to satisfy the fourth criterion described above. In other words, any increased imports of manufactured granite that may be the result in major part of trade agreement concessions are not the major factor causing or threatening to cause the unemployment or underemployment of the workers of Joseph Weiss & Sons, Inc. The reasoning in support of my

1/ Commissioner Ablondi concurs in the result.

2/ Manufactured Granite: Joseph Weiss & Sons, Inc., . . . , Report to the President on Investigation No. TEA-F-67 . . . , TC Publication 713, 1975.

negative determination in the firm case^{1/} is equally applicable to a negative determination in this worker case. In essence, it was not imports that had the major impact on the firm and, thus, it was not imports that had the major impact on the firm's workers.

^{1/} Ibid., pp. 13-14.

INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

Description and Uses

Joseph Weiss & Sons, Inc., is engaged in the fabrication and sale of monumental granite, granite facing stone, and marble facing stone, and in the sale of limestone facing.

Granite is a crystalline igneous rock of such durability when exposed to the elements that it is desired by many for monumental, paving, and building purposes. In general, it is a mixture of quartz, feldspar, and mica or hornblende, without any regular arrangement of crystals and with a grain size varying from coarse to fine. The colors vary from almost white to black, according to the color of the contained feldspar and/or mica. The principal commercial colors are light gray, dark gray, pink, red, and olive green.

Granite is processed into blocks, slabs, or pieces individually cut to size and/or shape. The term "manufactured granite," as used in this report, applies to granite that has been processed beyond its rough quarried condition and is suitable for use as monumental, paving, or building stone.

Manufactured granite is used primarily in the following ways:

- (1) As an exterior facing material, usually with a thickness of 3 inches or less;
- (2) as paving, which consists usually of slabs up to 3 inches in thickness used for sidewalks and patios;
- (3) for the manufacture of monuments, i.e., headstones, grave markers, mausoleums, and

statuary articles; (4) as curbing, used along streets, highways, and bridges to maintain the integrity of sidewalks or borders; and (5) as a heavy construction, load-bearing material for walls, foundations, bridges, and so forth. Facing and paving granite is selected for its color and texture, as specified by the architect. Granite quarried for monumental purposes must be of superior quality--free from blemishes and having uniform color and texture. Appearance is less important for granite selected as curbing; such stone is usually gray in color and of a quality that will allow proper splitting to form the desired product. Durability is the essential characteristic of granite selected as construction material.

The chief alternatives to manufactured granite include all stone (marble, limestone, and sandstone) capable of being used for the same purposes. Other materials which are substitutable for granite in certain uses are concrete, concrete articles, brick, metal and ceramic veneers, and glass.

Fabrication Methods

After being quarried, 1/ most rough granite blocks are transported to fabricating mills specifically designed to produce manufactured granite. In the mills, wire saws made of hard steel wires about one-fourth inch in diameter are passed over the rough granite blocks carrying a silicon carbide abrasive. The stone is cut by the wire using the abrasive as the cutting agent. Gang saws, which are a group

1/ Joseph Weiss & Sons, Inc., does not quarry granite.

of steel blades set in a frame and having a backward and forward motion, are also used. After the block of granite is placed beneath the frame, water and certain types of abrasives are fed to the blades, imparting numerous parallel cuts. The slabs of various thicknesses are then further processed according to end use. Those that will be used as facing are finished and polished on one side and cut to dimension by diamond saws. Stone for monumental use is of various thicknesses and is cut and fabricated according to specific design.

U.S. Tariff Treatment

The Tariff Act of 1930 established under paragraph 234(a) an import duty of 60 percent ad valorem on manufactured granite suitable for use as monumental, paving, or building stone. Pursuant to successive trade-agreement concessions beginning in 1935, the applicable rates of duty have been reduced substantially. The column 1 rate of duty currently (1975) in effect on granite suitable for use as monumental, paving, or building stone, item 513.74 of the TSUS, is 6 percent ad valorem, reflecting the final stage, effective January 1, 1972, of the five-stage concession granted in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The effective dates of the column 1 rates of duty applicable to the aforementioned articles under the Tariff Act of 1930, as modified in the trade-agreement concessions, are shown in table 1 in the appendix.

Under the Tariff Act of 1930, imports of unmanufactured granite suitable for use as monumental, paving, or building stone were dutiable at a rate of 25 cents per cubic foot. Pursuant to successive trade-

agreement concessions beginning in 1935, the applicable rates of duty have been reduced, and the duty-free status of unmanufactured granite under the column 1 rate of duty was provided for in the first stage, effective January 1, 1968, of the Kennedy Round (TSUS item 513.71).

