

TABLE I
COMPARISON OF WORLD OXYGEN CONVERTER CAPACITY
WITH WORLD CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION FROM ITS INCEPTION
THROUGH 1965
(FIGURES IN MILLIONS OF NET TONS AND PER CENT AT YEAR END)

Year	World Converter Steel Capacity	World Crude Steel Production	Converter Capacity as a % of World Production
1953	0.5	257.9	0.2
1954	1.0	246.2	0.4
1955	1.0	297.5	0.6
1956	2.0	311.5	0.6
1957	7.0	322.0	2.2
1958	10.0	298.9	3.4
1959	14.0	335.8	4.2
1960	15.5	379.7	4.1
1961	23.0	390.1	5.9
1962	31.9	394.1	8.1
1963	52.0 E	422.7	12.3
1964	77.0 E	479.0	15.7
1965	110.0	501.4	21.9

Source: (a) American Iron and Steel Institute, *Annual Statistical Report*.

(b) *The Iron and Steel Engineer*, "Developments in the Iron and Steel Industry during [the previous year]," January of each year, prepared by I. E. Madsen (The Society of American Iron and Steel Engineers), Pittsburgh.

E — Estimate by author by interpolation.

The record showing both crude steel production and OC capacity⁹ for the world, the United States, and the United States as compared with the world is presented in Table II. The United States proportion of world OC capacity has roughly kept pace with United States crude steel output as a proportion of world crude steel output. After 1958, United States crude steel production has roughly stabilized at about 26 per cent of the total, while United States OC steel capacity has (with the exception of 1958, a year in which the United States percentage was relatively high and 1961 when it was relatively low) fluctuated between 24 per cent and 29 per cent of world capacity.

Adams and Dirlam's Table II is reproduced on page 460, but calculations of relative positions have been tabulated in columns 4 and 5 as well.

Adams and Dirlam's Table II confirms that at least from 1958 on, rather than significantly lagging in oxygen steelmaking, the

9. The capacity figures are used for OC steel because reliable estimates of actual world production could not be found.