

Mr. ULLMAN. Without objection, your brief will be printed in the record following your oral statement.

Mr. WEDELL. In the 10 minutes allotted, I would like to summarize it.

The council's membership consists largely of U.S. corporations and individuals striving to encourage and promote the two-way street of trade between the United States and Denmark. It is the only organization in the United States engaged generally in that important task. Trade between the two countries has been markedly successful as the combined exports and imports of the two nations have increased from \$258,900,000 in 1959 to \$448 million in 1967. In every year the trade balance has been in favor of the United States to the tune of \$32,500,000 in 1959, trebling to \$96 million in 1967. In 1 year alone; that is, from 1966 to 1967, the balance in favor of the United States increased from \$46 million to \$96 million. U.S. exports of farm products constitute 21 percent of total U.S. exports worldwide, as compared with Denmark, 37.7 percent of whose exports are farm products. Despite the fact that Denmark relies so substantially on the export of its farm products to support its trade with other nations, its purchases of farm products from the United States are well over the total value of the farm products which its exports to the United States.

Foreign trade is even more important to Denmark than it is to the United States, for Denmark finds it necessary to export almost 21 percent of its gross national product, as compared with 4 percent for the United States. Every one of the 50 States in this country produces goods of the types which Denmark buys. But more importantly here, what does Denmark buy from the States? Chief among them are soybean, peanut, and other oilseeds, grain, foodstuffs, both nonelectrical and electrical machinery, tobacco, transport equipment, and chemicals. Take one State as an example, Arkansas—this happens to be the home State of the prominent chairman of the committee and, by the way, the home of my wife, too.

Mr. ULLMAN. Let me congratulate you on that. I am going to convey to the chairman the reference to his State and also the fact that your wife is from there.

Mr. WEDELL. Thank you.

Arkansas exported over \$65 million of soybeans and cottonseed oil in fiscal 1965-66, products which are Denmark's largest imports from the United States, in fact, amounting to \$51 million in 1967. And so it goes with every State that members of this committee represent.

Now, what items make up the bulk of U.S. imports from Denmark? In dollar volume the major four items are canned meats (primarily hams), raw mink fur skins, nonelectric machinery, and cheeses. Three of these four major exports are farm products.

Why are we concerned? Some of the Danish cheeses are already subject to import quota limitations under TSUS. These and other Danish dairy products would be affected by numerous bills now pending. Danish hams would be limited under the provisions of bills now pending. And numerous bills are pending which propose to limit U.S. imports of raw mink skins.

Now, Mr. Chairman, when it comes to trade by Denmark with the United States, it is not a matter of unfair competition and price cutting. In the case of ham and the bulk of Danish cheese, it is a matter