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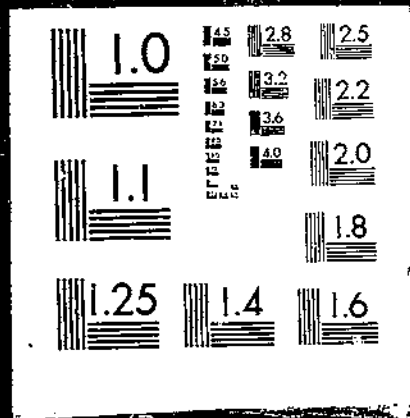
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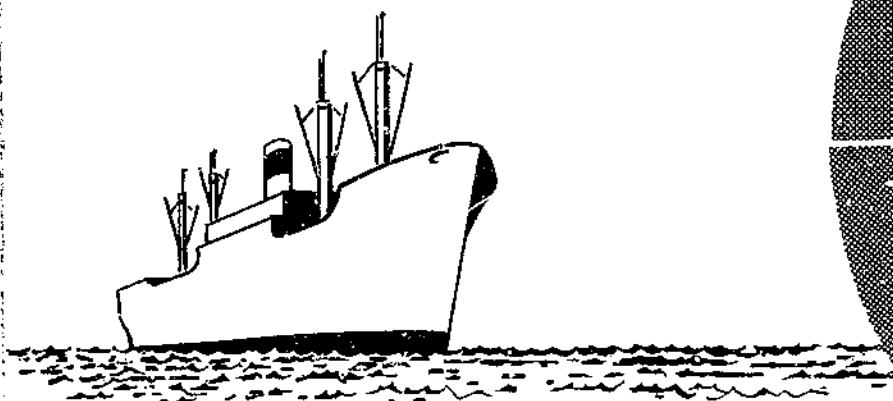


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OCTOBER 1962

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

OF THE UNITED STATES



IN THIS ISSUE

- Trade with European Common Market
- Export Highlights, July-August '61 and '62
- Import Highlights, July '61 and '62
- Trade Statistics, 1960-61 and 1961-62

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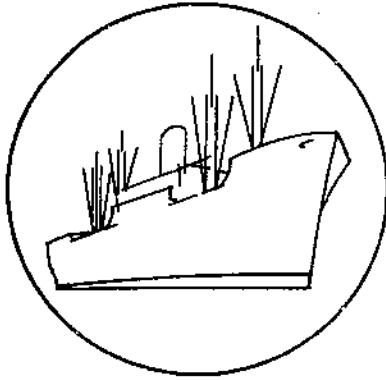
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This report incorporates the former Foreign Agricultural Trade Digest and Statistical Reports and Government program export reports. Fiscal and calendar year export and import statistics will be released in annual supplements.

Prepared in
Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch
Development and Trade Analysis Division



FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Digest

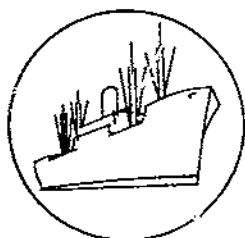
EEC may significantly change future U.S. trade pattern with Western Europe. Since the establishment of the Common Market in 1957 by the Treaty of Rome, the EEC has become one of the world's major economic areas. Of special significance to American agriculture is the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy, with its system of variable import levies and other trade restrictions designed to offset the difference between world prices and desired prices in the EEC. Approximately 70 percent of U.S. agricultural exports to the EEC will not be restricted by variable import levies, principally cotton, soybeans, fruits, vegetables, lard, tallow, and expressed vegetable oils. Variable levies were imposed July 30 on wheat and flour, 90 percent of U.S. exports of the five variable-levy commodities to the EEC. The restrictions on wheat and feed grains give rise to particular concern as the EEC area is the major dollar market for these commodities. However, the United States in the years ahead is likely to remain a favored supplier of feed grains and quality wheat, neither of which can be produced in sufficient amount within the EEC. Restrictions on wheat flour and poultry meat will likely reduce exports. The United States has negotiated, and will continue to negotiate, with the EEC to maintain favorable access to the growing EEC market. A stronger U.S. negotiating posture is possible under authority contained in the recently-passed Trade Expansion Act. The article begins on page 3.

Agricultural exports were up slightly in July-August. Exports of farm products in July-August of fiscal year 1962-63 totaled an estimated \$758 million compared with \$742 million for the same 2 months a year earlier. Increases this year were in feed grains, vegetable oils, rice, vegetables, and tobacco while exports of wheat and flour, cotton, animal fats, and dairy products declined. Fruits, hides and skins, and meats showed little if any change. For several months prior to August, exports were stimulated by stockpiling in anticipation of higher EEC import charges scheduled to be imposed on and after July 30. Part of the decline in August exports can be attributed to the increased inventories accumulated in anticipation of the new import levies. (See page 18.)

Fifteen countries accounted for 70 percent of U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal year 1961-62. Canada's advance to No. 1 position reflected shipments of \$90 million for transshipment to other areas. In terms of retained commodities, Japan continued as the No. 1 market followed by the United Kingdom. Shipments to the top 15 countries represented both exports for dollars and shipments under Government programs. The top 5 countries -- each taking over \$300 million worth of U.S. farm products -- accounted for two-fifths of total agricultural exports and about three-fifths of total dollar sales. (See page 20.)

The export market is important to agricultural States. The export record of \$5,139 million in fiscal year 1961-62 was equivalent to 15 percent of total cash receipts from farm marketings. Exports made a significant contribution to cash receipts in many of the important agricultural States. States that produce wheat, tobacco, cotton, and feed grains shared the most in foreign markets. Exports of livestock and livestock products were equivalent only to 3 percent of cash receipts, but the export market ranked high as an outlet for many products such as lard, tallow, hides and skins, variety meats, and nonfat dry milk. (See page 21.)

Agricultural imports for consumption were down slightly in July. Agricultural imports in July 1962 totaled \$300 million, \$15 million below the level in July 1961. The decline occurred in both supplementary (partially competitive) products and complementary (noncompetitive) products. Imports of meat and meat products, which were up considerably in 1961-62, equaled the relatively high level of \$37 million in July 1961. (See page 24.)



SPECIAL in this issue

U.S. AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH THE EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET

by

Robert L. Tontz and Alex D. Angelidis

The second 4-year stage (1962-1966) of the European Community's 12-year transition period (1958-1970) became effective as of January 1, 1962. Entry into the second four-year phase has been described by European officials as virtually the "point of no return" for the economic integration of the Community. The Community is still growing and it will become a bigger economic union in the future.

This article reviews the magnitude of U.S. agricultural trade with the Community, shows the significance of this trade with an enlarged Community, and discusses some of the major developments that will affect the future of such trade.

The newly emerging European Economic Community (EEC) -- better known as the Common Market -- was established in 1957 by the Treaty of Rome and started operating in 1958. The Common Market already has become one of the world's major economic areas. This economic giant, modeled on the customs unions of the historic past, owes much to the U.S. Marshall Plan, which not only helped rebuild Western Europe following World War II but also encouraged economic and political cooperation.

The Common Market and other European Community organizations -- the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) and the European Atomic Community (Euratom) -- were brought into existence, among other purposes, to end the conflicts that had divided Western Europe for so long and to establish the foundation of an ever closer union among the peoples of Europe. The Common Market is an impressive demonstration of the originality and vitality of the Western World's approach in creating new institutions to cope with changed economic and political conditions through peaceful evolution rather than by violent revolution.

Dr. Tontz is Chief, Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch, Development and Trade Analysis Division, ERS. Mr. Angelidis is International Economist in the same Branch.

PRESENT MEMBERS

The Common Market includes six full member countries -- Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany -- along with Greece, which has been accepted as an associate effective November 1, 1962. The combined population of these 7 countries totaled 180 million in 1960, or 1 million more than in the United States. The gross national product of the EEC, including Greece, was \$235 billion in 1961, less than half of that of the United States. But the rate of growth during 1958-61 for the Common Market has been more rapid, with the gross national product up 24 percent compared with 17 percent for the United States.

The Treaty specifies a transition period for member countries to merge their economies. When this is done, the member countries are expected to have eliminated centuries old trade barriers among themselves and to have erected a common tariff wall around themselves. In time, commerce within the Common Market is to be carried on freely much as it is within the United States. There are to be no tariffs among individual EEC countries, and no restrictions on movements of goods, capital, services, and workers within the union. The transition period of approximately $7\frac{1}{2}$ years is expected to be completed no earlier than 1970 because of the time schedule accepted for the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). Agreement was reached on January 14, 1962, to inaugurate CAP on July 1. On June 29 the EEC Council postponed this, because of technicalities, to July 30.

Greece, as an associate of the Common Market, is to be permitted full membership after a transition period. Meanwhile, Greece is to benefit from tariff reductions already effected among the 6 original members, but will have the right to impose tariffs on EEC goods over a 12 to 22 year period to protect and to develop the Greek economy. In addition, Greece is to apply the EEC common external tariff, in step with the mutual tariff cuts between Greece and the Community.

Despite difficulties in working out arrangements for implementing the CAP, considerable progress has been made in merging the EEC economies. Internal tariffs have been reduced 50 percent on industrial goods and as much as 35 percent on agricultural commodities. Quota restrictions on industrial goods traded among member countries have been abolished.

The Treaty of Rome also provides that members bring into association with the Community, over a five-year period or longer, the overseas countries and territories which have special relations with Belgium, France, Italy, and the Netherlands. The majority of the countries and territories are in Africa, and many are former colonies of EEC members. The first five-year period, which expires December 31, 1962, will be followed by negotiations designed to work out a form of future association. The population of the Common Market, along with the African areas, totaled 245 million in 1960. The overseas countries and territories would benefit from tariff reductions that become effective among European members, and the group may collect customs duties from European members for development, industrialization, and budgetary purposes.

POTENTIAL MEMBERS

The Treaty of Rome provides for expansion beyond the original six members. Greece is being added as an associate, and there are many other countries that may join the Common Market.

The prospects for potential European membership in the Common Market as indicated in May by the European Community's Washington office and as used in this article may be classified into the following groups:

Four applicants for full membership: Denmark, Ireland, Norway, and the United Kingdom.

Three applicants for association only: Austria, Sweden, and Switzerland. These countries presumably do not desire to go beyond association status in order to preserve their neutrality.

Two applicants for association: Spain and Turkey. These countries may desire and could apply for full membership at a later date.

If these 9 applicants join, all of the European countries outside the Iron Curtain except Portugal and Finland would be merged into one economic union with a population of 320 million. Portugal, which may be included at a later date, already has expressed an interest in some form of association.

The geographic location of the six European members, one associate, and the nine European applicants is shown in fig. 1.

The population of the Common Market would total 485 million in the event the 9 applicants join, and the overseas countries and territories affiliated with them in some trade or other arrangement are included as associates.

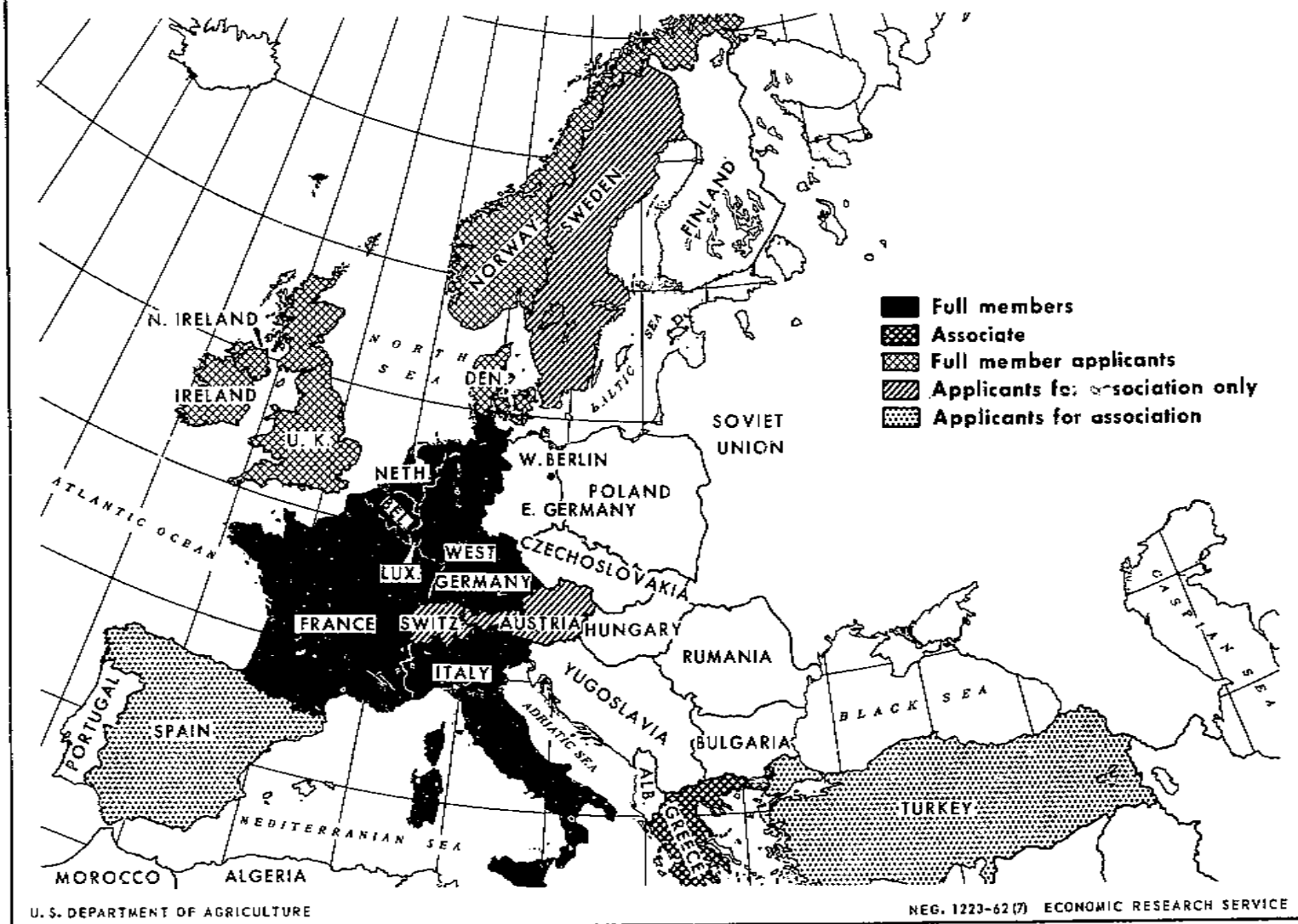
The overseas countries and territories that would likely become associates in the Community, if the nine European applicants attain some form of association, include for the most part underdeveloped countries and territories. Such Commonwealth countries as Australia, Canada, Ceylon, New Zealand, India, and Pakistan would not be granted associate status. Their trade status is currently being negotiated in connection with the British application for joining the Common Market. Preliminary discussions indicate that some form of interim arrangement is being considered whereby the more developed members of the Commonwealth may benefit from special trade preferences during a transition period of several years. Thereafter, these countries would be subject to the common external tariff now being developed and imposed against nonmember countries.

AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH PRESENT MEMBERS

The present Common Market and the United States are the two leading trading partners of the world. Together they account for over half of the combined world export and import trade and 45 percent of world agricultural trade. With the addition of the 9 applicants, the 16-country EEC and the United States would account for 73 percent of total world trade and 68 percent of world agricultural trade.

THE EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET: PRESENT AND POTENTIAL

Excluding African and Other Associates



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1223-62 (7) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

FIG. 1

-9-

In 1961 the United States exported \$3.6 billion worth of products to the seven countries, of which a third was agricultural. West Germany and the Netherlands were the major outlets, taking almost three-fifths of the U.S. total, followed by Italy, Belgium-Luxembourg, France, and Greece. A sizable share of the exports to the Netherlands represented transshipments to other countries. Indications are that a large part of these transshipments will need to be maintained to continue to fulfill the requirements of other European countries dependent on these supplies. Greece takes a relatively small share of agricultural shipments to the seven countries, equaling less than three percent of the U.S. total in recent years.

The Common Market is an important outlet for a number of U.S. farm commodities, including cotton, feed grains, wheat and flour, soybeans, tobacco, poultry products, fruits and vegetables, lard and tallow, and vegetable oils. Five commodities -- cotton, feed grains, wheat and flour, soybeans, and tobacco -- accounted for slightly less than three-fourths of U.S. agricultural exports to the Common Market during 1961 (table 1).

The major Common Market customers for U.S. cotton in 1961 were France, Italy, and West Germany, which took approximately four-fifths of the EEC total. The leading buyer of U.S. feed grains was the Netherlands, accounting for over half of U.S. shipments to the EEC. Other principal feedgrain outlets were Belgium-Luxembourg and West Germany. Exports to France and Greece were small because of their greater reliance on their own feed production while shipments to Italy were small because of its greater dependence on supplies obtained under bilateral agreements, particularly with Argentina. The leading Common Market outlets for U.S. wheat and flour exports in recent years were Italy, the Netherlands, and West Germany. The Netherlands and West Germany also were the major EEC markets for U.S. soybeans while West Germany was the leading Common Market outlet for tobacco.

The members of the European Common Market are largely dollar customers for U.S. agricultural exports. In 1961 over 90 percent of the \$1,191 million worth of U.S. agricultural exports to the Common Market were dollar sales. Exports to Greece totaled \$34 million, three-fourths of which were Government program shipments.

The Common Market countries accounted for almost a third of total U.S. dollar sales of farm products abroad in 1961. Booming business conditions, increases in per capita incomes, and market promotion programs carried out jointly by USDA and industry groups have stimulated dollar sales, which have displaced exports under Government programs to the Common Market the past four years. In 1957 dollar sales to these countries totaled \$822 million, and Government program exports equaled \$318 million. By 1961 sales for dollars had increased to \$1,098 million, up \$276 million, while Government program shipments had declined by \$224 million from the 1957 levels. Exports under Government programs include those under Titles I, II, III, and IV of Public Law 480 and Section 402 of Public Law 665 and Public Law 87-195 (table 2).

U.S. sales for dollars to all countries increased by \$500 million from 1957 to 1961 while the value of shipments under Government programs remained about the same. A total of \$3,467 million worth of agricultural exports in 1961 -- 69 percent of the U.S. total -- moved abroad as commercial sales for dollars.

Table 1.--U.S. agricultural exports to present and potential members of the European Economic Community: Value by country group and commodity group, calendar years 1957-1961 1/

Group	Wheat and flour	Cotton including linters	Feed grains	Fruits and vegetables	Tobacco	Soybeans	Lard and tallow	Vegetable oils, pressed	Rice	Poultry and eggs	Pork	Food for relief, etc.	Other	Total
<u>Million dollars</u>														
Present members 2/														
1957.....	118.8	368.9	108.7	68.0	80.6	76.5	45.2	90.9	2.1	2.7	1.7	50.7	125.1	1,139.9
1958.....	67.7	199.8	163.8	69.4	89.5	62.1	34.8	17.1	3.4	3.9	.5	41.5	92.7	846.0
1959.....	56.5	108.4	245.8	58.3	82.1	98.5	49.1	42.3	11.1	21.3	.7	24.2	143.5	941.8
1960.....	55.8	317.7	203.3	58.4	88.3	124.1	40.1	45.0	7.0	30.1	.5	20.4	125.0	1,115.7
1961.....	185.6	238.2	195.0	70.1	96.5	121.5	34.6	33.4	15.1	48.3	.6	30.6	121.6	1,191.1
Potential members 3/														
1957.....	110.0	210.7	115.1	48.5	175.3	28.5	33.4	51.2	.4	.4	2.1	21.8	82.6	880.0
1958.....	72.0	143.9	136.6	55.6	172.1	17.9	22.2	92.8	1.8	6.3	.1	15.2	55.2	791.7
1959.....	46.1	71.3	192.3	64.0	158.0	28.1	30.8	76.7	3.6	12.3	.1	4.1	70.7	758.1
1960.....	80.9	141.2	174.0	75.6	195.8	37.0	38.8	58.7	3.7	10.4	.1	10.2	66.4	892.8
1961.....	172.5	120.6	144.4	74.2	186.4	34.4	37.5	26.7	6.7	10.6	.1	5.7	68.1	887.9
Present and potential members														
1957.....	228.8	579.6	223.8	110.5	255.9	105.0	78.6	142.1	2.5	3.1	3.8	72.5	207.7	2,019.9
1958.....	139.7	343.7	300.4	125.0	261.6	80.0	57.0	109.9	5.2	10.2	.6	56.5	147.9	1,637.7
1959.....	102.6	179.7	438.1	122.3	240.1	126.6	79.9	119.0	14.7	33.6	.8	28.3	214.2	1,699.9
1960.....	136.7	458.9	377.3	134.0	284.1	161.1	78.9	103.7	10.7	40.5	.6	30.6	191.4	2,008.5
1961.....	358.1	358.8	339.4	144.3	282.9	155.9	72.1	60.1	21.8	58.9	.7	36.3	189.7	2,079.0
Other countries														
1957.....	616.1	479.0	124.2	243.7	103.2	112.7	107.2	64.8	121.9	31.6	23.9	103.0	356.2	2,487.5
1958.....	545.1	317.2	164.4	256.1	92.8	118.3	85.3	63.7	93.5	27.6	20.0	97.0	335.3	2,216.3
1959.....	610.3	272.4	115.5	263.0	106.1	154.9	83.4	81.6	87.3	27.1	20.1	83.0	344.7	2,249.4
1960.....	830.3	528.8	136.5	254.6	94.3	174.3	81.7	82.6	119.4	34.9	20.3	98.6	359.4	2,815.7
1961.....	869.2	525.4	177.1	250.2	107.9	187.4	88.5	92.0	84.4	34.9	20.0	130.3	383.4	2,950.7
All countries														
1957.....	844.9	1,058.6	348.0	360.2	359.1	217.7	185.6	206.9	124.4	34.7	27.7	175.5	563.9	4,507.4
1958.....	684.8	660.9	464.8	381.1	354.4	198.3	142.3	173.6	98.7	37.8	20.6	153.5	483.2	3,854.0
1959.....	712.9	452.1	553.6	385.3	346.2	261.5	163.3	200.6	102.0	60.7	20.9	111.3	558.9	3,949.3
1960.....	967.0	987.7	513.8	388.6	378.4	335.4	160.6	183.3	130.1	75.4	20.9	129.2	550.8	4,824.2
1961.....	1,227.3	884.2	516.5	394.5	390.8	343.3	160.6	152.1	106.2	93.8	20.7	166.6	573.1	5,029.7

1/ Compiled from official records, U.S. Bureau of Census.

2/ Present members include Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany, as full members and Greece as associate.

3/ Potential members include Denmark, Ireland, Norway, and United Kingdom as full member applicants; Austria, Sweden, and Switzerland as applicants for association only; and Spain and Turkey as applicants for association. Besides the present and potential members, a number of African and other overseas countries and territories are "associates." The summary excludes trade with these associates; this trade equaled 9 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports to the present and potential Common Market members and nearly half of total U.S. agricultural imports from the present and potential Common Market countries in 1961.

Table 2.--U.S. agricultural exports: Commercial sales for dollars, Government program, and total to present and potential members of the European Economic Community, value, calendar years 1957-1961 ^{1/}

Group	Commercial	Government program	Total
	Million dollars		
Present members ^{2/}			
1957	822.3	317.6	1,139.9
1958	665.4	180.6	846.0
1959	817.5	124.3	941.8
1960	1,031.8	83.9	1,115.7
1961	1,097.5	93.6	1,191.1
Potential members ^{3/}			
1957	604.3	275.7	880.0
1958	552.6	239.1	791.7
1959	573.8	184.3	758.1
1960	705.2	187.6	892.8
1961	669.1	218.8	887.9
Present and potential members			
1957	1,426.6	593.3	2,019.9
1958	1,218.0	419.7	1,637.7
1959	1,391.3	308.6	1,699.9
1960	1,737.0	271.5	2,008.5
1961	1,766.6	312.4	2,079.0
Other countries			
1957	1,526.7	960.8	2,487.5
1958	1,362.5	853.8	2,216.3
1959	1,331.4	918.0	2,249.4
1960	1,617.6	1,198.1	2,815.7
1961	1,700.0	1,250.7	2,950.7
All countries			
1957	2,953.3	1,554.1	4,507.4
1958	2,580.5	1,273.5	3,854.0
1959	2,722.7	1,226.6	3,949.3
1960	3,354.6	1,469.6	4,824.2
1961	3,466.6	1,563.1	5,029.7

^{1/} Total agricultural exports were compiled from official records, U.S. Bureau of Census; data on commercial sales and Government program exports were compiled in the Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch, Development and Trade Analysis Division, from various sources.

^{2/} Present members include Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany as full members and Greece as associate.

^{3/} Potential members include Denmark, Ireland, Norway, and United Kingdom as full member applicants; Austria, Sweden, and Switzerland as applicants for association only; and Spain and Turkey as applicants for association. Besides the present and potential members, a number of African and other overseas countries and territories are "associates." The summary excludes such trade with these associates; this trade equaled 9 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports to the present and potential Common Market members and nearly half of total U.S. agricultural imports from the present and potential Common Market countries in 1961.

In order that major commodities such as wheat, cotton, and certain feed grains could compete in world markets, the Commodity Credit Corporation made export payments in-cash or in-kind or sold stocks at less-than-domestic-market prices. For wheat the payment was approximately 54 cents per bushel; for cotton slightly over 7 cents per pound; and for corn, the principal feed grain exported, about 6 cents per bushel.

Besides being a major exporter to the Common Market, the United States is also a major importer of products from the Common Market. The United States imported over \$2.3 billion worth of commodities from the Common Market in 1961, but had a net trade balance of exports over imports of \$1.3 billion. Generally, the United States has had a net trade balance during recent years due primarily to net exports of agricultural products.

The Common Market is not an important source for U.S. agricultural imports. Agricultural shipments to the 7 countries totaled \$1.2 billion in 1961 and were over $4\frac{1}{2}$ times the value of agricultural imports from these countries. The value of agricultural imports from the Common Market was less than \$260 million yearly during the past 5 years. No imported commodity exceeded \$38 million in 1961. The principal commodities were Dutch hams, French and Italian wines, Italian fruits and vegetables, Italian cheese, Dutch tulip and other bulbs, Italian, German, and Dutch vegetable oils, and Dutch and German cocoa and chocolate. Many of the imported products are specialty items which add to the variety of the American diet and contribute to the high standard of American living.

AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH PRESENT AND POTENTIAL MEMBERS

The significance of the Common Market as a trading partner of the United States will become even greater if countries requesting membership join. The extent of the significance will depend upon the number of European applicants, internal and external trade arrangements regarding overseas countries and territories, and the conditions under which applicants and overseas countries and territories join in transitional stages and ultimate organization.

In the past the 16 present and potential members of the Common Market have been more important as an outlet for U.S. commodities, particularly agricultural, than as a source of imports into the United States (fig. 2).

The magnitude of this trade, as shown by the record for recent years, indicates that the enlarged Common Market would consist of countries that have taken over one-fourth of total U.S. exports and approximately two-fifths of agricultural exports alone. On the other hand, these countries have accounted for slightly over one-fourth of total U.S. imports but only about 13 percent of agricultural imports. In 1961 the United States exported almost \$2.1 billion worth of agricultural commodities to the 16 countries while agricultural imports totaled \$472 million -- less than one-fourth as much as exports (fig. 2).

