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IMPORTED FRESH FROZEN BEEF
DOES NOT DISPLACE OR COMPETE
WITH DOMESTIC, GRAIN-FED MEAT

Allegations that imported fresh chilled and frozen manufacturing meat forms a basic threat to the United States cattle raisers, feeders and farmers, are clearly incorrect. Beef, by far the largest volume import, represents a small but very necessary portion of the total United States supply of meat.^{1/} While almost all imported beef is used for manufacturing purposes, most domestic beef is grain-fed and uneconomical for manufacturing use.^{2/}

^{1/} In its presentation to the Senate Finance Committee October 20, 1967, the MIC submitted a table illustrating the total supply of meat and poultry in the United States from 1950 to 1966. This exhibit, indicating trends up to and including the full year 1967, is attached hereto as Appendix I.

^{2/} Of all meats imported into this country, beef is by far the largest volume item. Public Law 88-482 (the present quota law) covers fresh, chilled or frozen beef, veal, mutton and goat. In 1967 the total quantity of these meats imported equalled 894,863,994 lbs., of which 826,336,809 lbs. was beef. Virtually all of this beef was of the lean, grass-fed variety with a fat content of only around 10% as compared to a fat content of around 25% in domestic, grain-fed cattle. (Poundages are official Bureau of Census figures.)