

U.S. MINE PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT *

	<u>Production in Short Tons</u>		<u>Employment at</u>
	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Zinc</u>	<u>Lead and Zinc Mines and Mills</u>
1958	267,400	412,000	10,500
9	255,600	425,300	9,893
60	266,700	435,400	9,430
1	261,900	464,400	9,312
2	237,000	505,500	8,561
3	253,400	529,300	8,598

- * Source: U.S. Tariff Commission - Lead and Zinc, Report to the President on Investigation No. TTA-1A-3 Under Section 351(d)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. TC Publication 157, June, 1965.

Lead Consumed in the Manufacture of Gasoline Antiknock Additives (a)

In short tons

1958	159,000
9	160,000
60	163,800
1	169,800
2	168,900
3	192,800
4	223,500

- (a) Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines.

On the basis of 1963 figures, lead consumed in the manufacture of gasoline antiknock additives, 192,800 short tons, represented 76 per cent of all the lead mined in the U. S. in that year.

The loss of such a market would unquestionably have a decidedly adverse affect on domestic mine production now and more importantly, in the future. It would most certainly have a negative affect on the development of major lead properties in Southeastern Missouri. (See Footnote 1 on Page 36 of the U.S. Tariff Commission Report.)

Inasmuch as the employment figures are for both lead and zinc mines and mills there is no practical means of separating out lead production workers. Most lead mines produce zinc as well and vice versa.

This brings up another point however, and that is that any curtailment in lead mine production would in all probability adversely affect zinc mine production.

U.S. PRIMARY LEAD SMELTERS AND REFINERS

	<u>Production*</u> (In short tons of lead content)	<u>Employment*</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>Per Man per Year</u>
1958	486,600	3,778	129
9	353,300	2,844	124
60	384,800	3,030	127
1	474,500	2,946	161
2	403,400	2,672	151
3	426,200	2,660	160

- * Source: U. S. Tariff Commission - Lead and Zinc, Report to the President on Investigation No. TTA-IA-3 Under Section 351(d)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. TC Publication 157, June, 1965.

Gasoline antiknock additives, according to the U. S. Bureau of Mines, consumed 223,500 short tons of lead in 1964. If this market was lost to the U.S. Primary Lead Smelters and Refineries then, on the basis of the 1963 figure of 160 short tons produced per man per year, the work force would be reduced by 1,397 men, or more than half.

Such a reduction in the work force could not be evenly distributed throughout the industry but would probably be concentrated in one or more areas where smelters and/or refineries would close down completely.

The closing of a smelter not only affects the men directly involved but can also adversely affect mines in the area if the cost of transporting their ores to other smelters is high enough to make their operations uneconomic thus forcing them to close down.