The full member applicants have been taking the major share of U.S. agricultural exports to the nine applicants principally because of the pre-eminence of exports to the United Kingdom. In 1961 agricultural exports to this major buyer totaled \$431 million and accounted for approximately half of U.S. agricultural shipments to the 9 applicants. Agricultural exports to the others

U. S. Agricultural Trade With Present and Potential Members of EEC

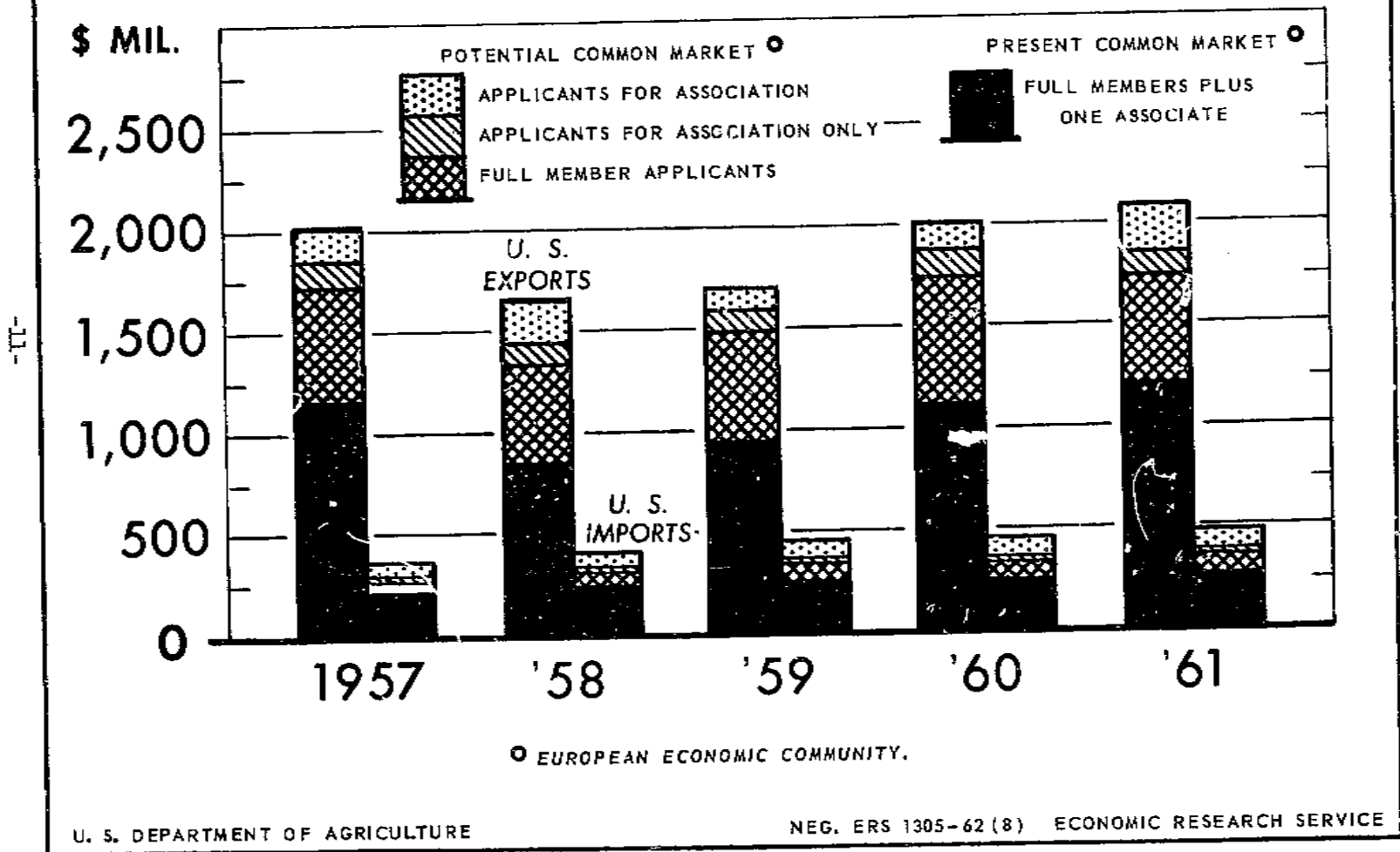


FIG. 2

ranged from \$20 million for Austria to \$154 million for Spain. Exports to Austria, Spain, and Turkey were predominantly shipments under Government programs.

As compared with the seven EEC countries, the nine EEC applicants took considerably more U.S. tobacco, somewhat less wheat and flour and feed grains, and considerably less cotton and soybeans in 1961. These five commodities represented slightly less than three-fourths of U.S. agricultural exports to the nine countries in 1961 -- approximately the same as for the seven countries (table 2).

The United States is highly dependent on the export market as an outlet for wheat sales. In 1961 U.S. exports of wheat and flour came to \$1,298 million, over half the 1960 wheat crop. But exports were not as dependent on the 16 countries as on the other countries (fig. 3). The potential Common Market countries did take an important share of U.S. dollar sales for export; however, about three-fourths of U.S. wheat and flour exports moved abroad under Government programs. Wheat and flour exports sent to the seven countries in 1961 equaled one-fourth of total dollar sales of wheat and flour in that year. Exports to the 16 countries accounted for nearly half of dollar sales of wheat and flour in 1961.

The present and potential members of the Common Market represented the major foreign outlets for U.S. feed grains (fig. 4). About three-fourths of U.S. feed grain exports moved abroad as dollar sales, with the Common Market the principal outlet. Approximately half of total U.S. dollar sales of feed grains went to the 7 countries and approximately four-fifths to the 16 countries.

An enlarged European Common Market would remain a predominantly dollar market for U.S. farm exports. Over four-fifths of agricultural exports in 1961 to the 16 countries were dollar sales. During the past 4 years dollar exports increased by \$340 million, more than offsetting the decline in exports under Government programs.

Agricultural imports from the 16 countries follow somewhat the same basic pattern as for the 7 countries except for the addition of imports of Turkish tobaccos for blending, certain Spanish fruits and vegetables, Swiss and Danish cheeses, Spanish olive oil, and British wool. Values for these imports in 1961 ranged from \$4 million for dairy products from Denmark to \$49 million for tobacco from Turkey.

TRADE PROSPECTS

Whether or not U.S. agricultural exports will rise with economic growth and increases in per capita income in Common Market countries, depends upon the implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy. The CAP trade restrictions will shelter a Common Market agricultural industry of some nine million small farms, many of which are sub-divided into inefficient, scattered locations. These small units make adaptation of large-scale, low-cost mechanized farming operations difficult and, in turn, cause higher food prices to EEC consumers. The advantage of the CAP in serving as a means of welding together the new

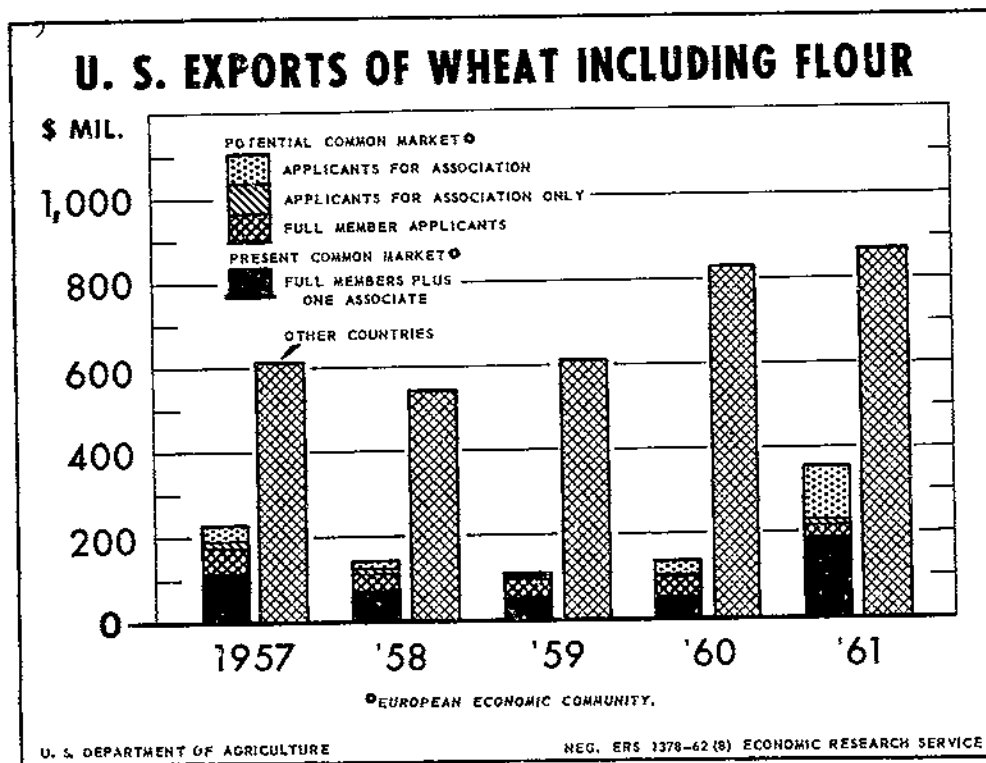


FIG. 3

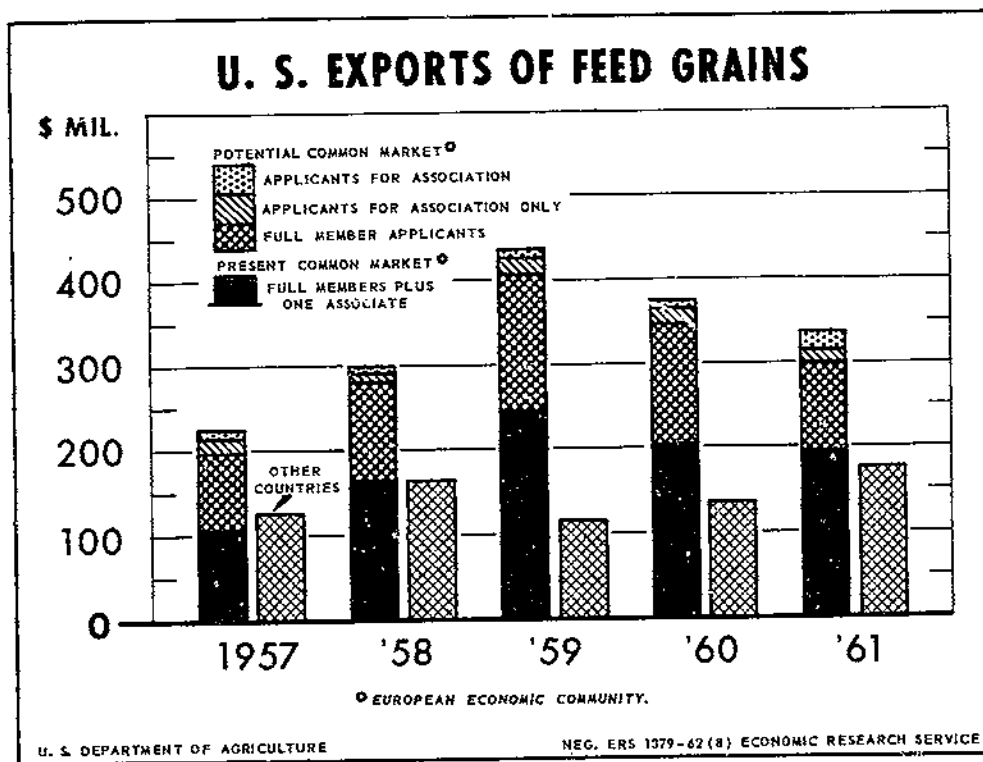


FIG. 4

agricultural union could become a disadvantage after the task is achieved. Not only could EEC consumers be affected by higher prices; U.S. producers at the same time could suffer from reduced exports.

Despite the tariff barriers to trade imposed by the CAP, progress is being made by the Common Market in eliminating nontariff barriers. Among the nontariff barriers may be mentioned marketing monopolies, quotas, restricted importing periods, bilateral agreements, compulsory mixing of domestic with imported grain, and special import taxes. These restrictions will be abolished by the individual Common Market countries as the CAP takes effect. They have been a cause of great inconvenience in the past because they were subject to frequent discretionary changes, and the myriad forms which the innumerable bans took in the different countries made them difficult for exporters to understand.

The EEC move to eliminate nontariff trade barriers augurs well for the future. Such a move is in line with the EEC premise of greater economic efficiency to be attained by the individual countries acting jointly rather than separately in abolishing trade restrictions. Further, the consideration that will be given to the impact on U.S. and other agricultural exports while the CAP is being implemented is an additional credit to the EEC. The willingness of the Common Market to negotiate further is presumably based on the possibility that new trade legislation as embodied in the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 will enable the United States to make concessions in order to gain improved access for U.S. farm products.

The Variable Import Levies

Of major importance in the CAP is the system of variable import levies put into effect on July 30 against exports of feed grains, wheat and flour, poultry, eggs, and pork to the EEC from nonmember countries. U.S. exports of these commodities averaged 30 percent of total agricultural exports to the 7 EEC countries during 1957-61. The same proportion characterized U.S. exports of these commodities to the 16 countries. In addition to the variable import levies, there also are fixed levies on poultry, eggs, and pork.

The variable import levies are designed to offset the difference between world prices of commodities and the desired price in the Common Market. This system promotes a policy of protection, self-sufficiency, and price equalization in the Common Market countries.

An important share, approximately 70 percent, of U.S. agricultural exports to the Common Market will not be restricted by variable import levies. Principal commodities in this group include cotton, soybeans, tobacco, fruits, vegetables, lard, tallow, and expressed vegetable oils. Although escaping the variable levies, certain commodities such as tobacco, fruits, and vegetables will be faced with fixed levies. Many of these duties may be high enough to prevent expansion of U.S. exports or to reduce their access to the Common Market.

Wheat and Feed Grains - Major Levy Commodities

Wheat and feed grains, which make up most of the U.S. surplus of agricultural commodities, account for 90 percent of the total export value of the 5 commodities on which variable import levies have been imposed by the EEC.

Two variable levies are to be used on grains between now and 1970. One is to be imposed by each Common Market country on imports from other members. The other is to be imposed by each Common Market country on imports from nonmembers. Use of the levy on imports from nonmember countries is intended to equalize import prices with prices in each EEC country.

The variable import levy on grain imports from member countries is scheduled to be gradually eliminated by 1970. The variable levy on imports from nonmember countries will remain.

The variable levy on grain imports is determined by taking the difference between the threshold price and the import price. The threshold price is derived by a downward adjustment of the desired price in each EEC country. This downward adjustment includes a deduction for freight and other costs necessary to transport the grain from the port of entry to the target area. The desired price is known as the target price; by 1970 the target price will be the desired price for all EEC countries. The import price for nonmember countries is to be the lowest daily world market c.i.f. price, adjusted for quality, at the principal port of entry. In addition, a small fixed charge is added to give a further advantage to Common Market grain.

Wheat and flour: The chief effect of the newly imposed variable levy on U.S. wheat exports will not be felt until after the 1963 harvest since no increase in EEC production resulting from an increase in acreage could come about before that time. Although wheat production in the EEC in 1962 was 21 percent above that for the previous year, the increase came about principally because of a rise in yields rather than an increase in acreage. The Common Market depends on outside sources for practically all quality wheat. Thus, it would appear that there would be no restrictions on this type of wheat imports from nonmember countries. As long as the United States can supply this quality, market prospects appear favorable.

The effective levy on flour to the Netherlands around the end of July was estimated at approximately \$43 per ton as compared to relatively small duties in the past. This levy could serve as a strong deterrent to U.S. exports to the EEC.

Feed grains: European countries can add to feed grain production through increases in yields and through utilization of land ordinarily used for other purposes. Average yields are rising, but not sufficiently to meet expanding requirements. Present land use is highly intensive; in many instances the substitution of feed grains for other products would result in lower returns. Yet, increased production of livestock products, principally pork and poultry, would require larger feed grain supplies. The alternatives to increased feed grain production are increases in imports either of feed grains or of livestock products.

The Common Market relies heavily on imports of feed grains from other countries. Intra-EEC trade accounted for less than one-tenth of EEC imports in recent years, except in 1957 when a favorable crop brought intra-EEC trade to almost one-fifth of total EEC feed grain imports amounting to approximately seven million metric tons. The 7 countries imported a total of 9.9 million metric tons in 1961, of which 4 million were from the United States.

