

COMPARISON OF NATIONAL AND REGIONAL IMPORT QUOTAS FOR SELECTED PRODUCTS
1964-66 BASE PERIOD, 1966 MODEL YEAR

Product	Current bill			Proposed amended bill	
	National quota	Estimated minimum western region imports	Imports, percent of western consumption	National quota	Western region quota
Plate.....	729,000	201,000	17.5	729,000	81,900
Reinforcing bar.....	550,900	67,700	11.8	550,900	80,000
Carbon bars.....	906,300	87,100	17.3	906,300	56,900
Hot-rolled sheet.....	1,441,400	276,800	33.3	1,441,400	92,400
Cold-rolled sheet.....	927,900	223,000	42.8	927,900	26,000
Galvanized sheet.....	364,100	146,100	26.6	364,100	27,900
All other products.....	4,272,200	962,000	21.1	4,272,200	446,000
Total products.....	9,191,800	1,963,700	22.6	9,191,800	811,000

Note: The difference in the western region estimated imports under a national import quota and a regional import quota based on consuming patterns is: 1,963,700 net tons against 811,000 net tons.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Pettis. Any questions?

Mr. PETTIS. Thank you for your kind attention, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Our colleague from Michigan, the Honorable Phillip E. Ruppe, is our next witness.

We appreciate having you with us this morning, and you are recognized.

**STATEMENT OF HON. PHILLIP E. RUPPE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN
CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MICHIGAN**

Mr. RUPPE. Mr. Chairman, it is with great concern that I have noted the fact that imports of steel mill products in 1967 again reached a new record level. The 11,455,000 tons which were imported last year represented an increase of 6.5 percent over last year and amounted to 12.2 percent of steel consumption in our Nation.

One of my principal concerns is for the security of the Nation. In a period of world danger are we well advised to permit any substantial part of our steel supply to be produced abroad?

Our domestic steel industry contends that it has adequate capacity to meet the Nation's maximum needs, but can the industry continue to maintain a reserve of unused steel capacity for long? If not, where will this Nation obtain the steel it needs for its military and civilian requirements if any substantial part of the flow from overseas should be halted?

The congressional district I represent is an excellent example of why we must deal with these growing iron ore and steel imports. The mining of iron ore has been a major industry in this district—probably the largest, in fact—for over 100 years. Michigan's Upper Peninsula has constituted a substantial part of the raw materials for steel plants in and around the Great Lakes area, the largest steel-producing district of our Nation. For a number of years after World War II the demand for Michigan ore declined. High grade natural ore from this area became scarce and steel firms increasingly looked to other areas for the tonnages they formerly obtained in Michigan. But in recent years this situation has turned around. New mining methods and new technological developments in the upgrading of lean ore, has given the iron mining industry of my State a new lease