

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

LEAD AND ZINC

**Report to the President (1961)
Under Executive Order 10401**



TC Publication 35

**Washington
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U. S. TARIFF COMMISSION

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Washington 25, D. C.

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

October 2, 1961

Dear Mr. President:

I have the honor to transmit the United States Tariff Commission's second report under paragraph 1 of Executive Order 10401 with regard to developments in the trade in lead and zinc since the modification of the tariff concession on lead and zinc granted in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The Commission is of the view that developments in the trade in lead and zinc do not indicate such a change in the competitive situation as to warrant institution at this time of a formal investigation under the provisions of paragraph 2 of Executive Order 10401.

Respectfully,



Donn N. Bent, Secretary
By Order of the Commission

Enclosure

The President

The White House

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(TC28306)

U.S. TARIFF COMMISSION
Washington

Lead and Zinc

(September 1961)

Introduction

After investigation by the Tariff Commission and report to the President under section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951,
1/ as amended, the President modified the concessions on unmanufactured lead and zinc granted in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade by proclamation dated September 22, 1958 (Proclamation No. 3257 of Sept. 22, 1958; 3 CFR, 1958 Supp., p. 39).

Under the terms of the proclamation, effective October 1, 1958, import duties were not changed, but the total quantity of commercial imports of both unmanufactured lead and zinc permitted to be entered annually was limited to 80 percent of the annual average of commercial imports during the 5-year period 1953-57. The quotas, moreover, were subdivided by calendar quarters, by tariff schedule classifications, and by principal countries exporting to the United States. Table 1 in the appendix shows the rates of duty for unmanufactured lead and zinc articles originally provided under the Tariff Act of 1930 and the reduced rates now in effect as a result of tariff concessions granted by the United States. Tables 2 and 2A show the quarterly quotas that were imposed and the actual

1/ See U.S. Tariff Commission, Lead and Zinc: Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 65 under the Provisions of Section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, April 1958 (processed).

quantities of the respective lead and zinc articles imported in each calendar quarter since October 1, 1958.

Executive Order 10401 of October 14, 1952 (3 CFR, 1949-1953 Comp., p. 901), prescribes procedures for the periodic review of a tariff modification resulting from an escape-clause action, with a view to determining whether the whole or any part of the concession that was withdrawn or modified may be restored without causing or threatening serious injury to the domestic industry concerned. This is the second report on unmanufactured lead and zinc submitted by the Commission pursuant to paragraph 1 of the Executive order. In its first report to the President on September 30, 1960, the Commission stated that no such change had occurred in the competitive situation as to warrant institution of a formal investigation under the provisions of paragraph 2 of that order.

In March 1960 the Tariff Commission submitted a comprehensive report ^{1/} on lead and zinc to the Congress, pursuant to a Senate resolution. That report reviewed in detail developments since 1952 with respect to both unmanufactured and manufactured lead and zinc. The present report reviews developments since 1957 and avoids repetition of facts in the reports of March and September 1960.

Mine output

The year 1957 was the last full year for which statistics were shown in the Tariff Commission's most recent escape-clause investigation (April 1958).

^{1/} U.S. Tariff Commission, Lead and Zinc: Report to the Congress on Investigation No. 332-26 (Supplemental) Under Section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930 Made Pursuant to Senate Resolution 162, 86th Congress, Adopted August 21, 1959, March 1960 (processed).

U.S. mine output of lead declined from 338,000 tons in 1957 to 267,000 tons in 1958, to 256,000 tons in 1959, and to 247,000 tons in 1960. Production in 1960 was the lowest on record since 1899. U.S. mine output of lead in the first half of 1961, the last period for which data are available, amounted to 136,000 tons, or 1 percent more than in the corresponding period of 1960 (table 3).

U.S. mine output of zinc declined from 532,000 tons in 1957 to 412,000 tons in 1958, but increased to 425,000 tons in 1959 and to 435,000 tons in 1960. Production in 1960 was almost 6 percent higher than in 1958, but in each of the years 1958, 1959, and 1960 it was lower than in any earlier year since the great depression of the early 1930's. U.S. mine output of zinc in the first half of 1961 was 239,000 tons, virtually the same as in the corresponding period of 1960 (table 4).

Employment and hourly wage payments
in U.S. lead and zinc mining

Employment in the lead and zinc mining industry in the United States after 1957 declined even more sharply than did mine output. As shown by data collected and compiled by the Tariff Commission, the number of all employees dropped from an average of 15,900 during January-September 1957, the last period for which data were available at the time of the Commission's escape-clause report, to 10,800 in the first 9 months of 1958, and to 9,800 during the corresponding period in 1959 (table 7). According to data compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the average number of employees at lead and zinc mines in the first 9 months of 1960 was about 7 percent less than the average in the first 9 months of 1959; according to this source, employment declined steadily in each quarter of 1960, and the average for the first half of 1961, the last

period for which data are available, was 16 percent smaller than the average for the corresponding period of 1960.

Average hourly wages per man-hour of production and related workers at lead and zinc mines (including man-hours paid for during holidays, sick leave, and vacations), which amounted to \$2.17 to \$2.19 during the years 1957 and 1958, increased to \$2.26 in 1959 and to \$2.29 in 1960; during the first half of 1961 the average was \$2.27 (table 7).^{1/}

U.S. market prices

The market price of lead in the United States (Common grade, New York) declined from an annual average of 14.7 cents per pound in 1957 to 12.1 cents in 1958. The price averaged 12.2 cents in 1959 and 11.9 cents in 1960 (table 3). Since December 13, 1960, the price of lead has remained at 11 cents per pound (table 8).

The average annual market price of zinc in the United States (Prime Western grade, East St. Louis) declined from 11.4 cents per pound in 1957 to 10.3 cents in 1958 (a year of low zinc consumption) but increased to 11.4 cents in 1959 and to 12.9 cents in 1960 (table 4). The price of zinc declined to 11.5 cents on January 10, 1961, and, according to the latest price information, has remained at that level (table 9).

Since a large part of the lead and zinc mined is produced jointly from complex ores, the welfare of many mineowners (and miners) depends

^{1/} Mine operators have sought to offset the increased wage rates by increasing labor productivity through adoption of low-cost modern methods and greater mechanization. Some of the newer mines with suitable ore bodies, especially in States east of the Mississippi River, were developed from the outset to permit large-scale mechanization. But physical conditions at many of the older mines, particularly in the western States, are adaptable only to a limited degree to low-cost modern methods and equipment.

upon the combined market prices of lead and zinc. The U.S. market price of a pound of lead plus a pound of zinc was 26.1 cents in 1957, 22.4 cents in 1958 (a year of low lead and zinc consumption in the United States), 23.7 cents in 1959, 24.9 cents in 1960, and 22.5 cents during the first 8 months of 1961 (tables 3, 4, 10, and 11).

New York-London market price differentials

The United States is by far the world's largest consumer of lead and zinc. It is also the world's largest importer of these metals. In the past 3 years (1958-60) about two-fifths of its total industrial consumption of lead and about 47 percent of its total consumption of zinc were supplied by commercial imports (i.e., imports similar to those which are subject to import quotas, table 27). Under these circumstances, any restriction of imports tends to cause market prices for lead and zinc in the United States to increase relative to prices in foreign markets. Average monthly market prices in the United States and those on the London Metal Exchange for the last several years are shown for lead in table 10 and for zinc in table 11.

Lead.--The differential between the New York and the London price for lead averaged about 2.6 cents per pound in 1957, 3.0 cents in 1958, 3.3 cents in 1959, 2.9 cents in 1960, and 2.8 cents during the first 8 months of 1961, the last period for which data are available (table 10).

A differential, sufficient to equal only the U.S. import duty plus the cost of transportation, wharfage, and insurance from London to New York City, amounted to about 2.1 cents per pound in mid-1961. As shown in table 10, the average differential has exceeded 2.1 cents per pound in every month since April 1957. The price differential for lead

metal during the last 3-year period beginning with October 1958 has been only slightly higher than it was during the preceding 3 years. The average differential in the last months of 1959 was unusually large (4.2 cents per pound in September and October), probably reflecting the shutdown of U.S. lead smelters and refineries owing to labor disputes. Testimony before the Tariff Commission in January 1960 suggested that a differential of this magnitude, if it were to continue, might give rise to large imports of lead in manufactured forms not subject to import quotas. The 4-cent differential was of short duration, however, and actual imports of lead in forms not subject to quotas remained small.

Zinc.--The New York-London price differential for zinc averaged about 1.7 cents per pound in 1957, 2.6 cents in 1958, 1.7 cents in 1959, 2.3 cents in 1960, and 1.9 cents in the first 8 months of 1961 (table 11). In mid-1961, the cost of transportation, wharfage, and insurance from London to New York City plus the U.S. import duty amounted to 1.8 cents per pound.

The price differential for zinc metal, as also for lead metal, has not been appreciably higher during the 3 years since October 1, 1958, than it was in the preceding 3 years. This is apparently attributable to a slackening in the demand for zinc in the United States relative to that in Europe since the import quotas were imposed. Such weakening in demand is also reflected by unfilled U.S. import quotas for zinc beginning with the third quarter of 1959 (table 2A). Only 89 percent of the zinc quota was filled during April-June 1961, the last full quarter for which data are available.

