

Missouri's exports of manufactured goods have doubled since 1960, with sales of transport equipment at \$96.4 million and with electric machinery at 15.9 million. Sales to foreign markets of farm products accounted for 1/6th of the state's cash receipts to farmers, and soybeans and feed grains contributed 108 million dollars to this.

Montana doubled its exports of manufactured goods and other products between 1960 and 1966. On a per capita basis Montana ranked second in the nation in agricultural exports including \$16.2 million in foodstuffs.

New York's exports of non-electric machinery more than doubled between 1960 and 1966, to a total of \$464 million. New York also exported \$6.1 million in feed grains.

Ohio exported \$116.9 million of feed grains, soybeans, soybean oil and protein meal. Both non-electrical machinery and transport equipment had export sales of between \$400 million and \$500 million in 1966 from Ohio.

Oregon's electrical machinery sales doubled to \$28.7 million in 1966 over 1960 and feed grain exports were \$8.1 million.

Pennsylvania's export of manufactured goods increased 42% between 1960 and 1966, non-electrical machinery increased 60% to \$337.4 millions. The state also exported \$12.2 million of feed grain and \$8 million of tobacco.

Tennessee also exported substantial quantities of the major goods being bought by Denmark from the United States. Tennessee's exports in 1966 included \$107 million of chemicals, \$37.5 million of protein meal, soybeans and soybean oil, and \$12.4 millions of tobacco.

Texas was the largest exporter of cottonseed oil, at \$13.8 million, along with over \$150 million of feed grains and protein meal. Texas also exported \$439 millions of chemical products and \$162.8 millions of non-electrical machinery.

Virginia, the second largest exporter of tobacco products, sold \$194.2 millions of these products abroad, as well as \$33.6 millions of raw tobacco and \$15.4 million of feed grains and soybeans.

Wisconsin ranked seventh on a per capita basis on exports of machinery, its sales representing \$151 for each of its residents, non-electrical machinery exports were \$328.3 million and exports of transportation equipment were \$73.6 millions. Her exports of feed grains amounted to \$17.2 millions.

To take but one example—if Danish 1967 purchases of 51.1 million dollars of oil seeds were cut in half, it would be equal to 150% of Wisconsin's total 1966 sales of feed grains abroad.

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 furskins, non-electric 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. Numerous bills are also pending which propose to limit U.S. imports of raw mink skins.

The Herlong across-the-board import quota bill (H.R. 16936) would without question result in a curtailment in the importation of raw mink furskins and could now or in the future affect other U.S. imports from Denmark. Thus, we in the Danish-American Trade Council who do business with Denmark are vitally concerned with import quota proposals which would bring about a shrinkage in the two-way trade we have laboriously and at great cost built up over the years.

The mere possibility of the enactment of quota legislation now before this Committee has a debilitating effect on the Danish-American exporter and importer. For the past ten to fifteen years Danish exporters and American importers have spent considerable funds advertising and electrical machinery exports were \$328.3 million and exports of transportation equipment were \$73.6 millions. Her exports of feed grains amounted to \$17.2 millions.

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