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JUL 67

FATUS/FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES, 1967 JULY. Washington, DC:
Economic Research Service.

(NAL Call No. A286.9/Ag8)

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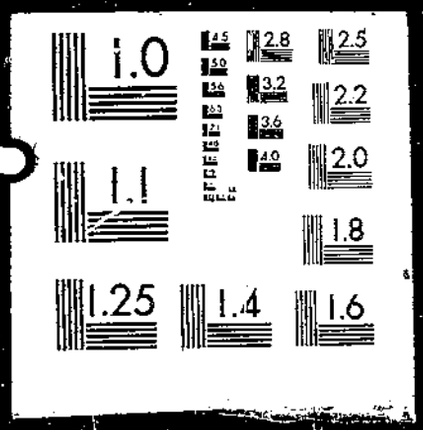
JUL 67



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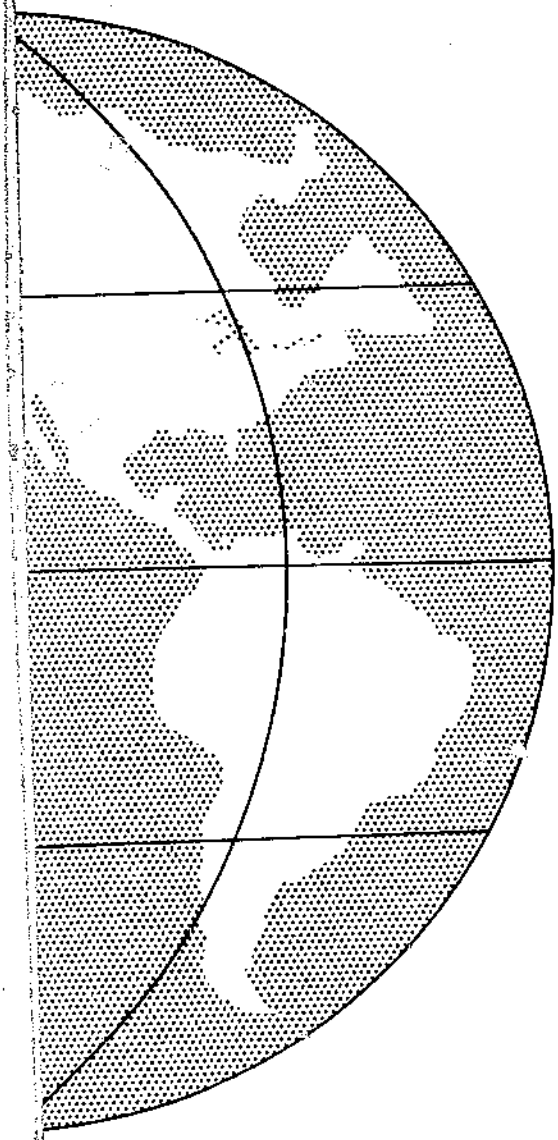
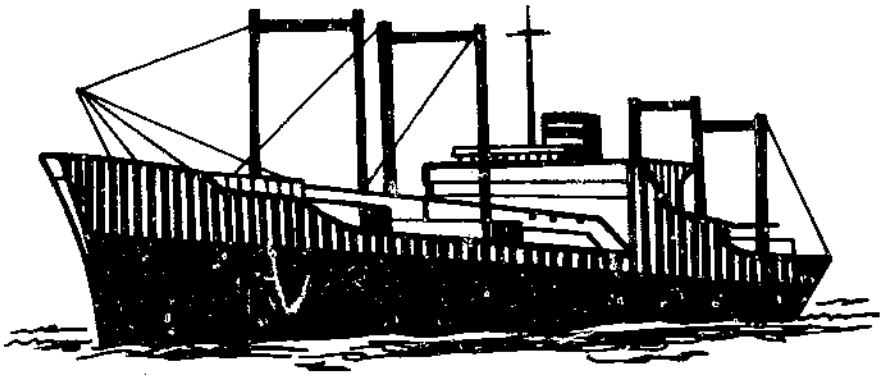
JULY 1967

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES





IN THIS ISSUE:

- Transporting Grain to Ports for Export
- Export Highlights
- Import Highlights
- Trade Statistics, July-April 1966/67

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
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AUG 22 1967
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

Published Monthly by Economic Research Service U. S. Department of Agriculture

Table 1.--U.S. exports: Value of total and agricultural exports including specified Government-financed programs 1/ and commercial (dollar) sales, by commodity, averages 1955-59 and 1960-64, annual 1965-67

Year ending June 30	Animals and products	Cotton, excluding linters	Wheat and flour	Feed grains, excluding products	Milled rice	Oilseeds and products	Fruits and vegetables	Tobacco, unmanufactured	Other	Total agricultural	Nonagricultural commodities	Total exports, all commodities
	-- Million dollars --											
Average:												
1955-59 -												
Total	609	685	709	373	107	437	344	344	210	3,818	13,900	17,718
Commercial	422	399	240	231	57	329	328	310	196	2,512		
Programs	187	286	469	142	50	108	16	34	14	1,306		
1960-64 -												
Total	655	717	1,196	664	155	705	416	387	255	5,150	16,293	21,443
Commercial	551	545	400	540	80	589	413	331	230	3,679		
Programs	104	172	796	124	75	116	3	56	25	1,471		
Annual:												
1964/65 -												
Total	818	584	1,240	940	203	1,125	443	395	349	6,097	20,200	26,297
Commercial	667	419	249	864	134	961	439	360	307	4,400		
Programs	151	165	991	76	69	164	4	35	42	1,697		
1965/66 1/ -												
Total	777	386	1,402	1,351	220	1,224	496	395	330	6,651	22,220	28,901
Commercial	669	262	465	1,237	160	1,087	495	305	385	5,065		
Programs	108	124	937	114	60	137	1	90	45	1,616		
July-March:												
1965/66 -												
Total	591	315	1,009	2/990	168	918	373	333	327	5,024	16,091	21,115
Commercial	522	246	344	923	127	825	371	264	299	3,921		
Programs	68	69	665	67	41	93	2	69	28	1,103		
1966/67 -												
Total	2/528	424	1,038	2/912	219	935	366	429	328	5,179	17,706	22,885
Commercial	474	323	537	768	136	857	366	355	299	4,115		
Programs	54	101	501	144	83	78	3/	74	29	1,064		
Monthly:												
1965/66 -												
July	64	35	118	114	24	92	40	30	31	548	1,664	2,212
August	69	15	105	90	7	74	41	27	31	459	1,702	2,161
September	62	29	114	91	10	53	51	42	33	485	1,649	2,134
October	72	38	112	106	17	113	51	34	44	587	1,825	2,412
November	63	46	93	125	33	152	39	61	40	652	1,820	2,472
December	71	56	100	120	21	149	40	55	36	648	1,928	2,576
January	59	36	98	98	25	92	35	28	35	506	1,599	2,105
February	58	31	118	111	15	90	38	24	35	520	1,744	2,264
March	73	29	151	135	16	103	35	32	42	619	2,160	2,779
April	60	22	139	132	15	93	36	20	35	552	2,006	2,558
July-April	651	337	1,148	1,122	183	1,011	409	353	362	5,576	18,097	23,673
Monthly:												
1966/67 -												
July	56	18	121	91	30	69	39	37	29	490	1,907	2,397
August	60	40	144	121	6	83	39	49	29	571	1,744	2,315
September	53	40	138	115	15	64	49	59	34	569	1,888	2,457
October	59	35	150	87	17	125	49	62	37	621	2,035	2,656
November	67	60	117	120	22	164	42	62	44	698	1,895	2,593
December	52	72	104	101	29	131	39	67	37	639	2,057	2,689
January	51	57	96	88	36	101	36	29	38	532	1,985	2,517
February	63	54	75	83	30	101	35	30	43	514	1,946	2,460
March	62	48	93	105	34	97	38	34	41	552	2,249	2,801
April	61	34	90	89	25	101	39	47	38	524	2,157	2,681
July-April	586	458	1,128	1,000	244	1,036	405	476	350	5,703	19,863	25,566

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes donations through voluntary relief agencies not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census. 3/ Less than $50,000.

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

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE
OF THE UNITED STATES

Digest

Transporting Grain to Ports for Export (see page 6). The bulk of the grain produced in the United States is grown over a wide area extending from the Pacific Northwest through the Dakotas, and southward into Texas. Farmers and grain dealers depend upon an efficient transportation system to move their products to domestic markets and to ports for export. Railroads are the principal carriers of grains and soybeans, but trucks and barges are significant competitors in certain sectors of the marketing channel. The characteristics of service have encouraged trucks and barges to work together, and they now compete effectively with railroads in providing through service from farm sources to ports of export. But this situation has not always existed. Prior to the decade of the 1940's, railroads transported practically all the grains. Increasing rail transportation costs during the 1950's encouraged rapid development of truck and barge transportation, which increased sufficiently to bring about a downtrend in rail transportation rates beginning about 1958.

In addition to carrier competition, regional competition between port areas has further encouraged a lowering of transportation rates to ports for export. The opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1959 provided a new route to the overseas market from the Midwest. As a result of the new route, a round of reductions occurred in transportation rates to major port areas. Effective interregional competition and efficient transportation have contributed greatly to the overall competitive position of the United States in the world commercial market.

* * * * *

U.S. Agricultural Exports: July-May 1966/67 (see page 17). U.S. agricultural exports totaled an estimated $6,228 million during July-May 1966/67, 2 percent above exports for last year's corresponding period. Substantial increases in exports of cotton and tobacco, and lesser increases in oilseeds and products, and vegetables and preparations more than offset declines in animal products, fruits, and grains. Exports for May were expected to total $525 million, 5 percent below those of May 1966. Declines occurred for grains, animal products, and fruits. Exports of hides and skins, cotton, grain sorghums, rice, and tobacco were higher than those of May a year ago.

Agricultural exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) during July-April 1966/67 were $1,287 million, 6 percent below the same period last year. All of the decline

resulted from smaller exports of variable-levy commodities, which fell 23 percent from last year's period. Exports of non-variable-levy commodities were up 9 percent.

* * * * *

U.S. Agricultural Imports: July-April 1966/67 (see page 22). U.S. agricultural imports in July-April 1966/67 rose 1 percent to $3,751 million from the comparable period a year earlier. All of the increase in the total was due to an increase of 10 percent in supplementary imports. Meats and meat products, sugar, dairy products, oilseeds and products, and fruits and vegetables accounted for most of the increase in supplementary imports. Complementary imports were down 10 percent to $1,513 million. The significant decline in such imports was mainly due to an 18 percent decline in coffee imports.

SPECIAL in this issue

TRANSPORTING GRAIN TO PORTS FOR EXPORT

by
Joseph R. Corley 1/

The United States produces nearly one-third of the world's grains and soybeans. In 1966, its share ranged from about 13 percent of the world's wheat crop to nearly three-fourths of the soybean production. Of total wheat sales from farms in 1965/66, 64 percent was exported. Nearly half of the grain sorghums, two-fifths of the soybeans, and one-third of the corn sales from farms were exported. Farmers and grain merchandisers depend upon an efficient transportation system to move their products to markets, since much of the grain and soybeans are produced at a great distance from the ultimate consumers. The bulk of the grains are produced in the Plains States, and over a wide area. Wheat, for instance, is produced largely in States extending from the Pacific Northwest through Montana, the Dakotas, and southward through Texas.

Railroads are the principal carriers used to transport grains and soybeans. In 1965/66 they accounted for about three-fourths of the inspected grain and soybean receipts at principal markets (table 2). Water carriers (cargo) accounted for about 15 percent, and motor carriers accounted for the remaining 10 percent.

Table 2.--Inspected receipts of grains and soybeans at selected cities, by type of carrier, 1965/66

Commodity	Rail	Cargo	Truck	Total
	-- Million bushels --			
Wheat	1,398	123	118	1,639
Corn	861	386	127	1,374
Oats	141	4	23	168
Barley	176	9	32	217
Sorghums	353	3	58	414
Rye	14	2	4	20
Soybeans	351	152	87	590
Total	3,294	679	449	4,422

Grain Market News, Consumer and Marketing Service.

1/ International Economist, Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch, Foreign Development and Trade Division, Economic Research Service.

Although the percentage relationships appear to indicate there is little competition among the carriers for transporting grain, the competitiveness becomes quite keen within various sectors of the marketing channel. Railroad service is nearly universal in the grain producing areas, and is available to most grain shippers. Truck transportation is available to all grain shippers. Truckers tend to compete with the railroads for grain transported from country elevators to intermediate points, especially if the distance is relatively short and the destination is a river terminal. Barge carriers, however, are available only to the shippers having access to waterways or to facilities located on the navigable rivers. Because of its limitations, barge transportation is closely linked with truck transportation. Grain elevators located at river ports serve to accumulate small quantities of grain delivered by truck for larger shipments on the river system by barge. Barge carriers compete with railroads for traffic between the intermediate points located on the rivers and the ports of export.

