

TABLE 6.—HAWAII'S PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF BEEF BY ORIGIN ¹

(In pounds)

Year	Total per capita	Hawaii	Mainland	New Zealand-Australia
1957.....	78.3	42.3	27.3	8.7
1958.....	75.2	42.8	18.7	13.1
1959.....	80.4	42.7	18.6	19.7
1960.....	81.9	42.0	19.2	20.7
1961.....	85.1	41.9	20.0	23.2
1962.....	77.1	38.3	16.5	22.3
1963.....	77.9	40.0	19.5	18.4
1964.....	85.4	38.9	20.6	25.9
1965.....	86.2	37.0	23.1	26.1
1966.....	84.9	40.9	22.4	21.6

¹ Derived from data in table 2 and population estimates.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions, if not, then thank you Mr. Matsunaga, for sharing your views with us.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. It has been a pleasure to appear before your fine committee, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Next we have the Honorable Speedy O. Long, of Louisiana. You are recognized.

STATEMENT OF HON. SPEEDY O. LONG, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

Mr. LONG. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am here today to speak to you on behalf and in support of H.R. 11033 and H.R. 10318, measures designed to strengthen the depressed prices received by American farmers for cattle and other slaughter animals and for dairy products.

I introduced H.R. 11033, a bill to revise the quota control system on the importation of certain meat and meat products, as a companion measure to legislation introduced by your distinguished chairman and others in an effort to alleviate conditions which are depressing farm prices. A few days later I introduced H.R. 10318, a bill to regulate imports of milk and dairy products, to place this sector of the agricultural industry on a better financial footing.

The meat import bill, H.R. 11033, would decrease the total allowable imports of meats from the present 725,400,000 pounds per calendar year to a safer figure of 585,500,000, and would change the base period for computing imports to the years 1958 through 1962, a more realistic period.

While consistent with existing trade policies, both of these features, as I understand them, will effectively restrict the amount of imported meat and increase demand and strengthen domestic prices of cattle and other slaughter animals.

Cattlemen and other stockmen across the country are wrestling with recurring low prices which result from an excessive tonnage of imported meat on the domestic market, according to all reliable reports which I have received. Furthermore, I can say from firsthand observation and experience that cattlemen in Louisiana, and particularly in my district, are being hard pressed by low prices.