For zinc, as for lead, a large increase in the differential between U.S. and foreign market prices might give rise to the importation of zinc in a variety of forms not subject to quota. However, the price differential has increased very little since October 1, 1958, and imports of zinc in forms not subject to quota have remained small.

Consumption and U.S. Government acquisitions

Part of the recent changes in the market prices of lead and zinc in the United States is attributable to changes in industrial consumption of these metals. The unusually low prices in 1958 coincided with unusually low industrial consumption of lead and zinc in that recession year. U.S. industrial consumption of lead in all forms declined from 1,138,000 tons in 1957 to 986,000 tons in 1958. It amounted to 1,091,000 tons in 1959 and to 1,021,172 in 1960 when it was 10 percent smaller than in 1957. Industrial consumption of lead in the first half of 1961 was 5 percent smaller than in the corresponding period of 1960 (table 3). The decline in industrial consumption since 1957 has been accompanied by a decline and eventual cessation of acquisitions of lead by the U.S. Government, principally for stockpiling. Government acquisitions of domestic lead are estimated from trade sources to have been 58,000 tons in 1957 and 32,000 tons in 1958, after which they ceased.

Industrial consumption of zinc in all forms in the United States declined from 1,232,000 tons in 1957 to 1,142,000 in 1958, increased to 1,279,000 tons in 1959, and then declined to 1,166,000 tons in 1960, when it was 5 percent smaller than in 1957. Consumption in the first 6 months of 1961 was about 10 percent smaller than in the corresponding period of 1960 (table 4). The changes in industrial consumption of zinc in the

United States after 1957, as in those of lead, were accompanied by the abrupt decline and eventual cessation of acquisitions by the U.S. Government. Government acquisitions of domestic zinc are estimated from trade sources to have been 73,500 tons in 1957, 34,500 tons in 1958, and 3,000 tons in 1959, after which they ceased.

On the basis of data partly estimated, the consumption of primary lead metal outside the United States increased in successive years from 1,642,000 short tons in 1957 to 1,922,000 tons in 1960 (table 5). Similarly, the consumption of primary zinc metal in foreign countries increased in each year from 1,992,000 short tons in 1957 to 2,454,000 tons in 1960 (table 6).

Producers' stocks

Lead.--At the end of 1957, the quantity of refined pig lead and antimonial lead held by primary smelters and refineries in the United States amounted to 92,000 tons. Inventories of such metal at the end of 1959 were 120,000 tons, at the end of 1960 they were 160,000 tons, and at the end of July 1961, the last date for which data are available, they were 195,000. Stocks of lead contained in ores and concentrates held by such smelters and refineries have also increased substantially. As a result, total stocks of lead (both in ores and in metal) held by these producers were 208,000 tons at the end of 1957, 230,000 tons at the end of 1959, 306,000 tons at the end of 1960, and 315,000 tons at the end of July 1961, the last date for which data are available (table 12).

Stocks of refined lead held by primary lead refineries outside the United States have also increased--from 86,000 tons at the end of 1957, to 127,000 tons at the end of 1959, and to 182,000 tons at the end of

of 1960; stocks at the end of July 1961 amounted to 184,000 tons.

Representatives of 23 countries, in a group known as the International Lead and Zinc Study Group sponsored by the United Nations, met in Mexico City in March 1961. The Group concluded that in view of the existence of substantial stocks of unsold lead metal in producers' hands and the estimated surplus of supplies over consumption of about 90,000 tons in 1960, curtailment of lead supplies was necessary.

Thereafter, a number of countries announced steps to reduce production of lead ore or lead metal. U.S. representatives at this meeting announced that the United States was ready to negotiate for the barter of surplus lead stocks accumulated before December 31, 1960, in exchange for some of its surplus agricultural commodities. By August 1961 the United States had concluded agreements for the barter of 45,000 tons of lead metal from Australia and 55,000 tons of lead metal from Canada. These barter transactions were negotiated on the condition that neither of the two large lead producers involved would undertake to produce or sell lead in excess of the figures provisionally agreed upon at the International Lead and Zinc Study Group meeting in Mexico City.

Zinc.--Producers' (smelters and refineries) stocks of slab zinc declined from 167,000 tons at the end of 1957 to 154,000 tons at the end of 1959, and then increased to 191,000 tons at the end of 1960. In 1961, stocks exceeded 200,000 tons at the end of each of the first 7 months. At the end of August 1961, the last date for which data are available, stocks of slab zinc amounted to 188,000 tons (table 13). Producers' stocks of

1/ Data compiled by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics for stocks in Australia, Canada, France, Morocco, Tunisia, West Germany, Mexico, Peru, and Belgium.

zinc in ores and other zinciferous materials, being much larger than their stocks of slab zinc, increased between the end of 1957 and the end of 1960 and then declined; at the end of July 1961, however, the last date for which data are available, such stocks were substantially higher than the stocks at the end of 1957 (table 14). Although producers' aggregate stocks of both slab zinc and of zinc in ores have declined in recent months, total stocks were substantially larger at the end of July 1961 than they were at the end of 1957.

Monthly data on stocks of slab zinc at zinc smelters outside the United States, available since about mid-1960, indicate that such stocks declined from 121,000 short tons at the end of July 1960 to 111,000 tons at the end of 1960, and then rose to 160,000 tons at the end of July 1961,
^{1/} the last date for which these data are available.

No specific action to reduce zinc supplies was taken at the meeting of the International Lead and Zinc Study Group at Mexico City in March 1961. It was deemed that supplies of zinc were excessive only in the United States.

U.S. commercial imports

The absolute annual import quotas established on October 1, 1958, limited commercial imports of unmanufactured lead and zinc to 80 percent of the average rate of such imports during the 5-year period 1953-57. "Commercial imports" refers to imports for consumption exclusive of imports for U.S. Government account and exclusive of imports for smelting, refining, and export.

^{1/} As published by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics from data collected by that agency for Australia, Canada, Mexico, Peru, and part of Africa and Argentina, and from data collected by the Organization of European Economic Co-Operation for Austria, Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, and the United Kingdom.

Annual commercial imports of unmanufactured lead averaged about 443,000 short tons during the base period 1953-57 and amounted to about 529,000 tons in 1958, an amount 19 percent larger than average annual imports during the base period (table 27). The lead import quota that became effective on October 1, 1958, amounted to 35⁴,720 tons on an annual basis. During 1959, commercial imports amounted to 347,118 tons, about 66 percent of the volume of imports in 1958. Commercial imports during 1960 amounted to 35⁴,216 tons and during the first half of 1961 to 177,358 tons, both quantities being virtually equal to the corresponding ^{1/} import quotas.

The ratio of commercial imports of unmanufactured lead to the U.S. industrial consumption of lead in all forms in the United States, which averaged about 38 percent during the base period 1953-57, was about 54 percent in 1958, 31.8 percent in 1959, 34.7 percent during 1960, and 35.5 percent during the first half of 1961 (table 27). The increase in the ratio since 1959 reflects a decline in industrial consumption.

Annual commercial imports of unmanufactured zinc averaged 651,000 short tons during 1953-57 and amounted to 661,000 tons in 1958, which was about 1.5 percent larger than the average during the base period (table 27). The zinc import quota that became effective on October 1, 1958, amounted to 520,960 tons on an annual basis. During 1959, commercial imports amounted to 51⁴,114 tons, about 22 percent less than the quantity imported during 1958. Such imports amounted to 501,602 tons in 1960 (96.3 percent of the quota) and to 23⁴,073 tons in the first half of 1961 (89.9 percent of the quota).

^{1/} Data for periods prior to Oct. 1, 1958, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce; data for periods since Oct. 1, 1958, as reported by the U.S. Treasury Department.

The ratio of commercial imports of unmanufactured zinc to industrial consumption of zinc in all forms in the United States, which averaged about 50 percent during the base period 1953-57, was about 58 percent in 1958, 40.2 percent in 1959, 43.0 percent in 1960, and 41.0 percent in the first 6 months of 1961 (table 27). The increase in the ratio between 1959 and 1960 reflected a decline in zinc consumption. Notwithstanding that the rate of zinc consumption during the first half of 1961 was lower than during 1960, the ratio of commercial imports to consumption declined to 41.0 percent during the first half of 1961 owing to the decline in commercial imports in this period when only 89.9 percent of the zinc import quota was filled.

U.S. exports

In recent years, exports of both lead and zinc have been small, particularly the exports of lead.

U.S. quarterly exports of lead since April 1957 have been less than 2,000 tons in all quarters except April-June 1961, when they amounted to 3,000 tons (table 3).

In the 5 quarters beginning October 1958 U.S. exports of zinc averaged 5,000 tons per quarter (table 4). In the following 6 quarters, beginning on January 1, 1960, exports of zinc averaged 20,400 tons per quarter; the increase reflects principally the increased demand for zinc in Europe and efforts of U.S. smelting companies to reduce inventories held in bonded warehouses. The bulk of these recent exports represent zinc metal produced from imported zinc-bearing ores in bonded smelters. The ores used to produce these metals were entered free of duty and were not subject to import quotas.

