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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES <br>  



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


## FOREIGN

 AGRICULTURAL TRADE CF THE UNITED STATES
## Digest


U.S. Agricultural Trade With Mexico (see page 6). U.S. agricultural imports from Mexico were valued at $\$ 327$ million in 1967; shipments of our farm products to Mexico totaled $\$ 70$ million. Purchases from Mexico have grown about 4 percert annually ove? the last 5 years. Because of higher production in Mexico and increased demand in the United States, thes growth rate is expected to increase more rapidlv. Nonagricultural exports to Mexico more than offset the agricultural trade deficin.

Principal agricultural imports from hexicoiare sugar, coffee, tomatoes, cattle, beef, molasses, and stranberries. U.S. fath exports to Mexico are mainly hides, dairy stock, evaporated milk, edible offals, prepared feeds, tive poultry, and seeds and nursery stock.

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* * * * *
$$

Agricultural Exports as Share of Production (see page 21). Agricultural exports are importarit to the American farmer. In 1967/68, exports were equivalent to nearly 15 percent of the cash receipts from farm marketings, and required the production of 71 millinn acres of cropland to meet the world demand. The export market accounted for over 60 percent of the production of dried peas, rice, and wheat; around half of the cotton and cattle hides; two-fifths of the soybeans, tallow, and raisins; aroind a third of the hops, tobacso, and dried prunes; between a fourth and a fifth of the flaxseed, grain sorghums, lemons and limes, nonfat dry milk, and dry edible beans. Corn exports accounted for 23 percent of the sales from farms, but only 12 percent of the production.

Selected Price Series of International Significance (see page 23). U.S. export wheat in September averaged $\$ 1.50$ a bushel, the sarse as in August. Continued declines in rice and soybean prices were significant, but other price changes were mostly small.

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$$

World Trade Highlights (see page 25). Beginning with this issue, highlights of world trade by the major exporting and fmporting countries will be provided periodically.

This isaue features agricultural import data for Japan, Taiwan (the Republic of China) and the Republic of Korea, and agricultural exports of Anstralia and New Zealand, Japan's agricultural imports in 1967 were valuad at $\$ 3,296$ million, 74 percest higher higher per capita incomes, widening taste for has increased in Japan because of populations. The United States sccounte for different foods, and growth in urban we are also the principal suppliers of agricultupercent of Japan's imports in 1967; Repubilc of South Korea.

Australian agricultural exports were $\$ 2,249$ mililion in 1967, nearly a fourth above the 1962 level. Animal products .- Australiale largest export group -- totaled $\$ 1$, million. New Zealand exported $\$ 886$ milion worth of farm produroup - totaled $\$ 1,336$ percent from 1966. Australisa shipped 12 percent of farm products in 1967, down 10 States, while New zealand shipped 15 percent, 12 percent of 1 farm products to the United
U.S. Agricultural Exports: July-September 1968 (see page 31). U.S. agricultural exports totaled $\$ 1,425$ milifon in July-September 1968, compared with $\$ 1,429$ million grains and preparations, especially wheat from a substantial decrease in exports of ucts were up slightly, chiefly because of a riseur. Shipments of oflseeds and prodanimal producta, cotton, tobacco, and vege atse in soybans. Exports of animals and

Exports of U.S. farm products to the European Economic Community (EEC) advanced to \$334 million in the first quarter of 1968/69, up 9 percent from the year-earlier period diring July-September 1968 subject to the EEC's variable levies totaled $\$ 144$ million increase occurred as a result percent higher than a year earlier. This substantial countries. Exports of non-variblarge shipments of feed grains and wheat to the EEC September 1967. Commodity groups with conmodities rose 7 percent from Julycake and meal, tobacco, and vegetable ofls.

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\star * * * *
$$

U.S. Agricultural Imports: July-September 1968 (igee page 36 ). U. S. imports of agricultural prilion against $\$ 1,064$ first 3 months of the current fiscal year amounted to $\$ 7,344$ and complementary products accoun lase year. Supplementary imports totaied $\$ 800 \mathrm{mililion}$ showed gains from the same period last $\$ 544 \mathrm{milli}$. dalry products, fruits, edible nuts, sugar, winch as cattle, beef, pork, hides and skins, cocoa, rubber, tea, crude drugs, spicesar, vegetable oils, wines, banaras, coffee, , tea, crude drugs, spices, essential oils, and carpet wools.

Table $1, \sim-U . S$. exports: Value of total and agricultural exports, inclisding apecifiled Governaent-financed progra and comercial (doilar) sales by selected caranodicies and comodity gro


Includes programe authorized under Public Law 83-480 and Mutuaj Secutity (AID) programb
Inctudes donations through voluntary relfef egencies not separately reported by the Bureau of the Gensus.
3/ Preliminary dsta (unreviged).
位/ Lews than $\$ 500,000$.

# SPECIAL in this issue 

USS. AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH MEXICO

## by

Thomas A. Warden $1 /$
Movements of agricultural products between the United States and Mexico are primarily northward. Last year, U.S. agricultural imports from Mexico amounted to $\$ 327$ million. Shipments of U.S. farm products to Mexico in the same period totaled $\$ 70$ million. U.S. agricultural imports from Mexico have grown at an average annual rate of 4 percent over the last 5 years, while exports have ranged between $\$ 63$ million and $\$ 87$ million. A large part of this increase in imports resulted from a sharp rise in Mexico's farm production, especially for fresh fruits and vegetables. Development of water resources in northwest Mexico, improvements in transportation facilities, and the introduction of new crops in the south-central regions have shown substantial success.

Higher levels of demand in the United States reflect population and income growth contributing to an increase in imports generally, including purchases from Mexico. The trend in U.S. agricultural imports from Mexico is expected to continue upward. In the short run ( $3-5$ years) such imports are likely to exceed the recent 4 percent average annual increase.

Mexico is a major producer of temperate zone agricultural products like those grown in the United States. Since the growing season in most areas of Mexico extends throughout the year, this country is an important supplementary source of fresh produce for U.S. markets during the winter and spring. Supplementary U.S. farm imports from Mexico in 1967 were valued at $\$ 259$ million or 79 percent of total agricultural products from that country. The remainder consisted of such tropical commodities as coffee, sisal, cocoa, bananas, and spices.

Because Mexico is a surplus producer of most agricultural commodities, there is a limited import market for such goods. Mexico imported about $\$ 114$ million worth of farm products in 1966, according to the most recent United Nations data available. The United States was the largest supplier with $\$ 68$ million or 60 percent of these products, principally live animals, hides, grain, fruits, hops, seeds, tobacco, and certain essential oils. France was the largest country of origin for dairy products; Australia and Argentina were the principal sources of wool.

The deficit in agricultural trade with Mexico is more than offset by U.S. nonagricultural exports. In 1967 exports of these products totaled $\$ 1,153$ million, up from $\$ 1,057$ million in 1966 and $\$ 676$ million 5 years earlier. Nonagricultural commodities usually account for more than 90 percent of U.S. exports to Mexico (table 2). Manufactured goods -- mainly machinery, vehicles, and chemicals -- make up the largest commodity groupings.

