Much of this conversion process would be cutback by a loss of foreign markets. Our streets and roads would be littered with ever increasing mountains of used cars and other solid wastes.

5. Produce unemployment.

Many of the 50,000 employees of the scrap industry are directly involved in the export trade. Reduction of exports will bring job losses for employees. in our firms. It will also reduce job opportunities for those workers employed by firms which sell domestically but which also rely on export sales.

6. Cutback the highway beautification program.

There is growing recognition that no amount of screening or landscaping can possibly hide the ever-mounting piles of junked cars along the nation's highways. Beautification can be best accomplished by accelerating the scrap cycle, by finding new uses and new markets for these discards of our civilization. Reduction in scrap exports will make the job more difficult, because more and more scrap from old automobiles is being exported.

7. Cause further damage to the iron and steel scrap industry.

Without the export market's leveling effect on prices; the bottom will drop out of the market. For many processers, it will not be economically possible to stay in business. This is particularly true for firms located in our coastal areas.

8. Damage the domestic steel industry.

Foreign steelmakers hampered by American quotas would defend themselves by reducing prices to customers who now import steel from the United States. This would be a death blow to our steel industry's remaining export

I would like to thank the members of this committee for the opportunity you have given me to present the views of the Scrap Industry Trade Policy Council on the tariff and trade proposals now before you. We will be most happy to furnish you with any additional facts on our industry which will be helpful to your further study of the subject.

## SCRAP INDUSTRY TRADE POLICY COUNCIL

Chairman: Hugo Neu, Hugo Neu Corp., New York, N.Y.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

national Corp., Charleston, S.C.

E. J. Afram, Afram Brothers Co., Mil-

waukee, Wisconsin Gerard V. Bonomo, Schiavone-Bonomo Corp., Jersey City, N.J.

Myron L. Chase, Schiavone-Chase Corp., New York, N.Y.

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Southern Scrap Stanley Diefenthal, Converting Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La.

Frank B. Gordon, Harcon Corp., Chelsea, Mass

Paul W. Learner, The Learner Co., Oakland, Calif.

Edward D. Levy, Edward Levy Metals, Inc., New Orleans, La.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, sir.

Are there any questions?

Mr. Curtis. Yes.

I wonder if you would clear up one point for me. You point out the decline of the use of scrap by our domestic steel industry essentially because they are moving to the oxygen process. Yet there is an increase apparently in the exporting of scrap abroad but yet it has been pointed out that Japan and Western Europe to some degree were ahead of us in using the oxygen process.

Nathan S. Addlestone, Steelmet Inter-| Ralph Michaels, Hyman-Michaels Co., Chicago, Ill.

S. A. Newirth, Associated Metals & Minerals Corp., New York, N.Y.

Joseph S. Schapiro, National Iron & Metal Co., Terminal Island, Calif.

Joseph Schiavone, M. Schiavone & Sons, Inc., New Haven, Conn. Leonard Schnitzer, Schnitzer Steel Prod-

ucts Co., Portland, Oregon

Richard Schwartz, Commercial Metals Co., Dallas, Texas

Marshall Shapiro, The Purdy Company, San Francisco, Calif.

Leslie Sussman, General Metals of Tacoma, Inc., Tacoma, Wash. Sol Walker, Sol Walker & Co., Tampa,