

TIM MURPHY
18TH DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE
HEALTH
COMMERCE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION



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WEBSITE: murphy.house.gov

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

July 22, 2010

Ms. Shara Aranoff
Chairwoman, U.S. International Trade Commission
500 E Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20436

Re: CERTAIN MAGNESIA CARBON BRICKS FROM CHINA AND MEXICO
Investigation Nos. 701-TA-468 and 731-TA-1166-1167 (Final)

Dear Chairwoman:

As the U.S. International Trade Commission ("Commission") considers whether our domestic refractories industry has been and will continue to be injured from illegally dumped and subsidized imports of magnesia carbon bricks ("MCB") from China and Mexico, I strongly urge the Commission to find that these countries' illegal actions have materially injured our domestic MCB manufacturers.

Since 2006, the domestic MCB industry has lost more than 28% of its jobs because of illegal trade practices by China and Mexico, the impact of which has had consequences not just in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania but in the district I represent. Many local MCB manufacturers, such as Resco Products, Inc. headquartered in Pittsburgh, ANH Refractories Company headquartered in Moon Township, and TYK America, Inc. headquartered in Clairton, are coping with not only a downturn in the U.S. economy but additional obstacles created by illegal and unfair trade. Resco Product's headquarters alone has lost 30 jobs since 2007, declining from 80 to 50 employees. It has been forced to reduce its workweek from 40 hours to 32 hours, creating a 20% reduction in pay, and no longer provides discretionary bonuses or matching 401(k) contributions. TYK America has lost 11 jobs since 2008, declining from 27 to 16 employees. Without having to compete against China's and Mexico's illegally dumped and subsidized imports of MCB, it projects it could immediately re-hire at least 5 of those employees, eventually approaching 27 employees again.

The loss of jobs and cut-backs in benefits at these companies are emblematic of the material injury faced by all domestic MCB manufacturers. It is important to note that as these companies are materially injured by China's and Mexico's illegal trade practices, so are their employees, former-employees, families, and communities. American manufacturers such as those producing MCB critical to the steel-making process must

Submitted by
Doyle, Barlow & Mazard PLLC

322 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-2301
FAX: (202) 225-1844

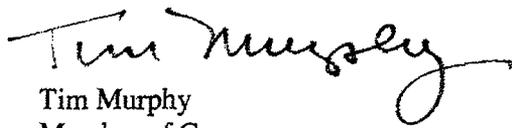
504 WASHINGTON ROAD
PITTSBURGH, PA 15228
(412) 344-5583
FAX: (412) 429-5092

2040 FREDERICKSON PLACE
ROUTE 136
GREENSBURG, PA 15601
(724) 850-7312
FAX: (724) 850-7315

compete with foreign companies from countries like China that already maintain a competitive advantage in light of minimal labor standards, low labor costs, insignificant environmental regulations, and endless government support. We must not allow such foreign competitors to extend their competitive advantage by dumping illegally subsidized products within our borders at below-market prices in order to further undercut our manufacturers.

I am grateful for the opportunity to express my strong belief that domestic MCB manufacturers in my district and elsewhere have suffered material injury from illegal dumping and subsidization of imports of MCB from China and Mexico. Again, I strongly urge the Commission to take all necessary actions to protect the domestic MCB manufacturing industry from these illegal trade practices.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tim Murphy". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

Tim Murphy
Member of Congress

PETE HOEKSTRA
SECOND DISTRICT
MICHIGAN
WORLD WIDE WEB:
<http://hoekstra.house.gov>

111th Congress
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

COMMITTEES:
HOUSE PERMANENT
SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE
RANKING MEMBER
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
EDUCATION AND LABOR

July 20, 2010

The Hon. Shara L. Aranoff
Chairman
U.S. International Trade Commission
500 E Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20436-0004

Re: CERTAIN MAGNESIA CARBON BRICKS FROM CHINA AND MEXICO
Investigation Nos. 701-TA-468 and 731-TA-1166-1167 (Final)

Dear Chairman Aranoff:

I am writing with regard to the Commission's antidumping and countervailing duty investigation of imports of magnesia carbon bricks ("MCB") from Mexico and the People's Republic of China. Please include this letter in the record of these investigations in which the Commission has scheduled a hearing for July 27, 2010.