[^0]

Figure 1

Table 2.--U.S. merchandise trade with Mexico: Value of total and agricultural products, average 1955-59 and annual 1960-67

U.S. imports of nonagricultural products from Mexico in 1.967 amounted to $\$ 398$ million or 55 percent of total purchases. These imports were mainly shellfish, nonferrous ores, chemicals, and petroleum products.

## Imports by Commodity

U.S. agricultural imports from Mexico in 1967 were valued at $\$ 327$ million, about the same as a year ago (table 3). This leveling took place as larger purchases of sugar, molasses, fibers, tobacco, cottonseed cake, and lime oil offset declines in several leading commodity imports, including cattle, meat, some fruits and vegetables, and coffee.
Mexico shipped 501,000 head of cattle -- valued at $\$ 36$ miliion -- to the United States in 1967, down from 584,000 and $\$ 42$ million a year ago. Pasture conditions in the northern plateau regions were very dry, causing cattlemen to hoid much of their stock. Reduced marketings also affected beef exports; U.S. imports of Mexican beef dropped to 47 million pounds ( $\$ 20$ million) in 1967 from 56 million pounds ( $\$ 23$ million) in 1966.

Some fruit and vegetable imports from Mexico declined following heavy west coast rains and blight. Fresh stxawberry imports rose to 20 million pounds $-{ }^{-0}$ value $\$ 3$ million -from 12 million pounds -- value $\$ 2$ million -- a year earlier. But frozen strawberry purchases declined to 73 million pounds ( $\$ 10 \mathrm{million}$ ) from 83 million pounds ( $\$ 15$ million). Cantaloup imports fell to 11.7 million pounds from nearly 137 million pounds, but price increases pushed value up to $\$ 6.1$ million from $\$ 5.9$ million. Some offsetting influence occurred in larger imports of oranges, grapes, and tropical fruits.

The main reduction in vegetable imports from Mexico was in fresh tomato values. While the quantity of imports rose slightly to 362 mixlion pounds from 359 million pounds a year earlier, value declined because of poor quality to $\$ 43$ million from $\$ 52 \mathrm{million}$. Imports of tomato paste and sauce increased to 10 miliion pounds ( $\$ 1.4 \mathrm{million}$ ) from 7 million pounds (nearly $\$ 1$ miliion). Tomatoes usually account for more than 70 percent of U.S. vegetable imports from Mexico. Higher U.S. purchases were recorded for several other fresh vegetable categories, including cucumbers, eggplant, garlic, okra, peppers, and squash.
U.S. imports of green coffee from Mexico declined to 131 miliion pounds ( $\$ 48$ million) from 137 million pounds ( $\$ 57$ million) in 1966 and nearly 139 million pounds in 1964. Mild Central American coffees have encountered increasing competition on world markets from lower priced robustas grown in Africa and Asia.
U.S. imports of sugar and molasses from Mexico have expanded with higher levels of U.S. consumption and increased foreign quota allotmen:rs. Cane sugar purchases from Mexico rose steadily to 520,000 shors tons -- $\$ 66$ million -- in 1967 from 364,000 tons -- $\$ 48$ million -- in 1963; Mexico's share of the volume of U.S. sugar imports increased to 11 percent from less than 9 percent. Inedible molasses imports from Mexico of 131 million gallons, valued at $\$ 14$ million, were more than one-third of total U.S. imports.
Vegetable fiber imports from Mexico rose to $\$ 13$ million in 1967, largely because of higher cotton shipments. U.S. raw cotton imports for consumption from Mexico reached 40,000 bales ( 480 pounds each), valued at $\$ 5.5$ million, compared with 2,000 bales totaling $\$ 0.3$ million a year earlier. Short-staple cotton --. less than $1-1 / 8$ inches -made up almost 37,000 bales valued at $\$ 4.9$ million. Cotton linter imports from Mexico dropped to 33 million pounds ( $\$ 2.8 \mathrm{million}$ ) from 43 million pounds ( $\$ 3.4$ million) in 1966.

Sisal accounts for most of tis. hard fiber imports from Mexico. These purchases advanced to 36,000 long tons ( 2,240 pounds) from 34,000 tons in 1966 , but weak prices

Table 3.-U.S. agricuitural imports for consumption from Hexico: Quantity and value by controdity, calendar years 1963-67


Table 3.--1.S. agricultural imports for consumption from Nexico: Quantity and value by conmodity, calendar years 1963-67-Continued



See footnotes at end of table

Table 3.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption from Nexico: quantity ard value by comodity, calendar years 1963-67--Continued

| Coumodity and SITC subgroup : Unit: | Quantity |  |  |  |  | Talue |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1963 : | 64 | $65$ | $166$ | 67 | 963 : | 964 | 1965 | 966 | 1967 |
| Cot : $\quad$ : Thousands -- -- 1,000 dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude vegetable materials (292)-- : Continued: <br> Seeds, flower and garden .......:Lb. Vegetable materials, crude, : |  |  |  | 596 | 632 | 211 | 333 | 232 | 302 | 297 |
|  | 809 | 1,187 | 729 | 3.6 | 632 | 218 |  |  |  |  |
|  | N,A. | N,A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 460 | 1,046 | 847 | 1,205 | 1,082 |
| n.e.s. | N.A. | A.A. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vegetable oils (422): | 142 | 437 | 0 | 2 | 556 | 23 | 78 | 0 | 11 | 126 |
| Sesame oil ....................... | 142 | 437 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Waxes, animal or vegetable origin : : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (431): |  | 473 | 427 | 681 | 1,040 | 237 | 242 | 220 | 369 | 822 |
|  | 486 2,579 | 3,042 | 2,404 | 3,04.2 | 2,328 | 1,201 | 1,390 | 1,155 | 1,487 | 1,113 |
| Candelilla wax | 2,579 | 3,042 55 | 2,404 0 | 3, 33 | 2, 0 | - 0 | 28 | 0 81 | 17 42 | 0 39 |
| Waxes, m,e.s. | 109 | 281 | 92 | 120 | 96 | 43 | 44 | 81 | 42 | 39 |
| Drugs, crude, natural (541) ........ |  |  |  |  | 768 | 2,933 | 1,337 | 3,788 | 4,018 | 5,816 |
| Essential oils (551): : | 543 | 213 | 570 2 | 587 | $6 / 8$ | 2, 4 | 15 | - 22 | 21 | 6/10 |
|  | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 215 | 78 | 63 | 7/490 | 68 |
| Other agricultural products, n.e.s.:--- |  |  |  |  | --- | 252,195 | 292,304 | 275,836 | 327,619 | 327,025 |
| Total agricultural imports ..... | --- |  |  | -- |  | 252,195 |  |  |  |  |

$\stackrel{1}{4}$

[^1]reduced the value to $\$ 3.6$ million from $\$ 3.9 \mathrm{million}$. Replacement of natural cordage by synthetically produced fibers was the chief reason for the price decline.

Unmanufactured tobacco imports from Mexico by the United States have grown steadily to 3.9 million pounds and $\$ 2.5 \mathrm{million}$ in 1967. Deliveries of burley, flue-cured, wrapper, and scrap tobaccos all showed increases from 5 years ago. In 1967, imports of filler leaf amounted to $\$ 1,343,000$; burley leaf, $\$ 404,000$; wrapper, $\$ 166,000$; and scrap, $\$ 627,000$. Increased output of tobacco, mainly in Nayarit state, has not only boosted exports but also reduced imports.