The characteristics of service among the various carriers have encouraged motor trucks and barges to combine their services to compete with the service provided by railroads. Cooperation between the truck and barge carriers has also been encouraged because of the type of economic regulations placed upon each of the carriers.

The Interstate Commerce Commission regulates the charges assessed by the railroads. Changes in rail rates must be announced 30 days in advance. If the changes are protested, hearings are held to determine the validity of the proposed rate change. On the other hand, truckers are exempt from ICC regulation when transporting grain, and truck charges are subject to negotiation for each haul. However, competition among truckers, and between the railroads and trucks, provides some stability in the motor carrier rates. Barge carriers, although regulated by the ICC, are for the most part exempt from rate regulation. When transporting not more than three bulk commodities in a single tow, barge rates are exempt from ICC's regulation provided those commodities were hauled in bulk prior to June 1, 1939. It has been estimated that more than two-thirds of the waterborne commerce on the Mississippi River system moves as exempt cargo. Grain -- a bulk commodity -- is usually transported in tows of not more than three commodities and therefore falls under this exemption.

Trucks and barges tend to charge flat rates from one origin to one destination. These rates may or may not be negotiated between the shipper and the carrier. The truck rates often apply to river points with barge connections. The combined truck-barge rates from interior points to coastal ports are usually competitive with the parallel rail export rates.

Historically, the movement of grain from the producing areas to the consuming areas or ports of export was dependent upon rail transportation and the railroads developed many of their services to meet the needs of the grain trade. Grain moved from the country elevators to subterminals at a "gathering" or "local" rate. From the subterminal or intermediate point, grain could be shipped to the final destination at a "proportional" rate. The proportional rate was the difference between the gathering rate from the country elevator to the intermediate point, and the "through" rate from the country elevator to the final destination. The proportional rate used by the shipper at the intermediate point is usually lower per mile for a bushel of grain than the gathering rate from the country origin.

The proportional rate is applicable whether or not the grain is unloaded and reloaded at the intermediate point. In some instances, a transit charge may be assessed for extra handling when the grain is unloaded at the intermediate point for milling, storage, mixing, blending, or cleaning before reshipment. Such stopovers are referred to as transit stops, and the proportional rate charged for the remainder of the movement, whether an additional charge is made for the transit stop or not, is sometimes referred to as a transit rate.

An additional exception usually is made in the transportation rate for grain shipped to a port for export. Grain destined for export will usually move to the port at a somewhat lower rate than grain moving to the same area for domestic use. Historically, these differentials developed to allow all ports in a general area equal opportunity to compete in the export market. For instance, ocean freight rates from Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston to Northern Europe are the same. For each of these ports to compete equally for export grain from the midwestern States, the rates from interior points to these ports were made the same. The result was a differential between the export and domestic rates.

As time passed, these rates increased or decreased and the differential widened, so that proportional export rates in effect currently are as much as 50 percent below the domestic rate to the same coastal distination. The local or flat export rate from Chicago to Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Albany, New York City, or Boston is 53 cents and the proportional export rate is 34 cents. The domestic local and proportional rates are higher (table 3).

Table 3.--Eastbound export and domestic grain rates effective at the close of calendar 1966 from Chicago to selected East Coast ports

Destination	Rates per cwt.					
	Local		Proportional		Difference	
	Export	Domestic	Export	Domestic	Local	Proportional
	-- Cents --					
Norfolk, Va.	53	65	34	52½	12	18½
Baltimore, Md.	53	65	34	52½	12	18½
Philadelphia, Pa.	53	66	34	53½	13	19½
Albany, N.Y.	53	66	34	53½	13	19½
New York, N.Y.	53	68	34	55½	15	21½
Boston, Mass.	53	70	34	57½	17	23½

Annual Report of the Board of Trade of the city of Chicago, for 1966.

In moving grain and soybeans from the producer to the market, the domestic and export rail channels often tend to be the same. Wheat produced in the upper Midwest (Montana, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, and Wyoming) may be shipped from country elevators to subterminals for accumulation of larger quantities, and then to major terminal points such as Duluth, Minnesota; Superior, Wisconsin; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Omaha, Nebraska; and Kansas City, Kansas. From these midwestern terminals, grain is exported or moved to ocean ports for export.

Grain produced in the lower Midwest (Texas, Oklahoma, and Colorado) may also move toward Kansas City, Missouri, and Omaha, Nebraska; but large quantities flow toward the Gulf ports, such as Houston and Galveston, Texas, and New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Port Arthur, and Port Allen, Louisiana. The lower Mississippi River ports also receive large quantities of grain by barge from sources such as Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis, and St. Louis. Grain produced in the Pacific Northwest -- mainly white wheat and barley -- moves to ports on the North Pacific Coast. Grain produced in the Midwest States may also move to these ports for export to Far Eastern markets.

Carrier Competition

Prior to the mid-1940's, railroads transported practically all grain to the ports for export. But beginning in the late 1940's, truck and barge transportation became more

significant. Both numbers and facilities increased. Their growth may be attributed primarily to their rates charged for transporting grain which, as a rule, were lower than the corresponding rail rates. During the 1950's, railroads continued to increase their rates, further widening the differential between rail and truck-barge rates. From 1946 through 1958, rail rates nearly doubled. The index of rail freight rates for agricultural products rose from 81 in 1949 to 101 in 1958 (fig. 1). As a result, more and more grain shippers began using truck and barge carriers instead of rail carriers.

However, the trend since 1958 has been downward, and rail rates have been made more competitive with the rates of nonrail carriers. Many of the rail rates for grain are now competitive with those of barge carriers (table 4). The index of rail freight rates for agricultural products dropped to 90 in 1965.

In combination, trucks and barges became very effective competition for the railroads. Truckers picking up grain at the country elevators located at interior points would deliver it to barge-loading facilities at the river ports. From there, barges could transport the grain to seaports for transfer to ocean-going vessels. Such movement contributed to the rapid growth in grain exports from New Orleans, Chicago, and other seaports on the Mississippi River system, and Portland, Vancouver, and Longview on the Columbia River.

For example, 36 percent of U.S. grain exports (including soybeans) were shipped from the Gulf ports in 1954. In 1958, the share exported from the Gulf ports had increased to 52 percent, and in 1966, the Gulf ports' share was 63 percent. In 1965/66, inspected grain receipts at New Orleans totaled 270 million bushels (table 5). Eighty-four percent was received by barge. In 1965/66, barge receipts at New Orleans were about 72 percent greater than those of 1962/63.

In the Northwest, the Columbia River had the effect of encouraging grain movement through Portland and other river ports at the expense of Seattle and Tacoma. Seattle-Tacoma receipts of grain for export decreased from 35 percent of total Northwest receipts in 1955/56 to 28 percent in 1958/59. The high rail rates of that period encouraged larger quantities of grain to move by barge to Columbia River ports instead of to Seattle-Tacoma.

As a result of this shifting in grain shipments from one port area to another because of unequally competitive rates, vigorous efforts were made to again equalize the carrier rates. Current rail rates from interior shipping points in the Northwest are competitive with barge rates on the Columbia River, and the Seattle-Tacoma port area has retained its share of the export traffic. Grain freight rate indexes declined for the United States as a whole, and relatively sharp declines occurred in the Northwest (figures 2 and 3).

Interregional Competition

Within the United States, the network of railroads is operated by many railroad companies which compete among themselves in addition to competing with nonrail carriers. Railroad companies operating parallel lines compete in the same territories, as well as interregionally. However, interregional competition is not confined to the carriers themselves, but is shared by the areas and businesses they serve. Thus, the coastal ports share in the benefits of effective competition among the railroads and other carriers operating between interior points and the coastal ports.

The opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1959 provided a new route to the overseas markets from the Midwest. Prior to its opening, grain for export from the Midwest moved by rail to the Atlantic Coast, or to the Gulf ports via rail or barge. The new

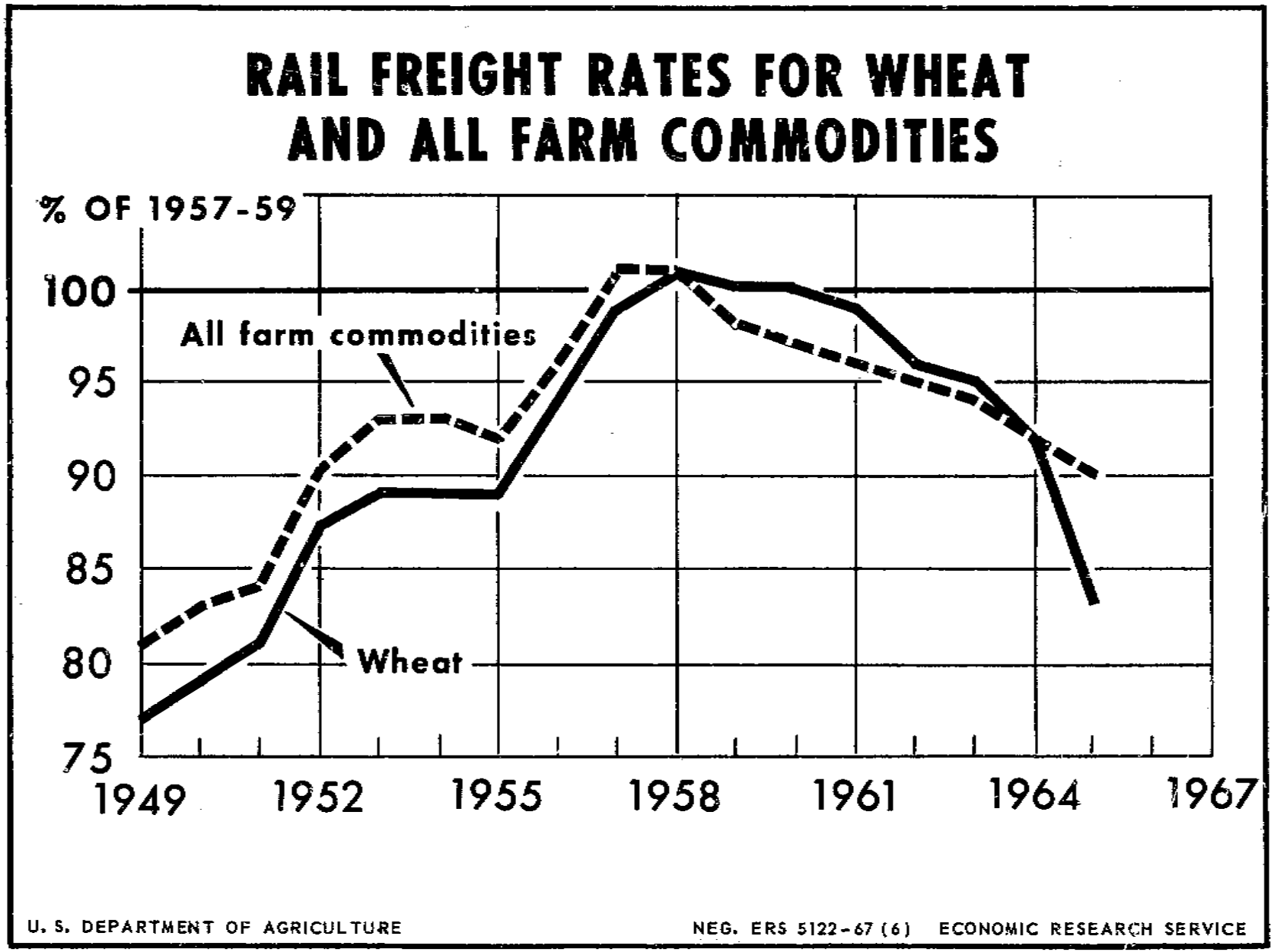

RAIL FREIGHT RATES FOR WHEAT
AND ALL FARM COMMODITIES
% OF 1957-59
100
95
90
85
80
75
All farm commodities
Wheat
1949
1952
1955
1958
1961
1964
1967
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 5122-67 (6)
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 1

Table 4.--Representative transportation rates as of May 31, 1967, for grain shipped from selected origins to ports for export

Origin	Rates per cwt.					
	Barge		Rail			
	Gulf ports	Chicago	Gulf ports	Chicago	Atlantic ports	Pacific ports
	Cents					
St. Louis, Missouri	13.8	09.6	1/15.0	---	---	---
Minneapolis, Minnesota	22.0	21.0	1/45.0	2/27.5	2/45.0	---
Chicago, Illinois	20.5	---	1/20.0	---	1/20.0	---
Kansas City, Missouri	24.2	18.6	2/24.0	2/27.0	---	82.0
Peoria, Illinois	16.8	07.3	1/20.0	2/27.5	1/25.0	---
Colby, Kansas	---	---	58.5	61.5	---	---
Denver, Colorado	---	---	68.0	71.0	---	70.0
Des Moines, Iowa	---	---	50.0	39.0	---	---
Sioux Falls, South Dakota	---	---	57.5	41.0	---	---
Cimarron, Kansas	---	---	56.5	---	---	74.0
Syracuse, Kansas	---	---	60.0	---	---	70.0
Holley, Colorado	---	---	62.0	---	---	70.0
Lamar, Colorado	---	---	65.5	---	---	70.0
Ft. Lyon, Colorado	---	---	68.0	---	---	70.0

1/ Multiple-car rate.
2/ Normal proportional rate.

