dairy farmers on a national average are less than parity unless the Secretary of Agriculture removes a corresponding quantity of dairy products from the domestic market.

Importers have used loopholes in the existing quota regulations to increase by 12 times the amount of dairy products brought in the U.S. since 1966. The result has been sagging markets and prices for domestic products.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., July 1, 1968.

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers Association, Inc. has contacted me with regard to the hearings on trade which your Committee is now holding.

They have expressed their desire that the provisions of the Dairy Import Act of 1968 be included in any bill that the Committee may report. I would appreciate your giving this request every consideration.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

WILLIAM L. SCOTT, *Member of Congress.*

STATEMENT OF HON. BOB DOLE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF KANSAS

DAIRY IMPORT ACT VITAL TO AMERICAN DAIRYMEN

Mr. Chairman, I have introduced legislation now pending before your committee which would, if enacted, provide safeguards for the American dairy industry. Unwarranted imports from nations providing export subsidies to their local producers (thus gaining much needed hard currency) have seriously deteriorated the position of the United States producer.

This legislation, H.R. 4860, is important for the economic well-being of the Nation and the dairy farmer. Plainly stated, the United States *imported* $133,267,000 worth of dairy products in 1967—a year of unprecedented dollar drain and fiscal crisis. In my opinion, there is no excuse for this great loss. Our imports of dairy products not only cost the domestic producers valuable domestic markets, but significantly contributed to our national balance-of-payments deficit.

EXAMPLES OF UNWARRANTED IMPORTS

Mr. Chairman, my bill would not, of course, stop all dairy product imports. But imports would be brought into line with reasonable historic trade policies.

This legislation, called the Dairy Import Act of 1968, is needed to stop the imports of dairy products which are shipped into our country in virtual evasion of established quotas.

Let me give you a few examples:

Imports of evaporated milk grew from 4,000 pounds in 1962 to 1,311,000 pounds in 1967.

Sweetened condensed milk imports grew from 69,000 pounds in 1962 to 4,074,000 pounds in 1967.

Chocolate crumb is a so-called "new" product designed to evade import quotas. During 1967, imports of chocolate crumb increased to 21.5 million pounds.

Cheese imports totaled 152 million pounds in 1967.

Imports of butterfat sugar mixtures jumped from zero in 1961 to 105,626,000 pounds in 1966.

CONTROL ACTIONS TOO LITTLE, TOO LATE

Some actions have been taken to stem the flood-tide of dairy imports, but these controls have been too little, too late. For instance, prior to June 30, 1967, there