

The original documents are located in Box C6, folder “Presidential Handwriting, 11/14/74 (1)” of the Presidential Handwriting File at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

Copyright Notice

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. Gerald Ford donated to the United States of America his copyrights in all of his unpublished writings in National Archives collections. Works prepared by U.S. Government employees as part of their official duties are in the public domain. The copyrights to materials written by other individuals or organizations are presumed to remain with them. If you think any of the information displayed in the PDF is subject to a valid copyright claim, please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 14, 1974

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: WILLIAM D. EBERLE
FROM: JERRY H. JONES
SUBJECT: The Sugar Act

Your memorandum to the President of November 11 on the above subject has been reviewed and your recommendation -- that a proclamation be prepared -- was approved.

Please follow-up with the appropriate action.

Thank you.

cc: Don Rumsfeld

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 14, 1974

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: WILLIAM EBERLE
FROM: JERRY H. JONES
SUBJECT: Proposed U.S. Response to Canadian
Restrictions on American Cattle and
Beef Exports

Your memorandum to the President of November 11 on the above subject has been reviewed and Option 2, II -- Proclamation restricting Cattle, Beef, Hogs and Pork -- was approved.

Please follow-up with the appropriate action.

Thank you.

cc: Don Rumsfeld

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 11, 1974

MEETING WITH ECONOMIC POLICY BOARD
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
November 11, 1974

2:00 p.m.

From: L. William Seidman

I. PURPOSE

- A. To review economic issues which are likely to arise in your discussions with governmental leaders in Japan, South Korea, and the Soviet Union.
- B. To report on the current sugar situation.
- C. To discuss proposed U.S. responses to Canadian restrictions on American cattle and beef exports.
- D. To discuss grain exports to the European Community.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS PLAN

- A. Background: This will likely be your final meeting with the Executive Committee of the EPB prior to your departure for the Far East.
- B. Participants: William Simon, L. William Seidman, Roy L. Ash, Alan Greenspan, William D. Eberle, and Arthur Burns.
- C. Press Plan: David Kennerley.

III. DISCUSSION POINTS

A. Overview of the Economy

Alan Greenspan will briefly review the current state of the economy.

B. Economic Issues -- Presidential Trip to the Far East

William Eberle will review economic issues which will

likely arise in your discussions with governmental leaders in Japan and South Korea. See Tab A.

William Simon will review economic issues which will likely arise in your discussions with governmental leaders in the Soviet Union including the Eximbank issue. See Tab B.

C. Report on the Sugar Situation

In accordance with your request for an investigation of sugar William Seidman will review the sugar situation. See Tab C.

D. U.S. Responses to Canadian Restrictions on American Cattle and Beef Exports

William Eberle will review proposed U.S. responses to Canadian restrictions on American cattle and beef exports. See Tab D.

E. European Community Grain Exports

William Eberle will review the current situation regarding EC grain exports.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 11, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: United States-Japan Economic Issues

The current economic relations between the United States and Japan are generally very good. There is a continuing need to strengthen certain areas of mutual concern. These issues fall into the broad categories of balance of trade and payments, food, and energy.

Balance of Trade and Payments. The rapid rise of oil import prices has placed all major industrialized nations under extreme balance of trade and payments pressure. Accordingly it is crucial that developed nations do not seek to significantly improve their trade balances at the expense of others. The United States expects to continue to adhere to this principle with Japan and other major industrialized countries in the spirit of the OECD pledge. Specific issues for discussion along these lines are:

- a) A recent report published by The Ministry of International Trade and Industry projects increasingly large Japanese trade surpluses between now and 1985. We should express our concern over these estimates as large Japanese surpluses would further disrupt the world trading system.
- b) The imminent passage of the Trade Reform Act will allow the United States to participate in the upcoming GATT Multilateral Trade Negotiations, initiated in Tokyo in September 1973. Japan and the United States will be major beneficiaries of these negotiations. We urge Japan to actively contribute to the ongoing preparations for the negotiations in Geneva.
- c) Our large bilateral trade deficit with Japan of recent years has been significantly reduced largely as a result of Prime Minister Tanaka's personal attention to the issue. The trade deficit has risen sharply in recent months however and both the United States and Japan must remain alert to avoid recurrence of the unmanageable deficits of recent years. To avoid the re-emergence of political criticism in the United States we urge the Japanese to continue liberalizing the few remaining non tariff trade restrictions of particular interest to U.S. exporters, particularly those on citrus and beef. On the monetary side equilibrium can best be assured if the Japanese will move toward greater reliance on market forces in determining the yen/dollar exchange rate.