U.S. Consumption 1/

During the period 1954-63, annual U.S. consumption of manufactured granite remained about the same in quantity. Imports and domestic shipments accounted for about the same relative proportions. Annual consumption during the period 1964-73 increased substantially, with imports accounting for nearly all of the increase through 1972; domestic production accounted for most of the increase in 1973.

Apparent U.S. consumption of manufactured granite decreased from 7.9 million cubic feet in 1969 to 7.3 million cubic feet in 1970, then steadily increased to 8.4 million cubic feet in 1973. The share of U.S. consumption supplied by imports rose steadily from about 5 percent in 1969 to nearly 11 percent in 1972, but then declined to about 7 percent in 1973 (table 2).

During the period 1969-73, estimated apparent consumption of facing and paving granite, the principal products of Joseph Weiss & Sons, Inc., accounted for about a quarter of apparent consumption of manufactured granite. The U.S. annual consumption of these products increased from 1.4 million cubic feet in 1969 to 2.0 million cubic feet

1/ Official statistics are not available on exports of manufactured granite; however, such exports are believed to be small. No estimates of exports have been used in calculating apparent consumption.

in 1971 but then decreased to 1.8 million cubic feet in 1973. Imports of facing and paving granite 1/ expressed as a share of apparent consumption increased from 23 percent in 1969 to 38 percent in 1972 but then declined to 28 percent in 1973 (table 3).

U.S. consumption of facing and other building granite is dependent primarily on the construction of nonresidential buildings. Construction contracts for nonresidential buildings increased about 160 percent during the 1960-73 period, with contracts for commercial and hospital construction accounting for the greatest growth (table 4). Table 5, which shows U.S. producers' shipments of selected construction materials, indicates that consumption of all cut stone and stone products has shown considerably less growth than that of various types of competitive construction materials. Although granite accounted for the greatest percentage of total cut stone and stone products consumed, its percentage of total consumption decreased from 47 percent in 1960 to 44 percent in 1972.

U.S. Producers

The products involved in this investigation are manufactured by two categories of domestic granite producers--quarrier-fabricators and independent fabricators. Quarrier-fabricators extract the stone from the quarry and perform various fabricating operations necessary to prepare the stone for its ultimate use. The independent fabricators do not operate quarries but fabricate purchased materials.

1/ Import statistics for facing and paving granite were determined by an invoice analysis detailed in the U.S. imports section of this report.

During the period 1969-73, manufactured granite was produced by approximately 130 quarrier-fabricators and independent fabricators. Five of them, i.e., those belonging to the National Building Granite Quarries Association, Inc., accounted for about 75 percent of total U.S. production of facing granite. Twenty-four producers accounted for the bulk of the production of monumental granite.

U.S. Shipments, Inventories, and Exports

Annual U.S. shipments of manufactured granite decreased from 7.5 million cubic feet in 1969 to 6.8 million cubic feet annually in 1970-72, then increased to 7.8 million cubic feet in 1973 (table 6).

Throughout the period 1969-73, shipments of facing and paving granite were almost constant, rising from 1.1 million cubic feet in 1969 to 1.3 million cubic feet in 1973. In each of the years 1969-72, shipments of such granite accounted for 15 to 20 percent of the total shipments of all types of manufactured granite.

U.S. shipments of monumental granite during 1969-73 increased from 2.9 million cubic feet in 1969 to 3.3 million cubic feet in 1972 and then declined to 3.2 million cubic feet in 1973. In the 1969-73 period, such granite accounted for about 40 percent of total U.S. shipments of manufactured granite.

Annual shipments of granite curbing decreased from 2.0 million cubic feet in 1969 to 1.5 million cubic feet in 1972, then increased to 1.6 million cubic feet in 1973.

Data on yearend inventories of manufactured granite for the years 1969-73 are not available, but such stocks are known to be nominal.

Granite is usually quarried and fabricated to meet the requirements of specific orders.

Official statistics are not available on exports of manufactured granite; however, such exports are believed to be small.

U.S. Imports

Annual U.S. imports of manufactured granite (TSUS item 513.74) increased from 366,000 cubic feet, valued at \$4.0 million, in 1969 to 826,000 cubic feet, valued at \$7.6 million, in 1972, representing increases of 126 percent in quantity and 89 percent in value. However, imports of such stone decreased in 1973 to 566,000 cubic feet, valued at \$6.2 million, representing decreases of 31 and 18 percent, respectively (table 2). Imports of manufactured granite for January-September 1974 were 186,000 cubic feet, valued at \$3.1 million. For the same period in 1973, such imports were 453,000 cubic feet, valued at \$4.5 million. The indication is that imports of such stone for all of 1974 will be substantially lower than those for 1973.

