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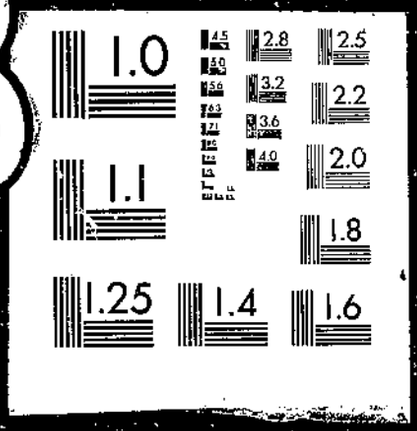
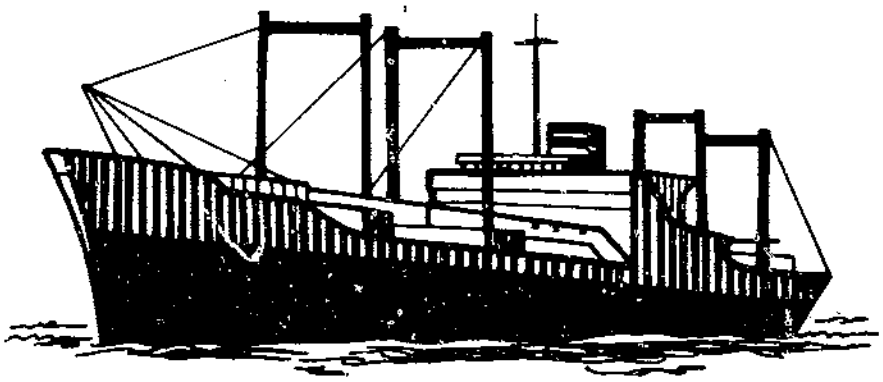


FEBRUARY 1965

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES



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Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch
Development and Trade Analysis Division
Economic Research Service

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

OF THE UNITED STATES

Digest

On December 15, 1964, the European Economic Community (EEC) adopted a set of uniform grain prices to take effect in July 1967. The adopted prices apply to the center of the area having the largest grain deficit in the EEC. Prices received by farmers tend to be lower by transportation and other marketing costs. Variable import levies tend to equal the adopted prices minus c.i.f. prices, with some modifications. The adopted non-durum wheat price is lower than the midpoint between the high German and the low French prices of the past and present. The differential of the adopted barley price over the past French price is larger than that for wheat, but slightly lower than was recently expected. The adopted price schedule is modified by variable levy discounts on Italian corn and barley imports. These discounts will benefit U.S. agriculture. Prospective effects of the adopted prices are likely to be (1) a further decline in the number of farm workers in Germany, (2) an increase in the productivity of the remaining farm labor force in Germany, and (3) a powerful incentive to French grain production. The adopted price schedule reveals flexibility on the part of the EEC countries.

* * * * *

U.S. agricultural exports reached an alltime calendar year high in 1964 of $6.2 billion. This was a $0.6 billion over the $5.6 billion value in 1963, the previous record year. A substantial part of the gain was brought about by record exports of wheat, soybeans, protein meal, rice, corn, inedible tallow, and hides and skins. Smaller advances occurred for such products as vegetable oils, cotton, lard, meats, fruits, and dairy products. Declines occurred for rye, vegetables, and tobacco. Chief development in the increase was the relatively poor wheat harvest in Western Europe and the Soviet Union. Nearly all of the increase was in commercial sales for dollars, which comprised about three-fourths of all U.S. agricultural exports in 1964. Exports under Government-financed programs amounted to $1.6 billion, unchanged from 1963.

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Because most less developed nations obtain a major share of their foreign exchange earnings from the sale of tropical agricultural products, the stability of their export prices becomes a matter of great concern to them. The magnitude and pattern of their purchases of temperate zone commodities to upgrade the diets

of their citizens depend on the level and stability of these prices. The third article in this issue gives the findings of a study of long-term price movements for commodities exported by tropical and temperate zone areas. Comparisons are made of price trends and fluctuations for major commodities during the period 1947-62. The paper covers some aspects of past price movements not widely analyzed or discussed before. On the export side, the problems faced by less developed nations in the postwar period appear to have been due to year-to-year, or perhaps cyclical, fluctuations in prices rather than to long-term declines in prices.

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The United States is a net exporter of farm products. In 1963, these exports added up to $5,585 million, $1,574 million more than imports. Of the imports of $4,011 million, $1,719 million were complementary commodities, which consist of coffee, cocoa beans, and carpet wool, crude natural rubber, and other products not grown in commercial volume in the United States (except for some items in Hawaii). Supplementary imports -- similar to the products of American farms -- amounted to $2,292 million. A special item in this issue explores reasons why some of these commodities are imported.

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U.S. exports of farm products are estimated at $3,160 million in July-December 1964 compared with $2,967 million a year earlier. Sharp increases occurred in exports of soybeans, corn, animal fats, and vegetable oils and accounted for most of the rise. Less cotton, rice, and tobacco were exported while wheat shipments were about the same as a year earlier. About one-third of the overall rise took place in anticipation of the longshoreman's strike on the East and Gulf Coasts.

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U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) in July-November 1964, were $595 million, $65 million above a year earlier. Exports of commodities subject to EEC variable import levies advanced to $189 million from $176 million, with a sharp rise in feed grains more than offsetting declines in wheat, wheat flour, rye, and broilers and fryers. Commodities not subject to levies rose to $406 million from $354 million, reflecting larger exports of soybeans, tallow, variety meats, and vegetable oils that more than offset declines in cotton, tobacco, and fruits and vegetables.

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U.S. agricultural imports for consumption declined to $1,318 million in July-October 1964 from $1,399 million in the like period a year earlier. Smaller supplementary (partially competitive) imports were partly offset by slightly larger complementary (noncompetitive) imports. Supplementary commodities imported in smaller amount in July-October 1964 included beef and veal, mutton, and cane sugar. July-October beef and veal imports were down to 251 million pounds in 1964 from 454 million in 1963. Australia and New Zealand now have increased markets in meat-scarce Western Europe.

SPECIAL in this issue

THE UNIFORM GRAIN PRICE IN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

by

Hans G. Hirsch 1/

"Member States shall gradually develop the common agricultural policy during the transitional period and shall establish it not later than at the end of that period."
(Treaty of Rome, Article 40)

On December 15, 1964, the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community (EEC) at France's urging, adopted a schedule of uniform grain prices. This schedule is to take effect on July 1, 1967 -- 2½ years ahead of the deadline implicit in the Treaty of Rome. This paper explains the setting for the adopted uniform grain prices and their potential impact on U.S. exports.

Comparison with past prices. Uniform prices, generally were set between the lowest and the highest national target prices in force in 1962, the year when target prices were first determined. The uniform non-durum or soft wheat price is lower than the midpoint between the 1962 French and German prices. 2/ However, the French wheat grower will no longer bear the burden of low-priced receipts from exports and denaturation and feed use. This burden will be assumed by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund. Thus, the French growers' price for wheat, produced in addition to the requirements for domestic human consumption, will increase more than the average price. Moreover, the uniform price of barley, the principal EEC-grown feed grain, is slightly higher than the midpoint between the 1962 French and German prices. Thus, feed-grain prices have been set relatively high. From the standpoint of the United States and of the EEC consumer, the feed-grain price is at a less favorable level than the soft wheat price.

Comparison with Mansholt Plan. Prices adopted are shown in the first two columns of table 1. The soft wheat, durum wheat, and rye prices are identical

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1/ Agricultural Economist, Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch, Development and Trade Analysis Division, ERS. The author gratefully acknowledges helpful suggestions from L.P. Schertz, Foreign Agricultural Service; however, the author alone is responsible for this article.

2/ The Dutch basic target price for soft wheat was considerably lower than the French one in 1962 ($91.99 vs. $97.18 per metric ton). The Netherlands, however, supply little more than half a million tons, or about 2 percent of EEC wheat production.

Table 1.--Common Market uniform basic target prices for grains, effective 1967-68, with comparisons

Type of grain	Adopted uniform basic target prices effective July 1, 1967		Mansholt proposal (November 1963)	July 1964 basic target prices						July 1, 1964 c.i.f. price Netherlands 1/
				France	Netherlands	Belgium	Italy	Luxembourg	Germany	
	dol/bu	dol/mt	dol/mt	dol/mt	dol/mt	dol/mt	dol/mt	dol/mt	dol/mt	dol/mt
Soft wheat...	2.89	106.25	106.25	100.22	104.83	104.60	113.60	117.00	118.88	61.75
Durum wheat..	3.40	125.00	125.00	117.26	---	---	143.20	---	---	75.50
Rye.....	2.38	93.75	93.75	81.79	74.59	83.60	---	108.00	108.12	57.75
Barley.....	1.99	91.25	92.50	83.00	82.32	89.00	72.22	89.00	103.00	54.10
Corn 2/.....	2.30	90.625	93.75	89.93	---	---	69.12	---	---	59.70
				Percent						
Soft wheat...		100.0	100.0	94.3	98.7	98.4	106.9	110.1	111.9	58.1
Durum wheat..		100.0	100.0	93.8	---	---	114.6	---	---	60.4
Rye.....		100.0	100.0	87.2	79.6	89.2	---	115.2	115.3	61.6
Barley.....		100.0	101.4	91.0	90.2	97.5	79.1	97.5	112.9	59.3
Corn 2/.....		100.0	103.4	99.2	---	---	76.3	---	---	65.9

1/ C.I.F. price for standard grades, as determined by the EEC Commission. 2/ October prices.
Sources: Adopted prices from EEC Press Release, December 15, 1964; c.i.f. prices from Official Journal of the European Communities, Agricultural Supplement, July 8, 1964; other prices from sources shown in text footnote 3.

with the "Mansholt Plan" proposed in November 1963. 3/ When first proposed, the $106.25-per-metric-ton price for soft wheat and the entire price structure based upon it seemed unacceptable to the Germans, an impression which persisted until the adopted price schedule was released in December 1964.

Under the Mansholt proposal, the barley price was $1.250, or 1.4 percent higher, and the corn price was $3.125, or 3.4 percent higher than in the adopted schedule. These changes, though minor, are improvements to many interested in world trade.

Meaning of basic target prices. Prices shown in table 1 are basic target prices. These apply to the wholesale purchasing stage in the marketing process which constitutes grain delivered to the warehouse in Duisburg, but not unloaded. Located at the confluence of the Rhur and the Rhine, Duisburg is the center of the area with the largest grain deficit in the EEC. Prices received by farmers tend to be lower than the target prices by the amount of transportation and other marketing costs to Duisburg. Target prices tend to advance with the marketing season and derived target prices tend to decline with distance from the principal deficit area. The lowest derived target prices established in Germany for July 1964, for instance, apply to Simbach on the Inn River at the Austrian frontier, north of Salzburg; they are $8.125 per metric ton lower than the basic target prices for all grains. This location differential seems to reflect freight costs substantially but not entirely. 4/

Support (intervention) prices presently set by the Governments of member countries more directly influence farm prices than do target prices. Support prices generally range from 90 to 95 percent of the target prices. Derived support (intervention) prices at Simbach are another $3 to $4 below applicable derived target prices and amount to $106.625 for soft wheat, $96.625 for rye, and $91.875 for barley.

As a result of former government programs, grain prices in the 3 large EEC countries exhibited less regional variation than they would exhibit in a free economy in which prices in a deficit area exceed those in the surplus or supply area by the amount of transportation costs. At the present time, the price structure is in transition to a fully integrated EEC grain economy. This implies that the basic target prices which the Council has adopted will tend to exceed prices to be received by distant farmers by more than the past excess of central market prices over those received by distant farmers. This should be remembered when the impact of the future uniform grain price on the farmers in those EEC countries which now have higher prices is assessed.

3/ European Economic Community, Commission. Common Grain Price, November 1963; also: Communauté Economique Européene, Commission. Mesures en vue de l'établissement d'un niveau commun des prix des céréales, mimeograph VI/COM (63) 430 final, 20 November 1963 and Europaeische Wirtschaftsgemeinschaft, Kommission. Memorandum der Kommission an den Rat ueber Preise und Preispolitik fuer landwirtschaftliche Erzeugnisse ir der EWG, mimeograph, VI/S/0207/64 endg. 3 February 1964 (also available in French).

4/ Toepfer, Alfred C., Die deutsche Getreidemarktordnung in der EWG, 1963-64, Hamburg, 1963; Mueller, C. and Schnieders, R. Regionale Probleme und Transportkosten innerhalb der Getreidewirtschaft der Europaeischen Wirtschaftsgemeinschaft. 38 Berichte ueber Landwirtschaft (3): 567, 574. 1960; and C.E.E. Informations, Marchés Agricoles, Prix, No. 16, September 25, 1964.

From the U.S. exporter's or the EEC importer's standpoint, the basic target price must be related to the threshold price, the minuend from which the c.i.f. price is subtracted to determine the variable import levy. Under the Mansholt proposal, the threshold price was $1.25 per metric ton less than the basic target price, uniformly for all grains. Thus, the threshold price amounts to almost 99 percent of the basic target price. The variation is so small because freight charges from Duisburg to the port of Rotterdam are low because of the short distance and low rates applicable to waterborne traffic.

Thus, with world prices at recent levels, the variable levy for standard non-durum wheat will be around $43 per metric ton (threshold price of $105.00, minus c.i.f. price of $61.75; see table 1). Similarly, the variable levy on corn will be around $30. Thus, the levy will be about 50 percent of the c.i.f. value of the corn to be imported, and still more for wheat.

Price schedule fixed in dollars. The adopted price schedule is expressed in "units of account," a theoretical currency in which 1 "unit of account" equals 1 U.S. dollar. This means that the schedule is immunized against the currency depreciation of any member country. Without this provision, a country could lower its price structure through currency devaluation.

Price modifications. Although the principles upon which the EEC "Common Agricultural Policy" is founded rule out price subsidy payments (in contrast to transitional income subsidization), the price schedule adopted by the Council introduces a "minimum price guaranteed to the grower" of $145.00 per metric ton for durum wheat. This price would continue the discretion granted to the EEC durum wheat-producing countries in 1962 to protect through subsidies the prices received by growers during the first 3 years of the levy system. 5/ This favored treatment of durum wheat growers implies little immediate likelihood that feed grains will be substituted for durum wheat. This might be considered beneficial to U.S. and other feed-grain suppliers.

The $90.625-per-metric-ton basic target price for corn is modified by a $77.00 minimum support (intervention) price; that amount equals the 1964-65 minimum support price for corn in France. That minimum is to apply to all marketing centers, if the quantities marketed by producers, during a normal harvest are less than 45 percent of EEC consumption. This condition was apparently met in 1962 but not in other recent years. The apparent reason for this relatively low single support (intervention) price is that it assures a supply of relatively low-priced corn in Italy. However, the condition under which that "single, derived intervention price" applies depends on so many interpretations that the actual significance of the provision is not clear.

A temporary modification of uniform corn and barley prices, important for the United States as an exporter, is the provision that Italy may discount the

5/ EEC Commission, Regulations and Decisions in the Field of Agriculture Adopted by the Council on 14 January 1962 and FAO, National Grain Policies, 1963, pp. 40f.

variable levy on seaborne imports of these feed grains from third countries. The following ceilings have been set for this levy discount:

Marketing year	Dollars per m.t.
1967-68	10.625
1968-69 - 1969-70	10.00
1970-71 - 1971-72	7.50

However, member countries, so that they may compete for this trade at seller prices in line with the newly adopted price structure, will be compensated by a like amount from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund if they export barley or corn to Italy. Moreover, barley and corn exports from Italy to other member countries are taxed to compensate for the special levy discounts to prevent any effect of the lower Italian feed-grain price level on the other EEC countries.

