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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

MANUFACTURED GRANITE:
WORKERS AND FORMER WORKERS OF
THE JOHN SWENSON GRANITE CO., INC.,
CONCORD, N. H.

Report to the President
on Investigation No. TEA-W-240
Under Section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962



TC Publication 692
Washington, D. C.
October 1974

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

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REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

U.S. Tariff Commission,
October 1, 1974

To the President:

In accordance with section 301(f)(1) and (f)(3) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (TEA) (19 U.S.C. 1901), the U.S. Tariff Commission herein reports the results of investigation No. TEA-W-240 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 type provided for in item 513.74 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS)) produced by The John Swenson Granite Co., Inc., Concord, N.H., 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 August 7, 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 The John Swenson Granite Co., Inc. The petition was received on August 2, 1974.

Notice of the investigation was published in the Federal Register (39 F.R. 29059) on August 13, 1974. No public hearing was requested, and none was held.

The information in this report was obtained principally from officials of The John Swenson Granite Co., Inc., a representative of the petitioning workers, construction companies, and the Commission's files.

On August 26, 1974, the Commission reported the results of investigation No. TEA-F-65 conducted under section 301(c)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act. In that investigation, the Commission found (Commissioner Ablondi dissenting) that the firm, The John Swenson Granite Co., Inc., was eligible for adjustment assistance.

Finding of the Commission

On the basis of its investigation, the Commission unanimously finds that articles like or directly competitive with manufactured granite (of the type provided for in item 513.74 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States) produced by The John Swenson Granite Co., Inc., Concord, N.H. 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.

Views of Chairman Bedell, Commissioner Leonard,
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 The John Swenson Granite Co., Inc., Concord, N.H., under section 301(a)(2) of the TEA for a determination of their eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance. The petitioning workers were engaged in the production of rough monumental granite and fabricated (manufactured) building granite, principally facing and paving granite, until February 1974. Currently, the workers are engaged in quarrying rough granite to be sold for building and monumental uses, and also in producing curbing, grout, and miscellaneous granite products.

In order to make an affirmative determination under section 301(c)(2) of the TEA, 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 in this investigation; therefore, we make an affirmative determination.

Previous firm investigation

After completing in August 1974 an investigation under section 301(c)(1) of the TEA relating to this same firm whose workers are the petitioners herein, the Commission made an affirmative determination. 1/

The first and second of the above criteria are essentially the same in this investigation as they were in the earlier firm investigation conducted by the Commission. Therefore, since the first and second criteria were found to have been satisfied in the firm investigation, they are necessarily found to be satisfied in the instant investigation. Support for finding the first and second criteria satisfied is set out in the statement of reasons in the previous investigation. 2/

The third and fourth criteria of the statute are different for a worker investigation than they are for a firm investigation. Therefore, a discussion follows of how the third and fourth criteria are satisfied in the instant investigation.

1/ Manufactured Granite: The John Swenson Granite Co., Inc. . . . ,
Reported to the President on Investigation No. TEA-F-63 . . . , TC
Publication 684, 1974.

2/ Ibid, pp. 4-5.

The workers are unemployed or underemployed

The evidence developed in this investigation conclusively demonstrates that the workers and former workers of The John Swenson Granite Co., Inc., are unemployed or underemployed. During the 1969-73 period, the average annual number of employees decreased from a high of about * * * in 1970-71 to * * * in 1973. The number of workers continued to decrease in 1974, and in July the average number was * * *. In 1971 the employees' workweek averaged * * * hours, down considerably from prior workweeks of 40 hours or more. The ratio of annual production to capacity during the 1969-73 period went from a high of * * * percent in 1970 to * * * percent 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.

Imports are the major factor causing or threatening to cause the unemployment or underemployment of the workers

Beginning in 1971, a direct relationship existed between increased imports of manufactured granite, principally facing and paving, and the unemployment or underemployment of the workers of The John Swenson Granite Co., Inc. These increasing imports seemed to concentrate not only on the principal product of these workers--facing and paving granite--but also on the principal geographic markets served by The John Swenson Granite Co., Inc. With respect to contracts for facing and paving granite, the company

was frequently outbid by importers. In addition, the competition of the imports caused other domestic producers to encroach on the company's markets. The result of the direct and indirect impact of imported granite was a reduction by the company of its facing and paving granite work, and thus a reduction of its work force, both in numbers and in hours worked.

This investigation did not reveal information on any other factor as being important to the unemployment or underemployment of the company's workers. Therefore, on the basis of the facts before us, it is appropriate to find that the increased imports, resulting in major part from trade-agreement concessions, are the major factor causing unemployment or underemployment of such workers.

Conclusion

Based on the information available and the foregoing considerations, we find that articles like or directly competitive with manufactured granite produced by The John Swenson Granite Co., 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 the unemployment or underemployment of the workers and former workers of such firm.

Views of Commissioner Ablondi

I join in the finding of the Commission to the extent that I find the former finished-building-granite-fabricating workers of The John Swenson Granite Co., Inc. (hereinafter referred to as John Swenson), eligible to apply for adjustment assistance.

