

We have, therefore, come to this Committee to protest against the passage of any "separate package" agreement by the Congress.

I am hopeful that this Committee will also realize the need for a revision of our Anti-Dumping Law so that critical industries are more fully and justly protected against cheap imports.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Meltzer. Mr. Meltzer, please identify yourself for our record by giving us your name, address, and capacity in which you appear.

STATEMENT OF YALE MELTZER, MANAGER, COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND MARKET RESEARCH, PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS, H. KOHNSTAMM & CO., INC.

Mr. MELTZER. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Yale L. Meltzer, manager of commercial development, market research, patents and trademarks for H. K. Kohnstamm & Co., Inc. of 161 Avenue of the Americas, New York City.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Meltzer, I believe we agreed to recognize you for 5 minutes and we are glad to have you with us and you are recognized, sir.

If you have to omit any part of your statement do so with the knowledge that the entire statement and the material appended to it will be a part of the record.

Mr. MELTZER. Thank you. My company, H. Kohnstamm & Co., is a domestic producer of benzenoid chemicals and products and I am appearing on its behalf.

H. Kohnstamm & Co., is one of the oldest producers of benzenoid chemicals and products in the United States. It has been owned and managed by the same family for four generations. It is a New York corporation and has been in business since 1851. It has approximately 500 employees and would be classified as a "small business" mainly upon its continued manufacture of benzenoid chemicals.

Some of the benzenoid chemicals which H. Kohnstamm & Co., manufactures and sells are dyes, organic pigments, and benzenoid intermediates. The history of H. Kohnstamm & Co. from 1851 to the present is a preliminary example of the American free enterprise system in action.

The company is now in its second century and is, to the best of any knowledge, the oldest privately owned chemical company in the United States. The ASP system gives us the protection which we need in order to compete with foreign producers who have lower labor costs.

In addition, many of the foreign producers have cartel arrangements, export rebates, and many other arrangements which put us at a great disadvantage and which necessitates the ASP system. I would also like to point out that foreign producers, particularly in Japan and Western Europe, have newer plants and equipment than we to manufacture the same products, because their original plants and equipment were destroyed during the Second World War, while we have to continue to use our older plants and equipment.

It would be disastrous for my company if ASP is repealed. I doubt whether it could survive such action by Congress.

I believe, however, that repeal of ASP would also be disastrous for the entire U.S. economy. The U.S. trade balance has been shrinking