

products as ferromolybdenum, molybdenum trioxide, molybdenum pellets and powder, when made from stockpile concentrate, seem to serve only the interests of a few mining companies. So, too, does the tariff on imported concentrate.

M. & R. REFRACTORY METALS, INC.
R. S. WOOD, *Vice President*,

TEXAS GULF SULPHUR Co.,
New York, N.Y., July 9, 1968.

Congressman WILBUR D. MILLS,
Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MILLS: We understand that the Ways and Means Committee, of which you are Chairman, are holding hearings in connection with import quotas on lead and zinc. As a U.S. corporation operating a large zinc, lead and copper mine in Canada we would like to join with The Mining Association of Canada in expressing our concern over the establishment of quotas.

We are attaching a copy of a statement prepared by The Mining Association of Canada which expresses our views exactly on the subject.

As one of the larger producers of elemental sulphur in the U.S. and Canada, the elemental basic materials which moves freely from one country to another without restrictive tariffs or quotas, we cannot help but feel that lead and zinc and other basic raw materials should fall into the same category.

Your careful consideration of the attached is respectfully requested.¹

Yours sincerely,

A. NELSON MYERS,
Vice President, Marketing.

(Whereupon, at 6:25 p.m., the committee adjourned, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Wednesday, June 19, 1968.)

¹ NOTE: The statement of the Mining Association of Canada is retained in the files of the Committee but has not been included in the hearing because of the Committee's rule concerning the receipt of testimony from foreign associations.