Earlier this year, the Department of Commerce determined that China is providing illegal subsidies for exports of MCB and that Mexican and Chinese MCB producers have been illegally dumping MCB products into the U.S. market. As a result, the Department of Commerce preliminarily imposed subsidy rates of 21.12% on raw material inputs and a rate of 1.69% on electricity for imported Chinese MCB, and also imposed astonishing margins ranging from 50 to 236 percent. The issue before the Commission now is whether these illegal actions are causing material injury to U.S. producers.

There are four domestic MCB manufacturers in the United States: (1) Resco, which is headquartered in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and operates a MCB plant in Hammond, Indiana; (2) LWB Refractories Company, which operates a MCB plant in York, Pennsylvania; (3) ANH Refractories, which is headquartered in Moon Township, Pennsylvania and operates a MCB plant in White Cloud, Michigan; and (4) TYK Refractories, which operates a MCB plant in Large, Pennsylvania. Their employees are important constituents of Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Michigan. In particular, ANH manufactures MCB at its plant in White Cloud, Michigan, which employs many of my constituents. Many of these are high-skill, high-paying jobs, the loss of which would have a significant impact on the people and economy of White Cloud, Michigan. An affirmative finding in these investigations is critical to the viability of the U.S. MCB industry.

Because of the actions of Chinese and Mexican MCB producers, the U.S. industry has faced the difficult question whether to withdraw entirely from the production of MCB. For years, unfairly traded imports have depressed prices in the United States and have made it impossible for the U.S. producers to obtain an adequate return on their investments. The U.S. producers have lost sales, lost market share, reduced production, and implemented cost cutting strategies such as reducing employer benefits and work



WASHINGTON OFFICE
2234 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-4401
FAX: (202) 226-0779

DISTRICT OFFICE—HOLLAND
184 South River Avenue
Holland, Mich. 49423
(616) 395-0030
FAX: (616) 395-0271

DISTRICT OFFICE—MUSKEGON
900 3rd Street, Suite 203
Muskegon, Mich. 49440
(231) 722-8386
FAX: (231) 722-0176

DISTRICT OFFICE—CADILLAC
210-1/2 North Mitchell Street
Cadillac, Mich. 49601
(231) 775-0050
FAX: (231) 775-0298



weeks. Employment and total wages have declined. Indeed, the industry has lost approximately 28% of its jobs from 2006 through 2009.

I respectfully request that the Commission give careful consideration to this case and to the evidence of severe injury that the unfairly traded imports are causing and threaten to cause to the U.S. industry.

Sincerely,



Pete Hoekstra
Member of Congress

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-3802
specter.senate.gov

COMMITTEES
JUDICIARY
APPROPRIATIONS
ENVIRONMENT AND
PUBLIC WORKS
VETERANS' AFFAIRS
AGING

July 22, 2010

The Honorable Shara L. Aranoff
Chairman
U.S. International Trade Commission
500 E. Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20436

Dear Chairman Aranoff,

I am writing to express my support of antidumping petitions filed by Resco Products, Inc. ("Resco") on July 29, 2009, seeking relief for the U.S. industry from market disruption caused by a surge in Chinese and Mexican imported magnesia carbon brick ("MCB") and the countervailing duty petition brought by Resco against Chinese imported MCB .

At issue are Chinese and Mexican imports of MCB, used to line steelmaking basic oxygen furnaces and steelmaking electric arc furnace linings. Resco filed antidumping and countervailing duty petitions with the International Trade Commission ("ITC") and the Department of Commerce ("DOC") on behalf of the domestic MCB industry. Earlier this year in March, the DOC affirmatively determined that certain MCB from China and Mexico have been sold in the United States at less than fair value throughout 2006-2008. Indeed, to curb this unfair behavior, the DOC imposed staggering dumping margins for the Chinese and Mexican imports ranging from 50 to 236 percent.

There are four domestic MCB manufacturers in the United States: (1) Resco, which is headquartered in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and operates a MCB plant in

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Doyle, Barlow & Mazard PLLC

Hammond, Indiana; (2) LWB Refractories Company, which operates a MCB plant in York, Pennsylvania; (3) ANH Refractories, which is headquartered in Moon Township, Pennsylvania and operates a MCB plant in White Cloud, Michigan; and (4) TYK Refractories, which operates a MCB plant in Large, Pennsylvania.

