

Now, our own bauxite production, our imports of bauxite, alumina and metal, our secondary metal, our stocks, and our stockpile releases, constitute the total U.S. supply.

This, minus year-end stocks and exports, is the figure shown as the U.S. demand. That figure, in turn, is distributed among the consuming sectors shown on the chart including construction, transportation, durables, electrical, machinery, containers, abrasives—

Senator GRUENING. Chemical, ceramics, factories, and others.

Dr. HIBBARD. The form in which the aluminum is held in stocks or is exported is also shown below the totals.

Senator GRUENING. Thank you very much.

Dr. HIBBARD. Now, we have done this for 80 commodities. And you might be interested in just taking a quick look at several of these charts. Here is one for copper, which is a critical element today. And here again the same format is used starting with world production. One of our problems, sir, is that we don't know enough about the international exchanges of these materials. But the total world production figure is fairly reliable. The chart shows what part of the total comes into the United States. It shows that of the 1,700,000 tons of copper derived from domestic refinery production, 1,400,000 came from the United States, and the rest realized from treating imported concentrates.

The chart also shows the other major components of U.S. supply like imports of metal, refined secondary metal, low-grade scrap, industry stocks, and stockpile releases. Some of the supply was exported. We bring in ore, refine it, and export it again. Some of it went back to stocks. Again, the chart also shows the consumer pattern.

Senator FANNIN. Do you feel that this is a very accurate figure?

Dr. HIBBARD. It is as accurate as we could get. We used the best figures that were available. And part of our job is to improve upon this kind of information.

Senator GRUENING. Dr. Hibbard, for the purpose of the record it is desirable that we include these charts. And it is a little difficult for the stenotypist to follow when you say, "over here." So I would like to suggest that when you are through that you take these charts and accompany them with a description that will be clear on the record.

Dr. HIBBARD. Yes, sir.

(The data referred to follows:)

SUPPLY-DEMAND CHARTS

The supply-demand charts are a series of diagrammatic digests describing the important components of the U.S. supply of metals, minerals, and mineral fuels in a given year—in this instance, 1966.

On each chart the major sources of world production are identified. The portions of this production which flowed from all sources and in various forms to the United States during the year are shown. The quantity of each component of U.S. supply is explained. The part of the available supply that was exported or retained in stock at the end of the year is also shown on each chart.

Finally, the uses to which supplies were committed, or the quantity and forms in which substances were destined for consumption during the year, are identified.

A common general format is used in each of the 80 charts that are being maintained as part of the study of supply-demand relationships. Those shown here are typical of the series.