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Table 1.--Unmanufactured lead and zinc: U.S. rates of duty under the Tariff Act of 1930--the statutory rate, which was still in effect on July 1, 1934, and the reduced rates in effect since Oct. 1, 1958

Tariff paragraph and description	Statutory rate, 1/ still in effect	Reduced rate since Oct. 1, 1958 2/
	July 1, 1934	Rate
<u>Unmanufactured lead</u>		
Par. 391: Lead-bearing ores, flue dust, and mattes of all kinds	1-1/2¢ per lb. on lead content.	3/4¢ per lb. on lead content; also subject to quota limitations.
Par. 392: Lead bullion or base bullion, lead pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead, scrap lead, type metal, antimonic lead, antimonial scrap lead, and alloys or combinations of lead, not specially provided for.	2-1/8¢ per lb. on lead content.	1-1/16¢ per lb. on lead content; also subject to quota limitations.
<u>Unmanufactured zinc</u>		
Par. 393: Zinc-bearing ores of all kinds, except pyrites containing more than 3% zinc.	1-1/2¢ per lb. on zinc content.	3/5¢ per lb. on zinc content; also subject to quota limitations.
Par. 394: Zinc in blocks, pigs, or slabs	1-3/4¢ per lb.	7/10¢ per lb.; also subject to quota limitations.
Old and worn-out zinc, fit only to be remanufactured, zinc dross, and zinc skimmings.	1-1/2¢ per lb.	3/4¢ per lb.; also subject to quota limitations.
^{1/} Currently applicable to the products of Communist-dominated countries or areas designated by the President pursuant to sec. 5 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951.		
^{2/} Pursuant to concessions granted in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) effective on the dates designated. See tables 2 and 2A for quarterly import quotas imposed upon lead and zinc by Presidential proclamation No. 3257, effective Oct. 1, 1958.		

Table 2.—Manufactured lead: U.S. commercial imports for consumption, by countries, quarterly averages, 1953-57 and January-September 1958; import quotas established on Oct. 1, 1958, by countries, and the extent to which, and the rapidity with which, the quotas were filled in each calendar quarter, October 1958-September 1961

Item and country	Commercial imports ^{1/}			Number of calendar days, after beginning of each calendar quarter, before quotas were filled ^{2/} and total quarters entered for each category of material			1960			1961		
	Imports ^{1/}			Quantity date, in short tons								
	Quarterly average January- September 1953-57	Quarterly average January- September 1958	Quota October December 1958	January- March 1958	April- June 1958	July- September 1958	January- March 1959	April- June 1959	July- September 1959	January- March 1960	April- June 1960	July- September 1960
Lead ores (lead content): ^{4/}												
Peru	10,170	24,651	3,080	62	26	77	85	79	89	90	85	89
Union of South Africa	9,21	9,967	7,440	71	78	73	49	69	68	43	32	3
Canada	8,996	7,466	6,720	90	64	55	42	37	4	1	7	18
Australia	6,885	9,462	5,040	91	16	24	70	40	4	13	36	38
Bolivia	3,153	6,793	2,520	(1,714)	26	1	58	63	62	49	35	30
All Other	4,253	4,555	3,280	(1,283)	(1,295)	(1,251)	(1,231)	(1,745)	76	(2,783)	59	38
Total	41,678	62,896	33,630	30,277	31,895	31,051	31,545	33,938	33,050	32,584	32,090	32,930
Lead metal (lead content): ^{5/}												
Mexico	23,028	30,020	13,440	90	78	77	73	61	(18,424)	88	90	88
Australia	14,304	18,823	11,820	91	83	79	56	68	43	70	61	70
Czechoslovakia	9,938	10,232	7,960	70	89	90	90	88	88	77	62	62
Hungary	7,326	7,350	(6,440)	61	56	42	91	67	55	56	59	59
Portugal	8,001	11,075	6,440	83	(6,391)	91	(6,437)	82	82	57	53	50
All Other	2,561	8,227	3,200	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total, lead ores and lead metal	69,163	85,518	55,600	53,720	55,599	55,600	55,597	55,600	55,600	55,600	55,598	55,598
Data in parentheses () represent the quantity entered as of September 1, 1961.												
2/ Data in parentheses () represent the quantity entered during the quota period for those years.												
If the quota for a calendar quarter was unfilled, tons entered during the quota period are given in parentheses.												
3/ If the quota for a calendar quarter was unfilled, tons entered during the quota period are given in parentheses.												
4/ Lead-bearing ores, fluo dust, and matte entered under paragraph 391 of the Tariff Act of 1930.												
5/ Lead or base bullion, lead pigs and bars, lead scrap and dross, all alloys or combinations of lead, not specially provided for, entered under paragraph 392 of the Tariff Act of 1930.												
1/ Commercial imports are those to which import quotas apply. Data from the U.S. Treasury Department represent actual amounts entered per quarter under quotas since they were established on Oct. 1, 1958.												
The other data indicate approximate commercial imports as calculated from U.S. Department of Commerce data, and for 1956-57, from supplemental data from the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA). Commercial imports are approximately equal to dutiable imports for 1953-55, 1958, 1959, and 1960. In 1956-57, however, some of the dutiable imports were for U.S. Government; or any imported article which is under contract for delivery in the United States for the account of a corporation wholly owned by the U.S. Government.												
2/ Any lead metal article described in footnote 5, above, exported to the United States before Sept. 22, 1958.												
3/ Lead-bearing ore, fluo dust, and matte of all kinds, exported to the United States before Sept. 22, 1958. This exemption does not apply to withdrawals for consumption of "metal producible" from bonded smelters under sec. 312, Tariff Act of 1930.												
4/ Any lead-bearing ore, fluo dust, or matte (dutiable under par. 391) which contains less than 2 percent of lead.												

Source: Data on commercial imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted; quotes, as given in Presidential Proclamation No. 3257, dated Sept. 22, 1958; and imports subject to quotas from the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

Note.—Presidential Proclamation No.3257 (dated Sept. 22, 1958) imposed import quotas on lead and zinc for each calendar quarter, beginning on Oct. 1, 1958. The import quotas apply to dutiable imports for immediate consumption and to withdrawals from bonded warehouses (not to entries into bonded warehouses). Articles produced in any country not named in the list of countries shown in the above table, for each of the two categories shown, are subject to the quota for "all other" foreign countries. The proclamation specifically exempts the following from the quota restrictions imposed thereon:

(1) Any article imported by or for the account of the U.S. Government; or any imported article which is under contract for delivery in the United States for the account of a corporation wholly owned by the U.S. Government.

(2) Any lead metal article described in footnote 5, above, exported to the United States before Sept. 22, 1958.

(3) Lead-bearing ore, fluo dust, and matte of all kinds, exported to the United States before Sept. 22, 1958. This exemption does not apply to withdrawals for consumption of "metal producible" from bonded smelters under sec. 312, Tariff Act of 1930.

(4) Any lead-bearing ore, fluo dust, or matte (dutiable under par. 391) which contains less than 2 percent of lead.

Table 2A.—Unmanufactured zinc: U.S. commercial imports for consumption, by countries, quarterly averages, 1953-57 and January-September 1958; import quotas established on Oct. 1, 1958, by countries and the extent to which, and the rapidity with which, the quotas were filled in each calendar quarter, October 1958-September 1961.

Item and country	Commercial imports		Number of calendar days, after beginning of each calendar quarter, before quotas were filled ² and total quantities entered under quotas for each category of material		1959	1960	1961
	Quarterly average	Quotary quota	January-February	March-April-June			
Zinc ores (zinc content): ^{3/}							
Mexico	43,254	51,616	35,240	92	86	79	71
Canada	41,918	44,851	33,220	90	69	48	41
Bolivia	22,057	28,937	17,560	76	89	92	90
Peru	111,166	122,737	8,920	(8,017)	12	1	1
Total	118,695	141,201	94,960	94,057	94,960	94,960	94,960
Zinc metal (gross weight): ^{5/}							
Canada	23,652	16,638	18,920	90	89	91	91
Belgium and Luxembourg	4,699	4,207	3,760	16	2	71	(1,927)
Mexico	3,946	4,055	3,160	91	63	(2,627)	(665)
Belgian Congo	3,378	5,723	2,720	70	70	57	50
Perry	2,236	2,203	1,883	84	(1,879)	84	(1,879)
Italy	2,264	3,116	1,300	49	13	1	1
All other	3,849	2,415	3,040	44	2	1	1
Total	44,124	36,072	35,280	35,279	35,280	34,695	33,527
Total, zinc ores and zinc metal	162,819	177,273	130,210	129,337	130,220	129,655	123,990

^{1/} Commercial imports are those to which import quotas apply. Data from the U.S. Treasury Department represent actual amounts entered per quarter under quotas since they were established on Oct. 1, 1955.
^{2/} The above data indicate approximate commercial imports as calculated from U.S. Department of Commerce data, and for 1956-57, from supplemental data from the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA). Commercial imports are approximately equal to dutiable imports for 1953-55, 1958, 1959, and 1960. In 1956-57, however, some of the dutiable imports were for U.S. Government account under the barter program for foreign origin received by the GSA under the GSA.
^{3/} If the quota for a calendar quarter was unfilled, tons entered during the quota period are given in parentheses.

