following table illustrates the rapid import rise, and compares the actual quantities imported to quantities supposedly allowed under Federal law:

SUMMARY OF DAIRY PRODUCT IMPORTS—COMPUTED ON BASIS OF MILK EQUIVALENT OF BUTTERFAT, CALENDAR YEARS 1953-66

[In millions of pounds]

Year	Imports		Cheese imports			Imports other than cheese		
	Total imports [1]	Total import quotas [2]	Total [1]	Within quota [3]	Outside quota [4]	Total [5]	Within quota [6]	Outside quota [7]
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1953	525	97.7	479	81	398	46	8.0	38.0
1954	441	189.4	421	110	311	29	16.0	4.0
1955	458	189.4	438	155	283	20	16.0	4.0
1956	514	189.4	453	165	288	61	43.0	18.0
1957	661	235.5	419	143	276	242	62.2	179.8
1958	507	221.5	464	146	318	43	43.0	0
1959	578	221.5	535	161	374	43	43.0	0
1960	604	248.1	540	170	370	54	64.0	0
1961	760	274.7	688	172	516	72	42.5	29.5
1962	795	281.1	689	189	500	106	43.3	62.7
1963	915	282.4	747	205	542	168	44.6	123.4
1964	830	282.4	685	184	501	145	44.6	100.4
1965	918	282.4	710	179	531	208	49.8	158.2
1966	2,800	291.5	1,264	188	1,076	1,536	49.8	1,486.2
1967	3,500	282.4						

[1] U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1967 preliminary estimate.
[2] Computed from import quotas, by products, and yields used by U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1966, as follows: Cheddar cheese, 9.8; Italian cheese, 7.98; Edam and Gonda cheese, 7.58; blue mold cheese, 9.093; butter, 21.55; butteroil 1.25 multiplied by 21.55; dried cream, 18.6; dried whole milk, 7.35; dried buttermilk, 1.43; and malted milk, 2.65.
[3] Computed from imports within quota, of all cheese varieties multiplied by 8.33, a weighted average yield factor.
[4] Col. (3) minus (4).
[5] Col. (1) minus (3).
[6] Col. (6) minus (8).
[7] Computed from imports outside quotas, by products, and yields used by U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1966.

Imports of dairy products displaced a market for American dairy products in an amount representing 2.8 billion pounds of milk in 1966. This was approximately 10 times the amount of imports authorized by quotas established under section 22 of the AAA.

The result is lower prices to dairy farmers at a time when all costs of production are increasing. The Minnesota-Wisconsin manufacturing milk price series, which is a nationwide indicator of prices paid farmers for manufacturing milk, dropped from $4.34 per hundredweight in September 1966, to $4.02 per hundredweight in February 1967. It can reasonably be expected that this price will go down further in coming months.

Dairy farmers have faced milk surpluses and lower milk prices since 1953. In 1965 through reductions in cow numbers and the exodus of farmers from dairying, the market came into balance for the first time and farm prices rose above minimum levels established by the Government.

The influx of imports, however, destroyed the market. Milk prices in February stood at 85 percent of parity—the measurement of prices comparable to those in the balance of the economy.

In the State of New York, approximately one-half of all milk sold by farmers is made into manufactured dairy products. The reduction of the manufactured price, of about 32 cents per hundredweight, since September, means an annual loss to New York farmers of some $17,000,000.

More devastating than this is that the fresh cream market has been destroyed. Cream, normally used in the production of ice cream, has been largely displaced by mixture of butterfat and sugar from abroad. These imports, in total, are in circumvention of quotas established by the Federal Government for the importation of butteroil.

As a result of the imports from abroad, the Department of Agriculture is again purchasing substantial volumes of dairy products in an effort to support farm prices at minimum levels. In effect, these purchases mean the expenditure of