Imports of manufactured granite declined in 1973 and 1974 compared with those in the 3 earlier years, for a variety of reasons: (1) Ocean freight rates have increased appreciably in recent years (more than 100 percent since 1972 from Italy--the principal foreign supplier of such stone to the United States); (2) average unit values of manufactured granite from Italy increased 146 percent from 1971 to 1974, an increase which reflects a price which is still 36 percent below comparable U.S. unit values; (3) builders are turning to facing material less expensive than manufactured granite, such as concrete block and brick and precast concrete products.

During the period 1969-73, the quantity of manufactured granite imported, expressed as a percent of apparent consumption, rose from 4.6 percent in 1969 to a high of 10.8 percent in 1972 and then declined to 6.7 percent in 1973.

During 1969-73 Italy was by far the largest supplier of imported manufactured granite, accounting for 44 to 75 percent of the total quantity. Canada accounted for 50 to 75 percent of the remainder (table 7). U.S. imports from Italy increased from 161,000 cubic feet, valued at \$1.8 million, in 1969 to 583,000 cubic feet, valued at \$4.7 million, in 1972, then decreased to 418,000 cubic feet, valued at \$4.0 million, in 1973. For January-September 1974, imports from Italy were 118,000 cubic feet, valued at \$1.9 million. During the period 1969-73, imports from Canada increased to a high of 150,000 cubic feet, valued at \$2.9 million, in 1970, then decreased to 106,000 cubic feet, valued at \$1.3 million, in 1973. Imports of manufactured granite from Canada for January-September 1974 were 40,000 cubic feet, valued at \$603,000.

During the period 1972 through July 1974, an average of 7 percent of all manufactured granite imported from Italy, based on quantity, entered the port of New York, N.Y. The largest amounts entered the ports of Baltimore, Md. (22 percent), and Los Angeles, Calif. (32 percent).

It has been reported to the Commission by various domestic producers and fabricators that most of the manufactured granite imported under TSUS item 513.74 has consisted of facing material fully fabricated and ready for installation at the job site. An invoice analysis of consumption entry papers representing 80 percent both of the

quantity and of the value of total imports of manufactured granite for 1973 disclosed that facing granite accounted for 91 percent of the quantity and 87 percent of the value of all granite imported under TSUS item 513.74; the great bulk of the remaining stone was monumental granite.

As revealed by these data, estimated annual U.S. imports of facing and paving granite increased continuously, from 333,000 cubic feet in 1969 to 752,000 cubic feet in 1972, or by 126 percent during the 3-year period. However, such imports decreased to 515,000 cubic feet in 1973, or by 32 percent. During the period January-September 1974, imports of facing and paving granite were 169,000 cubic feet, compared with 412,000 cubic feet for the corresponding period in 1973.

Annual imports of unmanufactured granite (TSUS item 513.71) in the period 1969-73 increased from 178,000 cubic feet, valued at \$1.1 million, in 1969 to 498,000 cubic feet, valued at \$1.6 million, in 1972 and then decreased to 345,000 cubic feet, valued at \$2.2 million, in 1973. U.S. imports of unmanufactured granite in January-September 1974 were 138,000 cubic feet, valued at \$1.3 million, compared with 263,000 cubic feet, valued at \$1.7 million, for the corresponding period in 1973 (table 8).

Prices

Typically, granite dimension stone--facing, monumental, and curbing--is not sold on a cubic-foot basis. Sales of facing are made by bidding to supply the stone needed for a given project. The bids are dependent on--among other factors--the color, texture, finished form, and volume of stone to be supplied; some bids provide for delivery to the site, and others include delivery and installation.

Rough monumental granite is usually sold by the cubic foot; dressed monumental granite is sold by the individual piece. Granite curbing is produced in several standard sizes and types and sold by the linear foot. Average unit values, as reported by producers to the U.S. Bureau of Mines, for shipments of monumental granite and granite curbing, are shown in the following table.

Monumental granite and granite curbing: Average unit values, 1969-73

(Per ton)			
Year	Monumental granite		Curbing
	Rough	Dressed	
1969-----	\$61.36	\$204.09	\$29.83
1970-----	85.80	292.68	36.24
1971-----	57.05	255.03	36.95
1972-----	39.25	306.82	47.82
1973-----	39.29	317.50	56.53

Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines.