The support (intervention) price for barley in Italy is to take account of these levy discounts. This is an ambiguous provision which may imply price subsidies, as explained above in the case of durum wheat, or it may imply a low "derived intervention" price as conditionally provided for corn.

Malting barley may be supported by each member country at a special quality premium. Similarly, the support price of rye for human consumption may include a $2.50 per-metric-ton quality premium. These provisions are significant to Germany.

Why did Germany agree? Considering the magnitude of adjustment required and the strong German opposition to the Mansholt proposal, why did Germany ultimately agree to the uniform grain price schedule? German industry has a tremendous stake in the Common Market. Obviously, the German Government did not wish to jeopardize that advantage by any intransigeance. From the standpoint of German industry, agricultural concessions are not only a quid pro quo in the achievement of European economic integration but also an anti-inflationary factor that may help keep down the cost of living and thus strenghten Germany's competitive position in the export markets for industrial goods. However, the German desire to progress with EEC integration may have found further rationale in the agricultural economy itself: In 1962, a group of 8 well-known European agricultural economists reported that lower farm prices in Germany would tend to result in relatively minor adjustments in total national agricultural production, income, and income per worker. The principal adjustment would occur in the number of full-time workers engaged in agriculture. They projected a 1,050,000 decline in the number of farm workers -- from 2,600,000 in 1958-59 to 1,550,000 in 1975; but they pointed out that only a fraction of that decline -- 250,000 workers -- would occur because of lower farm prices. Most of the decline was attributed to economic growth in continuation of a trend that was evident between 1949 and 1960. During that period the farm labor force in the Federal Republic shrank by 2,210,000 or 39.1 percent of all permanent farm workers. 6/ By contrast, a higher price level might so stimulate French agriculture so that it would develop into a more serious competitive threat to the German farmer.

6/ European Economic Community. Studies. The Effect on Farm Incomes in Federal Germany of Lower Prices Within the Framework of the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy. Agricultural Series No. 11, Brussels, 1962.

German agricultural interests have considered as desirable price stability in Germany combined with a certain amount of inflation in the other EEC countries. Prior to formal price harmonization, this would tend to narrow the gap between the high level of grain prices in Germany and the lower levels elsewhere: If inflationary developments in the other countries were to lead to currency devaluation, however, the gap might become wider than ever. Thus, Germany was particularly interested in expressing the uniform prices in "units of account" and to protect itself against currency devaluation elsewhere. This meant that Germany, although sympathetic to a certain amount of inflation elsewhere, could not afford to be insensitive to the inflation problems of the other EEC countries. This probably was still another factor that induced Germany to agree to the recently adopted price schedule.

Effect of the uniform price on French agriculture. France is the largest grain producer among the EEC countries and has by far the largest production potential. Under these circumstances, the $106.25/m.t. basic target price for non-durum wheat is a powerful incentive to French wheat production. It is $6.03 higher than the French basic target price at the beginning of the present crop year, $9.07 higher than the original (July 1962) French basic target price, but $12.63 lower than the German basic target price which has remained unchanged.

As crucial as the increase in the target price is the French wheat grower's prospective relief from bearing a portion of the burden of low-priced sales for export and for denaturation and feed use. Beginning with the 1967 crop, this burden will be borne by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund. Already since mid-1962, sales for human consumption to other EEC countries have been made at the full domestic price. Moreover, feed grains will be priced higher relative to wheat than formerly in all EEC countries other than Germany. Thus, wheat of low breadmaking quality may become a high quality feed grain marketable without the need for substantial denaturation payments from the Fund.

This all means a much larger price boost for French wheat produced in addition to the requirements for domestic human consumption than a comparison of past and future average prices reveals. In other words, for the French wheat economy, the marginal price increase will be larger than the average price increase.

The effect of these marginal price increases on average producer prices will also be substantial. The average producer price, freed from the impact of surplus-disposing sales for export and feed, will rise more than the target price. The deductions (to reflect low-priced sales) from the full price of wheat for domestic human consumption along with other assessments presently charged to French producers, are large. For example, the preliminary 1964-65 rates total $12.92/m.t. for wheat growers selling up to 15 tons and $18.45 for larger wheat growers.

French feed grain growers will be relieved of similar burdens. Thus, the preliminary 1964-65 deductions and other assessments are $12.68 on barley and $5.47 on corn.

The French barley grower will also benefit from the amount by which the newly adopted uniform basic target price exceeds the July 1964 French target price -- $8.25/m.t. France has raised its basic target price for barley by 5.1 percent

since 1962. The uniform price exceeds the original French basic target price by $12.28 and is $11.75 below the corresponding unchanged German price; see table 1. Compensatory payments, will ease the transition to a lower grain price level in Germany as explained in the next section.

European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund. This Fund, hereafter called FEOGA (using the initials of its French name) was set up in 1962 when the Common Agricultural Policy was initiated. With the achievement of the single market stage, revenue from the variable import levies will go to FEOGA which in turn will finance (a) payments on exports to third countries, (b) measures taken to regulate markets and (c) actions to increase agricultural productivity.

However, a special section of FEOGA will disburse the compensation granted to the 3 member countries with wheat prices above the adopted uniform price according to the following schedule:

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	Total
		-- Million dollars --		
Germany	140.00	93.50	46.75	280.25
Italy	65.00	44.00	22.00	131.00
Luxembourg	1.25	0.75	0.50	2.50
Total	206.25	138.25	69.25	413.75

As provided in the Treaty of Rome, these compensation payments are to be financed from contributions from member countries in the following proportions 7/:

France, Germany and Italy	28.0 percent each
Belgium and Netherlands	7.9 percent each
Luxembourg	0.2 percent

Conclusion. The uniform grain price schedule recently adopted by the EEC reveals flexibility on the part of the EEC countries. Compared with the Mansholt Plan, minor concessions in favor of international trade have been made with respect to the uniform prices for barley and corn, and significant concessions, also involving feed grains, have been made to Italy. The latter concessions, although limited in time, extend beyond 1970, the year complete price harmonization was originally scheduled to be effective. These concessions may help to mitigate the damaging effect of grain price unification to the export trade of the United States.

7/ The EEC Council also resolved on December 15, 1964 (1) to reduce Italy's contribution to FEOGA to 18 and 22 percent in 1965-66 and 1966-67, respectively, and (2) to free Belgium from any obligation to share in the contributions of other member countries necessary to compensate for the Italian reduction. That resolution, however, has no direct connection with the uniform grain price. In this connection, it may also be noted that the German Chancellor has asked his parliament, the Bundestag, to appropriate $210 million in 1965 and $275 million in 1966 to finance an agricultural adjustment and assistance program to ease the transition to lower price levels.

SPECIAL in this issue

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS ROSE TO A RECORD $6.2 BILLION IN 1964

by

Dewain H. Rahe 1/

U.S. agricultural exports advanced to a record $6.2 billion in calendar year 1964 from the previous calendar year record of $5.6 billion in 1963. A substantial part of the 12 percent gain was brought about by record exports of wheat, soybeans, protein meal, rice, corn, inedible tallow, and hides and skins. Advances occurred also for such products as vegetable oils, cotton, lard, meats, and dairy products. Small declines occurred for rye, vegetables, and tobacco (table 2).

Commercial sales for dollars, amounting to about three-fourths of the total, accounted for nearly all of the gain. Exports for dollars totaled an estimated $4.6 billion in 1964 compared with $4.0 billion in 1963. Exports under Government-financed programs totaled an estimated $1.6 billion, about the same as a year earlier.

Several developments both in the United States and in the major foreign markets for U.S. agricultural products contributed to the record level of U.S. agricultural exports. On the foreign side, relatively poor wheat harvests in Western Europe and the Soviet Union permitted larger U.S. wheat exports to these areas. Larger incomes resulted in greater demand for meats and animal products in Western Europe and Japan. The stronger demand for these products stimulated U.S. exports of items such as feed grains, soybeans, protein meal, and inedible tallow. Continued economic growth, although at a slower rate, in the important markets of Western Europe and Japan also aided exports of U.S. farm products. Increased foreign demand from larger incomes facilitated U.S. exports of dairy products, poultry, meats, hides and skins.

On the U.S. side, continued availability of abundant supplies of high quality agricultural products at relatively low prices made U.S. farm products attractive to foreign buyers. Where domestic prices were higher than world prices, as for some commodities, export payments enabled U.S. exporters to be competitive with other major world suppliers. In addition, the United States maintained a vigorous promotion program in important foreign markets, where demonstrations, trade fairs, trade centers, technical assistance, and close attention to various problems improved access to these markets.

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Table 2.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity, calendar years 1963 and 1964

Commodity	1963	1964 1/	Change
	-- Million dollars --		Percent
Animals and animal products:			
Dairy products 2/	182	223	+23
Fats, oils, and greases	172	252	+47
Hides and skins	75	94	+25
Meats and meat products	100	121	+21
Poultry products	75	74	-1
Other	73	74	+1
Total animals, etc. 2/	677	838	+24
Cotton, excluding linters	577	650	+13
Fruits and preparations	276	278	+1
Grains and preparations:			
Feed grains, excluding products	794	847	+7
Rice, milled	178	207	+16
Wheat and flour	1,330	1,527	+15
Other	71	63	-11
Total grains, etc.	2,373	2,644	+11
Oilseeds and products:			
Cottonseed and soybean oils 3/	165	187	+13
Soybeans	472	574	+22
Protein meal	125	144	+15
Other	54	77	+43
Total oilseeds, etc. 3/	816	982	+20
Tobacco, unmanufactured	403	400	-1
Vegetables and preparations	173	157	-9
Other	289	301	+4
Total	5,584	6,250	+12

1/ Partly estimated.
2/ Excludes Title III, P.L. 480 donations of butter and ghee, which are included in "Other" agricultural exports.
3/ Excludes Title III, P.L. 480 donations, which are included in "Other" agricultural exports.

Japan continued to be the leading market for U.S. agricultural exports in 1964. Exports to Japan rose an estimated 17 percent. India became the second leading outlet for U.S. agricultural products, mainly for foodstuffs under Government-financed programs to meet an unusually severe food deficit in that country because of unfavorable crop harvests in the past year. Other top foreign outlets were Canada, West Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and Italy.

Animals and animal products.--Exports of animals and animal products advanced by nearly one-fourth in value in 1964, reflecting larger exports in nearly all categories. Larger exports of dairy products resulted from a substantially greater demand in Western Europe. In 1964, about 45 percent of U.S. dairy exports were commercial sales for dollars compared with only 28 percent in 1963. Large shipments under Government-financed programs continued to be made to newly developing countries. A world shortage of dairy products in 1964 encouraged many countries, especially those of Western Europe, to import dairy products -- especially butter -- from the United States.

Relatively large U.S. supplies for sale at attractive prices resulted in more than a two-fifths gain in U.S. exports of animal fats and oils. Overall foreign production of fats and oils have not been keeping pace with the rapid rise in their demand. Exports of inedible tallow advanced to 2.2 billion pounds in 1964 from 1.6 billion in 1963. Lard shipments advanced to 680 million pounds from 538 million. Many importing countries substituted animal fats for vegetable oils during the past year.

Exports of hides and skins rose to a record 16.6 million pieces in 1964 from 12.7 million a year earlier. Record U.S. slaughter and smaller foreign production were the principal reasons for the rise.

Strong foreign demand resulted in larger exports of U.S. meats, especially pork and variety meats. Exports of meats and meat products were up one-fifth over a year earlier. Exports of poultry meat about equaled the previous year's level despite the trade limiting effect of the variable levies in the Common Market countries. Poultry meat exports increased to non-EEC markets in the past year.

Cotton.--U.S. exports of cotton in 1964 totaled an estimated 4.8 million bales compared with the previous year's 4.4 million. About 2.8 million bales moved out in January-June 1964. July-December exports amounted to 2.0 million bales -- low because gains in foreign free world production and larger world stocks discouraged exports. However, mill activity in the principal producing countries continued at a high rate. Stocks in the importing countries remained at relatively low levels. Consumption of cotton products in the principal markets was up somewhat. Competition from foreign production of man-made fibers continued strong and again made inroads on cotton's share of total textile production. In 1964, U.S. exports accounted for about 30 percent of total world cotton exports. Principal outlets for U.S. cotton were the European Economic Community, Japan, Canada, India, the Republic of Korea, and the United Kingdom.

Fruits and preparations.--Exports of fruits and preparations increased slightly from a year earlier. They totaled an estimated $278 million in 1964 compared with $276 million in 1963. U.S. exports gained in 1964 due to larger U.S. production. Supplies of some commodities in the previous year were relatively limited, discouraging larger exports. The increase in 1964 resulted from small

gains in raisins, and canned fruits. Most of the rise in exports of fruits and preparations occurred in the latter half of 1964 -- the outcome mainly of larger U.S. production.

Grains and preparations.--Total exports of grains and preparations advanced to a record $2,644 million in 1964 from $2,373 million a year earlier. Except for rye, increases occurred in all major categories.

Exports of wheat and flour totaled an estimated 845 million bushels in 1964 compared with the previous year's 744 million bushels. Most of the gain resulted from increased sales for dollars to Western Europe and the Soviet Union, and in shipments under Government-financed programs to newly developing countries. Japan continued to be an important market for U.S. wheat, taking an estimated 60 million bushels in 1964 compared with 55 million in 1963. Exports under Government-financed programs actually declined slightly in 1964. The Soviet Union purchased 65 million bushels of wheat during 1964 and other Bloc countries purchased 40 million bushels. The United States exported over 60 percent of its wheat under the Food for Peace program in 1964 compared with 73 percent the year before.

Rice exports totaled an estimated 29.5 million bags (milled basis) in 1964 compared with the previous year's 26.3 million bags. Commercial sales for dollars accounted for nearly two-thirds of the total. The leading outlets were India, Japan, the Philippines, and Russia.

Feed grain exports excluding products, totaled an estimated 16.7 million metric tons in 1964 compared with 15.4 million a year earlier. Exports of corn rose to 477 million bushels from 439 million a year earlier. Exports to the European Economic Community accounted for 38 percent of total feed grain shipments. Japan took an estimated 2.7 million tons in 1964 compared with 2.1 million a year earlier. Substantial demand for meat products has stimulated rapid growth of the livestock industries in both Western Europe and Japan, generating a rising demand for U.S. feed grains. The United States had abundant supplies available at competitive prices to meet this demand. In 1964, the United States accounted for about half of the world's feed grain exports. Shipments of corn from Argentina in the latter part of 1964 increased the competition that the United States had to meet.

Oilseeds and products.--U.S. exports of oilseeds and products set a record in 1964. They totaled an estimated $982 million compared with $816 million the previous year. All categories increased. Soybeans accounted for about 60 percent of the total export increase for oilseeds and products. The value increase included both larger quantities and higher prices for soybeans in 1964. Soybean exports were an estimated 210 million bushels in 1964, up from 175 million a year earlier -- mostly reflecting larger shipments to Western Europe. However, Japan continued to be the largest outlet for U.S. soybeans, taking an estimated 50 million bushels in 1964. Japan also bought more soybeans from Communist China last year than in 1963.