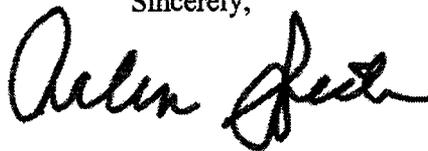
The facts of the case undoubtedly demonstrate that Chinese and Mexican imports were already present in substantial volumes and market share prior to 2006 and were a significant presence in the U.S. market throughout the period of investigation. Yet, the surge in Chinese and Mexican imports during the period of investigation increased their already substantial market share. Given that there are virtually no non-subject MCB imports in the U.S. market, the significant increase in Chinese and Mexican import market share came entirely at the expense of the domestic industry. As the DOC has already determined, Chinese and Mexican MCB products are priced well below U.S. MCB products and the constant underselling by the Chinese and Mexican producers squeezed the domestic industry's margins and caused the U.S. industry to lose potential sales.

The loss of sales to the illegally imported Chinese and Mexican MCBs resulted in reduced production in the United States. In order to remain competitive, U.S. producers implemented significant cost savings programs, including layoffs of unionized and salaried workers, reduced work weeks, and reduced benefits and compensation for employees. From 2006 to the interim period in 2009, the MCB industry lost 31% of its jobs. The continued imports of low priced Chinese and Mexican MCB will result in a further reduction of production at U.S. MCB plants, which will lead to more cost reduction programs, including layoffs.

If relief is not granted, domestic production facilities and the workers employed there remain at risk. Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Indiana manufacturing jobs depend on the ability of domestic MCB producers to compete fairly and openly against foreign imported MCB. U.S. MCB manufacturers can compete and succeed in a global economy provided all global players compete on a level playing field. However, this situation does not appear to be the case with the production and sale of imported MCB. In recent years, it became increasingly clear that some international competitors, particularly Chinese and Mexican MCB manufacturers, have not played by the rules.

I urge the Commission to fully and carefully consider the evidence of severe injury that these unfairly traded imports are causing, have caused, and threaten to cause to the U.S. industry.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arlen Specter". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial "A".

Arlen Specter

ROBERT P. CASEY, JR.
PENNSYLVANIA

COMMITTEES
AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION,
AND FORESTRY
FOREIGN RELATIONS
HEALTH, EDUCATION,
LABOR, AND PENSIONS
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING
JOINT ECONOMIC

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

July 26, 2010

The Honorable Deanna Tanner Okun
Chairman, U.S. International Trade Commission
500 E Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20436

Re: Investigations Nos. 701-TA-468 and 731-TA-1166-1167

Dear Chairman Okun:

I am pleased to have this chance to submit written testimony today on behalf of workers employed in the domestic magnesia carbon brick (MCB) industry in Pennsylvania.

As you know, in July 2009, Resco, on behalf of the domestic MCB industry, alleged that the industry has been materially injured, or threatened with material injury, by reason of subsidized Chinese imports of MCB, as well as, Chinese and Mexican imports of MCB sold at less than fair value.

MCBs are refractory products that are made from a combination of magnesia and carbon. MCBs are used to line lower sidewalls, upper sidewalls, slag lines, and roofs of ladles and ladle metallurgy furnaces involved in steel production and refining, where MCBs come in contact with both molten steel and molten slag. Ladles used in steel production are by far the largest application for MCBs, followed by electric arc furnaces. MCBs are also used to line basic oxygen furnaces in integrated steel mills and electric arc furnaces in non-integrated steel mills. Therefore, MCBs are very important to the steelmaking process.

There are four domestic MCB manufacturers in the United States: (1) Resco, which is headquartered in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and operates a MCB plant in Hammond, Indiana; (2) Magnesita Refractories Company (formerly referred to as LWB Refractories Company), which operates a MCB plant in York, Pennsylvania; (3) ANH

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Doyle, Barlow & Mazard PLLC

Refractories, which is headquartered in Moon Township, Pennsylvania and operates a MCB plant in White Cloud, Michigan; and (4) TYK Refractories, which operates a MCB plant in Large, Pennsylvania.

In recent years, Resco and other MCB producers have reported a loss in sales due to illegally imported Chinese and Mexican MCBs, which resulted in reduced production, decreased capacity utilization, and lost jobs. In fact, domestic production declined between 2006 and 2008 from 72,895 tons in 2006 to 70,441 tons in 2008. Furthermore, the most recent data shows that production was 57 percent lower in the first six months of 2009 than it was in the same period in 2008. Overall capacity utilization plummeted over the same period from 50.5 percent in 2008 to 21.6 percent in 2009—a 28.9 percentage point loss.