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 13526 (as amended) SEC 3.3

NBC Memo, 3/30/80, State Dept. Guidelines

By LHC NARA, Date 9/11/12



d) With regard to investment we continue to urge the freest possible flow of capital in both directions between the United States and Japan.

Food and Agriculture. Global shortages of various agricultural commodities and surpluses of others make co-operation between all major producing and consuming countries essential if the burdens of adjustment are to be equally shared.

a) With regard to feedgrains and soybeans, in short supply world-wide, the United States intends to remain reliable as Japan's principal supplier. This will require close co-operation and exchange of up to date requirements statistics as well as Japanese restraint from speculative or concentrated purchasing patterns.

b) With regard to beef, Japanese import restrictions encourage the unprofitable feed grain fed beef industry in Japan. The action prevents exports of grass -fed beef from Australia diverting them to the U.S. market. By driving up feedgrain prices in the U.S. market, Japanese purchases make it less profitable to raise grain fed beef in this country. Accordingly we would urge the Japanese to significantly liberalize beef imports as quickly as possible.

c) With regard to overfishing in the northeast Pacific, our scientists are firmly convinced significant reductions by all countries involved will be required to ensure an optimum yield from this valuable resource for the long term. We urge the Prime Minister to personally urge his negotiators to co-operate in the fisheries negotiations which will be taking place in Tokyo simultaneously during your visit.

Energy. Japan as a country highly dependent upon imports of energy is fearful of confrontation with the oil producers but willing to co-operate with other consuming countries in conserving consumption of energy and developing new sources of supply. Projects of particular interest to the Japanese are:

a) Yakutsk Natural Gas-We feel that this project will help our relations with Japan and the USSR while enlarging the world's energy supply. We agree in principle to participate in the exploratory phase but final commitment will depend upon our overall energy policy.

b) Uranium Enrichment Project to develop a joint US-Japan facility in the United States. We continue to support this project and are hopeful that remaining problems will be resolved shortly.



MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Economic Aspects of Your Meeting with
General Secretary Brezhnev

Brezhnev will be seeking a reaffirmation from you of our interest in developing commercial and other economic ties between our two countries. You can point out that progress in our economic relations has been impressive:

- trade in 1974 will approach the \$1 billion mark
- while overall trade this year is below 1973 because of smaller grain sales, it is more evenly balanced and Soviet exports to the U.S. are at record levels
- we have established an institutional framework, notably a Joint Commercial Commission, which should enable us overtime to expand further our economic relations and our trade.

While recognizing these gains, the Soviet authorities are disturbed over seeming Congressional reluctance to permit the USSR to receive non-discriminatory tariff treatment (MFN) and to allow additional loans from the Eximbank. The Soviets do not appear to question the Administration's good faith but hold the view the Administration should fulfill its pledges to deliver MFN and preserve Eximbank authority. It will be important, therefore, to assure the Soviets that Congress will permit a viable solution of these matters in the end.

Specifically you might point out that:

- I am personally out on a limb on the Jewish emigration question, because the Administration, by law, will be required to make findings on the subject.
- Continuing Soviet restraint in not commenting on our agreement with the Senators will make it easier for us to move ahead. For our part, we will do what we can to downplay the matter.
- While we still face Congressional problems on the Eximbank legislation, we believe that these too will be manageable.

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 13526 (as amended) GPO 3.3
CLASSIFIED BY 6032

By HR NARA, Date 9/11/12



- Once the Bank's renewal has been approved by Congress, we would expect to resume the orderly processing of existing Soviet Loan applications.

Brezhnev may express disappointment that large-scale, long-term projects between the two countries have not developed as rapidly as he had hoped. Some of the following specific cases might be raised:

Yakutsk Gas Exploration. Soviet irritation over the suspension of Eximbank lending for new projects has focussed particularly on a proposed commitment of \$49.5 to assist in financing exploration for natural gas in the Yakutsk area in eastern Siberia. You could point out:

- After Eximbank renewal legislation is enacted, this loan would receive early consideration by the Bank
- We would, of course, have to be satisfied that we were not exporting equipment in short supply.

