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## FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES



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U.S. Agricultural Exports: July-May 1967/68 (see page 19). U.S. agricultural exports were $\$ 5,854$ million in July-May 1967/68, compared with $\$ 6,251$ million for the like period y year earlier. The 6-percent decline in July-May 1967/68 represented smaller exports of nearly ali major commodity groups. Lower prices accounted for over half of the decrease in value. May exports of agricultural commodities totaled $\$ 498$ million, 9 percent below May 1967. The export value of wheat and flour, animal products, fruits and vegetables, feed grains, soybeans, and tobacco fell during May 1968.
U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) totaled $\$ 1,311$ million, 7 percent below July-May 1966/67. Exports of non-variable-levy commodities accounted for the drop. In July-May, all non-variable-levy commodities declined, with the exception of oilcake and meal. Tobacco exports declined by $\$ 30$ million. There were also declines in iruits and vegetables, soybeans, and cotton. Exports of vari-able-levy commodities totaled $\$ 527$ million, slightly higher than in July-May 1966/67. Exports of feed grains and ricie rose, while poultry, meats, and wheat ard flour fell in July-May 1967/68.
*     *         * : *
U.S. Agricultural Imports: July-May 1967/68 (see page .24). U.S. imports of agricultural products for consumption in July-May $1967 / 68$ totaled $\$ 4,250$ million, 4 percent more than in the corresponding period in 1966/67. Supplementary (partially competitive) farm products accounted for the increase. The gain in supplementary products was mainly in vegetable products. Imports of animal products were about the same, as smaller imports of dutiable cattle, dairy products, hides, and apparel wool offset increases in meats.
Imports of complementary (noncompetitive) products were 2 percent above those in JulyMay 1966/67. The increase in complementary imports was accounted for by coffee and prepared chocolate. However, these increases were partially offset by deciines for bananas, cocoa beans, hard fibers, carpet wool, and other products.



# SPECIAL in this issue 

PRICE INDEXES OF U.S. AGRICULYURAL TRADE CONTINUE DECLTNE
by
Hans G. Hirsch I/
During the year ended March 31, 1968, prices (unit values) of the leading commodities in U.S. foreign agricultural trade averaged 96.6 percent of the price level a year earlier (table 2). During the flrst quarter of 1968, prices of these commodities averaged 95.5 percent of the first quarter of 1967.

The average decline in the prices of export commodities exceeded that of import commodities. For the year ended March 1968 compared with a year earlier, the export price index was 95.7, while the import price index was 98.1. Similarly, when the first quarter of 1968 was compared with the first quarter of 1967 , the export price index was 93.9, while the import price index was 98.3.

If hides and skins had not been substituted for nonfat dry milk in the commodity mix from which the price indexes were computed, the export price index for the year would have been 96.5 instead of 95.7: and for the quarter it would have been 94.8 instead of 93.9. Nonfat dry milk recently accounted for only about I percent of the value of U.S. agricultural exports but its price rose by 23 percent during the year and by 18 percent during the quarter.

The prices of 9 of the 12 export commodities from which the index is calculated dropped both during the year and during the quarter. Prices of inedible tallow and of hides and skins were down by 18 to 21 percent during the year and quarter. Other price declines ranged from fractions of 1 percent to 15 percent. Flue-cured tobacco and milled rice prices rose moderately during both periods, while the sorghum grain price gained 3.5 percent during the year but lost the same percentage during the quarter. The sorghum grain price was 3 cents a bushel lower than the corn price during the first quarter, quartere was virtually no price difference between these two prices during the fourth quarter of 1967. This abnormal price relationship compares with an average discount of the grain sorghum price below the corn price of 17 cents a bushel during the preceding 12 quarters.

The soybean-soybean oil-protein meal price relationship also has changed considerably. Although the protein meal -- mostly soybean meal -- price during the first quarter was 6 percent less than a year earlier, on a per pound basis, it was 36 percent of the oil

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price compared with 32 percent 1 year earlier and 26 percent 2 years earlier. The protein meal price was 88 percent of the soybeen price, on a per pound basis, compared with 86 percent 1 year earlier and 81 percent 2 years earliker. The soybean oil price was 2.5 times the soybean price, again on a per pound basis, compared with 2.7 times 1 year earlier and 3.2 times 2 years earlier.

Rice prices were above year-earlier levels but the price for the first quarter of 1968 , at 7.9 cents a pound, was below the 8.1 cents of the third and fourth quarters of 1967.

In spite of significant declines in the prices of several comodities, the import price index declined only moderately because of the continued rise in the price of cocoa beans and sugar. The price of cocoa beans has risen for the ninth consecutive quarter and, during the first quarter of 1968, amounted to twice as much as during the fourth quarter of 1965. Thus, it has fluctuated more widely since September 1964 than the price of any of the other 20 commodities included in the indexes here presented.

Sugar pricea were up over 7 percent compared with a year earlier; but the quarterly price was down from the fourth quarter of 1967. The sugar price has been seasonally low during the first quarter. The beef and veal price gained slightiy in the annual series -- much less than its rate of increase for a long time -- but the quarterly price was down by 2.7 percent, amounting to less than 40.0 cents a pound for the ftrst time in $1 \frac{1}{2}$ years. Coffee prices continued their decline compared with a year earlier although the first.quarter price was 2.4 percent above the immediately preceding quarter.

The price of rubber dropped for the sixth consecutive quarter and, during the first quarter of 1968 , was at its lowest level since September 1964 or longer. The average price of all wool imported was 21 percent below a year earlier; dutiable wool as well as cerpet wool prices declined, the latter a precipitous 30 percent from the first quarter of 1967 to $\&$ year later. This decline continued a development already observed in the May 1968 price report.

The "terms of trade" indexes (quotient of the export and import price indexes) amounted to 97.6 for the year and to 95.5 for the quarter. Thus, they were again unfavorablis as during the year and fourth quarter of 1967 , but during all these periods, only slightly so.

The quantity indexes obtained as byproducts in the calculation of the price indexes are shown in the following tabulation:

|  | Year ended March 31, 1968 <br> based on Year earlier | First-quarter 1968 based <br> on first-quarter 1967 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Exports | 97.5 | 111.9 |
| Imports | 100.6 | 102.0 |
| Total | 98.6 | 108.1 |

Table 2.--Enit values of $2 I$ leading U.S. agricultural trade comodities, years and quarters ending March 31, 1968 and 1967 1/

$1 /$ bait velues were computed from the value and quantity figures published In Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States.
cotton poundages were obtained from U.S. Bureau of the Census Reports, Supplement to EM 522 .
2/ The index numbers are of "Fisher's Ideal" type.


## SPECIAL in this issue

## SELECTED PRICE SERIES OF INTERNATMONAL STGNIFICANCE

The export price of U.S. No. 1 hard winter wheat, ordinary protein, f.o.b. Gulf ports, continues weak. It suffered a decline of 3 cents a bushel from April to May (table 3). Theoretically, the May price should exceed the April price by storage and interest charges. In fact, however, the May price has been below the April price each year since 1965. While its discount below the price of Canada No. 1 Northern wheat, instore Fort Wi, liam-Port Arthur, was slightly larger than it was 1 year ago, it was much smalier than in 1965 and 1966 and virtually equaled the $1964-67$ average May discount. (The $\$ 1.65$ per bushel average May price for U.S. No. 1 hard winter wheat was 9 cents a bushel below the minimum price contemplated in the Wheat Trade Convention which forms part of the International Grains Arrangement. However, this treaty was not in effect in May.) The United Kingdom c.i.f. price for Australian wheat continued at 29.0 pounds sterling per long ton, unchanged from April, while Argentine wheat, c,i.f. U.K., averaged 31.9 pounds sterling per long ton in May, up 6.0 percent from Maroh. There were no price quotacions for Argentine wheat, c.i.f. U.K., in April.

The average May Liverpool quotation for Memphis Territory, strict middling cotton of 1-1/16 inch staple length continued nominally at 33.30 cents a pound.

The c.i.f. U.K. May average quotation for Argentine corn continued unchanged; but U.S. corn at that location was down 0.4 percent and its discount below Argentine corn increased to the equivalent of 12.6 cents a bushel. The c.i.f. U.K. sorghum grain price, which had not been quoted fron February through April, in May equaled that of U.S. corn. This still reflects an unstable and abnormal price relationship, since sorghum grain should sell for less than corn to move in trade.

The export price of Thai rice continued to decline from the peak it reached in February 1968. The c.i.f. U.K. price for U.S. soybeans was 1.0 percent higher in May than in April and 4.2 percent higher than in October 1967 , when it was at its lowest level for several years.