The domestic industry and its workers have suffered substantially as U.S. producers implemented significant cost savings programs, including reduced production of MCB, layoffs of unionized and salaried workers, reduced work weeks, and reduced benefits and compensation for employees. As a result, from 2006 through the interim period in 2009, the industry shed 28 percent of its total workforce.

In March of this year, the Department of Commerce (Commerce) determined that Chinese and Mexican imports of MCB have been illegally dumped into the U.S. market from 2006 until 2008 (the period of investigation) and thereby imposed large margins, ranging from 50 to 236 percent. Furthermore, in May, Commerce preliminarily determined that China subsidizes imports of MCB through export restraints on raw materials and provision of electricity. Commerce subsequently imposed preliminary countervailing duty subsidy rates of 21.12 percent on raw materials inputs and 1.69 percent on electricity for imported Chinese MCBs.

I want to underscore the importance of using the trade law to ensure that our domestic magnesia brick industry is able to compete on fair terms. The facts of the case demonstrate that substantial volumes of imports from China and Mexico have been present in the U.S. market throughout the period of the investigation. The significant increase in Chinese and Mexican

import market share came entirely at the expense of, and economic detriment to, the domestic industry because virtually all imported MCBs come from China or Mexico. The increased Chinese and Mexican imports, led to inventory buildups, which negatively impacted the U.S. industry. According to industry experts, Chinese and Mexican MCB products are priced well below U.S. MCB products. According to the petitioners, the consistent underselling by the Chinese and Mexican producers squeezed the domestic industry's margins, making it impossible for U.S. producers to make an adequate return on their investments.

The workers of Pennsylvania deserve a chance to compete on a level playing field. Indeed, workers across America are justified in expecting that their government take the steps necessary to restore a level playing field in international trade. In Pennsylvania, over 190,000 high-wage, high-skill manufacturing jobs have been lost since 2001. I attribute some of those job losses to the failure of the previous Administration's trade and competitiveness policy. We have seen trade deficits soar, currency manipulation go unchecked, lavish subsidies by foreign governments go ignored, and exploitation of workers in other countries go overlooked.

I don't want to see these towns in Pennsylvania and others like them in other states harmed yet again from a lack of enforcement of trade rules. One reason why so many of my constituents have grown skeptical about trade is because they believe there has been a failure to enforce the rules designed to make free trade fair trade. I understand their skepticism. If our trading partners are not required to comply with the internationally agreed upon rules of trade, we will continue to lose jobs and industries. I hope the Administration will continue to move in a new direction and more vigorously enforce trade laws.

In your careful analysis, I know you will look at significant amounts of data on imports, exports, prices, plant capacity, and other factors that will help you make a decision as to whether domestic makers of magnesia brick have been injured or are threatened with injury from a surge in imports from China and Mexico. I am confident that you will conclude that relief is not only justified but also essential for these workers and this industry.

I ask the Commission to help restore a level playing field in the important magnesia carbon brick sector of the American economy by making sure that the trade law is applied consistent with an international obligation. In previous antidumping and countervailing duty cases, I know you have considered the facts carefully and recommended relief as the situation warranted.

Madame Chairwoman, I believe in both fair and free trade. Given a level playing field, Americans can compete with anyone. I want to see unfair foreign trade practices affecting American products be eliminated because I know U.S. MCB manufacturers can compete and succeed in a global economy provided all global players compete on a level playing field. However, this situation does not appear to be the case with the production and sale of imported MCB. In recent years, it became increasingly clear that some international competitors, particularly Chinese and Mexican MCB manufacturers, have not played by the rules.

I am grateful that President Obama believes in strong trade enforcement. I am hoping for an affirmative determination by this Commission and a decision to provide full relief to this industry from the Administration. Then, the workers at these magnesium bricks facilities can look forward to making the magnesia brick for the next generation of Americans.

Thank you.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Bob Casey, Jr." with a horizontal line underneath the name.

Robert P. Casey, Jr.