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Joseph Weiss & Sons, Inc.

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STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table 1.--Granite, manufactured, suitable for use as monumental, paving, or building stone: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, and rates of duty, 1934-73, January-September 1973, and January-September 1974

(Quantity in thousands of cubic feet; value in thousands of dollars)							
Period	Italy	Canada	Sweden	Finland	All other	Total, all countries	Rate of duty (percent ad valorem)
Quantity							
1934	-	-	1	8	1	10	60
1935	-	1/	1/	13	2	15	60, 2/ 40
1936 3/	-	1/	1	14	-	15	4/ 30
1937	-	1/	1	35	1	37	30
1938	1/	-	1	40	-	41	30
1939 3/	1/	1	1	24	-	26	30
1940	1/	1/	1/	4	-	4	30
1941	-	-	-	1/	1	1	30
1942	-	1	-	-	-	1	30
1943	-	1	-	-	-	1	30
1944	-	1	-	-	-	1	30
1945	-	1	-	1/	-	1	30
1946 3/	-	1/	1	13	3	17	30
1947 3/	1/	1	1	48	1	51	30
1948 3/	1/	1/	2	13	9	24	30
1949	1/	1/	2	12	5	19	30
1950 3/	1/	1/	1	3	30	34	5/ 20
1951 3/	-	1/	3	5	69	77	6/ 15
1952 3/	2	1/	3	8	27	40	15
1953 3/	3	1	4	18	80	106	15
1954 3/	1/	1/	3	14	69	86	15
1955 3/	6	10	1	19	77	113	15
1956 3/	5	63	1	19	82	170	7/ 14
1957 3/	8	11	2	19	62	102	8/ 13.5
1958 3/	5	1	3	23	31	63	9/ 12.5
1959 3/	12	4	3	20	45	84	12.5
1960 3/	16	6	3	22	47	94	12.5
1961 3/	8	4	1	13	34	60	12.5
1962 3/	3	2	1	8	20	34	12.5
1963 3/	7	19	1	3	6	36	12.5
1964	72	45	3	18	17	155	12.5
1965	36	41	3	7	14	101	12.5
1966	56	58	2	5	13	134	12.5
1967	64	85	4	12	8	173	12.5
1968	272	100	8	10	16	406	10/ 11
1969	161	138	14	32	21	366	10/ 10
1970	250	150	7	13	23	443	10/ 8.5
1971	394	141	6	16	189	746	10/ 7
1972	583	146	16	13	68	826	10/ 6
1973	418	106	4	5	33	566	6
January-September--							
1973	339	81	2	3	28	453	6
1974	118	40	2	7	19	186	6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.--Granite, manufactured, suitable for use as monumental, paving, or building stone: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, and rates of duty, 1934-73, January-September 1973, and January-September 1974--Continued

(Quantity in thousands of cubic feet; value in thousands of dollars)							
Period	Italy	Canada	Sweden	Finland	All other	Total, all countries	Rate of duty (percent ad valorem)
1934	-	-	4	35	7	46	60
1935	-	11/	2	54	6	62	60, 2/ 40
1936	-	1	5	56	-	62	4/ 30
1937	-	11/	6	162	11	179	30
1938	11/	-	4	194	2	200	30
1939	11/	2	6	115	4	127	30
1940	11/	11/	1	16	2	19	30
1941	-	-	-	11/	7	7	30
1942	-	4	-	-	-	4	30
1943	-	4	-	-	-	4	30
1944	-	5	-	-	-	5	30
1945	-	3	-	2	-	5	30
1946	11/	11/	15	113	11	139	30
1947	11/	5	26	449	5	485	30
1948	1	2	25	160	30	218	30
1949	2	2	23	22	18	67	30
1950	1	1	13	23	114	152	5/ 20
1951	-	1	34	41	167	243	6/ 15
1952	7	5	36	77	276	401	15
1953	13	11	36	156	449	665	15
1954	28	12	48	132	542	762	15
1955	34	41	27	180	581	863	15
1956	30	165	23	177	811	1,206	7/ 14
1957	69	30	22	212	792	1,125	8/ 13.5
1958	52	5	42	213	425	737	9/ 12.5
1959	119	52	39	184	584	978	12.5
1960	105	34	50	181	593	963	12.5
1961	76	70	28	154	480	808	12.5
1962	243	55	77	183	499	1,057	12.5
1963	275	430	52	158	614	1,529	12.5
1964	476	590	60	178	291	1,615	12.5
1965	462	442	65	108	188	1,265	12.5
1966	475	408	58	69	146	1,156	12.5
1967	444	938	74	102	104	1,662	12.5
1968	1,450	1,309	94	127	135	3,115	10/ 11
1969	1,763	1,767	122	160	213	4,025	10/ 10
1970	3,374	2,880	114	147	292	6,807	10/ 8.5
1971	2,638	2,656	131	189	497	6,111	10/ 7
1972	4,663	2,074	123	168	582	7,610	10/ 6
1973	4,047	1,324	100	84	659	6,214	6
January-September--							
1973	3,030	949	51	57	367	4,454	6
1974	1,936	603	37	97	425	3,098	6