Table 3.--Selected price series of international significance

| Year and month | : Wheat, Cansda, No. 1 , Northern, in store, :Fert Hilliam-Port Artine : export (Clege II) |  | Whest, U.S. No. 1 , Hard Winter, ordinary protein, f.o.b. Gulf porta |  | Fheat, Argentine, up-sivex c.1.f. J.K., nearest forward shipment |  | Wheat, Australian, c.i.f. TR.K., nearest forward shipment |  | ```Gotton, American, Neuphis Tertitory, striet aidding \(1-1 / 16^{\prime \prime}\) c.i.f. Liverpool``` |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | :Can. s/bur. | S/G,t. | Sjlbu. | sfm, E . | 玉/1,t. | s/m.t. | b/1.t. | s/a.t. | c/1 h . | $\frac{5 / 9.6 .5}{647}$ |
| 1967 | : 213 |  | 1.86 | 68 | --- | --- | 26.9 | 74 74 | 29.33 29.40 | 648 |
| Kay | 2.13 2.11 | 72 | 1.80 | 66 | --- |  | 26.9 26.6 | 73 | 29.90 | 659 |
| June | 2.07 | 70 | 1.79 | 66 | --- | --- | 26.3 | 72 | 30.40 | 670 |
| July ${ }^{\text {Augus }}$ | 2.04 | 69 | 1.75 | 64 | --- | --- | 25.8 | 71 | 1/31.04 | 1/684 |
| August .... | 1.93 | 66 | 1.73 1.73 | 64 | --- | --. | 25.8 | 71 | 1/31.43 | 1/693 |
| October | 1.94 | 66 65 | 1.71 | 6.3 | 28.7 | 73 | 27.2 | 71 69 | $\frac{1}{1 / 34.30}$ | 1/755 |
| Hoverber | 1.90 | 65 | 1.69 | 62 | 30.6 | 72 | 29.3 | 69 |  |  |
| Beceaber | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1968 | 1.98 | 67 | 1.70 | 62 | 29.4 | 69 | 28.8 28.8 | 68 | $\frac{1}{1 / 36.69}$ | $\frac{1 / 809}{1 / 762}$ |
| Januery | 1.98 | 65 | 1.70 | 62 | 29.6 | 70 | 28.8 | 68 | $1 / 34.14$ | $\underline{1} / 753$ |
| February | 1.94 | 66 | 1.73 | 64 | 30.1 | 71 | 29.0 | 69 | 1/33.30 | 1/734 |
| Merch | 1.94 | 66 | 1.68 | 62 | $31+9$ | 75 | 29.0 | 69 | $\underline{1} / 33.30$ | 1/734 |
|  | 1.93 | 66 | 1.35 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.5. Mo. 2, |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gorn } \\ \text { c. } \\ \text { дear } \end{gathered}$ | pentine <br> B.K., <br> forward |  | No. 3 , frrward | Sor ghur <br> $\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$ <br> No. $\quad$ nea |  |  | broken f.o.b. <br> ook | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { Soybean } \\ \vdots & \text { bulk, } \\ \vdots & \text { near } \\ \vdots \end{array}$ | f. 7.K., forrard Bint |
|  | ti/ht. | s/m.t. | E/2, $\mathrm{c}_{\text {. }}$ | $\mathrm{s} / \mathrm{m}, \mathrm{t}$. | b/1.t. | s/mets | 候.t. | s/m.t. | 5/1.t. | $\frac{\text { S/m.t. }}{117}$ |
| 1967 | 23.5 |  | 23.5 | 6.5 | 22.5 | 62 | 77.0 86.0 | 216 | 42.3 | 117 $\therefore \quad 118$ |
| May ... | 23.5 | 65 | 23.0 | 64 62 | 22.3 22.3 | 61 | 86.0 | 241 | 42.2 | 116 |
| June ${ }^{\text {Jun }}$. | -- | --- | 22.7 | 62 | 21.0 | 58 | 84.0 | 235 252 | 40.4 | 111 |
| Alugust |  | --- | 21.3 | 59 | 21.0 | 58 | 90.0 | 252 | 39.8 | 110 |
| Seprember |  |  | 21.1 | 58 | 21.4 | 59 | 88.0 | 241 | 42.6 | 111 |
| October |  | .-. | 22.2 | 57 | 21.5 | 60 | 89.0 | 221 | 48.0 | 113 |
| Hovember |  | --- | 24.2 | 57 | 26.0 | 61 | 92.0 |  |  |  |
| December | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 114 |
| 1968 | : |  | 24.8 | 59 | 26.0 | 61 | 94.5 101.0 | 242 | 48.4 | 314 |
| January February | 37 | --9 | 24.6 | 58 59 | --- | --- | 98.0 | 235 | 48.7 | 115 |
| March ... | 27.4 26.0 | 65 | 24.0 | 57 | $\cdots$ | 56 | 89.8 86.5 | 216 | 478 | 114 |
| April | 26.0 | 61 | 23.9 | 56 | 23.9 | 56 |  |  |  |  |

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Builetin of Agricultural Bconomics and Stetiaricg, FAO, and for recent months, origifil bources.


## Commercial and Government Program Export Highlights



## JULY-MARCH 1967/68

U.S. exparts of farm products declined to $\$ 4,831,9$ million in July-March 1967/68 from $\$ 5,178.7$ million a year earlier. Lower prices for a number of commodities important in dollar trade played a major role in the reduction. The decline in value of Governmentfinanced exports of feed grains was due, mostly to the smaller quantity of grain sorghums exported, while the lower value of comercial exports may be largely attributed to lower prices, especially for corn, as the volume was slightly higher. Lower prices for soybean oil (exported under Government programs and for dollars) and for soybeans and protein meal (both entirely dollar exports) contributed to the value reduction in oilseeds and prow ducta. A smaller volume and lower prices for hides and skins, and price reductions in lard and tallow were important factors in the sharp decline in value of shipments of animals and products. Tobacco and cotton dropped both in volume and value. Due to accelerated exports under Govarnment-financed prograns, exports of wheat rose both in volume and value. Lower prices resulted in a value decline in commercial exports of wheat grain. Higher world prices and a larger volume accounted for the 9 -percent rise in value of exports of rice. During the last quarter, the export picture brightened for a number of commodities, including wheat, corn, and cotton (table 4 ).

Shipments under Government-financed programs amounted to $\$ 1,151.1$ million, compared with $\$ 1,064.0$ million in July-March 1966/6/. Larger shipments under long-term credit sales programs -. including dollar crewt ts and sales for foreign currency convertible to dollars -- barter, and donations through voluntary relief agencies accounted for the rise. Program shipments of wheat, bulgur wheat, oatmeal, soybean oil, nonfat dry milk, corn-soya-milk blended food products, and tallow were higher than during the $1966 / 67$ period. Less grain sorghums and condensed and evaporated milk were exported under Governmentfinanced programs than a year earlier.

## Commodity Developments

Grains,--U.S. exports of wheat grain totaled 557 million bushels in July-March 1967/68, 5 percent higher than the quantity exported in the corresponding period a year earlier. The value total was $\$ 950$ million, 1 percent above the year-earlier total. In spite of a near-record world wheat crop and declining world demand, U.S. exports of wheat grain have maintained a relatively high level. A larger proportion moved under Government-

Table 4.--Tִ.S. exports under specified Government-financed programs, comercial sales for dollars, and total agricultural exports: Value by comodity, July-March 1967/68 and 1966/67


1) Exports outside Government-financed programs.
$\frac{1}{2}$ Total exports of feed grains, excluding products, include the estimated value of denations of grain sorghumb through voluntery relief agencies under P.L. 480, not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census: 1966/67, \$0.8 million and 1967/68, \$0.4 million.
3/ Total exports of dafry products include the estimated value of donations of blended food products through voluntery relief agencies under P.L. 480, not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census: 1966/67, \$2.6 mililion and 1967/68, \$12.1 million.
financed programs than during the $1966 / 67$ period. Shipments of wheat flour dropped sharply and accounted for the $\$ 28.2$ million decline in exports of wheat and flour shown in table 4. Smaller exports of grain sorghums to India accounted for the drop in exports of feed grains under P. $\mathrm{f}, 480$. Due to larger dollar exports of corn, the volume of commercial exports of feed grains was slightly higher, but lower prices for corn contributed to the value decline. A larger volume of commercial exports and higher prices accounted for the increase in $\mathrm{i} . \mathrm{S}$. exports of rice

Cotton.--A drop in comercial exports accounted for nearly all of the $\$ 73.8 \mathrm{milion}$ decline in U.S. exports of cotton in the first three quarters of 1967/68 from the same period of the previous year. A textile recession in some important consuming countries of Western Europe, larger stocks at the beginning of the season in Japan and other cotton-consuming countries of Asia, and larger crops in India and Mainland China reduced world demand in 1967/68. In the January-March 1968 period, U.S. exports were 3 percent higher than in the corresponding months of 1967. Improved demand for shorter-staple cotton contributed to the larger volume of exports and strengthened prices.

Unmanufactured tobacco. $-\rightarrow$ All of the 10 -percent decline in U.S. exports of tobacco to $\$ 383.3$ million in the first 9 months of $1967 / 68$ was in commercial exports. Sanctions against Rhodesian tobacco and the improved quality of U.S. flue-cured tobacco continued to favor U.S. tobacco exports. On the other hand, increased supplies of tobacco were available from aome foreign producing areas and stocks of U.S. tobacco had been bullt up in several major importing countries.

Oilseeds and products.--Lower prices for soybeans and products largely accounted for the reduction in exports of oilseeds and products to $\$ 915.4$ million in the first 9 months of $1967 / 68$ from $\$ 937.0$ million in the same months of 1966/67. A substantial increase in Government-financed exports of soybean oil was nearly offset by a sizable decline in commercial exports, resulting in a small increase in volume. Lower prices, however, led to a LS-percent dectine in value. Shipments of soybeans totaled 205 million bushels, up from 188 million, but total value dropped nearly $\$ 10 \mathrm{million}$ to $\$ 580 \mathrm{million}$. Shipments of protein meal, mostly soybean oilcake and meal, were up 16 percent in volume, but lower prices held the value increase to 10 percent.

Dairy products.--Larger donations of nonfat milk and corn-soya-milk blended food Froducts under P.L. 480 resulted in a small value increase in U.S. exports of dairy products in the first three quarters of $1967 / 68$ from a year earlier. Only 12 million pounds of condensed and evaporated milk were exported under Government programs, compared with over 55 million in the $1966 / 67$ period. Exports of cheese, all for dollars, were higher, but shipments of butter and anhydrous milk fat were lower. Exports of butter have been authorized under P.L. 480 programs and may be moved later in the year. Because of large world supplies of dairy products, commercial exports are not expected to increase substantially in the near future.

