U.S. IMPORTS OF MEAT COVERED BY THE MEAT IMPORT LAW

	Million pounds	Percent change
1966 January–April	224.5	
1967 January–April	256.6	+14

Beef and veal: U.S. imports, fresh or frozen, product weight, 1960–67

Year:	Million pounds	Year:	Million pounds
1960	413.8	1964	705.5
1961	569.2	1965	584.1
1962	860.1	1966	823.4
1963	986.2	1967 estimate	900.0

DAIRY IMPORTS

On February 16, 1967 Farm Bureau requested that the Secretary of Agriculture initiate a Section 22 (of the Agricultural Adjustment Act) action to control effectively the imports of dairy products. Section 22 authorizes the President to take such action when imports disrupt government farm programs. On March 30, the Secretary initiated such action, and the Tariff Commission held hearings on May 15–16, 1967. On June 22, Farm Bureau recommended that the President take prompt action to restrict dairy imports. On June 30, the President took such action, placing restrictions on dairy imports which had been entering the country outside of existing quotas. Under the Presidential proclamation, dairy imports will be reduced to 1 billion pounds—less than 1 percent of U.S. production, and only slightly above the 1965 level.

The following table presents the current information on imports and exports of milk equivalent.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, MILK EQUIVALENT, 1958–66

[In millions of pounds]

Year	Imports			Exports		
	Quota	Nonquota	Total	Total	Commercial	Noncommercial
1958	189	318	507	2,804	757	2,047
1959	203	375	578	1,154	651	503
1960	234	370	604	776	755	21
1961	212	548	[1] 760	655	645	10
1962	232	563	[1] 795	1,287	434	853
1963	249	666	[1] 915	5,038	554	4,484
1964	228	602	830	6,874	370	6,504
1965	220	698	[1] 918	1,839	417	1,422
1966 [2]	280	2,495	2,775	780	780	0

[1] Includes butterfat/sugar products.
[2] Preliminary.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The United States should continue to pursue trade negotiations designed to reduce restrictions on world trade *with nations which are prepared to offer reciprocal benefits to U.S. exports.* Future negotiations must not only include—they must emphasize trade in agricultural products.

2. The United States should have a firm policy of opposition to international commodity agreements which are designed to allocate world markets and politically determine prices. The U.S. objective should be to reduce restrictions on agricultural trade, not to legitimize them by international agreements.

3. U.S. domestic farm programs must be brought into accord with foreign trade objectives. U.S. farmers must achieve competitive pricing in the world market on an equitable basis. The objectives should be to sell commodities for export at prices not less than the price at which the production of the commodities was induced—including payments made through government payments.