Export Control Cases. U.S. approval for the licensing of advanced computers for such high priority Soviet projects as the Kama River truck plant, the Intourist reservation system and the Aeroflot reservation system has been delayed pending a review of these cases by the Export Administration Review Board. The Board is expected to approve the Kama case before your trip but the other two cases will take more time. The Board is also expected to approve the export of equipment for a Soviet Air Traffic Control system. Assuming approvals in these two cases, you may wish to say:

- I am glad to report we have approved export licenses for the Kama computer and equipment for the air traffic control system
- The systems for Intourist and Aeroflot will require more time but I am hopeful we can obtain a decision early next year.

If

Grain Sales. /Brezhnev should complain that recent limitations on their grain purchases in the U.S. were discriminatory you might reply:

- consultations with the Common Market countries and Japan are expected to lower U.S. feedgrain exports to those countries below the 1973-74 level.
- many of the difficulties surrounding the recent Soviet purchases can be avoided in the future if the USSR tells the USG in advance of its intentions.



THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR
TRADE NEGOTIATIONS
WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

November 11, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: The Sugar Act

Unless you take action on sugar, the tariff will rise threefold and import quotas will terminate when the Sugar Act expires on December 31. You have authority to maintain the present duties, provided you also establish an import quota, both effective by March 31, 1975. Both the industry and users urge an early decision.

Sugar prices are at record highs and the market is expected to remain tight for at least 12 to 18 months. Imports of raw sugar supply about 45 percent of domestic requirements and a higher tariff would add to pressure on prices.

The Executive Committee of the Economic Policy Board endorses a recommendation of the agencies concerned that you proclaim a continuation of the present sugar duties together with a global import quota of seven million tons. This proclamation could subsequently be modified or terminated if warranted by changed circumstances. In announcing your decision, I also recommend that you indicate the Executive Branch will be monitoring developments to assure both adequate supplies for users and security for the domestic industry (Tab A). Such a decision would entail no known problems with the Congress and would be well received by the public.

The pros and cons of this course of action are outlined at Tab B.

If you accept this recommendation, a proclamation will be prepared for your signature.

APPROVE: *WRJ*

DISAPPROVE: _____

W. D. Eberle *WDEberle*

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958 Sec. 3.6

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MR 94-20, #216, NSC LHM 7/25/96

By let NARA, Date 3/6/97

PROPOSED PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT ON SUGAR

I have announced today actions designed to liberalize imports of sugar into the U.S. while encouraging the growth of production domestically by eliminating domestic production quotas. This action will maintain the duties on sugar imports at the lowest permissible rate under the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

The Sugar Act is scheduled to expire on December 31, 1974. If no action is taken, tariffs on imported sugar will rise about 1.3 cents per pound on January 1, 1975. The law provides, however, that the President can continue the current rates in force but only if his proclamation extending the rates includes a quota on sugar imports. I have therefore decided to extend the current tariff rates and will set an annual global quota of seven million short tons for 1975. That quantity is sufficiently large to meet anticipated import requirements. At the same time, it will ensure a degree of stability for our own sugar industry to operate effectively in a period of very tight supplies.

The world sugar supply has become increasingly tight in recent months. For the past three crop years, world sugar production has been rising, but consumption has exceeded production by a small margin. Sugar production

-2-

this year is expected to be about the same as last year. Crop setbacks in a number of countries will prevent production from keeping pace with the normal growth of consumption. As a consequence, worldwide sugar supplies will be very tight. The United States imports about one-half of the sugar we consume and we are directly affected by the world situation.

We do not face the risk of running out of sugar. But until production catches up with the growth in demand, we will experience much higher sugar prices than we would like. Consumers can help prevent the escalation of sugar prices by buying wisely. One way is to conserve on the use of granular sugar which accounts for about one-third of our sugar consumption. The remaining two-thirds of our sugar is consumed through soft drinks, candy and processed food. Consumers can help here too by switching to substitute products with lower sugar content. The Council on Wage and Price Stability is working with sugar-using industries to facilitate conservation in the use of sugar. The Council will also be holding public hearings to examine the margins charged by sugar processors, refiners and distributors. The purpose of these hearings is to ensure that the retail

-3-

prices of sugar and sugar products are not unduly raised because of the higher cost of raw sugar.