Animals and products, except dairy products. $\rightarrow$ U.S. exports of animals and products, except dairy products, totaled $\$ 371.9$ million in the July-March 1967/68 period, representing a drop of 16 percent from the year-earlier total. In the face of large world supplies of cattle hides and lower prices, J.S. experts of hides and skins declined nearly $\$ 32$ million to $\$ 82.5$ million from the previous year's total. Shipments of lard and tallow advanced 21 percent and 8 percent in volume, but lower prices reduced value totals. Shipments of meats and preparations fell 12 parcent to $\$ 79.7$ million, with most of the decline in pork and variety meats.

Fruits and vegetables and preparations.--A substantial drop in exports of cannea fruits was the major factor in the 8-percent value decline in shipments of U.S. fruits and preparations in the first three quarters of $1967 / 68$. Shipments of dried fruits,
fresh fruits, and fruit fulces were moderately higher. The 5 mercent decline in value of U.S. exports of vegetables and preparations was principally in canned vegetables and dried beans and peas. Exports of fresh vegetables, especially lettuce and potatoes, were substantfally higher. No frufts were shipped under Governaent-financed programs, and program exports of vegetables were limited to donations of relatively small quantities of dry edible beans.

## Exports under Credit Sales Programs

Exports under short- and medium-tem credit sales programs dropped sharply to $\$ 159.1$ milion in July-March 1967/68 from $\$ 387.0$ million a year earlier. Shipments under the CCC credit sales program were less than two-fifths of the total of the same period of 1966/67, and exports under credit and guarantees extended by the Export-Import Bank were about half. Exports under credit sales programs are included in "Exports outside Goverment-financed programs" in tables 4, 6, and 7, but axe shown separately in table 5.

Purchases under the CCO credit saies program declined to $\$ 112.0$ million in July-March 1967/68 from $\$ 298.7$ million a year earlier. The largest reductions were in grain sorghums, corn, and wheat. Wheat flour, soybean oil, and cottonseed oil wexe shipped under the program in 1966/67, but were not included in 1967/68. Shipments of cotton and tallow were moderately higher. All of the commodities exported under this program in 1967/68 were from commercial stocks.

Exports to Yugoslavia, Brazil, Pakistan, and Tunisia made up nearly 90 percent of wheat exports under the CCC program. Japan, Poland, Yugoslavia, and South Korea were the largest buyers of cotton. All of the corn went to Greece and Poland. West Gemany purchased nearly 70 percent of the tobacco under the CCC credit sales program.

Exports under credits or guarantees extended by the Export-Import Bank for shipments of agricultural commodities totaled $\$ 47.1$ million in the fixst 9 months of $1967 / 68$, compared with $\$ 88.3$ million in the same months of $1966 / 67$. Most of the reduction was in cotton exports to Japan, which amounted to $\$ 45.0$ million during the $1967 / 68$ period, compared with $\$ 88.0$ million a year earlier. In addition to cotton to Japan, a reiatively small quantity of cotton was shipped to Australia, soybean meal to Hungary, and breeding stock to Mexico.

## Government Program Developments

Exports under P.L. 480 and ALD programs advanced 8 percent to $\$ 1,151.1$ milifon in July-March 1967/68 from \$1,064.0 million a year earlier. Larger shipments under long-term credit sales prograns, including dollar credits and sales for foreign currency convertible to dollars, and under the barter program, and donations through voluntary relief agencies were responsible for the rise. More wheat, bulgur wheat, oatmeal, soybean oil, nonfat dry milk, cornmsoya-milk blended food products, and tallow were exported under Government programs than during the same months of 1966/67. Less grain sorghums and condensed and evaporated milk were shipped than a year earlier (tables 6 and 7).

Sales for foreign currency.,-Despite lower prices for some commodities, including wheat, flour, corn, and soybean oil, shipments in exchange for local currency advanced to $\$ 567.3$ million in July-March 1967/68 from $\$ 561.4$ million a year earlier. Substantially larger quantities of wheat, cotton, and soybean oil were shipped during the 1967/68 period. There were sizable reductions in grain sorghums, corn, and condensed and evaporated milk. Less rice was exported, but higher prices resulted in a value increase. Tallow, which was not exported in 1966/67, was included in 1967/68. India



1/ Credits for relatively short perioda repayable in dollars plus interest (covering the financing costs of the lending agency).

2/ Includes disbursegents by the Export-Import Bank and disbursements by D. $\mathrm{S}_{\text {. }}$ commercial benks under Export-Import Bank medium-term guarantees against polftical and/or financial risk.

3/ Purchases during the period.
and Pakistan were major recipients of wheat and soybean oil. South Vietnam received mistan were major 85 percent of the cotton went to India and South Korea. was smaller than a year earlier. term credit sales for dollars and for convertiole iocal currency rose to $\$ 178.4$ million in July-March $1967 / 68$ from $\$ 124.2$ million in $\$ 9$ million for convertible local 1966/67. Included in the total for $1967 / 68$ was on credit terms. The 1966 legislation currency credits and $\$ 82.9$ million for which amended P.L. 480 authorized payment permit conversion to dollars, and accelerated cocal currency. Shipments under the conto credit sales for dollars or convertiblam began to move in July-December 1967. vertible local currency credit sales pros anded to Most of the advance from a year earlier was in shipmentier. The 1967/68 wheat ex$\$ 116.4$ million, compared with $\$ 53.3$ million a ports included $\$ 69.3$ million for conven Pakistan were the principal recipients of for dollars on credit terms. Indiacy credits, and Brazil was the major destination wheat for convertible local currency under dollar credits, Most
reign donations.--Donations under Goverument-to-Government arrangements and through voluntary relief agencies rose to $\$ 144.9$ million in the first three quarters of $1967 / 68$ from $\$ 122.9$ million in the corresponding period of $1966 / 67$. A11 of the advance was in donations through voluntary relief agencies. fooducts, and soybean oil milk, bulgur wheat, oatmeal, corn-soya-milk blended fom, India, Brazil, Morocco, and the were considerably higher. South Korea, (UNWA) -- for the relief of refugees from United Nations Relief and Works Agency (Unts of Government-to-Government donations. Palestine -- were the principal recipients went to all areas of the world, with 48 Donations through voluntary relief agencies America, 17 percent to Africa, and 8 percent percent going to Asia, 27 perce
to Europe. Barter.--U.S. exports under the barter program a ear earliex. The most substantial March $1967 / 68$, compared with $\$ 22.5 .1$ million and the largest decrease was in soybean oil. rise was in shipments of wheat and corn, went to 18 countries, with about half to Wheat, the principal commodity exported, went quantities to Africa and Europe. CounLatin America, nearly half to Asia, and ants of wheat were Brazil, South Korea, India, ries of destination for the larges of tobacco, which ranked second in importance to Peru, Israel, and Taiwan. Exports of tobacco, percent to Europe, 16 percent to Asia, wheat, went to all major world areas, with small quantities to Africa and Oceania. 5 percent to Latin America, and relatively Nearly 90 percent of the cotton went to Asia, incluting of $U, S$. cotton became eligible and the Philippines. On April 5, involving procurements for U.S. Government agencies for export under barter contracts involit Corporation. Because of the limited which will reimburse the Commodity Credit corporadion of private-stock cotton to availability of cotton from CCC inventory, expand exports of cotton and increase commodities eligible for barter is expecte cotton firms. participation in the barter program by U.S. cotton firms.

Table b. - U.S. sgricultural exportio unfer and outgide specified Govemment financed program, and total agricultural exporta: Yalue by coamadity, July"March 1967/68


1 Authorized by Title $I_{1}$ ? LL, 480 .

foreign currency bales agreements 51 gaed from January 1 , 1967, au
$3 /$ Authorized by title II, P. L. 480 as anended
4f Authorized by the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, ritle III, P, i. 480, and ocher legiserion. develtpment loans.

 at less than domeatic anaket prices, and (3) export payments in cash.
7/ Includes wheat flour
of Less then $\$ 50,000$
g/ The value shown for total abricultural exports of grain sorghurs; oataeal, groats and rolled oats; and infanta' and dietetic foods includes the value reported by he Bureau of the Censub plus the value show as foreign denations through voluntaty agencies. Relief shipments of chese conenodities were not aeparately reported by che Bureau of the Censsis.
10. Blended food product (corn-boya-milk).
( 7 . (oble 7.-U.S. agricultural exports under Value by compdity, July-iarch $1967 / 6 \mathrm{~B}$

seeds, ercept ollageds
If Authorized by Title $I_{1}$ P. L. 480 .





commodities with Governantal sialistance in the forn or (3) extension

$\frac{7 /}{6}$ Includer whent flour.
by The Buresu of the Censue plus the
ported by the Bureat of the Census.
of Quantity entigated.
$10 /$ Luantiry esthan 500.
11 Not svailable
2f Blended foad producte (corn-soya-milk).


## Export Highlights

## U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: JULY-MAY 1967/68

As fiscal year $1967 / 68$ completed its 11 th month, U.S. agricultural exports totaling $\$ 5,854$ million were $\$ 398$ million below the $\$ 6,251$ million of Juily-May 1966/67 (table 8). Even though the total export value of farm product exports fell below those of two previous Jusy-May fiscal year periods, it continued at a high level and represents the third highest total, being surpassed only by the preceding two corresponding periods.

The value of May exports was nearly $\$ 498$ million, 9 percent below the May 1967 total. This substantial deciine reflected the reduced export value of wheat and flour, feed grains, soybeans, vegotable oils, and tobacco. Although animal products, fruits and preparations, and cettion were down also, their declines were less substantial. Exports of vegetables and pireparations and rice exports increased.

For the 11 -month period July-May 1967/68, U.S. exports of farm products were 6 percent below those of July-May 1966/67. The decline reflects reductions in the export value of most of the major commodity groups.

