of every prudent master of a family, never to attempt to make at home what it will cost him more to make than to buy.

It ill behooves any believer in the free enterprise system to come crawling to the Government asking for this kind of interference in his affairs just because he can't stand on his own two feet and meet the competition as it comes.

Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Dr. Haines. We thank all of you for bringing to us your statements. Any questions? Mr. Burke.

Mr. BURKE. Dr. Haines, Mr. Barnard testified on Friday he was unable to find any independent economic assessments supporting the Government's position that ASP's removal would have little effect on the domestic industry.

Have you found any such assessments?

Mr. HAINES. Yes, sir; I have indeed. There are quite a number that have been made and I am surprised that Mr. Barnard was unable to find them because some of them are quite well known in the chemical industry.

In the first place, the Little study that was done for SOCMA in 1962 and revised in 1965 reports that if all tariffs were eliminated we estimate that organic chemical imports can reach a level of about 10 percent of annual sales.

This of course is a very small figure. It is the result of a zero tariff, not a 50-percent reduction, and this study was introduced into testimony by SOCMA itself.

Second, is a very well-known study in the industry, very recent, by Dr. James G. Tewksberry, for Equity Research Associates, which is an independent investment analysis firm, entitled "The Kennedy Round and the Chemical Industry." This study examines the implication for profit prospects of the passage of the ASP bill specifically and, Tewksberry says that if this bill is passed chemical industry sales will rise from $37.4 billion in 1965 to $55 billion in 1972, a period of 7 years.

This represents a growth rate of 4.6 percent per year if ASP is passed. And this analyst says further with regard to the ASP bill, and I quote:

> The ASP package is virtually certain to pass Congress. In spite of government claims, it highly favors United States industry.

In other words, what he is saying is that the Government isn't strong enough in indicating the advantage to our domestic economy of the ASP bill.

To get some short-term predictions, Richard Ossinek, addressing SOCMA, on January 11, 1968 said pessimists expected that the profits in the chemical industry in 1968 would rise 8 percent. Optimists expected a 20-percent increase.

He said:

> We all unanimously agree that the chemical industry is on the threshold of an important revival of its earnings growth.

Jesse Werner, chairman and president of General Analine & Film, after assessing the pressures he expected from the Kennedy round and