The major effect of the EEC price policy on feed grain production is likely to occur in the years following the 1963 crop. Production increases resulting from acreage increases could not occur before then. The EEC acreage used for barley, oats, and rye in 1962 was 4 percent below that for 1961; however as a result of higher yields feed grain production based on these 3 crops was 8 percent larger than for the previous year. During the current fiscal year U.S. exports of feed grains to the EEC will likely be maintained, if not increased. For the more distant future, U.S. exports will be affected by the target prices set yearly by the EEC members. Higher target prices would tend to encourage EEC production and, therefore, discourage imports from nonmember countries, and vice versa.

Other Commodities:

The EEC also is imposing variable as well as fixed import levies on poultry, eggs, and pork from nonmembers.

Poultry and poultry products: Prices probably will be considerably higher in the Common Market under the levy system than before the variable levies began, especially in West Germany, the leading EEC market for U.S. poultry. U.S. poultry has been offered in Europe at a lower price than any produced there; however, if the import levies bring about a marked increase above the pre-EEC tariffs on poultry, the recent upward trend in U.S. poultry exports to the EEC might be difficult to maintain.

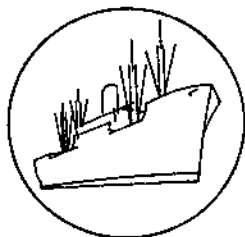
Pork: Exports to the EEC face similar obstacles to those confronting U.S. poultry. The United States, however, does not rely heavily on either the seven EEC countries or the nine applicants as an outlet for pork.

Rice: The regulations to carry out the CAP for rice have not yet been adopted. The original proposal called for a restrictive system for rice similar in principle to that which became effective for wheat and feed grains on July 30. However, agreement has not been reached to date between the two producing countries, Italy and France, and the four nonproducing countries. These four countries -- Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and West Germany -- tend to favor a fixed tariff instead of a variable import levy since over 80 percent of their rice imports has been a type not produced in the EEC.

CONCLUSIONS

The use of variable import levies and other import restrictions by the European Common Market will likely bring about a significant change in the U.S. agricultural trade pattern with this important area in future years. Restrictions on imports from nonmember countries are already being brought to bear to implement the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy. The restrictions on wheat and feed grains, accounting for 90 percent of U.S. exports of the

5 commodities subject to variable levies, give rise to particular concern as the Common Market area is the major dollar market for these commodities. However, it appears that the United States in the years ahead will remain a favored supplier of feed grains and quality wheat, neither of which can be produced in sufficient amount within the Community. Restrictions on wheat flour and poultry meat will likely reduce exports. The United States has negotiated, and will continue to negotiate, with the EEC to maintain favorable access to the growing EEC market. A stronger U.S. negotiating posture is possible under authority contained in the recently-passed Trade Expansion Act. Probably the most important facet of the European Common Market is that, with increased economic activity and higher standards of living, it will become a much stronger dollar market for U.S. agricultural commodities as a whole. Economically advancing countries have traditionally been the best dollar markets for U.S. agricultural products.



Export Highlights

JULY-AUGUST AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

Agricultural exports were slightly larger in July-August of fiscal year 1962-63 than a year ago. Estimated at \$758 million, they were 2 percent above the \$742 million for the same months in 1961-62. The current year's figure includes actual exports of \$402 million for July and an estimate of \$356 million for August. Exports in August 1962 totaled \$35 million below the \$391 million in August 1961 and \$46 million less than the \$402 million in July 1962. Increases this year were in feed grains, vegetable oils, rice, vegetables, and tobacco while exports of wheat and flour, cotton, animal fats, and dairy products declined. Fruits, hides and skins, and meats showed little if any change (table 3).

Exports have been influenced by the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) of the European Economic Community (EEC) -- also known as the European Common Market. The first regulations adopted under the CAP -- on July 30, 1962 -- were for grains, pork, eggs, poultry, fruits, and vegetables. By the end of approximately a 7½ year transition period, the CAP will result in a single program followed in all member countries.

Under the CAP, import prices of commodities shipped into the Common Market by nonmember countries will be raised through variable import levies to levels established by the Common Market organization. A system of minimum prices and variable import levies supersedes all former quantitative restrictions, mixing regulations, and tariffs applicable in the individual member countries, with a few temporary exceptions. Initially, the minimum prices and variable levies will vary in each of the Six; but, as internal prices are progressively aligned during the transition period, the variable levies will eventually be eliminated for intra-EEC trade. Variable levies based on uniform EEC prices will be retained for EEC imports from nonmember countries, including the United States.

For several months prior to August, exports were stimulated by stockpiling in anticipation of the higher EEC import charges scheduled to be imposed on and after July 30. Part of the decline in August exports can be attributed to increased EEC inventories accumulated in anticipation of these import levies.

Cotton exports in July-August, estimated at 775 thousand running bales, were below the high level for these 2 months last year, reflecting the special situation in the 1961-62 season when exporters purchased cotton before August 1, 1961 and held it for shipment after that date to obtain the increased export payment under the CCC export payment program. Indications are that cotton exports during fiscal year 1962-63 will not differ significantly from the 4.8 million bales exported in 1961-62. A continued high level of cotton consumption and small stocks in most foreign countries offer some encouragement for favorable

Table 3.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity, July-August 1960-61 and 1961-62

Commodity	July-August		Change
	1961	1962 ^{1/}	
	--Million dollars--		Percent
Animals and animal products:			
Dairy products.....	26	23	-12
Fats, oils, and greases.....	34	24	-29
Hides and skins.....	15	15	0
Meats and meat products.....	13	13	0
Other.....	24	24	0
Total animals, etc.....	112	99	-12
Cotton, excluding linters.....	134	108	-19
Fruits and preparations.....	46	45	-2
Grains and preparations:			
Feed grains, excluding products.....	64	112	+75
Rice, milled.....	9	17	+89
Wheat and flour.....	198	159	-20
Other.....	10	12	+20
Total grains, etc.....	281	300	+7
Oilseeds and products:			
Cottonseed and soybean oils ^{2/}	22	41	+86
Soybeans.....	39	41	+5
Other.....	15	18	+20
Total oilseeds, etc. ^{2/}	76	100	+32
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	50	54	+8
Vegetables and preparations.....	18	24	+33
Other.....	25	28	+12
Total exports.....	742	758	+2

^{1/} Partly estimated.

^{2/} Excludes Title III, P.L. 480 donations, which are included in "Other."

exports of U.S. cotton. But thus far, the availability of lower priced foreign growths and uncertainties regarding the outlook for world cotton prices are causing foreign importers to buy only for short-term (or current) needs.

Wheat and flour exports in July-August, estimated at 90 million bushels, were somewhat less than a year ago. The decrease reflects larger production of wheat in various parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa, where import requirements in 1962 are expected to be smaller than during the previous year. Also, West Germany and the Netherlands had larger carryover stocks on July 1, accumulated

in anticipation of higher Common Market import levies as of July 30. Exports of wheat and flour during 1962-63 are tentatively placed at 620 million bushels compared with actual exports of 716 million in 1961-62.

Feed grain (corn, oat, barley, and grain sorghum) exports during these 2 months, estimated at 2.2 million metric tons, were about 70 percent larger than a year ago. The increase can be attributed to such developments as the late harvest in Western Europe, smaller prospective crops of feed grains, and some building of reserves in anticipation of Common Market import limitations. Exports during fiscal year 1962-63 are likely to be slightly below the previous record of 14 million tons in 1961-62.

Cottonseed and soybean oil exports in July-August are estimated at 350 million pounds, up from a year earlier due to increased movements to less developed countries under Government programs and larger dollar sales to Western Europe. Outlook for total vegetable oil exports is for a probable total of 1.9 billion pounds in 1962-63. As in recent years, exports in the 1962-63 season under Government programs will comprise a major share of the total. Dollar exports of soybean oil to Spain may become substantial if frost damage to the olive crop prevents the country from having a large crop in 1962-63, as anticipated earlier.

The year's export total in 1962-63, according to indications at this time, will continue at or near the 1961-62 record level of \$5.1 billion.

EXPORTS BY COUNTRY IN 1961-62

While over 125 countries take agricultural exports from the United States, 15 countries accounted for 70 percent of the total in fiscal year 1961-62 (table 4 and fig. 5). Canada's advance to No. 1 position reflected shipments of \$90 million for transshipment to other areas. In terms of retained commodities,

Japan continued as the No. 1 market, followed by the United Kingdom. The decline in exports to both Japan and the United Kingdom reflected smaller cotton exports due to the world wide decline in cotton textile consumption and a drawing down of inventories there. Exports to West Germany and the Netherlands increased last year, resulting mainly from stockpiling of commodities toward the end of 1961-62 in anticipation of the Common Market's higher charges on agricultural imports as of July 30. Better grain harvests in India reduced import needs under P.L. 480. The decline in exports

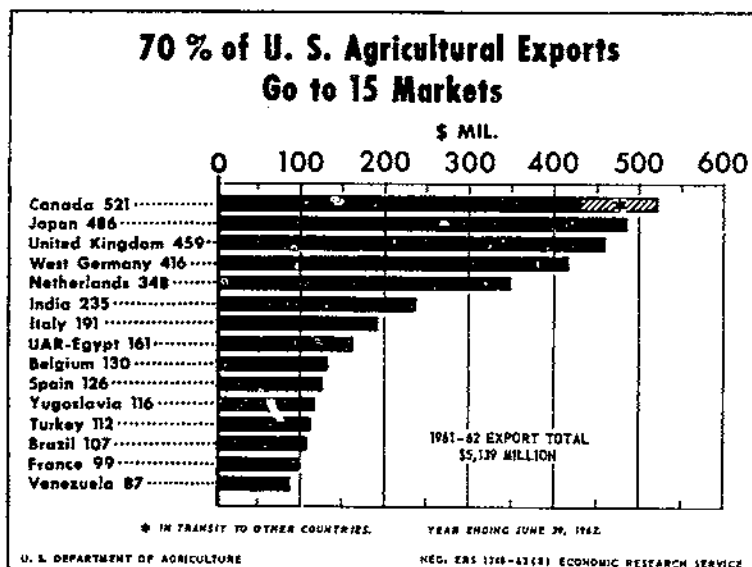


FIG. 5

Table 4.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value for 15 leading countries by country of destination, fiscal year 1960-61 and 1961-62

Country	1960-61	1961-62	Change
	--Million dollars--		Percent
Canada ^{1/}	456	521	+14
Japan.....	553	486	-12
United Kingdom.....	467	459	-2
West Germany.....	320	416	+30
Netherlands.....	324	348	+7
India.....	346	235	-32
Italy.....	213	191	-10
UAR-Egypt.....	100	161	+61
Belgium.....	131	130	-1
Spain.....	157	126	-20
Yugoslavia.....	57	116	+104
Turkey.....	36	112	+211
Brazil.....	70	107	+53
France.....	112	99	-12
Venezuela.....	83	87	+5
Other.....	1,521	1,545	+2
Total.....	4,946	5,139	+4

^{1/} Includes intransit commodities placed in bonded storage in Canada and used to "top off" ships moving through the St. Lawrence Seaway: Estimated at \$60 million in 1960-61 and \$90 million in 1961-62.

to Italy was essentially in cotton. Substantial gains were made in exports to UAR-Egypt, Yugoslavia, Turkey, and Brazil under the Food for Peace Program.

Shipments to the top 15 countries included exports for both dollars and shipments under Government programs. The top five countries -- each taking over \$300 million worth of U.S. farm products -- accounted for two-fifths of total agricultural exports and about three-fifths of total dollar sales.

THE EXPORT MARKET BY STATES

Every State has a stake in the export market for U.S. agricultural products. The export record of \$5,139 million in fiscal year 1961-62 was equivalent to 15 percent of total cash receipts from farm marketings (table 5).

WHEAT Wheat exports represented 59 percent of cash receipts from wheat marketings. Exports were a big factor in cash receipts from wheat in 10 States: Kansas, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Texas, Washington, Montana, Illinois, Colorado, and South Dakota.

Table 5.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity, fiscal year 1961-62, compared with cash farm receipts by State and region, 1961 1/

Item	Total	Rice	Wheat	Soybeans	Cotton	Tobacco	Feed	Livestock	Other
					2/		grains 3/	& products	
Exports/receipts	15	50	59	25	Percent 30	31	29	3	16
Million dollars									
Receipts by State									
Maine.....	180	---	---	---	---	---	1	117	62
New Hampshire.....	55	---	---	---	---	---	4/	44	11
Vermont.....	126	---	---	---	---	---	4/	111	15
Massachusetts.....	152	---	---	---	---	6	4/	94	52
Rhode Island.....	21	---	---	---	---	---	---	13	8
Connecticut.....	142	---	---	---	---	18	4/	94	30
New York.....	862	---	13	4/	---	---	9	609	231
New Jersey.....	288	---	2	2	---	---	5	157	122
Pennsylvania.....	793	---	21	4/	---	15	30	583	144
North Atlantic.....	2,619	---	36	2	---	39	45	1,822	675
Ohio.....	1,045	---	69	102	---	12	100	636	126
Indiana.....	1,192	---	72	168	---	10	169	716	57
Illinois.....	2,161	---	105	358	4/	---	439	1,170	83
Michigan.....	734	---	60	15	---	---	48	394	217
Wisconsin.....	1,137	---	3	4	---	6	27	1,003	94
East North Central.....	6,269	---	309	647	4/	28	783	3,925	579
Minnesota.....	1,510	---	46	124	---	---	171	1,071	98
Iowa.....	2,542	---	5	209	---	---	341	1,957	30
Missouri.....	1,129	1	67	144	61	3	71	734	48
North Dakota.....	501	---	186	6	---	---	43	208	58
South Dakota.....	663	---	76	5	---	---	68	485	29
Nebraska.....	1,262	---	148	14	---	---	255	798	47
Kansas.....	1,342	---	486	32	---	---	113	683	28
West North Central.....	8,949	1	1,014	534	61	3	1,062	5,936	338
Delaware.....	106	---	1	11	---	---	9	67	18
Maryland.....	276	---	5	14	---	22	17	180	38
Virginia.....	481	---	10	17	2	92	11	251	98
West Virginia.....	102	---	1	---	---	2	1	79	19
North Carolina.....	1,123	---	16	31	47	556	40	322	111
South Carolina.....	380	---	5	27	67	100	12	110	59
Georgia.....	770	---	4	3	86	84	32	413	148
Florida.....	858	---	---	2	2	30	4	208	612
South Atlantic.....	4,096	---	42	105	204	886	126	1,630	1,103
Kentucky.....	636	---	7	11	1	272	19	304	22
Tennessee.....	515	---	5	23	93	90	15	269	50
Alabama.....	518	---	2	8	104	4/	16	304	84
Mississippi.....	668	8	2	51	274	---	9	267	57
Arkansas.....	770	67	8	121	243	---	4	271	56
Louisiana.....	403	67	1	11	75	4/	4	154	91
Oklahoma.....	680	---	177	7	53	---	23	366	54
Texas.....	2,396	58	125	5	644	---	240	1,054	270
South Central.....	6,616	200	327	237	1,487	362	330	2,989	684
Montana.....	365	---	104	---	---	---	18	215	28
Idaho.....	425	---	59	---	---	---	13	197	156
Wyoming.....	149	---	8	---	---	---	2	119	20
Colorado.....	647	---	96	---	---	---	21	414	116
New Mexico.....	240	---	12	---	40	---	8	151	29
Arizona.....	467	---	2	---	143	---	17	177	128
Utah.....	156	---	6	---	---	---	2	123	25
Nevada.....	42	---	4/	---	1	---	4/	36	5
Washington.....	566	---	112	---	---	---	30	207	217
Oregon.....	413	---	41	---	---	---	20	195	157
California.....	3,224	64	15	---	291	---	101	1,279	1,474
Western.....	6,694	64	455	---	475	---	232	3,113	2,355
United States.....	35,243	265	2,183	1,525	2,227	1,318	2,578	19,415	5,732
U.S. agricultural exports.....	5,139	133	1,283	374	664	407	742	627	909

1/ Exports compiled from Bureau of Census data; cash receipts compiled from State Estimates of Farm Income, 1949-61, August 1962, ERS, pp. 73-115. 2/ Exports exclude cotton linters, cottonseed, and cottonseed oil; cash receipts exclude cottonseed. 3/ Feed grains include corn, oats, barley, grain sorghums, mixed feeds, and preparations. 4/ Less than \$500,000.