## Exports by Commodity

Over the last 5 years U.S. agricultural exports to Mexico averaged $\$ 78$ million, fluctuating from $\$ 70$ milion to $\$ 87$ million (table 4 ). The highest level was recorded in 1965 and the lowest in 1967. Sharp changes in grain shipments caused most of the irregulerities in U.S. farm exports to Mexico. Other commodities have generally expanded over the same period. Cattie exports to Mexico, mostly dairy stock, increased to nearly $\$ 6.3$ million ( 17,000 head) from $\$ 4.2$ million ( 13,000 head) in 1963 . Live poultry shipments also gained steadily to $\$ 2.0$ million from $\$ 1.3$ million. Edible offal exports rose to $\$ 2.4$ million in 1967 from less than $\$ 500,000$ in 1963.

The total value of U.S. dairy product exports to Mexico changed 1 itttle between 1963 and 1967 because larger shipments of evaporated milk were nearly offset by reductions for dry skim milk. France has been the major supplier of dry milk to Mexico for the last 2 years.
U.S. exports of cattle hides to Mexico in 1967 amounted to almost $\$ 13$ million against $\$ 8$ million a year earlier and $\$ 3$ million in 1963. An increase in the demand for hides by Mexican shoe manufacturers accounted for most of the rise.

Shipments of seeds and nursery stock to Mexico by U.S. exporters climbed to $\$ 3.6$ million in 1967 from $\$ 2.3$ million in 1963. Nursery stock exports during the period more than tripled in value. Expanded and diversified horticultural production in Mexico raised import demand for stock.

Increased livestock production in Mexico also boosted U.S. exports of feeding materials to that country. Prepared dairy and poultry feed shipments to Mexico were $\$ 2.3$ million in 1967 against $\$ 1.7$ miliion in 1963.

Grain exports from the United States to Mexico fell to $\$ 3.6$ million in 1967 from $\$ 9$ million a year earlier and nearly $\$ 30$ million in 1963. Corn exports shrank to less than $\$ 1$ million from $\$ 21$ million during the same period. Barley shipments rose to a peak of $\$ 7.5$ million in 1965 frum less than $\$ 1$ million in 1963 , then fell steadily again to less than $\$ 500,000$. Rice exports followed the same pattern with the highest level at $\$ 2.6$ million in 1965. Sorghum sales also declined sharply over the 5 -year period. At the same time, Mexican grain output attained surplus positions and corn was exported.

Large shipments of cottonseed oil occurred in 1965, further swelling the total of U.S. farm exports to Mexico during that year. Lard exports grew in volume, but prices fell toward the end of the period causing value to drop sharply.

The Mexican market for imported tobacco disappeared in 1967, following production increases; U.S. exports of tobacco, mostly burley leaf, had averaged about $\$ 4$ million prior to 1966.
Hops, dried beans, and essential oils accounted for most of the remaining U.S. farm exports to Mexico. Hop exports to that country usually amount to about $\$ 2$ million

Table 4.--U.S. agricultural exports to Mexico: Quantity and value by comiodity, calendar years 1963-67


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.--U.S, agricultural exports to Mexico: Quantity and value by comnodity, calendar years 1963-67--Continued


Table 4.-U.S. agricultural exports to Nexico: Quantity and value by conmodity, calendar yeare 1963-67-Cantinued



N $A_{\text {F }}=$ Not available.
$1 /$ Less than 500.
2/ Tropical fruits, fresh, n.e.s., 9,414,000 lbs., $\$ 1,518,000$.
annually; only $\$ 1.5$ million worth were shipped in 1967. Dried beans amounted to $\$ 1$ million, up slightly from the previous year. The value of essential oils, mostly mint oils, totaled $\$ 1.6$ million, about equal to 1966 .
\%.
Donations of food by the U.S. Government through charitable organizations fell off sharply in the last 2 years from $\$ 10$ million in 1964. Prior to 1966, these donations included principaliy wheat flour and nonfat dry milk (table 5).

Table 5.-U.S. exports to Mexico of food for relief or charity: Quantity and value by commodity, calendar years 1963-67

| Commodity ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Quantity |  |  |  |  | Value |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1963 : $1964: 1965: 1966: 1967$ |  |  |  |  | $963$ | 1964 | $65$ |  |  |
| Beans, dry .......:Lb. | -- Thousands -" |  |  |  |  | -- 1,000 dollars -- |  |  |  |  |
|  | 835 | --- | 19 | -- | -- | 42 | - | 1 | -- | --* |
|  | 483 | 1,083 | 83 | 1 | --- | 708 | 1,676 | 111 | 1 | -- |
| Corn meal .......: 0 Cwt. | 155 | 228 | 20 | --- | --- | 713 | 848 | 79 | --- | --- |
| Wheat flour .....: Cwt : | 516 | 682 | 100 | 1 | --- | 3,471 | 2,646 | 455 | 3 | --- |
| Wheat $\ldots$........ ${ }^{\text {a Bu }}$. | -- | 53 | 1/ | --- | 2/ | --- | 116 | 106 | --- | 1 |
| Cheese ..........: | 500 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | 145 | --- | --- | $2 /$ | I |
| Milk, nonfat dry $:$ : Lb . | 45,298 | 25,451 | 5,445 | 14 | 91 | 3,881 | 2,065 | 550 | 1 | 17 |
| Milk, evaporated :Ib. | --- | 210 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 31 | --- | --- |  |
| ther 3/ ........ | - | --- | --- | --- | --- | 500 | 3,055 | 95 | 20 | 16 |
| : | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 9,460 | 10,439 | 1,397 | 25 | 35 |

1/ Cracked wheat, 1,898,000 pounds.
2/ Less than 500.
3/ Shortening accounted for $\$ 56,000$ in 1965, $\$ 15,000$ in 1966, and $\$ 4,000$ in 1967.

## SPECIAL in this issue

## AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS AS SHARE OF PRODUCTION

U.S. agricultural exports, totaling $\$ 6.3$ billion in fiscal 1968 (year ended June 30), were equivalent to about 15 percent of 1967 cash receipts from farm marketings. Although anizals and animal products accounted for about 57 percent of these receipts, they comprised only 10 percent of the agricultural exports in 1967/68. Crop products, which made up most of the export total, formed about 31 percent of the 1967 cash receipts from crops.
The production of commodities for which the export shares increased from $1966 / 67$ include wheat and wheat flour, cotton, soybeans, raisins, lemons and limes, and dry edible beans (table 6). Those with declining shares were dry edible peas, rice, cattle hides, tallow, hops, tobacco, dried prunes, flaxseed, grain sorghuns, nonfat dry milk, dried whole milk, rye, variety meats, and barley.
The export market is particularly important for a number of comodities. In 1967/68, over 70 percent of the dry edible pea production was exported. Rice exports represented 64 percent of domestic production, up 58 percent for the 1962-64 average. Wheat exports accounted for 63 percent of total production, about the same as the 1962-64 average. Around half of the hides and skins and cotton were exported. The share of cotton production that was exported increased in both 1966/67 and 1967/68. Soybeans and soybean product exports continued to increase and accounted for two-fifths of the total production, about the same as the 1962-64 average. The increase in exports has more the: matched the increase in domestic production of soybeans since 1961/62.