^{4/} Zinc-bearing ores entered under paragraph 393 of the Tariff Act of 1930, Does not include zinc fume.
^{5/} Zinc blocks, pipes, or slabs and zinc scrap, dross, and skimmings entered under paragraph 394 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

Source: Data on commercial imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted; quotas, as given in Presidential Proclamation No. 3257, dated Sept. 22, 1958; and imports subject to quotas from the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

Note.—Presidential Proclamation No. 3257 (dated Sept. 22, 1958) imposed import quotas on lead and zinc for each calendar quarter, beginning on Oct. 1, 1958. The import quotas apply to dutiable imports for immediate consumption and to withdrawals from bonded warehouses (not to entries into bonded warehouses). Articles produced in any country not named in the list of countries shown in the above table, for each of the two categories shown, are subject to the quota for "all other" foreign countries. The proclamation specifically exempts the following from the quota restrictions imposed therein:

- (1) Any article imported by or for the account of the U.S. Government; or any imported article which is under contract for delivery in the United States for the account of a corporation wholly owned by the U.S. Government.
- (2) Any zinc metal article described in footnote 5, above, exported to the United States before Sept. 22, 1958.

(3) Zinc-bearing ores of all kinds (except pyrites containing not over 3 percent of zinc) exported to the United States before Sept. 22, 1958. This exemption does not apply to withdrawals for consumption of material producible from bonded smelters under sec. 312, Tariff Act of 1930.

Table 5.--Lead: Mine output, smelter output of primary metal in the United States, outside the United States, and in the world, average 1937-38, annual 1946-60

Period	Mine output			Primary smelter output			Consumption of primary metal			Ratio of United States to world--		
	United States 1/	Outside United States 2/	United States 3/	World 4/	United States 5/	World 6/	United States 7/	World 8/	Mine output	Smelter output	Consumption	
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	Percent	
1937-38 average	418	1,484	1,902	416	1,440	1,856	476	1,370	1,846	22.0	22.1	
1946	335	933	1,268	338	842	1,180	542	810	1,352	26.4	28.6	
1947	384	1,114	1,498	411	1,047	1,188	744	861	1,605	25.6	29.6	
1948	390	1,181	1,571	400	1,138	1,538	745	833	1,578	24.8	47.2	
1949	410	1,299	1,709	476	1,209	1,685	579	899	1,478	24.0	28.2	
1950	431	1,419	1,850	505	1,346	1,851	885	1,037	1,932	23.3	27.3	
1951	388	1,502	1,890	415	1,395	1,810	678	1,131	1,809	20.5	22.9	
1952	390	1,640	2,030	472	1,718	1,990	782	994	1,776	19.2	23.7	
1953	343	1,757	2,100	468	1,592	2,060	784	1,182	1,966	16.3	22.7	
1954	325	1,945	2,270	487	1,723	2,210	764	1,423	2,187	14.3	22.0	
1955	338	2,092	2,430	479	1,771	2,250	810	1,512	2,322	13.9	21.3	
1956	353	2,137	2,490	512	1,858	2,400	743	1,535	2,278	14.2	22.6	
1957	338	2,272	2,610	533	1,982	2,515	702	1,642	2,344	13.0	21.2	
1958	267	2,293	2,560	469	2,021	2,190	707	1,663	2,370	10.4	18.8	
1959	256	2,274	2,530	341	2,069	2,410	672	1,783	2,455	10.1	14.1	
1960	247	2,313	2,560	382	2,118	2,530	582	1,922	2,504	9.6	15.1	

1/ Recoverable content of ores and concentrates produced.

2/ Partly estimated; data represent principally lead content of ores and concentrates produced.

3/ Refined lead from domestic and foreign ores; refined lead produced from foreign base bullion not included.

4/ Partly estimated; includes some production from scrap.

5/ Not including tonnages which went to the Government permanent stockpile. The figures represent mostly primary lead, although a small amount of secondary lead may be included.

6/ Partly estimated; includes some consumption of secondary lead.

Source: Mine and smelter output, U.S. Bureau of Mines; consumption, American Bureau of Metal Statistics, except as noted.

Table 6--Zinc: Mine output, smelter output of primary metal, and consumption of primary metal in the United States, outside the United States, and in the world, average 1937-38, annual 1946-60

Period	Mine output				Primary smelter output				Consumption of primary metal				Ratio of United States to world--	
	United States		Outside	United	United States		World	United States	United States		World	United States	Mine output	Smelter output
	States 1/	United States 2/	World 3/	United States	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	short tons	short tons	1,000 short tons	short tons	1,000 short tons	short tons	Percent	Percent
1937-38 average	572	1,364	1,936	502	1,256	1,758	514	1,216	1,730	29.5	28.6	29.7		
1946	575	1,170	1,745	728	806	1,534	801	896	1,697	33.0	47.5	47.2		
1947	638	1,312	1,950	802	961	1,763	736	1,055	1,841	32.7	45.5	42.7		
1948	630	1,418	2,048	788	1,093	1,881	818	1,078	1,896	30.8	41.9	43.1		
1949	593	1,512	2,105	815	1,197	2,012	712	1,123	1,835	28.2	40.5	38.8		
1950	623	1,747	2,370	814	1,326	2,170	967	1,222	2,189	26.3	38.8	44.2		
1951	681	1,919	2,600	882	1,478	2,360	934	1,338	2,272	26.2	37.5	41.1		
1952	666	1,881	2,550	904	1,556	2,460	853	1,311	2,164	26.1	36.7	39.4		
1953	517	2,153	2,700	916	1,684	2,600	986	1,396	2,382	20.3	35.2	41.4		
1954	474	2,226	2,700	802	1,898	2,700	884	1,09	2,593	17.6	29.7	34.1		
1955	515	2,685	3,200	964	1,966	2,930	1,120	1,831	2,951	16.1	32.9	38.0		
1956	512	2,878	3,130	984	2,116	3,100	1,009	1,854	2,863	15.8	31.7	35.2		
1957	532	2,908	3,440	986	2,204	3,190	936	1,992	2,928	15.5	30.9	32.0		
1958	412	2,908	3,320	781	2,209	2,990	868	2,071	2,939	12.4	26.1	29.5		
1959	425	2,935	3,360	799	2,291	3,090	934	2,258	3,214	12.6	25.9	29.1		
1960 7/	435	3,075	3,510	804	2,416	3,220	861	2,454	3,315	12.4	25.0	26.0		

1/ Recoverable content of ores and concentrates produced.

2/ Partly estimated; data represent principally zinc content of ores and concentrates produced.

3/ Primary slab zinc from both domestic and foreign ores.

4/ Partly estimated; includes some production from scrap.

5/ Represents consumption of slab zinc, beginning in 1946, as reported by the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

6/ Partly estimated; includes some consumption of secondary slab zinc.

7/ U.S. mine output, preliminary.

Source: Mine and smelter output, U.S. Bureau of Mines; consumption, American Bureau of Metal Statistics, except as noted.

Table 7.--Lead and zinc mining and milling: Average number of all employees and of production and related workers and average hourly earnings of production and related workers, January 1956-June 1961

Year or period	Average number of all employees as reported to--	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Average number of production and related workers as reported to--	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Average hourly earnings of production and related workers as reported to--	U.S. Tariff Commission	Bureau of Labor Statistics
	U.S. Tariff Commission 1/	U.S. Tariff Commission 2/	U.S. Tariff Commission	U.S. Tariff Commission	Actual worked	Total 3/	Bureau of Labor Statistics 3/
1956:							
January-March-----	16,394	16,800	13,917	14,400	\$2.13	4/	\$2.10
April-June-----	16,911	17,400	14,321	14,900	2.23	4/	2.13
July-September-----	16,905	17,400	14,254	14,800	2.30	4/	2.16
October-December-----	17,172	17,900	14,513	15,300	2.27	4/	2.15
1956, average-----	16,845	17,400	14,251	14,900	2.23	4/	2.14
1957:							
January-March-----	17,222	18,300	14,494	15,600	2.24	4/	2.16
April-June-----	16,315	17,700	13,620	15,000	2.31	4/	2.18
July-September-----	14,085	16,000	11,511	13,400	2.39	4/	2.18
October-December-----	4/	14,900	4/	12,400	4/	4/	2.17
1957, average-----	4/	16,700	4/	14,100	4/	4/	2.17
1958:							
January-March-----	11,885	14,400	9,794	11,900	2.31	\$2.19	2.15
April-June-----	11,068	13,600	9,080	11,100	2.38	2.15	2.14
July-September-----	9,349	11,700	7,530	9,400	2.46	2.17	2.18
October-December-----	9,699	12,000	7,862	9,500	2.36	2.23	2.21
1958, average-----	10,500	12,900	8,566	10,500	2.37	2.19	2.17
1959:							
January-March-----	9,947	12,600	8,164	10,200	2.35	2.26	2.22
April-June-----	9,856	12,400	8,062	10,000	2.44	2.25	2.25
July-September-----	9,504	12,400	7,723	10,000	2.54	2.23	2.28
October-December-----	4/	11,800	4/	9,700	4/	4/	2.28
1959, average-----	4/	12,300	4/	10,000	4/	4/	2.26
1960:							
January-March-----	4/	12,300	4/	10,100	4/	4/	2.29
April-June-----	4/	11,900	4/	9,600	4/	4/	2.29
July-September-----	4/	10,700	4/	8,400	4/	4/	2.29
October-December-----	4/	10,100	4/	7,900	4/	4/	2.29
1960, average-----	4/	11,200	4/	9,000	4/	4/	2.29
1961:							
January-March-----	4/	10,400	4/	8,300	4/	4/	2.27
April-June-----	4/	10,000	4/	8,100	4/	4/	2.27

1/ Adjusted to include estimated employment for those concerns that did not report employment data.