In the past sharp increases in sugar prices have always been temporary because they stimulated increased production of sugarcane and sugar beets. I have asked Secretary Butz to make sure that all farmers are well aware of the excellent market opportunities offered by sugar beets and sugarcane in this coming year, and to also make sure that there are no governmental impediments to increased production. Early season contracting between farmers and processors could be very helpful in 1975, and long-term contracting between U.S. refiners and foreign suppliers could be very beneficial as well. The Administration will do all it can to encourage steps such as this that will help remove some of the uncertainties for the future.

Finally, I have directed the Economic Policy Board to monitor the sugar situation on a weekly basis and report to me any signs of speculation or market activity in world and domestic markets that would worsen the tight supply situation we face this year.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TAB B - Proposal

Proclaim a continuation of the lower Column 1 tariff rates on sugar together with a global quota at a level sufficiently high to meet all anticipated import requirements for raw and refined sugar.

Pro

A. With no increase in duties and a global quota at the level contemplated, there would be no additional pressure on sugar prices, which are already the subject of vigorous protests by industrial users and household consumers.

B. Interests favoring revival of the Sugar Act would have a more difficult time obtaining new legislation as the President has retained authority to act.

C. Retention of the President's authority to modify rates and quotas provides flexibility for dealing with future sugar developments during any adjustment period, i.e., buying pressure from the EC or supply pressure if Cuba should enter the market. The President keeps his options open.

D. Industrial users, who account for about two-thirds of domestic sugar requirements could be expected to support this option, e.g., all the major candy manufacturers, who were recently at the White House, expressed a strong preference for this option.

E. The Column 1 duty and a liberal global quota would not distort trade and production patterns, thereby promoting more efficient use of resources.

Con

A. If the supply situation eases and prices should decline substantially, the White House would be open to pressure to proclaim higher tariffs and/or lower quotas. If no action were taken by the President, those pressures would go to Congress as in the past.

B. As a matter of trade policy, a quota is undesirable. The symbol is important even though the quota is global and does not distort trade.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958 Sec. 3.6

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MR 94-20, #27; NSC LHM 7/25/96

By let NARA, Date 3/10/97

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

November 11, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Proposed U.S. Response to Canadian Restrictions
on American Cattle and Beef Exports

The Economic Policy Board endorses the Interagency recommendation for your proclamation of quotas on imports from Canada of certain livestock products to retaliate against Canadian quota restrictions on American cattle and beef products.

The retaliation is judged necessary to restore the balance of trade concessions with Canada, to pressure the Canadians into removing these restrictions and to demonstrate that the United States will, in fact, respond when its exports are unjustifiably restricted.

The agencies do not agree on whether the retaliation should be a virtual embargo on all cattle and beef from Canada (Option I) or less severe limitations on two products -- cattle and beef, and additional restrictions on hogs and pork (Option II).

The Economic Policy Board recommends that to be credible and to provide some relief to hard-pressed hog producers, that restrictions be imposed on the four products.


W. D. Eberle
Executive Director

1. Approval of retaliation as suggested Yes _____ No _____
2. If approved, one of the two attached Proclamations should be signed:
I: Proclamation restricting Cattle and Beef _____
II: Proclamation restricting Cattle, Beef, Hogs and Pork WDE

Attachments:

1. The Interagency Memorandum
2. The Proclamations

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 13526 (as amended) SEC 3.3
NSC Memo, 3/30/06, State Dept. Guidelines
By HR NARA, Date 9/11/12



THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR
TRADE NEGOTIATIONS
WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Proposed U.S. Response to Canadian Restrictions
on American Cattle and Beef Exports

This memorandum recommends your proclamation of quotas on imports from Canada of certain livestock products to retaliate against Canadian quota restrictions on American cattle and beef products.

The retaliation is judged necessary to restore the balance of trade concessions with Canada, to pressure the Canadians into removing these restrictions and to demonstrate that the United States will, in fact, respond when its exports are unjustifiably restricted. This recommendation has been approved by the interagency Trade Staff Committee's subgroup on Canadian Beef Restrictions and represents the views of the Departments of State, Commerce, Agriculture, Treasury, and Labor, the Council of Economic Advisors, and the Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations.