Table 5.--Receipts of grains and soybeans at New Orleans, by type of carrier, 1963-66

Commodity and year ending June 30	Rail	Cargo	Truck	Total
	-- 1,000 bushels --			
Wheat:				
1963	24,080	33,828	23	57,931
1964	26,083	45,085	37	71,205
1965	14,580	40,269	24	54,873
1966	10,746	30,839	249	41,834
Feed grains:				
1963	39,085	62,220	5	101,310
1964	28,294	95,157	18	123,469
1965	14,686	124,750	1	139,437
1966	20,821	152,216	5	173,042
Soybeans:				
1963	18,592	36,185	14	54,791
1964	17,209	37,791	6	55,006
1965	15,291	39,783	27	55,101
1966	10,324	44,493	60	54,877
Total:				
1963	81,757	132,233	42	214,032
1964	71,586	178,033	61	249,680
1965	44,557	204,802	52	249,411
1966	41,891	227,548	314	269,753

Grain Market News, Grain Division, Consumer and Marketing Service.

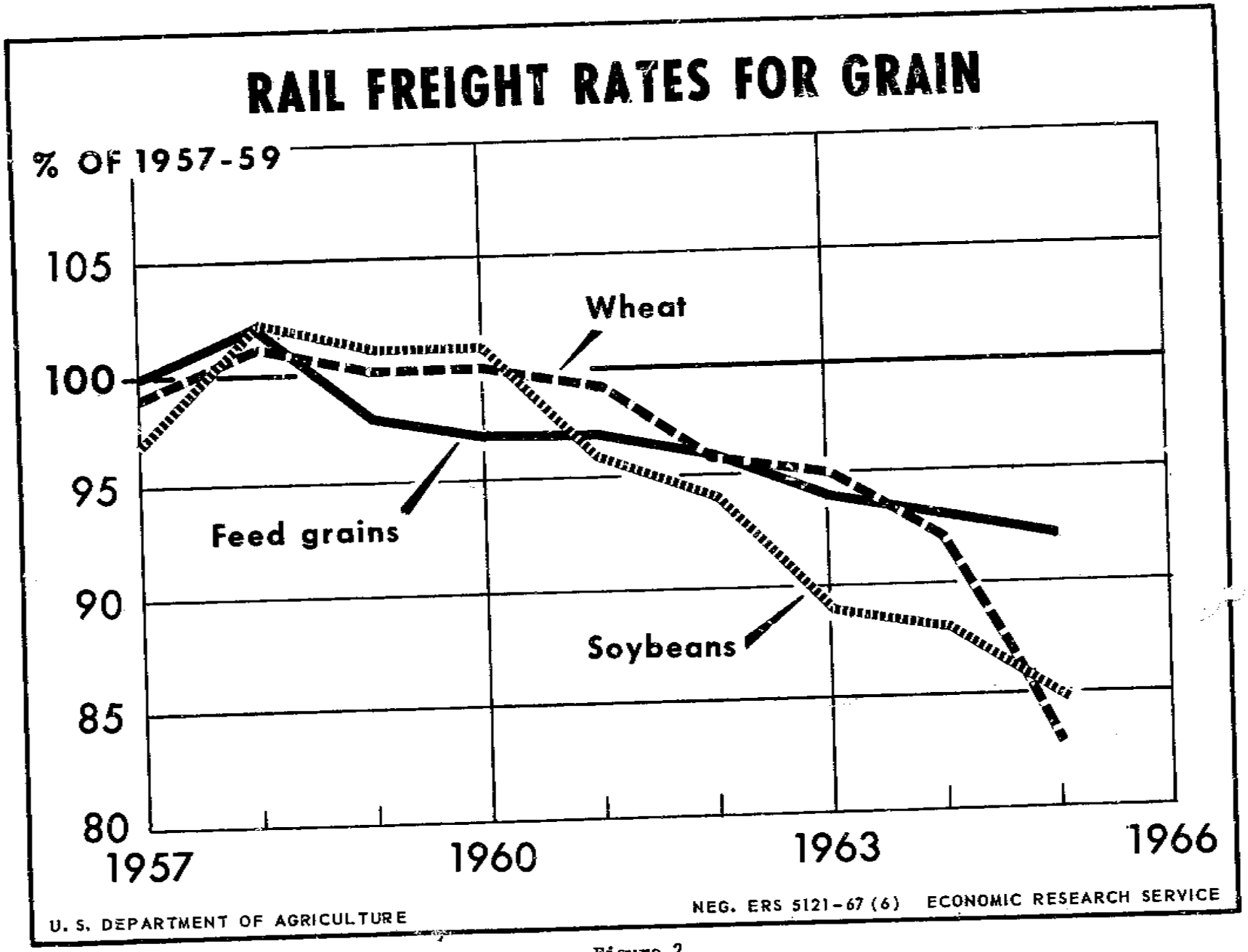
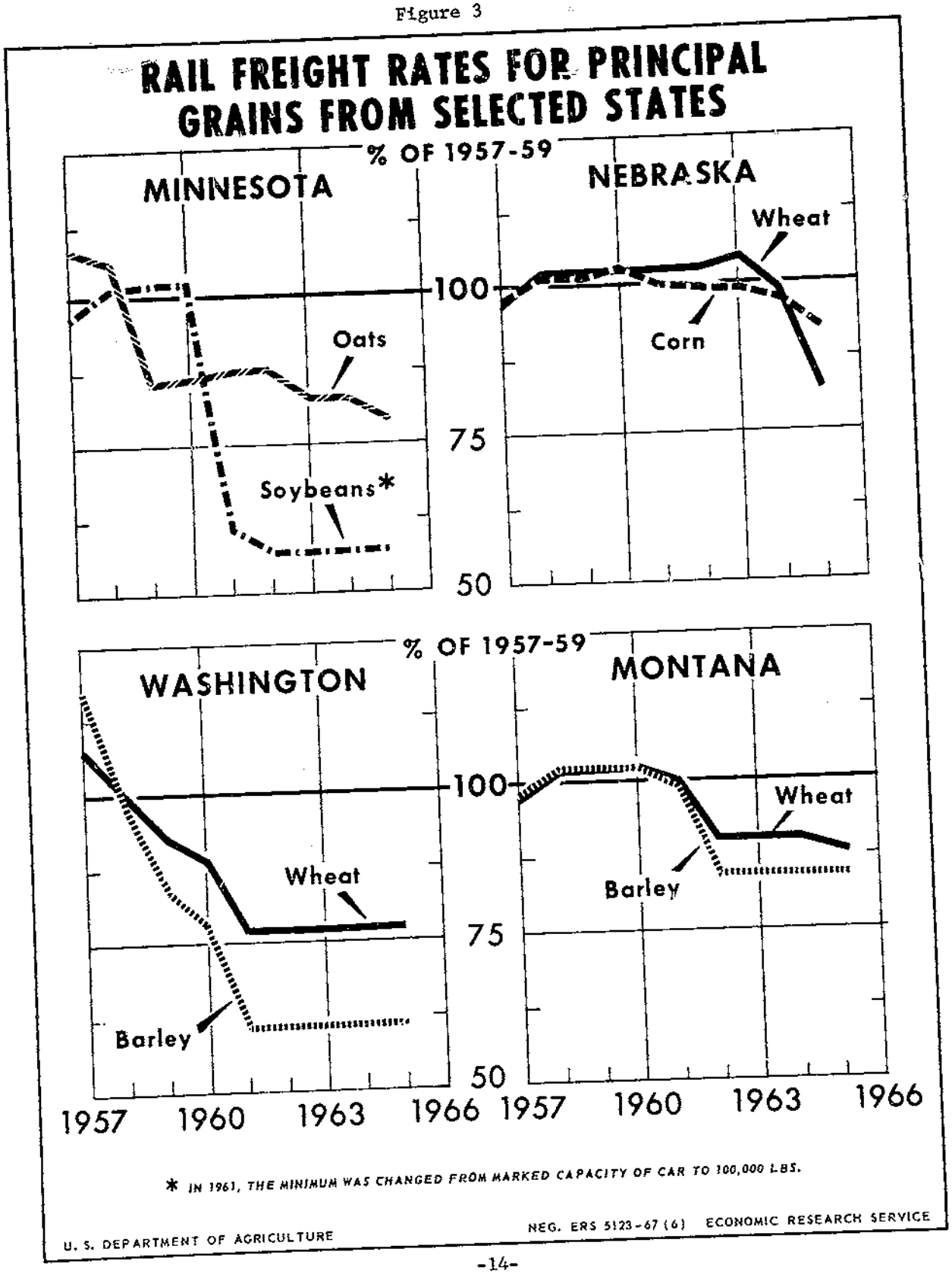

RAIL FREIGHT RATES FOR GRAIN
% OF 1957-59
105
100
95
90
85
80
1957
1960
1963
1966
Wheat
Feed grains
Soybeans
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 5121-67 (6)
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 2

Figure 3


RAIL FREIGHT RATES FOR PRINCIPAL GRAINS FROM SELECTED STATES
% OF 1957-59
MINNESOTA
Oats
Soybeans*
NEBRASKA
Wheat
Corn
100
75
50
% OF 1957-59
WASHINGTON
Wheat
Barley
MONTANA
Wheat
Barley
100
75
50
1957
1960
1963
1966
1957
1960
1963
1966
* IN 1961, THE MINIMUM WAS CHANGED FROM MARKED CAPACITY OF CAR TO 100,000 LBS.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 5123-67 (6) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Great Lakes route to the sea caused a considerable shift in the volume of grain moving to Atlantic coast ports for export. In 1954, the Atlantic ports accounted for 44 percent of the grain inspections for export. In 1959, this share had declined to 17 percent. By 1966, only 9 percent of the grain inspected for export moved through Atlantic ports. In contrast, inspected grain exports in 1959 through the Great Lakes ports, which had been nearly nil prior to the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway, accounted for 14 percent of total U.S. inspections for export. The share inspected for export through the Great Lakes has continued near this level, and in 1966 accounted for 14 percent of U.S. grain inspections for export.

This shifting in the use of port facilities for exporting grain caused a considerable decline in the volume of grain moving on railroads serving the Midwest and Atlantic coast ports. The effects were relatively immediate, and in June 1959 rail export rates to the North Atlantic ports were reduced to meet the competition of the Great Lakes route. These lower rates applied only to grain originating east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio River. After this reduction in rates to the eastern seaboard, railroads serving the Mississippi River Valley area reduced export rates to the Gulf ports in an effort to maintain a competitive equilibrium with the eastern lines and the Seaway. In 1962, railroads connecting the Plains States with the West Coast reduced their export rates for wheat destined for Far Eastern countries. Barge operators lowered their rates to maintain a satisfactory differential between their rates and those of the railroads. Thus, the addition of a new outlet for export grain caused an overall reduction in transportation charges for export grain. The various railroads involved reduced rates to maintain their share of the total volume, and the ports encouraged these lower rates in order to continue the flow of grain to their respective port areas.

The competitive position of various port areas depends upon the equalization of transportation rates from interior points and the ocean vessel rates. The overland rate and the ocean rate from that port to the foreign country of destination contribute to the total price of the grain. For instance, the rate to ship wheat from Garden City, Kansas, to the Gulf is $11.70 per short ton, while the transportation cost from Garden City, Kansas, to the West Coast is $14.80 per ton. In the last quarter of 1966, the average ocean rate for wheat from the North Pacific ports to Japan was $6.52 per ton by foreign vessel. It was $8.26 per ton by foreign vessel from Gulf ports. Thus, the total transportation rate to Japan from Garden City, Kansas, was $21.32 per ton via North Pacific Coast ports, and $19.96 by way of the Gulf ports. The higher overland rate by rail to the West Coast increased the total cost by more than the difference between the ocean rate from the Gulf ports and rate from the Pacific ports. Because of the higher rail rate, the total transportation cost is $1.36 per ton greater through the North Pacific ports than through the Gulf ports.

As a result of this differential, efforts are being made to reduce the westbound rates. Currently, the rate varies from about 70 cents per hundred weight at points west of the 100th meridian to about 82 cents from points located on the Missouri River. Proposed reductions would reduce the rate to 62½ cents per cwt. from points west of the 100th meridian to 74½ cents from points on the Missouri River. The differential between the West Coast-to-Japan rate and the Gulf ports-to-Japan rate under the proposed export rail rate would favor West Coast ports by 14 cents per cwt., compared with the current $1.36 differential favoring the Gulf ports from Garden City.