About onf-third of the production of tobacco, dried prunes, and hops and about a fifth of the rionfat dry milk, lemons, and dry edible beans were exported.

Even thoigh corn, barley, grain sorghums, and other feed grains are exported in large quantities, exports account for a relatively small share of their total production. This is due partly to the large share of feed grain production that is used on the farm where it $\frac{f s}{}$ grown for feed and seed rather than sold. Corn and barley exports were only 12 percent and 8 percent, respectively, of production. However, of the total sold from farms and made available for export in 1567 , corn exports accounted for 23 percent of sales from farms and barley exports, 11 percent.

Table 6.-U.S. agricultural exports of specified comodities as share of prodiction: Quantity, fiscal years 1962-64 average and 1965-68


[^2]
## SPECIAL in this issue

## SEIECTED PRICE SERIES OF INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

Continued declines in rice and soybean prices were significant, but other price changes from August to September were mostly smali.

The September price of U.S. No, 1, Hard Winter wheat, ordinary protein, f.o.b. Gulf ports, averaged $\$ 1.50$ a bushel, unchanged from August (table 7). Weekly price quotations, from which the monthly avtrages are computed, reached a low point of \$1.47 at the end of August, but recovered to $\$ 1.52$ at the end of September and beginning of October. The cost of export certificates, which exporters pass on to their buyers, resulted in an average buyers' price of $\$ 1.74$, in line with the minimum price provisions of the International Grains Arrangement. The sellers' price of U.S. No. 1 , Hard Winter wheat, 14 percent protein, averaged 12 cents a bushel above that of similar wheat with ordinary protein. At the end of September and beginning of October, 14 percent protein wheat was quoted at $\$ 1.65$, the highest price reported so far this marketing year and previously attained only once, in mid-July. American No. 2, Hard Winter wheat, c.i.f. U.K., was quoted on average at 30.5 pounds sterling a long ton or $\$ 1.96$ a bushel in September, up 2 cents from August. That quotation is the closest c.i.f. U.K. equivalent of Gulf port, ordinary protein, quotations. The differential between No. I, as used in the f.o.b. Gulf quotation, and No. 2, as used in the U.K., is typically not more than 1 cent a bushel. The implicit average freight cost from Gulf ports to U.K. ports was 23 cents a bushel.
The price of Australian wheat, c.i.f. U.K., held steady at 29.1 pounds sterling a long ton in September, while the forward price for new crop Argentinian wheat dropped to 29.0 pounds, slightly below the average quotation for Australian wheat. Most of the time, the c.i.f. U.K. price for Argentine wheat is slightly above that for Australian wheat. A premium for the former is also reflected in the International Grains Arrangement.
The price of Canadian No. 1, Northern wheat, basis Fort William-Port Arthur, continued i.ts slight climb in recent months. At Canadian $\$ 2.01$ a bushel, the September 1968 price exceeded that of a year earlier by 8 cents.
The price of U.S. No. 3, yellow corn, c.i.f. U.K., continued to decline. At 22.2 pounds sterling a long ton in September, it was 1 percent below a month earlier and, in terms of dollar equivalent, 12 percent below a year earlier. The Argentine corn price, c.i.f. U.K., increased sightly to 25.1 pounds in Septomber, and the premium of Argentine corn over U.S. corn rose to 2.9 pounds or 13 percent. Sorghum grain prices, c.i.f. U.K., were not quoted in September.
The export price of Thai rice declined further to 80.6 pounds or $\$ 193$ a metric ton. This price is still higher than it was from 1960 to February 1967. The price of U.S. soybeans, c.i.f. U.K., dropped 0.5 percent, in response to the large U.S. crop and the substantial U.S. carryover stocks.
Memphis Territory cctton, strict middling 1-1/16 inches, c.i.f. Liverpool, was nominally quoted at 34.10 cents a pound, 1 percent lower than in August and July.

Table 7.--Selected price series of international significance


[^3]

# World Trade Highlights 

## AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS OF JAPAN, CHINA (TAIWAN), AND THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Beginning with this issue, the Foreign Development and Trade Division will publish selected world trade data on agricultural imports and exports of various countries. In this article, import data are shown for Japan, Taiwan, and the Republic of Korea and agricultural exports for Australia and New Zealand.

Agricultural Imports of Japan.--Agricultural imports of Japan in 1967 reached $\$ 3,296$ willion, 74 percent higher than in 1962 (table 8). Its agricultural imports have increased each year since 1962, reflecting upward trends in imports of animals and animal products, food and feed grains, fruits and vegetables, oilseeds, tobacco, coffee, cocoa, tea, and other products (fig. 2). The continuous growth of the country's economy, the widening acceptance of diverse products by the Japanese as a result of higher per capita income, and personal preferences have promoted living standards and demand for imports of many agricultural products. Imports of animals and anfmal products increased to $\$ 684$ million in 1967, 68 percent over 1962. Over the same period, imports of feed grains prompted by the rising production of animals and meat rose threefold to $\$ 485$ milion. Fruit and vegetable imports in 1967 reached $\$ 194$ miliion, the highest level in 6 years. Imports of oilseeds also reached a 6 -year high in 1967 , rising to $\$ 415$ million.

The U.S. share of total Japanese agricultural imports in 1967 was 31 percent. This is about the average for the period 1962-67. Among the food grain imports by Japan, the U.S. share has expanded from 29 percent in 1962 and reached a high of 45 percent in 1967. The U.S. share of Japanese oflseed imports has declined since 1962. Although the range has been narrow, this share fluctuated from 62 percent in 1964 to 57 percent in 1967. The U.S. share of coffee, cocoa, and tea imports declined from nearly onethird in 1962 to about 3 percent in 1967, and that of animals and animal product imports from about 13 percent to 10 percent. In 19 á2, the U.S. share of fruit and vegetable imports by Japan was 23 percent; by 1967, it had declined to 16 percent after reaching a low of 15 percent in 1966 (fig. 3).

By commodity group, the U.S. share of Japan's agricultural imports was 45 percent for food grains, 54 percent for feed grains, 68 percent for oils and fats, 57 percent for oilseeds, and 70 percent for tobacco.

The other principal suppliers of agricultural products to the Japanese market are shown in table 9. Australia is Japan's second largest supplier of agricultural products. Australian exports are primarily grains, meats, wool, and animal products. Except for wool, these products are strong competitors with U.S. products. Furthermore, the imports from other major countries are mainly similar to those comodities from the United States.

Agricultural Imports of Taiwan,--Agricultural imports of Taiwan totaled $\$ 184$ million, 51 percent higher than in 1966, and 78 percent higher than the average for 1962-64. The United States is the principal supplier of these imports with the U.S. share ranging from 61 percent to 77 percent.

Table' 'ง.-- yatue of total agricultural imports of selected countries and the value
of imports from the united States, calendar years 1962-67


I/ May include some nonagricultural commodities.


