

quantity from 5.4 billion pounds in 1963 to almost 7 billion in 1967 (see Table 11).

Any upward price movement for hamburger resulting from restricted supplies of raw material, would affect those who can least afford to pay the price of inflation. The following "Letter to the Editor", written by a university student, bears witness to the sensitivity of this sector of the American public to legislation which eventually would unnecessarily prejudice them: ^{13/}

THE WASHINGTON POST

Monday, June 3, 1968

Letters to the Editor

Meat Quota Bill

I am a junior at the University of Maryland and I am currently taking a foods course. It has come to my attention that Senator Hruska (R.-Neb.), "the champion of Nebraskan cattlemen," is attempting to pass a meat quota bill. (Washington Post, "The Washington Merry-Go-Round," May 11). This bill would raise the price of the cheaper brands of meat, such as hamburger and frankfurters, to the outrageous price of 99 cents a pound. The National Restaurant Association warns that this bill would increase by 30 to 50 per cent the cost of hamburger to the consumer. Granted that Nebraska corn-fed beef is a premium product, but hamburger is ground from utility cuts and it is 23 per cent fat. Hamburger has been termed as poor people's food and it is also the college student's lifeline. Some of the poor of our Nation were given their first taste of American

^{13/} The Washington Post column referred to in the letter is attached as Appendix V.