by refusing to debit such imports in their proper categories; the administration has, in effect, "paid to evade." It has granted quotas in addition to the butterfat quota and permitted enormous extra quota quantities of butterfat items to enter the United States in disguise. These products substitutes contributed $75 million to our international trade deficit in 1967.

Western European countries which have a surplus in exportable dairy products are subsidizing the selling price to get these stocks off their hands.

They are subsidizing some products which have a domestic price of 80 cents to the tune of a 30-cent selling price. This is particularly true of France and the Netherlands.

Nonfat dry milk from Western Europe countries is exported at 12 cents a pound, a price with which our domestic producers cannot begin to compete.

Import laws under section 22 of the Agriculture Trade Act of 1949 are notoriously easy to circumvent, a weakness which I believe will be corrected by dairy legislation such as H.R. 4529, which I am supporting.

TEXTILES

Mr. Chairman, my State has no textile mills as such, but again we are the producer of the fine ingredients of woolen sweaters and topcoats and other items that contain some of the finest domestic wool.

Wool producers in the West are well aware that in 1957 the United States imported less than 1 billion square yards of all types of textiles at a value of under $300 million. However, by 1967, only 10 years later, we imported around 2.5 billion square yards at a value of around $900 million. This year, we will probably expend around $1 million, which will add appreciably to our balance-of-payments deficit.

We have thrown wide our doors to textiles which are produced overseas at wages one-fourth of ours. In other words, we are giving employment to overseas workers at the expense of our own workingman and thereby increasing our dollar headache.

Wyoming ranks second among the States in wool output with fleece regarded among the best in the Nation. Wyoming's shorn wool production for 1967 totaled 18,867,000 pounds, with an average market price of about 40 cents a pound. Continued imports will have the effect of diminishing the market for this Wyoming wool and other homegrown products and further damaging economy of Wyoming and other States which could stand a boost rather than a knock from their Federal Government.

MINK

Mr. Chairman, Wyoming is not one of the larger mink-producing States, but I have been advised by the National Board of Fur Farm Organizations that, of the 24 ranches we had in January of 1967, five have gone out of business in the past year because of imports. That is roughly a 20-percent deterioration in a single industry because of imports.

I am also advised by the national board that in 1962 there were 7,200 ranchers on record in the United States, and as of June 1, 1968, there were only 3,159 remaining; fewer than half of the ranches and less than half of the industry, after 6 years of battling for imports.