B. Taxes

The United States Brewing industry paid almost one billion dollars ($1,000,-000,000) in Federal excise taxes and over four hundred million in States excise taxes in 1967. It is the fifth largest industry in payment of Federal excise taxes. Since repeal, brewers have paid over 20.4 billion dollars in excise taxes to the Federal Government and over 6.8 billion dollars in excise taxes to the various state governments.

C. Agriculture

The United States brewing industry purchases two hundred and thirty million dollars ($230,000,000) worth of U.S. agricultural products yearly, using five billion pounds (145 million bushels) of grain annually in the production of malt beverages. In 1967, United States brewers purchased about 133 million dollars worth of malt barley, 77 million dollars of corn and rice, 15 million dollars of hops and 5 million dollars of other agricultural products.

D. Containers

Approximately 20% of all cans manufactured in the United States are for beer cans, the United States brewing industry using 13.8 billion aluminum and tin coated steel cans per annum. Additionally, the United States brewing industry consumes approximately 6.4 billion returnable and one-way glass bottles; and sustains an annual packaging bill of almost 675 million dollars.

E. Miscellaneous purchases

The brewing industry expends 22.5 million dollars annually on fuel, power and water; 215 million dollars on transportation; one hundred million dollars on capital expenditures; and 250 million dollars on advertising and promotion.

F. Exports and imports

The United States brewing industry in 1967 produced 116,500,000 barrels and exported less than 32 thousand barrels of beer, having a valuation of only slightly more than one million ($1,000,000.00) dollars. As against this unbelievably low export figure, the United States imported in 1966 almost 691 thousand barrels of beer having a valuation of just under 24 million dollars ($24,000,000.00). Accordingly, the United States imports almost 22 barrels of beer for each barrel it exports.

But an even more important contribution could be made by the domestic brewing industry to the economic welfare of the United States, as well as in helping to alleviate the Gold Flow problems of the United States, *IF* foreign duties and foreign non-tariff trade barriers were either placed in basic parity with United States import duties and barriers or were otherwise reduced so as to be reasonable in amount and in type of restriction. United States brewers who have been interested in exporting malt beverages from the United States to various foreign countries have abandoned their efforts upon discovering that either the foreign duty or the foreign non-tariff trade barriers—and oftimes both—effectively prohibit the movement of United States beer into those countries.

A cursory analysis of the volume of beer exports and imports from 1937 through 1967 and the relationship between the volume of exports and imports is most revealing. The trend of beer exports from the United States has been declining consistently since World War II years while, in contrast, beer imports into the United States have sustained a remarkably consistent up-trend.

The following chart is indicative of the effect of the lenient "open-door" policy of the United States Government and of the contrary protectionist policies of most of the foreign countries to which the United States brewing industry would otherwise be enabled to export its product, and illustrates the trends and the volume of both beer imports and beer exports since 1937.