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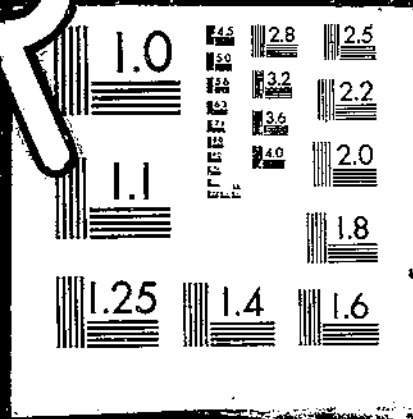
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Economic Research Service.

(NAL Call No. A286.9/A88)

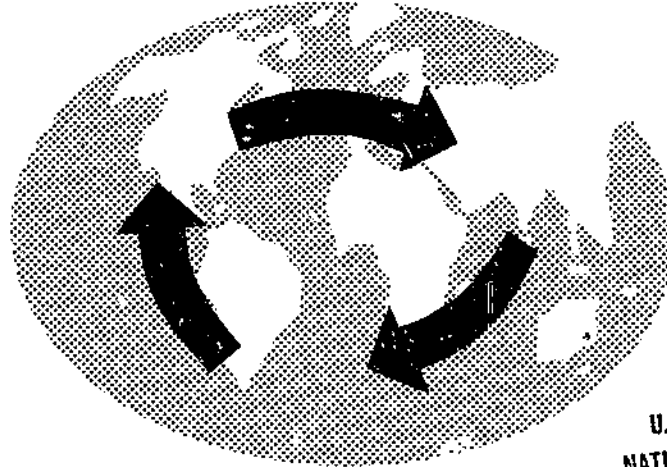
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MARCH 1969

# FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES



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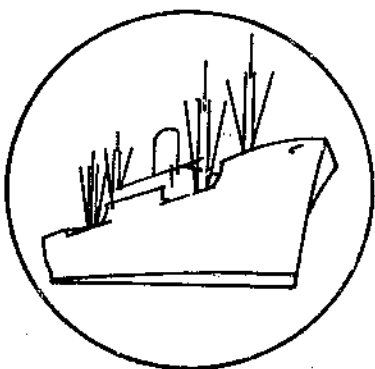
- U.S. Agricultural Exports Totaled \$6.2 Billion in Calendar Year 1968
- U.S. Agricultural Imports in Calendar Year 1968
- Selected Price Series of International Significance
- Commercial and Government Program Export Highlights
- World Trade Highlights
- Export Highlights
- Import Highlights
- Trade Statistics, July-December

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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



# FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

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## Digest

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U.S. Agricultural Exports Totaled \$6.2 Billion in Calendar Year 1968 (see page 6). U.S. agricultural exports were \$6.2 billion in calendar year 1968. This was 3 percent below 1967, but 10 percent above the 1961-65 average. Reduced shipments of cotton, fruits and preparations, and grains and preparations accounted for the decline. The value of oilseeds and products and vegetable exports gained. Earnings from grains and preparations fell 9 percent, principally because of lower export values for wheat and wheat flour and feed grains. These declines resulted from lower prices for all grains except rice, as well as the reduced volumes of wheat, oats, barley, and sorghums. Several other factors also affected the agricultural situation in 1968. The value of U.S. agricultural exports to the United Kingdom fell to the lowest level since 1954. In addition, the effects of Japan's bilateral agreements with several East Asian and African countries may have reduced purchases from the United States. On the other hand, the improved economies of several major foreign markets resulted in some increases in their takings of our farm products.

\* \* \* \* \*

U.S. Agricultural Imports in Calendar Year 1968 (see page 14). Imports of agricultural products by the United States rose by 13 percent from 1967 to 1968 to \$5 billion. Supplementary imports gained by \$345 million, with advances recorded in cattle, meats, hides, dairy products, apparel wools, fruits, edible nuts, oilbearing materials, cane sugar, vegetables, tobacco, and wines. Complementary product imports were up \$231 million, reflecting increases for coffee beans, bananas, rubber, tea, essential oils, crude drugs, carpet wools, spices, and prepared cocoa products.

\* \* \* \* \*

Selected Price Series of International Significance (see page 22). December wheat prices tended to be slightly lower or stable. Corn and soybean prices, c.i.f. U.K., continued strong, reflecting the U.S. longshoremen's strike. The price of U.S. cotton, c.i.f. Liverpool, continued downward.

\* \* \* \* \*

Commercial and Government Program Export Highlights (see page 25). U.S. agricultural exports totaled \$1.4 billion in July-September 1968, little changed from a year earlier.

A \$64.5 million decline in shipments under Government-financed programs was nearly offset by a \$59.9 million rise in commercial exports. More competitive marketings with world supplies large, along with sharply reduced exports under Government programs, held U.S. exports of wheat grain to the smallest volume since 1959. Larger commercial shipments raised total corn and tobacco exports sharply. Commercial exports of all other commodity groups were higher except rice and fruits, which showed small declines.

A substantial drop in shipments in exchange for local currency and a small decline in donations through voluntary relief agencies contributed to the lower export level for Government-financed programs. Partly offsetting was a near doubling of shipments under long-term credits. The programs included in the categories "Government-financed programs" and "Commercial exports" or "Exports outside Government-financed programs" have been revised because of the reclassification of barter exports under supply-type contracts for U.S. agencies.

\* \* \* \* \*

World Trade Highlights (see page 35). The African countries of Chad, Central African Republic, Gabon, and the Congo (Brazzaville) in 1967 imported agricultural products worth nearly \$22 million. This was about 10 percent of their total imports. Manufactured articles, machinery, and transportation equipment accounted for over two-thirds of the total imports. In 1967, the EEC supplied two-thirds of the agricultural commodities imported by the four nations; in contrast, the U.S. share was 7 percent.

The value of Ireland's agricultural imports totaled \$205 million in 1967, up 26 percent from the 1962 level. Animals and animal products, fruits and vegetables, and coffee, cocoa, and tea made up nearly half of the total. Tobacco is Ireland's principal agricultural import from the United States. Through the 1962-67 period, we supplied from 89 to 97 percent of its tobacco imports.

Iceland's agricultural imports reached a peak of \$17.5 million in 1967. Fruits and vegetables, the leading products from the United States, increased to about \$1 million in 1967 from \$0.5 million in 1962. However, the U.S. share of Iceland's agricultural imports dropped to 22 percent in 1967 after increasing from 35 percent in 1962 to 39 percent in 1966.

\* \* \* \* \*

U.S. Agricultural Exports: July-December 1968 (see page 42). During the first half of 1968/69, U.S. agricultural exports totaled \$3.1 billion, 3 percent less than a year earlier. Increases occurred in exports of animals and animal products, oilseeds and products, and tobacco. Decreases, however, were reported for cotton, fruits and preparations, and grains and preparations. Exports rose slightly from November to December 1968, reaching a level 8 percent higher than a year earlier. This somewhat unseasonal increase probably reflected anticipation of the longshoremen's strike, which began on December 20. U.S. agricultural exports to the EEC totaled \$737 million in July-December 1968, compared with \$772 million a year earlier.

\* \* \* \* \*

U.S. Agricultural Imports: July-December 1968 (see page 49). U.S. imports of agricultural products in July-December 1968 were valued at \$2.6 billion, 17 percent above the same months of 1967. Higher values for cattle, meats, cheese, hides, fruits, nuts, cane sugar, vegetable oils, beer, and wines contributed to gains in supplementary products. Among the complementary commodities, increases took place for green coffee, bananas, rubber, tea, crude drugs, essential oils, carpet wools, and spices.

Table 1.--U.S. exports: Value of total and agricultural exports, including specified Government-financed programs <sup>1/</sup> and commercial (dollar) sales by selected commodities and commodity groups, averages 1955-59 and 1960-64; annual 1965-68 and July-December 1968

Year ending June 30	Animals and products	Cotton, excluding linters	Wheat and flour	Feed grains, excluding products	Milled rice	Oilseeds and products	Fruits and vegetables	Tobacco, unmanufactured	Other	Total agricultural exports	Nonagricultural exports	Total, all commodities
-- Million dollars --												
<b>Average</b>												
<b>1955-59</b>												
Total .....	609	685	709	373	107	437	344	344	210	3,818	13,900	17,718
Commercial .....	422	399	240	231	57	329	328	310	196	2,512		
Programs .....	187	286	469	142	50	108	16	34	14	1,306		
<b>1960-64</b>												
Total .....	655	717	1,196	664	155	705	416	387	255	5,150	15,293	21,443
Commercial .....	551	545	400	540	80	589	413	331	230	3,679		
Programs .....	104	172	796	124	75	116	3	56	25	1,471		
<b>Annual</b>												
<b>1964/65</b>												
Total .....	818	584	1,240	940	203	1,125	443	395	349	6,097	20,200	26,297
Commercial .....	667	419	249	864	134	961	439	360	307	4,400		
Programs .....	151	165	991	76	69	164	4	35	42	1,697		
<b>1965/66</b>												
Total .....	779	386	1,402	2/1,346	220	1,224	496	395	428	6,676	22,225	28,901
Commercial .....	670	262	465	1,232	160	1,087	495	305	384	5,060		
Programs .....	109	124	937	114	60	137	1	90	44	1,616		
<b>1966/67</b>												
Total .....	2/732	542	1,312	2/1,153	306	1,258	492	550	427	6,772	24,047	30,819
Commercial .....	600	377	666	946	175	1,125	492	443	373	5,197		
Programs .....	132	165	646	207	131	133	3/	107	54	1,575		
<b>1967/68 <sup>4/</sup></b>												
Total .....	2/645	475	1,278	2/1,001	374	1,203	457	494	423	6,315	25,707	32,022
Commercial .....	511	40	511	882	202	1,087	454	389	377	4,713		
Programs .....	134	175	767	119	137	116	3	105	46	1,602		
<b>Monthly 1967/68</b>												
July .....	52	27	105	83	18	89	40	25	33	472	1,918	2,390
August .....	50	17	114	73	16	79	38	38	33	468	1,982	2,450
September .....	49	51	121	76	17	68	37	57	33	489	2,026	2,515
October .....	52	31	101	77	24	119	47	46	35	532	1,926	2,458
November .....	59	33	125	127	26	155	39	59	44	667	2,098	2,765
December .....	46	38	102	101	28	114	38	60	37	564	2,277	2,841
January .....	45	61	109	88	44	95	34	35	34	545	2,152	2,697
February .....	52	53	120	94	24	91	33	39	41	547	2,148	2,695
March .....	50	49	111	92	38	105	34	26	39	544	2,091	2,635
April .....	56	46	112	65	40	94	36	33	42	524	2,421	2,945
May .....	61	45	75	65	36	98	41	37	40	498	2,432	2,930
June .....	53	34	82	59	28	95	38	39	33	461	2,298	2,759
July-June .....	625	475	1,277	1,000	339	1,202	455	494	444	6,311	25,769	32,080
<b>Monthly 1968/69</b>												
July .....	48	43	86	70	21	86	41	36	35	466	2,198	2,664
August .....	53	25	83	92	14	81	36	53	42	489	2,314	2,803
September .....	60	31	53	79	28	74	40	65	40	470	2,481	2,951
October .....	60	18	71	57	17	124	44	35	38	464	2,254	2,718
November .....	68	22	87	76	29	179	36	68	44	609	2,541	3,150
December .....	61	33	112	89	29	148	36	58	45	612	2,424	3,035
July-December .....	360	172	492	463	138	692	233	315	244	3,109	14,212	17,321

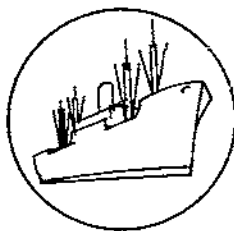
<sup>1/</sup> Includes programs authorized under Public Law 83-480 and Mutual Security (AID) programs.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes donations through voluntary relief agencies not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census.

<sup>3/</sup> Less than \$500,000.

<sup>4/</sup> Preliminary data (unrevised).





## SPECIAL in this issue

X U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS TOTALED \$6.2 BILLION IN CALENDAR YEAR 1968 X

by  
Joseph R. Corley <sup>1/</sup>

U.S. exports of farm products totaled \$6,228 million in 1968. This was 3 percent below those of 1967 and 9 percent below the record high in 1966 (tables 2 and 3). However, it surpassed the 1961-65 average by 10 percent.

Among the individual commodity groups, cotton, fruits and preparations, and grains and preparations declined (fig. 1). Oilseeds and products, tobacco, and vegetable exports were higher. Value of grains and preparations fell 9 percent or \$215 million, as a result of drops in both wheat and flour and feed grains. These declines resulted from lower prices for all grains, as well as the reduced volumes of wheat, oats, barley, and sorghums.

Calendar year 1968 was an eventful year, producing both favorable and unfavorable aspects for foreign trade. The British devaluation of the pound in November 1967 produced its repercussions in 1968. The value of U.S. agricultural exports to the United Kingdom fell to \$374 million, the lowest level since 1954 (fig. 2). Declines occurred principally for wheat and wheat flour, feed grains, cotton, and fruits and vegetables. France's economic crisis began in late spring with student riots developing into nationwide strikes. Although the result was a sharp drop in U.S. exports to France during June, this decline was largely absorbed in following months. Overall, U.S. exports of farm products to France for the year were down 3 percent from the preceding year.

The somewhat stagnant position of economic growth in the European countries in 1967 improved in 1968. The index of industrial production through the second quarter of 1968 was up in several European countries. A second quarter decline in France's index of industrial production resulted from the country's strikes. A slight decline in the indexes of Spain and the United Kingdom occurred. For many of the remaining European countries, the index of industrial production rose, surpassing the second quarter of 1967. Japan's index of industrial production during second quarter 1968 was 6 points higher than a year earlier, reflecting that country's continued economic expansion.

Factors more directly affecting U.S. agricultural exports and bringing about the decline for the year included the larger world grain supplies and grain production in importing countries, as well as exporting countries. Trade policies of several major foreign markets for U.S. agricultural exports resulted in some further declines. In 1967, the Japanese began to step up buying farm products from all producing countries when prices were competitive. This led to stepped-up purchases in 1968 from Thailand,

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

Table 2.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity, by quarters, 1967 and 1968

Commodity	Jan.-March		Apr.-June		July-Sept.		Oct.-Dec.		Total		Change from 1967 to 1968
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968 <sup>1/</sup>	
	-- Million dollars --										Percent
Animals and animal products:											
Dairy products .....	30	24	43	45	27	38	22	38	122	145:	+18
Fats, oils, and greases .....	45	38	54	38	41	37	39	37	179	150:	-17
Hides and skins .....	41	29	32	28	27	31	28	33	128	121:	-6
Meats and meat products .....	30	25	28	24	25	32	29	43	112	124:	+10
Poultry products .....	12	13	15	14	14	15	18	16	59	58:	-1
Other .....	18	18	19	21	17	18	21	22	75	79:	+5
Total animals, etc. ....	176	147	191	170	151	171	157	189	675	677:	0
Cotton, excluding linters .....	159	163	119	125	85	99	102	73	465	460:	-2
Fruits and preparations .....	69	59	80	66	82	81	79	71	310	277:	-11
Grains and preparations:											
Feed grains, excluding products .....	276	274	240	189	232	241	306	222	1,054	926:	-13
Rice, milled .....	99	106	89	104	51	63	79	75	318	348:	+9
Wheat and flour .....	263	340	273	269	341	222	328	270	1,205	1,101:	-9
Other .....	27	21	30	22	20	21	21	21	98	85:	-14
Total grains, etc. ....	665	741	632	584	644	547	734	588	2,675	2,460:	-9
Oilseeds and products:											
Cottonseed and soybean oils .....	41	27	44	30	35	24	35	27	155	108:	-31
Soybeans .....	184	183	191	170	126	134	270	323	771	810:	+5
Protein meal .....	64	69	60	62	55	59	67	72	246	262:	+6
Other .....	10	12	26	26	20	24	17	29	73	90:	+23
Total oilseeds, etc. ....	299	291	321	288	236	241	389	451	1,245	1,270:	+2
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	93	100	121	109	120	154	165	161	499	524:	+5
Vegetables and preparations .....	41	42	45	48	33	36	45	45	164	173:	+5
Other .....	93	93	84	93	78	97	92	106	347	388:	+11
Total exports .....	1,595	1,636	1,593	1,483	1,429	1,425	1,763	1,684	6,380	6,228:	-3

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

Table 3.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity, calendar years 1960-68

Commodity	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 <sup>1/</sup>
-- Million dollars --									
Animals and animal products:									
Dairy products .....	117	134	130	182	224	196	126	122	145
Fats, oils, and greases .....	176	181	147	172	249	226	191	179	150
Hides and skins .....	76	86	83	75	93	109	154	128	121
Meats and meat products .....	76	81	76	99	125	112	116	112	124
Poultry products .....	51	85	89	75	74	70	67	59	58
Other .....	80	66	65	74	76	74	72	75	79
Total animals, etc. ....	576	633	590	677	841	787	726	675	677
Cotton, excluding linters .....	980	875	528	577	682	486	432	465	460
Fruits and preparations .....	249	272	286	276	279	313	315	310	277
Grains and preparations:									
Feed grains, excluding products .....	518	518	788	794	855	1,135	1,334	1,054	926
Rice, milled .....	152	112	153	178	206	244	230	318	348
Wheat and flour .....	1,029	1,298	1,135	1,330	1,532	1,183	1,534	1,205	1,101
Other .....	53	59	71	71	63	70	88	98	85
Total grains, etc. ....	1,752	1,987	2,147	2,373	2,656	2,632	3,186	2,675	2,460
Oilseeds and products:									
Cottonseed and soybean oils .....	159	127	185	165	210	241	154	155	108
Soybeans .....	336	343	407	472	567	650	767	771	810
Protein meal .....	45	48	91	125	145	187	227	246	262
Other .....	54	48	42	54	79	79	81	73	90
Total oilseeds, etc. ....	594	566	725	816	1,001	1,157	1,229	1,245	1,270
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	379	391	373	403	413	383	482	499	524
Vegetables and preparations .....	140	125	149	173	158	155	176	164	173
Other .....	162	175	236	289	318	316	335	347	388
Total exports .....	4,832	5,024	5,034	5,584	6,348	6,229	6,881	6,380	6,228