United State Senator



THE REFRACTORIES INSTITUTE

P.O. Box 8439 • 325 Maple Avenue • Pittsburgh, PA 15218
Telephone: (412) 244-1880 • Facsimile: (412) 244-1881
E-mail: info@refractoriesinstitute.org

July 27, 2010

U.S. International Trade Commission
Office of Investigations
ATTN: Elizabeth Haines
500 E Street, SW
Washington, DC 20436

RE: Certain Carbon Bricks from The People's Republic of China and Mexico,
Investigations 701-TA-468 and 731-TA-1166-1167 (Final)

Dear Madam:

We are writing in support of Resco Product Inc.'s (Resco) antidumping and countervailing duty petitions, as referenced above, filed on July 29, 2009, seeking relief for the U.S. industry from dumping of magnesia carbon brick (MCB) by The People's Republic of China and Mexico. The Refractories Institute (TRI) is a trade association representing refractory manufacturers, suppliers to the industry, and installers of refractory products. Refractories are materials critical to U.S. manufacturing and the recovery of the Nation's economy.

At issue in this case are Chinese and Mexican imports of MCB, used to line steelmaking basic oxygen furnaces and steelmaking electric arc furnaces. Resco filed antidumping and countervailing duty petitions with the International Trade Commission (ITC or Commission) and the Department of Commerce (DOC) on behalf of the domestic MCB industry. Earlier this year in March of 2010, the DOC affirmatively determined that certain MCB from China and Mexico were sold in the United States at less than fair value throughout the period 2006-2008. As a result of these dumped MCB products and to prevent this unfair behavior, the DOC imposed very significant dumping margins for the Chinese and Mexican imports ranging from 50 to 236 percent.

There are four domestic MCB manufacturers in the United States: (1) Resco, which is headquartered in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and operates a MCB plant in Hammond, Indiana; (2) LWB Refractories Company, which operates a MCB plant in York, Pennsylvania; (3) ANH Refractories, which is headquartered in Moon Township, Pennsylvania and operates a MCB plant in White Cloud, Michigan; and (4) TYK Refractories, which operates a MCB plant in Large, Pennsylvania.

TRI members support free and fair trade. We believe that given a level playing field on an international scale, American MCB manufacturers can compete and succeed in the global economy. However, in recent years it has become increasingly clear that there are some among our international competitors who do not play by the rules. The

**Submitted by
Doyle, Barlow & Mazard PLLC**

THE REFRACTORIES INSTITUTE

International Trade Commission

Page 2

public record in the Resco case demonstrates that the trade policies of the Chinese and Mexican MCB producers are the primary cause for the decline in the domestic MCB industry.

The facts of the case demonstrate that Chinese and Mexican imports were already present in substantial volumes and market share prior to 2006 and were a significant presence in the U.S. market throughout the period of investigation, from at least 2006 through 2008. Yet, the surge in Chinese and Mexican imports during the period of investigation increased their already substantial market share. Given that there are virtually no non-subject MCB imports in the U.S. market, the significant increase in Chinese and Mexican import market share came entirely at the expense of the domestic industry. As the DOC has already determined, Chinese and Mexican MCB products are priced well below U.S. MCB products and the constant underselling by the Chinese and Mexican producers squeezed the domestic industry's margins and caused the U.S. industry to lose potential sales.

TRI is precluded from becoming involved in the commercial activities of its member companies, so we are not in a position to supply hard facts. But the public record generated thus far in the Resco case and the anecdotal information we hear from many refractory producers clearly establish that the domestic MCB industry is, and has been, suffering material injury. We therefore respectfully request that the Commission review the evidence of dumping and injury carefully and provide appropriate remedies to ensure the integrity of the international MCB market, particularly the MCB market in the United States.

Sincerely,



Robert W. Crolius
President

STATEMENT OF LEO W. GERARD
INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT
UNITED STEELWORKERS

My name is Leo W. Gerard, and I am the International President of the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union ("USW"). On behalf of the USW, I submit this statement to express the union's support of the antidumping duty petitions brought by Resco Products, Inc. ("Resco") against Chinese and Mexican imported magnesia carbon brick ("MCB") and the countervailing duty petition brought by Resco against Chinese imports of MCB.

MCBs are used in the production of steel. There are four domestic MCB manufacturers in the United States which employ 200 workers: (1) Resco (headquartered in Pittsburgh, PA and operating in Hammond, IN); (2) LWB Refractories Company (operating in York, PA); (3) ANH Refractories (headquartered in Moon Township, PA and operating in White Cloud, MI); and (4) TYK Refractories (operating in Large, PA). Resco employs approximately 35 members of the USW.

As the Commissioners are aware, on July 29, 2009, on behalf of the domestic industry, Resco filed antidumping ("AD") petitions regarding Chinese and Mexican MCB imports and a countervailing duty ("CVD") petition regarding Chinese MCB imports. Preliminarily, the Department of Commerce determined that Chinese and Mexican producers have been dumping with margins ranging from 50 percent to 236 percent, and Chinese producers were receiving countervailable subsidies of approximately 23 percent.

