

terest in the dairy industry, and your action for some relief and protection, will be greatly appreciated by the many Members of this Congress, as well as those engaged in dairying.

Again, Mr. Chairman, I thank you and the members of this committee for all the courtesies extended.

Mr. HERLONG. Are there any questions, if not, then thank you Mr. Martin, for sharing your views with us.

The next witness is from New York, the Honorable Frank Horton. Mr. Horton, we appreciate your being with us this afternoon and you are recognized, sir.

# STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK HORTON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Mr. HORTON. Part of the import legislation being considered is relief for the dairy farmers of America, who are faced with a shrinking market because of the tremendous increase in dairy imports that are not covered under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act in a sufficient manner to offer them adequate protection.

As one who is seriously concerned with the inability of the American dairy farmer to earn a return that is anywhere near comparable to returns on investments earned by other segments of the economy, I urge you and the Ways and Means Committee to include the provisions of dairy import proposals in any bill the committee might report out on this subject. Since the bill that I introduced last year on this area of concern is supported by the National Milk Producers Federation and other dairymen's associations, I am offering H.R. 7840 as an example of the type of legislation that is needed and wanted by dairymen and by those who are concerned with this problem.

I am also including for your review some statistics on the amount of dairy imports there are into this country, and their effect on the American dairy farmer. Your consideration of this statement, and your support for legislation of this nature will be appreciated.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

(The material referred to follows:)

[From the Congressional Record, Apr. 3, 1967]

## CONGRESSMAN HORTON SUBMITS PLAN TO EASE PRICE SQUEEZE RESULTING FROM DAIRY IMPORT LOOPHOLES

(Extension of remarks of Hon. Frank Horton, of New York, in the House of Representatives, *Monday, April 3, 1967*)

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, during the past few weeks, the news spotlight has been centered on a struggle by a group of dairy farmers to obtain higher prices for the milk they sell to processors. While the methods employed to achieve this end may be questionable in many instances, the whole incident points up a serious malady in our Nation's dairy industry.

The quest by dairy farmers for a higher rate of return on their investment cannot be accurately compared with the desire of most economic segments of the Nation for greater income. In a very real sense, the dairy industry is fighting for its life. To illustrate the terrible truth of this statement, one need only look at the statistics showing the number of farms which reported sales of milk products during the years since World War II.

In 1945, 2.5 million American farms reported sales of dairy products. In that year, the population of the United States was just under 140 million persons. In 1960, after a 25-percent rise in our population, only 1 million farmers reported