Figure 2


Figure 3

Table 9 .--Japan's agricultural imports by principal country of origin, calendar years 1966 and 1967


The principal comodities imported by Taiwan in 1967 were oilseeds, cotton, animals and animal products, and grains. Dilseeds, cotaling $\$ 46$ million, were 25 percent of total agricultural imports, followed closely by cotton, velued at $\$ 45$ million. Imports of oilseeds by Taiwan have increased substantially during 1962-67, rising from miliion in 1962 to the present level. Cotton imports during that period have fluctuated considerably, though in an upward trend. While the textile lndastry has continued to expand in Taiwan, the growth of cotton imports has maintained a relationship to the textile growth. Food grains -- 1967 value $\$ 23$ million -- account for more than two-thirds of the total grain imports. Tobacco imports, which from 1962 through 1966 were at a relatively low level, increased substantially in 1967, reaching a high of \$11 million.
In 1967, the U.S. share of imports by Taiwan was 94 percent for oilseeds, 92 percent for tobaccu, 86 percent for food grains, and 82 percent for cotton. The U.S. share of feed grains, however, was quite low, amounting to $\$ 477,000$ or 4 percent. Imports of animals and animal products from the United States totaled $\$ 1.3$ milion or 8 percent.
U.S. Agricultural Imports of the Repubiic of South Korea, - In 1967, agricultural imports of South Korea totaled $\$ 177$ million, 12 percent ahove the total for 1966 , and highest percent above the average for 192 - Food grains in 1967 to'aled $\$ 71$ million, 40 percent of level reached in 6 years. Food grains cotion -- value $\$ 49$ million -. ranked second. total agricultural imports. Imforts of substantially since 1962. However, food Imports of both comnodities have increased subsh in 1963, when they totaled $\$ 84$ grain imports have fluctuated and reached a from $\$ 34$ million in 1962 to million. Cotton imports have generally trended upward, from $\$ 34$ $\$ 49$ million in 1967.
The United States is the principal supplier of agricultural products for the Repubiic of Korea. In 1967, the United States supplied $\$ 126$ miliion or 71 percent of South Korea's agricultural imports. Two of the major import products oi South Korea are food grains and cotton. However, the U.S. share of these comodities has trended downward since 1962 although the totals have increased. Imports of food grains and cotton by South Korea were totally from the United states in 1962. The U.S. shares in 1967 were 81 percent and 94 percent, respectively.

In comparison with food grains and cotton, other agricultural imports of South Korea are relatively small. Nevertheless, in 1967 the United States supplied South Koreans with 90 percent of their feed grains, 97 percent of their feeding stuffs, 85 percent of their oils and fats, 51 percent of their oilseeds, and three-fourths of their coffee, cocoa, and tea.

## Exports of Australia and New Zealand

Australia.--Agricultural exports from Australia in $190^{\circ} 7$ amounted to $\$ 2,249$ million. This was 24 percent above the 1962 figure and the second highest level in 6 years (tatle 10). Animals and animal products, Australia's largest export commodity, totaled $\$ 1,336$ miliion. Food and feed grain exports at $\$ 565$ milition ranked second. Other export items of importance were fruits and vegetables and sugar. Each of these commodity groups amounted to nearly $\$ 120$ million.

Australian exports of animal products to the United States in 1967 reached $\$ 244$ million, the highest total during 1962-67. In terms of total exports of animals and animal products, this was the largest share of exports from Australia. In comparison, shiprints to the United Kingdom totaled $\$ 188$ million and to other Western European countries,
$\$ 18 \mathrm{million}$.

Food grain exports from Australia, notably wheat, were valued at $\$ 517$ million. As a wheat exporter, Australia competes with the United States in many of the major commercial markets. For example, in 1967 Japan received wheat exports from Australia totaling $\$ 32$ million, compared with $\$ 159$ miliion from the United States. Australia also exports wheat to Western European countries; in 1967, these shipments to the United Kingdom totaled \$19 million.

Sugar was the only comodity besides the category of animals and animals products to show any significant share in Australian exports to the United States. The U.S. share of Australian sugar exports increased somewhat during 1962-67 and reached a high of $\$ 25$ million in 1967. This was about 21 percent of Austratia's total sugar exports. However, sugar imports of the United States are subject to import quotas. In terms of total agricultural exports from Australia, the United States received about 12 percent.

New Zealand.--Agricultural exports from New Zealand in 1967 totaled $\$ 886$ million, 10 percent below those of 3966 . Principal commodities exported were animals and animal products, with smaller shipments of fruits and vegetables and oils and fats.

Animals and animal products accounted for practically all of the shipmerts in 1967 -with the United States receiving about 15 percent. The U.S. share represented a decline of about 2 percent from 1966. Other important markets for Nsw Zealand exports of animals and animal products included the United Kingdom, fapan, and France.

Among the other commodities exported from New Zealand, shares moving to the United States were relatively insignificant. Although fruit and vegetable exports accounted for $\$ 15$ miliion of New Zealand's agricultural exports in 1967, only about 2 percent value $\$ 299,000-$ were shipped to the United States. The $\$ 10 \mathrm{milli}$ on in exports of oils and fats from New Zealand were all exported to countries other than the United States.

Table 10-- value of total agricultural exports of Australia and New Zealand and the value


1/ Hey fnclude some nonagricultural comodities.

# Export Highlighis 

U.S. AGRICUETURAL EXPORTS: JULY-SEPTEMBER 1968

During the first quarter of fiscal 1969 (year ending June 30), U.S. agricultural exports totaled $\$ 1,425$ milion, about the same as a year earlier (table 11). Declines resulted mainly from a suilstantial decrease in the export value of grains and preparations, especially wheat and flour. Exports of oilseeds and products were up slightiy, due principally to a rise in shipments of soybeans and protein meal. Exports of animals and animal products, cotton, tobacco, and vegetables and preparations increased.

Although exports during July-August 7968 were up alightly from those of July-August 1967, exports during September 1968 were down from those of a year earlier. Exports of wheat and flour during September 1968 were dow substantially from those of September 1967, falling 57 percent to $\$ 53$ million. However, September exports of feed grains and soybeans increased.

Exports of animals and animal products during the first quarter of 1968/69 totaled $\$ 172$ million, 14 percent above those of July-September 1967. Pacing the increased export value of animals and animal products was a sharp increase in dairy product exports, which rose 46 percent to $\$ 38$ million. In addition, meats and meat products and hides and skins increased substantially above the first quarter level in 1968/69. Larger shipments of anhydrous milkfat and nonfat dry milk accounted for much of the increase in dairy product exports. Among the meats and raeat product exports, shipments of pork were three times the value in July-September 1967.

The value of cotton exports in July-September 1968 totaled $\$ 98$ milizon, 15 percent higher than in the first quarter of the past fiscal year. Most of the increase took place during July and August due to heavy buying of cotton during the early months of 1968 for later delivery. July and August exports were higher than usual since these months are usually the seasonal low period for cotton exports. Cotton exports during July-August (latest data available) moved primarily to Japan, South Korea, and the Philippines. Exports to these countries were 31 percent higher than during JulyAugust 1968 and accounted for 46 percent of total cotton exports.