These unfair trade practices are negatively impacting our domestic MCB producers and their workers, including USW members. The Resco facility in Hammond, IN, for example, is operating at less than 50 percent capacity with worker layoffs and shortened work weeks. Such drastic reductions in capacity utilization and employment have caused material harm to Resco's domestic MCB production and to its workers and the community in and around Hammond, IN. As a result of the unfairly traded imports of MCB from China and Mexico, fifteen USW members lost their jobs at the Hammond facility between early 2008 and early 2009.

The USW represents hundred of thousands of American workers throughout the United States in broad swaths of the industrial base, including, as noted, brick-making. The livelihood of our members (and other workers) employed in the MCB industry directly depends upon the

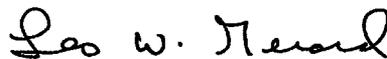
Submitted by
Doyle, Barlow & Mazard PLLC

ability of that domestic industry to compete fairly against imported MCB. These are hard-working men and women, many of whom spent a significant portion of their adult careers in the MCB industry and have played by the rules. But they cannot compete against foreign MCB competitors which are not playing by the rules established for trade under U.S. trade laws and international agreements, regardless that our domestic MCB manufacturers are among the most efficient brick-makers in the world.

It is my understanding that the Commission preliminarily determined that the domestic MCB industry's performance in the United States was adversely affected by Chinese and Mexican imports over the period examined (2006-2008). Indeed, Chinese and Mexican imports increased their already substantial market share during that period at the expense of domestic producers. Chinese and Mexican imports consistently undersold MCBs produced by domestic producers and played a significant role in the cost-price squeeze experienced by domestic MCB producers during the period examined. As a result, domestic MCB producers were unable to increase prices sufficiently to fully cover increasing cost of goods sold despite increased demand during much of the period. My further understanding is that the terrible consequences of this unfair trade was that domestic producers were forced to shed an incredible 29 percent of their workforce during that same period, fifteen of whom, as I have noted, were USW members.

The USW appreciates the hard work and careful examination of the evidence by the Commission and would request, based on the evidence, that the Commission make an affirmative final determination so that we can regain a level playing field in the U.S. market for our workers and the domestic MCB industry. With unemployment hovering near ten percent, the nation can ill-afford to lose good manufacturing jobs to unfairly traded imports from Chinese and Mexican competitors that export dumped and/or subsidized MCBs into the U.S. market.

Leo W. Gerard
International President



Dated: July 19, 2010

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-2202

July 26, 2010

The Honorable Shara L. Aranoff
Chairman
U.S. International Trade Commission
500 E. Street, SW
Washington, DC 20436

Dear Chairman Aranoff:

I write to ask that you give serious consideration to the testimony of the NARCO Company which is supporting the antidumping and countervailing duty petitions filed by Resco Products, Inc. Resco is seeking relief for the U.S. industry from market disruption caused by a surge in Chinese and Mexican imported magnesia carbon brick (MCB) and has also filed a countervailing duty petition against Chinese imported MCB. NARCO is part of the ANH Refractories family of companies, one of four domestic MCB manufacturers and operates a MCB plant in White Cloud, Michigan.

As you are aware, the Department of Commerce has already determined that Chinese and Mexican imports of MCB have been illegally dumped in the U.S. market from 2006-2008. These unfair Chinese and Mexican MCB imports have resulted in direct harm to the White Cloud plant and its employees in my state. As cheap imported MCB flooded the U.S. market, domestic sales dropped off. In Michigan, 50 to 55 hourly workers were laid off at the White Cloud facility. Fortunately, since our government imposed preliminary duties on the import of MCB from China and Mexico, sales of domestically produced MCB have increased and the White Cloud facility was able to bring back all of the laid off hourly workers.

We should be doing all we can to fight for American jobs and that includes fighting against unfair foreign trade practices such as dumping and illegal government subsidies. White Cloud employees should not have to compete against foreign governments; they should only have to compete against foreign companies. I therefore urge you to seriously consider the impact on the White Cloud employees as a result of the surge in MCB imports from China and Mexico when making the your determination regarding material injury in this case.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Carl Levin

CL/amp

Submitted by
Doyle, Barlow & Mazard PLLC