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

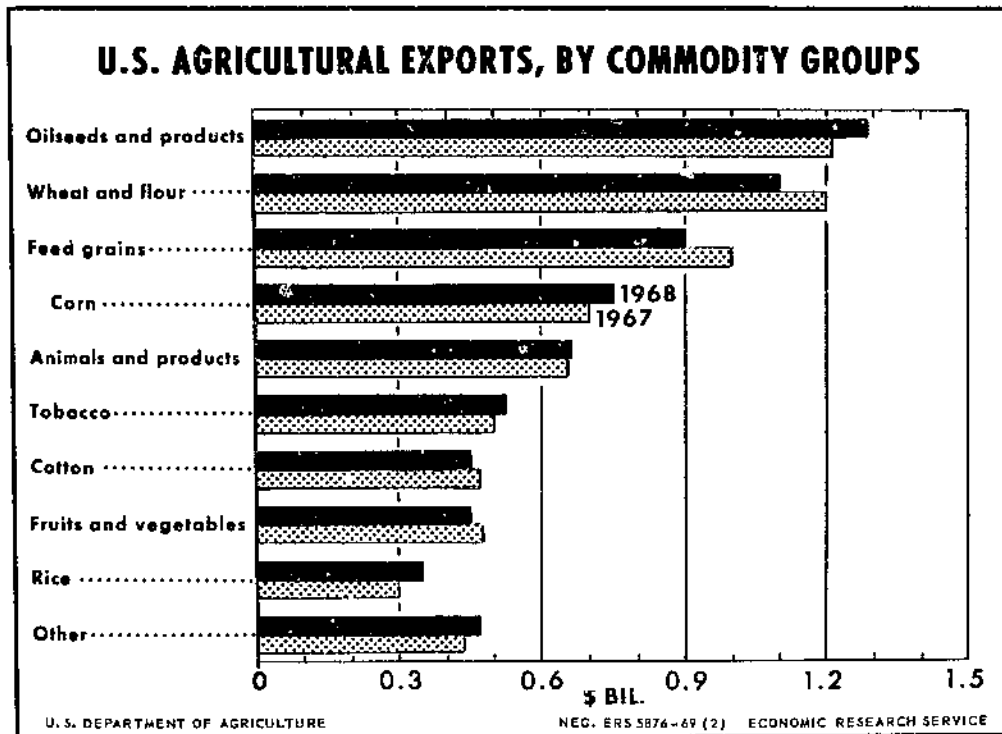
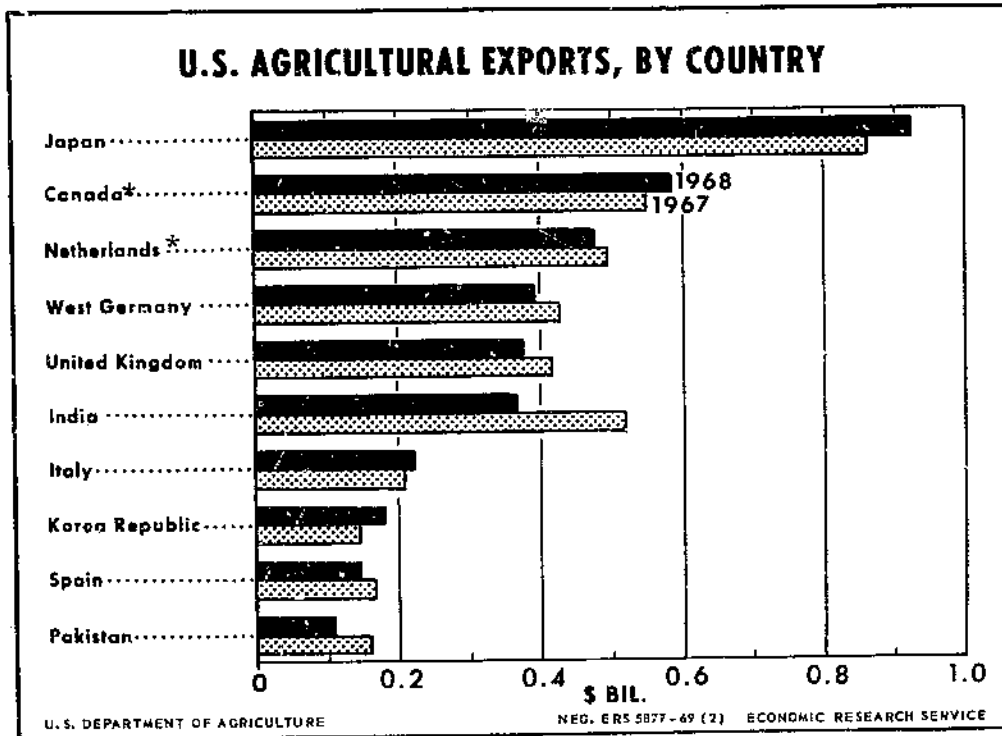


Figure 1



\* Not adjusted for transshipments.

Figure 2

Indonesia, Cambodia, and several East African countries. Japan has sought to diversify sources of supply to correct its imbalance of trade.

In the European Common Market, the effects of the internal price unification among the member countries in mid-1967 was apparent almost immediately. As a result, U.S. exports of farm products to the EEC declined 6 percent in 1968 from \$1.5 billion in 1967, while total U.S. agricultural exports dropped 4 percent. The decline in exports to the EEC resulted from a 5-percent drop in the value of exports of products not subject to EEC variable levies, and an 8-percent decrease in exports of variable-levy commodities.

U.S. prices of several commodities exported in 1968 were lower than in 1967, resulting in the lower total export value. Average export prices of wheat and flour, feed grains, soybeans, animal fats and oils, and protein meal were lower (table 4). Corn exports were higher in quantity, but the lower average price, along with the lower quantities and average prices of oats, barley, and sorghums, resulted in the overall decline in feed grains. Wheat and flour were down in both quantity and average unit price, and combined with the lower unit prices of feed grain exports resulted in the 9-percent decline in grains and preparations.

While U.S. agricultural exports were down 3 percent from 1967, nonagricultural exports rose by 12 percent, reaching a total of \$28 billion. Much of the rise in nonagricultural products resulted from the larger shipments of manufactured goods such as paper, paper products, and chemicals. Machinery and transport equipment totaled \$14 billion in 1968, up 15 percent. As a result of the declining agricultural exports and the increased nonagricultural exports, the agricultural share was 18 percent in 1968, compared with 21 percent in 1967.

Animals and animal products.--Exports of animals and animal products totaled \$677 million in 1968, about the same as 1967. While exports of dairy products reached \$145 million, 18 percent higher than in 1967, the value of fats, oils, and greases was down 17 percent to \$150 million. Hides and skins were down about 6 percent.

The increased exports of dairy products over 1967 included a sharp rise in shipments of anhydrous milk fat. In 1968, total export value of anhydrous milk fat was \$15 million, compared with \$1.8 million in 1967. Butter exports also improved considerably, rising to \$5.4 million from \$0.3 million in 1967. Condensed and evaporated milk rose 29 percent to \$16 million. Most of these increases reflected larger P.L. 480 shipments in 1968. Nearly all of the anhydrous milk fat was exported under Government programs in 1968, in contrast to less than 1 percent in 1967. Large shipments were made in 1968 to Venezuela, Chile, Poland, Turkey, and Nigeria. Poland was also a major recipient for butter exports under donations.

Reduced shipments of lard to the United Kingdom, because of increased competition from other West European countries, accounted for a portion of the decrease in exports of fats, oils, and greases. The EEC, which subsidizes its lard exports, has become an important supplier to the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom's use of lard for unmanufacturing purposes has declined as lower-priced marine oils become more competitive. To make U.S. lard exports to the United Kingdom more competitive, a recent export payment plan has been started.

Exports of inedible tallow were down somewhat due to a substantial drop in shipments to India. However, a 15-percent drop in price was mainly responsible, since quantity was down only 2 percent. Larger pork shipments to Japan contributed to the increased exports of meats and meat products. Total pork exports were up three-fourths, reaching \$31.6 million in 1968.

Table 4.--Average export prices for selected agricultural products exported, January-December 1967 and 1968

Commodity	Unit	Average unit price		Percentage change
		1967	1968 <sup>1/</sup>	
		-- Dollars --		Percent
Animal fats and oils .....	Lb.	0.07	0.06	-14
Meats and meat products .....	Lb.	0.34	0.34	0
Hides and skins .....	No.	6.57	6.08	-7
Cotton .....	Rble	116.74	118.70	+2
Wheat and flour .....	Bu.	1.75	1.68	-4
Feed grains .....	Mton	53.62	49.00	-9
Corn .....	Bu.	1.38	1.25	-9
Rice .....	Cwt.	7.80	8.30	+6
Soybeans .....	Bu.	2.93	2.75	-6
Cottonseed and soybean oil ..	Ston	0.13	0.11	-15
Protein meal .....	Lb.	86.11	80.66	-6
Tobacco .....	Lb.	0.87	0.88	+1

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

Cotton.--Cotton exports in 1968 totaled \$460 million, 2 percent below 1967. This decrease occurred from a 3-percent drop in volume to 3.9 million bales. Japan, the largest market for U.S. exports of cotton, received nearly a fourth of the cotton we exported in 1968. Japan's takings of cotton were 4 percent below 1968, but its share of U.S. cotton exports remained about the same. The value of exports to Europe totaled \$109 million, 7 percent below 1967. Exports to Asian countries, which accounted for 60 percent of U.S. cotton exports in 1968, were down 6 percent from 1967. Shipments to Hong Kong and Taiwan increased from 1967.

U.S. exports of cotton of 1 to 1-1/8-inch staples declined 18 percent from 1967, while cotton of staple lengths over 1-1/8 inches dropped 28 percent due to small crops of long-staple cottons. Exports of short-staple cotton (less than 1 inch), in larger supply because of large stocks carried over from the previous year, increased 35 percent. East Asian countries took large quantities of the short-staple cotton, with Japan's purchases increasing substantially. Taiwan and Hong Kong were also large markets in 1968; Hong Kong increased its takings by more than 100 percent over 1967.

Fruits and preparations.--U.S. exports of fruits and preparations declined 11 percent to \$277 million in 1968. Poorer U.S. crops of peaches, oranges, and apples in 1967 resulted in shorter supplies in early 1968 and correspondingly higher prices. Average prices for all categories of fruits and preparations were up in 1968. Canned fruit prices averaged 7 percent higher, fresh fruit prices were 12 percent higher, and dried fruit prices were up 5 percent. In 1968, canned fruit exports were down 11 percent in value and 15 percent in quantity, while dried fruit exports were down 5 percent in value and 7 percent in quantity. The export value of fresh fruits dropped 17 percent, and volume declined 26 percent. In addition to the shorter supplies of U.S. fruits available for export, larger crops of apples and pears in Western Europe increased the competition for U.S. products. Australia and the Union of South Africa are expanding their fruit packing industries so that they can better compete in the European market.

Grains and preparations.--U.S. exports of grains and preparations, totaling \$2.5 billion in 1968, were 9 percent below the 1967 export value. Feed grain exports accounted for the largest share of the decline, dropping 13 percent or \$128 million from 1967. The lower exports of feed grains resulted from smaller shipments of oats, barley, and sorghum grains, but corn shipments increased. Combined, the quantity of oats, barley, and sorghum grains declined 41 percent from 1967 to 3.9 million metric tons in 1968. However, because of lower prices, the value of these grains declined even further. The value of the 1968 feed grain exports, excluding corn, was 45 percent below that of 1967.

While the increase in corn quantity shipped was one-sixth above 1967, value rose only 4 percent above 1967. Prices fell from an average of \$1.38 per bushel in 1967 to \$1.25 in 1968. During 1968, U.S. corn shipments increased substantially to West European countries. Spring and summer drought in Eastern Europe reduced yields and supplies available for export to Western Europe. In addition, U.S. corn exports to Japan, South Korea, Italy, and Lebanon increased. Partly offsetting these increases, however, were smaller shipments to India, Pakistan, the United Kingdom, Israel, and the Philippines.

Wheat and wheat flour exports dropped 11 percent in 1968, to \$1,101 million. As with feed grains, a portion of the value decline resulted from the lower average export price in 1968, compared with 1967. In 1968, the average price of wheat and wheat flour was \$1.68 per bushel, compared with \$1.75 in 1967. In January-June, 1968, exports of wheat and wheat flour totaled 360 million bushels, 21 percent higher than during the first half of 1967. However, after June, shipments dropped off substantially, falling about 100 million bushels below the last half of 1967.

During the first half of 1968, a number of foreign purchases of U.S. wheat were made in anticipation of the higher wheat prices that would result after the effective date of the International Grains Arrangement. For this reason, stocks of wheat in several importing countries were built up, and a buying lag resulted during the latter half of 1968. In addition, the record world wheat crop in 1968 of 10.8 billion bushels, following 2 previous years of plentiful crops, tended to further reduce the need for U.S. wheat. Larger crops in Eastern Europe and Asia lowered the demand for commercial purchases from free world supplies. After the improved crops of wheat and other food grains in India and Pakistan, demand for imported wheat declined in these countries. According to U.S. inspections for export, wheat shipments to India and Pakistan were down to 54 million bushels for July-December 1968, compared with 147 million bushels a year earlier.

Rice exports continued to increase, with 1968 value surpassing 1967 by 9 percent. Much of this increase reflected higher average export prices, as volume was up only 3 percent. The 1968 export price averaged 6 percent higher than in 1967. Several countries that were small buyers of U.S. rice in 1967 took sharply expanded quantities in 1968. The Republic of Korea bought \$14.7 million worth in 1967, but in 1968, approached \$50 million. This increase occurred partly because 1968 rice production in South Korea was down. The bilateral trade agreement between Japan and South Korea covering surplus Japanese rice contributed to the declining demand for U.S. rice in the latter months of 1968, as well as Korean production. At the same time, 1968 rice exports to Hong Kong, the Philippines, and the Ivory Coast declined substantially from the year earlier. However, there were sharp increases in shipments to South Vietnam, Indonesia, the Nansei and Nanpo Islands, the Dominican Republic, and the EEC, in addition to South Korea. Rice exports to these destinations totaling \$39 million in 1967 more than doubled in 1968.

Oilseeds and products.--Higher export volume for soybeans and protein meal contributed to the increase in the export value of oilseeds and products from 1967. The export value of cottonseed and soybean oil totaled \$108 million in 1968, 31 percent below 1967. The average price in 1968 was down 15 percent, and volume also declined. Larger

supplies of animal fats and oils in Western Europe, as well as the competition from sunflowerseed oil from Eastern Europe, cut into the demand for U.S. oils.

Soybean exports in 1968 continued to increase in quantity, reaching a record 294 million bushels, 12 percent above 1967. But the increase in total export value was 6 percent, due to a substantial decline in the average price per bushel. Major markets were unchanged from a year earlier. Japan continued to be the largest country buyer, accounting for more than a fourth of the U.S. soybean exports. Shipments to the EEC increased slightly, and as a group, the EEC countries were the largest market for U.S. soybeans. Exports to Spain were also larger in 1968.

The average price of protein meal dropped 6 percent in 1968 from 1967, but a 14-percent rise in the quantity exported was more than offsetting, so that the total export value was up 7 percent in 1968. Shipments to the EEC, the principal market, were valued at \$175 million, 13 percent higher than in 1967. Since the EEC's demand for soybean oil was down in 1968 from 1967, its demand for soybeans increased only slightly. As the demand for soybean oil declined and soybeans gained slightly, protein meal increased. The expanding livestock industry in the EEC has continued to increase the demand for feed ingredients, including the high-protein feed such as protein meal. Japan has also continued to be a large market for U.S. protein meal.

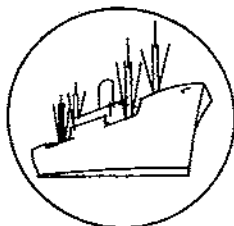
Tobacco.--U.S. tobacco exports in 1968 totaled \$524 million, slightly above those of 1967. The average export price per pound changed little from the previous year. United Nations sanctions against trade with Rhodesia have enhanced the position of U.S. tobacco in the world market, although export payments and the good quality of U.S. flue-cured crops have also helped to improve the demand for U.S. tobacco.

While exports to the United Kingdom were up during the first part of 1968, shipments to West Germany declined sharply. (The United Kingdom and West Germany are the two largest buyers of U.S. tobacco.) During the second half of 1968, exports to the United Kingdom declined while those to West Germany increased. Among the remaining markets, the export total remained very close to that of 1967.