RICE Half of the cash receipts from rice sales were derived in the export market. Rice exports made a significant contribution to cash farm income in Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and California.

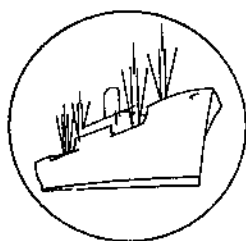
TOBACCO Over 30 percent of the receipts from tobacco marketings came from the export market. A substantial part of the flue-cured tobacco grown in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Virginia entered into the overseas market. Also, substantial amounts of Maryland tobacco were exported.

COTTON Exports of cotton added up to 30 percent of cash receipts from cotton marketings. Foreign sales were an important source of farm income in 10 States: Texas, California, Arkansas, Mississippi, Arizona, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, and Tennessee.

FEED GRAINS Only a relatively small part of feed grain output enters the export market. But exports represented 29 percent of cash receipts for this commodity group. These exports were important in the North Central and South Central Regions of the United States.

LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTS Exports of livestock and livestock products were equivalent only to 3 percent of cash receipts from farm marketings. However, the export market ranked high as an outlet for products of the dairy and livestock industry such as lard, tallow, hides and skins, variety meats, and nonfat dry milk.

OTHER COMMODITIES A large number of other agricultural products, amounting to 16 percent of cash receipts, entered into the export market. This group included such items as dried beans, dried peas, hops, raisins, and prunes.



Import Highlights

JULY AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS

Imports of agricultural products for consumption in July 1962 totaled \$300 million compared with \$315 million for the same month in 1961. Imports of both supplementary (partially competitive) products and complementary (noncompetitive) products were smaller (table 6). However, nonagricultural imports of \$1,691 million in July were 5 percent ahead of the \$1,617 million for the same month in 1961.

July imports of supplementary products totaling \$162 million in 1962 were 4 percent below the \$169 million in 1961. Declines were registered in dutiable cattle, hides and skins, fruits, tobacco, grains, and vegetables. Dutiable cattle imports declined to \$3 million from \$5 million; hides and skins, to \$5 million from \$6 million; fruits, to \$6 million from \$8 million; tobacco, to \$8 million from \$9 million; grains, to \$2 million from \$5 million; vegetables, to \$3 million from \$4 million; and oilseeds and products, to \$11 million from \$14 million. Imports of meat and meat products, which showed a considerable rise in fiscal year 1961-62, were equal to the relatively high level of \$37 million in July 1961. Imports of dairy products were \$4 million in both periods. The only significant rise among supplementary products was in imports of cane sugar which increased to \$58 million from \$50 million. Nuts and preparations rose to \$5 million from \$4 million.

Imports of complementary items fell \$9 million this July. They totaled \$138 million compared with \$147 million in July 1961. July carpet wool imports of \$5 million were down sharply from the \$11 million a year earlier. Cocoa bean imports totaled \$17 million this July compared with \$21 million a year ago. Coffee imports of \$70 million were only \$2 million below the level of a year earlier. Imports of crude natural rubber rose to \$21 million in July from \$19 million in the same month of the previous year. Tea imports were up \$1 million, and totaled \$5 million.

IMPORTS BY COUNTRY IN 1961-62

Brazil continued to be the leading foreign supplier of agricultural products to the United States. Agricultural imports from Brazil totaled \$485 million in fiscal year 1961-62 compared with \$471 million in the previous year. Over 80 percent of the imports from Brazil consisted of complementary products, mainly coffee and cocoa beans. Mexico remained the No. 2 supplier. Imports from Mexico rose to \$274 million from \$260 million in 1960-61. Sugar, dutiable cattle, meat, and coffee accounted for the bulk of agricultural imports from Mexico. The other leading suppliers, in order of importance, were the Philippines, Colombia, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Peru, India, and Malaya. These 10 countries accounted for over half of agricultural imports in 1961-62.

Table 6.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Value by commodity, July 1961 and 1962

Commodity	July		Change
	1961	1962	
	--Million dollars--		Percent
<u>Supplementary</u>			
Animals and animal products:			
Animals, live.....	5	3	-40
Dairy products.....	4	4	0
Hides and skins.....	6	5	-17
Meats and meat products.....	37	37	0
Wool, apparel.....	8	8	0
Other.....	2	3	+50
Total animals, etc.....	64	60	-6
Cotton, excluding linters.....	1/	1/	0
Fruits and preparations.....	8	6	-25
Grains and preparations.....	5	2	-60
Nuts and preparations.....	4	5	+25
Oilseeds and products.....	14	11	-21
Sugar, cane.....	50	58	+16
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	9	8	-11
Vegetables and preparations.....	4	3	-25
Other.....	11	9	-18
Total supplementary.....	169	162	-4
<u>Complementary</u>			
Bananas.....	6	6	0
Coffee.....	72	70	-3
Cocoa beans.....	21	17	-19
Rubber, crude, natural.....	19	21	+11
Tea.....	4	5	+25
Wool, carpet.....	11	5	-55
Other.....	14	14	0
Total complementary.....	147	138	-6
Total imports.....	315	300	-5

1/ Less than \$500 thousand.

Table 7.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
June 1961 and 1962

Commodity exported	Unit	June			
		Quantity		Value	
		1961	1962	1961	1962
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Animals, live:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle	No.	1	1	498	698
Poultry -					
Baby chicks	No.	1,795	1,822	542	522
Other live poultry	Lb.	569	272	189	146
Other		b/	b/	566	619
Total animals, live				1,795	1,985
Dairy products:					
Anhydrous milk fat	Lb.	746	577	624	480
Butter (ex. dehydrated)	Lb.	63	206	43	64
Cheese*	Lb.	504	717	289	356
Infants' and dietetic foods, chiefly milk	Lb.	1,347	1,492	957	1,004
Milk -					
Condensed, sweetened	Lb.	3,889	5,864	900	1,398
Dried whole	Lb.	2,781	2,202	1,559	1,298
Evaporated, unsweetened*	Lb.	13,720	6,285	2,198	954
Nonfat dry*	Lb.	68,731	77,738	6,405	6,969
Other		b/	b/	279	382
Total dairy products*				13,254	12,905
Fats, oils, and greases:					
Lard	Lb.	31,894	50,530	3,525	4,803
Tallow, edible	Lb.	153	2,271	16	152
Other edible fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	1,082	307	150	49
Tallow, inedible	Lb.	138,219	165,517	11,690	10,689
Other inedible fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	19,042	15,872	1,800	1,203
Total fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	190,390	234,497	17,181	16,896
Meat and meat products:					
Beef and veal	Lb.	2,458	2,575	934	1,083
Pork	Lb.	6,387	7,345	1,943	2,242
Sausage casings	Lb.	1,476	1,526	1,295	1,374
Variety meats	Lb.	10,124	11,635	2,263	2,379
Other (incl. meat extracts)	Lb.	1,326	1,305	511	584
Total meat and products (ex. poultry)	Lb.	21,771	24,386	6,945	7,662
Poultry products:					
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved	Lb.	920	1,202	667	1,133
Eggs in the shell, hatching	Doz.	642	574	698	575
Eggs in the shell, other	Doz.	652	93	257	35
Poultry meat -					
Chickens, fresh or frozen	Lb.	21,578	40,071	5,844	10,779
Turkeys, fresh or frozen	Lb.	1,177	3,074	399	1,044
Other, fresh or frozen	Lb.	746	537	231	196
Canned	Lb.	1,179	278	432	119
Total poultry products				8,528	13,881
Other animal products:					
Feathers, crude	Lb.	120	232	176	224
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	221	336	427	670
Hair, raw or dressed, new	Lb.	603	538	255	186
Hides and skins, raw (ex. furs) c/	No.	956	1,052	6,041	7,939
Honey	Lb.	196	464	40	84
Wool, unmanufactured	c.Lb.	652	937	737	898
Other		b/	b/	1,099	1,481
Total other animal products				8,775	11,482
TOTAL ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS*				56,479	64,811
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmanufactured:					
Cotton	RBale	248	425	35,861	58,249
Linters	RBale	31	18	816	753
Total cotton and linters	RBale	279	443	36,677	59,002
Fruits and preparations:					
Canned -					
Fruit cocktail	Lb.	6,253	7,484	1,035	1,158
Peaches	Lb.	9,593	8,418	1,184	962
Pears	Lb.	653	622	113	104

Continued -

Table 7.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
July-June 1960-61 and 1961-62 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-June a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
Animals, live:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle	No.	32	19	10,848	8,115
Poultry -					
Baby chicks	No.	31,848	17,978	7,990	5,635
Other live poultry	Lb.	6,380	2,246	2,428	984
Other	b/	b/	b/	7,587	6,334
Total animals, live				28,853	21,068
Dairy products:					
Anhydrous milk fat	Lb.	4,801	4,405	4,008	3,729
Butter (ex. dehydrated)	Lb.	565	1,894	325	807
Cheese*	Lb.	8,130	8,149	4,132	4,239
Infants' and dietetic foods, chiefly milk	Lb.	17,323	18,898	12,447	11,936
Milk -					
Condensed, sweetened	Lb.	45,560	44,682	10,644	10,571
Dried whole	Lb.	19,028	14,324	10,604	8,829
Evaporated, unsweetened*	Lb.	117,624	67,653	18,729	10,581
Nonfat dry*	Lb.	633,770	809,204	66,739	73,278
Other	b/	b/	b/	3,380	4,320
Total dairy products*				131,008	128,290
Fats, oils, and greases:					
Lard	Lb.	490,059	432,879	55,520	43,119
Tallow, edible	Lb.	5,946	5,624	571	495
Other edible fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	8,851	8,063	1,377	1,404
Tallow, inedible	Lb.	1,459,775	1,625,892	100,040	110,515
Other inedible fats, oils, and greases ..	Lb.	200,044	204,278	17,013	16,423
Total fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	2,164,675	2,276,736	174,521	171,956
Meat and meat products:					
Beef and veal	Lb.	31,455	27,287	12,440	11,746
Pork	Lb.	68,321	64,326	20,758	18,790
Sausage casings	Lb.	16,695	19,419	12,295	16,744
Variety meats	Lb.	122,458	123,817	27,429	25,966
Other (incl. meat extracts)	Lb.	16,958	14,246	7,391	5,920
Total meat and products (ex. poultry) ..	Lb.	255,887	249,095	80,313	79,166
Poultry products:					
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved.	Lb.	8,730	9,677	6,869	7,099
Eggs in the shell, hatching	Doz.	7,376	8,299	8,626	8,320
Eggs in the shell, other	Doz.	9,191	3,874	3,727	1,530
Poultry meat -					
Chickens, fresh or frozen	Lb.	160,237	258,543	42,953	66,852
Turkeys, fresh or frozen	Lb.	24,824	34,987	8,563	11,775
Other, fresh or frozen	Lb.	5,506	6,495	2,010	2,189
Canned	Lb.	13,541	9,066	3,927	3,040
Total poultry products				76,375	100,805
Other animal products:					
Feathers, crude	Lb.	2,113	2,239	2,128	2,609
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	3,255	3,824	5,640	7,410
Hair, raw or dressed, new	Lb.	4,876	7,392	2,162	2,388
Hides and skins, raw (ex. furs) g/	No.	13,103	11,449	82,746	83,931
Honey	Lb.	6,934	7,073	1,061	1,108
Wool, unmanufactured	C.Lb.	14,562	12,196	15,648	12,126
Other	b/	b/	b/	12,280	16,148
Total other animal products				121,665	125,720
TOTAL ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS*				613,035	627,005
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmanufactured:					
Cotton	RBale:	7,003	4,769	936,799	664,070
Linters	RBale:	330	258	9,186	9,927
Total cotton and linters	RBale:	7,333	5,027	945,985	673,997
Fruits and preparations:					
Canned -					
Fruit cocktail	Lb.	95,490	125,616	15,789	19,433
Peaches	Lb.	189,295	238,023	21,852	26,715
Pears	Lb.	9,392	10,719	1,608	1,790