2/ Not adjusted to include estimated employment for those concerns that did not report employment data. For the period January 1956-September 1957, employment data were reported for operations that accounted for 99.1 percent of the lead and for 99.3 percent of the zinc produced in the lead-zinc mining industry in 1956; and for January 1958-59, employment data were reported for operations that accounted for 96.7 percent of the lead and for 98.3 percent of the zinc produced in the lead-zinc mining industry in 1958.

3/ Includes wages paid for holidays, sick leave and vacations taken.

4/ Not available.

Note.--Differences between data for all employees as compiled by the Tariff Commission and by the Bureau of Labor Statistics is due, at least in part, to (1) the inclusion in the data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of those employees at offices not located at the site of lead and zinc mining and/or milling operations and to (2) methods used in determining whether a given mining operation should be classified in the lead-zinc mining industry or in a mining industry other than the lead and zinc industry.

Table 8.--Common lead: Average market prices at New York, average 1937-39, annual averages 1948-50, and average daily prices in the United States since Jan. 1, 1951

(In cents per pound)						
Year, or date of change	New price	Date of change	New price	Date of change	New price	
1937-39 average-----:	5.267 ::	1953--Continued:	13.500 ::	1958:	:	:
1948 average-----:	18.043 ::	June 11-----:	13.750 ::	Apr. 1-----:	12.000	
1949 average-----:	15.364 ::	June 20-----:	13.750 ::	May 14-----:	11.500	
1950 average-----:	13.296 ::	July 23-----:	14.000 ::	June 3-----:	11.000	
1951:		Sept. 16-----:	13.500 ::	June 18-----:	11.110	
Jan. 1-----:	17.000 ::	1954:	:	June 19-----:	11.500	
Oct. 2-----:	19.000 ::	Jan. 18-----:	13.000 ::	July 1-----:	11.000	
1952:		Feb. 18-----:	12.500 ::	Aug. 14-----:	10.750	
Apr. 29-----:	18.000 ::	Mar. 9-----:	12.750 ::	Sept. 18-----:	11.000	
May 2-----:	17.000 ::	Mar. 10-----:	13.000 ::	Sept. 30-----:	11.312	
May 12-----:	15.000 ::	Mar. 26-----:	13.250 ::	Oct. 1-----:	11.500	
June 23-----:	15.425 ::	Mar. 29-----:	13.500 ::	Oct. 2-----:	11.914	
June 24-----:	16.000 ::	Apr. 1-----:	13.512 ::	Oct. 3-----:	12.000	
Oct. 7-----:	15.000 ::	Apr. 2-----:	13.750 ::	Oct. 8-----:	12.268	
Oct. 14-----:	14.000 ::	Apr. 12-----:	14.000 ::	Oct. 9-----:	12.500	
Oct. 22-----:	13.500 ::	June 2-----:	14.250 ::	Oct. 15-----:	13.000	
Nov. 3-----:	13.625 ::	June 15-----:	14.000 ::	1959:	:	
Nov. 5-----:	14.000 ::	Aug. 25-----:	14.250 ::	Jan. 22-----:	12.000	
Nov. 10-----:	14.125 ::	Sept. 7-----:	14.500 ::	Feb. 11-----:	11.500	
Nov. 20-----:	14.250 ::	Sept. 15-----:	14.700 ::	Feb. 20-----:	11.073	
Nov. 24-----:	14.000 ::	Sept. 16-----:	14.750 ::	Feb. 24-----:	11.000	
Dec. 22-----:	14.250 ::	Oct. 4-----:	14.775 ::	Mar. 5-----:	11.059	
Dec. 29-----:	14.500 ::	Oct. 5-----:	14.850 ::	Mar. 6-----:	11.500	
Dec. 30-----:	14.750 ::	Oct. 6-----:	15.000 ::	Apr. 1-----:	11.000	
1953:		1955:		1960:		
Jan. 7-----:	14.500 ::	Sept. 26-----:	15.500 ::	Apr. 21-----:	11.500	
Jan. 12-----:	14.000 ::	Dec. 29-----:	16.000 ::	May 7-----:	11.830	
Feb. 2-----:	13.500 ::	1956:		May 8-----:	12.000	
Mar. 4-----:	13.000 ::	Jan. 4-----:	16.270 ::	Aug. 24-----:	13.000	
Mar. 10-----:	13.500 ::	Jan. 5-----:	16.500 ::	Dec. 14-----:	12.500	
Apr. 7-----:	13.250 ::	Jan. 13-----:	16.000 ::	Dec. 21-----:	12.000	
Apr. 8-----:	13.000 ::	1957:				
Apr. 15-----:	12.500 ::	May 9-----:	15.500 ::	Dec. 13-----:	11.000	
Apr. 20-----:	12.000 ::	May 16-----:	15.000 ::		:	
Apr. 29-----:	12.500 ::	June 11-----:	14.000 ::		:	
May 18-----:	12.750 ::	Oct. 14-----:	13.500 ::		:	
May 19-----:	13.000 ::	Dec. 2-----:	13.000 ::		:	
May 26-----:	13.250 ::					
	::	::	::			

Source: E & MJ Metal and Mineral Markets.

Note.--The daily quotations are based on sales on a flat-price basis of domestically refined lead sold to domestic consumers. The daily averages are weighted by the quantity of such sales. The price quotations reflect sales of all grades of lead sold converted to the basis of Common lead at New York. At the end of 1960, Corroding grade commanded a premium of 0.1 cent per pound over the Common grade.

Price ceilings on sales of lead in the United States were imposed on Jan. 26, 1951; the price ceilings were increased by 2 cents a pound on Oct. 2, 1951, and, in order to prevent domestic buyers from buying lead at higher prices in foreign countries (previously permitted), the Office of Price Stabilization prohibited any person in the United States from receiving foreign lead at a delivered cost in excess of the ceiling price. All price ceilings on lead in the United States were removed by the Office of Price Stabilization on Feb. 12, 1953.

Table 9.--Prime Western zinc: Average market prices at East St. Louis, average 1937-39, annual averages 1948-50, and average daily prices in the United States since Jan. 1, 1951

(In cents per pound)							
Year, or date of change	New price	Date of change	New price	Date of change	New price		
1937-39 average-----:	5.413 :: 1953:			:: 1956:			
1948 average-----:	13.589 :: Jan. 2-----:		12.800 :: Jan. 6-----:		13.264		
1949 average-----:	12.144 :: Jan. 3-----:		13.000 :: Jan. 7-----:		13.500		
1950 average-----:	13.866 :: Jan. 11-----:		12.500 :: 1957:				
1951:		Jan. 27-----:	12.000 :: May 6-----:		12.000		
Jan. 1-----:	17.500 :: Feb. 3-----:		11.500 :: May 13-----:		11.500		
Oct. 2-----:	19.500 :: Feb. 25-----:		11.375 :: June 4-----:		11.000		
1952:		Feb. 26-----:	11.250 :: June 20-----:		10.500		
June 2-----:	17.500 :: Mar. 5-----:		11.000 :: July 1-----:		10.079		
June 5-----:	16.000 :: Aug. 1-----:		10.730 :: July 2-----:		10.049		
June 18-----:	15.000 :: Aug. 3-----:		11.000 :: July 3-----:		10.000		
Aug. 6-----:	13.500 :: Aug. 5-----:		10.890 :: 1958:				
Aug. 11-----:	13.640 :: Aug. 6-----:		10.900 :: Oct. 2-----:		10.021		
Aug. 12-----:	13.960 :: Aug. 7-----:		11.000 :: Oct. 3-----:		10.500		
Aug. 13-----:	13.980 :: Sept. 2-----:		10.500 :: Oct. 8-----:		10.777		
Aug. 14-----:	14.000 :: Sept. 11-----:		10.000 :: Oct. 9-----:		11.000		
Sept. 12-----:	14.300 :: 1954:			Nov. 7-----:	11.052		
Sept. 13-----:	14.500 :: Jan. 18-----:			9.500 :: Nov. 10-----:	11.187		
Sept. 18-----:	14.000 :: Feb. 15-----:			9.250 :: Nov. 12-----:	11.500		
Sept. 22-----:	13.525 :: Mar. 11-----:			9.750 :: 1959:			
Sept. 23-----:	13.625 :: Mar. 29-----:			10.200 :: Feb. 25-----:	11.000		
Sept. 24-----:	13.500 :: Mar. 30-----:			10.250 :: Sept. 21-----:	11.005		
Sept. 25-----:	13.825 :: May 26-----:			10.400 :: Sept. 22-----:	12.000		
Sept. 26-----:	13.750 :: May 27-----:			10.500 :: Oct. 22-----:	12.002		
Sept. 27-----:	13.500 :: June 3-----:			10.950 :: Oct. 23-----:	12.039		
Sept. 29-----:	13.725 :: June 4-----:			11.000 :: Oct. 26-----:	12.500		
Sept. 30-----:	13.825 :: Sept. 3-----:			11.040 :: Oct. 29-----:	12.612		
Oct. 1-----:	13.525 :: Sept. 4-----:			11.015 :: Oct. 30-----:	12.563		
Oct. 3-----:	13.700 :: Sept. 7-----:			11.155 :: Nov. 2-----:	12.500		
Oct. 4-----:	14.000 :: Sept. 8-----:			11.500 :: 1960:			
Oct. 6-----:	13.625 :: 1955:			Jan. 8-----:	12.532		
Oct. 7-----:	13.600 :: Apr. 5-----:			Jan. 11-----:	13.000		
Oct. 8-----:	13.500 :: Apr. 6-----:			Dec. 13-----:	12.500		
Oct. 10-----:	13.625 :: June 16-----:			Dec. 19-----:	12.000		
Oct. 11-----:	13.500 :: June 17-----:			1961:			
Oct. 23-----:	13.125 :: Sept. 6-----:			12.700 :: Jan. 10-----:	11.500		
Oct. 24-----:	13.000 :: Sept. 7-----:			13.000 ::			
Oct. 27-----:	12.500 ::			:			
	:			:			

