

desperate. They are desperate to the point they don't know what to do with it.

In other words, when the French moved out of Algiers they had a lot of extra cash. They had citrus groves down there and they lost their citrus groves so they had extra cash. They came to France and put the money into apple orchards.

As a result France very tremendously overproduced with apples and this trend is still going on.

Mr. BETTS. Some sort of a subsidy?

Mr. BURROWS. We can't prove it. We can prove subsidy on inland freight on exports. In other words, the French Government is subsidizing the freight from the farm to the port of export. They are so desperate last year they had a boatload of 70,000 boxes of apples to Venezuela. Twenty thousand of those went down without any license involved whatsoever. They went down with the idea, well, here we come. We don't know where to put them so we are sending them to Venezuela.

You know what happens to 20,000 boxes of apples in Venezuela when the temperature is 90 degrees and there is nobody there. They are on the butcherblocks so to speak.

Mr. BETTS. Thank you.

Mr. HERLONG. In your comment about enunciation and execution it seems that the enunciation is for the benefit of home consumption here and the execution is done for the benefit of the people overseas.

Mr. BURROWS. I won't argue that point whatsoever. I think your point is well taken.

Mr. HERLONG. Thank you. Mr. Conable.

Mr. CONABLE. Can you tell me if the very substantial nontariff barriers that you have described here are typical of other food products?

Mr. BURROWS. What do you mean by other food products?

Mr. CONABLE. Well, I am wondering if other agricultural products, for instance, other than—

Mr. BURROWS. Other than fruit and fruit products.

Mr. CONABLE. Yes—are subject to the same kind of nontariff harassment that you have described here?

Mr. BURROWS. Well, I said fruit and fruit products. I didn't say apples and pears as you noticed.

Mr. CONABLE. Yes.

Mr. BURROWS. And with fruit and fruit products these are the ones that—I haven't made a study or analysis of other agricultural commodities relative to nontariff barriers so I can't answer your question concretely and concisely.

However, it has been well recognized that apples and pears are commodities that are grown in many countries so that you have the green front protectionist attitude in those countries. For example, Norway, well, doesn't raise a half million bushels of good apples and the rest of it is grown in backyards like our apples used to be, but this is the green front. Don't throw any apples into Norway until all the good apples and all of the backyard apples are out of the way so that wherever in these countries we have seen a continued and constant harassment and high tariffs and nontariff barriers, particularly with deciduous fruits and apples and pears are a deciduous fruit.