

The largest zinc mines in the country are located in my district at Balmat and Edwards, New York. These mines are operated by St. Joseph Lead Company and employ 400 workers with an annual payroll of about \$3,000,000 in 1966, which is the last yearly figure available. In 1962 when a surplus of foreign lead and zinc affected our domestic market, these mines produced only 53,343 short tons of zinc with a value of \$12,340,000, as compared with 73,454 short tons and \$21,302,000 comparable figures for 1966. Although these figures show an increase the signs of depressing conditions are present again. The world surplus of lead and zinc is again finding our markets.

The import problem has been one of long standing as far as the lead and zinc industry is concerned. In July of 1966, I introduced the Lead and Zinc Act of 1966, H.R. 16665, which would authorize the Secretary of Interior to place quotas on the importation of lead and zinc. Similar bills have been introduced by my colleagues. Any adverse effect imports would have on these industries will ultimately be felt by the employees of the Balmat-Edwards mines. In addition, it will affect those local businessmen who supply goods and provide services to these mining operations.

You have heard testimony about still another industry which is important to my district and that is the fur business, and in particular, mink ranchers. The Tariff Commission, at the President's request, held a hearing this past December on the conditions of competition between foreign and domestically produced mink furskins. However, the Commission made no recommendations to the President regarding quotas and the President has taken no action to date.

There are approximately ten family-type mink ranchers in the 31st District who are members of the Northern New York Mink Breeders Association. Although their operations are small in terms of number employed, they are large in terms of individual investments in time, toil and money.

They have indicated to me their interest in legislation which would give some protection to our domestic mink ranchers. As you know, there presently is no tariff or quota limitation on the importation of undressed mink.

This past year has been especially hard on mink ranchers. The major competition is from Canada and the Scandinavian countries. One of the mink ranchers in my district informed me that last year he received an average of \$12.00 per pelt compared with an average of \$19.48 for the previous year. As a result many of the ranchers in my district have expressed their strong desire for import quotas. Congressman James Burke of Massachusetts has introduced legislation, H.R. 6694, which would do just this. This bill has my support.

Another industry in my district which is affected by the importation of cheaply made foreign goods is the footwear industry. The National Footwear Manufacturers' Association supported by the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the United Shoe Workers of America have pointed out the threat this presents to our domestic footwear industry.

They have stated that approximately 43,000 job opportunities were lost across the country in 1967 because of imports. This can be especially crucial to a district like mine since it is already eligible for economic assistance under the Public Works and Economic Development Act. It would seem to me that an import quota on foreign made footwear would not only help to create job opportunities but also help our balance of payments problem.

There are several slipper and moccasin factories in the 31st District, and they employ about 1,000 people. The Tru-Stitch Moccasin Corporation in Malone employs around 500 workers with an annual payroll of approximately \$1,750,000 plus the local purchases it makes. It is a sizeable employer in a village of about 8,700 people.

Shields Slipper Corporation in Bombay, New York, is another prominent slipper plant and employer of a substantial number of people. It has a payroll of approximately \$1,250,000 annually and employs about 300 people. It is located in a township of about 1,000 persons.

There are several other smaller and similar firms in Brushton, Constable, Chateaugay and Moira. Regardless of size, the importance of continued operation of these plants to each employer and employee is large.

The Black Clawson Company, manufacturer of paper making machinery and machinery parts, operates a plant in the city of Watertown in my district. This plant employs approximately 750 people and had a payroll of over \$5,300,000 in 1967.

This company, along with other manufacturers of the same products, is experiencing the adverse effect of our reduction in the tariffs on foreign made paper making machinery. As you know, the industry has asked for an increase in the tariff to 20%. It is my understanding that our tariff is presently 7% and 10%, depending on the type of machine involved.