The transportation industry is continuing to work toward the lowest possible rates for transporting grain. Around 1960, railroads began experimenting with multiple-car shipments of grain, whereby several carloads of grain could be moved on a single bill of lading. In 1963, the Interstate Commerce Commission handed down a decision permitting the use of such rates for multiple-car movements into the Southeast.

Since then, the use of these rates has become relatively widespread, and they have gained in popularity for both domestic and export grain shipments. Such movements are comparable in size to those shipped by barge, and the rates charged by the railroad are competitive with the barge rates.

For instance, a single-car shipment moving at the proportional rate from Peoria, Illinois, to New Orleans is 38 cents per hundred weight. The multiple-car rate for a shipment of 2,250 tons is 20 cents per cwt., which is competitve with the barge rate of about 17 cents per cwt. At the proportional rate of 38 cents, the transportation cost for a ton of corn shipped from Peoria to Rotterdam is about $11.30. Using the multiple-car rate, the total transportation cost is reduced to about $7.70, a saving of $3.60 per ton, using the average ocean rate during the last quarter of 1966.

The charges for transporting grain from the producing areas to ports of export and to the foreign country represent an important increment in the total cost of grain. Effective competition and efficient transportation contribute greatly to the overall competitive position of the United States in the world commercial market.

Export Highlights

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: JULY-MAY 1966/67

As the eleventh month of fiscal year 1966/67 closed out, U.S. agricultural exports -- based on actual exports for July-April and estimated exports for May -- totaled $6,228 million (table 6). This was 2 percent above the $6,126 million for July-May 1965/66. With only a month to go, it seems safe to assume that 1966/67 will end as another banner year, with agricultural exports reaching a new record high. Substantial increases in exports of cotton and tobacco, and lesser increases in oilseeds and products, and vegetables and preparations continued to offset declines in exports of animals and animal products, fruits, and grains.

Actual April exports were $524 million, about 4 percent below the estimated agricultural exports for April of $546 million which appeared in last month's Export Highlights. Estimated exports for May were $525 million, nearly 5 percent below the $550 million of May 1966. Continued declines occurred for exports of grains and preparations, animals and animal products, and fruits and preparations. Wheat and corn dropped substantially from May of last year, accounting for most of the decline. Grain sorghum and rice exports were up considerably. Exports of dairy products continued to account for the declining exports of animals and animal products. However, exports of dairy products may have reached their minimum monthly level. May exports of hides and skins were above those of last May. Cotton exports in the fourth quarter of 1966/67 showed signs of setting a lower level than the relatively high monthly level set during the previous 6 months. From October 1966 through March 1967, cotton averaged over 450,000 bales per month. Cotton exports for March, April, and May (estimated) averaged about 350,000 bales a month. May exports of oilseeds and products were 6 percent below those of May 1966, due primarily to a decline in soybean exports.

Agricultural exports during the current July-May period, while higher than those of the same period last year, reflect the lower U.S. agricultural exports of principal commodities since January 1967. This is particularly evident for exports of grains and preparations. From January through May 1967, grain exports have fallen below those of the corresponding months a year earlier. While exports for July-May totaled $2,260 million, 5 percent below those of the corresponding months last year, fiscal year exports of grain and grain products through December were 9 percent higher than the preceding year. From January through May, exports of grains and preparations totaled $1,092 million, 19 percent below January-May exports of 1965/66. This decline resulted from lower exports of wheat and wheat flour, corn, and barley. Grain sorghums and rice have increased rather substantially during this period.

Declines in the exports of grains and preparations during the early months of 1967 reflected the shrinking supplies in the United States, and the abundance of grain in other producing countries. Corn exports for July-May 1966/67 dropped about 20 percent below the $854 million in exports for the 11-month period of last year. Marketing of Argentina's corn crop began in April; the Argentine Government estimated

Table 6.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity, July-May 1965/66 and 1966/67

Commodity	July-May 1965/66	July-May 1966/67	Change
	-- Million dollars --		Percent
Animals and animal products:			
Dairy products	164	103	-37
Fats, oils, and greases	188	171	-9
Hides and skins	123	138	+12
Meats and meat products	105	110	+5
Poultry products	68	59	-14
Other	69	67	-3
Total animals, etc.	717	648	-10
Cotton, excluding linters	364	499	+37
Fruits and preparations	299	290	-3
Grains and preparations:			
Feed grains, excluding products	1,223	1,086	-12
Rice, milled	205	271	+32
Wheat and flour	1,272	1,218	-4
Other	88	85	-3
Total grains, etc.	2,788	2,660	-5
Oilseeds and products:			
Cottonseed and soybean oils	175	144	-18
Soybeans	667	705	+6
Protein meal	204	216	+6
Other	73	74	+1
Total oilseeds, etc.	1,119	1,139	+2
Tobacco, unmanufactured	372	512	+38
Vegetables and preparations	152	156	+3
Other	315	324	+3
Total exports	6,126	6,228	+2

1/ May estimated.

it to be 21 percent higher than last year's crop, and the largest since 1944. This increased supply has made Argentine corn very competitive with U.S. corn in the world market. Corn harvests have also been higher in Europe and South Africa.

The value of oilseeds and products exported by the United States continued to surpass those of July-May 1965/66, reaching $1,139 million. This was about 2 percent higher than the value of last year's exports for the same period. Although the value was up for this period, the quantity of exports was down. The quantity of soybeans declined 4 percent to 227 million bushels for July-May 1966/67. Exports of protein meal, which totaled 2.6 million short tons during July-May 1965/66, were down 9 percent to 2.4 million short tons.

U.S. exports of cotton reached 4.2 million bales for July-May 1966/67, 46 percent above last year's like months. The total for the current fiscal year appears to be falling slightly short of the anticipated exports of 5 million bales, but nevertheless will reach a healthy level. Cotton receipts by many importing countries have been up, but not as much as consumption, so that their demand continues high. The textile industries in several of the European countries have operated at a slower rate of activity during recent months, resulting in some downturn in demand for raw cotton. For July-April 1966/67, exports to Japan have risen substantially, surpassing those of July-April 1965/66 by 57 percent, or 387,000 bales.

Exports of animals and animal products in July-May 1966/67 were down about 10 percent from the $717 million for July-May 1965/66. The principal commodities contributing to this decline were dairy and poultry products, and animal fats, oils, and greases. Higher exports of meats and meat products, and hides and skins partially offset this decline.

U.S. exports of tobacco reached $512 million during July-May 1966/67, 38 percent above the like months of last year. As of July-April, the United Kingdom and West Germany continued to be the leading customers, buying larger quantities of U.S. tobacco as a result of reduced imports from Rhodesia.

Exports of fruits and vegetables are running nearly the same as last year. Exports of fruits have dropped slightly, while vegetable exports are up sufficiently to offset the decline in fruits. Although the total volume of canned fruits has risen slightly, lower prices have brought about an overall reduction in the total value. Other declines have occurred in dried and fresh fruits. Fruit juice exports have increased in both quantity and value. The increase in vegetable exports is due principally to larger shipments of dried beans and peas. The export values of canned and fresh vegetables were down, falling 8 percent from July-April of last year.

Exports to the European Economic Community: July-April 1966/67

From July through April 1966/67, U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) totaled $1,287 million (table 7). This was 6 percent lower than our exports to the EEC during July-April of last year. All of the decline resulted from smaller exports of variable-levy commodities, which declined 23 percent from last year's July-April period. A 9 percent increase in exports of non-variable-levy commodities partly offset the decline in variable-levy commodities, but not sufficiently to compensate for an overall decline.

April's agricultural exports were $112 million, down 4 percent from April 1966. Variable-levy exports in April were $37 million, down 40 percent from April 1966. Feed grains were the major contributor to this decline, dropping about $15 million. Wheat was also down, and rice exports were about the same as those of April 1966. Of the non-variable-levy commodities, which increased 35 percent from April of last year,

Table 7.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community: Value by commodity, April and July-April 1966/67

Commodity	April			July-April		
	1965	1966	1967	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67
	-- 1,000 dollars --					
Variable-levy commodities: 2/						
Feed grains	32,006	42,382	26,940	309,081	456,909	332,611
Rice	1,238	1,127	1,119	7,821	10,961	19,457
Rye grain	0	505	0	1,336	1,633	4,214
Wheat grain	4,030	14,055	4,741	26,017	92,398	85,856
Wheat flour	88	110	65	1,279	987	1,222
Beef and veal (excluding variety meats) and cattle	251	62	18	1,791	1,641	742
Dairy products	340	202	36	43,161	18,494	1,030
Lard 3/	41	32	11	958	1,194	1,140
Pork (excluding variety meats) and swine	60	25	28	392	179	375
Poultry and eggs:						
Live poultry	145	174	242	749	1,204	1,265
Broilers and fryers	625	412	2	6,091	5,880	2,717
Stewing chickens	228	82	263	4,047	1,194	1,415
Turkeys	893	284	728	11,289	15,697	12,356
Other fresh poultry	87	48	46	875	484	384
Eggs	260	223	117	1,384	1,891	829
Total poultry and eggs	2,238	1,223	1,398	24,435	26,350	18,966
Other	2,090	1,755	2,321	24,016	22,605	20,331
Total	42,382	61,478	36,677	440,287	633,351	485,944
Non-variable-levy commodities:						
Canned poultry 4/	451	165	368	3,169	2,463	1,933
Cotton, excluding linters	7,826	3,755	5,343	119,061	47,628	72,615
Fruits and vegetables	5,218	5,294	6,629	72,548	84,552	73,280
Hides and skins	2,988	1,104	1,140	21,205	27,109	19,256
Oilcake and meal	6,203	10,225	12,810	5[illegible],954	109,472	127,121
Soybeans	18,956	21,564	22,841	171,467	225,442	242,626
Tallow 4/	2,186	1,321	2,990	28,605	28,566	25,521
Tobacco, unmanufactured	11,082	5,496	14,646	83,043	94,654	123,400
Variety meats, fresh, frozen 4/	2,836	2,321	2,437	26,620	29,070	30,520
Vegetable oils, expressed	2,897	110	750	31,715	14,117	9,890
Food for relief or charity	1,545	311	0	4,602	3,486	3,669
Other	5,843	4,334	5,685	62,792	68,517	71,355
Total	68,031	56,000	75,639	709,781	735,076	801,186
Total EEC	110,413	117,478	112,316	1,150,068	1,368,427	1,287,130

1/ Compiled from U.S. Bureau of the Census data. 2/ Grains, poultry, and pork were subject to variable levies beginning on July 30, 1962; rice, on September 1, 1964; and beef and dairy products, on November 1, 1964. The variable-levy classification is designed to show overall changes in exports rather than to measure the impact of the variable levies. 3/ Lard for food is a variable-levy commodity while lard for industrial use is bound in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at 3 percent ad valorem. U.S. lard is for food use. 4/ Although canned poultry, tallow, and variety meats are subject to variable levies, the import duties are bound in GATT.

tobacco and cotton showed substantial gains. Soybean exports were up 6 percent, and exports of oilcake and meal were about a fourth higher than in April 1966.

For July-April 1966/67, exports of commodities subject to variable levies totaled $486 million, down from $633 million in July-April last year. Feed grains accounted for most of the drop, but there were also declines in dairy and poultry products, and wheat. However, rice exports rose to $19 million from $11 million in July-April 1965/66.

U.S. exports of agricultural products not subject to the EEC's variable levies totaled $801 million. The 9 percent increase over July-April 1965/66 resulted from higher exports of cotton, up 52 percent, oilcake and meal, up 16 percent, tobacco, up 30 percent, and soybeans, up 8 percent. The substantial increases in these commodities were partly offset by reduced exports of fruits and vegetables, hides and skins, tallow, and vegetable oils.

Import Highlights

U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS JULY-APRIL 1966/67

U.S. agricultural imports for consumption in July-April 1966/67 totaled $3,751 million compared with $3,708 million for the same period a year earlier. Although imports were up 1 percent over 1965/66, imports in April of $363 million were down $30 million from the monthly average for January-March.

Supplementary products continued to account for the increase in total imports as meats and meat products, sugar, fruits and vegetables, dairy products, and oilseeds and products showed larger imports in 1966/67 compared with 1965/66. An 18 percent decline in coffee imports mainly caused the $162 million decrease in complementary (noncompetitive) product imports.