Combined exports of cottonseed and soybean oil increased to 1.7 billion pounds in 1964 from 1.5 billion a year earlier. About half of the cottonseed and soybean oil moved under Government-financed programs to newly developing countries.

Exports of protein meal increased to 1.7 million short tons in 1964 from 1.6 million a year earlier.

U.S. exports of oilseeds and products have risen an average of 13 percent in the past 5 years. Growth of the livestock industries in the more advanced countries in Western Europe and Japan, where demand has been strong for protein meal (for mixed feeds), stimulated oilseed exports -- especially soybeans. Higher incomes abroad have resulted in a substantial demand for vegetable oils. Moreover, foreign production of oilseeds and products in recent years have not kept pace with demand for oil in either the developing or the industrialized countries.

In 1964, the United States accounted for an estimated one-third of the world trade in oilseeds and products. Although production in Communist China was up some, only a small part of it was available for export.

Tobacco.--U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco totaled an estimated 495 million pounds in 1964 compared with 505 million in 1963. Tobacco production in Rhodesia increased by an estimated 60 percent in 1964, and auction prices were down considerably from a year earlier. In addition, many European countries had relatively large stocks of U.S. leaf. The major foreign outlets for U.S. tobacco were the United Kingdom, West Germany, and the Netherlands.

Vegetables and preparations.--U.S. exports of vegetables and preparations declined to an estimated $157 million from $173 million a year earlier. Most of the decline was in dry edible beans. Production of dry beans was down considerably in 1964, and quality was not as good as in the previous year. Exports of other vegetables and preparations showed little overall change. Exports of canned vegetables totaled an estimated $30 million in 1964 compared with $33 million in 1963, and those of fresh vegetables totaled $48 million in 1964 compared with $53 million in 1963. Canada was the principal foreign outlet for U.S. vegetables, especially fresh vegetables. Substantial quantities also moved to Western Europe.

SPECIAL in this issue

PRICE CHANGES OF MAJOR TEMPERATE AND TROPICAL ZONE AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, 1947-1962

by

O. Halbert Goolsby 1/

Introduction.--In recent years much emphasis has been given to 2 problems of the less developed nations of the world: The chronic shortage of their foreign exchange reserves and the insufficiency of their diets. Tropical agricultural product exports are a major source of foreign exchange earnings in most of the less developed nations. Agricultural products from the temperate zone might be imported to provide the people of the less developed nations with a sufficient diet. In light of these problems and the influence that agricultural trade has upon them, a study has been conducted on the long-term movements in the postwar period of export prices of the major farm commodities shipped from each of the 2 climatic zones. This paper seeks to compare the trends and fluctuations of these prices from 1947 through 1962.

Although somewhat narrow in scope, this paper explores some aspects of past price movements probably not widely analyzed or discussed before. Data calculated for this paper and the resulting conclusions should add to the body of knowledge used by those working on the problems of the less developed nations. It also points out areas of suggested additional study and the need for a continuous flow and analysis of statistical data. Obviously needed is an analysis of export earnings from agricultural commodities as well as the analysis of price changes presented in this paper.

It is assumed in this paper that tropical agricultural exports originate in less developed nations and temperate zone commodities originate in highly developed nations. A very strong relationship, though not a 100 percent correlation, exists between climatic zone and degree of economic development. This relationship can be seen by the percentages shown in table 3.

All the nations of Western Europe, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Japan were classified as highly developed nations; the remaining nations of the free world were defined as the less developed nations. This follows the classifications very often used by the United Nations and other international organizations.

1/ Statistician, International Monetary Branch, Development and Trade Analysis Division, Economic Research Service.

Table 3.--Free world agricultural exports from highly developed and less developed countries: Value, volume, and percentage, by major commodity, 1959-61 average

Commodity	Free world exports		Volume shipped by area		
	Estimated value	Volume	Total	Highly developed countries	Less developed countries
	Million U.S. dollars	Thousand metric tons	Percent		
Temperate Zone					
Wheat	1,848	29,147	100	92	8
Wheat flour	370	4,462	100	96	4
Barley	295	5,749	100	91	9
Corn	566	11,266	100	68	32
Bacon, ham, salted pork	250	377	100	99	1
Powdered milk	201	597	100	100	0
Butter	379	460	100	93	7
Cheese	325	454	100	99	1
Eggs (in the shell)	261	476	100	74	26
Soybeans	334	3,808	100	98	2
Wool 1/	1,654	1,398	100	80	20
Total or average	6,483	---	100	2/88	2/12
Tropical Zone					
Rice (milled)	602	5,504	100	22	78
Bananas	301	3,872	100	4	96
Copra	253	1,477	100	0	100
Peanuts (shelled)	212	1,185	100	7	93
Palm oil	121	597	100	3	97
Coffee	1,871	2,640	100	2	98
Tea	604	522	100	5	95
Cocoa	522	891	100	2	98
Sugar (raw)	968	9,835	100	26	74
Rubber (natural)	1,649	2,558	100	4	96
Jute	196	848	100	2	98
Total or average	7,299	---	100	2/8	2/92
Commodities typical of both zones					
Live cattle	434	3/3,166	100	60	40
Beef and veal	537	933	100	59	41
Oranges and tangerines	312	2,769	100	58	42
Wine	471	4/25,796	100	35	65
Cotton	1,933	3,188	100	44	56
Tobacco	840	671	100	52	48
Oilseed cake and meal	304	4,531	100	38	62
Total or average	4,831	---	100	2/48	2/52
Total all commodities	18,613	---	---	---	---

1/ Greasy and scoured wool. 2/ Weighted by estimated value. 3/ Thousand head. 4/ Thousand hectoliters.

Selecting commodities.--Twenty nine commodities were designated as major agricultural exports of the free world. A major commodity was defined as one in which free world export value in 1961 was $200 million or greater as reported by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Trade Yearbook, Volume 16. This publication contains the latest figures available (1961) on a country-by-country basis at the time of preparation of this study. The value of these commodities exported annually between 1959 and 1961 averaged about $18.6 billion. This is about two-thirds of the total value of all agricultural commodities shipped by the free world in any given year during this period. 2/

Exports of the Sino-Soviet Bloc (including Cuba) are not included in the free world totals. Also, an exception to the $200 million lower limit was made in the case of palm oil. Edible oils, as a group, ranked high in value of agricultural commodities exported; but the export value of no single oil exceeded $200 million in 1961. Therefore, palm oil was selected to represent this group since it was the largest in value.

A commodity is shown in (1) the temperate zone group, if more than 65 percent, by volume, of the free world exports of such commodity was shipped from highly developed countries; (2) in the tropical zone group, if more than 65 percent was shipped from less developed countries; and (3) as typical of both zones in the remaining cases. The cutoff point could have been set as high as 90 percent, and most commodities would still have qualified for inclusion in either the temperate or the tropical zone group. Price movements of the 7 commodities typical to both zones were not analyzed.

This procedure left 22 commodities to analyze; by coincidence 11 were primarily from the temperate zone and 11 from the tropical zone. Their combined export value averaged $13.8 billion annually, or close to 50 percent of the average annual value of all agricultural goods shipped during the 1959-1961 period.

Statistical measures used.--As a means of analyzing price changes from 1947 to 1962, 2 statistical measures were used. First, to measure trends, the regression coefficient b in the formula for a straight line, $Y=a+bX$, was determined for the data representing price changes of each commodity selected. This value was determined by the "least squares" method and represents the average annual change in prices over a medium- or long-term period on a straight-line basis. With the figures in this form, it was difficult to make meaningful comparisons between commodities. An average annual decline of $17.25 per metric ton for wool during the past 16 years was, when expressed as a ratio of the average price of wool during this period, little more than a 1 percent annual decline. At the same time, a $2.86 decline per metric ton for barley was a 4.6 percent annual decline. For this reason the figures representing the slope of the various trends have also been expressed as ratios of the respective average prices (fig. 1 and table 4).

Second, to measure the variation of prices, the standard error of estimate around the trend line was calculated for each set of price data. As with the

2/ Free world export tonnages for each commodity were obtained by subtracting Communist country figures from world totals. The tonnages so obtained were multiplied for each year by the respective average world unit values. Thus, unit values used in calculating the data for table 1 include the exports of Communist countries.

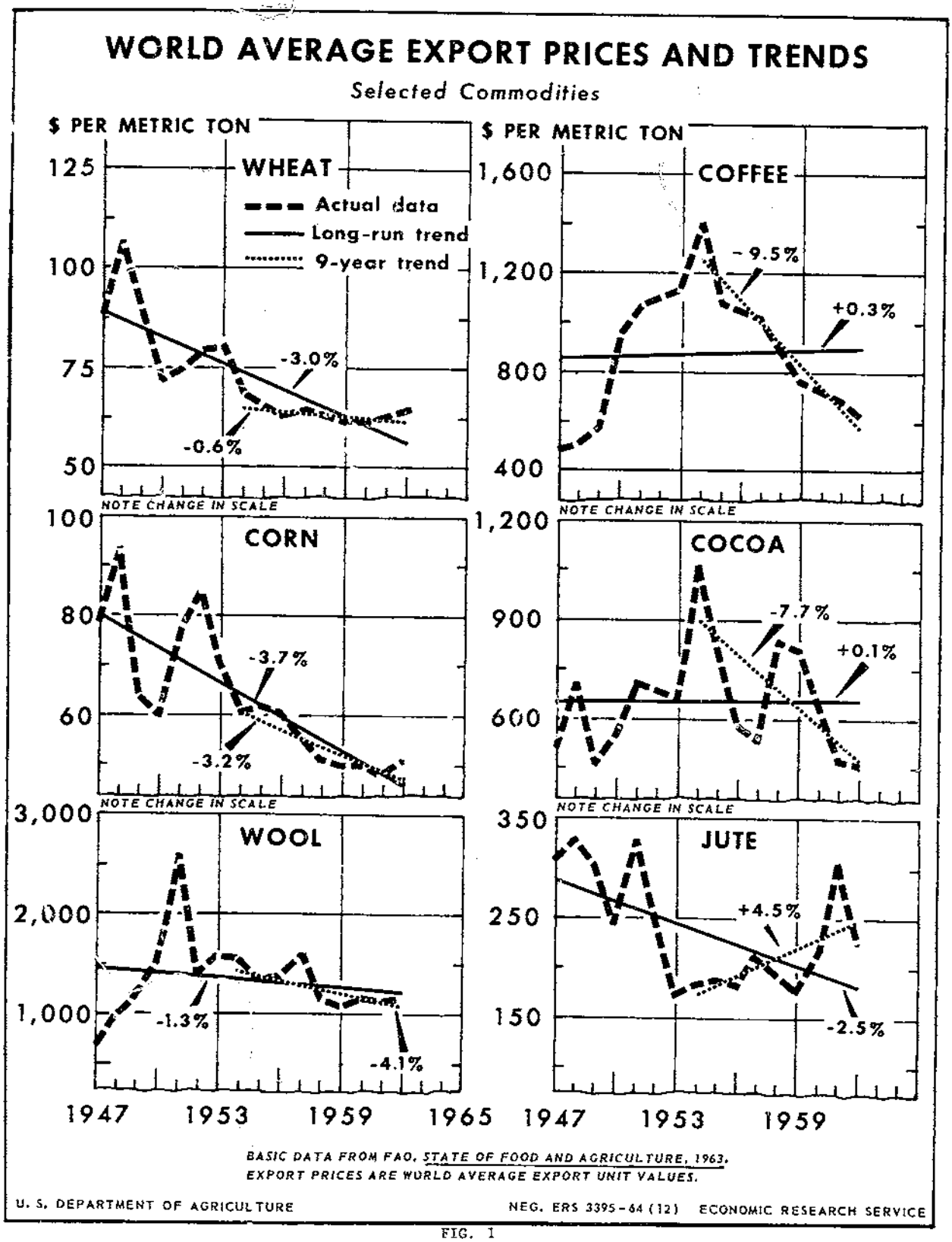
WORLD AVERAGE EXPORT PRICES AND TRENDS
Selected Commodities
$ PER METRIC TON
WHEAT
Actual data
Long-run trend
9-year trend
125
100
75
50
-3.0%
-0.6%
NOTE CHANGE IN SCALE
$ PER METRIC TON
COFFEE
1,600
1,200
800
400
-9.5%
+0.3%
NOTE CHANGE IN SCALE
CORN
100
80
60
-3.7%
-3.2%
NOTE CHANGE IN SCALE
COCOA
1,200
900
600
-7.7%
+0.1%
NOTE CHANGE IN SCALE
WOOL
3,000
2,000
1,000
-1.3%
-4.1%
JUTE
350
250
150
+4.5%
-2.5%
1947
1953
1959
1965
1947
1953
1959
BASIC DATA FROM FAO, STATE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, 1963.
EXPORT PRICES ARE WORLD AVERAGE EXPORT UNIT VALUES.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 3395-64 (12)
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

FIG. 1

Table 4.--Changes in unit values of free world agricultural exports: Major commodities, 1954-62 and 1947-62 1/

Commodity	Annual change (b) 2/		Annual change as a percent of average unit value	
	9 years (1954-1962)	16 years (1947-1962)	9 years (1954-1962)	16 years (1947-1962)
	-- U.S. dollars --		-- Percent --	
Temperate Zone				
Wheat	-0.38	-2.17	-0.6	-3.0
Wheat flour	-2.65	-3.72	-3.1	-3.8
Barley	-0.91	-2.86	-1.8	-4.6
Corn	-1.71	-2.36	-3.2	-3.7
Bacon, ham, salted pork	-1.70	-1.01	-0.3	-0.2
Powdered milk	-7.50	-12.69	-2.0	-3.0
Butter	-27.25	-17.23	-3.3	-2.0
Cheese	+8.19	+3.52	+1.2	+0.5
Eggs (in the shell)	-16.37	-12.23	-2.8	-2.0
Soybeans	-1.90	-2.61	-2.0	-2.5
Wool (greasy)	-52.39	-17.25	-4.1	-1.3
Weighted average 3/	---	---	-2.2	-2.3
Tropical Zone				
Rice (milled)	-3.31	-3.63	-2.8	-2.7
Bananas	-3.83	-1.18	-4.1	-1.2
Copra	-0.80	-3.67	-0.5	-2.1
Peanuts (shelled)	-4.21	-1.35	-2.3	-0.7
Palm oil	+0.48	-3.11	+0.2	-1.4
Coffee	-87.08	+2.64	-9.5	+0.3
Tea	-22.83	+10.21	-1.8	+0.9
Cocoa	-53.13	+0.65	-7.7	+0.1
Sugar (raw)	+0.31	-0.36	+0.3	-0.4
Rubber (natural)	+2.25	+6.91	+0.4	+1.2
Jute	+9.47	-5.90	+4.5	-2.5
Weighted average 3/	---	---	-3.4	-0.1

1/ Original data are world average unit values per metric ton.
2/ b designates the regression coefficient, i.e. the slope of the line in the formula $Y = a+bX$.
3/ Weighted by estimated average value, 1959-1961.

absolute value of b, it was difficult to make meaningful comparisons between commodities with the figures in this form. Therefore, each standard error of estimate was also expressed, respectively, as a percent of the average price over the entire period. Comparisons between commodities were thus facilitated (table 5).