The export value of animals and animal products totaled $\$ 572$ mililion during JulyMay $1967 / 68$, 12 percent below the corresponding months of $1966 / 67$. This decine resulted primarily from the sharp reduction in exports of hides and skins, which fell 26 percent to $\$ 102$ million during the July-May $1967 / 68$ period. This rather sharp decline in the value of hide and skin exports resulted partly from a reduction in the unit values. The average price of hides and skins in May 1968 was 12 percent lower than in May 1967. At the same time, the quantity of hide and skin exports during July-May $1967 / 68$ totaled 17.0 miliion units, about 10 percent below the export quantity in July-May 1966/67. This reduction in both price and quantity of hide and skin exports reflected the general decline in international prices of cattle hides as well as the increased quantities available for export from major competitors, such as Argentina. In the world market, hides and skins are highly competitive and the buying countries make their purchases from the countries providing the most favorable prices. Other animal products showing a substantial decline included dairy products; animal fats, oils, and greases; meat and meat products, and poultry.

Cotton exports during July-Nay $1967 / 68$ were valued at $\$ 441$ million, 13 percent below those of July-May 1966/67. This decline also resulted from a decrease in unit prices as well as a drop in the quantity of exports. The average price for cotton exported in 2967/68 was about 2 percent below that of 1966/67, due to the larger export quantities of lower valued short-staple cottons. In addition, the substantial reduction in cotton production in 1967 resulted in smaller supplies available for the export market.

Table 8.--U.S. agricultural exporte: Velue by commodity, July-May 1966/67 and 1967/68


Exports of fruits and vegetables totaling $\$ 419$ milion in July-May $1967 / 68$ were 6 percent below those of the corresponding period in 1966/67. Higher prices for canned fruits and vegetables and smaller supplies available for export accounted for much of this decline.

The quantity of wheat and wheat flour exported in July-May $1967 / 68$ surpassed that of July-May $1966 / 67$ by 3 percent, but due to a 5 -percent decline in the unit value of wheat and wheat flour in 1967/68 from 1966/67, value was slightly below that of the previous year. The export value of reed grains (excluding products) was 13 percent below the $\$ 1,078$ million in July-May 19615/67. Wbile corn expores were substantially higher in quantity, value was up only slightly from the corresponding months of 1966/67. offsetting the value and quantity increase in corn exports were the substantial declines in exports of oats, barley, and sorghums. Combined, these feed grains were down 36 percent in quantity and 35 percent in value. However, among the grains and preparations, exports of rice rose sharply -- to 17 percent above the $\$ 268$ million in July-May 1966/67. The substantial increase in Government-finauced exports and commercial sales accounted for thas increase.

The U.S. Senate ratified the International Grains Arrangement on June 13, continuing the cooperation in world wheat trade which began in 1949 with the first International Wheat Agreement (IWA). The new Arrangement provides higher minimum and maximum prices than under the previous IWA. The higher wheat prices will benefit U.S. producers during the 3 -year life term of the Arrangement (through Jי je 30, 1971). In addition to the Wheat Trade Convention, which will have the eff.rt of improving prices of wheat moving in world trate, the Arrangement also includes a Food Aid Convention on a regular and continuing basis to bring developed countries into a coordinated effort to help relieve the needs of the less developed countries.

Shipments of oilseeds and products from the United States to world markets during Juiy-May $1967 / 68$ were down slightly ( 4 percent) to $\$ 1,107$ million, due to the lower export value of soybeans and cottonseed and soybean oils. However, in the case of soybeans, the reduction in export value resulted from the lower value per bushel; the quantity of exports rose 6 percent from the corresponding months of 1966/67. A1though the price of protein meal fell about 5 percent from the average for July-May 1966/67, the substantial increase in quantity resulted in an overall increase of 8 percent to $\$ 233$ million in the value of protein meal exports.

Tobacco exports were valued at $\$ 454$ miliion in July-May 1967/68, 12 percent below the $\$ 517$ million of July-May $1966 / 67$. This reduction was the result of decinining supplies of the principal U.S. tobacco export types -- flue-cured varieties and the burley tovaccos. Larger supplies available from competing countries as well as a continued working down of stocks has resulted in lower demand for U.S, tobacco by foreign buyers.

## Exports to the European Economic Commurnity: July-May 1967/68

May exports of farm products to the European Economic Comminty (EEC) from the United States totaled $\$ 116$ million, about the same as those of May 1566 , but 29 percent lower than those of May 1967. A portion of the May decline probably resulted from the political unrest in France; but even before the French crisis, the monthly trend for 1967/68 was pointing downward (table 9). Althougit agricultural exports to the EEC durting November, December, and January surpassed those of the corresponding months a year earlier, the average monthly export value of July-May 1967/68 was down substantially from the monthly averages for the preceding 2 years. The comparison of the monthly averages for the variable-levy and non-variable-levy commodities shows that this decline resulted principally from lower exports of non-variable-ievy cormodities during the last two July-May periods. The average monthly export value of non-
variable-levy comodity exports in July-May $1967 / 68$ was $\$ 10$ militon below that of July-May 1966/67. This drop reflected the lower value of most not-variable-levy comodities, particularly cotton, fruits and vegetables, soyheans, tallow, tobacco, and vegetable oils.

For July-May 1967/68, U.S. agricultural exports to the EEC totaled $\$ 1,311$ million, 7 percent or $\$ 103$ milition below those of July-May 1966/67, and 12 percent below those of July-May 1965/66 (table 10). Exports of non-variable-levy commodities accounted for the drop. During this period of 1967/68, the export value of all non-variable-1evy commodities declined, with the exception of oflcake and meal. Tobacco accounted for the largest share of the decline, dropping $\$ 30$ million. Fruits and vegetables were down \$2l million, oybean exports dropped $\$ 24$ million, and cotton fell $\$ 14$ mililion. The decrease in the value of soybean exports came as a result of the sharp decitial in soybean prices from the level in 1966/67. The value of cotton exports declined because of the sharply reduced stocks of long-staple cotton available for export. A substantial reduction in U.S. exports of canned peaches and fruit cocktail, and canned asparagus contributed to the decline in fruits and vegetables. Tobacco exports were down due to the accumulation of large stocks by the EEC countries and some increased competition from other world tobacco exporters.

Exports of variable-levy commodttes totaled $\$ 527$ million, about the same as those in July-May 1966/67. Feed grain exports rose 6 percent ( $\$ 20$ million) and rice exports rose 20 percent ( $\$ 4$ million). The more favorable U.S. feed grain price in the world market, and smaller world supplies, compared with those in 1966/67, helped expand feed grain exports to the EEC. Rice exports to the EEC continued to expand throughout July-May 1967/68, reaching a record high. The rising living standards of the Europeans have increased their demand for the long-grain rice produced predominantely in the United States. The largest share of rice exported to the EEC is parboiled or semiprocessed. In July-May, parboiled rice accounted for 14 percent of the total exported to the EEC. Since the rice produced in France and Italy is round-grained, the U.S. long-grain rice is not considered totally substitutable and is consumed as a distinct product.

Other variable-levy commodities declined but were more than offset by the increased rice axid feed grain exports. Wheat fell to a 3 -year low of $\$ 83$ million. Poultry and eggs were down to $\$ 16 \mathrm{million}$ because of the sharp decline in broilers and fryers and turkeys.

Table 9 .--Average monthly export value of variable-levy and non-variable-ievy agricuitural comodities to the European Economic Community, JuIy-May 1965-68


Table io.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Commity: Valute by commodity, May and July-May 1965-68

| Coumnodity | Kay |  |  | July-May |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1966 : | 1967 : | 1968 : | 1965/66: | 1966/67 | 1967/68 |
| Variable-levy commodities: $1 /$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | -- 1,000 dollara -- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feed prains | 42,126 | 16,532 | 2.5,509 | 499,035 | 349,143 | 368,869 |
| Rica | 1,400 | 908 | 3,081 | 12,361 | 20,365 | 2,447 |
| Rye grain | 1,082 | 949 | 0 | 2,715 | 5,163 | 2,105 |
| Wheat grsin | 5,456 | 6,436 | 5,204 | 97,854 | 92,292 | 82,554 |
| Wheat flour | 104 | 177 | 66 | 1,091 | 1,399 | 897 |
| Beef and veal (excluding variety meats) and cattle .............. | 61 | 67 | 37 | 1,702 | 809 | 480 |
| Duiry producta | 72 | 56 | 118 | 18,566 | 1,086 | 989 |
| Lard $2 / . . . . .$. | 16 | 37 | 27 | 1,210 | 1,177 | 1,122 |
| Pork (excluding variety meats) <br> and swine ..................... | 291 | 16 | 20 | 470 | 391 | 1279 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Poultry and eges: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Live poultry.. | 114 | 366 | 205 | 1,318 | 1,631 | 1, 532 |
| Bzolleat and fryex. | 275 | 1 | 0 | 6,155 | 3,106 | 97 |
| Stewing chickens | 79 | 252 | 66 | 1,273 | 1,667 | 1,208 |
| Turkeys ......... | 355 | 905 | 374 | 16,052 | 13,261 | 12,001 |
| Other fresh poultry | 14 | 31 | 33 | 498 | 415 | 151 |
| Egge ... | 265 | 158 | 248 | 2,156 | 987 | 1,155 |
| Total poultrs and egga | 1,102 | 1,713 | 926 | 27,452 | 21,067 | 16,144 |
| Other | 2,700 | 2,409 | 3,295 | 25,305 | 22,740 | 23,006 |
| Total | 54,410 | 29,300 | 38,283 | 687,761 | 513, 632 | 526,921 |

## Non-variable-levy comadities:



1/ Grains, poultry, and pork were subject to variable levies beginning on July 30, 1962; rice, on September 1, 1964; and beef and dafry producta, on November 1, 1964. The variable-levy clessificacion ta designed to show overall changes in exports racher than to measure the impact of the variable leviea.