Imports of supplementary items were $2,238 million during July-April 1966/67, up 10 percent from a year earlier. Meats and meat products, sugar, dairy products, oilseeds and products, and fruits and vegetables accounted for most of the increase. Meats and meat products increased to $533 million in July-April 1966/67 with beef and veal accounting for about 60 percent of the total. Prices on imported meats have been increasing during 1967, accounting for much of the total increase. For example, the average unit value on beef and veal imports during July-April 1966/67 was up 14 percent over a year earlier. Pork imports in July-April 1966/67 were $163 million about the same as a year earlier. The quantity imported was down 4 percent, however. Dairy product imports were $106 million with cheese accounting for 56 percent of the total. Imports of vegetables and preparations rose to $130 million in July-April 1966/67 -- an increase of 15 percent over a year earlier. The increase was mainly due to larger imports of canned tomatoes and white potatoes. Fresh tomato imports were up 7 percent to 301 million pounds but, due to lower prices, the value was down 12 percent. February, March, and April imports accounted for 69 percent of the total, as this is the period when Mexico is marketing its winter crop. Fruit imports totaled $105 million, an 8 percent gain from 1965/66. Imports of oilseeds and products rose 10 percent to $164 million with coconut oil, cacao butter, and palm oil accounting for most of the increase.

Due mainly to smaller exportable supplies of feeder and stocker cattle in Mexico and Canada, imports of dutiable cattle were down $31 million to $72 million. Apparel wool imports declined 34 percent from the relatively high level of $146 million in July-April 1965/66. U.S. domestic apparel wool consumption in 1966 was 1.9 pounds per capita -- down from 2.0 pounds in 1965 but the same as the 1960-64 average.

Complementary imports in July-April 1966/67 were $1,513 million -- down from $1,675 million in 1965/66. Imports of coffee account for about 55 percent of the total and

such imports were 18 percent below a year earlier. Due to a 61 percent increase in unit values, the value of cocoa bean imports was up 12 percent to $129 million. The quantity imported was 579 million pounds -- down from 831 million in 1965/66. Carpet wool imports were 97 million pounds in 1966/67 compared with 119 million in 1965/66. The decline continues to reflect decreasing domestic use of wool in carpet manufacture. In 1966, per capita carpet wool use declined for the seventh successive year.

Table 10.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption
Value by commodity, July-April 1965/66 and 1966/67

Commodity	July-April 1965/66	July-April 1966/67	Change
	-- Million dollars --		Percent
Supplementary			
Animals and animal products:			
Dutiable cattle	103	72	-30
Dairy products 1/	69	106	+54
Hides and skins	65	57	-12
Meats and meat products	443	533	+20
Wool, apparel	146	97	-34
Other	61	68	+11
Total animals and products	887	933	+5
Cotton, excluding linters	22	15	-32
Fruits and preparations	97	105	+8
Grains and preparations	34	36	+6
Nuts and preparations	70	65	-7
Oilseeds and products	149	164	+10
Sugar	377	476	+26
Tobacco, unmanufactured	105	103	-2
Vegetables and preparations	113	130	+15
Wines	61	67	+10
Other	118	144	+22
Total supplementary	2,033	2,238	+10
Complementary			
Bananas	136	149	+10
Coffee	1,000	824	-18
Cocoa or cacao beans	115	129	+12
Rubber, crude, natural	153	146	-5
Tea	50	48	-4
Wool, carpet	61	47	-23
Other	160	170	+6
Total complementary	1,675	1,513	-10
Total agricultural imports	3,708	3,751	+1

1/ Include data for "articles containing over 20 percent by weight of butterfat" (butterfat/sugar mixtures) previously included in other vegetables and preparations.

Table 8.— U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, April 1966 and 1967 and July-April 1965/66 and 1966/67

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	April 1/ Quantity 1966	April 1/ Quantity 1967	April 1/ Value 1966	April 1/ Value 1967	July-April 1/ Quantity 1965/66	July-April 1/ Quantity 1966/67	July-April 1/ Value 1965/66	July-April 1/ Value 1966/67
		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.	91	79	6,716	4,727	1,124	797	102,937	72,019
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	3	1	798	367	17	10	5,953	4,467
Horses	No.	2/	2/	1,049	840	2	3	9,196	10,053
Other (including live poultry)	—	3/	3/	384	410	3/	3/	1,855	2,468
Total animals, live	—	—	—	8,947	6,344	—	—	119,941	89,007
Dairy products:									
Butter	Lb.	13	62	9	32	600	578	323	312
Cheese -									
Blue-mold	Lb.	462	508	230	266	3,850	3,994	1,935	2,073
Cheddar	Lb.	625	105	201	49	2,160	2,333	736	944
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	944	971	431	464	7,359	8,930	3,420	4,184
Pecorino	Lb.	604	1,265	433	739	14,087	14,241	11,814	9,704
Swiss	Lb.	1,365	1,790	730	857	15,331	21,924	8,513	10,711
Other	Lb.	3,841	11,072	1,486	3,764	35,651	92,761	14,767	31,705
Total cheese	Lb.	7,841	15,711	3,511	6,139	78,438	144,183	41,185	59,321
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	9,686	7,703	2,454	1,966	72,852	84,693	22,512	21,995
Other 4/	—	3/	3/	927	1,649	3/	3/	4,871	24,563
Total dairy products	—	—	—	6,901	9,786	—	—	68,891	106,191
Hides and skins, raw (except furs):									
Calf skins	Lb.	103	355	73	171	1,891	1,958	1,075	1,004
Cattle hides	Lb.	499	659	180	110	14,835	6,125	2,661	1,277
Goat and kid skins	Lb.	1,213	665	1,092	604	14,726	9,870	12,191	10,547
Sheep and lamb skins	Lb.	7,922	6,218	6,030	3,390	53,949	45,872	34,969	31,187
Other 5/	Lb.	2,186	1,566	1,520	1,171	25,204	19,167	13,777	13,173
Total hides and skins, raw	Lb.	11,923	9,463	8,895	5,446	110,605	82,992	64,673	57,188
Meat and meat products:									
Beef and veal -									
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	57,242	53,743	21,765	22,131	541,230	661,858	189,341	265,230
Other	Lb.	7,662	7,989	3,187	3,461	99,948	116,488	39,306	51,387
Total beef and veal	Lb.	64,904	61,732	24,952	25,592	641,178	778,346	228,647	316,617
Mutton, goat, and lamb	Lb.	8,515	6,039	2,502	1,537	53,268	49,604	14,209	13,309
Pork -									
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	3,882	4,000	1,613	1,661	39,734	34,761	17,364	14,834
Hams and shoulders, canned cooked	Lb.	19,427	16,737	14,968	12,336	169,689	160,569	122,132	121,580
Other	Lb.	5,747	3,109	3,120	1,726	41,851	47,147	24,047	26,511
Total pork	Lb.	29,056	23,846	19,701	15,723	251,274	242,477	163,543	162,925
Sausage casings	—	3/	3/	2,123	1,254	3/	3/	17,775	16,380
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	8,233	11,755	1,989	2,303	78,584	93,282	18,979	23,515
Total meat and products (except poultry)	—	—	—	51,267	46,409	—	—	443,153	532,746
Poultry products:									
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved	Lb.	1,577	57	191	36	1,904	3,358	413	1,616
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	310	64	196	106	1,618	1,195	874	1,062
Poultry meat	Lb.	7	7	22	28	217	284	560	705
Total poultry products	—	—	—	409	170	—	—	1,847	3,383

Continued -

Table 8.— U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, April 1966 and 1967 and July-April 1965/66 and 1966/67 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	April 1/ Quantity 1966	April 1/ Quantity 1967	April 1/ Value 1966	April 1/ Value 1967	July-April 1/ Quantity 1965/66	July-April 1/ Quantity 1966/67	July-April 1/ Value 1965/66	July-April 1/ Value 1966/67
		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.	5,247	2,720	2,847	1,341	40,037	23,932	22,289	13,297
Finer than 56's	G.Lb.	18,698	11,210	11,944	7,142	168,662	103,730	105,153	70,075
Other wools	G.Lb.	1,641	1,491	1,284	1,323	22,724	18,308	18,232	13,410
Total wool, unmanufactured	G.Lb.	25,586	15,421	16,075	9,806	231,423	145,970	145,674	96,782
Other animal products:									
Bones, hoofs, and horns, unmanufactured	---	3/	3/	278	391	3/	3/	2,983	4,288
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared	Lb.	308	223	1,186	872	2,862	2,808	9,295	9,513
Fats, oils, greases, edible and inedible	---	3/	3/	58	76	3/	3/	1,459	1,293
Feathers, crude	Lb.	348	311	459	491	3,290	3,481	5,621	4,813
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	722	925	371	574	8,064	8,421	4,161	5,167
Hair, unmanufactured	Lb.	880	670	568	604	8,981	10,251	7,157	7,999
Honey	Lb.	1,310	1,571	126	143	10,527	8,219	1,049	853
Other	---	3/	3/	1,245	1,505	3/	3/	10,835	13,491
Total other animal products	---	---	---	4,291	4,656	---	---	42,560	47,417
Total animals and animal products	---	---	---	96,685	82,617	---	---	886,739	932,714
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS									
Cotton, unmanufactured (480 lb.):									
Cotton	Bale	6	3	797	324	115	81	21,842	15,054
Linters	Bale	15	11	432	386	143	196	3,687	6,142
Total cotton and linters	Bale	21	14	1,229	710	258	277	25,529	21,196
Fruits and preparations:									
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.	17	55	90	229	384	1,029	1,722	4,437
Berries	Lb.	23,695	20,936	4,549	2,909	86,731	96,217	17,125	15,980
Dates	Lb.	28	1,299	3	111	29,072	25,946	2,638	2,316
Figs	Lb.	1,813	1,949	177	152	19,711	12,206	2,175	1,290
Grapes (40 lb.)	Cu.Ft.	239	191	592	395	978	743	2,001	1,356
Melons	Lb.	49,821	66,705	2,002	2,613	121,373	111,639	5,149	4,490
Olives in brine	Gal.	901	1,275	1,643	3,001	9,783	12,601	18,778	26,750
Oranges, mandarin, canned	Lb.	7,182	7,929	1,451	1,507	49,934	56,170	10,117	10,996
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Lb.	10,745	9,459	1,250	1,032	135,417	153,069	15,[illegible]	16,943
Pineapple juice	Gal.	903	560	245	181	7,331	8,422	2,004	2,596
Other	---	3/	3/	1,847	1,804	3/	3/	19,787	18,336
Total fruits and preparations	---	---	---	13,849	13,934	---	---	97,009	105,490
Grains and preparations:									
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	128	56	176	97	4,955	4,089	6,919	5,56[illegible]
Barley malt	Lb.	4,048	4,498	199	242	39,914	37,881	1,937	1,911
Corn grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	46	110	129	190	754	690	1,705	1,731
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	287	648	250	527	2,798	2,923	2,445	2,837
Rice	Lb.	2,368	47	101	7	54,418	524	2,830	525
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	234	342	50	444	1,260	1,161	1,171	1,482
Wheat grain for domestic use (60 lb.)	Bu.	142	61	286	130	526	1,179	1,051	2,418
Wheat flour	Lb.	0	0	0	0	709	13	39	2
Other	---	3/	3/	1,243	1,444	3/	3/	15,658	19,195
Total grains and preparations	---	---	---	2,434	3,081	---	---	33,755	35,667

Continued -

Table 8.— U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, April 1966 and 1967 and July-April 1965/66 and 1966/67 - Continued