The basic source of the data used in this study is Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, The State of Food and Agriculture, 1963, pp. 214-215. The figures used are not actually prices but are the world average export unit values per metric ton expressed in U.S. dollars. These unit values are weighted averages of regional unit values computed from data for only the main trading countries of each region covering generally 70 percent or more of the total trade of the region. The weights applied to the regional unit values represent the total trade of each region. 3/

Prices differ from unit values in that prices specify, either directly or indirectly, a specific grade of a commodity, the type of packaging or container, the place of sale, and the basic terms of the transaction. Unit values are the total value (exported) of all grades of a particular commodity divided by the total quantity. Prices usually fluctuate more than unit values but both measures show the same trend. The data for 1962 are preliminary.

Time period.--The post-World War II period was selected for study for 2 reasons: First, the unit value data were readily available for this period. Comparable historical statistics of any sort are difficult to obtain, and even the data used here are probably subject to some minor incomparabilities. Second, it would be unrealistic to speak of the problems of the less developed nations prior to World War II. Many did not exist as nations but rather as colonies prior to this period. As such, their problems could not be considered as independent problems but merely as extensions of those of the parent nations.

The statistical analyses are divided into 2 time periods: 1947-1962 and 1954-1962. In many of the international forums being held today the point is made that prices of commodities exported from the less developed nations are declining, either absolutely or in relation to the prices of their imports from the highly developed nations, i.e., that the terms of trade have moved adversely for the less developed nations. These arguments must explicitly or implicitly refer to the changes in the terms of trade since 1954. 4/ According to United Nations figures, the terms of trade generally moved favorably for the less developed nations from 1948 until 1954, although the peak appears to have been reached in 1951 during the height of the Korean War. Since 1954, they have declined each year until 1963. 5/ For this reason, the unit values of agricultural commodities have been compared for both the long run (past 16 years) and the medium run (past 9 years). Tables 4 and 5 include data for both of these periods. It is recognized that these 2 time periods are not mutually exclusive so the changes in the data over the past 9 years obviously influence the changes over the longer period.

3/ Food and Agriculture Organization, Trade Yearbook, Vol. 16, op.cit. page 37.
4/ In light of 1963-1964 price movements, the reference probably should be to the years since 1954 but prior to 1963 especially for these nations primarily exporting sugar, coffee, and cocoa.
5/ United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, various issues, 1959-1963.

Table 5.--Fluctuations from trends in unit values of free world agricultural exports: Major commodities, 1954-62 and 1947-62 1/

Commodity	Standard error of estimate (Sy.x)		Sy.x as a percent of average unit value	
	9 years (1954-1962)	16 years (1947-1962)	9 years (1954-1962)	16 years (1947-1962)
	-- U.S. dollars --		-- Percent --	
Temperate Zone				
Wheat	2.29	7.40	3.6	10.2
Wheat flour	5.18	8.32	6.1	8.5
Barley	2.02	10.39	3.9	16.6
Corn	2.50	8.40	4.6	13.2
Bacon, ham, salted pork	22.86	44.49	3.4	6.5
Powdered milk	30.21	56.57	8.0	13.3
Butter	93.21	97.87	11.2	11.1
Cheese	36.35	52.48	5.2	7.6
Eggs (in the shell)	19.67	43.35	3.3	6.9
Soybeans	7.85	10.82	8.4	10.5
Wool (greasy)	140.65	414.81	10.9	30.7
Weighted average 2/	---	---	6.6	15.7
Tropical Zone				
Rice (milled)	9.59	18.07	8.2	13.7
Bananas	4.98	6.10	5.4	6.4
Copra	24.20	28.82	15.3	16.6
Peanuts (shelled)	11.78	32.61	6.4	17.2
Palm oil	12.14	33.79	6.0	15.5
Coffee	75.18	273.20	8.2	31.0
Tea	48.89	119.00	3.9	10.2
Cocoa	155.99	176.99	22.6	27.0
Sugar (raw)	8.84	7.91	8.9	7.8
Rubber (natural)	102.50	182.20	17.1	30.8
Jute	34.29	51.53	16.3	21.5
Weighted average 2/	---	---	11.2	22.0

1/ Original data are world average unit values per metric ton.
2/ Weighted by estimated average value, 1959-1961.

Trend analysis.--As noted above, figures were developed and compiled in table 4 on the annual average change in unit values for 22 different agricultural commodities. In addition, a weighted average for the commodities in each zone was determined. 6/ These averages indicate some of the general trends of all commodities from the less developed nations and the highly developed nations during the postwar period.

As a checking device, an average unit value (price) index was calculated for commodities as a group from both the temperate and tropical zones. These indexes were then plotted along with the overall unit value index shown by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) in The State of Food and Agriculture, 1963 (fig. 2). In each case the base period was 1952-1953. The quality of the 2 indexes computed for this paper and the representativeness of the commodities selected for study are indicated by the fact that the overall index computed by FAO falls approximately half way between them in every year except in 1962. If the overall index fell above or below both of the other lines, it would indicate that commodities not included in this study affected the index more than those which were included. The reason the overall index moved above both lines in 1962 is probably due to the preliminary nature of the figures used for that year. All general conclusions drawn from an analysis of the data in table 4 regarding the climatic zones as a whole are consistent with the changes reflected in the unit value indexes shown in fig. 2. Table 4, in addition, analyzes the changes associated with the various individual commodities.

Over the past 16 years the trends in unit values of commodities from the tropical zone have varied from commodity to commodity. The unit values of coffee, cocoa, and sugar have shown little long-run change. (Variations from the trends have been great for some commodities, of course, but these will be discussed later.) Significant declines have occurred in the unit values of rice, copra, and jute although in no case was the average decline more than 3 percent annually. Also there were minor declines for bananas, peanuts, and palm oil. These declines, however, were almost entirely offset by a fairly substantial long-term increase for rubber and a minor increase for tea. The net result of all these changes is that the export unit values of the major tropical commodities, as a group, show neither a significant long-term rise nor decline in the postwar period.

At the same time, data for the temperate zone indicate quite a different situation. Overall, the long-run export unit values have declined significantly, about 2.3 percent annually. For barley, it declined by more than 4 percent annually, and for wheat, wheat flour, corn, and powdered milk, by 3 percent or more. Only the unit value for cheese trended upward and only slightly in the long-run. 7/

6/ The weights used were based upon the relative export values of these commodities during the period 1959-1961.

7/ After this article was written, revised data for 1962 became available in the 1964 edition of The State of Food and Agriculture (FAO). Except for barley, the revisions were small enough to have no significant effect on the data prepared for this study. An upward revision of the unit value data of about 23 percent was made for barley. Therefore, the downward trends reported for barley are somewhat overstated.

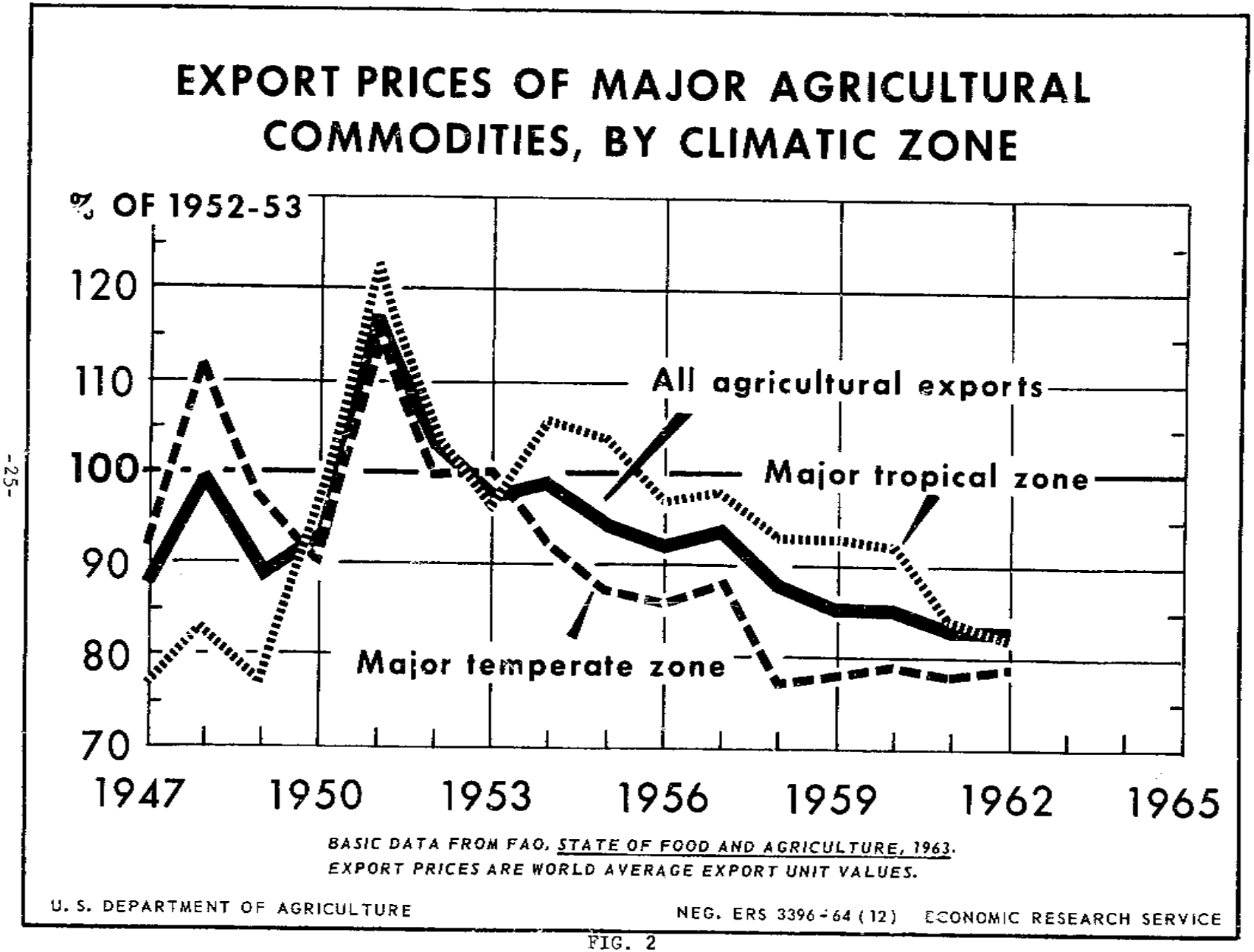
EXPORT PRICES OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, BY CLIMATIC ZONE
% OF 1952-53
120
110
100
90
80
70
1947
1950
1953
1956
1959
1962
1965
All agricultural exports
Major tropical zone
Major temperate zone
BASIC DATA FROM FAO, STATE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, 1963.
EXPORT PRICES ARE WORLD AVERAGE EXPORT UNIT VALUES.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 3396-64 (12)
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

FIG. 2

The figures reflect another difference between the temperate and tropical zones. As a group, no significant difference existed in the trend for the temperate zone commodities between the overall period and the past 9 years (2.3 vs. 2.2, respectively). For the tropical zone, a radical difference occurs in the behavior of the data for the 2 periods; the long-run postwar trend shows little or no change while the trend for the past 9 years is sharply downward, averaging over 3 percent annually. For any particular temperate zone commodity the degree of change increased, or decreased (wheat for example went from -3.0 to -0.6) but the direction of change was not reversed for any commodity. For the tropical zone, however, there were 6 reversals. Probably the most dramatic example was coffee (fig. 1). The export unit value of coffee increased slightly during the 16-year period under study. The average unit value in 1962 was about the same as it was in 1949 and the straight line trend shows little change. However, the trend line for the past 9 years was sharply downward (-9.5 percent). The trends for cocoa and jute also are greatly different for the 2 periods. However, a review of the figures in table 5 indicates that cocoa and jute prices have deviated greatly during both time periods.

Fluctuation of unit values.--This introduces the obvious point that straight line trends in some cases, but not in others, are good indicators of past changes. A measure of past fluctuations indicates the magnitude of the problems less developed nations have had in planning imports from year to year. Plans based upon high prices (and also assuming high foreign exchange earnings) may have to be scaled downward when prices drop suddenly, or else borrowing at high rates of interest may become necessary. Similarly, low prices may have influenced some nations at the time of planning. Under these conditions, plans may have been drawn at levels below a nation's long-term ability to import; once prices increase, plans may need to be redrawn. These nations can little afford an incident which adds to the instability of their developing economies.

Variation from the average annual changes (b) or trend lines shown in table 4 is measured by the standard errors of estimates shown in the first 2 columns of table 5. To permit comparison between commodities, these standard errors were expressed as percentages of their average unit values resulting in a measure which has the same relationship to the standard error of estimate as the coefficient of variation does to the standard deviation. (See last 2 columns of table 5.) These percentages are referred to below as the "fluctuation" or "variation" of the unit values of the various commodities.

The general significance of the figures is that the larger the figure the larger the variation or fluctuation of the unit values around the respective trend lines.

While the trend data show that the tropical zone commodities have fared better in the postwar period than the temperate zone commodities -- in the long run if not in recent years -- the situation is quite the reverse when it comes to stability of unit values. In the long run, the unit values of commodities from the less developed nations fluctuated about 40 percent more as a group than those from the highly developed nations; over the past 9 years they fluctuated 70 percent more. In the tropical zone, unit values of coffee, cocoa, rubber,

and jute all showed exceedingly high degrees of fluctuation over the past 16 years; variations for copra, peanuts, and palm oil also were fairly high. In the temperate zone, only the unit value for wool showed a very high degree of fluctuation, with the unit value for barley also showing a fairly high degree.

However, in both zones the degree of fluctuation decreased for 1954-1962. Over the long run (1947-1962), the variation of the temperate zone commodities as a group was 15.7 percent; but in the past 9 years the corresponding figure was 6.6 percent. For the tropical zone, the variation dropped from 22.0 to 11.2 percent. These changes are equivalent to roughly a 50 percent decline. On an individual basis significant declines occurred in variations for wheat, barley, corn, wool, peanuts, palm oil, coffee, tea, and rubber. In contrast, the variation for butter showed no significant change while those for copra, cocoa, and jute declined somewhat but still remained at fairly high levels. The variation for bananas declined somewhat for the past 9 years over what it was for the past 16 years, but the variation has never been very high.

Sugar unit values, on the other hand, fluctuated more during the shorter, more recent period, because of (1) substitution of relatively high-priced non-Cuban exports to the United States for Cuban exports and (2) high valuation reported for Cuban barter trade with the Soviet Bloc.

The variations over the past 16 years have, in part, been due to the disruptive forces created by World War II and the Korean conflict. Data for 1954-1962 bear this out, indicating lesser fluctuations. Wars, however, are only part of the answer. If data for 1963 and 1964 were included in the calculations, the fluctuations would be greater than now estimated. Prices for a number of tropical zone products during those 2 years increased sharply, thus reversing the recent trend for many of these products. War cannot account for these changes.

Cyclical variations may be one reason for the greater variation around the trend for the longer period. A trend line for a short period may have only year-to-year or random variations about it. This is particularly true if the short period under study coincides with the entire downward or upward movement of a cycle. This appears to be the situation in the case of coffee (fig. 1). This assumes of course that there are cycles which cannot necessarily be concluded from the limited scope of this study. If there are cyclical as well as random variations, then straight line trends become less valuable measures of change except over very long periods of time.