1/ Less than 500 cubic feet.

2/ Rate of duty applicable to paving blocks was reduced to 40 percent Aug. 5, 1935.

3/ Paving blocks are not included in the quantities shown.

4/ Rate reduced Nov. 2, 1936.

5/ Rate reduced May 25, 1950.

6/ Rate reduced June 6, 1951.

7/ Rate reduced June 30, 1956.

8/ Rate reduced June 30, 1957.

9/ Rate reduced June 30, 1958.

10/ Rate reduced Jan. 1 of year shown.

11/ Less than \$500.

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

Table 2.--Manufactured granite, suitable for use as monumental, paving, or building stone (TSUS item 513.74): Shipments by U.S. producers, U.S. imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1969-73

(Quantity in thousands of cubic feet; value in thousands of dollars)

Year	Shipments	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity				
1969-----	7,510	366	7,876	4.6
1970-----	6,847	443	7,290	6.1
1971-----	6,764	746	7,510	10.0
1972-----	6,842	826	7,668	10.8
1973-----	7,834	566	8,400	6.7
Value				
1969-----	44,858	4,025	48,883	8.2
1970-----	45,517	6,807	52,324	13.0
1971-----	38,538	6,111	44,649	13.7
1972-----	42,641	7,610	50,251	15.1
1973-----	45,960	6,214	52,174	12.0

Source: Shipments compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of the Interior; imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Data on exports are not available.

Table 3.--Facing and paving granite: Shipments by U.S. producers, U.S. imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1969-73

(Quantity in thousands of cubic feet; value in thousands of dollars)

Year	Shipments <u>1/</u>	Imports <u>2/</u>	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity				
1969-----	1,091	333	1,424	23.4
1970-----	1,313	403	1,716	23.5
1971-----	1,346	697	2,043	34.1
1972-----	1,225	752	1,977	38.0
1973-----	1,333	515	1,848	27.9
Value				
1969-----	<u>3/</u>	3,502	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1970-----	<u>3/</u>	5,922	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1971-----	<u>3/</u>	5,317	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1972-----	<u>3/</u>	6,621	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1973-----	<u>3/</u>	5,406	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>

1/ Partly estimated.

2/ Based on invoice analysis of 1973 imports by the Commission.

3/ Not available.

Source: Shipments compiled and partly estimated from official statistics of the U.S. Department of the Interior; imports compiled and partly estimated from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Data on exports are not available.

Table 4.--Construction contracts for nonresidential buildings
in the United States, specified years 1960 to 1973

Class of construction	1960	1965	1970
	<u>Million</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Million</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Million</u> <u>dollars</u>
Total-----	12,239	17,221	24,455
Commercial-----	3,725	5,457	9,056
Industrial-----	2,114	3,064	3,664
Educational and science-----	3,005	4,164	5,253
Hospital-----	832	1,515	2,811
Public buildings-----	679	842	1,007
Religious-----	789	783	575
Social and recreational-----	631	800	1,137
Miscellaneous-----	464	596	952
	1972	1973	Percentage change, 1973 over 1960
	<u>Million</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Million</u> <u>dollars</u>	
Total-----	27,020	31,761	+159
Commercial-----	11,369	13,040	+250
Industrial-----	3,005	4,775	+126
Educational and science-----	4,760	5,121	+70
Hospital-----	3,516	3,325	+300
Public buildings-----	1,490	2,025	+198
Religious-----	640	708	-10
Social and recreational-----	1,237	1,527	+142
Miscellaneous-----	1,003	1,240	+167

Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1969 and 1974.

