Dirilyte Company of America, Inc.
The Dow Chemical Company
Eastern Casting Corporation
Ekco Packaging
Fischer Casting Company, Inc.
Foote Mineral Company
General Cable Corporation
Great Northern Mfg. Corp.
Harvey Aluminum (Incorporated)
The Harvey Metal Corporation
Homeshield Industries Inc.
Howe Engineering Co., Inc.
Howmet Corporation
Independent Nail, Inc.
Intalco Aluminum Corporation
Kagan-Dixon Wire Corporation
Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp.
McCannalloy Division, Hills McCanna Company
Miami Extruders, Inc.
Mideast Aluminum Corp.
Midwest Aluminum Corporation
Minalex Corporation
National-Standard Company
New Jersey Aluminum Extrusions Company, Inc.
New York Wire Company
Nichols Aluminum Company
Oberdorfer Foundries, Inc.
The Okonite Company
Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp.
The Pacific Coast Company
Permold, Inc.
Phelps Dodge Aluminum Products Corporation
Phifer Wire Products, Inc.
Republic Foil Inc.
Revere Copper and Brass Inc.
Reynolds Metals Company
Ross Pattern & Foundry, Inc.
Saramar Aluminum Company
Schick Products, Inc.
Scovill Manufacturing Company
Simplex Wire & Cable Company
Solon Industries, Inc.
Sonken-Galamba Corporation
Southwire Company
Stranahan Foil Company, Inc.
Texas Aluminum Company, Inc.
Triangle Conduit & Cable Co., Inc.
United Smelting & Aluminum Company, Inc.
U. S. Reduction Company
V.A.W. of America, Inc.
Wellman Dynamics Corporation
Wells Aluminum Corporation
Wolverine Tube Division of Calumet & Hecla Corp.
Wyman-Gordon Company

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## Appendix "B"

### Aluminum Tariff Disparities in the Kennedy Round

The Kennedy Round negotiations produced mixed results with respect to aluminum foreign trade. Most aluminum tariffs of the major industrial nations were lowered. The gap between the generally lower United States tariffs and usually higher foreign tariffs was narrowed. There were, however, disturbing exceptions.

1. *Ingot.*—Most significant is the fact that the single most important United States objective with respect to aluminum tariffs, a reduction in the E.E.C. ingot tariff, was not realized. Ingot is the largest product group involved on either the import or the export side of aluminum foreign trade. The E.E.C. aluminum ingot tariff remained undiminished at 9%. The only change was the replacement of previous individual country year-to-year 5% tariff quotas with a "bound" E.E.C. quota of 130,000 metric tons at the same 5% rate: over-quota imports are subject to the higher 9% duty.

This very limited action by E.E.C. contrasts with a 20% Kennedy Round cut in the United States ingot tariff, from 1¼¢ to 1¢ per pound. The reduced tariff of 1¢ per pound, expressed on an ad valorem basis, will amount to about 4½% at today's ingot price. If the price of ingot rises between now and January 1972, when the Kennedy Round cuts become fully effective, the United States tariff will be less than 4½% ad valorem.

The Kennedy Round worsened the United States tariff position in aluminum ingot, as against the E.E.C.:

[In percent]

| | Before Kennedy round changes | After Kennedy round changes |
|---|---|---|
| EEC ingot tariff | 9.0 | 9.0 |
| U.S. ingot tariff | 5.6 | 4.5 |