Finally, it should be mentioned that the degree of fluctuation of the world average export unit value does not fully reflect the full variation of a particular country's export earnings. A particular nation may have a small crop due to adverse weather conditions in the same year that world market prices are low. Conversely, it may have a large crop when prices are high.

Influence on terms of trade.--Terms of trade of the less developed nations have changed in close parallel to changes in the respective export unit values of their agricultural commodities. The continuous deterioration of the terms of trade for these nations since 1954 not only paralleled but of course was mostly

caused by the decline in the export unit value of their agricultural commodities. The other causal factor was the increase in unit value of imports. The imports of the less developed nations are largely manufactured goods. The unit values of such imports may rise not only as a result of real price increases but also as a result of quality improvements. Between 1954 and 1962 the unit value index for manufactured goods moved from 94 to 102 (1958=100). 8/

If the export unit values of tropical zone agricultural commodities and manufactured goods had been the only forces in operation during the 1954-1962 period, the situation would have been worse for the less developed nations than it actually was. Acting in their favor was the significant decline in the unit values of temperate zone farm products which they import. Purchasing such commodities favorably influenced their terms of trade somewhat. Thus, for those nations that had a high ratio of agricultural imports to manufactured imports from the highly developed nations the terms of trade moved less unfavorably.

The decline in the unit values of the tropical zone agricultural commodities is not entirely serious since the less developed nations also import from one another. According to available figures agricultural imports from both climatic zones accounted for as little as 6 percent for Uganda to just over 40 percent for Ceylon. 9/

Summary.--Four basic conclusions can be drawn from the data presented here:

(1) For the 1947-1962 period, prices for major agricultural commodities from the less developed nations on the average showed no long-term declines. Although several commodities showed some long-term declines, the degree of decline was not as large as it was for a number of commodities from the highly developed nations.

(2) In general, prices of major commodities from the highly developed nations declined rather steadily at about 2 percent a year during 1947-1962.

(3) In the years 1954-1962, prices of major agricultural commodities from the less developed nations underwent a general and significant decline.

(4) Prices of the major commodities from the less developed nations fluctuated considerably more than did those from the highly developed nations. However, the degree of fluctuation for both areas was less for the past 9 years than it was for the overall period.

Thus, on the export side, the problems faced by the less developed nations during the postwar period do not appear to have been long-term price declines but rather year to year, or perhaps cyclical, fluctuations in prices.

8/ United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1963, New York, 1964, p. 474.
9/ Food and Agriculture Organization, Trade Yearbook, Vol. 16, Rome, 1963. Table 1.

SPECIAL in this issue

EXPORTS COMPARED WITH IMPORTS, 1962 AND 1963

The United States is a net exporter of agricultural products (table 6). In calendar year 1963 the Nation exported $5,585 million worth of farm products, up sharply from the 1962 total of $5,034 million. Agricultural exports exceeded agricultural imports by $1,574 million in 1963. Of the imports, supplementary (partially competitive) commodities accounted for $2,292 million, and complementary (noncompetitive) accounted for $1,719 million. Agricultural exports for dollars exceeded supplementary imports in 1963 by $2,223 million. Dollar sales excluded Government-financed programs while supplementary imports consisted mainly of products like those produced in the United States.

For most supplementary commodities -- those similar to domestic production -- there is a 2-way street in foreign agricultural trade. However, the United States is by a wide margin a net exporter of most of these commodities, including such items as grains, oilseeds and products, animal by-products, tobacco, cotton, fruits, and vegetables. This is true for a wide variety of reasons.

American consumers prefer certain imported products over the same things produced in the United States. For example, some prefer foreign canned hams and specialty cheeses originating mainly from Europe. While these items are similar to domestic products, they normally sell at higher prices than do the comparable domestically produced commodities.

Some American farmers and ranchers import large numbers of stocker and feeder cattle from Canada and Mexico for finishing with relatively cheap U.S. grains. Such imports of cattle declined sharply in 1963 because of larger U.S. production together with relatively low cattle and meat prices in the domestic market.

The United States is a net importer of certain animal products, especially boneless beef for processing, because of consistently strong U.S. demand for low-grade lean beef. This beef is used in the manufacture of meat products such as frankfurters, prepared hamburgers, and luncheon meats.

During the U.S. off-season for fruits and vegetables, Americans import considerable amounts of these products from Mexico and from Central American countries to supplement U.S. production during the winter months. These imported products provide American consumers with generally high quality products throughout the year at reasonable prices.

Table 6.-- U.S. agricultural exports and imports for consumption: Value by commodity, calendar years 1962 and 1963

Commodity	1962 Exports	1962 Imports	1962 Net + exports - imports	1963 1/ Exports	1963 1/ Imports	1963 1/ Net + exports - imports
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
EXPORTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS						
Animals, live, including poultry	21,380	122,036	-100,656	28,128	81,310	-53,182
Lard	40,635	2/	+40,635	48,531	2/	+48,531
Tallow	92,311	45	+92,266	104,477	35	+104,442
Hides and skins, raw	82,900	62,641	+20,259	74,577	58,861	+15,716
Beef and veal, fresh or frozen	6,754	272,627	-265,873	6,241	315,642	-309,401
Beef, canned, including corned	815	28,441	-27,626	776	35,398	-34,622
Pork, canned	946	95,256	-94,310	1,356	98,413	-97,057
Other meats, excluding poultry	53,158	68,603	-15,445	78,174	72,399	+5,775
Poultry meat, eggs and egg prods.	89,055	1,306	+87,749	74,665	1,412	+73,253
Butter	2,000	368	+1,632	19,744	361	+19,383
Cheese	3,410	36,345	-32,935	3,433	37,255	-33,822
Milk, condensed and evaporated	21,304	11	+21,293	21,489	90	+21,399
Milk, dried, whole and nonfat	38,702	101	+38,601	56,753	159	+56,594
Wool, unmfd., excluding free	11,224	120,003	-108,779	14,357	111,322	-96,965
Cotton and linters, unmfd.	537,222	29,654	+507,568	586,938	27,872	+559,066
Wheat grain	934,485	8,278	+926,207	1,140,929	9,309	+1,131,620
Wheat flour	125,531	154	+125,377	129,967	171	+129,796
Rice	153,283	1,185	+152,098	178,086	129	+177,957
Feed grains	785,682	11,488	+774,194	792,329	13,698	+778,631
Other grains and preparations	50,718	21,774	+28,944	53,084	19,270	+33,814
Oilcake and oilcake meal	90,996	3,961	+87,035	124,955	3,170	+121,785
Other feeds and fodders	49,582	10,789	+38,793	62,537	14,955	+47,582
Oilseeds	429,486	53,191	+376,295	505,989	44,033	+461,956
Vegetable oils, expressed	204,715	97,770	+106,945	185,317	100,328	+84,989
Tobacco, unmanufactured	373,390	100,682	+272,708	403,105	98,977	+304,128
Nuts and preparations	15,574	59,505	-43,931	21,534	67,823	-46,289
Citrus fruits	57,710	1,474	+56,236	65,452	5,067	+60,385
Other fresh fruits	53,292	18,060	+35,232	50,853	23,189	+27,664
Dried fruits	47,097	5,584	+41,513	42,428	7,703	+34,725
Canned fruits and juices	120,918	49,598	+71,320	110,184	52,732	+57,452
Other fruits and preparations	6,519	13,475	-6,956	7,254	15,341	-8,087
Sugar	528	504,593	-504,065	951	610,661	-609,710
Vegetables and preparations	143,591	82,694	+60,897	172,226	91,191	+81,035
Food for relief or charity	198,538	---	+198,538	204,064	---	+204,064
EXPORTS AND COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS						
Silk, raw	0	26,810	-26,810	117	27,212	-27,095
Wool, unmfd., free in bond	---	89,207	-89,207	---	114,698	-114,698
Bananas, fresh	0	77,465	-77,465	0	81,968	-81,968
Cocoa or cacao beans	1	131,519	-131,518	0	135,154	-135,154
Coffee	29,220	989,249	-960,029	31,653	956,875	-925,222
Tea	855	60,028	-59,173	1,100	58,236	-57,136
Spices	2,041	35,073	-33,032	2,273	32,089	-29,816
Rubber, crude	259	227,992	-227,733	884	197,396	-196,512
Other agricultural 3/	158,151	348,922	-190,771	178,496	389,316	-210,820
Total agricultural	5,033,978	3,867,957	+1,166,021	5,585,406	4,011,220	+1,574,186
Total nonagricultural	16,325,081	12,381,455	+3,943,626	17,336,284	13,002,528	+4,333,756
Total, all commodities	21,359,059	16,249,412	+5,109,647	22,921,690	17,013,748	+5,907,942

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Less than $500.
3/ Includes both supplementary and complementary commodities.

Even with the price supports under the National Wool Act, domestic output does not meet domestic demand for apparel wool, and slightly over two-fifths of U.S. needs must be imported.

The United States is a net importer of a number of commodities because of relatively low production costs abroad. Sugar is probably the best example. The United States regulates imports of sugar under the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, to stabilize the domestic market.

Oriental tobacco is imported from abroad to provide the favored aroma and taste in American cigarettes. Similarly, the U.S. brewing industry relies to a small degree on Canadian barley and barley malt.

The United States imports vegetable oils and oilbearing materials to obtain certain oils for industrial, medical, and food-processing needs. Such products include castor oil, coconut oil, and copra.

The United States is also a net importer of complementary products -- commodities that do not compete directly with domestic production -- including items such as coffee, tea, cocoa beans, carpet wool, silk, crude natural rubber, bananas, and certain hard fibers. The aggregate value of these complementary items has been declining in recent years because of unusually heavy production and large carryover stocks of many items produced in tropical areas, particularly coffee, cocoa beans, and crude natural rubber. At the same time, many of these products have been displaced to a large degree by man-made products such as synthetic rubber and nylon.

Exports are valued f.o.b. U.S. port, and imports are generally valued f.o.b. foreign port. Thus, the actual value of imports to the U.S. consumer is higher by the amount of the freight, insurance, and other charges involved in moving the products from the foreign market into the U.S. market. It has been roughly estimated that the inclusion of freight, insurance, and other charges in the value of agricultural imports would raise the value by less than 10 percent. Agricultural exports include shipments under Government-financed programs -- the Food for Peace program -- as provided under P.L. 83-480 and 87-195.

Export Highlights

SUMMARY: JULY-DECEMBER 1964

U.S. agricultural exports totaled an estimated $3,160 million in July-December 1964 compared with $2,967 million for the like period a year earlier (table 7). The 1964 total includes actual exports of $2,572 million for July-November and an estimate of $588 million for December. Sharp increases in exports of soybeans, corn, animal fats, and vegetable oils accounted for most of the rise in the July-December period. Smaller increases were noted for meats and products, hides and skins, fruits, flaxseed, and barley. Declines occurred for poultry products, cotton, rye, rice, tobacco, and vegetables. Exports of wheat were about equal to the level of the previous July-December.

July-December exports under Government-financed programs totaled an estimated $800 million in 1964 compared with $726 million for the same 6 months a year earlier. Commercial sales for dollars were $2,360 million in July-December 1964 compared with $2,241 million for the same period a year earlier.

Part of the increase in November and December reflects larger exports in anticipation of a longshoreman's strike at port facilities along the East and Gulf Coasts. Increased movements of agricultural products in anticipation of a strike accounted for about one-third of the increase in July-December 1964 over 1963.

EXPORTS TO THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY: JULY-NOVEMBER 1964

U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) totaled an estimated $595 million in July-November 1964 compared with $530 million for the same period a year earlier (table 8). The increase resulted in both commodities subject to EEC variable levies as well as those not subject to the variable levies.

Exports of variable levy commodities totaled $189 million in July-November compared with $176 million for these 5 months a year earlier. The increase included a sharp advance in exports of feed grains as shipments of most other variable levy commodities were below the level of a year earlier. Other increases in the variable levy commodities in the July-December period were in turkeys, miscellaneous fresh poultry, and canned poultry. Substantial declines in variable levy commodities were noted for wheat and flour, rye, broilers and fryers, and stewing chickens.

Table 7.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity, July-December 1963 and 1964

Commodity	July-December 1963	July-December 1964 1/	Change
	-- Million dollars --		Percent
Animals and animal products:			
Dairy products 2/	96	115	+20
Fats, oils, and greases	89	126	+42
Hides and skins	38	50	+32
Meats and meat products	51	55	+8
Poultry products	43	39	-9
Other	37	34	-8
Total animals, etc. 2/	354	419	+18
Cotton, excluding linters	305	285	-7
Fruits and preparations	154	158	+3
Grains and preparations:			
Feed grains, excluding products	414	446	+8
Rice, milled	80	70	-12
Wheat and flour	685	692	+1
Other	34	31	-9
Total grains, etc.	1,213	1,239	+2
Oilseeds and products:			
Cottonseed and soybean oils 3/	76	103	+36
Soybeans	263	321	+22
Protein meal	61	93	+52
Other	33	49	+48
Total oilseeds, etc. 3/	433	566	+31
Tobacco, unmanufactured	270	252	-8
Vegetables and preparations	84	76	-10
Other	154	165	+7
Total exports	2,967	3,160	+7

1/ Partly estimated.
2/ Excludes Title III, P.L. 480 donations of butter and ghee, which are included in "Other" agricultural exports.
3/ Excludes Title III, P.L. 480 donations, which are included in "Other" agricultural exports.

Table 8.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community: Value by commodity, November and July-November 1962-64 1/

Commodity	November			July-November		
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
	-- 1,000 dollars --					
Variable levy commodities 2/:						
Feed grains	24,640	33,942	44,614	112,304	109,160	150,764
Rice, milled	1,235	765	485	4,124	3,180	3,180
Rye grain	786	697	0	12,303	2,674	1,287
Wheat grain	3,548	12,697	3,570	18,137	38,469	15,000
Wheat flour 3/	227	553	303	2,291	3,954	1,796
Lard	341	61	118	728	735	686
Pork, except variety meats	12	88	36	72	139	215
Poultry and eggs:						
Broilers and fryers	1,444	891	725	8,227	5,852	3,899
Stewing chickens	242	746	303	2,177	2,879	2,129
Turkeys	1,403	993	1,238	5,432	6,557	7,294
Other fresh poultry	38	62	72	262	184	511
Canned poultry 4/	193	234	271	553	938	1,686
Eggs	132	241	71	746	1,190	624
Total poultry and eggs	3,452	3,167	2,680	17,397	17,600	16,143
Total	34,241	51,970	51,806	167,356	175,911	189,071
Non-variable levy commodities:						
Cotton, excluding linters	9,242	18,187	12,940	31,987	64,941	60,864
Fruits and vegetables	6,938	8,184	5,933	45,515	48,357	43,709
Soybeans	25,385	20,803	28,124	71,685	64,548	88,699
Tallow	2,405	3,349	3,582	9,546	12,039	14,680
Tobacco, unmanufactured	10,980	7,014	9,252	48,651	51,900	47,219
Variety meats	1,184	2,841	3,194	6,515	9,006	13,480
Vegetable oils, expressed	250	2,287	885	2,145	6,077	8,940
Other	22,958	26,266	5/30,000	73,658	96,998	5/128,519
Total	79,342	88,931	5/93,910	289,702	353,866	5/406,110
Total EEC	113,583	140,901	5/145,716	457,058	529,777	5/595,181

1/ Compiled from U.S. Bureau of the Census data.