Exports of grains and preparations during July-September 1968 totaled $\$ 542$ inilifor, 15 percent below a year earlier. Most of this decline resulted from a sharp reduction in exports of wheat and flour, which fell 35 percent to $\$ 222$ milifon from $\$ 341$ million in July-September 1967. Al1 of the decline occurred in exports of wheat grain. Wheat flour increased 43 percent to $\$ 20$ million during the first quarter of 1968/69. Exports of feed grains were up 4 percent to $\$ 241$ million. Corn shipments continued to surpass those of the previous year with the first quarter total value reaching $\$ 187$ million, 26 percent higher than the first quarter exports of 1967/68. A sharp reduction in the export value of sorghums, barley, and oats partly offset the increased export value of corn. Lower prices for feed grains also contributed to the decine and the export value of feed grains. The quantity of corn exported was about 42 percent higher in JulySeptember 1968 than in the same months of 1967. Shipments of rice during July-September 1968 totaled $\$ 63$ miliion, 26 percent higher than the corresponding months of last year.

Table 11.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by comodity, JuIy-September 1967 and 1968

́/ Preliminary.
U.S. exports of oilseeds and products totaled $\$ 240$ million in July-September 1968. This was 2 percent above July-September 1967. The value of soybean exports, accounting for more than half the total value of oilseeds and products, was up 6 percent from $\$ 126$ million in July-September 1967. Quantity was up 11 percent. The smaller increase in value occurred due to the lower export price for the July-September 1968 period, compared with the export price of July-September 1967. Exports of cottonseed and soybean ofl were down sharply, falling 33 percent to $\$ 24$ million. Protein meal exports were up in quantity and value even though the price was lower during the first quarter of the current fiscal year. For July-September 1968, protein meal exports totaled $\$ 59$ million, 7 percent higher than the corresponding quarter last year.

Tobacco exports during the first quarter of $1968 / 69$ totaled $\$ 154 \mathrm{million}$, up 28 percent from July-September 1967. A substantial increase in exports of flue-cured and burley tobaccos accounted for most of the change. Exports to Nest Germany, which in the early part of 1968 were below the year-earlier levels, fncreased substantially during JulySeptember 1968, compared with purchases during the previous fiscal year's first quarter.

Fruit and vegetable exports totaled $\$ 117$ million in July-September 1968, 1 percent above a year earlier. This increase took place because of higher exports of vegetables and preparations, which rose 6 percent to $\$ 36$ million in July-September 1968. The increase occurred matnly in exports of fresh vegetables with tomatoes rising to $\$ 4.4$ million, from $\$ 2.1$ milition in July-September 1967. Exports of dried beans and dried peas were slightly above the year-earlier levels. Among the preparations, dehydrated soups and vegetables were up about one-third. Increased fruit exports included canned peaches and cocktail.

## U.S. Agricultural Exports to the EEC: July-September 1968

U.S. agriתditural exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) totaled $\$ 334$ milition during the first quarter of $1968 / 69$, 9 percent higher than exports during the first quarter of 1967/68 (table 12).
U.S. exports of commodities subject to the EEC's variable import levies totaled $\$ 144$ million during the first quarter of 1968/69, il percent higher than those of the first quarter of $1967 / 68$. This substantial increase resulted from larger exports of feed grains and wheat to the EEC countries. Feed grain exports totaled $\$ 97$ million in 1968/69, compared with $\$ 89$ million in 1967/68. However, this was 19 percent below the value of feed grain exports for July-September 1966/67. Wheat exports showed considerable improvement over exports during first quarter 1967/68. The improved grain export situstion in 1958/69 reflects the somewhat lower production of feed grains and wheat in the EEC in the crop year harvested for 1968, which resuited in increased demand from the export chennels. In addition, exports of feed grains from world competitors of the United States, such as Argentina, were down from the previous year. In terms of quantity, feed grain exports to the EEC were substantially higher than during July-September 1968, but lower prices lessened the gain in total value.
Other variable-levy commodities, such as wheat fiour and beef and veal, also increased, compared with the July-September 1967 total. Exports of poultry and eggs totaled $\$ 3$ million in July-September 1968, 35 percent below those of the corres,onding first quarter of last year. A continued expansion of the European poultry industry has reduced the demand for U .S. exports of poultry and poultry products.
Among the non-variable-1evy commodities (agricultural products not subject to the EC's variable import levies), hides and skins, oil cake and mea1, tobacco, and vegetable oils increased. These increases more than offset declines in cotton, fruits and vegetables, soybeans, tallow, and variety meats, raising first quarter exports 16 percent over the year-earlier level.

Table 12.-U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Communty

Value by commodity, September and July-September ㄴ•, 6-69


Soybean exports to the EEC, which during the latter part of 1967/68 were below those of 1966/67, showed improvement in the first quarter of 1968/69. The increased demand for feed ingredients resulted in an advance in the value of soybean exports despite lower prices. The average export price for soybeans during the first quarter of 1968/69 was $\$ 2.77$, compared with $\$ 2.92$ in the first quarter of $1967 / 68$. Improved prices were a factor in the rising value of hide and skin exports during the first quarter of 1968/69. Exports of unmanufactured tobacco totaled $\$ 48$ million in July-September 1968, up 55 percent from the corresponding period of last year. This substantial increase resulted primarily from the larger takings by West Germany. U.S. exports of variety meats to the EEC totaled $\$ 7.4$ million in July-September 1968, the lowest level for the first quarter of the last 4 fiscal years. Increased hog slaughter during 1968 in the EEC countries contributed to the lower demand from the export market.


Import Highlights


U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS: JULY-SEPTEMBER 1968

In the first 3 months of fiscal year 1969 (year ending June 30), U.S. imports of agricultural products totaled $\$ 1,344$ million, compared with $\$ 1,064$ million during the same period in 1967/68. Imports of competitive (supplementary) commodities in JulySeptember rose to $\$ 800$ million from $\$ 666$ million in the same 3 months last year; noncompeitive (complementary) imports increased to $\$ 544$ million from $\$ 398$ million (table 13).

Increases in imports were recorded for most individual commodities with notable gains in cattle, beef, pork, hides and skins, apparel wools, certain dairy products, fruits, edible nuts, vegetable oils, cane sugar, and wines. Among complementary imports, rapid rises were evident for bananas, coffee, cocoa, rubber, tea, carpet wools, crude drugs, and essential oils.

Heavier than usual imports during July-September partly reflected hedge buying of many storable commodities by importers in anticipation of expiring longshoremen's union contracts at East Coast and Gulf ports. Temporary restraining orders were issued by a Federal court in early October after a 2 -day strike; an injunction under the Taft-Hartiey Law is expected to either delay the strike until December 20 or resolve differences between companies and labpr groups.

Another unusual factor contributing to expanded imports during the period had to do with cheeses. U.S. imports of several types of cheeses in July-September were substantially above a year ago, apparently because of anticipated quota controls by importers and foreign suppliers. These cheese imports inciuded processed Edam and Gouda, Emmenthaler or Swiss with eye formation, Gruyere process, and cow's milk cheeses in the unspecified "other cheese" categories (Tariff Schedules of the United States, codes 117.75 and 117.85). On September 24, 1968, the President established emergency import quotas for the above named cheeses under provisions of Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. $1 /$

With the exception of across-the-board limitations on processed Edam and Gouda cheese, quotas affect only cheeses priced under 47 cents per pound, f.o.b. country of origin; cheeses priced above 47 cents are not restricted.