Commodity imported	Unit	April 1/ Quantity 1966	April 1/ Quantity 1967	April 1/ Value 1966	April 1/ Value 1967	July-April 1/ Quantity 1965/66	July-April 1/ Quantity 1966/67	July-April 1/ Value 1965/66	July-April 1/ Value 1966/67
SUPPLEMENTARY		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Nuts and preparations:									
Almonds	Lb.	49	22	19	10	286	361	154	202
Brazil nuts	Lb.	518	300	181	107	20,360	30,135	7,036	8,883
Cashew nuts	Lb.	6,327	5,300	3,349	2,628	60,209	53,086	31,101	29,381
Coconut meat, fresh, frozen, or prepared	Lb.	9,138	6,350	1,267	772	113,151	91,671	15,341	11,195
Pistache nuts	Lb.	1,094	2,746	533	1,509	17,003	15,194	9,286	8,593
Other	—	3/	3/	460	465	3/	3/	6,839	6,783
Total nuts and preparations	—	—	—	5,809	5,491	—	—	69,757	65,037
Oilseeds and products:									
Oils, edible and inedible -									
Cacao butter	Lb.	885	1,278	378	671	16,053	19,836	5,721	9,593
Carnauba wax	Lb.	1,186	1,416	375	444	11,719	10,937	4,169	3,454
Castor oil	Lb.	6,258	5,191	669	581	137,449	84,073	9,618	9,412
Coconut oil	Lb.	10,518	20,249	1,385	2,133	365,166	480,869	46,299	51,065
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	4,812	4,135	1,464	1,324	36,739	45,206	11,404	14,125
Palm oil	Lb.	3,607	1,300	388	120	11,344	93,256	1,306	9,434
Palm kernel oil	Lb.	7,057	10,978	991	1,299	76,696	87,469	11,464	11,087
Tung oil	Lb.	2,124	2,365	443	275	20,145	24,111	4,492	3,652
Other	Lb.	3,568	4,670	687	821	23,373	41,254	4,835	7,347
Total oils (except essential)		40,015	51,582	6,780	7,668	668,684	887,011	99,308	119,169
Oilseeds -									
Copra	Lb.	50,944	61,799	4,288	4,679	457,577	475,421	40,817	34,909
Sesame seed	Lb.	2,888	1,933	581	273	23,895	25,960	3,841	3,674
Other	—	3/	3/	143	126	3/	3/	2,609	2,223
Total oilseeds	—	—	—	5,012	5,078	—	—	47,267	40,806
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)	Lb.	11,486	10,037	333	339	88,383	143,893	2,624	4,174
Total oilseeds and products	—	—	—	12,125	13,085	—	—	149,199	164,149
Sugar and related products:									
Cane sugar	S.Ton	304	424	37,849	55,042	3,261	3,962	376,984	476,042
Molasses unfit for human consumption	Gal.	29,835	41,597	2,249	5,449	208,463	302,020	16,772	34,092
Other	—	3/	3/	955	757	3/	3/	6,554	6,511
Total sugar and related products	—	—	—	41,053	61,248	—	—	400,310	516,645
Vegetables and preparations:									
Canned mushrooms	Lb.	1,768	2,445	988	1,381	10,161	12,154	5,579	6,909
Canned tomatoes, tomato paste and sauce	Lb.	11,881	18,487	1,346	2,050	121,730	163,897	13,684	18,191
Fresh or dried -									
Cucumbers	Lb.	5,769	13,502	664	1,159	70,206	87,600	5,269	6,960
Garlic	Lb.	2,295	3,484	384	927	13,079	13,441	1,769	2,964
Onions	Lb.	9,335	3,155	484	172	48,283	55,103	2,965	3,494
Potatoes, white	Lb.	16,389	27,404	581	774	100,478	251,831	2,793	6,965
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	80,954	69,360	11,696	7,706	281,294	300,572	41,021	36,228
Turnips and rutabagas	Lb.	5,679	3,496	64	119	83,904	73,499	1,803	1,869
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	1,246	3,179	237	366	21,683	18,726	2,676	2,728
Tapioca, tapioca flour, and cassava	Lb.	27,645	32,002	921	1,100	269,211	285,392	9,044	9,931
Other	—	3/	3/	3,079	3,325	3/	3/	26,846	33,391
Total vegetables and preparations	—	—	—	20,444	19,079	—	—	113,449	129,630

Continued -

Table 8.— U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, April 1966 and 1967 and July-April 1965/66 and 1966/67 - Continued

Commodity imported	Unit	April 1/ Quantity 1966	April 1/ Quantity 1967	April 1/ Value 1966	April 1/ Value 1967	July-April 1/ Quantity 1965/66	July-April 1/ Quantity 1966/67	July-April 1/ Value 1965/66	July-April 1/ Value 1966/67
		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/	840	1,149	3/	3/	12,783	15,027
Hops	Lb.	435	34	363	31	6,740	8,205	7,114	8,408
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured	L.Ton	8	3	1,592	633	41	32	8,101	7,636
Malt liquors	Gal.	1,755	1,541	1,994	1,711	16,426	17,297	18,183	19,165
Nursery and greenhouse stock	—	3/	3/	279	210	3/	3/	13,622	14,793
Seeds, field and garden	—	3/	3/	1,320	796	3/	3/	15,264	11,914
Spices	Lb.	5,071	6,263	749	1,012	56,453	76,780	9,413	10,430
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	16,413	15,305	11,652	10,676	144,974	151,035	104,553	103,433
Wines	Gal.	1,270	1,487	5,387	6,459	14,682	15,310	61,138	66,625
Other	—	3/	3/	648	993	3/	3/	7,115	9,735
Total other vegetable products	—	—	—	24,824	23,670	—	—	257,286	267,166
Total vegetable products	—	—	—	121,767	140,298	—	—	1,146,294	1,304,980
TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS	—	—	—	218,452	222,915	—	—	2,033,033	2,237,694
COMPLEMENTARY									
Bananas	Lb.	254,411	342,519	12,279	16,116	2,864,331	3,130,131	135,830	149,222
Coffee (including into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	260,106	227,122	97,102	76,929	2,683,099	2,354,034	1,000,394	824,425
Coffee essences, substitutes and adulterants	Lb.	496	1,760	524	1,950	3,399	15,420	3,810	16,695
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	65,347	48,399	10,065	11,658	831,125	578,738	115,175	129,476
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared	Lb.	8,732	10,289	808	1,379	102,141	122,790	14,629	17,421
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	—	3/	3/	2,396	2,410	3/	3/	20,713	26,137
Essential or distilled oils	—	3/	3/	2,348	1,582	3/	3/	26,166	23,234
Fibers, unmanufactured	L.Ton	11	9	1,824	1,544	141	106	26,070	19,967
Rubber, crude	Lb.	99,301	75,213	18,730	13,275	867,314	785,609	152,766	145,769
Silk, raw	Lb.	372	239	2,390	1,720	3,254	2,666	19,356	18,282
Spices	Lb.	8,522	8,343	3,060	2,911	86,040	87,721	40,117	37,846
Tea	Lb.	13,778	14,518	6,188	5,890	112,525	115,176	50,086	47,540
Wool, unmanufactured (free in bond)	G.Lb.	12,146	4,068	6,137	1,708	119,146	96,784	61,113	47,473
Other complementary agricultural products	—	3/	3/	681	753	3/	3/	9,234	10,139
TOTAL COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS	—	—	—	164,532	139,825	—	—	1,675,459	1,513,626
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS	—	—	—	382,984	362,740	—	—	3,708,492	3,751,320
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL IMPORTS	—	—	—	1,627,782	1,707,857	—	—	15,386,670	18,216,271
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES	—	—	—	2,010,766	2,070,597	—	—	19,095,162	21,967,591

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500. 3/ Reported in value only. 4/ Includes data for "articles containing over 20% by weight of butterfat" previously included in other vegetable preparations. For July-April 1966/67 this item totaled 92,198,392 pounds valued at $20,726,395 compared with 7,428,132 pounds valued at $1,762,070 for the same period a year earlier. 5/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," reported in pieces only.

Table 9.— U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, April 1966 and 1967 and July-April 1965/66 and 1966/67

Commodity exported	Unit	April 1/ Quantity 1966	April 1/ Quantity 1967	April 1/ Value 1966	April 1/ Value 1967	July-April 1/ Quantity 1965/66	July-April 1/ Quantity 1966/67	July-April 1/ Value 1965/66	July-April 1/ Value 1966/67
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS									
Animals, live:									
Cattle	No.	3	3	1,438	1,364	40	35	13,391	13,873
Poultry, live -									
Baby chicks (chickens)	No.	3,624	3,282	1,590	1,545	27,623	30,394	10,147	10,640
Other live poultry	—	2/	2/	152	342	2/	2/	2,131	2,284
Other	—	2/	2/	453	642	2/	2/	4,286	4,751
Total animals, live	—	---	---	3,633	3,893	---	---	29,955	31,548
Dairy products:									
Anhydrous milk fat, including donations	Lb.	1,100	193	871	164	10,910	3,119	7,598	2,741
Butter, including donations	Lb.	322	21	101	16	6,445	312	2,308	228
Cheese, including donations	Lb.	393	408	237	258	5,439	4,757	2,877	3,108
Infants' and dietetic foods, chiefly milk	Lb.	1,918	1,312	1,251	861	14,902	14,178	10,118	8,815
Milk and cream -									
Condensed and evaporated, incl. donations	Lb.	8,197	9,600	1,684	2,205	83,025	94,213	17,891	19,888
Dry, whole milk and cream	Lb.	954	836	279	187	16,047	13,073	6,017	3,750
Fresh	Gal.	78	103	112	149	821	963	1,165	1,414
Nonfat dry, including donations	Lb.	63,180	36,730	10,412	7,860	677,534	263,359	101,499	46,044
Other	—	2/	2/	378	438	2/	2/	3,651	4,727
Total dairy products	—	---	---	15,325	12,138	---	---	153,124	90,715
Fats, oils, and greases:									
Lard	Lb.	5,462	18,845	783	1,914	151,089	142,437	19,305	16,216
Tallow -									
Edible	Lb.	270	738	37	68	2,694	4,713	364	526
Inedible	Lb.	133,164	178,409	11,661	13,152	1,492,797	1,654,376	131,078	124,739
Other animal fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	10,082	19,907	1,137	1,749	146,457	137,496	16,079	13,660
Total fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	148,978	217,899	13,618	16,883	1,793,937	1,859,022	166,826	155,141
Meat and meat products:									
Beef and veal	Lb.	2,010	2,301	1,385	1,432	30,364	24,689	17,485	14,832
Pork	Lb.	2,696	4,812	1,031	1,705	36,473	49,996	14,421	19,199
Sausage casings	Lb.	806	883	714	593	10,926	10,309	7,535	7,356
Variety meats (edible offals)	Lb.	13,630	17,509	3,676	4,240	179,293	190,790	48,495	49,366
Other, including meat extracts	Lb.	1,747	2,143	988	942	19,296	19,247	8,989	9,168
Total meat and products (except poultry)	Lb.	20,889	27,648	7,794	8,912	276,352	295,031	96,925	99,921
Poultry products:									
Eggs, dried and otherwise preserved	Lb.	134	193	127	139	2,139	1,727	1,348	1,414
Eggs in the shell -									
Hatching	Doz.	1,405	1,274	1,188	904	7,531	8,744	6,832	7,390
Other	Doz.	364	1,281	145	442	6,846	7,355	2,640	2,990
Poultry meat -									
Chickens, fresh or frozen	Lb.	8,876	6,507	2,365	1,484	100,979	75,410	26,229	19,237
Turkeys, fresh or frozen	Lb.	1,183	2,689	428	901	52,703	43,481	18,611	15,174
Other, fresh or frozen	Lb.	854	755	310	229	8,523	9,373	3,004	3,222
Canned and otherwise preserved	Lb.	1,345	2,313	337	692	16,552	15,571	4,346	4,584
Total poultry products	—	---	---	4,900	4,791	---	---	63,010	54,011

Continued -

Table 9.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, April 1966 and 1967 and July-April 1965/66 and 1966/67 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	April 1/ Quantity 1966	April 1/ Quantity 1967	April 1/ Value 1966	April 1/ Value 1967	July-April 1/ Quantity 1965/66	July-April 1/ Quantity 1966/67	July-April 1/ Value 1965/66	July-April 1/ Value 1966/67
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Other animal products:									
Feathers, crude or dressed	Lb.	111	53	144	76	1,179	878	1,399	1,030
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	136	144	99	159	1,646	1,054	1,193	1,065
Hair, raw or dressed (except wool)	Lb.	882	1,369	218	289	6,290	6,162	1,810	1,672
Hides and skins, raw (except furs) 3/	No.	1,314	1,730	11,662	11,255	15,818	17,190	108,554	125,931
Honey	Lb.	677	624	116	115	12,405	13,101	2,030	2,174
Wool, unmanufactured	C.Lb.	633	1,266	544	976	7,747	10,030	6,612	7,888
Other	---	2/	2/	1,768	1,704	2/	2/	19,457	15,239
Total other animal products	---	---	---	14,551	14,574	---	---	141,055	154,999
Total animals and animal products	---	---	---	59,821	61,191	---	---	650,895	586,335
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS									
Cotton, unmanufactured:									
Cotton	RBale	177	288	22,517	34,225	2,675	3,868	337,390	457,905
Linters	RBale	30	25	834	962	237	165	6,727	5,899
Total cotton and linters	RBale	207	313	23,351	35,187	2,912	4,033	344,117	463,804
Fruits and preparations:									
Canned -									
Fruit cocktail	Lb.	9,421	13,325	1,626	2,094	111,435	130,270	19,550	20,596
Peaches	Lb.	8,741	6,901	937	817	189,290	215,334	20,641	23,120
Pears	Lb.	943	837	175	149	4,922	6,547	982	1,077
Pineapples	Lb.	2,026	5,637	340	914	86,486	79,071	13,278	12,770
Other	Lb.	2,633	1,747	513	421	56,727	25,016	9,556	5,699
Total canned fruits	Lb.	23,764	28,447	3,591	4,395	448,860	456,238	64,007	63,262
Dried -									
Prunes	Lb.	5,135	5,700	1,073	1,277	110,681	80,975	20,421	17,708
Raisins (dried grapes)	Lb.	7,166	9,728	1,340	1,512	109,939	117,486	19,010	19,457
Other	Lb.	1,036	905	415	367	16,291	12,000	5,957	4,744
Total dried fruits	Lb.	13,337	16,333	2,828	3,156	236,911	210,461	45,388	41,909
Fresh -									
Apples	Lb.	17,128	8,353	1,531	879	260,989	174,979	23,972	16,910
Berries	Lb.	2,209	2,345	619	675	12,873	11,753	3,025	2,832
Grapefruit	Lb.	20,920	38,003	1,326	1,844	165,801	207,773	10,023	10,700
Grapes	Lb.	3,652	2,855	395	327	255,963	244,347	22,897	24,561
Lemons and limes	Lb.	25,438	26,362	2,073	2,245	210,745	193,993	16,754	16,856
Oranges and tangerines	Lb.	63,301	89,191	5,024	5,773	444,804	456,594	35,613	35,707
Pears	Lb.	1,660	1,796	176	177	68,582	65,944	6,744	5,666
Other	Lb.	3,000	4,582	352	383	144,127	130,249	11,172	10,078
Total fresh fruits	Lb.	137,308	173,487	11,496	12,303	1,563,884	1,485,632	130,200	123,310
Fruit juices -									
Grapefruit	Gal.	287	937	334	736	2,454	3,734	2,833	3,321
Orange	Gal.	990	1,448	2,185	2,517	7,986	10,232	14,974	16,245
Other	Gal.	911	1,163	947	1,136	9,556	9,165	9,310	9,315
Total fruit juices	Gal.	2,188	3,548	3,466	4,389	19,996	23,131	27,117	28,881
Frozen fruits	Lb.	595	599	110	129	15,347	10,913	2,632	2,338
Other	---	2/	2/	378	367	2/	2/	5,095	5,271
Total fruits and preparations	---	---	---	21,869	24,739	---	---	274,439	264,971

