

current import levels. We also recognize that it might be impractical to seek a rigid numerical limit on such imports in the future. However, we do not think it is either impractical or unrealistic to ask that Congress recognize the national security dangers involved from a military and from a domestic economy standpoint and set up legislative guidelines which would insure that domestic fuels, principally coal, would not be driven still further out of its present proportionate share of the east coast fuel market.

This regulation might follow the lines of the formula which was once used and then abandoned by the Department of Interior whereby annual quotas would be set at current imports as a base and adjustments limited to anticipated changes in the amount of domestic residual fuel oil produced for east coast consumption along with reasonable allowances for changes in total fuel demand in these market areas. I believe some such formula is reasonable in these market areas. I believe some such formula is reasonable, could not be seriously opposed by foreign nations supplying us with residual fuel oil or by those who import and use it in this country and that is absolutely essential to guard the national security.

I fully realize that a number of spokesmen have appeared before this committee and warned of the long-term dangers of adopting a system of quotas governing our imports. But, I insist, the long-term danger of permitting present policies and trends to continue—trends which are closing domestic markets to domestic fuels—is much more grave than that inherent in taking the necessary remedial action.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you and members of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you, Mr. Moody, for bringing your views to the committee and also cooperating with the committee. Are there any questions of Mr. Moody?

Mr. CURTIS. Yes, Mr. Chairman, just a few.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Curtis.

Mr. CURTIS. What was the U.S. coal consumption in 1967, or can you supply this for the record?

Mr. MOODY. About 564 million.

Mr. CURTIS. 564 million. What would it have been in 1960?

Mr. MOODY. In 1958 and 1959 with the low point it was 393 million.

Mr. CURTIS. There has been an increase. I just want to be sure I am correct. There has been an increase in coal consumption.

Mr. MOODY. Yes, sir, Mr. Curtis. There were many people in this country that decided at that time that the coal industry was dead. The only people that weren't aware of it were the people in the coal industry.

Mr. CURTIS. Yes, I think you made a splendid record. Incidentally, you talk about these nontariff barriers. I am aware of them but it is interesting to note though that Belgium and Western Europe where you are shipping a lot of coal to—

Mr. MOODY. Yes, sir.

Mr. CURTIS (continuing). Are phasing out their coal industries because of this U.S. efficiency aren't they? Is one use of their nontariff barriers over there, whether right or wrong, to slow down the phase-out?

Mr. MOODY. Well, one of them. Most of the time, however, they just limit the amount of American coal they can take which is the minimum amount that they have to have to bolster up this economy.