

tives of both government and the aluminum industry, more equitable foreign trade conditions are needed. The unresolved tariff problems discussed earlier interfere with the healthy growth of aluminum foreign trade. In the area of nontariff barriers, the burden falls much heavier on United States exporters to foreign aluminum markets than it does on foreign firms exporting to United States aluminum markets. In addition, foreign exporters have the benefit of export rebates and other financial aids which are not available to United States aluminum exporters.

Effective promotion of aluminum trade abroad involves the foreign operations of United States companies as well as United States exports. The ability to promote trade abroad, as here, depends on the ability to develop successfully both products and markets. Such developmental work requires the kind of risk-taking, which in private business normally depends on the availability of, and prospects for, profits. In the fullest sense, therefore, the maximum promotion of aluminum trade abroad requires a healthy relationship not only among exports and foreign operations, but also imports and domestic operations.

Aluminum foreign trade developments, particularly during the past decade, reflect a close relationship between United States exports and foreign operations of the United States industry. A significant share of United States aluminum exports consists of raw or semi-fabricated aluminum products used by foreign affiliates in the manufacture of more finished products or sold by them in conjunction with their own products. Consequently, when foreign investments essential to competitive foreign operations are discouraged, the likelihood is that United States aluminum exports will suffer. Such would be the danger if the mandatory controls on foreign investment were not relaxed at an early date.

APPENDIX "A"

NATURE OF THE ALUMINUM ASSOCIATION

The Aluminum Association is a non-profit, unincorporated organization composed of companies within the United States engaged in the production and fabrication of aluminum. The Aluminum Association was organized in 1935 to promote the general welfare of the aluminum industry, its members, and all others affected by it, and to increase the usefulness of the industry to the general public. As of the present time, the Association is comprised of 77 members accounting for 100 percent of the primary aluminum production in the United States and manufacturing roughly 80 percent of the country's sem-fabricated aluminum products. The following companies are members:

Acme Aluminum Foundry Company	Eastern Casting Corporation
Alcan Aluminum Corporation	Echo Packing
Alloys and Chemicals Corporation	Fischer Casting Company, Inc.
All-State Welding Alloys Co., Inc.	Foote Mineral Company
Aluminium Limited, Incorporated	General Cable Corporation
Aluminum Casting & Engineering Co.	Great Northern Mfg. Corp.
Aluminum Company of America	Harvey Aluminum (Incorporated)
Aluminum Extrusions, Inc.	The Harvey Metal Corporation
Amax Aluminum Company	Homeshield Industries Inc.
American Aluminum Casting Co.	Howe Engineering Co., Inc.
Anaconda Aluminum Company	Howmet Corporation
Archer Products, Inc.	Independent Nail, Inc.
The Arcola Wire Company	Intalco Aluminum Corporation
Capitol Products Corporation	Kagan-Dixon Wire Corporation
The Casting Corporation	Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp.
Clendenin Bros. Inc.	McCannalloy Division
Cliff Manufacturing Company	Hills McCanna Company
Club-Monarch Aluminum Division	Miami Extruders, Inc.
Collyer Insulated Wire Company	Mideast Aluminum Corp.
Consolidated Aluminum Corp.	Widwest Aluminum Corporation
Continental Copper & Steel	Minalex Corporation
Industries, Inc.	National-Standard Company
Copperweld Steel Company	New Jersey Aluminum Extrusions
Diriltye Company of America, Inc.	Company, Inc.
The Dow Chemical Company	New York Wire Company