Vegetables and preparations.--Exports of vegetables and preparations totaled \$173 million, 5 percent higher than 1967. This increase resulted principally from larger shipments of fresh vegetables. Exports of canned vegetables were down 8 percent to \$20 million, due to sharply lower exports in the first half of 1968 (canned vegetable exports dropped 15 percent from January-June 1967). Although shipments of dried beans and peas were down during the first half of 1968, a substantial upturn in the second half resulted in an overall increase for the year.

Tomatoes were up in the second half of 1968 and accounted for the overall increase in fresh vegetable exports. During the first half of 1968, potato exports were also up. Exports of fresh vegetables to Canada increased sizably, as did those to the United Kingdom and other West European countries. Canned tomato product exports were higher, but these were reduced by exports of other canned vegetables, especially corn.





## SPECIAL in this issue

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### U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS IN CALENDAR YEAR 1968

by  
Thomas A. Warden <sup>1/</sup>

U.S. agricultural imports for consumption during 1968 rose to their highest level since 1951. Value amounted to \$5.0 billion, compared with \$4.5 billion in 1967 (table 5). Continued economic expansion in the United States created additional demand for industrial raw materials and consumer goods, which was reflected in gains for nearly all types of imports. Nonagricultural imports increased at an even faster pace -- 25 percent over 1967 -- to \$28 billion, nearly twice the rate for agricultural products.

The increase in agricultural imports over 1967 was equal for supplementary (competitive) and complementary (noncompetitive) products; both rose 13 percent in value. Supplementary commodities made up 60 percent of total agricultural imports, the same as last year.

Seasonally, U.S. agricultural imports in 1968 reached a high of \$1,344 million in the third quarter (July-September); a year earlier, the peak occurred in January-March (table 6). Monthly imports in 1968 averaged nearly \$419 million. The highest month was September at \$463 million, while in September 1967 imports were at the lowest point of that year. The third quarter bulge was due in part to anticipated shortages by importers when union contracts expired. A 2-day strike by longshoremen at East and Gulf Coast ports on the first and second of October was ended by two temporary restraining orders, and subsequently by an 80-day injunction which expired on December 20. The strike was settled for New York on February 14, but continued at the other ports.

#### Supplementary Imports

U.S. imports of supplementary agricultural products in 1968 rose to \$3,042 million from \$2,697 million a year earlier (fig. 3). Gains took place mainly in cattle, meat, hides, dairy products, apparel wools, fruits, edible nuts, oilbearing materials, sugar, vegetables, tobacco, and wines. Cotton imports declined.

Animals and animal products.--Animals and animal product imports were higher than a year ago at \$1,224 million. Dutiable cattle entries totaled 1,024,000 head (\$91 million) in comparison with 740,000 head (\$59 million) in 1967. Both Canada and Mexico shipped more cattle to the United States than in the previous year. Dutiable cattle from Canada totaled 319,000 head in 1968, compared with 240,000 head during 1967. Demand for beef in Canada was augmented during 1967 by the Exposition in Montreal (Expo '67) which attracted many visitors from the United States. Dutiable cattle from Mexico jumped to 703,000 head from 500,000 head. Grazing conditions in Mexico's north-central plateau region were unfavorable in 1967, and many ranchers held their cattle off the market until rain and grass growth improved.

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Table 5.--U.S. agricultural imports: Value by commodity, calendar years 1960-68

Commodity	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 1/
-- Million dollars --									
<b>Supplementary</b>									
Animals and animal products:									
Cattle, dutiable	62	94	110	68	42	98	97	59	91
Meat products	50	54	54	55	62	73	117	115	101
Hides and skins, excluding fur	68	61	63	59	71	73	53	54	71
Meats and meat products, excl. poultry	325	388	480	537	428	446	617	663	763
Wool, apparel	85	90	120	111	115	157	157	103	110
Other animals and animal products	54	50	57	63	66	74	8	87	88
Total animals and products	644	737	884	893	784	921	1,160	1,081	1,224
Cotton, raw, excluding linters	23	31	25	24	21	18	18	28	15
Fruits and preparations	88	88	88	104	124	123	130	138	182
Grains and preparations	55	54	43	43	50	42	44	47	49
Nuts, edible, and preparations	69	62	60	68	72	75	82	77	111
Oilseeds and products:									
Coconut oil	20	16	25	39	47	51	60	55	66
Copra	63	50	47	38	43	55	41	46	62
Olive oil	13	15	16	13	18	14	15	19	20
Other oilseeds and products	65	64	63	54	50	54	70	69	80
Sugar and molasses:									
Sugar, cane	507	458	504	611	458	441	502	587	641
Molasses, inedible	36	26	29	43	34	24	31	43	42
Tobacco, unmanufactured	115	114	101	99	110	130	127	129	142
Vegetables and preparations	90	78	83	91	104	114	144	166	178
Wines and malt beverages:									
Wines	41	46	52	54	62	68	77	87	100
Malt beverages	15	16	18	19	23	21	23	23	27
Other supplementary vegetable products	84	83	90	99	96	95	103	102	103
Total supplementary products	1,918	1,938	2,128	2,292	2,096	2,246	2,627	2,697	3,042
<b>Complementary</b>									
Bananas, fresh	79	77	77	82	127	162	179	174	182
Cocoa beans	143	160	132	135	131	120	122	147	136
Coffee, green	1,002	961	986	957	1,197	1,059	1,067	963	1,139
Drugs, crude	24	20	19	22	21	24	27	32	41
Essential oils	19	19	21	22	23	31	29	27	34
Fibers, unmanufactured	34	34	33	37	35	31	25	21	20
Rubber, crude, excluding allied gums	322	216	228	197	201	182	177	170	188
Silk, raw	27	27	27	27	22	20	23	18	18
Spices	45	35	35	32	35	47	44	40	43
Tea, crude	56	54	60	58	60	57	57	58	61
Wool, carpet	112	108	89	115	90	71	72	38	48
Other complementary products	88	77	68	67	79	83	86	67	76
Total complementary products	1,906	1,753	1,740	1,719	1,986	1,840	1,864	1,755	1,986
Total agricultural imports	3,824	3,691	3,868	4,011	4,082	4,086	4,491	4,452	5,028

1/ Preliminary.

Table 6.--U.S. agricultural imports: Value by commodity, by quarters, 1967 and 1968

Commodity or commodity group	Jan.-March		Apr.-June		July-Sept.		Oct.-Dec.		Total		Change from 1967 to 1968
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968 1/	
<u>Supplementary</u>											
-- Million dollars --											Percent
Animals and animal products:											
Cattle, dutiable .....	12	19	10	23	9	11	28	38	59	91:	+54
Dairy products .....	33	19	37	22	21	33	24	27	115	101:	-12
Hides and skins, excluding fur .....	5	19	15	22	13	18	11	12	54	71:	+31
Meats and meat products, excluding poultry .....	158	165	144	180	183	224	178	194	663	763:	+15
Wool, apparel .....	30	7	26	28	23	24	24	25	103	110:	+7
Other animals and animal products .....	22	22	23	21	17	23	25	22	87	88:	+1
Total animals and products .....	270	277	255	296	266	333	290	318	1,081	1,224:	+13
Cotton, raw, excluding linters .....	3	3	4	1	12	10	9	1	28	15:	-46
Fruits and preparations .....	31	46	41	50	28	37	38	49	138	182:	+32
Grains and preparations .....	9	9	12	10	11	12	15	18	47	49:	+4
Nuts, edible, and preparations .....	15	20	16	27	20	33	26	31	77	111:	+44
Oilseeds and products:											
Coconut oil .....	32	27	6	15	8	14	9	10	55	66:	+20
Copra .....	10	11	10	24	12	13	14	14	46	62:	+35
Olive oil .....	6	5	5	6	4	5	4	4	19	20:	+11
Other oilseeds and products .....	18	17	14	20	16	23	21	20	69	80:	+16
Sugar and molasses:											
Sugar, cane .....	116	109	151	182	176	189	144	161	587	641:	+9
Molasses, inedible .....	10	12	15	12	10	10	8	8	43	42:	-2
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	31	38	33	38	34	34	32	32	129	142:	+10
Vegetables and preparations .....	62	62	45	52	20	22	39	42	166	178:	+7
Wines and malt beverages:											
Wines .....	18	18	21	23	18	30	30	29	87	100:	+15
Malt beverages .....	5	5	6	7	6	9	6	6	23	27:	+17
Other supplementary vegetable products .....	37	30	18	20	25	27	22	26	102	103:	+1
Total supplementary products .....	672	689	652	783	666	801	707	769	2,697	3,042:	+13
<u>Complementary</u>											
Bananas, fresh .....	44	47	49	48	37	43	44	44	174	182:	+5
Cocoa beans .....	71	39	27	45	18	27	31	25	147	136:	-8
Coffee, green .....	261	289	230	268	235	325	237	257	963	1,139:	+18
Drugs, crude .....	10	10	7	9	7	12	8	10	32	41:	+28
Essential oils .....	7	7	6	6	9	12	5	9	27	34:	+26
Fibers, unmanufactured .....	7	4	5	5	4	5	5	6	21	20:	-5
Rubber, crude, excluding allied gums .....	51	43	37	39	37	56	45	50	170	188:	+11
Silk, raw .....	5	5	5	5	3	4	5	4	18	18:	-11
Spices .....	11	11	9	8	9	10	11	14	40	43:	+8
Tea, crude .....	15	14	16	16	13	17	14	14	58	61:	+5
Wool, carpet .....	9	12	8	11	10	14	11	11	38	48:	+26
Other complementary products .....	16	18	13	18	16	18	21	23	66	77:	+17
Total complementary products .....	508	498	412	478	398	543	437	467	1,755	1,986:	+13
Total agricultural imports .....	1,180	1,187	1,064	1,261	1,064	1,344	1,144	1,236	4,452	5,028:	+13

1/ Preliminary.

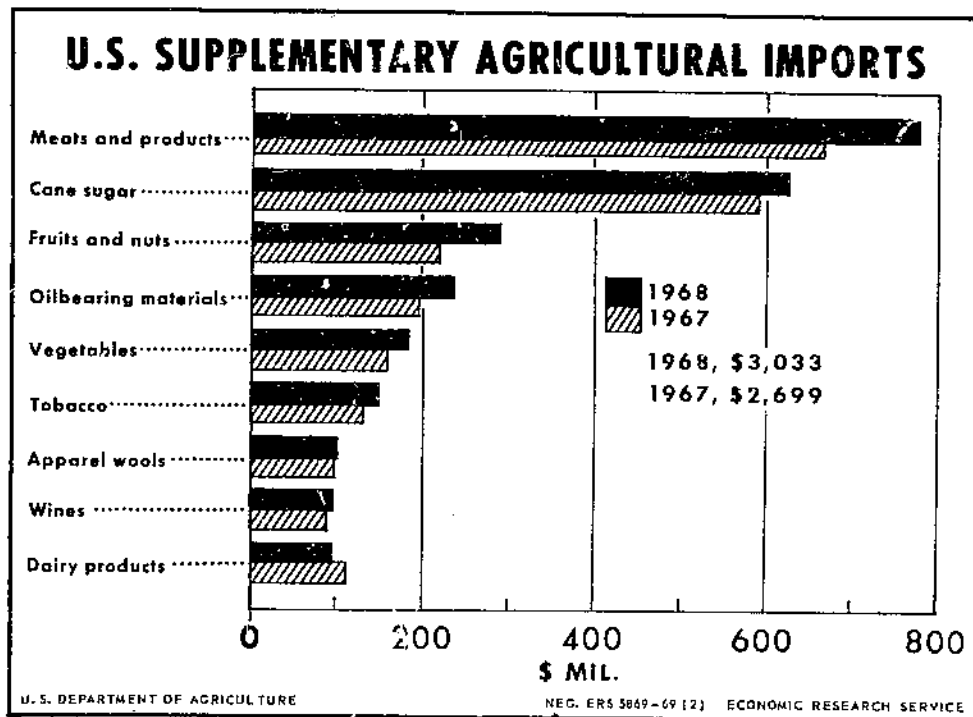


Figure 3

Beef and veal purchases aggregated 1,128 million pounds (\$485 million) against 979 million pounds (\$404 million) last year. Fresh beef imports amounted to \$386 million, canned beef to \$41 million, and preserved beef to \$43 million in 1968 as opposed to \$337 million, \$33 million, and \$21 million, respectively, in 1967.

Heavy demand for beef in the United States was reflected in relatively high fed cattle prices. Commercial beef production increased over the previous year, but not enough to keep pace with demand. The stepped-up use of beef in a wide range of prepared foods attracted additional imports, especially from Australia and Central America.

The increase in U.S. pork imports occurred chiefly in canned hams and shoulders. These purchases moved up to \$169 million from \$157 million a year ago. Fresh lamb imports -- at \$8 million -- were double those of 1967; fresh mutton imports also gained to \$15.5 million from \$14.1 million.

Dairy products.--Although cheese purchases were higher in 1968 than during the preceding year, overall imports of dairy products fell to \$101 million from \$115 million in 1967. Casein imports declined by \$1 million to \$24 million. New quota controls were imposed in late September on cow's milk cheeses valued at less than 47 cents per pound; certain butterfat mixtures and "chocolate milk crumb" were also brought under quota controls at that time.

Apparel wools.--Apparel wool imports were moderately higher in 1968 at 193 million pounds (\$110 million), compared with 162 million pounds (\$102 million) in 1967.

Hides and skins.--Larger entries of sheep and lamb skins boosted imports of hides and skins to 135 million pounds and \$70 million from 46 million pounds (\$54 million) last year.

Cotton and linters.--Raw cotton purchases fell to 95,000 bales (\$15 million) from 168,000 bales (\$21 million) a year ago. Imports of cotton linters were also below 1967 at 151,000 running bales of 480 pounds (\$5.2 million) in comparison with 179,000 bales (\$5.8 million) last year.

Tobacco.--Unmanufactured tobacco imports rose to 221 million pounds (\$142 million) from 197 million pounds (\$129 million) in 1967. Imports of unstemmed cigarette leaf, mostly oriental types, totaled nearly 165 million pounds (\$114 million) against 150 million pounds (\$106 million) in 1967. Scrap tobacco imports increased to 49 million pounds (\$18 million) from 38 million pounds (\$14.5 million).

Fruits and preparations.--Fruit imports, continuing to trend upward, reached \$182 million, well above the \$138 million recorded in 1967. Registering gains over last year were olives, canned pineapples, canned oranges (mandarin), fresh and frozen strawberries, fresh apples, fresh oranges, fresh grapes, and fruit juices. Melons were the only major category showing a decline in value because of reduced cantaloupe and watermelon purchases; other melon imports, mostly "Spanish" types, were higher.

Nuts and preparations.--Among imports of edible nuts, which expanded sharply to \$111 million from \$77 million last year, cashew nuts jumped 41 percent to \$52 million. Coconut meat imports more than doubled, rising to \$28 million. Brazil nuts went to \$11 million from \$7 million, and filberts to \$4.0 million from \$2.5 million. Declines occurred for purchases of pistachio nuts to \$8.6 million from \$10.6 million, and for chestnuts to \$2.1 million from \$2.6 million.

Grains and preparations.--Overall purchases of grains and products rose to \$49 million from \$47 million in 1967. Bakery products -- which includes biscuits, cakes, wafers and the like -- made up most of the gain in this category and rose to a value of \$21 million from \$17 million.

Sugar and related products.--Cane sugar imports in 1968 reached a 20-year high of nearly 5 million short tons valued at \$641 million. Volume in 1968 exceeded 1967 by 6.8 percent, while value increased at the same time more than 9 percent because of higher prices. At 368 million gallons, the volume of inedible molasses imports was nearly 5 percent higher than a year earlier but, due to lower prices, value fell to \$42 million. Maple sugar purchases increased slightly to \$2.5 million from \$2.0 million last year; this gain was offset by a decline for maple sirup imports, which fell to \$3.5 million from \$4.3 million.

Vegetables and preparations.--Vegetable imports continued to grow at a fast pace in 1968. Total value amounted to \$178 million, compared with \$166 million in the previous year. Higher purchases of tomatoes, pimientos, mushrooms, fresh eggplant, peppers, turnips, onions, and garlic accounted for most of the increase. Partially offsetting these gains were lower values for fresh carrots, cucumbers, potatoes, and cassava-type rootstocks.

Oilbearing materials and products.--Vegetable oils and oilbearing material imports showed rapid gains in 1968. Oilseed and oil nut imports jumped to \$69 million from \$53 million a year ago, primarily because of expanded copra purchases. Vegetable oils and waxes were also substantially higher -- about 16 percent in value -- owing to increases for coconut oil, palm kernel oil, castor oil, olive oil, palm oil, and carnauba wax.

Wine.--Wine imports in 1968 achieved a record 22 million gallons valued at \$100 million. This compares with the preceding year's 19.5 million gallons and \$87 million. Still wines accounted for much of the increase, expanding to 14.2 million gallons (\$61 million) from 12.3 million gallons (\$53 million). Sparkling wines rose by 312,000 gallons (\$1.7 million) to 2.2 million gallons, valued at \$17 million. Vermouth imports totaled 4.9 million gallons (\$17 million), compared with 4.5 million gallons (\$15 million) in 1967.

Miscellaneous vegetable products.--Between 1967 and 1968, increases took place in the import values for beer and ale, feeds and fodders (excluding oil cake), seeds, nursery stock, hops, red pepper, broomcorn, and lemon oil. Lemon oil imports were \$2.5 million against \$2.1 million last year; red pepper rose to \$3.8 million from \$3.4 million.