Continued -

Table 7.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, June 1961 and 1962 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	June		a/	
		Quantity		Value	
		1961	1962	1961	1962
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS - CONTINUED:					
Fruits and preparations - Continued:					
Canned - continued					
Pineapples	Lb.	5,338	11,844	894	1,878
Other	Lb.	2,340	2,203	411	393
Total canned fruits	Lb.	24,177	30,571	3,637	4,495
Dried -					
Prunes	Lb.	3,640	4,975	955	959
Raisins and currants	Lb.	3,175	4,729	546	809
Other	Lb.	1,101	869	359	310
Total dried fruits	Lb.	7,916	10,573	1,860	2,078
Fresh -					
Apples	Lb.	3,115	5,611	342	506
Berries	Lb.	8,898	5,247	1,466	955
Grapefruit	Lb.	21,925	19,525	1,105	973
Grapes	Lb.	5,661	4,743	945	925
Lemons and limes	Lb.	28,770	14,727	1,743	984
Oranges and tangerines	Lb.	63,735	56,719	5,322	4,430
Pears	Lb.	101	117	13	12
Other	Lb.	62,447	45,591	3,407	2,959
Total fresh fruits	Lb.	194,652	152,290	14,343	11,744
Fruit juices -					
Grapefruit	Gal.	641	979	445	558
Orange	Gal.	1,279	1,629	2,853	2,247
Other	Gal.	1,207	1,795	1,293	1,548
Total fruit juices	Gal.	3,127	4,403	4,591	4,353
Frozen fruits (incl. specialties)	Lb.	1,024	1,122	190	181
Other		b/	b/	224	262
Total fruits and preparations				24,845	23,113
Grains and preparations:					
Feed grains and products -					
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	4,267	9,960	4,680	12,025
Corn grain (56 lb.)*	Bu.	21,370	39,147	26,207	48,369
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	6,320	8,663	7,320	9,702
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	980	6,206	621	4,472
Total feed grains*	M.Ton	811	1,521	38,828	74,568
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	239	214	539	475
Corn grits and hominy	Lb.	4,021	3,646	180	152
Cornmeal and corn flour*	Cwt.	465	359	2,164	1,431
Cornstarch	Lb.	2,962	4,507	238	406
Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats	Lb.	2,022	2,952	314	335
Total feed grains and products*	M.Ton	861	1,565	42,263	77,365
Rice -					
Milled*	Lb.	64,278	182,982	3,980	12,520
Paddy or rough	Lb.	620	454	57	39
Total rice (milled basis)*	Lb.	64,681	183,277	4,037	12,559
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	428	1,637	452	2,096
Wheat and flour -					
Wheat grain (60 lb.)*	Bu.	45,766	48,201	79,479	87,896
Wheat flour, wholly of U.S. wheat*	Cwt.	2,527	3,555	10,684	13,583
Total wheat and flour*	Bu.	51,578	56,378	90,163	101,479
Bakery products	Lb.	1,145	844	403	347
Other		b/	b/	794	697
Total grains and preparations*				138,112	194,543
Oilseeds and products:					
Oils, edible and ined. (ex. essential) -					
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	17,592	37,342	2,735	5,731
Soybean oil	Lb.	84,391	165,476	11,486	20,605
Other	Lb.	19,026	12,612	3,110	2,220
Total oils, etc. (ex. essential)	Lb.	121,009	215,430	17,331	28,556
Oilseeds -					
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	1,441	384	4,309	1,295
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	7,732	11,912	21,796	30,758
Other	Lb.	661	2,492	81	283
Total oilseeds				26,186	32,336
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)	S.Ton	69	90	5,167	6,251
Total oilseeds and products				48,684	67,143

Continued -

Table 7.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
July-June 1960-61 and 1961-62 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-June a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS - CONTINUED:					
Fruits and preparations - Continued:					
Canned - continued					
Pineapples	Lb.	71,040	91,397	11,211	14,134
Other	Lb.	37,624	45,894	6,570	7,191
Total canned fruits	Lb.	402,841	511,649	57,030	69,263
Dried -					
Prunes	Lb.	72,739	85,846	18,715	20,217
Raisins and currants	Lb.	123,514	127,893	17,607	18,490
Other	Lb.	15,275	20,694	4,997	7,447
Total dried fruits	Lb.	211,528	234,433	41,319	46,154
Fresh -					
Apples	Lb.	127,660	225,167	11,448	19,108
Berries	Lb.	27,608	20,875	4,922	4,022
Grapefruit	Lb.	198,298	228,210	9,152	10,922
Grapes	Lb.	194,363	164,717	16,941	16,071
Lemons and limes	Lb.	180,131	202,717	11,762	12,638
Oranges and tangerines	Lb.	407,279	438,250	35,788	37,277
Pears	Lb.	52,754	68,303	5,112	6,484
Other	Lb.	228,430	163,478	11,737	9,822
Total fresh fruits	Lb.	1,416,523	1,511,717	106,862	116,344
Fruit juices -					
Grapefruit	Gal.	6,409	7,418	4,221	4,751
Orange	Gal.	12,703	13,563	24,210	24,171
Other	Gal.	13,321	14,962	13,566	14,661
Total fruit juices	Gal.	32,433	35,943	41,997	43,583
Frozen fruits (incl. specialties)	Lb.	11,390	9,979	2,186	1,945
Other	b/	b/	b/	4,126	4,793
Total fruits and preparations				253,520	282,082
Grains and preparations:					
Feed grains and products -					
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	83,010	61,743	88,496	99,599
Corn grain (56 lb.)*	Bu.	260,765	388,844	326,433	483,920
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	86,393	85,798	96,861	96,264
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	26,766	18,626	19,443	13,492
Total feed grains*	M.Ton	11,014	14,106	531,233	693,275
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	2,691	2,454	5,864	5,228
Corn grits and hominy	Lb.	29,888	33,670	1,271	1,449
Cornmeal and corn flour*	Cwt.	4,028	4,722	17,232	19,192
Cornstarch	Lb.	45,062	47,974	3,865	3,896
Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats	Lb.	32,688	32,225	3,934	3,858
Total feed grains and products*	M.Ton	11,491	14,639	563,399	726,898
Rice -					
Milled*	Lb.	2,121,626	2,033,277	132,102	132,399
Paddy or rough	Lb.	37,519	8,752	3,038	759
Total rice (milled basis)*	Lb.	2,146,013	2,038,965	135,140	133,158
Rys grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	7,723	7,512	8,454	10,136
Wheat and flour -					
Wheat grain (60 lb.)*	Bu.	561,182	607,473	967,791	1,092,515
Wheat flour, wholly of U.S. wheat*	Cwt.	43,348	47,393	183,317	190,242
Total wheat and flour*	Bu.	660,882	716,478	1,151,108	1,282,757
Bakery products	Lb.	14,901	13,840	5,295	5,050
Other	b/	b/	b/	10,800	10,756
Total grains and preparations*				1,874,196	2,168,755
Oilseeds and products:					
Oils, edible and ined. (ex. essential) -					
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	392,231	353,254	49,684	50,836
Soybean oil	Lb.	838,751	873,565	97,831	109,129
Other	Lb.	168,530	120,702	25,827	21,309
Total oils, etc. (ex. essential)	Lb.	1,399,512	1,347,521	173,342	181,274
Oilseeds -					
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	6,963	1,502	21,206	5,068
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	143,171	147,415	344,444	374,089
Other	Lb.	252,051	172,084	13,343	9,098
Total oilseeds				378,993	388,255
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)	S.Ton	700	1,004	44,647	65,951
Total oilseeds and products				596,982	635,480

Continued -

Table 7.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
June 1961 and 1962 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	June		a/	
		Quantity	Quantity	Value	Value
		1961	1962	1961	1962
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS - CONTINUED:				1,000	1,000
Tobacco, unmanufactured:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Burley	Lb.	2,912	5,907	2,372	4,876
Cigar wrapper	Lb.	358	662	950	788
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	564	562	259	281
Flue-cured	Lb.	22,214	30,336	16,134	22,960
Maryland	Lb.	164	383	133	332
Other	Lb.	1,071	985	636	616
Total tobacco, unmf.	Lb.	27,283	38,835	20,484	29,853
Vegetables and preparations:					
Canned -					
Asparagus	Lb.	8,524	15,838	2,040	3,727
Soups	Lb.	1,211	1,288	229	225
Tomato juice	Lb.	2,649	1,674	247	166
Tomato paste and puree	Lb.	930	420	198	93
Tomato sauce for cooking purposes	Lb.	18	42	2	6
Other	Lb.	3,181	3,509	460	531
Total canned vegetables	Lb.	16,513	22,771	3,176	4,748
Dry, ripe -					
Beans*	Lb.	6,828	23,879	574	1,881
Cowpeas and chickpeas	Lb.	108	237	9	19
Peas	Lb.	7,547	15,600	488	937
Fresh -					
Lettuce	Lb.	12,285	11,020	486	479
Onions	Lb.	12,912	13,265	486	536
Potatoes, white	Lb.	71,495	50,940	1,439	1,478
Tomatoes	Lb.	13,911	13,861	1,489	1,408
Other	Lb.	40,880	39,827	2,175	2,262
Total fresh vegetables	Lb.	151,483	128,913	6,075	6,163
Frozen vegetables (incl. specialties) ...	Lb.	1,444	1,260	293	245
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated	Lb.	786	1,788	385	743
Vegetable seasonings	Lb.	264	536	212	350
Other	b/	b/	b/	1,184	1,277
Total vegetables and preparations*				12,396	16,363
Other vegetable products:					
Coffee	Lb.	1,427	2,007	1,249	2,570
Drugs, herbs, roots, crude	Lb.	246	191	112	138
Essential oils, natural	Lb.	557	847	1,050	1,348
Feeds and fodders (ex. oilcake and meal) .S.Ton:		47	66	2,653	4,330
Flavoring sirups for beverages	Gal.	178	95	920	777
Glucose and dextrose (ex. pharmaceutical) .Lb.:		2,653	3,062	208	222
Hops	Lb.	354	537	204	345
Nursery and greenhouse stock	b/	b/	b/	424	434
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	2,106	3,882	419	1,204
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	5,873	3,411	809	658
Spices	Lb.	717	279	201	164
Other*	b/	b/	b/	2,767	3,453
Total other vegetable products*				11,016	15,643
TOTAL VEGETABLE PRODUCTS*				292,214	405,660
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS				348,693	470,471
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EXPORTS				1,329,161	1,478,035
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES				1,677,854	1,948,506

Table 7.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
July-June 1960-61 and 1961-62 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-June a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS - CONTINUED:					
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Burley	Lb.	32,708	39,079	27,065	32,648
Cigar wrapper	Lb.	3,072	5,259	7,768	9,150
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	19,598	22,377	9,412	11,607
Flue-cured	Lb.	415,067	423,778	320,951	336,359
Maryland	Lb.	12,016	10,664	9,197	8,482
Other	Lb.	21,770	18,853	10,813	9,245
Total tobacco, unmf.	Lb.	504,231	520,010	385,206	407,491
Vegetables and preparations:					
Canned -					
Asparagus	Lb.	43,997	58,971	9,219	13,109
Soups	Lb.	12,924	14,858	2,442	2,714
Tomato juice	Lb.	28,256	25,627	2,607	2,477
Tomato paste and puree	Lb.	16,140	12,386	2,971	2,699
Tomato sauce for cooking purposes	Lb.	1,213	1,269	157	172
Other	Lb.	46,678	45,186	6,859	6,715
Total canned vegetables	Lb.	149,208	158,297	24,255	27,886
Dry, ripe -					
Beans*	Lb.	234,602	173,447	18,565	14,619
Cowpeas and chickpeas	Lb.	2,875	4,019	243	364
Peas	Lb.	177,449	201,066	11,803	13,133
Fresh -					
Lettuce	Lb.	150,287	161,992	5,975	7,850
Onions	Lb.	118,985	86,539	4,135	4,356
Potatoes, white	Lb.	230,737	234,709	5,512	5,869
Tomatoes	Lb.	87,845	92,900	7,670	8,560
Other	Lb.	383,521	381,808	20,050	23,165
Total fresh vegetables	Lb.	971,375	957,948	43,342	49,800
Frozen vegetables (incl. specialties) ...	Lb.	29,352	26,904	5,152	5,076
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated	Lb.	11,747	11,611	5,216	5,241
Vegetable seasonings	Lb.	4,394	6,492	3,422	4,659
Other		b/	b/	14,933	14,951
Total vegetables and preparations*				126,931	135,729
Other vegetable products:					
Coffee	Lb.	15,972	26,306	16,008	30,586
Drugs, herbs, roots, crude	Lb.	3,304	3,455	4,586	3,838
Essential oils, natural	Lb.	7,225	8,261	13,658	15,286
Feeds and fodders (ex. oilcake and meal). :S.Ton:		450	623	30,760	38,775
Flavoring sirups for beverages	Gal.	1,477	1,252	8,767	7,525
Glucose and dextrose (ex. pharmaceutical) :Lb.:		50,065	35,241	3,618	2,646
Hops	Lb.	17,184	18,264	9,771	10,249
Nursery and greenhouse stock		b/	b/	5,947	6,095
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	80,476	45,396	16,606	13,157
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	90,207	82,051	19,033	17,470
Spices	Lb.	3,173	3,045	2,187	2,124
Other*		b/	b/	19,521	60,547
Total other vegetable products*				150,462	208,298
TOTAL VEGETABLE PRODUCTS*					
				4,333,282	4,511,832
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS					
				4,946,317	5,138,837
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EXPORTS					
				15,416,811	16,078,037
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES					
				20,363,128	21,216,874

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Reported in value only.

c/ Excludes the number of "other hides and skins," reported in value only.

* Includes food exported for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies.

Table 8.-- U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, June 1961 and 1962

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	June a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1961	1962	1961	1962
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
Animals, live:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle, dutiable	No.	21	44	1,786	3,684
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	2	2	550	539
Horses	No.	b/	b/	159	342
Poultry, live		c/	c/	14	34
Other		c/	c/	38	28
Total animals, live				2,547	4,627
Dairy products:					
Butter	Lb.	58	139	30	74
Casain or lactarene	Lb.	8,791	7,917	1,482	1,561
Cheese -					
Blue-mold	Lb.	190	425	91	208
Cheddar	Lb.	305	657	83	194
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	869	644	344	274
Pecorino	Lb.	950	887	517	389
Swiss	Lb.	1,142	980	608	522
Other	Lb.	4,032	2,526	1,418	977
Total cheese	Lb.	7,488	6,119	3,061	2,564
Milk, dried or malted	Lb.	279	276	22	20
Other		c/	c/	36	2
Total dairy products				4,631	4,221
Hides and skins, raw (except furs):					
Calf skins	Lb.	526	741	310	443
Cattle hides	Lb.	664	1,159	92	202
Goat and kid skins	Lb.	2,755	2,277	1,718	1,314
Sheep and lamb skins	Lb.	5,720	5,855	2,337	2,261
Other d/	Lb.	3,980	3,281	1,475	1,409
Total hides and skins, raw	Lb.	13,645	13,313	5,932	5,629
Meat and meat products:					
Beef and veal -					
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	55,769	59,696	18,750	18,371
Other	Lb.	11,802	9,380	4,254	3,329
Total beef and veal	Lb.	67,571	69,076	23,004	21,700
Mutton, goat, and lamb	Lb.	7,117	2,961	1,845	553
Pork -					
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	2,887	3,251	1,050	1,279
Hams and shoulders, canned cooked	Lb.	9,880	12,148	7,589	8,402
Other	Lb.	1,659	2,377	1,225	1,216
Total pork	Lb.	14,426	17,776	9,864	10,897
Sausage casings	Lb.	1,539	c/	1,195	1,536
Other (incl. meat extracts)	Lb.	2,526	8,228	1,162	2,879
Total meat and products (ex. poultry)	Lb.	93,179		37,070	37,565
Poultry products:					
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved	Lb.	b/	0	b/	0
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	17	33	23	39
Poultry meat	Lb.	7	18	32	117
Total poultry products				55	156
Wool, unmfed, (except free in bond):					
40's to 44's	:G.Lb.	199	622	125	316
44's to 56's	:G.Lb.	824	1,443	458	864
Finer than 56's	:G.Lb.	8,270	8,024	4,871	4,892
Other wools	:G.Lb.	1,813	2,766	1,875	1,940
Total wool, unmfed.	:G.Lb.	11,106	12,855	7,329	8,012
Other animal products:					
Bones, hoofs, horns, unmfed.	:L.Ton	4	16	305	238
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared ..	Lb.	265	212	782	643
Fats, oils, and greases, edible	Lb.	2	0	b/	0
Fats, oils, and greases, inedible		c/	c/	27	23
Feathers, crude	Lb.	103	192	275	361
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	641	604	313	314
Hair, unmanufactured	Lb.	385	507	312	497
Honey	Lb.	823	842	85	93
Other		c/	c/	785	817
Total other animal products				2,884	2,966
TOTAL ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS				60,448	63,196