2/ Lard for food is a variable-levy comodity, while lard for industrjal use is bound in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at 3 percent ad valorem. U.S. lard is for food use.
3/ Although canned poultry, tallow, and variety meats are oubject to variable leviea, the import duties are bound in GATT.

Complled from U.S. Bureau of the Census data.


## Import Highlights

## U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS: JULY-MAY 1967/68

Imports of agricultural products for the 11-month period July 1967 through May 1968 rose 4 percent to $\$ 4,270$ million from the same months in 1966/67. Supplementary (partially competitive) farm imports increased 6.5 percent from a year ago to $\$ 2,598$ million, and complementary imports were 1 percent higher at $\$ 1,672$ million (table 11).

The increase in supplementary imports was due to larger purchases of vegetable products. Imports of animal products remained about the same as a year earlier because reductions in dairy products, hides, and apparel wool values offset the growth in meat purchases.

Edible nuts showed one of the largest gains among U.S. agricultural imports. Starp increases were recorded for cashew nuts, filberts, and walnuts from the previous year. Gains also took place for chestnuts and pignolia nuts. Filbert imports rose to 7 million pounds ( $\$ 3.8$ million) in July-May 1967/68 from 3.6 million pounds ( 8 i .7 millica) in the same months a year earlier. Imports of fresh or roasted chestnuti in the 11 -month period remained at the same level as last year at 13.7 million pounds, while value rose to $\$ 2.6$ million from $\$ 2.4$ million. Shelled walnut imports were 3.8 million pounds ( $\$ 1.8$ million), compared with 2.4 million pounds (less than $\$ 900,000$ ) in 1956/67.

Supplementary spice imports were higher because of larger purchases of paprika and mustard seeds. Imports of whole mustard seeds rose to 65 million pounds ( $\$ 4.8$ million) from 54.5 million pounds ( $\$ 3.5$ million) in the corresponding months of 1966/67. Red pepper imports totaled 14 million pounds ( $\$ 3.5$ million), a little above a year earlier, but paprika entries moved up to 12.4 million pounds ( $\$ 4.3$ million) from 10.2 million pounds ( $\$ 3.6 \mathrm{million}$ ) in July-May 1966/67.

Under authority of Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, President Johnson on June 10 placed temporary import quotas on evaporated and condensed milk, and directed the Tariff Commission to investigate the need for permanent quotas on these and other products not presently under quotas, including chocolate milk crumb, butterfat/sugar mixtures in retail packages, and certain cow's milk cheese.1/

Although total dairy imports have fallen sharply since last July when new dairy quotas were set, some non-quota imports are rising, including evaporated and condensed milk.

1/ See Presidential Proclamation 3856, reprinted in the Federal Register, June 12 , 1968.

The main advances in imports of complementary agricultural products were in coffee and prepared chocolate Crude drugs and essential oils also rose in value. Offsetting declines were recorded for values of bananas, cocoa beans, hard fibers, carpet wool, rav silk, tea, and most spices (table 12.). Imports of unground black pepper, which is the largest component of complementary spice purchases, fell in valיe to $\$ 11$ million but volume climbed slightly to 42 million pounds. Vanilla bean imports decreased to 1.5 million pounds ( $\$ 6.5$ million) from 1.7 million pounds ( $\$ 7.5$ million) a year earlier. Other spices showing declines included white pepper, piniento, marjoram and origanum, cinnamon, cassia, and nutmeg (in value oniy).
U.S. agricultural imports in May totaled $\$ 434$ million, substantially above May 1967 , but less than the $\$ 439$ million recorded in April 1968.

Table 11.--U.S. agricaltural importa for consumption; Value by commodity, Ju1y-May 1966/67 and 1967/68


[^0]Tatie 12 --U.S. agricultural imports for conaumption: Quantity and value by commodity.


Table 12,--U.S. agricultural inports for consumption: Quantity and value by commod?ty May 1967 and 1968 and July-郎y $1965 / 67$ and $1967 / 68$ - Continued


Table 12.--U.s. agricultural fmorts frr consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
Nay 1967 and $1^{\circ} 68$ and July-May 1966/67 and 1967/68 - Continued

| Compodity fuported SUPPLETERTARY | Unit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Quantity |  | Value |  | Quanti:y Value |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1967 | 1968 1/ | 1967 | : 1968 l l/ | $1966 / 67$ | 1967/68 1/: | 1966/67 | : 1967/68 $1 /$ |
| - |  |  |  | 1,000 | 1,000 |  |  | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Wuts att preparations: |  | Thousands | Thousands | doliars | dol1ats | Thousands | Thousands | dollars | tollars |
| A1monds ................................... | Lb. : | 2 | 52 | 1 | 31 | 363 | 378 | 203 | 178 |
| Brazil mats | Lb. | 334 | 1,112 | 136 | 426 | 30,469 | 22,935 | 9,059 | 7,423 |
| Cashew ruts . .................................. | Lb. | 5,125 | 7,222 | 2,444 | 4,118 | 58,211 | 76,996 | 31,825 | 40,144 |
| Coconut meat, fresh, prepared or preserved.: | Lb. : | 3,709 | 8,460 | 1,050 | 1,667 | 100,380 | 98,428 | 12,245 | 14,407 |
| Pistache nuts ............................... | Lb. | 1,301 | 1,635 | 771 | 1,095 | 16,495 | 15,035 | 3,364 | 9,963 |
| other . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ; | : | 3/. | 3 3 | 353 | 1,134 | [ $3 /$ | 31 | 7,136 | 10,576 |
| Totol nuts and preparations .............) | --- | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4,755 | 8,471 | - | - | 69,792 | 82,691 |
| : | : |  |  |  | : |  |  |  |  |
| Qilseeds and products: | ; |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oils, crude or refined - | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cocaz brtter ............................... | Lb. | 1,444 | 2,077 | 797 | 1,257 | 21,280 | 17,833 | 10,391 | 10,226 |
| Carnauba wax | Lb. | 1,314 | 1,203 | 410 | 374 | 12,251 | 10,618 | 3,864 | こ 373 |
| Castor oil | 1,b. | 6,116 | 4,904 | 739 | 797 | 40,189 | 81,027 | 10,151 | 12,513 |
| Coconut DiI ...............................) | Lb. | 24,271 | 34,153 | 2,562 | 5,960 | 503,437 | 406,393 | 53,454 | 54,393 |
| Olive oil, edible | Lb. | 5,136 | 6,483 | 1,662 | 2,046 | 50, 342 | 50,781 | 15,788 | 16,434 |
| Pelm ofl | Lb. | 1,285 | 4,553 | 118 | 392 | 94,537 | 51,124 | 9,553 | 4,690 |
| Palm kernel oil | Lb. | 13,213 | 10,668 | 1,524 | 1,734 | : 100,681 | 97,739 | 12,611 | 13,182 |
| Tung ali | Lb. | 1,432 | 1,095 | 162 | 109 | : 25,543 | 16,392 | 3,814 | 1,786 |
| Other ..................................... | Lb. : | 1,592 | 5,119 | 441 | 828 | - 42,852 | 54,980 | 7,785 | 8,592 |
| Total oils (except essential) .......... | Lb. | 55,803 | 70,255 | 8, 415 | 13,497 | : 941,112 | 786.887 | 127,411 | 125,189 |
| Oilseeds - |  |  |  |  |  | : |  |  |  |
| Copra | Lb. : | 18,032 | 56,225 | 1,342 | 6,115 | : 493,453 | 593,881 | 36,251 | 52,702 |
| Sesame seed | Lb. | 3,407 | 3,268 | 477 | 469 | 29,366 | 30,844 | 4,150 | 4,467 |
| Other | --- | 31 | $3 /$ | 130 | 151 | : $3 /$ | $3 /$ | 2,354 | 1,970 |
| Total oilseeds | --- | - --- | --- | 12949 | 6,735 | ! | $\cdots$ | 42,755 | 59,239 |
| Onl cake and meal | Lb. | 13,539 | 5,973 | 437 | 184 | : 157,433 | 98,007 | 4,611 | 3,036 |
| Total oilseeds and products | --- | - | --- | 10,801 | 20,426 |  | $\cdots$ | 174, 777 | 187,364 |
| : |  |  |  |  |  | : |  |  |  |
| Supar and related products: | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sugar, cate or beet ..... | S. Ton: | 285 | 519 | 35,896 | 67,328 | : 4,247 | 4,314 | 511,938 | 552,409 |
| Molasses unfit for human consumption ....... | Gal. | 26,875 | 44,435 | 3,050 | 4,768: | - 328,895 | 319,845 | 37,141 | 38,991 |
| Other ................ | .-.- | 3) | -3/ | 1,305 | 984: | : $3 /$ | $3 /$ | 7,817 | 9,260 |
| Total sugar and related products | --- : | $\cdots$ | $=$ | 40,251 | 73,080 | :__-_ | --- | 556,896 | 600,660 |
| ( |  |  |  |  |  | : |  |  |  |
| Yegetables and preparations: | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen - |  |  |  |  |  | : |  |  |  |
| Cucrubers .................................. | Lb. : | 351 | 2, 703 | 30 | 205 | : 87,950 | 77,147 | 6,991 | 5,214 |
| Garlic ..................................... | Lb. : | 2,645 | 2,274 | 445 | 491 | : 16,085 | 14,186 | 3,408 | 4,441 |
| Onians | Lb, : | 365 | 2,356 | 26 | 192 | : 55,467 | 89,795 | 3,520 | 5,835 |
| Potatoes, white or Irish ................. | Cwt. : | 146 | 168 | 386 | 459 | : 2,664 | 1,224 | 7,351 | 3,215 |
| Tomatoes | Lb. : | 60,513 | 69,911 | 6,690 | 9,826 | : 361,086 | 341,586 | 42,917 | 40,293 |
| Turnips or rutabagas ..................... | Cwt.: | 14 | 28 | 56 | 103 | : 749 | 900 | 1,925 | 2,464 |
| Prepared or preserved - : | : |  |  |  |  | : |  |  |  |
| Cassava, flour and starch, and tapioca .. | Lb. : | 20,803 | 21,147 | 702 | 74. | : 306,195 | 204, 871 | 10,633 | 7,314 |
| Thushrooms ........ | Lb. : | 2,315 | 3,125 | 1, 321 | 1,821 | : 14,470 | 19,209 | 8,230 | 10,975 |
| Pickled vegetables . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Lb. | 1,900 | 2,635 | 349 | 432 | 20,626 | 24,581 | 3,076 | 3,780 |
| Tonatoes, tomato peste and sauce ........ | Lb. | 11, 721 | 23,099 | 1,166 | 2,504 | : 175,618 | 321,405 | 19,357 | 37,592 |
| 0ther . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | - | $3 /$ | $\underline{3}$ | 3.229 | 3,881: | : $3 /$ | $3 /$ | 37, 372 | 42,510 |
| Total vegetablea and preparations ....... | --- | $\cdots$ | - | 15.150 | 20,663. | -- | $\cdots$ | 144, 780 | 163,633 |