The agencies have agreed that the retaliation should be either a virtual embargo on all cattle and beef from Canada (Option I) or less severe limitations on two products -- cattle and beef, and additional restrictions on hogs and pork (Option II). All agencies consider that both options fall within the range of acceptable responses to the Canadian action, with the exception of the State Department which only supports Option I. The Department of Agriculture, Treasury, and Labor and CEA prefer Option I. The Departments of Commerce and the Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations prefer Option II. We are therefore attaching separate proclamations for each Option.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 13526 (as amended) SEC 3.3
NSC Memo, 3/30/03, State Dept. Guidelines
By HR NARA, Date 9/11/12

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2

This recommendation follows the public hearings held on October 25, in accordance with your approval of my September 26 memorandum (attached). In these hearings, ten of the fourteen participants, including Senators Dole and Church, supported retaliatory measures against Canada. From the briefs and statements, no clear posture arose as to whether we should add pork and hogs to the retaliation, although some did refer to injurious imports of hogs and Canada.

Option I limits imports of cattle and beef to \$10 million below their level for the year ending April 1, 1974. Option II limits imports of the four products from the FY 1974 levels by a similar amount. This figure is justifiable under the GATT as a estimated damage resulting from the Canadian action ranges between \$65 to \$150 million annually depending on the base period reflected.

Both options would be retroactive to August 12 so as to run concurrently with the Canadian measures.

Both options are relatively severe and therefore run the risk of counter-retaliation by Canada. Nonetheless, given that the livestock trade is presently in the U.S. favor, we do not believe it is possible to put sufficient pressure on Canada to remove or significantly liberalize the current restrictions without running this risk.

INFLATIONARY EFFECT

The potential inflationary effect of either retaliation is small since imports of each of these items from Canada are less than one-half of one percent of total U.S. consumption. Consumer groups did not testify at the public hearings on the proposed restrictions.

OPTION I

Limit imports from Canada to 10,000 head of cattle and 10 million pounds of beef per year. This would amount to a virtual embargo as imports since August 12 have nearly reached these levels.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3

Pro:

1. By limiting the U.S. action to the same products as the Canadian action (cattle and beef) the U.S. would have chosen not to expand the scope of retaliation. Further widening of the products under restriction by either side is more likely to lead to an opened trade war of retaliation and counter-retaliation.

2. This option will provide more relief to the cattle and beef industry than Option II since the trade damage figure of \$110 million is applied solely to imports of beef and cattle from Canada.

3. The possibility of future U.S. action on hogs and pork could work as a deterrent to Canadian counter-retaliation.

Con:

1. The virtual embargo on cattle and beef alone may not be sufficient to induce Canada to remove the quotas. The Canadian livestock producers may be better off with the quotas since the higher prices in the Canadian market would attract much larger flows than would occur in the opposite direction.

2. A quota on Canadian cattle of only 10,000 head may appear overly restrictive since Canada allows 83,000 head of cattle under its quota program. Thus Canadian retaliation is a possibility which could endanger \$35 to \$40 million of U.S. cattle and beef exports.

OPTION II

Limit imports from Canada to about:

- 17 thousand head of cattle
- 17 million pounds of beef
- 50 thousand head of hogs
- 33 million pounds of prok

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4

Pro:

1. By expanding the scope of action, you may increase pressure within the Canadian livestock industry for a negotiated solution. By limiting the impact on each item, we can tighten the screws if Canada retaliates.
2. This option will provide relief for hog producers, who are caught in the profit squeeze between high feed industry, hog producers complained to you about certain low priced imports from Canada disrupting their market.
3. Hogs are a particularly large item in Ontario, the home province of the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, Eugene Whelan, who has been the principal architect of these unfair restrictions.

Con:

1. By expanding the scope of the retaliation, we would increase the possibility of Canada countering with new limitations on our trade. Since our pork and hog exports are now higher than Canadian shipments to the United States, they would gain more by retaliating at this time.
2. We could have adverse public reaction if quotas are in effect on hogs and pork next spring when expectations are for tight pork supplies and rising prices. If prices are actually significantly affected, we could reconsider this action at that time.