Complementary Imports

The overall value of complementary products went up by \$231 million in 1968 over the previous year's total. All of the major commodities showed higher values; only soluble coffee and gums allied to rubber fell. Steady at last year's level were purchases of hard fibers, and raw silk.

Bananas and plantains.--Fresh banana imports rose to a record of nearly 3.9 billion pounds valued at \$182 million. In the 2 preceding years, the volume level was just over 3.7 billion pounds. Imports of fresh plantains rose to 73 million pounds (\$3.6 million) from 57 million pounds (\$2.9 million) in 1967. Prepared bananas and plantains, such as dried and paste forms, made up an additional \$1.5 million in 1968. Banana paste and pulp was not classified separately in 1967.

Coffee.--Green coffee import volume in 1968 reached a post-World War II high of over 3.3 billion pounds. Value rose to \$1,139 million from \$963 million in 1967 (fig. 4). Roasted or ground coffee imports were \$4 million, compared with less than \$2 million in the previous year. Soluble coffee imports fell below the 1967 high of \$30 million to \$22 million.

Cocoa.--Imports of cocoa beans were sharply lower in volume during 1968 than any earlier year since 1959. Volume slipped to 511 million pounds from 633 million pounds in 1967.

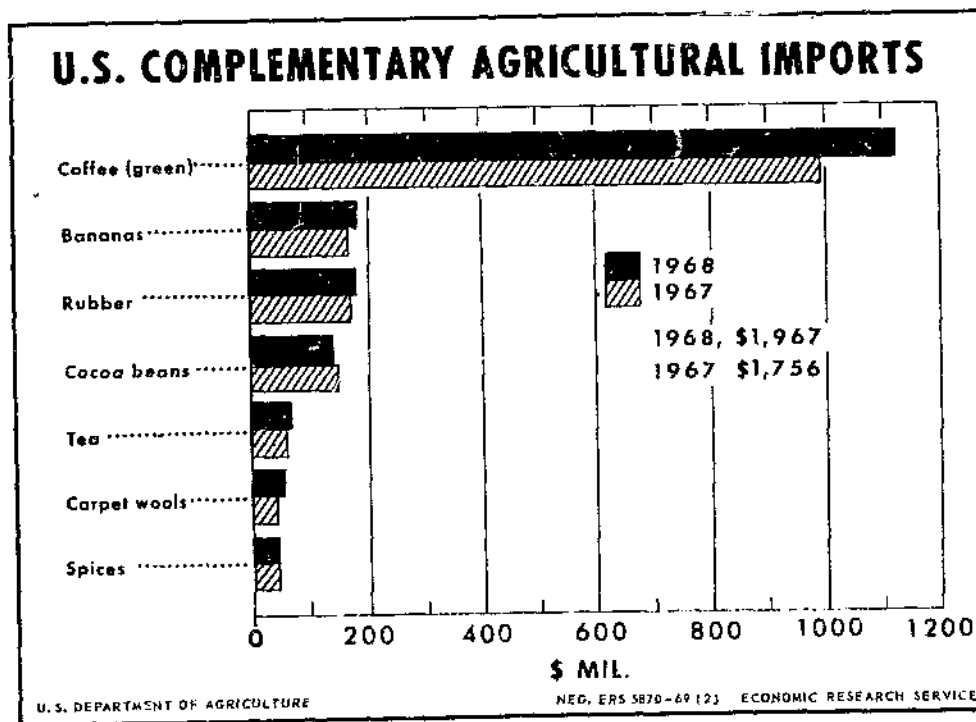


Figure 4

Because of higher prices, however, value did not decline as fast as quantity. Value declined 7.5 percent from 1967 to \$136 million while volume was 19 percent less. African cocoa production in 1968 was apparently limited by excessive rainfall and the Nigerian civil war. Prepared chocolate entries, which include blocks and "chocolate milk crumb," jumped to \$22 million from \$14 million in 1967. Cocoa powder imports rose to almost \$14 million from less than \$12 million.

Rubber and allied gums.--Natural rubber imports expanded to 1.2 billion pounds, valued at \$188 million in 1967. Ribbed smoked sheet and crepe accounted for most of the increase; dry-form rubber imports went up sharply to nearly 1.1 billion pounds and \$161 million from 898 million pounds and \$145 million last year. Rubber milk or latex purchases were 141 million pounds and \$26 million, compared with 116 million pounds and \$24 million in 1967. Allied gum imports fell 15 percent to \$4.2 million.

Spices.--Unground black pepper imports in 1968 were valued at \$13 million, compared with \$14 million a year ago. Vanilla bean imports were \$4 million higher at \$10 million, more than offsetting the decline in black pepper.

Essential oils.--Contributing to the substantial gain in essential oil imports, which exceeded \$94 million during 1968, were heavier receipts of lime, lavender, rose, geranium, sandalwood, bergamot, clove, and citronella oils. Lime oil imports, which make up the largest component, were the same as last year at \$7 million.

Carpet wools.--Short-fiber wool import, used mainly in the production of carpets, advanced to 147 million pounds (grease basis) and \$48 million, compared with 1967's extreme low of 95 million pounds and \$38 million. For comparison, carpet wool imports in 1966 were 142 million pounds valued at \$72 million. Prices were relatively low in 1968 as competition from synthetic fibers continued (table 7).

Table 8.--U.S. imports of meat subject to Public Law 88-482 <sup>1/</sup>:  
Volume by month, 1965-68

Month	1965	1966	1967	1968 <sup>2/</sup>
-- Million pounds --				
January	28.2	51.4	77.4	80.7
February	34.5	60.3	58.5	72.6
March	68.7	49.4	61.9	64.1
April	32.4	63.3	58.8	78.4
May	52.3	52.0	51.5	56.1
June	41.9	100.2	69.6	105.1
July	58.5	61.4	88.7	86.4
August	59.9	87.1	92.2	108.6
September	62.2	91.5	89.7	115.5
October	64.4	79.7	91.8	102.1
November	57.2	61.1	82.3	95.8
December	53.7	66.0	72.4	35.6
Total	613.9	823.4	894.9	1,001.0

<sup>1/</sup> Fresh, chilled, or frozen beef, veal, mutton, and goat meat.

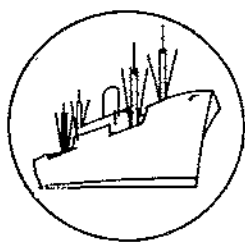
<sup>2/</sup> Preliminary.

Table 7.--Average unit values for principal U.S. agricultural commodity imports, calendar years 1965-68

Commodity	Unit	1965	1966	1967	1968
-- Dollars <sup>1/</sup> --					
Dutiable cattle .....	No.	88.48	89.88	79.69	88.96
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled or frozen .....	Lb.	0.34	0.39	0.41	0.42
Pork, hams and shoulders canned .....	Lb.	0.67	0.76	0.74	0.75
Cheese, emmenthaler .....	Lb.	0.58	0.54	0.55	0.37
Cheese, colby .....	Lb.	0.25	0.27	0.29	0.32
Casein .....	Lb.	0.29	0.27	0.25	0.22
Sheep and lamb skins .....	Lb.	0.58	0.73	0.57	0.67
Apparel wools .....	Gib.	0.65	0.65	0.63	0.57
Cotton, raw .....	Lb.	0.38	0.38	0.35	0.33
Olives, in brine .....	Gal.	1.98	1.86	2.44	2.27
Oranges, canned mandarin .....	Lb.	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19
Pineapple, canned .....	Lb.	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Strawberries, frozen .....	Lb.	0.15	0.18	0.14	0.17
Bakery products .....	Lb.	0.37	0.38	0.37	0.36
Coconut meat, prepared .....	Lb.	0.14	0.11	0.12	0.18
Cashew nuts .....	Lb.	0.52	0.55	0.50	0.56
Coconut oil .....	Lb.	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.15
Copra .....	Lb.	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.10
Cane sugar .....	Ston.	114.42	118.39	125.98	128.63
Molasses, inedible .....	Lb.	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.12
Tomatoes, fresh .....	Lb.	0.11	0.15	0.12	0.12
Tomato paste and sauce .....	Lb.	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14
Mushrooms, canned .....	Lb.	0.54	0.55	0.57	0.57
Tobacco, cigarette leaf .....	Lb.	0.76	0.77	0.70	0.69
Still wines .....	Gal.	3.91	4.07	4.28	4.11
Beer and ale .....	Gal.	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.08
Bananas, fresh .....	Lb.	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Coffee, crude .....	Lb.	0.38	0.37	0.34	0.34
Cocoa beans .....	Lb.	0.15	0.17	0.23	0.27
Chocolate, unsweetened .....	Lb.	0.22	0.23	0.28	0.32
Chocolate, sweetened, not in block form .....	Lb.	0.43	0.37	0.29	0.27
Sisal (henequin) .....	Lton.	153.20	126.48	112.48	115.30
Rubber, crude (dry form) .....	Lb.	0.17	0.18	0.16	0.15
Rubber milk (latex) .....	Lb.	0.25	0.23	0.21	0.19
Silk, raw .....	Lb.	5.50	6.52	7.29	8.12
Pepper, unground black .....	Lb.	0.39	0.36	0.28	0.27
Vanilla beans .....	Lb.	4.39	4.43	4.39	4.55
Tea, crude .....	Lb.	0.44	0.43	0.41	0.39
Carpet wools .....	Glb.	0.52	0.51	0.39	0.33

<sup>1/</sup> Rounded to nearest cent.





## SPECIAL in this issue

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### SELECTED PRICE SERIES OF INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

The seller's price of U.S. No. 1 Hard Winter wheat, ordinary protein, f.o.b. Gulf ports, and the price of U.S. No. 2 Hard Winter wheat, c.i.f. U.K., declined 0.6 percent from November to December, while that of Australian wheat, c.i.f. U.K., declined 0.3 percent (table 9). At the same time, the price of Argentine wheat, c.i.f. U.K., rose by 2.8 percent. Thus, the small premium of Argentine over Australian wheat, which existed in the United Kingdom during 7 of the last 10 years, was restored.

Typical U.S. wheat continued to sell at premiums over the Southern Hemisphere wheats in the U.K. market, 9 percent above Australian wheat and 5 percent above Argentine wheat. The price of Canadian No. 1 Northern wheat, in store Fort William-Port Arthur, remained at Canadian \$1.96 a bushel during December, precisely its average level during the preceding 12 months.

During 1968, the monthly variation in c.i.f. U.K. prices was 2.4 percent for Australian wheat, 5.1 percent for Argentine wheat, and 5.9 percent for U.S. wheat. Canadian wheat prices in store Fort William-Port Arthur varied 5.1 percent. All these percentages express the spread of prices relative to the midpoint of their range; the 9-cent spread of the Canadian price series, for instance -- from \$1.92 to \$2.01 -- is 5.1 percent of \$1.965.

The price of U.S. No. 3 yellow corn, c.i.f. U.K., continued to gain, reaching a level of 24.7 pounds sterling per long ton in December, 3.8 percent above November, and 11.3 percent above September, the 1968 low point. The soybean quotation for December was also 3.8 percent above November, continuing the upturn begun earlier; however, part of that price increase was due to the fact that all December quotations pertain to Hull, which has slightly higher c.i.f. prices than Liverpool, where soybeans, c.i.f. U.K., are ordinarily priced. The price increases for U.S. corn and soybeans, c.i.f. U.K., reflected anticipation and effect of the longshoremen's strike on the East and Gulf Coasts in late December. The price of Argentine corn, c.i.f. U.K., again rose with that of U.S. corn, although the premium over U.S. corn narrowed slightly to \$2.83 a metric ton, or 7 cents a bushel. A sorghum grain price, c.i.f. U.K., was quoted in December for the first time since August. It related to Argentine granifero and was 23.5 pounds sterling per long ton. This was \$2.83 a metric ton, or 7 cents a bushel less than the U.S. corn price, and the same difference as that between Argentine and U.S. corn.

The export price of Thai rice gained 1.6 percent, the first such increase since July. However, the December 1968 quotation was 19 percent below a year earlier. The price of American cotton, c.i.f. Liverpool, dropped another 3.0 percent to 29.8 cents, indicating further adjustments in the supply, demand, and price relationships of various staple lengths of American cotton.



Table 9.--Selected price series of international significance--Continued

Year and month	Sorghum grain c.i.f. U.K., nearest forward shipment <sup>3/</sup>		Rice, Thailand, White, 5% broken f.o.b. Bangkok		Soybeans, U.S. No. 2, bulk, c.i.f. U.K., nearest forward shipment		Cotton, American, Memphis Territory, strict middling 1-1/16" c.i.f. Liverpool <sup>5/</sup>	
	£/l.t.	\$/m.t.	£/m.t.	\$/m.t.	£/l.t.	\$/m.t.	c/lb.	\$/m.t.
1967			4/92.0	4/221	48.0	113	37.81	834
December .....	26.0	61						
1968			4/94.5	4/227	48.3	114	36.69	809
January .....	26.0	61	95.8	230	48.4	114	34.55	762
February .....	---	---	94.8	227	48.7	115	34.14	753
March .....	---	---	89.8	215	48.1	114	33.30	734
April .....	---	---	85.2	205	48.4	114	33.30	741
May .....	23.8	56	82.5	198	48.3	114	33.61	762
June .....	23.3	55	83.4	200	46.5	110	34.55	762
July .....	22.1	52	81.7	196	44.6	105	34.10	752
August .....	22.1	52	80.6	193	44.4	105	32.49	717
September .....	---	---	75.4	181	44.1	104	30.72	677
October .....	---	---	73.0	175	45.2	107	29.80	657
November .....	---	---	74.2	178	46.9	111		
December .....	23.5	55						

1/ Buyer's price equals seller's price plus cost of export certificates, or minus export payment, except for rounding errors.

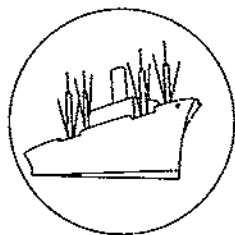
2/ U.S. No. 1, to mid-December 1967.

3/ December 1967-January 1968, U.S. Milo No. 2; May-August, U.S./Argentine sorghums transhipped from Continental European ports; December 1968, Argentine granifero.

4/ 5-7% broken.

5/ Nominal, December 1967-October 1968.

Source: Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics, FAO, and for recent months, original sources.



## Commercial and Government Program Export Highlights

JULY-SEPTEMBER 1968

U.S. exports of agricultural commodities totaled \$1,424.7 million in July-September 1968, little changed from a year earlier. A decline of \$64.5 million in shipments under Government-financed programs was nearly offset by a \$59.9 million rise in commercial exports. Large world supplies and a much lower export level under Government programs reduced U.S. exports of wheat grain to the smallest volume since 1959. Larger commercial shipments resulted in a substantial increase in exports of corn and tobacco. Commercial exports of all other commodity groups were higher with the exception of rice and fruits, which showed small declines (table 10).

A substantial drop in exports in exchange for foreign currency and a small decline in donations through voluntary relief agencies was partially offset by a near doubling of shipments under long-term dollar and convertible local currency credit sales. Program exports of all commodity groups, with the exception of rice and cotton, were lower.

The exports included in the categories "Government-financed programs" and "Commercial exports" or "Exports outside Government-financed programs" have been revised beginning with this report because of the reclassification of barter exports described in the following paragraphs. "Government-financed programs" for this quarter do not include shipments under Mutual Security (AID) programs because of a delay in the preparation of the report for this program.

### Reclassification of Barter Exports

From the beginning of the barter program in 1950 through 1962, the primary goal was the trading of surplus agricultural commodities to build up a stockpile to assure the availability of strategic minerals and metals for which the United States is dependent upon foreign sources. During the period, the program was also used to a limited extent for the exchange of farm products for goods and services needed abroad by such U.S. agencies as the Department of Defense and the Agency for International Development. From 1950 through 1962, barter contracts totaled \$1.6 billion, of which only about \$100 million went to supply needed goods and services for U.S. agencies.

In 1963, the Department of Agriculture began to use the barter program to offset some of the outflow of dollars for foreign purchases by U.S. agencies with an inflow of dollars for agricultural commodities. By then, most of the Government's stockpiling needs had been met and the U.S. balance-of-payments problem was becoming more serious. To accomplish the new objective, it was necessary to rely on the CCC Charter Act because Public Law 480 did not provide authority to barter for many overseas procurements being made by the Department of Defense. Also, as CCC inventories declined, it became necessary to use private stocks of U.S. agricultural commodities under barter contracts, which was not authorized in P.L. 480. In the 5 fiscal years since the emphasis in the program shifted to overseas supply-type barter (1964-68), barter contracts have totaled \$1,115.6 million, of which \$990.6 million (89 percent) have been contracts to supply U.S. agencies, and only \$125.0 million (11 percent) have been for materials for stockpiling.

