Since it is impossible for me or my fellow workers to present our case directly to the Committee, I respectfully ask that this letter be included in the record of the hearings.

Very truly yours,

JEROME KAMINSKI, *President.*

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Moody, you have been before the committee many times in the past but for this record we would like for you again to identify yourself.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH E. MOODY, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL COAL POLICY CONFERENCE, INC.

Mr. MOODY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I was just sitting over there thinking the first time I appeared was on May 5, 1930. I was much younger then and much lighter weight.

My name is Joseph E. Moody. I am president of the National Coal Policy Conference, Inc., an organization which speaks for all industrial groups concerned with coal—producing companies, the mine workers as represented by the United Mine Workers of America, coal-carrying railroads and bargelines, coal-burning utilities, and manufacturers of coal mining machines and equipment.

I requested time to appear here today to express to this committee the growing concern over our present trade policies, of those companies and individuals which mine, transport, and consume coal, and not only as to the effects of that policy upon coal, but, more importantly, as to the effect that policy is having and will have, on the long-term energy supplies for the Nation.

As you gentlemen know, there is no coal imported into this Nation except in very rare and isolated instances. The reason is simple. Coal can be produced in this Nation—even with the highest wage scale in the world—transported and sold abroad in almost any nation, at prices below that of indigenous coal. The unprecedented efficiency and productivity of American coal mining has created a worldwide demand for U.S. coal. Even though coal exports are currently earning about $500 million a year for the Nation, and thus reducing our unfavorable balance of payments by this amount, the export potential is held down by a wide variety of nontariff barriers against the United States which have been imposed by coal-consuming nations in various parts of the world.

Even though no coal is imported, the domestic coal industry is directly affected by fuel imports. Imported heavy residual fuel oil competes directly with coal in the important east coast fuel market.

I think it is proper here to point to the very different circumstances which surround the export of American coal to nations needing it because they have no suitable fuel of their own, or because producing it is too expensive and the imports of foreign fuel oil into this country, which is blessed with ample supplies of low-cost fuel of its own.

A considerable part of America's coal exports are for metallurgical use, and fill a real need in several other nations. The residual oil we import, however, is used for steam production and heating, and thus is in direct competition with U.S. coal and also such domestic residual fuel as our own refineries find it profitable to manufacture. This has been declining for several years because domestic refiners convert as much of each crude barrel as possible into gasoline and other more