2/ Classified for identification of commodities subject to the variable levies which were put into effect on July 30, 1962. The classification is designed to show the overall change in exports of these commodities rather than to measure the impact of the variable levies on exports of these commodities.

3/ Exports of wheat flour to Italy include donations under Titles II and III of P.L. 480.

4/ Import duty for canned poultry is bound under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at 21 percent ad valorem.

5/ Partly estimated.

Exports of commodities not subject to the variable levies rose to an estimated $406 million in July-November 1964 from $354 million for the similar period a year earlier. Soybeans accounted for over half of the total increase in non-variable levy commodities. Other export commodities that increased included tallow, variety meats, and vegetable oils. Exports of cotton declined slightly in July-November, reflecting increased world production. Exports of tobacco also were down, due to larger stocks of U.S. leaf in EEC as well as greater competition from Rhodesia in 1964. U.S. exports of oilseeds and products to the EEC market continued to gain, reflecting smaller olive oil production in the Mediterrean Basin and increased demand for protein meal from the expanding livestock industry in the EEC area. The top outlets in the EEC for U.S. agricultural exports were West Germany and the Netherlands, totaling $144 million and $143 million in July-October, respectively.

Table 9.— U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, November 1963 and 1964 and July-November 1963 and 1964

Commodity exported	Unit	November 1/ Quantity 1963	November 1/ Quantity 1964	November 1/ Value 1963	November 1/ Value 1964	July-November 1/ Quantity 1963	July-November 1/ Quantity 1964	July-November 1/ Value 1963	July-November 1/ Value 1964
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS									
Animals, live:									
Cattle	No.	2	4	752	1,447	12	18	5,234	5,761
Poultry, live -									
Baby chicks	No.	1,692	1,923	635	670	11,452	9,797	3,487	3,259
Other live poultry	Lb.	496	412	159	149	1,722	2,717	588	886
Other	—	2/	2/	472	644	2/	2/	2,095	2,514
Total animals, live	—	---	---	2,018	2,910	---	---	11,404	12,420
Dairy products:									
Anhydrous milk fat	Lb.	1,591	1,976	771	1,163	9,837	10,465	4,646	6,115
Butter (except dehydrated)	Lb.	13,571	16,639	4,507	6,987	39,586	53,961	14,048	22,741
Cheese, including donations	Lb.	3,069	699	633	342	8,317	3,742	2,657	1,829
Infants' and dietetic foods, chiefly milk	Lb.	1,353	1,391	898	951	7,431	6,613	4,143	4,136
Milk -									
Condensed sweetened	Lb.	258	6,810	60	1,638	25,069	27,452	5,578	6,726
Dried whole	Lb.	1,606	726	666	380	12,655	10,942	5,959	2,732
Evaporated, unsweetened, incl. donations	Lb.	3,834	1,901	594	256	28,736	19,549	3,959	2,906
Nonfat dry, including donations	Lb.	99,441	101,667	6,793	11,296	487,252	466,825	38,589	43,396
Other	—	2/	2/	452	682	2/	2/	1,875	2,689
Total dairy products	—	---	---	15,374	23,695	---	---	81,454	93,270
Fats, oils, and greases:									
Lard	Lb.	35,222	63,516	3,456	6,719	253,186	256,871	22,070	26,675
Tallow, edible	Lb.	187	227	21	29	1,325	2,044	127	222
Other edible fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	581	421	98	70	2,763	2,756	444	446
Tallow, inedible	Lb.	140,249	168,052	9,020	13,632	702,866	903,539	45,531	66,002
Other inedible fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	17,862	23,806	1,482	2,221	88,146	116,082	6,818	9,738
Total fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	194,101	256,022	14,077	22,671	1,048,286	1,281,292	74,990	103,083
Meat and meat products:									
Beef and veal	Lb.	2,865	5,983	1,259	2,379	13,496	18,965	5,501	7,631
Pork	Lb.	15,120	8,854	4,683	2,456	53,902	34,646	15,827	9,747
Sausage casings	Lb.	1,631	1,060	841	610	9,921	5,588	4,970	3,458
Variety meats	Lb.	20,324	21,046	4,113	4,384	66,408	99,403	13,599	20,618
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	805	1,713	350	604	5,143	6,005	2,144	2,374
Total meat and products (except poultry)	Lb.	40,745	38,656	11,246	10,433	148,960	164,607	42,041	43,828
Poultry products:									
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved	Lb.	478	164	480	154	2,144	1,609	2,246	1,851
Eggs in the shell -									
Hatching	Doz.	753	427	655	484	3,439	2,264	3,183	2,803
Other	Doz.	396	300	178	104	2,182	790	810	281
Poultry meat -									
Chickens, fresh or frozen	Lb.	16,979	12,698	4,447	2,810	74,239	66,519	19,134	15,367
Turkeys, fresh or frozen	Lb.	3,506	4,278	1,395	1,639	21,924	25,887	8,115	9,458
Other, fresh or frozen	Lb.	463	677	180	265	2,062	3,453	704	1,136
Canned	Lb.	1,973	1,245	478	333	10,276	9,907	2,506	2,427
Total poultry products	—	---	---	7,813	5,789	---	---	36,698	33,323

Continued -

Table 9.— U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, November 1963 and 1964 and July-November 1963 and 1964 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	November 1/ Quantity 1963	November 1/ Quantity 1964	November 1/ Value 1963	November 1/ Value 1964	July-November 1/ Quantity 1963	July-November 1/ Quantity 1964	July-November 1/ Value 1963	July-November 1/ Value 1964
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Other animal products:									
Feathers, crude	Lb.	150	274	140	243	602	940	641	724
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	308	329	651	563	1,404	1,469	3,099	3,479
Hair, raw or dressed, new	Lb.	673	913	172	256	3,512	2,810	1,016	1,069
Hides and skins, raw (except furs) 3/	No.	1,356	1,506	7,256	9,005	5,807	6,945	32,576	41,122
Honey	Lb.	3,516	779	609	149	16,830	3,369	2,743	675
Wool, unmanufactured	C.Lb.	994	228	1,145	231	5,881	947	6,201	1,037
Other	—	2/	2/	1,443	1,724	2/	2/	6,052	8,991
Total other animal products	—	—	—	11,416	12,171	—	—	52,328	57,097
Total animals and animal products	—	—	—	61,944	77,669	—	—	298,915	343,021
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS									
Cotton, unmanufactured:									
Cotton	R.Bale	502	388	67,241	50,434	1,705	1,679	219,746	219,701
Linters	R.Bale	22	17	596	477	137	90	3,749	2,480
Total cotton and linters	R.Bale	524	405	67,837	50,911	1,842	1,769	223,495	222,181
Fruits and preparations:									
Canned -									
Fruit cocktail	Lb.	11,786	9,833	1,914	1,569	75,788	79,402	11,957	12,576
Peaches	Lb.	16,135	13,846	1,808	1,549	136,464	129,607	14,852	14,111
Pears	Lb.	1,009	722	197	155	3,347	2,762	634	521
Pineapples	Lb.	4,248	5,436	630	997	48,020	61,178	6,865	8,939
Other	Lb.	4,703	6,094	834	952	15,308	23,311	2,815	3,820
Total canned fruits	Lb.	37,881	35,931	5,383	5,222	278,927	296,260	37,123	39,967
Dried -									
Prunes	Lb.	9,651	9,341	2,004	1,652	42,788	45,162	8,734	8,581
Raisins and currants	Lb.	21,192	13,414	3,502	2,378	61,782	66,019	10,740	11,971
Other	Lb.	1,578	1,644	638	562	6,865	8,593	2,689	2,655
Total dried fruits	Lb.	32,421	24,399	6,144	4,592	111,435	119,774	22,163	23,207
Fresh -									
Apples	Lb.	19,670	22,770	1,892	2,085	50,511	62,957	4,921	5,751
Berries	Lb.	1,520	1,664	251	274	7,408	11,095	1,365	2,018
Grapefruit	Lb.	22,548	15,687	1,316	1,040	63,566	53,777	4,296	3,928
Grapes	Lb.	18,376	18,405	1,873	1,926	158,469	160,464	13,448	15,032
Lemons and limes	Lb.	5,824	9,712	478	795	114,460	97,276	9,686	7,466
Oranges and tangerines	Lb.	18,082	13,998	1,690	1,416	140,832	129,564	13,495	12,202
Pears	Lb.	9,134	8,465	903	797	24,161	36,012	2,404	3,332
Other	Lb.	1,654	1,547	132	173	105,124	97,117	5,910	6,503
Total fresh fruits	Lb.	96,808	92,248	8,535	8,506	664,531	648,262	55,525	56,232
Fruit juices -									
Grapefruit	Gal.	261	136	300	143	1,486	930	1,450	1,191
Orange	Gal.	647	461	1,519	1,084	2,910	2,489	7,254	6,534
Other	Gal.	745	2,180	754	1,039	5,458	5,900	5,329	5,295
Total fruit juices	Gal.	1,653	2,777	2,573	2,266	9,854	9,319	14,033	13,020
Frozen fruits (including specialties)	Lb.	706	474	151	94	6,331	4,552	1,331	845
Other	—	2/	2/	510	559	2/	2/	2,424	2,979
Total fruits and preparations	—	—	—	23,296	21,239	—	—	132,569	136,250

Continued -

Table 9.— U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, November 1963 and 1964 and July-November 1963 and 1964 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	November 1/ Quantity 1963	November 1/ Quantity 1964	November 1/ Value 1963	November 1/ Value 1964	July-November 1/ Quantity 1963	July-November 1/ Quantity 1964	July-November 1/ Value 1963	July-November 1/ Value 1964
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Grains and preparations:									
Feed grains and products -									
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	7,429	7,444	7,951	8,018	22,725	27,977	22,523	30,029
Corn grain, including donations (56 lb.)	Bu.	55,739	57,153	73,546	76,454	178,959	215,106	243,211	289,737
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	11,628	7,913	14,155	9,679	41,320	42,045	50,506	49,745
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	34	327	42	227	3,812	2,680	2,704	1,813
Total feed grains	M.Ton	1,874	1,820	95,694	94,378	6,146	7,180	318,944	371,324
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	243	144	505	302	1,176	1,122	2,394	2,272
Corn grits and hominy	Lb.	3,320	2,992	137	116	15,709	19,997	670	820
Cornmeal and corn flour, incl. donations	Cwt.	1,166	560	3,088	2,097	2,429	2,377	8,715	9,038
Cornstarch	Lb.	4,683	5,669	422	456	25,374	32,932	2,145	2,820
Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats	Lb.	2,004	1,984	139	138	6,990	5,041	608	372
Total feed grains and products	M.Ton	1,981	1,877	99,985	97,487	6,407	7,443	333,476	386,646
Rice -									
Milled, including donations	Lb.	202,875	150,913	13,143	11,472	826,538	712,184	55,433	50,908
Paddy or rough	Lb.	45	4,146	4	364	2,846	4,668	242	413
Total rice (milled basis)	Lb.	202,904	153,608	13,147	11,836	828,388	715,218	55,675	51,321
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	1,102	0	1,548	0	4,590	1,303	6,209	1,703
Wheat and flour, including donations -									
Wheat grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	56,239	63,337	100,228	114,483	278,417	274,383	493,741	492,090
Wheat flour, wholly of U. S. wheat	Cwt.	3,868	3,590	16,312	15,433	15,567	17,682	64,628	74,748
Total wheat and flour	Bu.	65,135	71,593	116,540	129,916	314,222	315,052	558,369	566,838
Bakery products	Lb.	983	1,247	490	592	4,709	7,001	2,150	2,875
Other	—	2/	2/	678	1,078	2/	2/	5,265	6,059
Total grains and preparations	—	---	---	232,388	240,909	---	---	961,144	1,015,442
Oilseeds and products:									
Oils, edible and inedible -									
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	31,028	22,129	3,675	2,941	119,423	197,293	14,816	23,733
Soybean oil	Lb.	42,135	117,844	4,449	14,337	453,636	572,395	50,457	63,756
Other	Lb.	17,536	25,519	2,289	3,761	70,087	134,610	9,442	17,321
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	90,699	165,492	10,413	21,039	643,146	904,298	74,715	104,810
Oilseeds -									
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	559	853	1,579	2,414	2,422	5,836	7,114	16,702
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	21,253	72,378	59,353	75,577	74,242	93,581	201,638	251,546
Other	Lb.	92,945	36,604	4,006	1,721	152,969	244,721	14,889	9,850
Total oilseeds	—	---	---	64,938	79,712	---	---	223,641	278,098
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)	S.Ton	172	272	13,998	20,097	610	950	48,763	72,928
Total oilseeds and products	—	---	---	89,349	120,848	---	---	347,119	455,836
Tobacco, unmanufactured:									
Burley	Lb.	3,867	5,052	3,122	4,473	17,497	23,201	14,336	19,022
Cigar wrapper	Lb.	157	234	449	858	2,203	1,749	5,926	5,522
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	1,876	1,701	1,002	876	6,622	8,462	3,485	4,189
Flue-cured	Lb.	49,631	43,932	43,260	37,669	226,969	191,718	192,101	165,456
Maryland	Lb.	595	1,263	467	1,050	5,137	5,719	3,618	4,464
Other	Lb.	3,165	3,899	1,168	2,483	15,488	11,856	4,564	6,244
Total tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	59,291	56,081	49,468	47,409	273,916	242,705	224,030	204,897

Continued -

Table 9.— U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, November 1963 and 1964 and July-November 1963 and 1964 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	November 1/ Quantity 1963	November 1/ Quantity 1964	November 1/ Value 1963	November 1/ Value 1964	July-November 1/ Quantity 1963	July-November 1/ Quantity 1964	July-November 1/ Value 1963	July-November 1/ Value 1964
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Vegetables and preparations:									
Canned -									
Asparagus	Lb.	2,916	3,323	829	853	27,915	25,265	6,945	6,315
Soups	Lb.	1,020	1,229	197	230	6,345	6,865	1,204	1,250
Tomato juice	Lb.	1,490	1,899	149	181	9,178	13,657	820	1,257
Tomato paste and puree	Lb.	1,145	1,829	245	353	7,966	6,132	1,621	1,214
Tomato sauce for cooking purposes	Lb.	88	170	11	22	341	895	45	119
Other	Lb.	5,244	5,873	832	851	24,439	25,696	3,378	3,747
Total canned vegetables	Lb.	11,903	14,323	2,263	2,490	76,184	78,510	14,013	13,902
Dry, ripe beans, including donations	Lb.	77,584	54,921	6,212	4,359	273,418	188,692	21,328	14,976
Dry, ripe peas (excluding cow and chick)	Lb.	36,439	24,879	2,334	1,487	97,666	109,591	6,673	6,363
Fresh -									
Lettuce	Lb.	15,245	14,170	873	731	47,738	45,766	2,299	2,158
Onions	Lb.	9,099	4,686	463	273	31,496	27,779	1,520	1,212
Potatoes, white	Lb.	2,771	4,790	115	258	63,311	43,983	1,443	2,003
Tomatoes	Lb.	6,028	6,137	623	741	43,299	45,027	3,597	3,868
Other	Lb.	16,441	21,459	1,103	1,443	67,044	69,492	4,117	4,336
Total fresh vegetables	Lb.	49,584	51,242	3,177	3,446	252,888	232,047	12,976	13,577
Frozen vegetables (including specialties)	Lb.	4,345	1,705	713	359	18,927	6,745	3,191	1,336
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated	Lb.	1,140	1,609	561	626	5,203	6,127	2,531	2,548
Vegetable seasonings	Lb.	325	584	270	360	1,275	2,421	1,136	1,628
Other	—	2/	2/	1,194	1,548	2/	2/	6,181	7,152
Total vegetables and preparations	—	---	---	16,724	14,675	---	---	68,029	61,484
Other vegetable products:									
Coffee	Lb.	3,448	2,122	3,369	2,886	12,290	9,587	13,437	13,569
Drugs, herbs, roots, crude	Lb.	270	268	522	492	1,739	1,495	2,355	2,028
Essential oils, natural	Lb.	514	776	1,119	1,740	2,786	3,635	6,014	8,038
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal)	S.Ton	88	157	5,620	9,746	475	512	29,090	32,066
Flavoring sirups for beverages	Gal.	57	63	434	439	431	485	2,796	2,458
Hops	Lb.	4,692	4,287	3,041	2,464	8,077	8,339	5,434	4,943
Nursery and greenhouse stock	—	2/	2/	395	413	2/	2/	1,965	2,481
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	10,282	10,842	4,139	2,916	35,504	58,791	12,977	15,450
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	14,229	17,815	3,843	4,059	40,841	36,900	9,250	9,174
Spices	Lb.	220	347	194	254	1,241	1,469	998	1,182
Other, including donations	—	2/	2/	10,800	8,837	2/	2/	39,282	41,029
Total other vegetable products	—	---	---	33,476	34,246	---	---	123,598	132,418
Total vegetable products	—	---	---	512,538	530,237	---	---	2,079,984	2,228,508
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS	—	---	---	574,482	607,906	---	---	2,378,899	2,571,529
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EXPORTS	—	---	---	1,504,635	1,634,537	---	---	7,237,121	8,070,083
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES	—	---	---	2,079,117	2,242,443	---	---	9,616,020	10,641,612

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Reported in value only.
3/ Excludes the number of "other hides and skins," reported in value only.