Table 10.--U.S. exports under specified Government-financed programs, commercial sales for dollars, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity, July-September 1967 and 1968

Commodity	Exports under Government-financed programs <u>1/</u>			Commercial sales for dollars <u>2/</u>			Total agricultural exports		
	1967	1968	Change	1967	1968	Change	1967	1968	Change
	-- Million dollars --								
Wheat and wheat flour .....	126.2	77.9	-48.3	214.9	144.4	-70.5	341.1	222.3	-118.8
Feed grains, excluding products .....	29.8	11.8	-18.0	201.9	228.8	+26.9	<u>3/</u> 231.7	240.6	+8.9
Rice, milled .....	12.2	27.0	+14.8	37.4	35.8	-1.6	49.6	62.8	+13.2
Cotton .....	18.2	23.2	+5.0	66.9	75.1	+8.2	85.1	98.3	+13.2
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	7.6	6.4	-1.2	112.6	147.8	+35.2	120.2	154.2	+34.0
Oilseeds and products .....	25.9	17.2	-8.7	209.3	222.8	+13.5	235.2	240.0	+4.8
Dairy products .....	17.6	16.9	-0.7	14.9	22.6	+7.7	<u>4/</u> 32.5	<u>4/</u> 39.5	+7.0
Animals and products, except dairy ...	5.0	2.8	-2.2	120.0	131.1	+11.1	125.0	133.9	+8.9
Fruits and preparations .....	---	---	---	82.0	81.1	-0.9	82.0	81.1	-0.9
Vegetables and preparations .....	2.8	---	-2.8	30.8	36.1	+5.3	33.6	36.1	+2.5
Other .....	9.4	7.0	-2.4	83.9	108.9	+25.0	93.3	115.9	+22.6
Total agricultural exports .....	254.7	190.2	-64.5	1,174.6	1,234.5	+59.9	1,429.3	1,424.7	-4.6

1/ Includes sales for foreign currency, long-term dollar and convertible local currency credit sales, Government-to-Government donations, donations through voluntary relief agencies, and barter for strategic materials under the authority of P.L. 480. Exports under Mutual Security (AID) programs, authorized by P.L. 87-195, will be regularly included in "Government-financed programs," but were omitted from this report because of a delay in the preparation of the report for this program. 2/ "Exports outside specified Government-financed programs" or "Commercial sales for dollars" include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with Governmental assistance in the form of (1) barter transactions involving overseas procurement for U.S. agencies, which benefit the balance of payments and rely primarily on authority other than P.L. 480; (2) extension of credits and credit guarantees for relatively short periods; (3) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices; and (4) export payments in cash. 3/ Total exports of feed grains, excluding products, include the estimated value of donations of grain sorghums through voluntary relief agencies under P.L. 480, not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census: 1967, \$0.1 million. 4/ Total exports of dairy products include the estimated value of donations of blended food products through voluntary relief agencies under P.L. 480, not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census: 1967, \$6.2 million and 1968, \$1.7 million.

Overseas supply-type barter transactions, which are considered equivalent to dollar sales, make a direct contribution to the U.S. balance of payments. Because of balance-of-payments effects, the classification of barter exports was considered by persons involved in the reporting of exports under Government programs and with the approval of the U.S. Statistical Review Board, it was decided that barter exports under contracts for strategic materials should be classified as "Government-financed" and shipments under overseas supply-type contracts as "commercial (dollar) exports."

The new classification is employed for the first time in the present report for the first quarter of 1968/69 and will be used for subsequent reporting periods. The Office of Barter and Stockpiling, Foreign Agricultural Service, is separately classifying shipments under the two types of contracts for the period 1963 to date. As soon as this work is completed, the Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch will revise the statistical series of Government-financed and commercial exports to show the new classification.

#### Commodity Developments

Grains.--U.S. exports of wheat grain fell to \$198.6 million (121 million bushels) in the first quarter of 1968/69 from \$327.2 million (189 million bushels) a year earlier. Commercial exports of wheat faced strong competition from large world supplies and exports to India and Pakistan, the major destinations under Government programs, were substantially lower.

The new supplemental P.L. 480 agreement with India announced December 23, 1968, includes about 2.3 million metric tons (84.5 million bushels) of wheat or wheat equivalent in flour to be supplied during 1968/69. In November 1968, the United States issued a letter of conditional reimbursement allowing India to make advance purchases of 650,000 tons of wheat against the pending agreement.

Larger shipments of wheat flour under Government-financed programs -- including large quantities to Ceylon, South Vietnam, and Indonesia under Title I, P.L. 480 -- accounted for most of the sizable increase in exports of wheat flour.

A sharp rise in dollar shipments of corn, partially offset by smaller exports of barley, grain sorghums, and oats, accounted for the rise in U.S. exports of feed grains to \$240.6 million from \$231.7 million a year earlier. Exports of corn were considerably higher to Western and Eastern Europe and Asia.

U.S. exports of rice amounted to \$62.8 million (7,469,000 cwt.) in July-September 1968. They had risen from \$25.1 million in the same quarter of 1964 to \$40.5 million in 1965 and \$49.6 million in 1967. Although commercial exports accounted for much of the advance during this period, all of the 1968 rise was due to larger exports under Government programs, principally to South Vietnam under Title I, P.L. 480.

Cotton.--U.S. cotton exports amounted to \$98.3 million (832,000 bales) in the first quarter of 1968/69, compared with \$85.1 million (749,000 bales) in the year-earlier period. Both Government-financed and commercial shipments were higher. Most of the increase was due to orders placed early in 1968 for later delivery. Exports to Hong Kong, Japan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of China, and South Vietnam were higher. Shipments to most important West European markets were lower. Most of the exports to East Asian markets were of shorter staple lengths, U.S. stocks of which are being rapidly depleted. Because of larger availabilities of cotton from foreign free world countries and a slackening of world demand, U.S. exports of cotton in 1968/69 are expected to fall behind the 1967/68 total.

Tobacco, unmanufactured.--Larger commercial shipments brought U.S. exports of tobacco to \$154.2 million (181 million pounds) in July-September 1968 from \$120.2 million (134 million pounds) in the same period a year earlier. Shipments to the United Kingdom totaled \$42.5 million (43 million pounds), slightly higher than in 1967. Shipments to West Germany were more than double the July-September 1967 volume. Other countries purchasing larger quantities in the first quarter of 1968/69 included Thailand, Switzerland, Australia, Denmark, and the Netherlands. During 1968/69, U.S. tobacco is expected to face increasing competition from rising foreign production in low-cost producing areas and from EEC preferential arrangements, but to continue to be favorably affected by UN sanctions against Rhodesian tobacco.

Oilseeds and products.--U.S. exports of oilseeds and products rose 2 percent to \$240.0 million in July-September 1968 from the same quarter of 1967. Despite lower prices, shipments of soybeans advanced 6 percent to \$133.8 million and those of protein meal rose 7 percent to \$59.0 million, together making up 80 percent of exports in this commodity group. Principal markets for soybeans were Japan (which accounted for over a third of the total), Spain, the Netherlands, Canada (including transshipments to other destinations), West Germany, the Republic of China, and Denmark. Less soybean oil was shipped under Government programs than a year earlier.

Due largely to increasing livestock production in industrialized countries and dependable supplies and competitive prices of U.S. soybeans and protein meal, shipments of these commodities are expected to continue strong throughout the year. Shipments of vegetable oils from the United States are meeting increasing competition from foreign-produced oilbearing materials and are expected to consist mostly of exports under Government programs in 1968/69.

Dairy products.--Exports of dairy products from the United States rose to \$39.5 million in the first quarter of 1968/69 from \$32.5 million a year earlier. The rise was primarily due to larger donations of butter and anhydrous milk fat and to the shipment of a sizable quantity of condensed milk to South Vietnam in exchange for local currency. The sale of nonfat dry milk by CCC at reduced prices for limited use abroad is helping dollar sales of this commodity.

World surpluses and limited U.S. supplies of dairy products are expected to continue to hold down exports in this commodity group.

Animals and products, except dairy products.--Substantial increases in exports of hides and skins and pork contributed most to the 7-percent rise in shipments of animals and products, except dairy products, to \$133.9 million from the year-earlier total. Exports of animal fats and oils continued to be held down by large world supplies, low prices, and EEC subsidization of lard.

The Department of Agriculture, on December 10, 1968, announced an export payment program for exports of American lard to the United Kingdom, a traditional U.S. market. Cash payments will be made under the authority of Section 32 of Public Law 320. Section 32 programs use funds derived from import duties to help improve the bargaining position of the American producer.

The historic U.S. share of the United Kingdom's lard import market -- which takes more than half of the world's lard exports -- has been 70 to 80 percent. In recent years, the U.S. share has dropped to between 30 and 40 percent. France and the Netherlands began to subsidize lard exports in 1964. Subsidies by the European Economic Community (EEC) began in 1967 and have been increased three times. The United States unsuccessfully protested that the EEC's action was contrary to the principle of free international trade. The new export payment program is an effort to gain for American farmers a fair share of the world market for lard.

Volume of fresh, chilled, or frozen chickens was up 10 percent. Shipments to Switzerland amounted to 2,419,000 pounds, compared with 157,000 pounds a year earlier. After extensive efforts to reach agreement among poultry exporting countries to discontinue the subsidization of poultry meat, the United States on April 29, 1968, announced the resumption of an export payment program for exports of U.S. chickens to Switzerland. Payments are made in cash under the authority of Section 32, Public Law 320, on exports to Switzerland of U.S. Grade A whole frozen ready-to-cook broilers, roasters, and stewing chickens.

Exports under Government-financed programs were limited to a relatively small quantity of tallow under Title I, P.L. 480.

Fruits and vegetables and preparations.--U.S. exports of fruits and preparations amounted to \$81.1 million, virtually the same as a year earlier. A sharp reduction in U.S. supplies of fresh oranges and much higher prices resulted in a drop in exports of oranges (including tangerines and clementines) to a third of the volume of a year earlier. The export drop in oranges and a number of other fresh fruits was nearly offset by gains in shipments of canned and frozen fruits and fruit juices.

Larger shipments of dried peas, fresh and canned tomatoes, fresh lettuce, dehydrated soups and vegetables, and vegetable seasonings accounted for the 7-percent rise in exports of vegetables and preparations to \$36.1 million in the first quarter of 1968/69 from the year-earlier quarter.

All exports of fruits and vegetables and preparations were commercial sales for dollars.

#### Exports under Supply-type Barter Contracts for U.S. Agencies and Credit Sales Programs

Included in "Commercial exports" or "Exports outside Government-financed programs" (in addition to exports under credit sales programs) are for the first time shipments under barter contracts involving overseas procurement for U.S. agencies. (See "Reclassification of Barter Exports," page 25.) Exports under supply-type contracts amounted to \$63.7 million in July-September 1968, compared with \$110.7 million during the same months of 1967. Shipments under credit sales programs totaled \$36.0 million in the 1968 period, down from \$48.9 million a year earlier (tables 11 and 12).

Barter for Overseas Procurement for U.S. Agencies.--Shipments of farm products in exchange for goods and services needed abroad by U.S. agencies amounted to \$63.7 million in July-September 1968 -- 98 percent of total barter exports of \$64.9 million. A year earlier, these shipments amounted to \$110.7 million, 97 percent of the total. All barter exports during the first quarter of 1968/69 were procurement for U.S. agencies with the exception of about 10 percent of the cotton shipped under barter transactions. During the same period a year earlier, all commodities exported were under supply-type contracts except about 30 percent of the cotton and less than 1 percent of the tobacco. Since the emphasis in the barter program was placed on supplying goods and services needed abroad by U.S. agencies, this type of barter has become a progressively larger proportion of total barter exports.

The largest decline from a year earlier in supply-type barter shipments was in wheat, which amounted to only about 30 percent of the volume of the 1967 period. Shipments of tobacco and vegetable oils were also reduced. Asian and Latin American destinations accounted for most of the wheat shipped under overseas procurement contracts in the first quarter of 1968/69. About three-quarters of the tobacco went to Western Europe. Asia was the destination for nearly 90 percent of the cotton. Most of the corn went to Europe -- principally to Poland, Greece, and Portugal -- and to Asia.



Table 11.--Barter: Shipments under contracts for overseas procurement for U.S. agencies, July-September 1967 and 1968 <sup>1/</sup>

Commodity	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1967	1968	1967	1968
		Thousands		Million dollars	
Wheat (60 lb.)	Bu.	39,281	12,553	67.3	20.4
Wheat flour	Cwt.	750	187	2.8	0.7
Corn (56 lb.)	Bu.	2,830	11,874	3.9	14.0
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	54	1,261	0.1	1.4
Cotton, running bale	Bale	69	90	7.0	9.5
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	26,969	16,830	26.6	15.7
Soybean oil	Lb.	21,746	16,208	2.4	1.6
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	4,135	2,482	0.6	0.4
Total		---	---	110.7	63.7

<sup>1/</sup> Authorized by the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation and other legislation.

Table 12.--U.S. credit sales of agricultural commodities: Value by commodity, July-September 1968 <sup>1/</sup>

Commodity	Export-Import			Total credit sales
	Bank loans and medium-term guarantees <sup>2/</sup>	Bank loans	CCC credit sales <sup>3/</sup>	
-- Million dollars --				
Wheat	---	1.3	1.3	2.6
Corn	0.9	1.2	2.1	3.0
Grain sorghums	---	1.1	1.1	2.2
Soybean oil	---	0.2	0.2	0.4
Cotton	14.5	13.0	27.5	42.0
Tobacco	---	3.3	3.3	6.6
Tallow	---	0.4	0.4	0.8
Livestock	0.1	---	0.1	0.2
Total	15.5	20.5	36.0	72.0

<sup>1/</sup> Credits for relatively short periods repayable in dollars plus interest (covering the financing costs of the lending agency). <sup>2/</sup> Includes disbursements by the Export-Import Bank and disbursements by U.S. commercial banks under Export-Import Bank medium-term guarantees against political and/or financial risk. <sup>3/</sup> Purchases during the period.

Exports under Credit Sales Programs.--Exports under credit sales programs amounted to \$36.0 million in July-September 1968, compared with \$48.9 million in the same quarter

of 1967. Sharp drops in purchases of wheat and corn were largely responsible for the decline in purchases under the CCC credit sales program to \$20.5 million from \$39.3 million a year earlier. Purchases of cotton and tobacco were higher. Larger exports of cotton to Japan accounted for most of the rise in disbursements under Export-Import Bank credits and guarantees to \$15.5 million from \$9.6 million.

Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Poland were the principal destinations for cotton under the CCC program. West Germany was the largest recipient of tobacco. All of the wheat went to Pakistan, the corn to Greece, and the grain sorghums to Hungary.

All of the cotton under the Export-Import Bank program went to Japan, the corn to the Republic of Korea, and the breeding stock to Mexico.

#### Government Program Development

Exports under specified Government-financed programs amounted to \$190.2 million in July-September 1968, compared with \$254.7 million during the corresponding months of 1967. In this report "Government-financed programs" include exports in exchange for local currency and under long-term credits, Government-to-Government donations, donations through voluntary relief agencies, and barter shipments for strategic materials. Exports of agricultural commodities under AID programs will be regularly included in Government programs but are omitted from this report because of a delay in the preparation of the report for this program. Barter shipments for overseas procurement for U.S. agencies are now included under "Commercial exports." (See "Reclassification of Barter Exports," page 25, and "Barter for Overseas Procurement for U.S. Agencies," page 29.) The total of Government-financed exports for July-September 1967 noted above was adjusted to conform with the new classification (tables 13 and 14).

The decline in program shipments from a year earlier was primarily due to a sizable drop in exports in exchange for local currency partially offset by a near doubling of shipments under long-term credits. A progressive transition from sales for foreign currency to long-term credit sales was written into the 1966 amendment to P.L. 480.

Sales for foreign currency.--Exports in exchange for local currency dropped to \$78.5 million in the first quarter of 1968/69 from \$156.5 million a year earlier. Most of the decline was in shipments of wheat, which fell to \$21.2 million from \$86.9 million. Exports of wheat to India and Pakistan were substantially reduced. The Republic of Korea was the leading destination for wheat, cotton, and tallow during the period. All of the rice, wheat flour, tobacco, and milk went to South Vietnam. Pakistan was the destination for all of the soybean oil. The Republic of China was an important recipient of tallow in exchange for local currency.

A new supplemental P.L. 480 sales agreement with India in the amount of \$167.1 million was announced December 23, 1968. It provides for the sale of \$145.2 million (about 84.5 million bushels) of wheat or flour, as well as inedible tallow, tobacco, and nonfat dry milk. About 40 percent of the commodities are to be sold on credit terms and the remainder in exchange for local currency. The supply period for all commodities is 1968/69.

In November 1968, a letter of conditional reimbursement was issued by the United States, allowing India to make advance purchases of 650,000 tons of wheat against the agreement. This permitted India to meet its more urgent needs for wheat and provided for orderly procurement and shipping, pending signing of the agreement. India harvested bumper grain crops in 1968, but needs help in building up its grain reserves depleted by 2 years of drought. This agreement will continue to help India carry out its agricultural self-help programs which are moving the country toward modernization and decreasing dependence on food aid.

Long-term credit sales.--Exports under long-term credit sales for dollars and convertible local currency climbed to \$75.2 million in the first quarter of 1968/69 from \$38.8 million a year earlier. Included in the 1968 total was \$60.5 million under dollar credits and \$14.7 under convertible local currency credits.

Shipments of wheat to Brazil, Uruguay, and Israel accounted for nearly four-fifths of the wheat exported under long-term credits. Shipments to India fell sharply. The new supplemental agreement with India described under "Sales for foreign currency" on page 31 provides that \$64.7 million (37.7 million bushels) of wheat or wheat flour out of a total \$145.2 million (84.5 million bushels) be financed under a convertible local currency credit arrangement. Ceylon and Indonesia received most of the wheat flour and Indonesia all of the bulgur wheat. All of the grain sorghums were shipped to Israel and all of the rice to Indonesia. Soybean oil went to Chile, Morocco, and Israel under long-term credits.

