We do not contend, of course, that all of this increased market would have gone to coal if imported residual had not been available. However, it is certain that a substantial portion would have and it would have made a significant contribution to employment in such areas of our country as Appalachia. Just last week, I asked one of our more modern highly mechanized coal producing companies for figures on how coal consumption and, thus, production affect jobs in their producing area. This company reported that in 1967 it produced about 12.25 million tons of coal and provided employment for 4,100 persons, 3,815 of them actually working in the mines. Thus, for this company—and it is probably typical of most production in today's modern mines—each million tons of coal produced gives full employment to 311 miners, or 323 persons in all. On that basis, 84 million tons of coal, not produced, would have provided more than 25,000 American jobs.

I might interject here that each million tons of coal produced in this country provide over 300 coal mining jobs to say nothing of the men employed to transport and to handle.

The competition between coal and imported residual oil has been most intense in the New York, New Jersey, and New England area, particularly for the utility market, where the greatest growth potential for coal exists.

In this area, the effects of increased imports on coal markets are striking, and cause for serious concern.

In 1965, 29,388,000 tons of coal were burned in this highly competitive area as a utility fuel.

By the end of 1967—after only 2 years of increased imports of residual under the "open end" program, coal consumption by utilities actually declined to 26,764,000 tons, a loss of 2,624,000 tons.

In the same period, residual oil consumption increased from a total of 56,917,000 barrels to 92,195,000 barrels, an increase equal to 8,466,000 tons of coal.

Stated another way, coal's share of the highly important electric utilities market, declined from 62.2 percent in 1965 to 50.1 percent in 1967.

The residual oil share of the market increased from 28.9 percent to 41.5 percent.

By contrast, in the remainder of district I, where the competitive conditions are more equal, and cheap imported residual has not made such an effort to flood the market, coal has been able to maintain a constant share of the market.

All of this emphasizes one fact. The east coast, and particularly the Northeast, is growing increasingly dependent upon imported residual oil as its primary industrial fuel.

In 1959, imported oil accounted for 59 percent of total consumption of heavy industrial fuel oil on the east coast.

In 1967, 82 percent of residual fuel oil consumed on the east coast was imported.

It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that in these facts are serious implications for the Nation.

The east coast, and particularly the Northeastern tier of States, is one of the most important, industrially and economically, in the Nation. Yet, its industry is becoming completely a hostage to offshore, unstable supplies of fuel. What happens if this supply of fuel is sud-