W. D. Eberle

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



Temporary Quantative Limitation on the Importation
into the United States of Certain Cattle, Beef and Veal
from Canada

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

WHEREAS, Section 252(a) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1882(a)) authorizes the President to impose duties or other import restrictions on the products of any foreign country establishing or maintaining unjustifiable import restrictions against United States agricultural products which impair the value of tariff commitments made to the United States, oppress the commerce of the United States, or prevent the expansion of trade on a mutually advantageous basis;

WHEREAS, Canada has imposed unjustifiable restrictions on cattle and meat imports from the United States;

WHEREAS, such restrictions violate the commitments of Canada made to the United States, including the provisions of Article XI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and impair the value of tariff commitments made to the United States, oppress the commerce of the United States and prevent the expansion of trade on a mutually advantageous basis; and

WHEREAS, I deem it necessary and appropriate to impose the restrictions hereinafter proclaimed on imports of cattle, beef and veal, which are the products of Canada, in order to obtain the removal of such unjustifiable restrictions and to provide access for United States cattle and meat to the markets of Canada on an equitable basis;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes, including Section 252(a) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1882(a)), do hereby proclaim (until such time as the President otherwise proclaims) --

(1) Subpart B of part 2 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new items:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Articles</u>	<u>Quota Quantity</u>
	Whenever, in any 12-month period beginning August 12 in 1974 or in any succeeding year, the respective aggregate quantity of the cattle or the beef and veal specified below, the product of Canada, has been entered, no such cattle, or beef and veal, respectively, the product of Canada, may be entered during the remainder of such period:	
945.01	Cattle provided for in items 100.40, 100.43, 100.45, 100.53, and 100.55 of part 1, schedule 1-----	10,000 head (aggregate quantity)
945.02	Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared, or preserved, provided for in items 106.10 and 107.60, part 2B, schedule 1-----	10,000,000 pounds (aggregate quantity)

(2) The provisions of this proclamation shall become effective upon publication in the Federal Register, but the provisions of paragraph (1) hereof do not apply to any articles in excess of the respective quota quantity which, prior to such date of publication, have been duly entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption or have been released under the provisions of section 448(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1448(b)).

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand this day
of in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and
seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States
of America one hundred and ninety-ninth.

Temporary Quantative Limitation on the Importation
into the United States of Certain Cattle, Beef, Veal,
Swine and Pork

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

WHEREAS, Section 252(a) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1882(a)) authorizes the President to impose duties or other import restrictions on the products of any foreign country establishing or maintaining unjustifiable import restrictions against United States agricultural products which impair the value of tariff commitments made to the United States, oppress the commerce of the United States, or prevent the expansion of trade on a mutually advantageous basis;

WHEREAS, Canada has imposed unjustifiable restrictions on cattle and meat imports from the United States;

WHEREAS, such restrictions violate the commitments of Canada made to the United States, including the provisions of Article XI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and impair the value of tariff commitments made to the United States, oppress the commerce of the United States and prevent the expansion of trade on a mutually advantageous basis; and

WHEREAS, I deem it necessary and appropriate to impose the restrictions hereinafter proclaimed on imports of cattle, beef, veal, swine, and pork, which are the products of Canada, in order to obtain the removal of such unjustifiable restrictions and to provide access for United States cattle and meat to the markets of Canada on an equitable basis;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes, including Section 252(a)

of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1882(a)), do hereby proclaim (until such time as the President otherwise proclaims) --

(1) Subpart B of part 2 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new items:

Item	Articles	Quota Quantity
	Whenever, in any 12-month period beginning August 12 in 1974 or in any succeeding year, the respective quantity or aggregate quantity of the cattle, the swine, the beef and veal, or the pork specified below, the product of Canada, has been entered, no such cattle, swine, beef and veal, or pork, respectively, the product of Canada, may be entered during the remainder of such period:	
945.01	Cattle provided for in items 100.40, 100.43, 100.45, 100.53, and 100.55 of part 1, schedule 1-----	16,667 head (aggregate quantity)
945.02	Swine provided for in item 100.85 of part 1, schedule 1-----	50,000 head
945.03	Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared, or preserved, provided for in items 106.10 and 107.60, part 2B, schedule 1-----	16,666,667 pounds (aggregate quantity)
945.04	Pork, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared or preserved, provided for in items 106.40, 107.30 and 107.35, part 2B, schedule 1-----	33,333,333 pounds (aggregate quantity)

(2) The provisions of this proclamation shall become effective upon publication in the Federal Register, but the provisions of paragraph (1) hereof do not apply to any articles in excess of the respective quota quantity which, prior to such date of publication, have been duly entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption or

have been released under the provisions of section 448(b)
of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1448(b)).

IN WITNESS WHEREON, I have set my hand this day
of in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and
seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States
of America one hundred and ninety-ninth.