

pressed to me their concern about their future. These union men and women want assurance that while their foreign counterparts share in the growth of our domestic markets these markets are not snatched away from them. Now, however, foreign manufacturers seem to have a complete freedom to gobble up ever-increasing proportions of the U.S. footwear market.

Mr. Chairman, I share this concern expressed by labor and management for their future in this industry which has come a long way since the days of the Puritan bootmakers of New England in the 17th century only to face extinction now because of faulty Government action—or inaction.

CRITICAL SITUATION IN DAIRY INDUSTRY

The third area of concern I would like to discuss, Mr. Chairman, is that for dairy products. The story of dairy product imports is a fascinating one. It is the story of deception, bypass and misrepresentation.

Foreign importers of dairy products have for some years been circumventing quotas through various means. Recent orders by the Department of Agriculture resulted in foreign producers merely redesigning packages and slightly altering mixtures.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare backtracked on a ruling that imports of sweetened and condensed milk are not subject to the Federal Import Milk Act. HEW now says that imports of sweetened and condensed milk are subject to the Federal Milk Act. This change left only evaporated milk as not being subject to the sanitary standards of the act. This meant that unlimited amounts of evaporated milk could be imported to this country.

Then on June 10 of this year Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman announced that President Johnson proclaimed temporary import quotas on condensed and evaporated milk and cream. The quotas will remain in effect pending completion of an investigation by the U.S. Tariff Commission, including recommendations on the need for permanent import quotas.

This same proclamation directed the Tariff Commission to investigate the need for quotas on a number of other dairy products which are not now subject to import restrictions.

These dairy products include chocolate milk crumb, butterfat-sugar mixtures in retail packages, Edam and Gouda cheese, Italian cow's milk cheese not in whole loaves, Swiss cheese, and the miscellaneous cow's milk cheese classified as "other cheese" in the U.S. Tariff Schedules.

In connection with this proclamation, the Secretary tells us that supplies of milk and dairy products are far in excess of commercial market demands. This has, he says, fostered cut-throat competition and disruption of world dairy markets. And the Secretary cites examples of import transactions and price offers for canned milk and cheese in which the price of the foreign product was from one-third to one-half below that of the comparable domestic market.

Mr. Chairman, the amazing thing is that the details cited by the Secretary are almost verbatim to facts contained for many, many months in my constituent mail.