The quotas will remain in effect until the Tariff Commission reports, and the President acts upon the report, on fts current investigation of the effect on the Department's price support program for milk on the imports of these cheeses and several other items not considered in the emergency action.

1/ Federal Register, September 26, 1968.

Table 13. - U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Value by commodity, July-September 1967 and 1968


1/ Preliminary.

Table 14.--U.S. agricultural exports: Quantity and velue by momodity,


Table 14.--U.S. agricuitural exporta: Quantity and value by commodity, September and July-September 1967 and 196B--Continued


Table 14,--U.S. agricultursl exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
September and July-September 1967 and 1968--Contimued


Table 14.--U.S. agricultural exports: quantity and value by commodity, September and July-September 1967 and 1968--Gontimed

| Commodity exparted | Soptember |  |  |  | Juty-Sentember |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1ty | Yalue |  | Ounatity Folue |  |  |  |
|  | 1967 | 196B $1 /$ | 1967 | 1968.17 | 1967/68 | 1968 , $691 /$ | $1967 / 68$ | 1968/69 17 |
| Terctables and praparstions |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1,000 \\ \text { dollars } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { doliars } \end{aligned}$ | Therseands |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,000 \\ \text { dol1ars } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { dollige } \end{aligned}$ |
| Fegetables and_prgparations | Thourgands | Thoustads | dollers | Collarg | Thousands | Thousands |  |  |
| Canned (prepared or preserved) : |  |  |  |  | 6,981 |  | 2,118 | 1,829 |
| Asparagus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,840 2,708 | 1,262 1,505 | 567 | 271 | 6,981 4,032 | 7,014 3,110 | 2,118 | 1,607 |
| Cord . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,708 | 1,505 1,721 | 514 376 | 346 : | 4,835 | 3,110 | 1,094 | 882 |
| Tomatoes, tomato sauce, tomato puree, etc.: Lb, | 950 | 1,811 | 218 | 413 : | 2,792 | 3,863 | 555 | 848 |
| 0ther ......................................... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Lb. | 2.872 | 2,432 | 443 | 644 | 7.695 | 7.952 | 1.263 | 1.331. |
| Totel canned vegetables .................. Lb. | 9.936 | 8.731 | 2, 118 | 1,866: | 26.385 | 26,151 | 5.785 | 5,497 |
| Dried beans, including donations ............: Lb. : | 12,674 | 24,591 | 970 | 2,103: | 68,217 | 58,006 | 5,190 | 5,259 |
| Dried peas, 1nciuding cot and chick .........: Ib. : | 32,761 | 34,577 | 1,954 | 2,217 : | 59,090 | 59,738 | 3,803 | 3,975 |
| Fresh : \% |  |  |  | 609 | 17,764 | 20,367 | 998 | 1,079 |
| Settuce ....................................... Lb. $_{\text {Lb }}$ | 7,218 | 10,913 5,484 | 336 | 216 | 17,032 | 25,547 | 1,272 | 1,045 |
| Onions . ..................................... | 4,996 | 5,484 | 147 | 216 | 30,032 97,610 | 24,547 | 1,272 | 1,045 |
| Potatoes (except sueet potatoea) .......... : Lb. : | 4,403 | 7,463 | 147 | 226 | 97,610 | 87,6,3 | 2,827 | 2,559 |
|  | 4,015 | 5,981 | 334 | 581 | 17,521 | 42,176 | 2,108 | 4,408 2,245 |
| 0ther . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . : Lb. | 4, 498 | 3,524 | 470 | - 356 | 4.1,767 | 34,829 | 2,998 | 2,245 |
| Total fresh vegetablea .................. : Lb. | 25,130 | 33,365 | 1,512 | 1,988 | 204.714 | 209,572 | 10,203 | 11,330 |
| Frozen vegetables . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . : Lb. | 1,781 | 2,100 | 329 | 414 | 2,409 | 6,325 | 1,198 | 1,203 |
| Soups and vegetabies, dehydrated ............ | 2,226 | 3,719 | 764 | 1,152: | 5,955 | 8,913 | 2,108 | 3,115 |
| Toasto juice, canned .........................) Gal.: | 200 | 79 | 219 | 90 | 417 | 236 | 460 | 281 |
| Vegetable reasonings ......................... : $\mathbf{L b}$ Lb. | 545 | 1,153 | 384 | 581 | 1,376 | 3,107 | 920 | 1,604 |
| 0ther ............................................ | $2 /$ | 2/ | 1.192 | 1,296 | $2 /$ | 27 | 3,940 | 3,802 |
| Total vegetables and preparations ........ | $=$ | - | 9,462 | 11,707 | - | $\underline{ }$ | 33,607 | 36,066 |
| : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other vegetable products : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coffee ........................-............... : Ib. : | 1,341 | 2,201 | 1.4.66 | 2,020 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,021 \\ & 2,200 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,820 \\ & 2,668 \end{aligned}$ |  | 5,094 |
| Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. .................... : Lb. : | 957 848 | 1,286 | 2,273 | B56 2,812 | 2,200 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,668 \\ & 2,902 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,959 \\ & 6,108 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,871 \\ & 8,010 \end{aligned}$ |
| Essential ofls and resinotds ................: Lb . | 848 | 955 | 2,273 | 2,812 9,698 | 2,935 | 2,902 $2 /$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,108 \\ 20,438 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,010 \\ 29,096 \end{array}$ |
| Feeds and fodders (except ofl cake weal) ...: Flavoring afrups, sugara, and extracts ..... | $\frac{2}{2 /}$ | $\frac{2}{27}$ | 6,409 2,957 | 9,698 $4,46 \mathrm{~B}$ | $2 /$ | $\frac{2}{2} /$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,438 \\ 8,957 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29,096 \\ & 11,657 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 305 | 294 | 2,957 | 4,468 170 | 1,095 | 1,106 | $\begin{array}{r}8,957 \\ \hline 771\end{array}$ | 11,718 1,819 |
| Nops Nursery stock .............................................. | $2 /$ | $2 /$ | 631 | 521 | 27 | , 3/7 | 1,964 | 1,819 |
| Nuts atid preparations .........................) Lb : | 13,812 | 8,016 | 3,438 | 3,348 | 43,516 | 26,715 | 9,260 | 8,212 |
| Seeds, except oflseeds ...................... Lb L : | 3,084 | 3,272 | 1,223 | 1,581 | 10,292 | 10,587 | 3, 830 | 4,046 |
| Spices ........................................ lb : | 611 | 610 | 475 | 431 | 1,574 | 2,001 | 1,133 | 1,255 |
| other, including donatioris .................... | $2 /$ | $2 /$ | 6,145 | 6,912 | 27 | $2 /$ | 17,588 | 23,030 |
| Total other vegetable products ............ | - | $\cdots$ | 26,131 | 32.617 | - | $\cdots$ | 76,019 | 94, 8008 |
| Total vegetable products ............... | - - | - | 439,446 | $409,464$ | - | $\underline{-}$ | 1,277,942 | 1,253,001 |
| Col | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ( | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| rotal agricultural exports ....................... |  |  | 488,933 | 469.728 | +rour |  | 1,429,294 | 1.424,739 |
| Total ronagricuztural exports . . . . . . . . . . . . . : |  | $\cdots$ | 2,026,067 | 2,481,141 | $\underline{-}$ | $\underline{ }$ | 5,925,406 | 6,993,18? |
| Total exporte, ajl coumciities ................: -l : | : - | --- | 2,515,000 | 2,950,869 | - | - | 7,35t,700 | 8,417,921 |

Fable 15, - : s. agriveltural inports: Zuantity and value ty sanrodity,
Table 15, --5. agrienler and July-September 1967 and :968


September and July-September 1967 and 1968 --Continued


Total grains and preparations ......................................................