Continued -

Table 9.— U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, April 1966 and 1967 and July-April 1965/66 and 1966/67 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	April 1/ Quantity 1966	April 1/ Quantity 1967	April 1/ Value 1966	April 1/ Value 1967	July-April 1/ Quantity 1965/66	July-April 1/ Quantity 1966/67	July-April 1/ Value 1965/66	July-April 1/ Value 1966/67
		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.	7,576	2,779	9,992	3,393	59,707	33,006	74,967	42,275
Corn grain, including donations (56 lb.)	Bu.	64,410	34,936	89,942	51,737	565,628	429,691	780,018	634,842
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	24,126	25,096	29,816	33,155	204,895	245,314	247,387	310,671
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	3,299	184	2,509	135	27,165	15,557	19,460	11,749
Total feed grains	M.Ton	2,462	1,588	132,259	88,420	21,267	18,090	1,121,832	999,537
Malt and flour, including barley malt	Lb.	9,355	6,215	590	409	71,411	71,782	4,559	4,649
Corn grits and hominy	Lb.	3,571	2,987	154	122	34,142	29,390	1,485	1,268
Cornmeal, including donations	Qrt.	295	549	1,140	2,649	3,464	3,734	13,745	16,016
Cornstarch	Lb.	6,820	6,129	729	635	65,642	53,661	6,540	5,501
Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats	Lb.	1,397	142	76	87	12,851	15,334	991	1,443
Total feed grains and products	M.Ton	2,501	1,643	134,948	92,322	21,684	18,519	1,149,152	1,028,414
Rice -									
Milled, including donations	Lb.	202,695	319,033	14,702	24,645	2,519,105	3,120,971	182,521	243,591
Paddy or rough	Lb.	4,546	540	393	52	14,679	15,295	1,277	1,359
Total rice (milled basis)	Lb.	205,650	319,385	15,095	24,697	2,528,647	3,130,912	183,798	244,950
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	1,047	1	1,345	2	2,723	3,032	3,400	4,290
Wheat and flour, including donations -									
Wheat grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	77,860	45,037	126,548	80,889	645,583	575,156	1,045,232	1,018,393
Wheat flour, wholly of U. S. wheat	Qrt.	3,178	2,034	12,773	9,217	25,754	24,816	103,027	109,262
Total wheat and flour	Bu.	85,105	49,676	139,321	90,106	704,301	631,735	1,148,259	1,127,655
Bakery products	Lb.	1,436	1,268	815	610	13,749	15,034	6,446	6,998
Other, including donations	---	2/	2/	4,471	4,107	2/	2/	32,950	34,297
Total grains and preparations	---	---	---	295,995	211,844	---	---	2,524,005	2,446,604
Oilseeds and products:									
Oils, including donations -									
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	11,193	25,645	1,621	3,346	354,264	71,070	45,134	10,610
Soybean oil	Lb.	47,785	67,956	7,018	9,359	857,432	796,494	116,481	112,445
Other	Lb.	12,163	20,613	2,485	3,147	189,265	229,295	31,010	33,342
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	71,141	114,214	11,124	15,852	1,400,961	1,096,859	192,625	156,397
Oilseeds -									
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	227	327	556	994	3,499	4,992	10,344	14,705
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	20,217	21,562	60,499	65,251	215,462	207,517	600,422	647,758
Other	---	2/	2/	811	1,028	2/	2/	23,515	20,559
Total oilseeds	---	---	---	61,866	67,273	---	---	634,281	683,022
Protein meal (oil-cake and meal)	S.Ton	252	213	19,615	18,381	2,376	2,166	183,952	196,865
Total oilseeds and products	---	---	---	92,605	101,506	---	---	1,010,858	1,036,284
Tobacco, unmanufactured:									
Burley	Lb.	2,162	6,282	2,475	5,106	40,133	44,559	31,882	38,421
Cigar wrapper	Lb.	365	574	782	1,153	3,839	2,777	12,476	10,719
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	1,008	1,773	588	1,026	20,994	17,436	10,989	9,451
Flue-cured	Lb.	16,042	37,614	14,331	35,356	311,998	412,408	276,100	387,358
Maryland	Lb.	519	2,373	463	2,002	9,351	11,967	7,505	9,534
Other	Lb.	3,095	4,657	1,345	1,870	34,384	50,665	14,152	20,518
Total tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	23,191	53,273	19,984	46,513	420,699	539,812	353,104	476,001

Continued -

Table 9.— U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, April 1966 and 1967 and July-April 1965/66 and 1966/67 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	April 1/ Quantity 1966	April 1/ Quantity 1967	April 1/ Value 1966	April 1/ Value 1967	July-April 1/ Quantity 1965/66	July-April 1/ Quantity 1966/67	July-April 1/ Value 1965/66	July-April 1/ Value 1966/67
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Vegetables and preparations:									
Canned -									
Asparagus	Lb.	475	1,161	142	306	28,526	23,687	8,414	7,208
Soups	Lb.	1,431	1,592	334	356	15,709	18,293	3,513	3,984
Tomato paste and puree	Lb.	462	686	124	183	10,372	7,511	2,550	1,947
Tomato sauce for cooking purposes	Lb.	297	98	54	16	1,977	1,268	300	209
Other	Lb.	5,416	5,068	874	900	59,042	56,290	8,658	8,982
Total canned vegetables	Lb.	8,081	8,605	1,528	1,761	115,626	107,049	23,435	22,330
Dried beans, including donations	Lb.	19,423	13,837	2,109	1,468	241,094	327,665	20,727	27,666
Dried peas, including cow and chick	Lb.	16,338	18,080	1,259	1,350	234,001	277,230	15,413	19,363
Fresh -									
Lettuce	Lb.	23,134	25,399	1,188	1,520	176,924	172,620	10,207	8,593
Onions	Lb.	4,902	29,092	290	1,212	86,734	97,795	3,889	4,736
Potatoes (except sweet potatoes)	Lb.	21,153	11,706	674	410	115,405	110,802	3,931	3,388
Tomatoes	Lb.	3,682	4,861	406	526	68,507	71,486	6,877	7,176
Other	Lb.	61,211	56,411	3,951	3,169	313,155	287,497	21,950	18,203
Total fresh vegetables	Lb.	114,082	127,469	6,509	6,837	760,725	740,200	46,854	42,096
Frozen vegetables	Lb.	1,529	3,119	298	572	14,364	24,141	3,097	4,274
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated	Lb.	1,568	1,722	497	600	17,967	19,965	6,436	6,935
Vegetable seasonings	Lb.	590	426	321	267	8,033	4,454	3,367	2,655
Tomato juice, canned	Gal.	136	233	125	229	1,824	1,947	1,785	1,884
Other	—	2/	2/	1,443	1,296	2/	2/	13,193	13,308
Total vegetables and preparations	—	---	---	14,089	14,380	---	---	134,307	140,511
Other vegetable products:									
Coffee	Lb.	1,439	2,323	1,296	1,950	22,311	18,176	27,500	15,576
Drugs, herbs, roots, leaves, etc., crude	Lb.	643	762	642	337	7,302	7,115	6,884	6,324
Essential oils, natural	Lb.	875	1,005	1,944	2,013	7,967	8,373	19,595	21,900
Feeds and fodders (except oil-cake and meal)	—	2/	2/	6,516	7,330	2/	2/	78,700	77,838
Flavoring sirups, sugars, and extracts	—	2/	2/	2,550	2,853	2/	2/	22,646	25,866
Hops	Lb.	2,375	2,046	1,592	1,322	21,454	21,067	12,678	13,203
Nursery and greenhouse stock	—	2/	2/	1,087	1,018	2/	2/	7,562	8,904
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	14,663	24,044	2,857	3,344	202,078	168,165	40,901	34,807
Seeds (except oilseeds)	Lb.	11,255	4,732	1,959	1,355	91,829	81,028	27,543	27,619
Spices	Lb.	637	467	344	363	5,985	5,515	3,620	3,570
Other, including donations	—	2/	2/	3,820	6,923	2/	2/	36,665	52,794
Total other vegetable products	—	---	---	24,607	28,808	---	---	284,294	288,401
Total vegetable products	—	---	---	492,500	462,977	---	---	4,925,124	5,116,576
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS	—	---	---	552,321	524,168	---	---	5,576,019	5,702,911
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EXPORTS	—	---	---	2,005,593	2,156,718	---	---	18,096,830	19,862,699
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES	—	---	---	2,557,914	2,680,886	---	---	23,672,849	25,565,610

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

Table 11.-- U. S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country, July-April 1966/67 1/

Country	Agricultural Exports	Agricultural Imports Total	Agricultural Imports Complementary	Agricultural Imports Supplementary
	-- Thousand dollars --			
Greenland	0	61	11	50
Canada	482,302	190,720	11,343	179,377
Miquelon and St. Pierre Is.	8	0	0	0
Latin American Republics:				
Mexico	62,260	268,010	57,907	210,103
Guatemala	11,251	55,105	43,111	11,994
El Salvador	6,638	60,503	54,902	5,601
Honduras	4,966	53,801	47,001	6,800
Nicaragua	6,552	21,359	7,934	13,425
Costa Rica	5,596	50,900	36,997	13,903
Panama	12,761	41,205	38,625	2,580
Cuba	0	984	0	984
Haiti	7,262	9,003	5,445	3,558
Dominican Republic	19,446	97,099	21,008	76,091
Colombia	18,607	133,592	121,729	11,863
Venezuela	72,735	18,900	14,409	4,491
Ecuador	10,341	73,190	65,292	7,898
Peru	36,089	69,566	19,252	50,314
Bolivia	12,192	2,855	2,229	626
Chile	33,005	5,315	390	4,925
Brazil	93,654	402,698	292,909	309,789
Paraguay	2,442	7,131	563	6,568
Uruguay	2,097	8,432	73	8,359
Argentina	4,028	87,872	12,108	75,764
Total L. A. Republics	421,922	1,467,520	841,884	625,636
Other Latin America:				
British Honduras	1,941	2,763	1,230	1,533
Canal Zone	0	130	88	42
Bermuda	5,964	47	0	47
Bahamas	15,693	1,286	7	1,279
Jamaica	19,939	14,457	1,332	13,125
Leeward and Windward Is.	3,413	1,171	484	687
Barbados	2,365	903	0	903
Trinidad and Tobago	10,938	4,041	1,118	2,923
Netherlands Antilles	9,581	222	20	202
French West Indies	1,834	3,764	14	3,750
British Guiana	3,727	6,268	26	6,242
Surinam	3,058	648	648	0
French Guiana	168	0	0	0
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	0
Total Latin America	500,543	1,503,220	846,851	656,369
Europe:				
Iceland	3,017	363	36	327
Sweden	50,249	3,043	164	2,879