Continued -

Table 8.-- U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, July-June 1960-61 and 1961-62 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July-June ^{a/}			
		Quantity		Value	
		1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Animals, live:					
Cattle, dutiable	No.	636	1,181	54,586	108,121
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	20	18	6,426	6,374
Horses	No.	4	3	4,182	4,314
Poultry, live	c/			95	164
Other	c/			915	833
Total animals, live				66,204	119,806
Dairy products:					
Butter	Lb.	811	909	384	426
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	91,874	100,353	16,764	18,087
Cheese -					
Blue-mold	Lb.	3,941	4,167	1,840	2,025
Cheddar	Lb.	2,430	2,334	713	741
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	7,024	6,820	2,924	2,944
Pecorino	Lb.	16,123	16,076	9,696	8,897
Swiss	Lb.	15,237	16,165	8,264	8,899
Other	Lb.	29,732	29,344	11,927	11,874
Total cheese	Lb.	74,487	74,906	35,364	35,380
Milk, dried or malted	Lb.	2,100	2,437	178	184
Other	c/			37	31
Total dairy products				52,727	54,108
Hides and skins, raw (except furs):					
Calf skins	Lb.	5,508	5,621	2,857	3,322
Cattle hides	Lb.	12,953	21,352	1,937	4,097
Goat and kid skins	Lb.	25,261	26,087	17,091	15,467
Sheep and lamb skins	Lb.	52,970	62,009	22,470	27,086
Other ^{d/}	Lb.	30,954	36,459	13,806	18,862
Total hides and skins, raw	Lb.	127,646	151,528	58,161	68,834
Meat and meat products:					
Beef and veal -					
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	446,974	694,639	158,639	224,848
Other	Lb.	84,644	93,209	29,879	33,987
Total beef and veal	Lb.	531,618	787,848	188,518	258,835
Mutton, goat, and lamb	Lb.	57,079	61,444	14,032	12,592
Pork -					
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	34,907	42,089	13,633	15,522
Hams and shoulders, canned cooked	Lb.	109,923	125,460	83,562	92,512
Other	Lb.	21,337	26,421	14,745	15,346
Total pork	Lb.	166,167	193,970	111,940	123,380
Sausage casings	Lb.	16,452	c/	12,936	14,462
Other (incl. meat extracts)	Lb.	34,283	68,398	15,604	21,817
Total meat and products (ex. poultry)	Lb.	805,599		343,030	431,086
Poultry products:					
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved	Lb.	43	6	49	6
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	4,223	1,264	1,757	709
Poultry meat	Lb.	159	331	226	587
Total poultry products				2,032	1,302
Wool, unmd. (except free in bond):					
40's to 44's	g.Lb.	2,098	4,819	1,230	2,577
44's to 56's	g.Lb.	9,889	14,902	5,798	8,608
Finer than 56's	g.Lb.	88,436	125,758	52,884	77,112
Other wools	g.Lb.	16,533	21,958	19,534	20,653
Total wool, unmd.	g.Lb.	116,956	167,437	79,446	108,950
Other animal products:					
Bones, hoofs, and horns, unmd.	L.Ton	57	76	3,636	4,041
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared ..	Lb.	3,388	2,784	9,764	8,011
Fats, oils, and greases, edible	Lb.	1,493	1,524	794	753
Fats, oils, and greases, inedible	c/			369	430
Feathers, crude	Lb.	1,940	1,892	3,252	3,771
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	7,500	5,925	3,566	3,013
Hair, unmanufactured	Lb.	8,864	10,873	5,948	6,910
Honey	Lb.	13,886	7,180	1,382	895
Other	c/			9,233	9,405
Total other animal products				37,944	37,229
TOTAL ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS				639,544	821,315

Continued -

Table 8.-- U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
June 1961 and 1962 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	June		a/ Value	
		Quantity		1961	1962
		1961	1962	1961	1962
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
Cotton, unmanufactured (480 lb.):		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cotton	Bale:	9	1	1,287	117
Linters	Bale:	10	8	225	205
Total cotton and linters	Bale:	19	9	1,512	322
Fruits and preparations:					
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.:	33	40	96	161
Berries	Lb.:	3,139	6,701	396	882
Cherries	Lb.:	776	782	193	198
Dates	Lb.:	466	0	42	0
Figs	Lb.:	435	3,244	29	190
Grapes (40 lb.)	Cu.Ft.:	169	99	451	289
Melons	Lb.:	5,970	12,749	226	489
Olives in brine	Gal.:	1,392	1,748	1,846	2,917
Oranges, mandarin, canned	Lb.:	5,871	5,219	1,060	983
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Lb.:	10,611	7,413	1,370	897
Pineapple juice	Gal.:	229	403	88	199
Other		c/	c/	1,534	1,301
Total fruits and preparations				7,331	8,514
Grains and preparations:					
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.:	1,198	610	1,513	860
Barley malt	Lb.:	10,948	14,167	604	825
Corn grain (56 lb.)	Bu.:	330	130	470	218
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.:	86	57	91	57
Rice	Lb.:	1,414	4,597	63	255
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.:	b/	0	b/	0
Wheat grain for domestic use (60 lb.) ...	Bu.:	954	1,072	1,553	2,060
Wheat flour	Lb.:	3,806	3,806	162	152
Other		c/	c/	759	753
Total grains and preparations				5,215	5,180
Nuts and preparations:					
Almonds	Lb.:	2	0	1	0
Brazil nuts	Lb.:	3,761	3,621	913	671
Cashew nuts	Lb.:	3,647	3,355	1,660	1,255
Coconut meat, fresh, frozen, or prepared	Lb.:	9,741	8,072	1,150	897
Pistache nuts	Lb.:	505	1,776	347	617
Other		c/	c/	360	362
Total nuts and preparations				4,431	3,802
Oilseeds and products:					
Oils, edible and ined. (ex. essential) -					
Cacao butter	Lb.:	2,183	2,708	954	1,309
Carnauba wax	Lb.:	2,187	234	1,233	147
Castor oil	Lb.:	5,815	4,375	685	530
Coconut oil	Lb.:	5,243	16,012	497	1,506
Olive oil, edible	Lb.:	4,275	2,986	1,099	764
Palm oil	Lb.:	5,231	1,168	512	110
Palm kernel oil	Lb.:	2,274	8,962	293	972
Tung oil	Lb.:	2,651	1,157	544	384
Other	Lb.:	3,156	4,068	577	627
Total oils, etc. (ex. essential)	Lb.:	33,015	41,670	6,394	6,349
Oilseeds -					
Copra	Lb.:	71,837	41,648	4,580	2,698
Sesame seed	Lb.:	899	2,303	153	352
Other		c/	c/	81	214
Total oilseeds				4,814	3,264
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)	Lb.:	15,640	13,674	338	368
Total oilseeds and products				11,546	9,981
Sugar and related products:					
Cane sugar	S.Ton:	343	416	37,193	40,669
Molasses unfit for human consumption	Gal.:	26,969	23,317	2,853	2,531
Other		c/	c/	667	860
Total sugar and related products				40,713	50,060
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
Cigar leaf	Lb.:	898	565	1,307	988
Cigarette leaf, unstemmed	Lb.:	11,228	10,136	7,687	5,948
Other	Lb.:	2,523	1,603	1,056	694
Total tobacco, unmf.	Lb.:	14,649	12,404	10,050	7,630

Continued -

Table 8.-- U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, July-June 1960-61 and 1961-62 - Continued

Commodity Imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July-June a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmanufactured (480 lb.):					
Cotton	Bale:	159	158	26,861	27,488
Linters	Bale:	141	203	3,412	5,588
Total cotton and linters	Bale:	300	361	30,273	33,076
Fruits and preparations:					
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.:	993	868	4,658	3,818
Berries	Lb.:	54,211	50,127	7,963	7,022
Cherries	Lb.:	16,337	11,180	3,897	2,821
Dates	Lb.:	36,342	32,088	3,006	3,205
Figs	Lb.:	31,533	27,959	2,658	2,339
Grapes (40 lb.)	Cu.Ft:	982	812	2,065	2,120
Melons	Lb.:	158,922	173,420	6,482	6,632
Clives in brine	Gal.:	14,896	15,727	19,320	24,021
Oranges, mandarin, canned	Lb.:	37,004	45,590	6,864	8,483
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Lb.:	109,315	111,953	12,782	13,149
Pineapple juice	Gal.:	4,984	4,205	3,222	2,353
Other	c/	c/		14,806	14,217
Total fruits and preparations				87,723	90,180
Grains and preparations:					
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.:	11,363	14,974	14,429	19,450
Barley malt	Lb.:	131,899	153,322	7,108	8,597
Corn grain (56 lb.)	Bu.:	1,239	1,348	2,285	2,526
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.:	1,259	1,088	1,353	1,220
Rice	Lb.:	24,209	28,309	1,103	1,522
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.:	2,678	743	3,019	818
Wheat grain for domestic use (60 lb.) ...	Bu.:	7,761	5,700	12,589	9,655
Wheat flour	Lb.:	5,907	3,985	229	150
Other	c/	c/		11,127	11,209
Total grains and preparations				53,242	55,157
Nuts and preparations:					
Almonds	Lb.:	862	463	343	191
Brazil nuts	Lb.:	29,907	32,913	9,593	8,575
Cashew nuts	Lb.:	63,537	58,467	28,692	23,885
Coconut meat, fresh, frozen, or prepared	Lb.:	109,588	117,383	14,803	13,189
Pistache nuts	Lb.:	8,875	13,734	4,562	5,475
Other	c/	c/		9,467	7,115
Total nuts and preparations				67,460	58,430
Oilseeds and products:					
Oils, edible and ined. (ex. essential) -					
Cacao butter	Lb.:	13,946	20,141	6,752	9,393
Carnauba wax	Lb.:	12,006	9,431	7,981	5,207
Castor oil	Lb.:	106,071	119,104	13,379	14,445
Coconut oil	Lb.:	137,403	204,333	14,836	19,300
Olive oil, edible	Lb.:	53,490	55,586	13,341	14,123
Palm oil	Lb.:	51,667	56,621	5,086	5,388
Palm kernel oil	Lb.:	81,436	88,862	10,503	9,801
Tung oil	Lb.:	22,502	25,198	4,408	6,812
Other	Lb.:	45,262	58,494	7,485	9,845
Total oils, etc. (ex. essential)	Lb.:	523,783	637,770	83,771	94,314
Oilseeds -					
Copra	Lb.:	791,850	714,805	54,853	46,234
Sesame seed	Lb.:	23,758	18,036	3,243	2,575
Other	c/	c/		1,940	2,831
Total oilseeds				60,036	51,640
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)	Lb.:	107,320	200,149	2,491	4,717
Total oilseeds and products				146,298	150,671
Sugar and related products:					
Cane sugar	S.Ton:	4,014	4,294	440,679	471,097
Molasses unfit for human consumption ...	Gal.:	349,228	263,438	30,950	27,704
Other	c/	c/		7,974	7,420
Total sugar and related products				479,603	506,221
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
Cigar leaf	Lb.:	11,970	11,526	17,812	16,429
Cigarette leaf, unstemmed	Lb.:	123,218	126,385	85,309	80,278
Other	Lb.:	29,173	27,417	12,494	11,960
Total tobacco, unmf.	Lb.:	164,361	165,328	115,615	108,667

Continued -

Table 8.-- U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, June 1961 and 1962 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	June		a/	
		Quantity		Value	
		1961	1962	1961	1962
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS - CONTINUED:				1,000	1,000
Vegetables and preparations:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Canned -					
Mushrooms	Lb.	585	1,205	337	615
Tomatoes	Lb.	10,360	3,201	705	238
Tomato paste and sauce	Lb.	2,203	922	249	125
Fresh or dried -					
Beans, dried	Lb.	1,677	746	176	119
Cucumbers	Lb.	229	71	9	10
Garlic	Lb.	1,418	790	138	127
Onions	Lb.	1,319	2,708	77	150
Potatoes, white	Lb.	1,565	7,989	40	165
Tomatoes, natural	Lb.	806	3,760	82	339
Turnips and rutabagas	Lb.	205	518	6	9
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	619	657	91	104
Tapioca, tapioca flour and cassava	Lb.	24,400	8,863	811	341
Other	c/	c/	c/	1,554	1,722
Total vegetables and preparations				4,275	4,064
Other vegetable products:					
Feeds and fodders (ex. oilcake and meal)	c/	c/	c/	1,054	741
Hops	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Jute and jute butts, unmfed.	L.Ton:	1	3	472	464
Malt liquors	Gal.	1,355	1,549	1,635	1,804
Nursery & greenhouse stock	No.	791	950	51	36
Seeds, field and garden	c/	c/	c/	719	668
Spices	Lb.	2,394	2,541	294	428
Wines	Gal.	1,000	937	3,564	3,616
Other	c/	c/	c/	465	619
Total other vegetable products				8,254	8,376
TOTAL VEGETABLE PRODUCTS				93,327	97,929
TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY AGRI. IMPORTS				153,775	161,125
COMPLEMENTARY					
Bananas	e/	e/	e/	6,417	7,110
Coffee (incl. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	270,974	206,245	91,455	63,888
Coffee essences, substitutes, etc.	Lb.	348	229	457	304
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	96,740	82,789	17,887	16,682
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared	Lb.	13,605	7,916	1,929	1,210
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	Lb.	9,108	1,883	2,666	2,093
Essential or distilled oils	c/	c/	c/	1,361	1,275
Fibers, unmanufactured	L.Ton:	12	9	2,830	2,057
Rubber, crude	Lb.	78,048	64,270	18,234	16,005
Silk, raw	Lb.	445	329	2,050	1,595
Spices	Lb.	7,290	6,019	2,990	2,723
Tea	Lb.	7,699	8,019	3,805	3,622
Wool, unmfed. (free in bond for carpets) ...	G.Lb.	16,239	16,851	8,749	8,247
Other complementary agricultural products	c/	c/	c/	213	367
TOTAL COMPLEMENTARY AGRI. IMPORTS				161,043	127,178
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS				314,818	288,303
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL IMPORTS				874,166	1,032,326
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES				1,188,984	1,320,629