Foreign donations.--Foreign donation programs are operated by foreign recipient governments under bilateral arrangements with the United States, on a multilateral basis through the World Food program (included with Government-to-Government donations in this report) and under the sponsorship of U.S. voluntary relief agencies and international organizations. Foreign donations amounted to \$35.3 million in July-September 1968, compared with \$46.5 million a year earlier.

Government-to-Government donations totaled \$17.6 million during the period, little changed from a year earlier. Donations of 385,000 meters (117,000 pounds) of cotton cloth have been authorized for social welfare purposes in Laos. Over half of the cloth was shipped during the July-September period. This is the first time that cotton or cotton products have been shipped under this program since 1961/62. Largest recipients of donations under arrangements with foreign governments were the Republic of Korea, Nigeria, Tunisia, UNRWA -- for the relief of Palestinian refugees -- and Afghanistan.

Donations through voluntary relief agencies were smaller than a year earlier with reductions in shipments of nonfat dry milk, corn-soya-milk blended food product, and rolled oats partly offset by larger quantities of butter and butter products and bulgur wheat.

A newly formulated food blend termed "wheat flour-soy product" has been added to the list of commodities available for foreign donation. This new product, whose principal ingredient is high-protein flour obtained from low-cost products of the milling industry, will provide special nutritional requirements which many children in developing countries cannot get from the food normally available. Since wheat is widely grown, it is hoped that the formula based on wheat can be copied by countries which will eventually be able to make their own food blends from wheat grown on their own land.

Barter for Strategic Materials.--Shipments of U.S. farm products in exchange for strategic materials for stockpiling consisted of 9,000 bales of cotton, valued at \$1.2 million in the first quarter of 1968/69. They represented 2 percent of the \$64.9 million total of exports under barter transactions. India was the principal destination for the cotton, followed by the Republic of China (Taiwan), the Philippines, and Israel.

Shipments under strategic material contracts in the corresponding quarter of 1967 amounted to \$3.8 million, 3 percent of total barter exports of \$114.5 million. Shipments in the 1967 period consisted of 29,400 bales of cotton (\$3.6 million) and 216,000 pounds of tobacco (\$0.2 million). Major recipients of cotton in the 1967 quarter were India, the Republic of China (Taiwan), Tunisia, and the Philippines. All of the tobacco went to the Latin American countries of Peru, the Dominican Republic, Bolivia, and Uruguay.

Table 13.--U.S. agricultural exports under and outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports:  
Value by commodity, July-September 1968

Commodity	Public Law 480						Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for : foreign : currency : <u>1/</u>	Long-term : dollar and : convertible : foreign cur- : rency credit : sales <u>2/</u>	Government-to- : Government : donations for : disaster relief : and economic : development <u>3/</u>	Donations : through : voluntary : relief : agencies <u>3/</u>	Barter for : strategic : materials : <u>4/</u>	Mutual : security : AID <u>5/</u>	Under : specified : Government : programs	Outside : specified : Government : programs <u>6/</u>	All
-- Million dollars --									
Wheat .....	21.2	32.4	10.1	0.9	---	---	64.6	134.0	198.6
Wheat flour .....	2.8	6.4	2.5	1.6	---	---	13.3	10.4	23.7
Bulgur wheat .....	---	4.0	0.2	1.2	---	---	5.4	1.0	6.4
Rolled wheat .....	---	---	<u>7/</u>	0.2	---	---	0.2	0.2	<u>8/0.4</u>
Corn .....	---	2.8	0.6	<u>7/</u>	---	---	3.4	184.1	187.5
Grain sorghums .....	---	8.3	0.1	---	---	---	8.4	40.6	49.0
Cornmeal .....	---	---	0.3	0.8	---	---	1.1	2.0	3.1
Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats:	---	---	0.2	0.1	---	---	0.3	0.7	<u>9/1.0</u>
Rice, milled .....	21.9	5.1	---	---	---	---	27.0	35.8	62.8
Cotton .....	16.9	5.1	<u>7/</u>	---	1.2	---	23.2	75.1	98.3
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	3.5	2.9	---	---	---	---	6.4	147.8	154.2
Soybean oil .....	6.3	7.4	0.8	2.7	---	---	17.2	5.2	22.4
Milk, nonfat dry .....	0.3	0.2	1.5	8.0	---	---	10.0	12.1	22.1
Milk, evaporated or condensed ..	3.4	---	---	---	---	---	3.4	1.7	5.1
Butter and anhydrous milk fat ..	---	---	1.0	0.5	---	---	1.5	1.4	2.9
Infants' and dietetic foods ....	---	---	<u>10/0.3</u>	<u>10/1.7</u>	---	---	2.0	3.4	<u>9/5.4</u>
Tallow, edible and inedible ....	2.2	0.6	---	---	---	---	2.8	27.3	30.1
Other agricultural exports .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	551.7	551.7
Total agricultural exports ...	78.5	75.2	17.6	17.7	1.2	<u>5/</u>	190.2	1,234.5	1,424.7

1/ Authorized by Title I, P.L. 480. 2/ Shipments under dollar credit sales agreements signed through Dec. 31, 1966, authorized by Title IV, P.L. 480. Shipments under dollar credit and convertible foreign currency sales agreements signed from Jan. 1, 1967, authorized by Title I, P.L. 480, as amended by P.L. 89-808. 3/ Authorized by Title II, P.L. 480, as amended by P.L. 89-808. 4/ Authorized by Sec. 303, Title III, P.L. 480, and other legislation. 5/ Shipments under programs authorized by P.L. 87-195 were omitted from this report because of a delay in the preparation of the report for this program. 6/ "Total agricultural exports outside specified Government programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) barter shipments for overseas procurement for U.S. agencies, (2) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods, (3) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (4) export payments in cash. 7/ Less than \$50,000. 8/ Includes other wheat cereal and rolled wheat for relief. 9/ The value shown for total agricultural exports of oatmeal, groats and rolled oats; and infants' and dietetic foods includes the value reported by the Bureau of the Census plus the value shown as foreign donations through voluntary agencies. Relief shipments of these commodities were not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census. 10/ Blended food product, corn-soya-milk, under Government-to-Government donations, \$0.3 million; corn-soya-milk, \$1.6 million and wheat-soy blend \$0.1 million through voluntary relief agencies.

Table 14.--U.S. agricultural exports under and outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Quantity by commodity, July-September 1968

Commodity	Unit	Public Law 480						Total agricultural exports		
		Sales for	Long-term dollar and convertible foreign currency	Government-to-Government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter for strategic materials	Mutual security AID	Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs	All
		1/	2/	3/	4/	5/	6/	7/	8/	9/
-- Thousands --										
Wheat (60 lb.)	Bu.	13,055	20,020	6,045	513	---	---	39,633	80,992	120,625
Wheat flour	Cwt.	748	1,645	696	456	---	---	3,545	2,575	6,120
Bulgur wheat	Lb.	---	96,005	4,289	28,623	---	---	128,917	25,672	154,589
Rolled wheat	Lb.	---	---	59	4,683	---	---	4,742	2,767	7,509
Corn (56 lb.)	Bu.	---	2,275	415	8	---	---	2,698	153,504	156,202
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	---	6,987	45	---	---	---	7,032	35,321	42,353
Cornmeal	Cwt.	---	---	97	223	---	---	320	1,580	1,900
Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats	Lb.	---	---	3,311	2,257	---	---	5,568	11,548	17,116
Rice, milled	Cwt.	2,581	679	---	---	---	---	3,260	4,209	7,469
Cotton, running bale	Bale	132	38	9/	---	9	---	179	653	832
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	4,610	2,719	---	---	---	---	7,329	173,672	181,001
Soybean oil	Lb.	75,832	73,709	5,429	20,294	---	---	175,264	53,889	229,153
Milk, nonfat dry	Lb.	2,650	2,163	6,454	32,800	---	---	44,067	71,260	115,327
Milk, evaporated or condensed	Lb.	13,248	---	---	---	---	---	13,248	9,579	22,827
Butter and anhydrous milk fat (butter equiv.)	Lb.	---	---	1,380	681	---	---	2,061	2,030	4,091
Infants' and dietetic foods	Lb.	---	---	10/4,556	10/22,759	---	---	27,315	2,790	30,105
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	38,568	12,273	---	---	---	---	50,841	480,884	531,725

1/ Authorized by Title I, P.L. 480. 2/ Shipments under dollar credit sales agreements signed through Dec. 31, 1966, authorized by Title IV, P.L. 480. Shipments under dollar credit and convertible foreign currency sales agreements signed from Jan. 1, 1967, authorized by Title I, P.L. 480, as amended by P.L. 89-808. 3/ Authorized by Title II, P.L. 480, as amended by P.L. 89-808. 4/ Authorized by Sec. 303, Title III, P.L. 480, and other legislation. 5/ Shipments under programs authorized by P.L. 87-195 were omitted from this report because of a delay in the preparation of the report for this program. 6/ "Total agricultural exports outside specified Government programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) barter shipments for overseas procurement for U.S. agencies, (2) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods, (3) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (4) export payments in cash. 7/ Includes other wheat cereal and rolled wheat for relief. 8/ The quantity shown for total agricultural exports of oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats; and infants' and dietetic foods includes the quantity reported by the Bureau of the Census plus the quantity shown as foreign donations through voluntary relief agencies. Relief shipments of these commodities were not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census. 9/ Less than 500. 10/ Blended food product, corn-soya-milk, under Government-to-Government donations, 4,556,000 pounds; and corn-soya-milk, 21,060,000 pounds; and wheat-soy blend 1,699,000 pounds through voluntary relief agencies.



## World Trade Highlights

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### AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS OF FOUR DEVELOPING NATIONS

The African countries of Chad, Central African Republic, Gabon, and Congo (Brazzaville) are nonindustrial or developing countries. Their agricultural imports account for a relatively small share of total imports -- 10 percent in 1967 (table 15). Manufactured articles, machinery, and transportation equipment accounted for more than three-fourths of their nonagricultural imports.

These countries had colonial ties with EEC members before becoming associated with the Common Market through the agreement at the Yaounde Convention in 1963. In 1967, their imports of agricultural commodities totaled \$21.8 million, less than half their agricultural exports. Agricultural exports to the EEC that year totaled \$39 million, three-fourths of total agricultural exports. The EEC supplied \$15 million or two-thirds of total agricultural imports, compared with 7 percent supplied by the United States.

The European population in the large cities of these countries purchases much of the food imported. In addition, the movement of the population from subsistent agricultural employment to jobs in the urban areas has stimulated the demand for imported foods to supplement local products.

These countries are large producers and exporters of tropical products. However, production of temperate agricultural products is difficult and imports are required to make up shortages and to satisfy consumer demands for greater variety.

Chad.--Agricultural imports in 1967 totaled \$5 million -- 71 percent higher than those of 1962. For the period 1962-67, agricultural imports have generally increased although there was a decline in 1965 from 1964.

In 1967, imports of food grains -- mostly wheat -- were valued at \$1.4 million, with purchases from the United States accounting for almost half of the total. Belgium-Luxembourg's share was 37 percent or \$523,000. All of the U.S. wheat exports to Chad in 1967 were commercial sales for dollars. The value of food grain imports by Chad increased sharply from 1966 to 1967. The United States supplied 99 percent of the \$466,000 total in 1966.

Imports of coffee, cocoa, and tea accounted for the second largest share of total agricultural imports by Chad, and in 1967 amounted to \$652,000, slightly below the average for the 6-year period (table 16). Imports of tea and mate accounted for the major portion. Taiwan and Mainland China supplied the largest share of the tea and mate imported by Chad.

Imports of animals and animal products reached \$627,000 in 1967, above the levels of 1965 and 1966 but below those of 1963 and 1964. The United States supplied a very

Table 15.--Imports and exports by selected African countries,  
calendar year 1967

Trade	Congo (Braz.)	Gabon	Central African Republic	Chad	Total
-- 1,000 dollars --					
Imports:					
Agricultural .....	6,861	5,792	4,152	4,996	21,801
Nonagricultural .....	75,094	61,393	35,931	32,468	204,886
Total .....	81,955	67,185	40,083	37,464	226,687
Exports:					
Agricultural .....	8,590	2,603	14,289	26,125	51,607
Nonagricultural .....	38,927	117,629	14,741	1,093	172,390
Total .....	47,517	120,232	29,030	26,877	223,656

small portion of this total, ranging from none in 1962 up to 11 percent in 1963, then dropping to 6 percent in 1967. France provided the largest share of animal products. Milk and cream accounted for the largest share of animals and animal products; cheese and curd ranked second.

Central African Republic.--Agricultural imports of the Central African Republic totaled \$4.2 million in 1967, the highest total reached in the 6-year period 1962-67. Major commodity groupings were animals and animal products, fruits and vegetables, oils and fats, and tea and mate.

In 1967, the value of animal and animal product imports totaled \$980,000 -- 92 percent higher than in 1962. Milk and cream, mainly from the Netherlands, totaling \$381,000 in 1967, accounted for the largest single share. The share of animals and animal products imported from the United States has been small, amounting to about 1 percent of the total until 1967 when there was a rather sharp jump to 7 percent.

Fruit and vegetable imports totaled \$601,000 in 1967 -- up 120 percent from 1962 and high for the 6-year period. Fresh fruits and nuts (notably from France) and fresh and frozen vegetables accounted for more than half of the fruit and vegetable imports. The United States accounted for a very small share, ranging from none in 1962 to 7 percent in 1967. Imports of coffee, tea, and mate in 1967 amounted to \$244,000.

The U.S. share of total agricultural imports by the Central African Republic ranged from none in 1962 to 8 percent in 1967 (table 16). In 1967, the United States supplied \$45,000 worth or 90 percent of the food grain imports, all under Government programs. During 1967 (the only year that feed grains were imported), the United States shipped \$117,000 worth of feed grain -- 99 percent of the import total. The U.S. share of other agricultural imports of the Central African Republic was relatively insignificant.

Gabon.--Gabon's agricultural imports totaled \$5.8 million in 1967. This was 52 percent above the 1962 level, but nearly the same as the 1966 import value of \$5.6 million (table 17). Animals and animal products valued at \$1.7 million in 1967 was the largest commodity group imported by Gabon, accounting for 30 percent of the total agricultural imports. Among the animals and animal products imported in 1967, fresh and prepared meats (\$859,000) and milk and cream (\$427,000) were the principal items. Fruit and vegetable imports were also important items in 1967 -- valued at \$1.2 million. From 1962 to 1967, the value of fruit and vegetable imports increased steadily starting

Table 16.--Value of total agricultural imports of Chad and Central African Republic and the value of imports from the United States, calendar years 1962-67

Importing country, origin, and year	Total	Animals:	Cotton	Grains		Feeding:	Fruits:	Oils	Oil-	Tobacco	Coffee,	Sugar	Other
		and animal products		Food	Feed	stuffs	and vege- tables	and fats	seeds	cocoa, and tea			
-- 1,000 dollars --													
Chad:													
World:													
1962 .....	2,926	463	---	---	---	---	432	---	---	---	724	---	1,307
1963 .....	3,490	666	1	58	12	1	549	47	2	---	595	37	1,542
1964 .....	3,538	675	1	12	19	1	619	53	---	---	828	12	1,318
1965 .....	3,194	516	1	493	3	---	508	140	2	---	675	19	837
1966 .....	3,640	491	---	466	6	2	357	40	2	---	700	17	1,559
1967 .....	4,996	627	---	1,412	---	2	510	86	1	---	652	10	1,696
United States:													
1962 .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1963 .....	78	72	---	1	---	---	5	---	---	---	---	---	---
1964 .....	26	16	---	---	---	---	5	---	---	---	---	1	4
1965 .....	62	31	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	29
1966 .....	555	39	---	459	6	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	50
1967 .....	787	37	---	690	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	60
Central African Republic:													
World:													
1962 .....	1,762	511	---	---	---	---	272	---	---	---	221	---	758
1963 .....	2,776	868	2	26	---	11	392	94	---	3	149	16	1,215
1964 .....	2,773	863	1	20	---	15	436	67	---	---	205	16	1,150
1965 .....	2,739	851	2	18	---	9	412	80	---	---	79	8	1,280
1966 .....	3,198	846	1	28	---	16	402	152	---	---	136	12	1,605
1967 .....	4,152	980	1	50	118	12	601	245	---	---	245	10	1,890
United States:													
1962 .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1963 .....	20	11	---	2	---	---	6	---	---	---	---	---	1
1964 .....	37	11	---	8	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	2	13
1965 .....	34	10	---	10	---	---	5	---	---	---	---	---	9
1966 .....	99	6	---	17	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	74
1967 .....	335	65	---	45	117	---	40	17	---	---	---	---	51

Source: United Nations data.