Import Highlights

JULY-OCTOBER 1963 AND 1964

U.S. agricultural imports for consumption declined to $1,318 million in July-October 1964 from $1,400 million a year earlier. The decline resulted from smaller imports of supplementary (partially competitive) products, more than offsetting an increase in imports of complementary (noncompetitive) items (tables 10 and 11).

Supplementary Imports

U.S. imports of supplementary products declined to $700 million in July-October 1964 from $810 million for the same months a year earlier. The decline, 14 percent, resulted mainly from sharp declines in imports of beef and veal, mutton, and cane sugar. Small increases were noted for dairy products, hides and skins, apparel wool, fruits, barley, nuts, olive oil, vegetables, and tobacco.

U.S. imports of beef and veal declined to 251 million pounds in July-October 1964 from 454 million pounds for the same period a year earlier. The decline reflects reduced imports from Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, and Mexico. Voluntary agreements between the above countries and the United States were signed in 1964 to limit exports of beef, veal, and mutton to the U.S. market through 1966. In 1964, a significant shift occurred in the world pattern of beef trade from the United States to Western Europe. Higher incomes and relatively small production in Western European countries have resulted in a substantial gain in their imports of beef. Moreover, beef exports from Argentina have been limited this year because previous drought years resulted in a substantial reduction in herds. Farmers and ranchers in Argentina are now in the process of rebuilding their herds. In addition, production in the United States is at a record level, and prices are relatively low. However, beef prices in Western Europe are relatively high now compared with previous years.

Imports of hides and skins increased to 47 million pounds from 45 million, reflecting larger imports of goat and kid skins, and sheep and lamb skins. The United States has a strong demand for these imports as commercial production is not large enough to meet the domestic demand. Imports of dairy products gained slightly as imports of cheese increased. Imports of dutiable cattle fell to 82,000 head in July-October 1964 from 121,000 a year earlier. Cattle production in the United States is large, and relatively low prices have made the U.S. market attractive to Mexican and Canadian producers.

Imports of cane sugar fell to 1.5 million short tons in July-October from 1.6 million. However, value fell to $178 million from $240 million, a

Table 10.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Value by commodity, July-October 1963 and 1964

Commodity	July-October 1963	July-October 1964	Change
	-- Million dollars --		Percent
Supplementary			
Animals and animal products:			
Animals, live	15	15	0
Dairy products	17	19	+12
Hides and skins	20	24	+20
Meats and meat products	205	137	-33
Wool, apparel	24	33	+38
Other	15	15	0
Total animals, etc.	296	243	-19
Cotton, excluding linters	21	19	-10
Fruits and preparations	31	31	0
Grains and preparations	14	16	+14
Nuts and preparations	25	27	+8
Oilseeds and products	55	56	+2
Sugar, cane	240	178	-26
Tobacco, unmanufactured	34	42	+24
Vegetables and preparations	19	21	+11
Other	75	67	-21
Total supplementary	810	700	-14
Complementary			
Bananas	28	49	+75
Coffee	345	360	+4
Cocoa beans	35	42	+20
Rubber, crude, natural	58	65	+12
Tea	19	18	-5
Wool, carpet	45	27	-40
Other	60	57	-5
Total complementary	590	618	+5
Total imports	1,400	1,318	-6

decline of 26 percent, reflecting a sharp drop in world sugar prices. The United States imports slightly over two-fifths of its sugar consumption. Domestic producers have obtained a larger share of the U.S. sugar market in recent years. World production of sugar has increased substantially in the past year, and prices have declined sharply from their high level of a year ago.

Tobacco imports increased to 63 million pounds in July-October 1964 from 57 million for the same period a year earlier. Most of the imports consisted of oriental leaf for blending with U.S. tobaccos to provide the taste and aroma desired by U.S. smokers.

Complementary Imports

U.S. imports of complementary items totaled $618 million in July-October 1964 compared with $590 million for the like period a year earlier. Most of the increase has been brought about by larger imports of bananas, coffee, cocoa beans, and crude natural rubber.

Imports of bananas totaled $49 million in July-October 1964 compared with $28 million a year earlier. The quantity of bananas declined to 1,094 million pounds from 1,172 million pounds. More bananas were imported in boxes in 1964 than on the stem, which is waste. Boxed bananas contain more fruit per pound than do bananas on the stem.

Coffee imports declined to 876 million pounds from 1,126 million. However, value increased to $360 million from $345 million a year earlier. The rise in coffee prices reflects a substantial reduction in coffee production in Brazil.

Imports of crude natural rubber increased to 329 million pounds in July-October 1964 from 256 million for the like period a year earlier. The increase reflects the strong demand for crude natural rubber in the United States as business activity continued to expand at a rapid pace in 1964.

Imports of carpet wool declined to 45 million pounds in July-October 1964 from 80 million pounds in the like period a year earlier. The decline reflects a shift to greater reliance on man-made fibers in the carpet industry. In addition, carpet wool mill activity in July-October 1964 was down from the same period a year earlier.

Table 11.— U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, October 1963 and 1964 and July-October 1963 and 1964

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	October 1/ Quantity 1963	October 1/ Quantity 1964	October 1/ Value 1963	October 1/ Value 1964	July-October 1/ Quantity 1963	July-October 1/ Quantity 1964	July-October 1/ Value 1963	July-October 1/ Value 1964
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS									
Animals, live:									
Cattle, dutiable	No.	56	44	5,081	5,106	121	82	10,940	10,716
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	1	1	494	435	6	6	2,066	1,976
Horses	No.	2/	2/	992	752	2	1	2,194	2,140
Other (including live poultry)	—	3/	3/	52	181	3/	3/	241	427
Total animals, live	—	---	---	6,619	6,474	---	---	15,441	15,259
Dairy products:									
Butter	Lb.	132	108	61	55	312	250	137	133
Cheese -									
Blue-mold	Lb.	299	265	154	134	808	1,051	405	525
Cheddar	Lb.	27	433	10	129	357	521	140	172
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	694	630	310	296	1,990	2,029	881	941
Pecorino	Lb.	1,691	1,857	983	1,257	4,910	5,885	2,052	3,784
Swiss	Lb.	2,001	1,544	1,120	874	6,184	5,881	3,348	3,308
Other	Lb.	2,777	1,842	1,226	1,080	8,724	6,265	3,680	3,478
Total cheese	Lb.	7,490	6,571	3,803	3,770	22,073	21,632	10,506	12,208
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	4,687	5,911	864	1,198	30,477	33,695	5,556	6,386
Other	—	3/	3/	91	52	3/	3/	427	313
Total dairy products	—	---	---	4,819	5,075	---	---	16,626	19,040
Hides and skins, raw (except furs):									
Calf skins	Lb.	641	666	165	289	2,330	3,444	819	1,407
Cattle hides	Lb.	978	1,067	125	170	5,428	4,291	600	693
Goat and kid skins	Lb.	1,916	1,147	1,417	785	8,583	5,544	5,625	3,795
Sheep and lamb skins	Lb.	2,064	1,837	1,073	963	16,737	19,786	7,338	10,777
Other 4/	Lb.	2,849	2,435	1,301	1,320	11,937	13,930	5,135	7,144
Total hides and skins, raw	Lb.	8,448	7,152	4,081	3,527	45,075	46,995	19,517	23,816
Meat and meat products:									
Beef and veal -									
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	95,938	45,745	31,118	14,874	408,326	215,496	129,846	68,952
Other	Lb.	9,748	7,746	3,004	2,821	45,265	35,111	14,459	12,406
Total beef and veal	Lb.	105,686	53,491	34,122	17,695	453,591	250,607	144,305	81,358
Mutton, goat, and lamb	Lb.	2,801	1,177	745	319	18,618	6,839	4,246	1,668
Pork -									
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	3,332	2,820	1,219	1,028	11,357	11,730	4,187	4,274
Hams and shoulders, canned cooked	Lb.	12,944	12,262	8,880	8,065	46,508	46,441	32,066	30,610
Other	Lb.	2,873	2,991	1,768	1,723	10,368	11,513	5,957	7,547
Total pork	Lb.	19,149	18,073	11,867	10,816	68,233	69,684	42,210	42,431
Sausage casings	—	3/	3/	1,224	1,238	3/	3/	6,232	5,839
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	7,546	8,356	1,665	1,616	27,172	25,366	7,672	5,712
Total meat and products (except poultry)	—	---	---	49,623	31,684	---	---	204,665	137,008
Poultry products:									
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved	Lb.	1	0	1	0	3	5	4	3
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	47	190	34	80	265	457	203	263
Poultry meat	Lb.	32	11	62	39	116	29	134	108
Total poultry products	—	---	---	97	119	---	---	341	374

Continued -

Table 11.— U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, October 1963 and 1964 and July-October 1963 and 1964 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	October 1/ Quantity 1963	October 1/ Quantity 1964	October 1/ Value 1963	October 1/ Value 1964	July-October 1/ Quantity 1963	July-October 1/ Quantity 1964	July-October 1/ Value 1963	July-October 1/ Value 1964
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Wool, unmanufactured (except free in bond):									
40's to 56's	G.Lb.	1,625	1,418	1,006	1,012	5,775	8,038	3,491	5,750
Finer than 56's	G.Lb.	4,946	6,370	3,488	4,772	20,765	27,863	14,146	21,253
Other wools	G.Lb.	1,405	1,895	1,366	1,607	7,445	6,415	6,617	5,635
Total wool, unmanufactured	G.Lb.	7,976	9,683	5,860	7,391	33,985	42,316	24,254	32,638
Other animal products:									
Bones, hoofs, and horns, unmanufactured	---	3/	3/	124	167	3/	3/	703	695
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared	Lb.	343	282	1,387	1,248	1,343	1,042	4,538	4,045
Fats, oils, greases, edible and inedible	---	3/	3/	77	92	3/	3/	249	422
Feathers, crude	Lb.	233	330	377	515	938	1,361	1,583	2,050
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	829	367	422	159	3,065	2,047	1,492	1,028
Hair, unmanufactured	Lb.	1,434	556	935	595	4,551	3,424	2,964	2,768
Honey	Lb.	94	697	19	92	700	1,832	117	245
Other	---	3/	3/	906	849	3/	3/	3,469	3,382
Total other animal products	---	---	---	4,247	3,717	---	---	15,115	14,635
Total animals and animal products	---	---	---	75,346	57,987	---	---	295,959	242,770
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS									
Cotton, unmanufactured (480 lb.):									
Cotton	Bale	24	44	3,252	8,751	110	97	21,353	19,166
Linters	Bale	10	8	267	249	69	49	1,697	1,129
Total cotton and linters	Bale	34	52	3,519	9,000	179	146	23,050	20,295
Fruits and preparations:									
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.	188	112	696	505	234	155	894	679
Berries	Lb.	3,061	2,601	542	513	22,769	20,053	3,548	3,426
Dates	Lb.	2	446	1	39	543	532	71	47
Figs	Lb.	4,677	3,212	587	410	7,294	5,263	780	678
Grapes (40 lb.)	Cu.Ft.	358	91	824	175	406	126	941	277
Melons	Lb.	1,390	2,371	62	106	2,765	4,693	88	166
Olives in brine	Gal.	1,136	1,419	1,733	2,1[illegible]4	3,857	5,392	5,812	7,277
Oranges, mandarin, canned	Lb.	3,186	4,805	665	993	18,420	20,045	3,796	4,189
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Lb.	15,236	11,493	1,666	1,315	41,379	46,457	4,708	5,293
Pineapple juice	Gal.	278	399	83	96	1,954	3,997	857	1,409
Other	---	3/	3/	2,828	2,110	3/	3/	9,198	7,685
Total fruits and preparations	---	---	---	9,687	8,376	---	---	30,693	31,126
Grains and preparations:									
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	1,978	2,102	2,526	2,903	2,771	4,567	3,575	5,893
Barley malt	Lb.	8,048	5,714	417	258	34,301	34,834	1,739	1,678
Corn grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	121	142	232	254	428	314	727	571
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	310	208	241	161	1,484	638	1,156	523
Rice	Lb.	15	43	2	62	766	140	55	88
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	1	354	2	440	5	632	7	776
Wheat grain for domestic use (60 lb.)	Bu.	47	8	85	15	575	242	1,078	307
Wheat flour	Lb.	10	4	2/	2/	12	4	1	2/
Other	---	3/	3/	1,879	1,887	3/	3/	5,396	6,376
Total grains and preparations	---	---	---	5,384	5,980	---	---	13,734	16,212

