again, the largest supplier, shipping 12 million pounds in 1963, and 9 million pounds in 1967.

3. The price of choice vealers, S. St. Paul, per 100 lbs., rose from $29.48 in 1963 to $31.61 in 1967. In April 1968, it reached $33.85.

4. The price of choice lamb, Chicago, per 100 lbs., rose from $18.69 in 1963 to $23.48 in 1967. In April 1968, it reached $26.82, the highest price (but for two months in 1966) since 1952–53.

In the case of each of these products, New Zealand meat is supplying a real need in the American market. It is doing so without challenging the American cattlemen on their own ground: the production of grain-fed table beef. Indeed, it is helping the cattlemen by providing a lean meat to mix with the fat trim of grain-fed beef. Lamb and veal supplement the meager, shrinking, domestic supplies, and help keep those products from being crowded out of the super-market meat counters entirely.

There is no need for intensifying existing meat restrictions. Imports are helping, not threatening the hearty, growing American livestock and meat industries.

JULY 10, 1968.

STATEMENT OF D. C. ENTZ, CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF DIRECTORS, ARIZONA CATTLE FEEDERS' ASSOCIATION

The Arizona Cattle Feeders' Association, one of the many state Associations affiliated with the American National Cattlemen's Association, Denver, Colorado, fully supports the testimony of the ANCA to be given the Committee, relative to Meat Import Legislation (H.R. 9475).

We are most appreciative of the action of the Committee to schedule hearings on this important legislation.

Since the passage of PL 88–482, the Meat Import Quota Law of 1964, the beef cattle industry of the United States has continued to be faced with excessive imports of meats, thus making it extremely difficult for beef producers and feeders to economically survive. The economic pressure experienced by the beef cattlemen, whether producer or feeder, reflects to many other businesses that serve agriculture (e.g., feed suppliers, financial agencies, veterinarians, communications, construction suppliers (steel, lumber, etc.), machinery, and many others). It is of national significance.

Domestic beef production has expanded too much in the past few years and one of the primary reasons for this situation is that "lower-grading" cattle have been placed in feedlots which normally should go directly to slaughter for manufacturing type meats (hamburger and table ready meats). Imported beef has restricted the slaughter of these animals which should normally by-pass the feedlot and thus we find a situation of domestic over-production of fed beef. A pound of beef is a pound of beef whether in the form of hamburger, roast or steak and it all amounts to tonnage whether imported or domestic. There is simply too much beef available, imported plus domestic, which economically restricts the U.S. rancher, farmer and feeder in view of his continually rising costs in all areas of production as well as taxation responsibilities.

We are in no way suggesting absolute elimination of imported meats but we do request a revision of the import quota system in line with the language contained in H.R. 9475 (and other similar bills).

STATEMENT OF ARIZONA CATTLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

The Arizona Cattle Growers' Association would like to submit, for the hearing record, this statement in favor of H.R. 9475 and other identical Bills. We appreciate this opportunity to present our views on this legislation of such far reaching importance to the cattle industry.

CHANGES IN PUBLIC LAW 88–482

Cattlemen in Arizona and the nation were very appreciative of the action of Congress in 1964 when P.L. 88–482, establishing quantitative limits on meat imports, was passed. This measure applied brakes to a situation that was rapidly snowballing into an untenable situation. However, as is the case so