Table 8.-- U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, July-June 1960-61 and 1961-62 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS - CONTINUED:				1,000	1,000
Vegetables and preparations:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Canned -					
Mushrooms	Lb.	3,265	10,013	2,087	5,367
Tomatoes	Lb.	126,250	148,104	9,145	10,133
Tomato paste and sauce	Lb.	15,172	48,288	1,857	5,956
Fresh or dried -					
Beans, dried	Lb.	11,038	9,019	1,106	916
Cucumbers	Lb.	46,594	58,768	2,012	2,310
Garlic	Lb.	20,174	16,275	2,097	2,422
Onions	Lb.	43,866	75,734	1,944	4,043
Potatoes, white	Lb.	71,507	87,068	2,117	1,853
Tomatoes, natural	Lb.	200,879	237,585	15,113	17,495
Turnips and rutabagas	Lb.	98,226	96,448	2,599	2,216
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	12,621	14,363	1,769	2,101
Tapioca, tapioca flour and cassava	Lb.	301,398	256,000	10,704	8,938
Other	c/		c/	21,285	24,318
Total vegetables and preparations				73,835	88,068
Other vegetable products:					
Feeds and fodders (ex. oilcake and meal)	c/		c/	11,898	10,645
Hops	Lb.	5,461	4,229	3,613	3,277
Jute and jute butts, unmf.	L.Ton:	21	58	6,671	12,157
Malt liquors	Gal.	12,984	14,254	15,271	16,604
Nursery and greenhouse stock	No.	519,854	476,826	14,673	14,053
Seeds, field and garden	c/		c/	12,771	17,247
Spices	Lb.	46,819	64,781	7,172	9,386
Wines	Gal.	11,167	13,400	42,171	49,671
Other	c/		c/	5,933	6,747
Total other vegetable products				120,173	139,787
TOTAL VEGETABLE PRODUCTS				1,174,222	1,230,257
TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY AGRI. IMPORTS				1,813,766	2,051,572
COMPLEMENTARY					
Bananas	c/		c/	75,649	77,981
Coffee (incl. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	3,016,349	3,023,062	1,011,697	946,525
Coffee essences, substitutes, etc.	Lb.	4,072	3,050	6,986	4,139
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	734,694	681,351	166,958	139,827
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared	Lb.	128,713	117,101	25,654	21,348
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	Lb.	69,988	64,933	21,610	19,737
Essential or distilled oils	c/		c/	19,372	18,591
Fibers, unmanufactured	L.Ton:	135	187	33,112	34,893
Rubber, crude	Lb.	839,800	932,079	244,674	231,102
Silk, raw	Lb.	6,037	5,783	26,343	27,240
Spices	Lb.	73,298	85,663	35,591	34,499
Tea	Lb.	105,340	119,881	52,412	57,142
Wool, unmf. (free in bond for carpets) ...	G.Lb.	197,096	185,018	105,199	95,742
Other complementary agricultural products	c/		c/	5,576	6,572
TOTAL COMPLEMENTARY AGRI. IMPORTS				1,830,833	1,715,338
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS				3,644,599	3,766,910
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL IMPORTS				10,195,471	11,773,625
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES				13,840,070	15,540,535

- a/ Preliminary.
b/ Less than 500.
c/ Reported in value only.
d/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," reported in pieces only.
e/ Quantity reported in pounds beginning January 1, 1962 cannot be compared with bunches reported previously.

Table 9.-- U. S. agricultural exports and imports for consumption: Value by country, July-June 1961-62

Country	Agri- cultural exports	Agricultural imports		
		Total	Supple- mentary	Comple- mentary
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Greenland	2	1	1	0
Canada	520,835	203,773	200,275	3,498
Miquelon & St. Pierre Islands	65	0	0	0
<u>Latin American Republics -</u>				
Mexico	56,609	274,284	194,524	79,760
Guatemala	9,865	50,759	4,722	46,037
El Salvador	6,194	36,975	1,352	35,623
Honduras	3,605	27,227	3,102	24,125
Nicaragua	4,191	22,361	11,290	11,071
Costa Rica	5,124	35,719	4,002	31,717
Panama, Republic of	10,255	13,193	584	12,609
Cuba	360	22,659	22,606	53
Haiti	9,394	14,275	5,093	9,182
Dominican Republic	4,509	98,789	69,907	28,882
Colombia	27,356	207,445	7,971	199,474
Venezuela	86,638	14,022	318	13,704
Ecuador	6,548	48,085	4,014	44,071
Peru	24,108	94,747	78,885	15,862
Bolivia	8,428	1,695	1,223	472
Chile	33,614	5,411	5,020	391
Brazil	106,542	484,676	86,941	397,735
Paraguay	4,867	5,935	5,273	662
Uruguay	4,053	20,117	19,955	162
Argentina	2,673	85,693	56,899	28,794
Total Latin American Republics ...	414,933	1,564,067	583,681	980,386
<u>Other Latin America -</u>				
British Honduras	2,337	522	58	464
Canal Zone	760	47	a/	47
Bermuda	5,391	183	119	64
Bahamas	7,674	1,115	1,104	11
Jamaica	10,950	11,713	10,399	1,314
Leeward & Windward Islands	1,750	1,001	417	584
Barbados	2,234	1,521	1,521	0
Trinidad & Tobago	10,991	9,802	6,607	3,195
Netherlands Antilles	8,456	100	5	95
French West Indies	526	7,049	7,016	33
British Guiana	3,493	7,950	7,944	6
Surinam	2,583	722	0	722
French Guiana	46	117	0	117
Falkland Islands	a/	0	0	0
Total Latin America	472,124	1,605,909	618,871	987,038
<u>Europe -</u>				
Iceland	3,161	424	118	306
Sweden	48,042	2,364	2,274	90
Norway	37,553	983	972	11
Denmark	57,492	57,079	56,693	386
United Kingdom	459,449	23,140	15,562	7,578
Ireland	24,064	27,592	26,291	1,301
Netherlands	347,692	76,594	63,663	12,931
Belgium & Luxembourg	130,216	9,266	8,232	1,034
Unidentified Western Europe b/	6	0	0	0
France	99,239	51,878	46,386	5,492
West Germany	416,187	29,368	26,679	2,689
East Germany	1,728	6	4	2
Austria	23,776	864	775	89

Continued -

Table 9.-- U. S. agricultural exports and imports for consumption: Value by country, July-June 1961-62 - Continued

Country	Agri- cultural exports 1,000 dollars	Agricultural imports		
		Total 1,000 dollars	Supple- mentary 1,000 dollars	Comple- mentary 1,000 dollars
<u>Europe, continued -</u>				
Czechoslovakia	4,017	1,023	939	84
Hungary	499	492	449	43
Switzerland	64,525	12,960	11,234	1,726
Finland	14,864	966	931	35
Estonia	0	0	0	0
Latvia	2,816	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0
Poland & Danzig	69,740	33,589	33,421	168
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	9,555	1,479	992	487
Azores	141	98	69	29
Spain	125,825	40,399	39,343	1,056
Portugal	26,774	4,594	3,835	759
Gibraltar	157	8	a/	
Malta & Gozo	1,840	437	207	230
Italy	191,217	62,131	58,937	3,194
Free Territory of Trieste	2,369	11	9	2
Yugoslavia	115,543	9,034	8,184	850
Albania	0	109	0	109
Greece	21,772	29,259	28,897	362
Rumania	216	495	396	99
Bulgaria	6	976	712	264
Turkey	111,782	57,425	56,110	1,315
Cyprus	1,881	261	163	98
Total E.E.C. countries c/	1,184,551	229,237	203,897	25,340
Total Europe	2,414,144	535,304	492,477	42,827
<u>Asia -</u>				
Syrian Arab Republic	16,414	3,222	686	2,536
Lebanon	5,862	3,460	1,845	1,615
Iraq	5,238	6,785	2,216	4,569
Iran	17,962	15,496	14,291	1,205
Israel	60,249	1,058	932	126
Palestine	5	0	0	0
Jordan	8,866	0	0	0
Kuwait	4,517	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	7,839	10	0	10
Other Arabia Peninsula States	930	799	249	550
Aden	337	97	73	24
State of Bahrein	953	0	0	0
Afghanistan	1,859	737	639	98
India	234,807	89,707	59,211	30,496
Pakistan	82,563	25,091	16,744	8,347
Nepal	6	0	0	0
Ceylon	7,492	31,278	32	31,246
Burma	639	663	540	123
Thailand	13,956	33,446	8,976	24,470
Viet-Nam	31,387	4,310	108	4,202
Laos	112	0	0	0
Cambodia	1,398	3,620	25	3,595
Federation of Malaya	6,982	88,321	1,461	86,860
Singapore, Col. of; British Borneo	5,635	12,919	54	12,865
Indonesia, Republic of	32,640	84,945	3,806	81,139
Republic of the Philippines	71,051	243,831	234,280	9,551
Macao	429	0	0	0
Other Portuguese Asia	90	661	658	3
Other Southern & Southeastern Asia	29	1	0	1
China (including Manchuria)	0	0	0	0

Continued -

Table 9.-- U. S. agricultural exports and imports for consumption: Value by country, July-June 1961-62 - Continued

Country	Agri-	Agricultural imports		
	cultural exports	Total	Supple-mentary	Comple-mentary
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>Asia, continued -</u>				
Outer Mongolia	0	3,638	3,638	0
North Korea	0	a/	a/	0
Korea, Republic of	74,407	2,614	856	1,758
Hong Kong	43,652	2,286	1,999	287
Taiwan	72,592	33,749	30,715	3,034
Japan	485,869	46,090	20,132	25,958
Nansei & Nanpo Islands	12,683	1	1	0
Total Asia	1,309,450	738,835	404,167	334,668
<u>Australia & Oceania -</u>				
Australia	35,396	168,444	167,879	565
New Guinea	253	627	0	627
New Zealand & Western Samoa	6,150	131,381	95,292	36,089
British Western Pacific Islands	145	18	3	15
French Pacific Islands	976	362	2	360
Trust Terr. of the Pacific Islands	757	1,493	1,493	0
Total Australia & Oceania	43,677	302,325	264,669	37,656
<u>Africa -</u>				
Morocco	55,823	2,256	1,273	983
Algeria	29,377	138	93	45
Tunisia	34,910	573	562	11
Libya	2,277	1	1	0
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	161,309	15,337	15,213	124
Sudan	1,127	884	873	11
Canary Islands	4,402	28	28	0
Other Spanish Africa	35	1	1	a/
Federal Republic of Cameroun	627	6,633	343	6,290
Other Western Equatorial Africa	72	1,090	10	1,080
Other Western Africa	9,373	32,087	94	31,993
Ghana	11,665	56,211	1	56,210
Federation of Nigeria	7,611	44,070	3,376	40,694
British West Africa & Sierra Leone	438	1,060	58	1,002
Madeira Islands	714	41	41	0
Angola	1,310	29,134	304	28,830
Other Western Portuguese Africa	140	1,024	0	1,024
Liberia	5,811	23,656	1	23,655
Rep. of the Congo; & Ruanda-Urundi	15,938	35,878	7,526	28,352
Somali Republic	1,077	283	231	52
Ethiopia	3,377	28,583	1,814	26,769
French Somaliland	238	437	35	402
Seychelles & Dependencies	9	85	0	85
Mauritius & Dependencies	248	1,415	1,414	1
British East Africa & Tanganyika	9,790	45,051	849	44,202
Mozambique	1,902	3,687	694	2,993
Malagasy Republic	75	13,410	279	13,131
Republic of South Africa	18,271	36,270	35,465	805
The Fed. of Rhodesia & Nyasaland	594	1,440	533	907
Total Africa	378,540	380,763	71,112	309,651
Total all countries	5,138,837	3,766,910	2,051,572	1,715,338

a/ Less than 500.

b/ Not available by countries.

c/ The European Economic Community (Common Market) includes the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, France, West Germany, and Italy.

Explanatory Note

U.S. foreign agricultural trade statistics in this report include official U.S. data based on compilations of the Bureau of the Census. Agricultural commodities consist of (1) nonmarine food products and (2) other products of American agriculture which have not passed through complex processes of manufacture such as raw hides and skins, fats and oils, and wine. Such manufactured products as textiles, leather, boots and shoes, cigarettes, naval stores, forestry products, and distilled alcoholic beverages are not considered agricultural.

The trade statistics exclude shipments between the 50 States and Puerto Rico, between the 50 States and the island possessions, between Puerto Rico and the island possessions, among the island possessions, and in-transit through the United States from one foreign country to another when documented as such through U.S. Customs.

EXPORTS The export statistics also exclude shipments to the U.S. armed forces for their own use and supplies for vessels and planes engaged in foreign trade. Data on shipments valued at less than \$100 are not compiled by commodity and are excluded from agricultural statistics but are reflected in nonagricultural and overall export totals in this report. The agricultural export statistics include shipments under P.L. 665 (Mutual Security Act of 1954, as Amended), principally sales for foreign currency; under P.L. 480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, as Amended), and related laws; and involving Government payments to exporters. (USDA payments are excluded from the export value.) Separate statistics on Government program exports are compiled by USDA from data obtained from operating agencies.

The export value, the value at the port of exportation, is based on the selling price (or cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port. The country of destination is the country of ultimate destination or where the commodities are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured. When the shipper does not know the ultimate destination, the shipments are credited to the last country, as known to him at time of shipment from the United States, to which the commodities are to be shipped in their present form. Export shipments valued \$100-\$499 are included on the basis of sampling estimates.

IMPORTS Imports for consumption consist of commodities released from U.S. Customs custody upon arrival, or entered into bonded manufacturing warehouse, or withdrawn from bonded storage warehouse for consumption. The agricultural statistics exclude low-value shipments from countries not identified because of illegible reporting, but they are reflected in nonagricultural and overall export totals in this report.

The import value, defined generally as the market value in the foreign country, excludes import duties, ocean freight, and marine insurance. The country of origin is defined as the country where the commodities were grown or processed. Where the country of origin is not known, the imports are credited to the country of shipment.

Imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States and others that are interchangeable in use to any significant extent with such U.S. commodities are supplementary, or partly competitive. All other commodities are complementary, or noncompetitive.

Further explanatory material on foreign trade statistics and compilation procedures of the Bureau of the Census is contained in the publications of that agency.

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