Continued -

Table 11.— U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, October 1963 and 1964 and July-October 1963 and 1964 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	October 1/ Quantity 1963	October 1/ Quantity 1964	October 1/ Value 1963	October 1/ Value 1964	July-October 1/ Quantity 1963	July-October 1/ Quantity 1964	July-October 1/ Value 1963	July-October 1/ Value 1964
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Nuts and preparations:									
Almonds	Lb.	12	30	9	15	13	106	9	57
Brazil nuts	Lb.	5,521	4,457	1,011	1,264	18,268	19,328	3,362	4,659
Cashew nuts	Lb.	7,150	4,924	2,734	2,454	28,530	23,513	11,052	11,518
Coconut meat, fresh, frozen, or prepared	Lb.	14,074	11,494	1,744	1,513	49,676	48,081	6,112	6,227
Pistache nuts	Lb.	1,408	1,464	685	721	3,403	2,968	1,697	1,471
Other	—	3/	3/	1,559	1,689	3/	3/	2,489	2,573
Total nuts and preparations	—	---	---	7,742	7,656	---	---	24,721	26,505
Oilseeds and products:									
Oils, edible and inedible -									
Cacao butter	Lb.	1,816	965	917	455	4,770	4,634	2,485	2,239
Carnauba wax	Lb.	708	966	250	417	4,227	3,131	1,570	1,322
Castor oil	Lb.	8,607	15,769	888	1,540	34,548	41,226	3,701	4,061
Coconut oil	Lb.	39,394	15,297	4,207	1,829	159,484	128,769	16,915	15,948
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	3,697	3,935	1,265	1,149	9,791	22,296	3,724	5,972
Palm oil	Lb.	0	0	0	0	723	1,644	68	169
Palm kernel oil	Lb.	9,937	6,687	1,214	810	26,115	37,733	3,201	4,586
Tung oil	Lb.	907	2,945	289	596	7,941	11,416	2,728	2,240
Other	Lb.	3,975	1,772	646	494	9,799	6,973	1,868	1,604
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	69,041	48,336	9,676	7,290	257,398	257,822	36,260	38,141
Oilseeds -									
Copra	Lb.	78,848	40,544	5,873	3,247	217,616	189,571	16,013	15,202
Sesame seed	Lb.	2,811	2,628	327	428	6,137	6,632	900	1,106
Other	—	3/	3/	323	234	3/	3/	783	547
Total oilseeds	—	---	---	6,523	3,909	---	---	17,696	16,855
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)	Lb.	6,740	1,911	205	53	28,464	20,266	885	551
Total oilseeds and products	—	---	---	16,404	11,252	---	---	54,841	55,547
Sugar and related products:									
Cane sugar	S.Ton	370	413	53,428	44,593	1,631	1,506	239,966	178,247
Molasses unfit for human consumption	Gal.	8,649	13,202	1,625	1,308	83,471	66,815	14,210	7,898
Other	—	3/	3/	857	710	3/	3/	2,479	2,795
Total sugar and related products	—	---	---	55,910	46,611	---	---	256,655	188,940
Vegetables and preparations:									
Canned mushrooms	Lb.	1,596	456	825	262	4,981	2,995	2,601	1,607
Canned tomatoes, tomato paste and sauce	Lb.	16,335	14,703	1,784	1,886	37,955	38,510	3,886	4,592
Fresh or dried -									
Cucumbers	Lb.	0	0	0	0	225	127	23	9
Garlic	Lb.	2,499	1,298	384	174	7,065	6,320	1,051	836
Onions	Lb.	538	43	54	5	4,309	1,932	263	192
Potatoes, white	Lb.	491	18,179	13	396	491	27,559	13	484
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	162	356	18	41	1,170	2,152	115	210
Turnips and rutabagas	Lb.	12,257	13,959	249	322	22,238	29,158	480	593
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	1,066	1,926	167	260	4,066	4,695	638	699
Tapioca, tapioca flour, and cassava	Lb.	20,275	23,042	663	725	74,348	101,441	2,785	3,151
Other	—	3/	3/	2,324	2,617	3/	3/	7,054	8,528
Total vegetables and preparations	—	---	---	6,481	6,688	---	---	18,909	20,901

Continued -

Table 11.— U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, October 1963 and 1964 and July-October 1963 and 1964 - Continued

Commodity imported	Unit	October 1/ Quantity 1963	October 1/ Quantity 1964	October 1/ Value 1963	October 1/ Value 1964	July-October 1/ Quantity 1963	July-October 1/ Quantity 1964	July-October 1/ Value 1963	July-October 1/ Value 1964
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
SUPPLEMENTARY									
Other vegetable products:									
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal)	—	3/	3/	1,745	1,421	3/	3/	4,426	5,691
Hops	Lb.	412	305	429	379	418	424	435	397
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured	L.Ton	2	2	1,382	322	22	16	3,609	2,062
Malt liquors	Gal.	1,431	1,362	1,624	1,534	6,657	7,729	7,624	8,569
Nursery and greenhouse stock	---	2/	3/	2,266	1,505	3/	3/	9,420	9,738
Seeds, field and garden	—	3/	3/	1,304	849	3/	3/	5,312	3,304
Spices	Lb.	4,839	3,622	600	573	13,858	11,606	1,566	1,495
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	15,802	16,706	9,468	11,178	56,794	63,100	34,134	42,197
Wines	Gal.	2,117	1,568	8,514	6,923	5,360	5,128	20,261	20,877
Other	—	3/	3/	1,072	801	3/	3/	4,397	3,005
Total other vegetable products	—	---	---	28,464	25,485	---	---	91,184	97,335
Total vegetable products	—	---	---	133,591	121,048	---	---	513,787	456,861
TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS	—	---	---	208,937	179,035	---	---	809,746	699,631
COMPLEMENTARY									
Bananas	Lb.	321,780	272,684	7,397	12,447	1,171,909	1,094,157	27,737	48,854
Coffee (including into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	329,333	260,407	100,873	106,684	1,126,054	876,299	345,288	359,920
Coffee essences, substitutes and adulterants	Lb.	603	748	731	894	1,924	1,744	2,347	2,354
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	43,175	53,511	9,419	11,153	156,079	198,846	35,002	41,711
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared	Lb.	10,760	12,569	2,298	2,443	41,362	39,759	7,260	7,377
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	---	3/	3/	1,405	1,520	3/	3/	7,118	6,404
Essential or distilled oils	—	3/	3/	1,852	2,218	3/	3/	7,220	8,354
Fibers, unmanufactured	L.Ton	13	9	3,804	2,322	54	40	14,681	10,630
Rubber, crude	Lb.	68,511	67,794	15,035	13,667	255,862	329,306	58,290	65,187
Silk, raw	Lb.	381	209	2,256	1,010	1,392	1,290	8,709	6,389
Spices	Lb.	10,299	10,572	2,821	3,207	31,519	36,169	10,216	12,165
Tea	Lb.	13,439	10,674	5,820	4,913	41,848	40,496	18,672	17,648
Wool, unmanufactured (free in bond)	G.Lb.	18,246	8,741	10,857	5,177	79,784	44,761	44,578	27,136
Other complementary agricultural products	—	3/	3/	803	995	3/	3/	3,482	4,220
TOTAL COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS	—	---	---	165,371	168,650	---	---	589,600	616,349
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS	—	---	---	374,308	347,685	---	---	1,399,346	1,317,980
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL IMPORTS	—	---	---	1,211,347	1,295,780	---	---	4,546,275	4,999,308
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES	—	---	---	1,585,655	1,643,465	---	---	5,945,620	6,317,288

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Less than 500.
3/ Reported in value only.
4/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," reported in pieces only.

Table 12.-- U. S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country, July-October 1964

Country	Agricultural Exports	Agricultural Imports Total	Agricultural Imports Complementary	Agricultural Imports Supplementary
	-- Thousand dollars --			
Greenland	3	0	0	0
Canada	221,503	58,717	2,787	55,930
Miquelon and St. Pierre Is.	1/	0	0	0
Latin American Republics:				
Mexico	24,740	63,542	32,207	31,335
Guatemala	3,515	10,805	8,437	2,368
El Salvador	3,116	11,486	9,923	1,563
Honduras	1,690	11,740	10,657	1,083
Nicaragua	2,115	9,939	4,736	5,203
Costa Rica	1,864	13,283	10,115	3,168
Panama	4,225	9,370	9,171	199
Cuba	0	1,399	0	1,399
Haiti	2,317	4,301	2,439	1,862
Dominican Republic	7,465	28,453	7,501	20,952
Colombia	7,050	78,638	75,891	2,747
Venezuela	24,268	4,161	3,671	490
Ecuador	3,614	31,356	28,590	2,766
Peru	10,106	31,834	19,616	12,218
Bolivia	6,700	1,365	830	535
Chile	9,963	737	70	667
Brazil	64,645	129,590	103,505	26,085
Paraguay	28	3,448	168	3,280
Uruguay	675	2,938	20	2,918
Argentina	1,414	21,765	5,183	16,582
Total L. A. Republics	181,490	470,150	332,730	137,420
Other Latin America:				
British Honduras	746	3,693	2,614	1,079
Canal Zone	134	8	8	0
Bermuda	2,048	0	0	0
Bahamas	3,524	33	11	22
Jamaica	5,593	6,536	304	6,232
Leeward and Windward Is.	643	411	191	220
Barbados	572	872	0	872
Trinidad and Tobago	3,413	1,746	491	1,255
Netherlands Antilles	3,222	10	0	10
French West Indies	429	3,282	770	2,512
British Guiana	1,363	1,033	2	1,031
Surinam	1,016	62	59	3
French Guiana	21	4	0	4
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	0
Total Latin America	204,214	487,840	337,180	150,660
Europe:				
Iceland	1,295	178	90	88
Sweden	21,712	761	36	725
Europe - Continued:				
Norway	9,743	918	27	891
Denmark	20,819	20,277	45	20,232
United Kingdom	154,600	6,876	1,823	5,053
Ireland	6,793	1,510	381	1,129
Netherlands	143,252	28,150	4,065	24,085
Belgium and Luxembourg	55,415	3,118	997	2,121
Unidentified W. Europe 2/	0	---	---	---
France	40,497	22,352	3,187	19,165
West Germany	144,210	11,714	964	10,750
East Germany	1,306	304	0	304
Austria	3,539	676	32	644
Czechoslovakia	388	238	31	207
Hungary	2,105	98	5	93
Switzerland	21,972	4,035	468	3,567
Finland	4,976	454	8	446
Estonia	0	0	0	0
Latvia	1,061	1/	0	1/
Lithuania	0	0	0	0
Poland and Danzig	17,333	11,823	36	11,787
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	6,370	553	246	307
Azores	410	50	0	50
Spain	17,842	14,805	574	14,231
Portugal	8,200	1,609	191	1,418
Gibraltar	40	0	0	0
Malta and Gozo	116	0	0	0
Italy	66,091	24,573	2,028	22,545
Free Terr. of Trieste	134	13	1/	13
Yugoslavia	26,448	5,259	72	5,187
Albania	0	28	28	0
Greece	7,719	12,908	148	12,760
Rumania	1,908	6	1	5
Bulgaria	1,583	276	186	90
Turkey	14,251	19,884	714	19,170
Cyprus	150	424	294	130
Total Europe	802,278	193,870	16,677	177,193
Asia:				
Syrian Arab Republic	141	1,320	1,079	241
Lebanon	3,142	1,717	562	1,155
Iraq	1,540	1,511	1,482	29
Iran	11,369	5,434	675	4,759
Israel	17,698	414	82	332
Palestine	1	0	0	0
Jordan	4,153	0	0	0
Kuwait	1,109	1	0	1
Saudi Arabia	4,407	20	0	20
Other Arabia Pen. States	163	575	533	42

Continued -

Table 12.-- U. S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country, July-October 1964 - Continued

Country	Agricultural Exports	Agricultural Imports Total	Agricultural Imports Complementary	Agricultural Imports Supplementary
	-- Thousand dollars --			
Asia - Continued:				
Aden	483	47	38	9
Bahrain	381	0	0	0
Afghanistan	133	401	0	401
India	176,391	25,617	7,153	18,464
Goa, Damao, and Diu	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	50,004	3,874	1,079	2,795
Nepal	17	0	0	0
Ceylon	1,796	11,032	11,019	13
Burma	7,748	4	4	0
Thailand	2,744	6,068	3,244	2,824
Viet-Nam	15,696	663	448	215
Laos	270	43	43	0
Cambodia	76	1,237	1,237	0
Malaysia	4,691	25,627	24,426	1,201
Indonesia	993	40,429	39,285	1,144
Philippines	24,349	116,116	2,630	113,486
Macao	172	0	0	0
Other S. and S.E. Asia	1	0	0	0
China	0	0	0	0
Outer Mongolia	0	643	0	643
North Korea	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	40,730	2,439	1,749	690
Hong Kong	13,792	757	86	671
Taiwan	23,719	7,586	1,176	6,410
Japan	196,439	12,811	4,509	8,302
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	4,572	2	0	2
Total Asia	608,920	266,388	102,539	163,849
Australia and Oceania:				
Australia	10,501	72,228	200	72,028
New Guinea	71	292	292	0
New Zealand and W. Samoa	2,080	51,119	13,437	37,682
British W. Pacific Is.	152	5,171	14	5,157
French Pacific Islands	522	54	52	2
Trust Terr. of Pacific Is.	551	0	0	0
Total Australia and Oceania	13,877	128,864	13,995	114,869
Africa:				
Morocco	7,114	763	428	335
Algeria	5,935	94	94	0
Tunisia	3,833	339	9	330
Libya	814	0	0	0
United Arab Rep. (Egypt)	54,605	14,689	55	14,634
Sudan	3,908	885	61	824
Africa - Continued:				
Canary Islands	2,047	0	0	0
Other Spanish Africa	61	0	0	0
Federal Rep. of Cameroon	255	1,881	1,786	95
Central African Republic	0	274	274	0
Gabon	38	74	74	0
Mauritania	34	0	0	0
Senegal	800	0	0	0
Guinea	1,486	518	516	2
Ivory Coast	1,035	20,450	20,450	0
Togo	88	231	231	0
Other Western Africa	213	90	90	0
Ghana	2,552	24,659	24,271	388
Nigeria	2,854	8,992	7,630	1,362
Sierra Leone	340	667	667	0
British West Africa	0	0	0	0
Madeira Islands	510	55	0	55
Angola	968	18,403	18,282	121
Other W. Port. Africa	305	135	125	10
Liberia	3,031	8,875	8,875	0
Congo (Leopoldville)	6,281	7,117	4,500	2,617
Burundi and Rwanda	15	15,645	15,645	0
Somali Republic	52	38	0	38
Ethiopia	383	12,150	11,575	575
French Somaliland	84	61	56	5
Uganda	96	14,553	14,483	70
Kenya	181	6,227	6,064	163
Tanganyika	263	3,773	3,729	44
Zanzibar	149	60	60	0
Seychelles and Depend.	12	37	25	12
Mauritius and Depend.	102	332	94	238
Mozambique	76	1,191	286	905
Malagasy Republic	298	5,216	4,171	1,045
Rep. of South Africa	11,772	12,218	332	11,886
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	237	1,609	233	1,376
Total Africa	112,827	182,301	145,171	37,130
Total all countries	1,963,622	1,317,980	618,349	699,631
E. E. C. (Common Market):				
Netherlands	143,252	28,150	4,065	24,085
Belgium and Luxembourg	55,415	3,118	997	2,121
France	40,497	22,352	3,187	19,165
West Germany	144,210	11,714	964	10,750
Italy	66,091	24,573	2,028	22,545
Total E. E. C.	449,465	89,907	11,241	78,666

1/ Less than $500.
2/ Not available by countries.

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 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 intransit 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. 87-195 (Act for International Development), principally sales for foreign currency; under P.L. 83-480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act), 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. Except for Canada, export shipments valued $100-$499 are included on the basis of sampling estimates; shipments to Canada valued $100-$1,999 are sampled.

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 import 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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