Country	Agricultural Exports	Agricultural Imports Total	Agricultural Imports Complementary	Agricultural Imports Supplementary
	-- Thousand dollars --			
Europe - Continued:				
Norway	42,611	1,900	14	1,886
Denmark	67,405	93,450	753	92,697
United Kingdom	400,962	24,966	6,655	18,311
Ireland	26,723	29,057	2,248	26,809
Netherlands	397,394	82,827	9,948	72,879
Belgium and Luxembourg	159,451	20,395	777	19,618
Unidentified W. Europe 2/	0	---	---	---
France	130,732	63,592	6,915	56,677
West Germany	416,534	34,732	2,454	32,278
East Germany	20,286	161	0	161
Austria	9,625	2,866	69	2,797
Czechoslovakia	20,218	1,829	82	1,747
Hungary	7,040	590	86	504
Switzerland	58,764	14,163	1,782	12,381
Finland	13,709	2,639	24	2,615
Estonia	0	0	0	0
Latvia	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	7	0	7
Poland and Danzig	52,553	40,568	229	40,339
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	17,552	3,252	783	2,469
Azores	1,080	67	0	67
Spain	141,715	49,656	1,329	48,327
Portugal	15,916	10,384	117	10,267
Gibraltar	108	18	12	6
Malta and Gozo	726	329	0	329
Italy	183,018	65,620	9,199	56,421
Free Terr. of Trieste	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	51,908	18,131	475	17,656
Albania	35	99	99	0
Greece	13,757	31,657	550	31,107
Rumania	4,631	1,005	181	824
Bulgaria	1,722	1,643	451	1,192
Turkey	13,610	57,227	1,758	55,469
Cyprus	2,105	627	229	398
Total Europe	2,325,156	656,863	47,419	609,444
Asia:				
Syrian Arab Republic	8,441	2,782	1,935	847
Lebanon	15,489	4,477	948	3,529
Iraq	3,903	3,029	1,369	1,660
Iran	16,492	17,370	1,831	15,539
Israel	75,673	1,662	400	1,262
Jordan	14,003	29	29	0
Gaza Strip	29	9	0	9
Kuwait	3,539	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	21,403	26	0	26
Other Arabia Pen. States	1,273	255	169	86

Continued -

Table 11.— U. S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country, July-April 1966/67 1/ - Continued

Country	Agricultural Exports	Agricultural Imports Total	Agricultural Imports Complementary	Agricultural Imports Supplementary
	— Thousand dollars —			
Asia - Continued:				
Aden	2,073	28	21	7
Bahrain	1,097	1	0	1
Afghanistan	3,065	1,127	0	1,127
India	412,821	57,607	20,489	37,118
Goa, Damao, and Diu	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	101,039	9,827	1,046	8,781
Nepal	54	200	2	198
Ceylon	7,716	25,014	24,951	63
Burma	10,886	13	0	13
Thailand	20,723	15,035	3,646	11,389
Viet-Nam	151,536	762	363	399
Laos	436	54	54	0
Cambodia	59	1,272	1,272	0
Malaysia	14,589	62,813	57,232	5,581
Indonesia	35,728	112,258	104,440	7,818
Philippines	66,844	237,614	7,196	230,418
Macao	27	0	0	0
Other S. and S.E. Asia	6	16	16	0
China	0	0	0	0
Outer Mongolia	0	2,269	35	2,234
North Korea	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	89,639	9,092	7,930	1,162
Hong Kong	40,801	2,128	218	1,910
Taiwan	82,308	24,528	2,510	22,018
Japan	808,344	29,253	5,379	23,874
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	19,071	3/	3/	0
Total Asia	2,029,107	620,550	243,481	377,069
Australia and Oceania:				
Australia	29,243	232,675	687	231,988
New Guinea	227	2,604	2,603	1
New Zealand and W. Samoa	7,077	127,301	23,381	103,920
British W. Pacific Is.	1,292	4,688	90	4,598
French Pacific Islands	2,561	162	154	8
Trust Terr. of Pacific Is.	1,527	5	5	0
Total Australia and Oceania	41,927	367,435	26,920	340,515
Africa:				
Morocco	32,299	2,043	572	1,471
Algeria	42,950	111	66	45
Tunisia	25,951	319	9	310
Libya	2,641	36	0	36
United Arab Rep. (Egypt)	87,359	9,509	31	9,478
Sudan	11,050	1,202	163	1,039

Country	Agricultural Exports	Agricultural Imports Total	Agricultural Imports Complementary	Agricultural Imports Supplementary
	— Thousand dollars —			
Africa - Continued:				
Canary Islands	6,801	1	0	1
Other Spanish Africa	241	0	0	0
Federal Rep. of Cameroon	893	15,973	15,465	508
Central African Republic	31	0	0	0
Gabon	92	0	0	0
Mauritania	33	1	0	1
Senegal	2,908	51	0	51
Guinea	1,444	[illegible],735	4,694	41
Ivory Coast	1,947	42,570	41,448	1,122
Togo	351	404	394	10
Other Western Africa	3,581	1,661	92	1,569
Ghana	12,220	42,074	40,347	1,727
Nigeria	12,923	24,724	18,443	6,281
Sierra Leone	1,742	2,545	2,545	0
British West Africa	85	2	1	1
Madeira Islands	883	128	0	128
Angola	796	46,698	45,889	809
Other W. Port. Africa	371	361	315	46
Liberia	6,728	21,576	21,576	0
Congo (Leopoldville)	12,781	7,531	5,350	2,181
Burundi and Rwanda	1,062	16,791	16,751	40
Somali Republic	580	129	0	129
Ethiopia	1,720	38,967	35,555	3,412
French Somaliland	250	520	497	23
Uganda	432	37,809	37,640	169
Kenya	2,786	14,489	14,205	284
Tanzania (formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar)	1,238	14,454	13,948	506
Seychelles and Depend.	34	204	203	1
Mauritius and Depend.	201	3,446	4	3,442
Mozambique	347	5,609	1,009	4,600
Malagasy Republic	271	19,631	18,468	1,163
Rep. of South Africa	44,933	34,281	808	33,473
Zambia, S.Rhod., Malawi	2,020	1,886	1,113	773
Total Africa	324,975	412,471	337,601	74,870
Total all countries	5,704,018	3,751,320	1,513,626	2,237,694
E. E. C. (Common Market):				
Netherlands	397,394	82,827	9,948	72,879
Belgium and Luxembourg	159,451	20,395	777	19,618
France	130,732	63,592	6,915	56,677
West Germany	416,534	34,732	2,454	32,278
Italy	183,018	65,620	9,199	56,421
Total E. E. C.	1,287,129	267,166	29,293	237,873

1/ Excludes July-December 1966 revisions. 2/ Not available by countries. 3/ Less than $500.

Table 12.--Exports: Quantity indexes of foreign trade in agricultural products, fiscal years 1962-1966 monthly and accumulated July 1965 to date

Year and month	Animal and animal products	Cotton and linters	Tobacco unmanufactured	Grains and feeds	Vegetable oils and oilseeds	Fruits and vegetables	All agricultural commodities 1/
	Base -- 1957 through 1959 = 100						
Year ending June 30							
1962	110	93	108	155	122	[illegible]	125
1963	112	71	98	155	148	114	124
1964	151	100	110	185	156	106	147
1965	139	88	99	180	189	111	145
1966 2/	115	61	98	230	194	122	157
July-April							
1965/66	118	65	106	230	194	126	158
July-April							
1966/67 2/	108	95	137	208	179	125	154
Monthly	Adjusted for seasonal variation						
1965/66							
July	129	78	125	234	159	116	166
August	142	54	82	187	160	121	147
September	119	82	66	214	124	157	145
October	130	86	63	229	206	121	158
November	105	75	141	250	214	119	168
December	128	82	125	214	225	136	163
January	104	55	117	200	169	130	142
February	114	52	132	242	247	130	164
March	109	46	116	270	253	117	170
April	104	40	90	256	183	108	161
May	106	44	88	248	183	108	153
June	99	45	87	226	207	111	151
1966/67 2/							
July	100	42	153	214	104	107	142
August	119	157	143	237	139	111	175
September	97	126	84	240	106	149	156
October	105	87	97	227	188	113	154
November	114	104	138	239	212	125	170
December	101	111	145	185	175	124	149
January	93	89	136	185	164	140	143
February	132	93	155	182	268	132	155
March	97	77	116	197	227	121	146
April	120	64	206	174	211	128	147
	Not adjusted for seasonal variation						
1965/66							
July	125	63	90	231	179	114	155
August	131	28	81	187	158	123	131
September	119	53	125	200	98	164	140
October	133	72	109	219	240	163	169
November	114	87	177	240	303	118	186
December	126	105	155	233	297	119	185
January	103	66	79	209	170	102	143
February	100	61	73	226	158	109	147
March	124	56	98	280	190	111	175
April	97	43	58	264	161	100	154
May	113	51	58	239	193	120	153
June	102	42	70	238	180	124	149
1966/67 2/							
July	98	34	110	212	117	105	132
August	109	80	142	238	137	112	157
September	96	82	160	225	83	156	151
October	108	72	168	218	219	153	165
November	124	122	174	230	300	124	188
December	99	142	180	201	231	109	169
January	92	108	92	194	165	110	144
February	116	107	86	170	171	111	139
March	109	94	97	205	170	116	150
April	112	69	132	179	185	119	141

1/ Based on 332 classifications.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 13.--Imports: Quantity indexes of foreign trade in agricultural products, fiscal years 1962-1966 monthly and accumulated July 1965 to date

Year and month	Supplementary 1/					Complementary 1/			All agricultural commodities 2/
	Animal and animal products	Grains and feeds	Vegetable oils and oilseeds	Sugar molasses and sirups	Total supplementary	Cocoa coffee and tea	Rubber and allied gums	Total complementary	
	Base -- 1957 through 1959 = 100								
Year ending June 30									
1962	134	71	111	95	113	111	77	104	109
1963	152	45	117	105	122	114	80	108	114
1964	137	88	110	83	113	116	71	107	110
1965	123	51	125	87	110	100	83	97	103
1966	160	39	124	88	123	121	87	113	117
July-April 1965/66	160	40	120	100	124	122	85	113	117
July-April 1966/67	158	44	145	115	132	108	77	101	115
Monthly									
1965/66	Adjusted for seasonal variation								
July	136	31	77	41	83	93	78	91	87
August	152	46	72	93	111	117	64	106	108
September	149	43	90	106	116	119	90	111	113
October	149	42	129	165	137	165	87	142	139
November	172	30	82	152	140	144	97	132	135
December	154	52	132	178	147	97	85	98	118
January	162	47	177	44	119	111	57	100	108
February	180	36	149	74	129	121	102	116	122
March	191	34	197	75	136	139	92	125	130
April	156	40	92	73	119	118	94	110	114
May	140	39	110	62	107	111	88	106	107
June	186	31	187	92	138	118	120	117	128
1966/67 3/									
July	139	23	107	108	111	113	66	105	108
August	170	36	157	99	126	87	85	93	110
September	159	65	138	155	143	112	69	103	122
October	168	41	94	145	140	130	71	112	125
November	163	43	132	156	147	94	77	91	115
December	142	68	66	123	121	78	56	76	94
January	149	37	306	79	134	126	81	114	123
February	159	38	203	85	132	104	75	98	112
March	173	39	132	98	134	126	118	118	125
April	158	51	113	100	130	105	71	95	111
1965/66	Not adjusted for seasonal variation								
July	129	43	78	53	89	76	69	77	82
August	137	36	65	98	115	101	64	94	103
September	153	34	91	110	121	122	89	114	117
October	153	49	135	119	128	151	94	138	133
November	173	36	86	92	125	144	97	130	128
December	185	61	141	116	147	129	100	124	135
January	163	40	192	43	119	118	63	107	113
February	156	26	119	72	115	135	101	124	120
March	183	32	206	88	141	148	90	133	137
April	166	31	92	86	125	117	98	110	117
May	141	45	122	72	112	112	86	106	109
June	182	32	166	108	137	94	94	95	115
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July	131	32	109	138	119	93	58	88	103
August	153	28	143	104	130	74	85	83	105
September	163	52	139	162	149	114	69	105	126
October	172	48	99	105	131	119	76	109	119
November	165	51	138	95	131	93	77	90	109
December	171	79	70	80	121	104	66	96	108
January	149	32	332	77	134	134	89	122	128
February	138	28	163	82	118	116	74	104	110
March	167	36	138	115	139	134	115	126	132
April	168	39	112	118	136	104	75	96	115

1/ Supplementary agricultural imports consist of all imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States together with all other agricultural imports interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities. Complementary agricultural imports include all other, about 98 percent of which consist of rubber, coffee, raw silk, cacao beans, wool for carpets, bananas, tea and vegetable fibers. 2/ Based on 414 classifications. 3/ Preliminary.

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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 wines. Such manufactured products as textiles, leather, boots and shoes, cigarettes, naval stores, forestry products, and distilled alcoholic beverages are not considered agricultural.

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

EXPORTS The export statistics also exclude shipments to the U.S. armed forces for their own use and supplies for vessels and planes engaged in foreign trade. Data on shipments valued at less than $100 are not compiled by commodity and are excluded from agricultural statistics but are reflected in nonagricultural and overall export totals in this report. The agricultural export statistics include shipments under P.L. 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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