In an earlier firm investigation involving John Swenson 1/ I did not find the firm eligible to apply for adjustment assistance for the reason that after February 1974 the firm was not engaged in the production of finished building granite. John Swenson, in February 1974, had divested itself of its finished-building-granite business by the transfer of this business to a newly formed, independent firm.

Prior to the divestiture, employees were laid off. The unemployment of these workers of John Swenson is attributable to the increased imports of finished granite for building purposes. The evidence available to the Commission reveals that concession-generated increased imports of such building granite were the major factor causing the unemployment of such workers.

1/ Manufactured Granite: The John Swenson Granite Co., Inc., . . .
Report to the President on Investigation No. TEA-F-63. . . , TC
Publication 684, 1974.



INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

Description and Uses

Until 1974, when The John Swenson Granite Co., Inc., sold much of its manufacturing facilities, the company had been engaged chiefly in the quarrying of granite, and the production of manufactured granite in the form of facing stone and curbing, and the sale of such manufactured granite as well as granite byproducts.

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 dimension stone (which includes blocks, slabs, or pieces individually cut to size and/or shape specification). 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, in non-load-bearing situations;
- (2) as paving, which consists of thin slabs (up to 3 inches in thickness) generally used for making

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 for 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 also competitive are concrete, concrete articles, brick, stainless steel, ceramic veneers, and glass.

Production Methods

There are basically two methods used in quarrying granite--drilling and jet piercing. 1/ In drilling, vertical holes approximately 2 inches in diameter are drilled into the granite. When one hole has been drilled to the desired depth, another hole, 1 inch away, is drilled. This process is repeated until a series of holes extends the entire length of the desired piece. The 1-inch webs between the holes are

1/ The John Swenson Granite Co., Inc., extracts granite from the quarry by drilling and jet piercing.

removed with a drill or a flat broaching tool, leaving a cut which is called a channel. This method is repeated until a block of granite is freed. Jet piercing involves the combustion of fuel oil and oxygen ejected through a nozzle under intense pressure, generating a flame with a temperature of more than 5,000° F. The flame is directed against the granite where the channel is desired, causing the granite to expand or flake off from the main mass at a very high rate, cutting channels to specified depths.

After quarrying, most rough granite blocks are transported to fabricating mills specifically designed to produce the necessary manufactured products. 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 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 steel shot (small steel balls) 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 (usually slabs having a thickness of 3 inches or less) are finished and polished on one side and cut to dimension by diamond saws. Granite selected as curbing is about 18 inches in thickness. The slabs are split in a mechanical splitter and the ends finished by hand. 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, under paragraph 234(a), established 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 (1974) 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 appendix A.

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.

Apparent U. S. consumption of manufactured granite decreased from 7.9 million cubic feet in 1969 to 7.3 million cubic feet in 1970,

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

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 the John Swenson Granite Co., Inc., accounted for about one-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 million cubic feet 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. 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.

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

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

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 gradually decreased from 7.5 million cubic feet in 1969 to 6.8 million cubic feet in 1971, then increased to 7.8 million cubic feet in 1973 (table 4).

Throughout the period 1969-73, shipments of facing and paving granite were almost constant, increasing slightly 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 facing and paving granite accounted for 15 to 20 percent of the total shipments of all types of manufactured granite. In contrast to the stability of U.S. shipments, U.S. imports of such stone increased sharply during the same period. (See section on U.S. imports.)

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 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. annual shipments of manufactured granite.

Annual shipments of granite curbing decreased from 2 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 facing, paving, monumental, and curbing granite for the years 1969-73 are not available but 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 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 (table 2). Imports of manufactured granite for the first 6 months of 1974 were 104,000 cubic feet, valued at \$2.3 million.

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

During 1969-73, Italy was by far the largest supplier of imported manufactured granite, accounting for 50 to 75 percent of the total quantity. Canada accounted for a half to three-fourths of the remainder (table 5). 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. During the same period, such 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.

It has been reported to the Tariff 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 87 percent of the quantity and 91 percent of the value of all granite imported under TSUS item 513.74; the great bulk of the remaining stone was monumental.

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 4-year period. However, such imports decreased to 515,000 cubic feet in 1973, or by 32 percent.

Prices

Typically, granite dimension stone--facing, monumental, and curbing--is not sold on a cubic-foot basis. Facing sales 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 as follows:

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

(Per ton)			
Year	Monmental 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.

The John Swenson Granite Co., Inc.

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APPENDIX A
STATISTICAL TABLES



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

(Quantity in thousands of cubic feet; value in thousands of dollars)							
Year	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	50
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

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--Continued

Year	(Quantity in thousands of cubic feet; value in thousands of dollars)						Rate of duty (percent ad valorem)
	Italy	Canada	Sweden	Finland	All other	Total all countries	
1934			4	35	7	46	60
1935		11/	2	54	6	62	60, 2/
1936			1	56	-	62	4/
1937		11/	6	162	11	179	30
1938	11/		4	194	2	200	30
1939	11/		2	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
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

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	7,492	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	2,025	33.5
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 by the staff of 1973 imports.

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.--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 5.--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, and January-June 1973 and 1974

Year	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-June:					
1973-----	268	58	2	18	346
1974-----	65	24	3	12	104
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-June:					
1973-----	2,115	645	45	253	3,058
1974-----	1,469	403	55	303	2,257

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

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