preference on soybeans. Our exports in 1964 were worth over $19 million.

Concessions we gave other countries in this category had an aggregate value of around $41 million. We are not major importers of oilseeds or oilseed products.

Livestock and meat products

We got many useful concessions on the products we export in this sector. The EEC cut its duty on variety meats from 20 to 13 percent ad valorem, eliminated its low duty on inedible tallow and cut the duty on edible tallow. Our sales of variety meats to the EEC amounted to $31 million in 1964, our sales of tallow to $36 million. Japan reduced its duty on tallow from 4 to 2.5 percent. Our sales here amounted to $35 million. Altogether these concessions amounted to a trade of $140 million. The United Kingdom cut its duty on variety meats from 20 percent to 10 percent ad valorem. These are some of the major reductions.

On our side, we reduced the duty on fresh pork—and Canada did likewise. This is one of the items where we and the Canadians maintain the same duty. Trade in fresh chilled and frozen pork moves back and forth across our border. Our import duty on lamb was cut in half—from 3.5 cents per pound to 1.7 cents per pound and our duty on canned beef was also cut. Lamb imports over the past 5 years have been stable. They amount to only 2 percent of U.S. production.

We did not reduce U.S. duties on fresh chilled and frozen beef, veal, and mutton, on cooked beef, on feeder cattle, or on wools finer than 44's. These products accounted for about $370 million in U.S. imports in 1964—by far the bulk of our dutiable imports in this livestock sector. No cuts were made in the duties on canned pork, although the current rate of duty—3 cents a pound—was bound at that level.

Fruits, vegetables, edible nuts, and wines

On fruits and vegetables, we negotiated the most meaningful bargains with the United Kingdom and the other EFTA countries. The United Kingdom made significant concessions on fresh vegetables, fresh fruits, canned fruit—notably peaches and fruit cocktail, raisins, almonds, and pecans. The Scandinavian countries made attractive tariff cuts on fresh, canned, and dried fruit.

Canada, our principal market for fresh vegetables, accounted for nearly three-fourths of the concessions we got in that category, as well as making significant cuts on numerous other products. On a number of products—such as fresh apples—we were able to negotiate the elimination of duties by both ourselves and Canada. This continues a long and mutually beneficial process of eliminating restrictions where the trade between ourselves is largely a two-way affair. The EEC made a few cuts on fresh grapefruit and canned grapefruit juice, cut duties slightly on canned fruit cocktail and grapefruit sections. We were sharply disappointed, however, in that we were unable to resolve either the sugar added duty problem or the fresh fruit reference price problem with the EEC. Both of these remain to be dealt with.

We gave concessions covering less than one-fourth of our competitive imports of fruits and vegetables. Among the U.S. cuts of most