ute, has been in effect, imports have increased drastically, making it impossible to hold a fair price structure and a stable domestic beef supply. This problem affects not only the cattle producer and feeder, but also the many thousands of U.S. workers providing the production and marketing needs of the nation's cattlemen.

It should be pointed out that the balance of payments deficit faced by the United States in international trade further indicates the need to amend P.L. 88–482 to a realistic basis. Accordingly, we suggest the following amendments as a responsible approach. We do not suggest that meat imports be cut off entirely or drastically reduced, but curtailed and regulated at reasonable levels. We recommend and urge the following objectives:

1. To adjust the base period for determining quotas to "1958–1962" from the present "1959–1963" periods.
2. To include in the quotas, all offshore purchases of meat and meat products, including purchases for military use.
3. To establish a 100 percent of quota "tiggering point" rather than the 110 percent of quota presently used.
4. To require the imposition of quota restrictions if one-fourth of the annual quota is exceeded in any quarter, and continue requiring quarterly USDA import estimates.
5. To include lamb with meats covered in the present quota; fresh, chilled and frozen beef, veal, mutton and goat; and,
6. To include canned, cured and cooked meats in the import quotas.

We represent the cattle producers of the State of Nebraska and their vital interest in, and part of, our national economy. Your careful consideration of the above recommendations will be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

E. H. SHOEMAKER, JR., *President.*

NEVADA STATE CATTLE ASSOCIATION.

Hon. WILBUR MILLS,
Chairman, House Ways and Means Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MILLS AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS: The Nevada State Cattle Association wishes to present the following statement in regard to the importation of beef into the United States.

The domestic cattle industry is, and has been for some time, in a very depressed and serious financial condition. The price of cattle has not kept abreast of the inflationary trend. Live cattle are bringing about the same price now as they did twenty years ago. This is not true of the cattleman's costs of labor, machinery replacement, miscellaneous costs, or his property tax. The approximate value of beef imported into the United States amounts to about one half billion dollars annually. The loss of this much of the market imposes a genuine hardship on the cattleman.

The economic welfare of many communities throughout the entire nation is dependent upon a healthy cattle industry. Some communities are entirely dependent upon the cattle industry. Economists tell us that a dollar produced by the cattleman has a "ripple" or "generating" effect of 4 to 1. One of the highest in any of the basic industries. This is very significant as far as allied and related industries are concerned. We cannot have a healthy national economy if local economies are not prosperous.

Taken nationwide, the amount of machinery, labor used, miscellaneous supplies purchased, and taxes paid, the cattle industry is a very major item in the economy. On the other hand, the importers of beef contribute very little to the domestic economy. The return to the community and economy in the form of all expenditures, labor hired, and taxes paid are insignificant compared to the cattle industry.

We realize that trade is necessary for a healthy nation and do not propose that all imports be banned. However, we do feel that the present regulations allowing beef to be imported into the United States have several inequities that are detrimental to the cattle industry. Hence, we make the following suggestions:

First. The tonnage of imported beef should be regulated evenly throughout the year on monthly or quarterly periods. The bunching of imports to coincide with price increases in our domestic supply is disastrous. Several times in the