Table 17.--Value of total agricultural imports of Gabon and Congo (Brazzaville) and the value of imports from the United States, calendar years 1962-67

Importing country, origin, and year	Total	Animals: and animal products		Grains		Feeding: stuffs	Fruits and vege- tables	Oils and fats	Oil- seeds	Tobacco	Coffee, cocoa, and tea	Sugar	Other
		Cotton	Food	Feed									
-- 1,000 dollars --													
Gabon:													
World:													
1962	3,808	1,455	---	343	---	---	745	---	---	127	---	204	934
1963	4,818	1,797	4	215	14	64	1,036	86	7	78	140	250	1,127
1964	5,588	2,152	1	184	5	62	1,046	102	6	119	152	376	1,383
1965	5,328	1,899	1	167	15	41	1,110	122	5	165	156	329	1,318
1966	5,568	1,697	1	289	12	21	1,244	203	---	103	179	59	1,760
1967	5,792	1,716	1	316	18	23	1,248	315	6	146	186	10	1,807
United States:													
1962	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1963	122	13	---	17	---	---	43	---	---	---	---	---	---
1964	160	22	---	13	---	---	43	---	---	---	---	---	49
1965	34	7	---	15	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	82
1966	219	10	---	144	---	---	21	---	---	---	---	---	11
1967	119	12	---	73	---	5	10	4	---	---	---	---	44
Congo (Brazzaville):													
World:													
1962	6,335	1,837	---	186	---	116	1,260	---	---	551	114	---	2,271
1963	7,301	1,969	7	352	2	154	1,231	163	2	598	105	25	2,693
1964	6,914	1,827	10	1,439	---	172	1,106	178	---	517	107	23	1,535
1965	5,293	1,386	10	1,602	---	127	770	170	---	163	94	15	956
1966	7,278	1,440	---	1,486	7	110	923	209	8	197	104	15	2,779
1967	6,861	1,624	3	1,779	12	158	908	342	---	753	104	27	1,151
United States:													
1962	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1963	98	8	---	10	---	---	24	1	---	---	---	---	---
1964	61	3	---	20	---	---	5	8	---	9	---	---	46
1965	80	8	---	23	---	3	---	5	---	---	---	---	25
1966	34	1	---	23	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	41
1967	254	9	---	22	---	---	2	14	---	161	---	---	7
													46

Source: United Nations data.

with \$745,000. Fresh and prepared vegetables accounted for the bulk of this commodity group. Combined, animals and animal products and fruits and vegetables accounted for more than half of the agricultural imports of Gabon.

Except for 1962, when the United States did not supply any agricultural imports to Gabon, the U.S. share has ranged from 2 to 3 percent. Of the major import commodities of Gabon (animals and animal products and fruits and vegetables), the United States maintained an insignificant share, amounting to about 1 percent each. However, among the imports of food grains (in 1967, they totaled \$316,000) the United States accounted for about one-fourth. In 1966, the U.S. share reached its peak, 50 percent.

Congo (Brazzaville).--In 1967, Congo's agricultural imports reached \$6.9 million. This was 3 percent higher than the 1962-67 average. Imports of food grains, animals and animal products, and fruits and vegetables totaled \$4.3 million in 1967, 63 percent of their total agricultural imports. France accounted for all of the wheat -- the largest single commodity imported. Rice imports, totaling \$224,000, originated mostly in Mainland China; the U.S. share was \$22,000 or 10 percent.

In 1967, the U.S. share of agricultural imports by the Congo reached 4 percent. This was the largest share for the United States for the period 1962-67. France's share was the largest and in 1967 accounted for more than a third of the total imports of farm products. Imports of tobacco by the Congo totaled \$753,000 with the United States supplying the second largest share -- 21 percent. Zambia was the major supplier, accounting for 27 percent (\$204,000) in 1967. The United States also supplied 4 percent of their imports of fats and oils.

#### AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS OF IRELAND AND ICELAND

Ireland.--Value of Ireland's agricultural imports increased 26 percent to \$205 million in 1967 from \$163 million in 1962. As shown in table 18, three of the commodity groups -- animals and animal products, fruits and vegetables, and coffee, cocoa, and tea -- made up nearly half of the total. Other significant categories were feeding stuffs (9 percent), feed grains (8 percent), food grains (8 percent), and tobacco (6 percent). Fruits and vegetables, which moved upward to \$35 million in 1967 from \$23 million in 1962, was the only commodity grouping that trended steadily in one direction throughout the 5-year period.

Tobacco stands out as Ireland's principal agricultural import from the United States. Throughout the 1962-67 period, we supplied 89 to 97 percent of its tobacco imports. Tobacco consistently accounted for about one-third of total agricultural imports from the United States, but purchases fluctuated widely from \$25 million in 1963 to \$46 million in 1966, with a drop back to \$35 million in 1967. The other major import from the United States was feed grains; values ranged from \$5 million in 1963 to \$14 million in 1966, and the 6-year average was nearly \$9 million. Other leading agricultural products from the United States in 1967 were feeding stuffs (\$4.9 million), fruits and vegetables (\$4.1 million), food grains (\$2.5 million), and cotton (\$2 million). In 1967, the U.S. shares of Ireland's imports were: Tobacco, 93 percent; cotton, 52 percent; feed grains, 48 percent; feeding stuffs, 28 percent; and fruits and vegetables, 12 percent. Considering the 1962-67 period, 1967 was an average year for tobacco; but cotton moved up from 37 percent and feeding stuffs went up from 13 percent, while feed grains declined from 91 percent and fruits and vegetables dropped slightly from 16 percent in 1962.

Iceland.--Iceland's total agricultural imports have trended upward since 1962. They reached a peak of \$17.5 million in 1967, up from \$10.6 million. Of the farm product categories listed in table 18, imports of fruits and vegetables led with a continuously upward trend to \$3.9 million in 1967, up from \$1.9 million. Coffee, cocoa, and tea import values ranged from \$1.5 million in 1963 (down from \$1.6 million in 1962) to

Table 18.--Value of total agricultural imports of Ireland and Iceland and the value of imports from the United States, calendar years 1962-67

Importing country, origin, and year	Total	Animals: and animal products	Cotton	Grains		Feeding: and stuffs	Fruits: and vege- tables	Oils and fats	Oil- seeds	Tobacco	Coffee, cocoa, and tea	Sugar	Other
				Food	Feed								
-- 1,000 dollars --													
Ireland:													
World:													
1962	162,910	36,271	4,980	10,418	11,038	14,842	22,769	3,566	1,525	13,250	20,932	4,160	19,159
1963	182,336	44,935	3,640	17,462	6,747	13,868	25,149	4,331	2,328	12,017	23,976	6,786	21,097
1964	191,069	50,016	4,383	12,841	7,958	14,120	28,413	5,834	2,030	12,320	19,319	9,459	24,376
1965	206,896	43,179	3,779	23,144	15,465	20,078	29,170	6,720	2,071	10,179	21,754	4,942	26,415
1966	210,191	34,750	4,171	22,517	19,811	18,264	33,909	6,351	2,844	12,674	21,446	7,498	25,956
1967	204,870	40,594	3,823	15,558	15,705	17,493	34,922	5,575	2,332	13,070	23,491	5,581	26,726
United States:													
1962	31,745	201	1,834	877	10,050	1,951	3,715	---	---	12,842	---	---	275
1963	24,948	271	911	1,136	5,077	2,105	3,643	110	---	11,463	---	---	232
1964	28,360	548	1,219	685	6,560	2,517	4,134	858	67	11,306	11	7	448
1965	33,931	1,211	1,349	3,203	8,391	5,638	3,805	700	136	9,092	9	1	396
1966	45,946	597	2,163	5,118	14,461	5,082	4,581	526	171	12,255	1	358	636
1967	35,196	788	2,008	2,460	7,548	4,904	4,054	293	373	12,130	1	19	618
Iceland:													
World:													
1962	10,574	---	---	134	---	986	1,928	677	---	---	1,577	1,060	4,212
1963	11,514	---	---	---	---	870	2,304	675	---	---	1,468	1,579	4,618
1964	15,268	72	3	149	76	1,231	2,876	785	7	33	2,046	2,348	5,642
1965	15,679	71	---	140	96	1,360	3,135	896	12	42	2,218	1,283	6,426
1966	15,550	56	---	131	152	1,339	3,446	786	12	39	2,079	1,120	6,428
1967	17,491	60	---	150	1,010	3,104	3,852	802	7	---	2,384	1,095	5,027
United States:													
1962	3,741	---	---	134	---	649	512	165	---	---	---	---	2,281
1963	3,574	---	---	---	---	618	706	140	---	---	---	---	2,110
1964	5,463	---	---	121	37	888	1,066	344	---	33	5	77	2,892
1965	5,928	---	---	122	59	1,078	987	459	5	42	4	25	3,147
1966	6,129	---	---	105	110	1,079	1,088	332	5	39	4	4	3,363
1967	3,849	---	---	85	635	304	1,039	177	---	---	3	2	1,604

Source: United Nations data.

\$2.4 million in 1967. Sugar varied from \$1.1 million in each of 3 years -- 1962, 1966, and 1967 -- to a peak of \$2.3 million reached in 1964. Feeding stuffs averaged about \$1.2 million the first 5 years then spurted to \$3.1 million in 1967. Feed grain imports climbed from nothing in 1962 and 1963 to just over \$1 million in 1967.

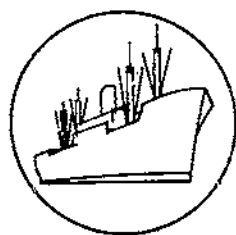
Iceland's imports from the United States reached \$6.1 million in 1966 (up from \$3.7 million in 1962) then declined to \$3.8 million in 1967. Fruits and vegetables, the leading product from the United States, more than doubled in value up to above \$1 million in 1967 from a half million dollars in 1962. After advancing to \$1.1 million in 1966 from \$0.6 million in 1962, value of feeding stuffs dropped to only \$0.3 million in 1967. Feed grain imports increased impressively from nothing to more than \$0.6 million.

In 1967, the U.S. share of Iceland's agricultural imports dropped to 22 percent from 39 percent in 1966 and 35 percent in 1962. The share of fruits and vegetables supplied by the United States was 27 percent in 1962 and 1967, but it reached 37 percent in 1964. The U.S. share of feeding stuffs rose from 66 percent in 1962 to 81 percent in 1964, then dropped to only 10 percent in 1967. The U.S. share of Iceland's feed grain imports moved up from 49 percent in 1964 to 63 percent in 1967. The U.S. supplied all of Iceland's tobacco imports.

Table 19.--Average export prices for selected agricultural products exported, July-December 1967 and 1968

Commodity	Unit	Average unit price		Percentage change
		1967	1968 <sup>1/</sup>	
		-- Dollars --		Percent
Animal fats and oils	:Lb. :	0.07	0.06	-14
Meats and meat products	:Lb. :	0.34	0.33	-3
Hides and skins	:No. :	5.89	6.03	+2
Cotton	:Rble:	113.19	118.66	+5
Wheat and flour	:Bu. :	1.76	1.77	+1
Feed grains	:Mton:	51.32	47.01	-8
Corn	:Bu. :	1.30	1.20	-8
Rice	:Cwt.:	8.10	8.32	+3
Soybeans	:Bu. :	2.83	2.69	-5
Cottonseed and soybean oil	:Ston:	0.12	0.10	-17
Protein meal	:Lb. :	84.64	83.54	-1
Tobacco	:Lb. :	0.89	0.89	0

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.



## Export Highlights

### U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: JULY-DECEMBER 1968

U.S. exports of farm products in December 1968 showed improvement over those of November 1968, rising slightly to \$611 million. This somewhat unseasonal increase for December reflected anticipation of the longshoremen's strike, which began on December 20. As a result, the value of agricultural exports for the month was 8 percent higher than in December 1967. Exports of animals and animal products, grains and preparations, oilseeds and products, and vegetables all reached higher levels in December 1968 than in December 1967.

During the first half of fiscal 1969 (year ending June 30) U.S. agricultural exports totaled \$3,109 million, 3 percent below those of July-December 1967 (table 20). This compares with the negative difference of 5 percent for the July-November period, and reflected a substantial increase in exports during December 1968. For the July-December period, export values of animals and animal products, oilseeds and products, and tobacco in 1968 were higher than a year earlier; partly offsetting these gains were lower export values for cotton, fruits and preparations, and grains and preparations.

Exported animals and animal products were valued at \$360 million in July-December 1968, up 17 percent from the year-earlier period. Exports of dairy products and meats and meat products were up sharply and accounted for much of this increase. Value of dairy products -- at \$75 million -- was two-thirds higher than in July-December 1967. Most of this increase occurred from larger shipments of condensed, evaporated, nonfat dry milk, and anhydrous milk fat. Exports of nonfat dry milk, for instance, were up 43 percent, reaching \$42 million in July-December 1968. The sharp increase in exports of meats and preparations resulted almost entirely from larger pork exports, which rose to \$26 million in the first 6 months of 1968/69, in comparison with \$8.1 million a year earlier. Larger takings by Japan accounted for much of the increased pork exports. Hides and skins, up in both quantity and value, increased sizably, rising 20 percent above July-December 1967 to \$64 million.

Partly offsetting these commodity gains were declines in exports of animal fats and oils, dropping 8 percent to \$74 million in July-December 1968. Although lard prices are down somewhat this current fiscal year from year-ago levels, U.S. lard exports to the United Kingdom -- the only major foreign outlet -- are facing increased competition as a result of subsidized lard exports from the EEC. In addition, the use of lard in the manufacture of margarine and other cooking compounds has declined in lieu of the lower priced marine oils. However, consumption of finished lard in the United Kingdom has continued to increase. Exports of tallow are expected to approximate those of a year ago; however, they are currently running 6 percent below July-December 1967. Most of this decline has occurred in exports of inedible tallow, which dropped 17 percent to \$60 million in July-December 1968.

Table 20.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity,  
July-December 1967 and 1968

Commodity	July-December		Change
	1967	1968 <sup>1/</sup>	
	-- Million dollars --		Percent
Animals and animal products:			
Dairy products .....	47	75	+60
Fats, oils, and greases .....	80	74	-8
Hides and skins .....	54	<sup>2/</sup> 64	+19
Meats and meat products .....	54	75	+39
Poultry products .....	33	31	-6
Other .....	41	41	0
Total animals and products .....	309	360	+17
Cotton, excluding linters .....	187	172	-8
Fruits and preparations .....	161	152	-6
Grains and preparations:			
Feed grains, excluding products ...:	537	463	-14
Rice, milled .....	129	138	+7
Wheat and flour .....	669	492	-26
Other .....	43	42	-2
Total grains and preparations ...:	1,378	1,135	-18
Oilseeds and products:			
Cottonseed and soybean oils .....	69	51	-26
Soybeans .....	397	456	+15
Protein meal .....	122	131	+7
Other .....	36	54	+50
Total oilseeds and products .....	624	692	+11
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	285	315	+11
Vegetables and preparations .....	78	81	+4
Other .....	170	202	+19
Total exports .....	3,192	3,109	-3

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2/</sup> Census unpublished data.

Cotton exports in July-December 1968 -- value, \$172 million -- slipped to 1.4 million bales, about 8 percent below a year earlier. Shipments to Hong Kong, the Philippines, Poland, and Taiwan were up in July-December 1968 from the like 1967 period, but these gains were outweighed by lower exports to such principal markets as Canada, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, India, Australia, and the European Economic Community. World cotton production in the 1968/69 season is estimated at 52.1 million bales, near the record world harvest of 53.9 million bales in 1965/66.

The record world wheat crop in many of the major trade nations has limited the wheat export trade of the United States in the current fiscal year. U.S. shipments of wheat to Japan, India, and Pakistan in July-December 1967 totaled \$323 million, but were down to \$152 million in July-December 1968 -- a drop of more than half. Wheat and wheat flour shipments to Peru were 62 percent below the level of July-December 1967, Brazil's takings were down 39 percent to \$33 million, and the United Kingdom's, down 68 percent to \$4 million in July-December 1968. Deliveries to the European Economic Community declined 7 percent to \$50 million, compared with \$54 million in July-December 1967.

Feed grain exports thus far in 1968/69 totaled \$463 million, 14 percent below those of July-December 1967. Only corn exports have increased from the year-earlier period but, due to lower prices, the value of these exports has been lower. Oats, barley, and sorghums, continuing at a lower export level than last fiscal year accounted for most of the overall decrease in feed grain exports, both in value and quantity. The largest share of the feed grain export decline in July-December 1968 resulted from smaller deliveries to the European Economic Community; exports to Community members were 23 percent below July-December 1967. This drop occurred primarily from sharply reduced exports of barley, combined with a substantial decline in corn. Besides the rather sharp reduction in exports to the Common Market, India's receipts of U.S. feed grains dropped to nil from \$26 million in July-December 1967. India is not a major importer of feed grains, and its receipts of grain sorghums were used primarily for human consumption to offset the shortage of food grains, such as wheat, during the famine year 1967. Feed grain exports to Spain totaled \$30 million in July-December 1967 but only \$3 million in July-December 1968. This sharp decline resulted from lower demand for foreign supplies because of their relatively large wheat crop in 1968 (with some diversion to feed), larger feed grain crops, bilateral agreements for corn, and smaller requirements in 1968.

U.S. exports of rice in July-December 1968 totaled \$138 million, 7 percent higher than those of July-December 1967. A portion of this value increase was due to higher prices since quantity was up only 4 percent. Thus far in 1968/69, Indonesia has been the largest market for U.S. exports of rice. Our rice exports to Indonesia in July-December 1968 were more than three times the value in July-December 1967. Ranking as the second most important market, South Vietnam received U.S. rice valued at \$24 million, about 29 percent below July-December 1967. Although a relatively small market, the Nansei Islands have increased their purchases of U.S. rice over 100 percent, rising to \$5.4 million in July-December 1968. Rice exports to the Republic of Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Hong Kong declined. Exports to these countries in July-December 1967 totaled \$27 million, but in July-December 1968, they had declined to \$9 million.