Source: 'E & MJ Metal and Mineral Markets.

Note.--The daily quotations are prices at which slab zinc was sold on a flat-price basis by primary producers in the United States, weighted by quantities sold. The price quotations reflect sales of all grades of zinc sold converted to a Prime Western f.o.b. East St. Louis basis. At the end of 1960, other grades of zinc commanded the following premiums over the Prime Western grade, in cents per pound: Selected, 0.10 cent; Brass Special, 0.25 cent; Intermediate, 0.5 cent; High grade (sold on contract delivered to consumers' plants), 1.35 cents; Special High grade (sold on contract delivered to consumers' plants), 1.5 cents.

Price ceilings on sales of zinc in the United States were imposed on Jan. 26, 1951; the price ceilings were increased by 2 cents a pound on Oct. 2, 1951, and, in order to prevent domestic buyers from buying zinc at higher prices in foreign countries (previously permitted), the Office of Price Stabilization prohibited any person in the United States from receiving foreign zinc at a delivered cost in excess of the ceiling price. All price ceilings on zinc in the United States were removed by the Office of Price Stabilization on Feb. 12, 1953.

Table 14.--Zinc in ore and other zinciferous materials: Indexes of stocks held at zinc smelters in the United States at the end of each year, 1951-60, and at the end of each month, January 1958-July 1961

Period	(Stocks at end of 1951 = 100) 1/			
	Zinc content of stocks of--			
	Domestic ore	Foreign ore	Other zinciferous materials	Total
1951-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1952-----	141.4	132.2	143.2	137.9
1953-----	140.2	175.6	187.3	156.1
1954-----	150.5	182.7	210.5	165.7
1955-----	139.0	141.6	243.6	144.7
1956-----	118.5	141.2	177.6	130.0
1957-----	31.5	148.1	202.2	112.8
1958-----	51.7	190.6	278.0	116.0
1959-----	57.0	190.0	364.1	122.5
1960-----	114.1	197.2	377.4	158.2
1958:				
January-----	76.1	152.7	200.0	111.5
February-----	69.5	171.2	203.3	115.2
March-----	64.7	204.0	214.3	125.7
April-----	64.9	212.8	237.1	130.3
May-----	64.0	208.0	226.0	127.4
June-----	60.7	212.3	204.0	126.2
July-----	61.6	216.0	210.0	128.5
August-----	60.9	207.4	199.8	124.2
September-----	59.7	199.2	203.6	120.6
October-----	60.2	179.8	193.4	112.8
November-----	53.1	181.5	219.5	110.6
December-----	51.7	190.6	278.0	116.0
1959:				
January-----	48.6	208.2	309.6	122.5
February-----	48.2	212.5	335.4	125.1
March-----	47.9	206.6	342.7	122.9
April-----	50.0	200.2	326.3	120.9
May-----	49.5	201.7	302.4	120.1
June-----	50.4	207.0	270.4	121.3
July-----	50.6	222.3	296.3	128.5
August-----	50.2	213.5	295.7	124.9
September-----	47.0	217.2	273.2	123.5
October-----	49.6	205.4	276.2	120.5
November-----	52.2	204.2	362.8	125.3
December-----	57.0	190.0	364.1	122.5
1960:				
January-----	60.8	180.6	461.2	125.4
February-----	62.7	187.2	440.0	128.0
March-----	66.4	196.3	437.5	133.6
April-----	75.1	194.8	412.5	136.9
May-----	75.5	218.3	428.7	146.9
June-----	77.6	203.7	435.4	142.8
July-----	86.7	197.7	409.1	144.3
August-----	96.6	210.4	390.5	154.1
September-----	103.8	216.5	381.1	160.1
October-----	111.2	215.0	380.5	163.7
November-----	115.4	212.1	370.7	164.5
December-----	114.1	197.2	377.4	158.2
1961:				
January-----	113.1	183.9	390.1	153.1
February-----	114.4	182.7	355.6	151.8
March-----	116.5	179.3	360.6	151.8
April-----	118.3	168.9	362.7	148.9
May-----	113.9	173.7	367.7	148.5
June-----	113.1	166.5	370.6	145.4
July-----	112.4	166.9	354.7	144.5

1/ Index numbers are based on data compiled by the American Zinc Institute which represented stocks of zinc ore (including sinter) and of other zinciferous materials held at smelters, at electrolytic plants, and in storage in the United States, suitable for the manufacture of metal, regardless of ownership, and including any Government-owned stocks, but excluding material in the operating circuit; data exclude stocks at mines and at old-slab and residue piles or dumps, and material that is awaiting conversion into pigments and is suitable and definitely earmarked for that purpose. Data on actual tonnages of zinc-ore stocks are confidential; permission was granted the Tariff Commission by the American Zinc Institute, however, to publish such data in terms of index numbers which reflect changes in stocks.

Source: Compiled from data supplied by the American Zinc Institute, Inc.

Table 19.—Unmanufactured lead: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal countries, 1952-60, January-June 1960, and January-June 1961.

Country	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	Quantity (short tons of lead content)	Foreign value (1,000 dollars)
											1/	1/
Peru	74,403	73,000	54,312	67,087	92,480	86,070	135,062	68,183	59,178	28,490	29,486	
Mexico	134,205	137,905	73,317	108,887	96,172	114,516	128,011	88,896	77,471	40,031	40,994	
Australia	98,415	77,495	83,564	76,772	118,497	142,547	113,252	76,821	66,825	32,807	33,296	
Canada	120,336	61,538	123,484	88,589	51,410	62,269	74,437	73,715	59,926	20,331	31,980	
Yugoslavia	54,709	51,929	38,575	35,659	38,901	40,262	36,789	32,376	30,159	13,972	15,555	
Bolivia	22,103	2,912	16,255	9,131	12,771	16,323	22,681	10,939	10,581	5,776	4,666	
Union of South Africa	16,370	11,631	48,796	28,008	36,409	66,166	41,386	28,939	30,785	15,905	14,969	
Morocco	6,670	11,888	17,555	5,593	5,428	9,018	9,760	5,032	6,605	3,240	4	
Spain	5,509	-	5,580	11,080	6,700	3,119	9,505	11,270	6,388	3,771	3,471	
Guatemala	4,893	5,419	2,765	2,940	5,614	12,129	4,944	158	1,520	1,170	2,862	
Chile	6,320	5,356	3,307	5,654	2,957	1,758	422	113	27	-	1,190	
United Kingdom	4,792	1,765	2,519	187	294	2,809	8,556	1,048	150	73	56	
West Germany	6,107	4,006	856	499	538	1,718	3,286	2,693	655	325	70	
Denmark	334	1,738	4,277	3,036	3,293	3,189	2,188	625	319	150	199	
Honduras	763	34	1,330	699	3,014	6,108	3,811	3,649	4,457	2,434	2,147	
All other	2/88,288	10,442	5,601	9,553	7,620	6,076	3/13,775	8,802	5,685	3,746	3,343	
Total	614,217	157,058	482,823	153,374	489,758	574,807	607,895	413,259	360,731	182,221	181,238	

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes 76,346 short tons, valued at \$21,991 thousand, from France.

