concluded: "that import quotas had not proved to be a satisfactory means of curtailing imports of lead and zinc."

The record shows that the weight of all the evidence over the years has been consistently and overwhelmingly against import quotas as a means of protection for lead and zinc.

2. Widespread consumer opposition to lead and zinc quotas:

There is a considerable degree of opposition to lead and zinc import quotas in the domestic consuming industries.

The Independent Zinc Alloyers Association and the American Die-Casters Association, who together speak for a major segment of the zinc consuming industry, have repeatedly expressed their objections to such measures to various Government agencies.

The Association of American Battery Manufacturers and also a group of tetraethyl manufacturers, who all together represent 54 percent of the lead consumption in this country, also filed statements with the Senate Committee on Finance, and with the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, expressing their objections to the lead and zinc quota bills.

Their opposition is on the public record, so we will not attempt to speak for them here.

I have a paragraph here on national security, which I think was covered by Mr. Johnson's testimony earlier, so that I won't repeat it.

I don't intend to read all of our objections to the specifics of H.R. 51. I will just read one objection, since it pertains in part to a question Mr. Schneebeli asked.

There is no reason to believe that, in practice, H.R. 51 would work any better than the import quotas established in 1958, and we object to it for the following reasons:

As the earlier quotas conclusively proved, it is simply not possible to insulate the U.S. market from the outside world market, because the United States inevitably depends on imports for part of its lead and zinc requirements.

In fact, the ineffectiveness of quotas is demonstrated by the fact that in 1962, 3 years after the previous quota system was imposed, the lead price in the United States sank to 9.50 cents, its lowest level in 16 years.

3. Fundamental objections to lead and zinc import quotas:

Lead and zinc are international commodities in which prices are governed by a worldwide law of supply and demand, and unless a country is virtually independent of outside markets, it cannot permanently insulate itself from outside influences by quotas, duties, or by any other artificial means.

Since the United States depends on imports as a matter of necessity for a substantial portion of its needs of lead and zinc, it follows that prices in this country are bound to be affected by outside world prices.

To try to legislate against the law of supply and demand or to attempt to support the domestic mining industry by governmental restrictions on a long-term basis is futile, and the record of the past 20 years clearly demonstrates this.

One of the main reasons for this is that lead and zinc are not manufactured items. They are basic raw materials for industry. Lead and zinc mines cannot be artificially created or artificially located. The ore can only be mined where it is found, regardless of geographical boundaries.