Table 12.-TJ.S. agricultural imports for conauaption: Quantity and velue by commodity,
May 1967 and 1968 and July-May 1966/67 and 1967/68 - Contisued

$\frac{1}{2}$ Preliminary.
$2 f$ Less than 500
3 Repcited in value onlyu
4 Includes data for "articles containing butterfat" previously included in
other vegetable preparations.
5 Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," reported in value only.

Table 13.-W.s, agriculcursi exports: Ounntity nid value by comodity,


| Commodfty exported | : liay |  |  |  |  | July-nay |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Unit | ity |  |  |  | Quantity |  |  | lue |
|  |  | 1967 | i. 1968 1/ | 1967 | : $19681 /$; | $1966 / 67$ | $=1967 / 68 \quad 1 /$ | $1966 / 67$ |  |
|  | ; |  |  | 1,000 | 1,000 |  |  | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| ANTHALS AND ANTMAL PRODUCTS | - | Thousande | Thousande | dollars | dollars | frourginde | Thounends | dollars | dollars |
| Anterat, 15ve: | N3. | 3 | 3 | 1,301 | 1,36\% | 39 | 51 | 15,174 | 19,176 |
| Cattle | NS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Poultry, live - | : |  |  | 1,657 | 1,885: | 33,258 | 27,043 | 12,297 | 13,351 |
| Baby chicks (chickens) Other Ifve poultry ... | No. | 2,884 | 3,319 ${ }^{2 /}$ | 1,657 253 | 1313: | 2/ | 27, | 12,536 | 3,636 |
| Other Ifve poultry 0ther ............. | - --0 : | $2 /$ | $2 /$ | 814 | 562 : | $2 /$ | 2. | 5,567 | 6,316 |
| Total animala, live | - - : | - |  | 4,025 | 4,125: | - - |  | 35,574 | 1,2,479 |
|  | : |  |  |  | : |  |  |  |  |
| Dairy orodycts: | ; |  | 4,583 | 192 | 4,152: | 3,373 | 6,890 |  | 6,171 |
| Anhydrous milk fat, inciuding donations .... | Lb. | 228 | 4,583 | 192 | 1,331: | -335 | 2,630 | 2,946 | 1,882 |
| Butter, including donations ................. | Lb. | 599 | 1,609 | 368 | 1,393: | 5,356 | 5,956 | 3,476 | 3,817 |
| Cheese and curd, including dozations ....... | Lb. | 1,268 | 1,869 | Bi 5 | 846: | 15,446 | 23,323 | 9,630 | 10,439 |
| Infante' and dietetic fooúa (milk bere) ..... Mitic and cream | : Lo. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Condenaed or evaporates .................... | Lb. | 9,436 | 3,824 | 2,102 | 750 : | 103,649 | 47,544 | 21,990 | 9,203 |
| Dry, whole milk and creem | Lb. | 1,152 | 1,289 | 277 | 293: | 14,225 | 11,165 | 4,027 | 2,480 |
| Fresh .................... | Gal.: | 137 | 127 | 190 | 170: | 1,100 | 1,198 | 1,604 | 1,687 |
| Nonfat dry, inciuding donations | Lb. | 58,116 | 54,118 | 11,738 | 11,732: | 321,474 | 300,713 | 57,782 | 61,293 |
| 0ther | : --- : | 21 | $2 /$ | 554 | $385:$ | 27 | $2 /$ | 5,282 | 4,798 |
| Tatal dairy products |  | - | $\underline{-}$ | 16,254 | 20,052: | $=$ |  | 106,992 | 101.770 |
|  | : ; | ; |  |  | : |  |  |  |  |
| Fats, 0 , 113 , and greases: | : | 12,971 | 8,492 | 1,355 | 764 : | 155,408 | 174,400 | 17,571 | 15,443 |
| Lsrd and other rendered pig fat | Lb. | 12,971 | 8,492 | 1,355 | 764 : | 155,400 | 114,400 | 17,51 | 15,43 |
| TEllow - | \% | 666 | 479 |  | 40: |  | 4,289 | 589 | 332 |
| Edible .................... | Lb. | : 196,651 | 149,165 | 13,661 | 9,122: | 1,771,026 | 1,855,116 | 138,400 | 116,810 |
| Inedible (iaciutsig greabe) …... | Lb. | 17,568 | 19,534 | 1,44 1 | 1,341: | 155,064 | 155,421 | 15,100 | 12,455 |
| Total fats, ofls, and greases ........ | Lb. | 227.85 | 177.670 | 16,520 | 11,267: | 2,086, 877 | 2,189,226 | 171,660 | 145.04? |
| : | : | : |  |  | : |  |  |  |  |
| Neat and meat preperations: | ; ; |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| geef and veal (except offals) | Lb. | 2,834 3,632 | 2,482 2,157 | 1,955 1,182 | 1,757: | 27,347 53,627 | 36,524 | $\begin{aligned} & 16,797 \\ & 20,381 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18,468 \\ & 12,480 \end{aligned}$ |
| Pork (except offals) .......... | Lb. | 3,632 21,772 | 2,157 15,642 | 1,182 | 3,934: | 53,627 212,562 | 36,392 185,730 | $\begin{aligned} & 20,381 \\ & 55.019 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,480 \\ & 48,409 \end{aligned}$ |
| offals, edible (veriety meats) | Lb. | 21,772 | 15,642 | 5,653 | 3,995: | 12,582 10,941 | 185,192 | 7,801 | 48,469 |
| Sausage casings . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . : | L Lb. | 2,237 | 2,147 | 923 | 1,187: | 10,941 | 23,939 | 10,092 | 11,456 |
| Other (iacluding meat extracta) ............... <br> Total ment and preps. (excipt poultry) ... : | : Lb. | 32,147 | 23,121 | 10.159 | 8,172: | 326.002 | 262.077 | 110,090 | 27, 177 |
| : | : |  |  |  | ; |  |  |  |  |
| Peutitry producte: | : | : |  |  | : |  |  |  |  |
| Eg8s, dried and otherwise preserved | Lb. | 57 | 116 | 43 | $113:$ | 1,784 | 1,147 | 1,457 | 838 |
| Eggs in the shell, for hatching | Doz. | 1,443 | 1,085 | 1,156 | 1,006: | 10,187 | 10,941 | 8,546 | 8,700 |
| Egge in the ahell, other ....... | : Dox.: | : 991 | 599 | 335 | 189 : | 8,346 | 7,486 | 3,325 | 2,538 |
| Poultry meat (whole or parta) fresh, | : | : |  |  | : |  |  |  |  |
| chilied or frozen - | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chickena | Lb. | 6,694 | 6,747 | 1,519 | 1,591: | 18,103 | 48,492 | 16,286 | 15,968 |
| Turikys | Lb. | 3,112 | 1,601 | 1,112 | 359 | 46,593 10,549 | 48,492 | 16,602 | 3,544 |
| Ocher | Lb. | 1,176 | 1,064 2,024 | 385 | 452: | 17,410 | 13,582 | 5,119 | 3,344 |
| Poultry, canned and poultry opecialties ....: | : Lb. | 1,839 | 2,024 | 5 534 | 4, 423 ; | 17,410 |  |  | 5,069 |
| Total poultry producte | , | - |  | 5,079 | 4,234: | - | - | 59.090 | 54.207 |

Table 13--U.S. egriculturel exports: Quantity and value by comodity,
Many 1957 and 1968 and July-May 1966/67 and 1967/6E - Continued


