

It is not always an easy task to determine just how a satisfactory balance is to be struck between the requirements of an ultimately mutually beneficial trade among nations on the one hand and the continued welfare of our own domestic producers and workers on the other. Nonetheless, the task is so important that we must devote our best energies to it.

There is a definite need, it seems to me, for increased attention to our domestic trade adjustment problems. An expanded means for determining the true nature of these problems on the part of the executive agencies involved and the conscientious oversight of Congress are, I believe, essential to this effort.

It is my hope, Mr. Chairman, that these hearings will serve to focus attention on these problems and lead to a new understanding of the most effective means to deal with them.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions? If not, then thank you Mr. Zablocki, for sharing your views with us.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Our colleague from Tennessee, Mr. Quillen. Please step forward and proceed as you see fit. It is a pleasure to have you here.

STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES H. QUILLEN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

Mr. QUILLEN. Thank you Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure to be here.

The Dairy Import Act is needed to stop the flow of unneeded dairy products which are being shipped into this country. This bill would limit imports to the average butterfat and nonfat milk solids shipped in from 1961 through 1965. Also, as the U.S. domestic market grows, the import quotas would be increased in the same ratio.

Basically, this bill is needed to stop the imports of dairy products which are shipped here in evasion of quotas.

For example, imports of evaporated milk grew from 4,000 pounds in 1962 to 1,311,000 pounds in 1967. Sweetened condensed milk imports grew from 69,000 pounds in 1962 to 4,074,000 pounds in 1967.

Chocolate crumb is a so-called new product designed to evade our quotas. In 1960, 54,000 pounds of this product were imported. During 1967, imports of chocolate crumb climbed to 21.5 million pounds.

Total cheese imports in 1967 were about 152 million pounds of which 60.3 million pounds were Cheddar and other American types, principally Colby and during this same period, Commodity Credit Corporation purchased about 180.5 million pounds of Cheddar or American cheese under the price support program.

Imports of butterfat-sugar mixtures jumped from zero in 1961 to 105,626,000 pounds in 1966.

Although some actions have been taken under section 22, these actions were taken after huge amounts of dairy products have been imported. For instance, prior to June 30, 1967, there was no quota on Colby cheese, with the result that ever-increasing quantities were imported. Finally, when action was taken last year a quota of 6,096,600 pounds was granted. In the case of frozen cream, no quotas had been established until last year with the result again of large quantities coming into the United States. When quotas were established, 12,540,000 pounds were permitted.