3/ Includes 76,346 short tons, valued at \$793 thousand, from Greenland, and 4,684 short tons, valued at \$925 thousand, from Belgium.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 20.--Lead-bearing ores, flue dust, and mattes: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal countries, 1952-60, January-June 1960, and January-June 1961

Country	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 1/	January-June 1960 1/	January-June 1961 1/
Peru	30,436	19,568	33,352	42,302	58,140	50,992	92,182	38,872	33,745	15,434	16,113
Mexico	4,132	1,207	4,275	2,013	3,929	7,149	3,650	806	1,151	392	598
Australia	12,631	4,833	23,444	21,826	36,226	45,295	33,829	22,294	20,894	10,572	9,569
Canada	8,513	11,636	58,867	11,165	26,748	31,087	31,393	28,632	27,944	14,403	16,319
Bolivia	21,459	2,692	16,955	9,131	19,771	14,722	22,501	10,822	10,581	5,776	4,666
Union of South Africa	16,370	11,531	48,796	28,008	35,560	65,440	41,386	28,939	30,785	15,905	14,856
Guatemala	4,627	4,683	2,765	2,916	5,613	12,129	4,944	158	1,520	1,170	2,853
Chile	6,320	5,313	3,307	5,651	2,957	1,758	88	113	27	-	1,190
Honduras	763	34	1,330	699	3,044	6,108	3,811	3,649	4,457	2,434	2,147
All other	3,583	6,088	4,076	3,163	3,604	2,852	8,106	2,680	6,709	3,842	229
Total	109,134	67,585	197,167	156,877	196,182	237,877	211,890	136,962	137,812	69,928	68,540
Foreign value (1,000 dollars)											
Peru	8,278	3,877	6,749	8,900	13,937	12,396	18,211	6,551	6,074	2,645	2,271
Mexico	1,534	251	1,147	362	1,089	2,353	985	206	307	100	121
Australia	3,751	1,150	5,495	5,201	9,642	12,320	7,243	3,886	4,067	2,219	1,521
Canada	2,600	3,443	15,535	10,555	7,379	7,650	7,246	6,333	5,601	2,959	3,050
Bolivia	6,496	670	4,107	2,274	5,465	3,885	5,083	2,083	2,274	1,099	757
Union of South Africa	6,136	3,261	13,050	8,358	10,923	20,028	10,229	6,475	7,203	3,632	3,414
Guatemala	383	327	365	511	988	1,996	620	39	216	201	577
Chile	2,912	1,111	702	1,208	568	348	16	15	7	-	237
Honduras	283	9	355	193	838	1,819	953	896	957	597	395
All other	867	1,292	801	690	837	637	1,270	648	1,175	597	25
Total	33,240	15,391	46,306	38,272	51,666	63,142	51,856	27,132	27,911	14,049	12,368

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 21.--Lead metal: 1/ U.S. imports for consumption, by principal countries, 1952-60, January-June 1961

Country	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 2/	1960 2/	January-June 1960 2/	January-June 1961 2/
Quantity (short tons of lead content)											
Peru-----											
Mexico-----	43,967	53,132	20,960	24,785	34,050	35,078	42,880	29,311	25,433	13,056	13,373
Australia-----	129,773	136,698	69,072	106,874	92,243	107,052	124,391	88,090	76,320	39,530	46,396
Canada-----	85,784	72,662	60,120	54,916	81,971	97,252	79,423	54,530	45,931	22,235	23,727
Yugoslavia-----	111,823	49,202	64,617	47,424	24,662	31,882	43,044	45,083	31,982	15,928	15,661
Morocco-----	54,339	51,929	38,575	35,659	38,901	40,262	36,789	32,376	30,159	13,972	15,555
Spain-----	6,670	9,258	17,555	5,593	5,128	9,018	9,760	5,032	1,243	127	4
United Kingdom-----	5,509	-	5,580	11,080	6,700	3,119	9,505	11,270	6,388	3,771	3,471
West Germany-----	4,792	1,765	2,519	187	291	2,809	8,556	1,035	150	73	56
Denmark-----	6,052	4,006	856	499	538	1,718	3,286	2,667	655	325	70
All other-----	3/ 86,040	8,083	1,738	4,277	3,036	3,293	2,188	625	319	150	199
Total-----	535,083	389,473	285,656	296,497	292,976	336,930	366,005	276,297	222,919	112,293	112,748
Foreign value (1,000 dollars)											
Peru-----											
Mexico-----	14,878	14,913	5,866	7,430	10,734	10,074	10,219	6,657	6,047	3,213	2,858
Australia-----	44,350	35,127	17,791	30,578	27,783	29,092	26,199	18,134	16,388	8,864	7,644
Canada-----	27,462	15,943	13,815	14,043	22,357	23,527	13,826	10,100	8,682	4,304	3,952
Yugoslavia-----	35,958	12,696	15,329	11,830	6,555	8,126	8,285	8,929	6,300	3,164	2,808
Morocco-----	18,405	13,753	10,602	10,644	12,386	11,660	7,865	7,745	7,402	3,554	3,384
Spain-----	2,255	2,191	4,344	1,507	1,561	2,421	2,125	1,058	1,198	15	1
United Kingdom-----	2,094	-	1,360	2,796	1,777	779	1,613	2,347	1,135	676	597
West Germany-----	1,391	475	623	76	94	739	1,595	235	38	17	15
Denmark-----	1,866	920	247	136	284	403	813	735	154	60	13
All other-----	3/ 25,022	2,140	1,086	933	1,377	1,371	690	280	108	48	61
Total-----	173,790	98,632	71,411	81,481	86,347	89,494	74,513	57,526	47,343	24,533	21,378

1/ Lead or base billion, lead pigs and bars, antimonial lead, type metal, and miscellaneous alloys or combinations of lead (except Babbitt metal and solder).

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Includes 76,346 short tons, valued at \$21,991 thousand, imported from France.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 23.—Zinc-bearing ores: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal countries, 1952-60, January-June 1960, and January-June 1961

Country	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1/ 1960	1/ 1961	1/
Quantity (short tons, zinc content)											
Canada	178,046	168,171	179,284	157,063	168,342	218,745	171,535	137,545	133,418	66,807	51,043
Mexico	278,945	144,892	185,397	166,849	198,206	261,774	208,579	160,394	140,403	84,803	-
Peru	53,673	71,654	91,294	60,813	97,453	117,051	110,373	81,101	79,759	35,622	37,410
Union of South Africa	11,543	5,875	10,879	7	622	20,119	28,007	4,331	13,193	4,732	2,820
Belgium and Luxembourg	-	-	-	1,546	861	-	-	-	1	1	-
Australia	3,888	8,200	1,815	2,581	15,768	5,711	6,054	16,737	22,578	11,265	4,302
Bolivia	15,383	16,323	15,590	1,058	5,661	8,674	6,838	1,704	2,344	1,347	1,117
Guatemala	10,372	6,395	1,819	8,137	13,272	10,337	6,093	10	1,311	-	3,599
Italy	1,552	5,061	3,659	-	-	-	-	9,931	3,572	1,780	1,245
Yugoslavia	1,267	12,777	4,881	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7,290	-	-	-
Japan	741	-	628	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-
Honduras	643	8	613	79	691	3,562	1,478	1,116	2,140	991	1,120
Spain	13,540	17,501	-	-	-	-	-	13,476	11,788	7,183	5,682
All other	9,373	7,470	6,761	8,826	3,123	5,952	2,433	3,625	2,679	1,254	2,031
Total	581,966	464,328	503,620	406,959	483,999	681,933	511,416	437,260	458,186	232,750	194,484
Foreign value (\$1,000 dollars)											
Canada	24,533	23,510	22,690	18,540	17,944	28,760	19,519	16,374	15,267	8,444	4,690
Mexico	51,814	10,219	12,686	10,409	15,379	27,479	11,640	8,396	12,821	6,586	5,287
Peru	11,373	8,446	13,011	7,543	14,335	22,374	13,519	7,661	8,218	4,246	3,817
Union of South Africa	4,904	917	1,988	2	123	4,591	4,043	744	1,876	594	836
Belgium and Luxembourg	-	-	-	264	127	-	-	-	2/	-	-
Australia	1,274	572	375	497	2,232	1,427	1,045	1,292	1,975	998	546
Bolivia	3,637	1,889	1,955	1,34	772	1,094	639	1,192	237	159	111
Guatemala	987	1,96	70	986	1,537	1,320	734	3	217	-	374
Italy	106	545	343	-	-	-	-	840	744	562	128
Yugoslavia	209	935	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Germany	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	538	-	-	-
Japan	143	-	55	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2
Honduras	240	2	136	22	166	965	329	245	597	271	-
Spain	1,950	1,980	-	-	-	-	1,350	1,404	920	577	289
All other	2,615	1,803	793	1,159	1,95	1,086	1,31	565	310	214	235
Total	113,785	12,714	54,328	39,556	53,110	89,100	51,902	38,200	43,666	22,964	16,892

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 24.-Zinc metal: 1/ U.S. imports for consumption, by principal countries, 1952-60, January-June 1960,
and January-June 1961