Table i3.--U.S. agricultural exports; Quantity end value by commodity
May 1967 and 1468 and July-hay $1966 / 67$ and $1987 / 68$ - Continued

| Comadity exported | Kay |  |  |  | July |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1967 | 1968 | 1967 | $19681 /$ | $1966 / 67$ | : $19667 / 68$ | Ouantity value |  |
| Graing and preparacions: |  |  | $1,000$ | $1,000$ | 196707 | : 196768 | $\frac{1966 / 67}{1,000}$ | $\frac{: 1967 / 68.1 /}{1,000}$ |
| Feed grains and products - | Thousande | Thousands | dollare | dollarg | Thoussonds | Thousands | doliare | doliara |
| Hecley ( 48 ib.) .............................. Bu. | 4,790 | 598 | 5,636 | 777 | 37,796 | 29,052 |  |  |
| Corn, including donations ( 56 lb .) .......) Bu. | 31,535 | 41,505 | 45,401 | 52,054 | 461,229 | $524,514$ | $\begin{gathered} 47,911 \\ 680,2144 \end{gathered}$ | $36,027$ $684,082$ |
| Grain sorghums ( 56 lb.$)$.................. : Bu. | 20,097 | 9,049 | 26,918 | 12,027 | 265,42? | 168,198 | $397,690$ |  |
| Oats (32 1b.) ............................ : Bu. | 182 | 16 | 134 | 16 | 15,739 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,362 \end{array}$ | $11,883$ | $\begin{array}{r} 216,795 \\ 4.058 \end{array}$ |
| Total feed grains ............................. Ton Malt and flour (fncluding barley malt) ... | 1.419 | 1,297 | 78,089 | 64.874 | 19,509 | 18,306 | 1,077,728 | 940,95. |
| Corn grits and hominy ...................... : : Lb. | 5,053 | 5, 4,07 | 33 t | 34.4 | \% 935 | 57,408 | 1,07,788 | 10,909 |
| Corn meal, including donations .............. : $_{\text {che }}$ | 4,129 | 1,383 | 192 | . 63 | 33,519 | 37,892 | 1,459 | 1,538 |
| Corn starch . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . : : Cw. | 5709 | +336 | 3,212 | 1,235 | 4,315 | 3,786 | 18,568 | 15,15B |
| Oat meal, groats, and roiled oats, etc. ... Lb, | 5,136 | 6,459 1,2404 | 541 781 | 734 | 58,797 | 61,042 | 6,042 | 6,725 |
| Total feed grains and products .........tM. To |  | 1-148 | 83.151 | 68, 8101 | $\frac{23,198}{20,004}$ | 69,500 | 2,224 | 6.078 |
| Rice - | 1,492 | 1.348 | 83.151 | 68,101 | 20,004 | 18,802 | 1,111,006 | 974.370 |
| Milled, including donations ............... | 325,028 | 404,662 | 24,686 | 35,644 | 3,425,888 | 3,823,156 | 266,923 | 311,156 |
| Peddy or rough .......................... | 302 | 1,471 | 26 | 128 | 15,206 | $21,348$ | 265,923 1,385 | $1,1,156$ 1,906 |
| Rye (Stal rice (milled basis) ................... : Lb. | 325,224 | 605,6]18 | 24, 712 | 35.772 | 3,435,566 | 3.837,032 | 268,308 | 313.052 |
| Wheat and products, fncluding donations - | 1,071 | 186 | 1,300 | 220 | 4,103 | 2,705 | 5,569 | 3,495 |
|  | 44,759 |  |  | '.7,538 |  |  |  |  |
| Wheat flour, wholly of U.S. wheat ........) tut | 2,541 | 1,890 | 11,196 | -7,132 | 629,915 27,357 | 64,343 20,859 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,099,538 \\ 120,457 \end{array}$ | 1,116,820 |
|  | 1,162 1,715 | 1,345 | 11,198 3,493 | 2,132 | 27,357 8,868 | 20,859 11,121 | $\begin{array}{r} 120,457 \\ 27,729 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78,927 \\ & 25,597 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 1,715 | 45,135 | 95,834 | 77,585 | 691,157 | 713,223 |  | - 22.354 |
| Bakery products ................................... : Lb. <br> Other, including doretions | 1,509 | 1,641 | 653 | 657 | 26,543 | 16,602 | -7,651 | $\frac{1}{6,3423}$ |
| Total grains and preparations | 27 | $3 /$ | 12911 | 984 : | 21 | - 2/ | 11,976 | 11,261 |
|  |  | - | 207,561 | 183,319 | - | -- | 2,2,52,254 | 2,530,455 |
| Ofl seede and products: |  |  |  | : |  |  |  |  |
| Oils, including donations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cottonseed oll ............................. : Lb. | 2,095 | 773 | 313 | 132 |  |  |  |  |
| Soybean oil ................................... | 103,628 | 68,602 | 14,012 |  |  | 860,643 | 10,924 | 6,698 |
|  | 30,122 | 21,335 | 14,033 | 8,134 | $\begin{aligned} & 909,058 \\ & 255,513 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 860,643 \\ & 173,947 \end{aligned}$ | $127,987$ | 104,461 |
| Total olls (except essential) ........... Lb. | 135,845 | 91,210 | 18,358 | 12,957: | . 237.736 |  |  |  |
| 011seeds - |  |  |  | $12,25$. | -2, | 1,100,907 | 175,502 | 141,672 |
| Flaxseed ( 56 lb ) . ........................ : Bu | 1,508 | 618 | 4,4800 | 1,953: | 6,500 | 4,474 | 19,186 | 13,900 |
| Soybeans ( 60 lb ) . ........................... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ : Bu . | 2i,795 | 20,064 | 65,251 | 57,063: | 231,770 | 246,581 | 720,375 | 698,244 |
| Other . . . . . . . . | $2 /$ | $2 /$ | 3,076 | 1,630: | $\underline{2}$ | $2 /$ | 22,778 | 20,247 |
| Oil-cake and neal ....................................... : $_{\text {- }}^{\text {- }}$ Tor |  | - | 72,807 | 20,646; | $\cdots$ |  | 762,339 | 732,391 |
| Total oflseeds and produets .................... | 264 | 293 | 22,850 | 24, 117 : | 2,435 | 2,770 | 214,913 | 232,996 |
|  |  | - | 114,015 | 97.720: | - | - | 1,152,754 | 1,107,059 |
| Tobacco, unmanufectured: |  |  |  | : |  |  |  |  |
| Burley . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ; Lb. | 3,867 | 2,741 | 3,395 | 2,376 |  |  |  |  |
| Cigar vrapper . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . : Lb. | 299 | 208 | 672 | 694 : | $3,076$ | $\begin{array}{r} 35,973 \\ 3,774 \end{array}$ | 41,120 | 31,846 12,043 |
| Dark-fized Kentucky and Tennessee ........... | 2,223 | 1, BBO | 1,181 | 949 : | 19,659 | 17,370 | 11,391 10,632 | 12,043 9,166 |
| Flue-cured . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 37,436 | 34,810 | 33,312 | 30,952: | 450,645 | 390,325 | 421,324 | 373,160 |
| Maryland . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . : Lb. | 2,283 | ${ }_{3} 313$ | 2,048 | 209: | 14,250 | 11,422 | 11, 182 | 8,864 |
| Total tobacco, untunufactured ................... | 2,008 | 3,775 | 1,201 | 1,517: | 51,927 | 60,324 | 21,132 | 19,405 |
| - | 48.115 | 43,727 | 41,809 | 36,697: | 587,189 | 519,188 | 517,181 | 454,385 |

Table 13.~-[J.S. agricultural exporta: quantity and value by comodity, May 1967 and 1968 and July-Hay $1966 / 67$ and $1967 / 68$ - Gontinued


[^1]Tab1e 14.--D.S. agricultural exports and fuporta (for consuoption): Value by country,
July-May 1967/68


Table 14.-ㄴ.S. agricultursl exports and imports (for consucption): Valve by country, July-Hay $1967 / 6 \mathrm{~B}$ - Continued