Tatil= 15-..S. agricultaral imports: Mantity and value by zomodity
Septerber and July-Ssptember 1967 and 1968 --Continued


Tabls 15. - U. S. agricultural imports: Quantity and value by commodity,
September and July-September 1967 and 196 B -Continued

| Commodity imported Supplementary | Unit | September |  |  |  | July-September |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Quantity |  | Value |  | Ov |  | Velve |  |
|  |  | 1967 | 1968 i | 1967 | $1968.1 /$ | 1967/68 | 1968/69 | 1967/68 | 1968/69 17 |
| ( | : |  |  | 1,000 | 1,000 |  |  | 1.000 | 1,000 |
| Other vegetable products |  | Thousands | Thougands | dollars | dollars | Thousands | Thous,ands | dollars | dollsts |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hiops ...................................... | 1.b. : | 32 | 0 | 20 | 0 : | 34 | 2 | 22 | 5 |
| Jute and fute butts, unmanufatterce | L. Ton: | 1 | 1 | 198 | 117 | 4 | 9 | 668 | 1,173 |
| Helt liguors fale, porter, stout, beer) ... | Gel. | 1,621 | 2,803 | 1,776 | 3,055 | 5,688 | 8,071 | 6,214 | 8,845 |
| Narsery and grempliouse stoek ................ | -- : | $3 /$ | $3 /$ | 4,222 | 6,547: | 3/1 | $3 /$ | 7,947 | 9,247 |
| Seeds, except oilsceds ................... | $\cdots$ : | $3 /$ | $3 /$ | 786 | 1,028: | $3 /$ | $3 /$ | 2,375 | 3,187 |
| Spires . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Lb. : | 7,318 | 5,598 | 713 | 690 : | 15,721 | 14,540 | 1,770 | 2,111 |
|  | Lb. : | 16,876 | 18,138 | 11,193 | 10,976 : | 51,802 | 54,900 | 33,945 | 33,707 |
| trites. | Ga1.: | 1,265 | 2,424 | 5,815 | 11, 1,14 : | 3,908 | 6,597 | 17,962 | 29,817 |
| ntiles . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  | 123 | 2, 3 | -866 | 1.316 | $3.3 /$ | , 3/ | 17,474 | 4,679 |
| istal other vegetable prodrets .......... | -- |  |  | 26.763 | 36,397 | 2 | - | 78,005 | 96,171 |
| Totai vegetable preducts ............... | --- | $=$ | $\underline{\square}$ | 132,905 | 157,837: | - | $\cdots$ | 399,709 | 467.456 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Somplemeritary |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rananas, frssh................................... | Lb. | 256,74,1 | 295,325 | 11,694 | 14,105 | 821,038 | 899,594 | 37,355 | 42,533 |
| Coffes, green | Ib. | 211,459 | 307,139 | 71,848 | 103,054 : | 683,241 | 952,1339 | 235,4,23 | 324,789 |
| Coffee, roastedi pr ground ....................; | Ib. : | 326 | 1,764 | 105 | 625 : | 1,433 | 3,443 | 508 | 1,163 |
| Coffee extracts, essences, concentrates ..... | Lb. : | 1,735 | 1,382 | 1,913 | 1,472: | 5,932 | 4,498 | 6,519 | 4,136 |
| Cocos beans ................................... | Lb. : | 19,964 | 28,909 | 4,693 | 7,452 : | 77,338 | 104,859 | 18,310 | 25,763 |
| Cocos and chocolate | Lb. | 14,683 | 20,593 | 2,524 | 4,240 | $\because \cdot 720$ | 56,760 | 5,691 | 10,160 |
| Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. . | - | 37 | $3 /$ | 2,683 | 4,254: | $3 /$ | 3 | 7,247 | 11,581 |
| Essential or distilled ofls | - : | $3 /$ | $3 /$ | 2,658 | 4,265: | $3 /$ | $3 /$ | 8,705 | 11,778 |
| Fibers, unatanufactured ........................ | L. Tan: |  | 10 | 1,246 | 1,712 | 25 | 3 | 4,462 | 5,348 |
| Rubber, crude (natural) | Lb. | 75,162 | 141, 804 | 12,509 | 22,986 : | 224,900 | 359,791 | 36,662 | 56,455 |
| Silk, rau | Lb. | 130 | 235 | 993 | 2,212: | 381 | 465 | 2,855 | 4,093 |
| Spices ........................................ | Le. | 8,589 | 13,107 | 2,893 | 5,085 : | 26,054 | 29,059 | 8,819 | 10,253 |
| Tes | Lb, : | 9,931 | 14,766 | 4,180 | 5,820: | 32,313 | 42,560 | 13,028 | 16,713 |
| Woil, unamufactured (Eree in bond) ......... | G.Lb. : | 8,917 | 15,157 | 3,219 | 5,062: | 26, ©01 | 4,4,267 | 9,747 | 14, 128 |
| Other compleqentary agriraltural products ...: |  | $3 /$ | $3 /$ | 675 | 1,309: | 31 | $3 /$ | 2.413 | 3,488 |
| Total complementary imports | --- | - | - | 123, 233 | 1836563 | - | - | 397.755 | 543,381 |
| : | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motal agricultural imports ................: $-\ldots, \ldots \ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total nonagricultural imports ...........t $-\ldots, \ldots \ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total imports, all commoditios ............: $\rightarrow$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 Preliminary. <br> 2 Less than 500. <br> 3/ Reported in value only. <br> b/ Excludes the weight if "other hides and skins," reported in value only. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 16.--Exports: Quantity indexes of foreign trade in agricultural products, fiscal yeaxs 1962-68, monthiy and accumulated, wly 1967 to dite



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

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

EXPORTS The export statistics also exclude shipments to the U.S. armed forces 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.L. 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 uitimate 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 the time of shipment from the United states, to which the comodities 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 vere 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 tinited States and others that are interchangeable in use to any significant extent with such $\mathrm{f} . \mathrm{s}$. 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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[^0]:    I/ Agricultural Economist, Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch, Foreign Development and Trade Division, Economic Research Service.

[^1]:    N.A. $=$ Not available
    $\frac{1}{1 /}$ Less than 500.
    $\underline{2 /}$ Described as "berries, frozen" in 1963.
    3/ Included with "fruit pastes and pulp, n.e.s." prior to 1.967.
    4) Nostly blueberries.
    $5 /$ fostly paprika.
    G/ Lemon oil, 8,000 lbs. $(\$ 8,000)$.
    If Chicken eggs in she $11,1,448,000 \mathrm{doz}$. ( $\$ 477,000$ ).

[^2]:    2/ Includes bean equivalent of soybean products for export.

[^3]:    Source: Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics, FAO, and for recent montha, original sources