Country	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 2/	1960 2/	1961 2/	Quantity (short tons, gross weight)		Foreign value (1,000 dollars)	
											1952	1953	1954	1955
Canada	72,866	110,006	105,845	113,675	117,454	101,527	94,265	89,537	75,372	37,837	34,402	34,402	34,402	34,402
Mexico	17,176	29,798	10,456	19,480	16,929	23,689	22,804	9,729	8,675	6,315	2,834	2,834	2,834	2,834
Peru	1,600	6,181	8,964	9,766	6,590	22,948	9,736	12,337	7,517	3,759	3,760	3,760	3,760	3,760
Union of South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	1,680	-	33,007	-	12,298	-	-	-	-
Belgian Congo	-	8,820	13,895	15,228	17,782	-	20,991	12,790	9,308	4,200	5,549	5,549	5,549	5,549
Belgium and Luxembourg	6,674	21,728	8,422	17,748	32,353	34,163	17,869	11,648	5,724	3,863	5,378	5,378	5,378	5,378
Australia	-	7,537	3,471	4,033	7,282	9,523	2,273	9,111	4,150	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	3,762	24,271	5,031	6,333	13,486	10,010	5,916	7,173	4,236	2,880	2,993	2,993	2,993	2,993
Yugoslavia	2,787	1,900	-	-	500	10,572	5,009	3,384	5,640	2,721	1,752	1,752	1,752	1,752
Norway	276	6,323	716	-	-	-	2,600	329	7	7	-	-	-	-
West Germany	6,958	14,567	3,108	6,642	15,257	8,772	2,035	662	1,619	1,002	1,043	1,043	1,043	1,043
Japan	222	3/	2,467	2,714	4,383	2,887	1,708	355	3,218	3,581	-	-	-	-
All other	4,222	2,717	-	15,132	9,316	1,158	-	-	-	579	579	579	579	579
Total	116,543	233,568	162,375	196,123	245,328	269,411	186,664	165,601	122,129	62,163	60,147	60,147	60,147	60,147

1/ Includes zinc blocks, pigs, and slabs, and zinc scrap, dross, and skimmings.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Less than 1/2 short ton.

4/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 25.—Manufactured lead, dutiable: U.S. imports for immediate consumption, withdrawals from bonded warehouses, and entries into bonded warehouses, by months, January 1958-June 1961

Year and month	Lead-bearing ores, flux dust, and mattes			Lead metal 1/			Total, all forms		
	Consumption entry	Warehouse withdrawal	Warehouse entry	Consumption entry	Warehouse withdrawal	Warehouse entry	Consumption entry	Warehouse withdrawal	Warehouse entry
(In short tons of lead content)									
1958:									
January	20,885			8,357			317		
February	7,468			7,233			299		
March	11,974			7,366			47,121		
April	15,017			32,147			37,401		
May	8,526			22,384			49,592		
June	9,284			41,066			38,042		
July				32,758			413		
August				154					
September									
October									
November									
December									
1959: 2/									
January									
February									
March									
April									
May									
June									
July									
August									
September									
October									
November									
December									
1960: 2/									
January									
February									
March									
April									
May									
June									
July									
August									
September									
October									
November									
December									
1961: 2/									
January									
February									
March									
April									
May									
June									

1/ Lead bullion or base bullion, lead dross, reclaimed lead, antimonial lead, antimonial scrap lead, type metal, and all alloys or combinations of lead, not specially provided for.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 26.—Manufactured zinc, dutiable: U.S. imports for immediate consumption, withdrawals from bonded warehouses, and entries into bonded warehouses, by months, January 1958-June 1961

(In short tons—zinc content of ores, gross weight of other materials)

Year and month	Zinc-bearing ores			Zinc metal 1/			Total		
	Consumption	Warehouse entry	Withdrawal	Consumption	Warehouse entry	Withdrawal	Consumption	Warehouse entry	Withdrawal
	entry	Warehouse entry	withdrawal	entry	Warehouse entry	withdrawal	entry	Warehouse entry	withdrawal
1958:									
January	33,352	27,880	11,915	12,787	-	-	46,139	27,880	12,083
February	29,242	7,532	19,433	12,920	-	-	42,232	7,532	19,083
March	39,077	7,235	10,516	12,669	-	-	51,746	7,235	10,516
April	38,808	24,847	4,512	13,637	-	-	52,445	24,847	4,512
May	29,854	5,726	5,644	11,302	-	-	41,156	5,726	5,644
June	23,599	10,820	18,490	12,001	56	-	35,600	10,876	18,490
July	15,551	3,223	19,365	8,612	55	-	24,163	3,278	19,365
August	14,756	3,500	11,556	7,882	28	-	22,138	3,528	11,556
September	20,731	87,871	10,491	16,599	-	-	37,430	87,871	10,491
October	20,206	18,482	3,792	16,881	943	1,412	37,187	19,425	5,04
November	26,750	7,738	6,207	8,257	234	4,550	35,097	7,972	10,756
December	36,362	5,124	11,277	13,992	-	4,722	50,354	5,424	15,999
1959: 2/									
January	33,701	11,998	16,359	8,214	6,197	3,470	41,915	18,495	19,829
February	35,449	4,558	15,780	6,260	927	557	41,709	5,445	16,337
March	16,213	5,878	20,592	13,331	59	2,552	29,744	5,937	23,44
April	23,765	26,306	25,210	6,495	5,719	1,133	30,260	32,025	25,343
May	32,500	13,93	9,471	10,978	692	440	43,478	14,485	9,911
June	16,875	2,897	28,821	10,500	110	4,649	27,375	3,007	33,470
July	40,186	21,573	7,473	12,382	5,866	106	52,568	27,439	7,579
August	20,310	2,608	6,330	7,346	166	715	27,656	2,774	7,045
September	7,517	906	24,894	11,738	-	717	19,255	96	25,611
October	21,032	29,375	14,990	11,887	2,009	391	35,119	31,384	15,881
November	20,552	2,278	17,376	7,629	223	40	28,181	2,501	17,416
December	6,652	12,997	23,558	9,424	220	1,212	16,076	13,217	24,130
1960: 2/									
January	41,466	12,668	12,668	8,733	1,900	276	32,219	43,366	12,944
February	20,401	6,147	23,044	9,434	235	186	29,835	6,382	23,230
March	10,864	4,035	34,269	12,122	155	188	22,986	4,190	34,457
April	18,370	35,119	20,807	7,396	489	27	25,766	35,608	20,834
May	25,146	9,014	27,111	6,354	27	29	29,000	9,041	27,140
June	6,078	4,741	26,621	15,597	-	-	21,615	4,741	26,621
July	22,709	37,622	17,956	3,180	-	606	25,889	37,622	18,562
August	17,674	4,894	18,010	7,766	-	-	25,440	4,894	18,010
September	8,468	3,013	32,091	16,828	-	441	25,296	3,013	32,532
October	16,194	39,140	12,250	7,384	920	633	25,255	37,310	12,883
November	24,992	5,323	10,459	11,066	-	277	36,064	5,323	10,736
December	10,256	1,636	16,199	11,327	-	874	21,593	1,636	17,673
1961: 2/									
January	12,280	19,909	17,686	6,291	938	-	18,571	20,847	17,686
February	13,964	10,962	15,726	7,298	55	-	21,262	11,017	15,726
March	19,748	8,125	18,896	14,747	704	1,722	34,495	8,866	20,618
April	13,820	18,306	11,644	7,229	977	358	21,049	19,283	12,002
May	16,950	7,904	16,354	10,168	252	238	41,418	8,156	16,592
June	22,330	9,553	18,785	10,064	500	941	32,394	10,053	19,726

1/ Includes blocks, pigs, or slabs and zinc scrap, zinc dross, and zinc skimmings.

2/ Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 27.--Unmanufactured lead and zinc: Commercial imports for consumption, industrial consumption, and the ratio of commercial imports to industrial consumption in the United States, annual average 1953-57, annual 1958-60, and January-June of 1961

(Quantities in short tons of lead or zinc content)

Period	Commercial imports <u>1/</u>	Industrial consumption <u>2/</u>	Ratio (percent) imports to industrial consumption
Unmanufactured lead (in ore and metal)			
1953-57 average-----:	443,384	1,171,390	37.9
1958-----:	529,239	986,387	53.7
1959-----:	347,118	1,091,149	31.8
1960-----:	354,216	1,021,172	34.7
January-June:	:	:	
1960-----:	177,354	525,100	33.8
1961-----:	177,358	499,100	35.5
Unmanufactured zinc (in ore and metal)			
1953-57 average-----:	651,276	1,309,355	49.7
1958-----:	661,156	1,142,165	57.9
1959-----:	514,114	1,278,518	40.2
1960-----:	501,602	1,165,825	43.0
January-June:	:	:	
1960-----:	253,536	637,694	39.8
1961-----:	234,073	571,181	41.0

1/ Data from tables 15 and 16. Data for the period beginning with Oct. 1, 1958 represent imports entered under quotas as compiled by the U.S. Treasury Department.

2/ Data from tables 3 and 4. Data represent industrial consumption of lead or zinc in all forms.