| Country | Agricultural |  |  |  | Country | Agricultural |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Imports |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Exports | Total | Comple= | Supple- |  | Exports | Tot | - Cogarcs | Supple- |
| Asia - Cont inued: | -I.000 dotigrs -- |  |  | 1,036 : AEtica - Continued: |  |  | 000 | - mentary | mentaxy |
| Afghanistan ... | 2,202 | 1,047 | ${ }_{11}$ |  |  | 252 | -- I. 000 dollars -- |  |  |
| Indfa | 459,611 | 65,415 | 20,773 | 44,642: | : Mauritank .............. | 11 | 327 | 0 | 327 |
| Padistan | 154,790 | 6,994 | 1,621 | 7,373: | : Federal Rep. of Cameroon | 874 | 15,974 | 15,122 | 827 |
| Nepal | 137 | 360 |  | 350: | : Senegal ................... | 1, BEI | 15, 1 |  | 85 |
| Ceylon | 9,403 | 25,620 | 25,239 | 381 | - Gutnea | 3,023 | 5,069 | 5,029 | 40 |
| Burma | 95 | 19 | 0 | 19 : | Sterra Leame | 2,664 | 1,093 | 5,029 | 40 |
| Thatlsnd | 25,947 | 18,918 | 9,939 | 8,979 : | Ivery coant | 3,119 | 43,265 | 41,686 | 1,579 |
| North Wietram | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 : | : Ghana ...... | 11,512 | 42,729 | 41,686 | 1,579 |
| South Vietnar | 134,041 | 298 | 19 | 279 : | - The Gambis | 107 | 25 | 0 |  |
| Lers | 620 | 11 | 11 | $0:$ | : Togo | 693 | 81 | 4 | 35 |
| Cambodia | 108 | 1,499 | 1,499 | $0:$ | : Migeria | 7,017 | 27,381 | 23,049 | 4,332 |
| Malaybia | 11,334 | 64,146 | 64,719 | 4,427: | : Central African Republic | 35 |  | 23,49 | 4,332 0 |
| Singapare | 10,620 | 7,716 | 6,749 | 4,97: | : Gebon ................... | 12 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 |
| Indonesia. | 44,221 | 125,584 | 110,508 | 5,076: | : Western Africs, n.e.c. ... | 1,305 | 4,221 | 287 | 3,934 |
| Philippines ...............: | 84,281 | 277,330 | 4,284 | 273,046: | : British Meat Africe ...... | 1,302 | 4,221 | 287 | 3,934 |
| Masao | 113 | 10 | 0 | 10: | - Madeira Istends ... | 142 | 09 | $\stackrel{7}{0}$ | 190 |
| S. ord S.E. Asia, n.e.e. . | 37 | 175 | 175 | 0 : | - Angola | 2,565 | 63,058 | 62,188 | 190 |
| Chins (Vainland) .......... | $\bigcirc$ | 0 | 0 | $0:$ | Hest. Port. Africa, n.e.e.: | 2,565 | 63,058 | 62,188 | 870 |
| Outer Mongolla ........... | , | 2,343 | 0 | 2,343: | Liberia ...................: | $7{ }^{162}$ | 19.122 | 118 | 4 |
| North Kores . .............) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,343: | Congo (Kinshasa) | 15,720 | 19,140 | 19,095 | 45 |
| Kores, Republie of .......) | 171,228 | 5,948 | 4,892 | 1,056: | Burundi and Rwanda | 15,720 680 | 15,594 | 10,513 | 5,081 |
| Hong Kong ................... | 73,379 | 2,551 | +354 | 2,197; | Somali Republic ............ | 1,277 | 21,094 64 | 21,092 | 2 |
| Tpiken $4 / . . .$. ..........: | 120,442 | 37,510 | 1,922 | 35,588: | Ethiopis ....... | 1,277 |  |  | ${ }_{6} 64$ |
| Japan . ${ }^{\text {a }}$................. | 836,317 | 31,172 | 3,84,2 |  | French Somaliland 5/..... |  | $\begin{array}{r} 39,394 \\ 45 \end{array}$ | 37,756 | 1,638 |
| Nensel and Nampo Islands : | $\begin{array}{r} 12,4.69 \\ -3,3,27,782 \end{array}$ | -6 | -0 | 27,330: | Ugenda ....................: | 207 570 | 44,454 | 44,945 | 11 29 |
| Total Aeta ............ : |  | 708,469 | 261,916 |  | Seychelleg and Depend. .... <br> Tanzania | 1,356 | 11,704 | 11,247 | 457 |
|  |  |  |  | 4,46,653; |  |  | 304 | 304 | 0 |
| Australia and Oceanig: : |  |  |  |  | Tanzania ................... | 2,396 | 11,327 | 10,715 | 612 |
| Australia | 28,954 | 257,162 |  |  | Hovambique ................. | 249 | 2,380 | 5 | 2,375 |
| Nev Gulnea | 398 | 6,344 |  | 2, 7 \% | Malagasy Republic ........ | 624 | 8,427 | 804 | 7,623 |
| Hest zealend and H. Samos .: | 7,221 | 139,688 | 16,158 | 123,528: |  | ${ }_{22} 51$ | 27,315 | 25,891 | 1,424 |
| British W. Pactific Is. . | 1,214 | 3,974 | ${ }^{33}$ | 12, 3,891: | Rep, of South Africe ..... | 22,461 | 31,33B | 1,255 | 30,083 |
| French Paclfic Is1ands ...t | 3,489 | ${ }_{81}$ | ¢0 | -1: | Zambla ................... | 984 | 420 | 0 | 420 |
| Trust Terr, of Paelfie Is.: | 1.838 | 0 | 0 | 0. | Malaw | 324 | + 430 |  | 429 |
| Total Australis and |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{185}^{181}$ | 1,637 | $\begin{array}{r}1,446 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}191 \\ 1,156 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Ocea | 43,118 | 4072047 | 22,919 | 384, 128 | Total Africe.......... ; 198,833 |  |  |  |  |
| Aftica: |  |  |  |  |  |  | 458.962 | 374.718 |  |
| Moraceo | 39,906 | 4,251 | 492 | $\begin{gathered} 3,759: \\ 11 i^{\prime}: \end{gathered}$ |  | 5,653,569 | 4,270,439 1,672,362, 2,598,002 |  |  |
| Algeria . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 18,452 | 321 | 310 |  | Total all cauntries ......... |  |  |  |  |
| Tunisia ..................: | 27,672 | 1,363 | 13 | 1,350: | Major Trade Blacs: |  |  |  |  |
| Libya $\ldots$................. | 4,514 | 1 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Arab Rep. (Egypr) .: | 9,407 | 6,201 | 64 | 6,137 | L.A.F.T.A. 6/ |  | 1,268,881 | 683,851 | 58,135 |
| Sudan | 327 | 6,535 | 61 | 6,474 | E.E.C. | 1,310,620 | $309,695$ |  | 585,030 268,917 |
| Canaty Islands ...........) | 5,607 | 1 | 0 | 1 ; | E.F.T.A. ..................): | 613,303 | 157,993 | $13,872$ | 268,917 154,121 |

1/ Less than $\$ 500$.
2/ Fot available by countriss.
3. Southerr Yemen as of January 1,196 b
$5 /$ China Rep. (Taikan) as or January 1.1968
6/ Insiucies Venezuela and Bolivis as of July 1, 1967






1966/67


Bage -- 1957 through $1959 \approx 100$

| 110 | 93 | 108 | 155 | 122 | 108 | $12^{-}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 112 | 71 | 98 | 155 | 148 | 114 | 124 |
| 151 | 100 | 110 | 185 | 156 | 106 | 14 |
| 139 | 88 | 99 | 180 | 189 | 111 | 145 |
| 115 | 61 | 98 | 231 | 194 | 122 | 157 |
| 108 | 90 | 130 | 203 | 181 | 122 | 152 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 108 | 94 | 141 | 206 | 181 | 124 | 153 |
| 102 | 83 | 127 | 210 | 185 | 108 | 150 |

Adjagted for seasonal vayistion

| 42 | 153 | 214 | 104 | 107 | 142 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 157 | 143 | 237 | 139 | 311 | 175 |
| 126 | 84 | 240 | 106 | 149 | 256 |
| 87 | 97 | 228 | 188 | 113 | 154 |
| 104 | 138 | 239 | 212 | 125 | 170 |
| 111 | 145 | 185 | 275 | 124 | 149 |
| 89 | 136 | 184 | 266 | 140 | 149 |
| 93 | 152 | 182 | 268 | 132 | 155 |
| 77 | 116 | 197 | 229 | 121 | 146 |
| 64 | 206 | 174 | 211 | 128 | 147 |
| 86 | 184 | 189 | 190 | 113 | 147 |
| 74 | 121 | 175 | 224 | 114 | 149 143 |
| 67 | 109 | 191 | 141 | 112 | 139 |
| 113 | 109 | 186 | 137 | 103 | 144 |
| 100 | 79 | 212 | 152 | 104 | 144 141 |
| 78 | 73 | 197 | 200 | 106 | 139 |
| 60 | 132 | 273 | 224 | 112 | 171 |
| 61 | 138 | 205 | 154 | 116 | 139 |
| 93 | 163 | 215 | 160 | 117 | 1.54 |
| 91 | 200 | 239 | 248 | 108 | 173 |
| 84 90 | 85 143 | 219 198 | 261 | 102 | 152 |
| 90 79 | 143 167 | 198 182 | 299 | 111 | 155 |
|  |  | 182 | 159 | 101 | 138 |

Not adiustfan For teabonal variation

| 98 | 34 | 110 | 212 | 137 | 105 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 109 | 80 | 142 | 238 | 137 | 112 | 132 |
| 96 | 82 | 160 | 225 | 137 83 | 112 | 157 |
| 108 | 72 | 168 | 218 | 219 | 156 | 151 |
| 124 | 222 | 174 | 230 | 300 | 153 124 | 165 |
| 99 | 142 | 180 | 201 | 231 | 124 | 188 |
| 91. | 108 | 92 | 192 | 167 | 109 | 169 |
| 115 | 107 | 85 | 170 | 171 | $\underline{111}$ | 143 |
| 109 | 94 | 97 | 205 | 172 | 1116 | 139 |
| 109 | 69 | 132 | 179 | 185 | 116 | 150 |
| 120 | 98 | 120 | 283 | 201 | 119 | 141 |
| 113 | 70 | 98 | 185 | 295 | 125 128 | 149 142 |
| 99 | 54 | 78 | 188 | 159 | 110 |  |
| 97 | 57 | 108 | 187 | 135 | 120 | 130 129 |
| 94 | 65 | 148 | 198 | 120 | 110 | 129 137 |
| 106 | 65 | 126 | 189 | 232 | 1143 | 137 149 |
| 119 | 70 | 166 | 263 | 327 | 143 112 | 149 189 |
| 50 | 78 | 171 | 218 | 203 | 102 | 189 158 |
| 87 | 112 | 110 | 225 | 161 | 191 | 158 |
| 105 | 106 | 111 | 223 | 159 | 91 | 155 |
| 97 | 103 | 72 | 228 | 196 | 98 | 155 |
| 110 | 96 | 92 | 204 | 175 | 98 103 | 156 |
| 109 | 90 | 109 | 175 | 167 | 112 | 138 |

[^2]Table 16.--Imports: Quantity fodezey of foreign trade in agricultural products, fiscal yeeraiger, monthly and accumulated, July 1966 to date


Jume ...................................

1) Supplementary agricultural imports consist of all imports similar to agriculturai conmaditiea produced commercialiy the United States together with all other agricuitural imports interchangeabie to any aignificant extent wist of rubber,
 coffee, raw alik, cacso beans, woal for carpets, banantas, tes, and vegetable fibera. $\underline{2}$,

## 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, bootr 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 Rtco 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 and diplomatic missions abroad 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 exports statistics include shipments under P.L. 83-480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act), and related laws; under P.I. 87-195 (Act for International Development) ; 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 altimate destination, the shipments are credited to the last country, as known to him at the 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 are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouses 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.

END DATE FILMED 9-10-79 NTIS


[^0]:    1/ Excludes horsemeat not for human consumption.
    2/ Includes oilcake and treal.

[^1]:    1/ Preliminary.
    3 Reported in value only.
    3/ Excludes the number of "other hides and skins", reported in velue only,

[^2]:    1/ Baged on 332 ciassifications.