Table 5.--Shipments by U.S. manufacturers of selected construction materials, specified years 1960 to 1972

Product	1960	1963	1967
	<u>Million</u>	<u>Million</u>	<u>Million</u>
	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Concrete block and brick-----	457	505	550
Precast concrete products			
except pipe-----	336	297	342
Ready-mixed concrete-----	1,869	2,293	2,684
Gypsum products-----	382	425	388
Brick and structural clay tile---	360	325	400
Cut stone and stone products <u>1/--</u>	216	217	236
	1969	1972	Percentage change, 1972 over 1960
	<u>Million</u>	<u>Million</u>	
	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	
Concrete block and brick-----	668	779	+70
Precast concrete products			
except pipe-----	<u>2/</u> 419	528	+57
Ready-mixed concrete-----	2,931	3,444	+84
Gypsum products-----	472	583	+53
Brick and structural clay tile---	401	480	+33
Cut stone and stone products <u>1/--</u>	244	280	+30

1/ Products of establishments engaged in cutting, shaping, and finishing marble, granite, slate, or other stone for building and miscellaneous purposes.

2/ Estimated.

Source: Census of Manufactures, 1967 and 1972, and Annual Survey of Manufactures, 1968 and 1969.

Table 6.--Manufactured granite shipped or used by U.S. producers,
by use, 1969-73

(In thousands of cubic feet)

Use	:	1969	:	1970	:	1971	:	1972	:	1973
Facing and paving-----	:	1,091	:	1,313	:	1,346	:	1,225	:	1,333
Monumental-----	:	2,865	:	2,684	:	2,633	:	3,291	:	3,227
Curbing-----	:	1,973	:	1,870	:	1,818	:	1,537	:	1,610
Other-----	:	1,581	:	980	:	967	:	789	:	1,664
Total-----	:	7,510	:	6,847	:	6,764	:	6,842	:	7,834

Source: Compiled and partly estimated from official statistics of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Note.--Value by use is not available, since value is dependent on the amount of fabrication completed on the stone. Total value for each of the years shown was as follows (in thousands of dollars):

<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
44,858	45,517	38,538	42,641	45,960

Table 7.--Manufactured granite, suitable for use as monumental, paving, or building stone (TSUS item 513.74): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1969-73, January-September 1973, and January-September 1974

Period	Italy	Canada	Finland	Other	Total
Quantity (1,000 cubic feet)					
1969-----	161	138	32	35	366
1970-----	250	150	13	30	443
1971-----	394	141	16	195	746
1972-----	583	146	13	84	826
1973-----	418	106	5	37	566
January-September--					
1973-----	339	81	3	30	453
1974-----	118	40	7	21	186
Value (1,000 dollars)					
1969-----	1,763	1,767	160	335	4,025
1970-----	3,374	2,880	147	406	6,807
1971-----	2,638	2,656	189	628	6,111
1972-----	4,663	2,074	168	705	7,610
1973-----	4,047	1,324	84	759	6,214
January-September--					
1973-----	3,030	949	57	418	4,554
1974-----	1,936	603	97	462	3,098
Average unit value ^{1/} (per cubic foot)					
1969-----	\$10.95	\$12.82	\$4.93	\$9.57	\$10.99
1970-----	13.48	19.21	11.72	13.53	15.37
1971-----	6.70	18.78	12.14	3.22	8.20
1972-----	8.00	14.23	13.06	8.34	9.22
1973-----	9.69	12.49	17.55	20.51	10.98
January-September--					
1973-----	8.93	11.71	18.03	13.93	10.05
1974-----	16.48	15.17	13.85	22.00	16.65

^{1/} Based on exact (i.e., unrounded) figures.

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

Table 8.--Unmanufactured granite, suitable for use as monumental, paving, or building stone (TSUS item 513.71): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1969-73, January-September 1973, and January-September 1974

Period	Canada	Republic of South Africa	Sweden	Other	Total
Quantity (1,000 cubic feet)					
1969-----	90	34	15	39	178
1970-----	93	41	11	44	189
1971-----	112	63	13	97	285
1972-----	115	61	33	289	498
1973-----	130	118	22	75	345
January-September--					
1973-----	98	87	13	65	263
1974-----	71	25	9	33	138
Value (1,000 dollars)					
1969-----	679	108	126	182	1,095
1970-----	718	144	74	211	1,147
1971-----	734	295	101	265	1,395
1972-----	770	309	107	390	1,576
1973-----	960	647	121	455	2,183
January-September--					
1973-----	720	521	78	367	1,686
1974-----	572	346	103	235	1,256

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

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