For the first 6 months of 1968/69, exports of oilseeds and products reached \$692 million, 11 percent higher than in the corresponding months in 1967/68. Soybean exports accounted for two-thirds of the July-December 1968 total, and were 15 percent higher than the \$397 million in July-December 1967. Even though the average export price for soybeans was about 3 percent below those of December 1967, the substantial increase in the quantity of soybean exports (21 percent) was more than sufficient to offset the price decline. Among the soybean exports, shipments to Spain totaled \$51 million in July-December 1968 -- 24 percent above those of July-December 1967. Other increases

in soybean exports occurred in deliveries to Canada, Venezuela, the EEC, Taiwan, Israel and Japan. Exports of flaxseed rose sharply in July-December 1968, compared to July-December 1967. During last year's period, their total value was about \$10 million, but thus far in 1968/69, the export value of flaxseed has increased to \$22 million, more than twice that of last fiscal year. Shipments of cottonseed and soybean oil were down 26 percent from July-December 1967, falling to \$51 million. All of this decline occurred in exports of soybean oil; cottonseed oil shipments were running above the level in 1967. Smaller takings by India and Pakistan accounted for the bulk of the decline in soybean oil exports. Combined, the exports to these two countries declined \$11 million, or 35 percent from those of July-December 1967. Partly offsetting were increased exports to Morocco, Chile, Venezuela, and Mexico.

U.S. exports of protein meal during July-December 1968 totaled \$121 million, 8 percent higher than those of July-December 1967. Volume, at 351,000 short tons, was relatively large, in comparison with the 334,000 short tons exported in December 1967. Shipments to Western Europe -- notably the EEC -- were considerably larger in December. The large quantity of protein meal exported in November and December was possibly in anticipation of the longshoremen's strike.

U.S. tobacco exports totaled \$315 million in July-December 1968 -- 11 percent higher than those of July-December 1967. The increase reflects the substantially larger exports to Chile, Denmark, the United Kingdom, Thailand, Switzerland, Ireland, Japan, Australia, and the EEC. Exports of foreign tobacco held down the quantity of U.S. exports during 1967/68, but the situation for world tobacco exports in the first 6 months of 1968/69 changed. India's exports to the United Kingdom during the first 7 months of 1967/68 were nearly 30 percent more than a year earlier; however, the poor quality of its 1968 crop slowed that gain during the latter part of 1968. U.S. tobacco exports to the United Kingdom during the first half of 1968/69 have shown considerable improvement over those of 1967/68. With Turkey's exports down because of poor quality and lower production, supplies available in the European Common Market were reduced.

To reduce imports and domestic consumption of tobacco as well as to stimulate exports the British Government has taken several measures. Import duties on tobacco were made effective November 22, 1968, amounting to about 12 cents per pound. This latest increase follows a 5-percent rise last March. As a result, the exports of U.S. tobacco in 1968/69 to the United Kingdom will probably be affected by this new surcharge. Tobacco exports to the United Kingdom are currently below those of July-December 1967. An additional competitive factor is the increased purchases of tobacco by the United Kingdom from such nontraditional sources as Pakistan, Tanzania, Malawi, and South Africa.

U.S. exports of fruits and vegetables totaled \$233 million, 3 percent below those of July-December 1967. Lower exports of fruits and preparations accounted for all of the decline; principal contributors to the decline were the smaller exports of oranges, tangerines, and clementines, which dropped 36 percent to \$15 million in July-December 1968. In addition, there was a 5-percent decline in exports of dried fruits.

The increase in exports of vegetables and preparations occurred from higher shipments of fresh vegetables. In July-December 1968, fresh vegetable exports totaled \$24 million, 3 percent higher than those of July-December 1967. Fresh tomato exports accounted for practically all of the increase; they were valued at \$7.6 million, 62 percent over the level of July-December 1967. Most of this gain in tomato exports resulted from larger shipments to Canada, Mexico, the Bahamas, and Sweden.



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

Agricultural exports from the United States to the European Economic Community (EEC) totaled \$737 million in July-December 1968, compared with \$772 million in July-December 1967 (table 21). While exports of non-variable-levy commodities increased during this time, those commodities subject to the variable-levies declined, falling to \$270 million in July-December 1968, compared with \$323 million in July-December 1967.

Among the exports of variable-levy commodities, feed grains accounted for the largest share of the total drop. In July-December 1968, feed grain exports totaled \$174 million, compared with \$229 million in July-December 1967. In addition to the decline in feed grain exports, wheat, and poultry and eggs were also down. Among the exports of feed grains, corn declined to \$160 million, 14 percent below those of July-December 1967. Of the remaining feed grains (grain sorghums, barley, and oats), the value of exports in July-December 1968 was only one-third of that in July-December 1967. However, during this same period a 37-percent increase in exports of corn byproducts for feeding purposes partly offset a decline in feed grains. These corn byproducts are used as substitutes for feed grains as the EEC's internal grain prices increase, while that of the byproducts becomes relatively cheaper. High protein feed additives such as feed byproducts and soybean meal become relatively more valuable in feed grain mixtures as less grain is used and more non-nutritive foliage materials are used in feed mixtures. Rice exports to the European Economic Community were more than one-fifth higher than those of July-December 1967.

Exports of non-variable-levy commodities to the Common Market were up 4 percent to \$468 million in July-December 1968. Most of this increase occurred from larger exports of oilseeds and products, notably soybeans and flaxseeds. Soybeans increased about 7 percent. Flaxseed exports in July-December 1968 were \$17 million, more than double those of July-December 1967. In addition, vegetable oils were up quite substantially, more than doubling in July-December 1968 from those of July-December 1967. All of this increase occurred as a result of substantially larger exports of linseed oil. Exports of hides and skins (notably cattle hides), vegetables and preparations (especially dried beans and peas), lemons and limes, and tobacco also rose. Increases in these commodities were more than sufficient to offset the declines in other products such as variety meats, nuts and preparations, tallow, and cotton.

Table 21.--U.S. exports to the EEC: Value by commodity,  
December and July-December 1967 and 1968

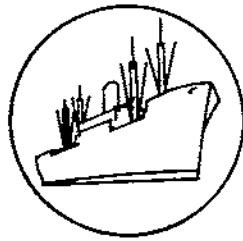
Commodity	December		July-December	
	1967	1968	1967/68	1968/69
	-- 1,000 dollars --			
<u>Variable-levy commodities 1/</u>				
Feed grains .....	52,291	37,816	228,658	174,157
Corn .....	45,385	36,196	185,140	160,108
Grain sorghums .....	6,731	1,620	30,095	9,339
Barley .....	175	0	10,448	2,935
Oats .....	0	0	2,975	1,775
Corn byproducts, feed .....	1,540	2,187	11,135	15,263
Rice .....	2,150	3,373	12,572	15,292
Rye grain .....	0	0	1,372	690
Wheat grain .....	3,859	5,222	53,595	49,706
Wheat flour .....	101	110	567	611
Beef and veal, excl. variety meats ..	31	25	309	336
Pork, excl. variety meats .....	33	18	168	41
Lard 2/ .....	82	28	930	114
Dairy products .....	82	37	504	370
Poultry and eggs .....	936	1,001	10,285	7,894
Live poultry .....	26	38	582	1,088
Broilers and fryers .....	9	0	71	102
Stewing chickens .....	53	37	703	572
Turkeys .....	704	865	8,469	5,536
Other fresh poultry .....	10	4	51	71
Eggs .....	74	57	409	525
Other .....	461	943	3,034	5,139
Total .....	61,566	50,760	323,129	269,613
<u>Non-variable-levy commodities</u>				
Canned poultry 3/ .....	44	1	491	115
Cotton, excl. linters .....	5,631	1,707	28,679	14,973
Fruits and preparations .....	3,205	2,211	31,077	24,316
Fresh fruits .....	266	810	11,633	7,752
Citrus .....	188	753	11,199	7,624
Oranges and tangerines .....	3	277	6,702	1,934
Lemons and limes .....	145	409	3,079	4,813
Grapefruits .....	40	67	1,416	876
Other .....	0	4/	2	1
Apples .....	23	0	251	0
Grapes .....	25	50	25	50
Other .....	30	7	158	78
Dried fruits .....	820	668	6,123	4,814
Raisins .....	146	145	1,052	1,126
Prunes .....	646	509	4,815	3,534
Other .....	28	14	256	154
Fruit juices .....	670	317	3,353	2,488
Orange .....	422	162	2,159	1,526
Grapefruit .....	119	82	650	491
Other .....	129	73	544	471
Canned fruits 5/ .....	1,365	271	9,369	8,694
Peaches .....	239	46	2,417	2,522
Fruit cocktail .....	649	138	2,582	2,367

Continued--

Table 21.--U.S. exports to the EEC: Value by commodity,  
December and July-December 1967 and 1968--Con.

Commodity	December		July-December	
	1967	1968	1967/68	1968/69
-- 1,000 dollars --				
<u>Non-variable-levy commodities--Con.</u>				
<u>Canned fruits--Con.</u>				
Pineapples .....	424	51	3,867	3,432
Other .....	53	36	503	373
Other fruits .....	84	145	599	568
Vegetables and preparations .....	1,787	1,637	6,795	9,334
Pulse .....	1,252	895	3,872	6,035
Dried beans .....	252	222	1,115	2,483
Dried peas .....	1,000	673	2,757	3,552
Fresh vegetables .....	68	323	146	544
Canned vegetables .....	205	35	1,059	1,192
Asparagus .....	132	16	774	838
Other .....	73	19	285	354
Other vegetables and preparations :	262	384	1,718	1,563
Hides and skins .....	1,627	1,265	9,054	11,897
Cattle hides .....	792	1,040	6,245	9,113
Calf and kip skins .....	452	153	1,628	1,103
Other .....	383	72	1,181	1,681
Oilseeds and products .....	51,748	63,278	244,231	267,171
Oil cake and meal .....	18,812	19,075	79,495	84,898
Soybean .....	18,613	18,988	76,038	79,499
Other .....	199	87	3,457	5,399
Oilseeds .....	32,343	44,203	162,123	182,273
Soybeans .....	31,897	43,826	152,092	162,878
Flaxseeds .....	0	0	7,383	16,927
Other .....	446	377	2,648	2,468
Vegetable oils .....	593	1,205	2,613	6,831
Cottonseed .....	39	182	40	188
Soybean .....	2	3	26	53
Linseed .....	337	894	614	4,746
Other .....	215	126	1,933	1,844
Tallow <sup>3/</sup> .....	906	1,293	11,564	10,267
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	7,812	8,193	71,574	75,962
Variety meats, fresh or frozen <sup>3/</sup> ..	2,163	3,174	16,862	15,811
Nuts and preparations .....	456	338	4,299	22,343
Hops .....	460	144	1,125	722
Food for relief and charity .....	0	29	2	358
Other .....	5,654	6,347	22,932	14,238
Total non-variables .....	81,493	89,617	448,685	467,507
Total EEC .....	143,059	140,377	771,814	737,120

<sup>1/</sup> Grains, poultry, and pork were subject to variable levies beginning on July 30, 1962; rice, on Sept. 1, 1964; and beef and dairy products, on Nov. 1, 1964. The variable-levy classification is designed to show overall changes in exports rather than to measure the impact of the variable levies. <sup>2/</sup> Lard for food is a variable-levy commodity, while lard for industrial use is bound in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at 3 percent ad valorem. U.S. lard is for food use. <sup>3/</sup> Although canned poultry, tallow, and variety meats are subject to variable levies, these cannot exceed the amount of import duties bound in GATT. <sup>4/</sup> Less than \$500. <sup>5/</sup> Variable levy on sugar added content only.



## Import Highlights

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### U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS: JULY-DECEMBER 1968

U.S. imports of agricultural products for consumption in the first half of fiscal year 1969 totaled \$2,580 million, compared with \$2,208 million during the same period a year earlier. Value of supplementary (competitive or partially competitive) commodities rose 14 percent to \$1,571 million. Complementary (noncompetitive) imports were 21 percent higher at \$1,009 million (table 22).

Higher values were recorded for most supplementary commodities, including cattle, meats, cheese, hides, fruits, edible nuts, vegetable oils, sugar, beer, and wine. Valued about the same were apparel wools, copra, tobacco, vegetables, and molasses. The only notable reduction was in cotton.

Purchases of nearly all complementary commodities were above a year earlier. Although volume of cocoa bean imports was down 6 percent, value was up 6 percent due to price increases. Sisal (henequin) imports in July-December 1968 were 41,000 long tons valued at \$5.0 million, compared with 32,000 tons (\$3.3 million) in July-December 1967. Abaca and kapok also showed increases from a year ago. Silk imports were similar to the year previous, and soluble coffee purchases were sharply lower.

Strong demand by importers for such items as coffee beans, tea, rubber, essential oils, drugs, and spices was augmented by uncertainties over longshoremen strike developments.

December imports of agricultural products were \$421 million, compared with \$420 million in November and \$388 million in December 1967. East Coast and Gulf longshoremen went on strike December 20, 1968, following an 80-day injunction issued in October.

Nonagricultural imports during July-November were 27 percent higher than the same 6 months of 1967; value rose to \$14,466 million from \$11,408 in July-December 1967 (table 22).

Table 22.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Value by commodity,  
July-December 1967 and 1968

Commodity or commodity group	July-December		Change
	1967	1968 <sup>1/</sup>	
	<u>Million dollars</u>		<u>Percent</u>
<u>Supplementary</u>			
Animals and animal products:			
Cattle, dutiable .....	37	49	+32
Dairy products .....	45	60	+33
Hides and skins, excluding fur .....	24	30	+25
Meat and meat products, excluding poultry .....	361	418	+16
Wool, apparel .....	46	48	+4
Other animals and animal products .....	42	46	+10
Total animals and products .....	<u>555</u>	<u>651</u>	+17
Cotton, raw, excluding linters .....	21	11	-48
Fruits and preparations .....	66	86	+30
Grains and preparations .....	26	29	+12
Nuts, edible, and preparations .....	45	64	+42
Oilseeds and products:			
Coconut oil .....	17	23	+35
Copra .....	26	27	+4
Olive oil .....	8	10	+25
Other oilseeds and products .....	34	44	+29
Sugar and molasses:			
Sugar, cane .....	320	350	+9
Molasses, inedible .....	18	18	0
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	66	66	0
Vegetables and preparations .....	60	64	+7
Wines and malt beverages:			
Wines .....	48	58	+21
Malt beverages .....	11	15	+36
Other supplementary vegetable products .....	52	55	+6
Total supplementary products .....	<u>1,373</u>	<u>1,571</u>	+14
<u>Complementary</u>			
Bananas, fresh .....	81	87	+7
Cocoa beans .....	49	52	+6
Coffee, green .....	472	582	+23
Drugs, crude .....	15	23	+53
Essential oils .....	15	20	+33
Fibers, unmanufactured .....	9	12	+33
Rubber, crude, excluding allied gums .....	82	106	+29
Silk, raw .....	8	8	0
Tea, crude .....	27	31	+15
Wool, carpet .....	20	25	+25
Other complementary products .....	57	63	+11
Total complementary products .....	<u>835</u>	<u>1,009</u>	+21
Total agricultural imports .....	2,208	2,580	+17

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

Table 23.--U.S. agricultural exports and imports: Value by country,  
July-December 1968

Country	Agricultural				Country	Agricultural			
	Exports	Total	Imports : Comple- mentary	Supple- mentary		Exports	Total	Imports : Comple- mentary	Supple- mentary
	-- 1,000 dollars --					-- 1,000 dollars --			
Greenland .....	0	4	0	0	Finland .....	7,096	1,777	30	1,747
Canada .....	336,445	117,830	9,659	108,171	Denmark .....	36,741	64,253	7,134	57,119
Miquelon and St. Pierre Is. ....	9	0	0	0	United Kingdom .....	212,870	19,007	6,277	12,730
<b>Latin American Republics</b>					Ireland .....	13,632	23,011	3,752	19,259
Mexico .....	41,186	171,613	44,815	130,798	Netherlands .....	254,913	70,160	10,545	59,615
Guatemala .....	6,920	36,753	26,843	9,910	Belgium-Luxembourg .....	71,584	6,982	1,528	5,454
El Salvador .....	4,821	23,185	17,465	5,720	Unidentified W. Europe <sup>1/</sup> ..	0	0	0	0
Honduras .....	3,781	33,303	28,633	4,670	France .....	71,473	49,721	4,749	44,972
Nicaragua .....	2,953	19,648	7,266	12,382	East Germany .....	223,392	31,374	2,183	29,191
Costa Rica .....	5,107	41,872	32,874	8,998	West Germany .....	12,266	26	3	23
Panama .....	8,244	23,490	20,929	2,561	Austria .....	3,484	2,881	24	2,857
Cuba .....	0	234	0	234	Czechoslovakia .....	2,864	868	51	817
Haiti .....	4,990	5,416	3,269	2,147	Hungary .....	5,437	278	31	247
Dominican Republic .....	14,865	66,983	10,628	56,355	Switzerland .....	37,036	11,716	1,543	10,173
Colombia .....	17,818	95,885	86,718	9,167	Estonia .....	0	0	0	0
Venezuela .....	49,444	8,537	4,126	4,417	Latvia .....	0	0	0	0
Ecuador .....	6,397	38,487	32,075	6,412	Lithuania .....	0	0	0	5
Peru .....	11,343	59,560	12,950	46,610	Poland .....	38,092	22,590	300	22,290
Bolivia .....	4,735	1,688	480	1,208	Czech .....	2,574	1,292	301	991
Chile .....	21,929	2,098	49	2,049	Azores .....	22	11	0	11
Brazil .....	46,904	308,662	220,637	88,025	Spain .....	68,573	41,161	64	40,521
Paraguay .....	644	5,966	1,242	4,724	Portugal .....	8,633	15,471	37	15,434
Uruguay .....	7,845	5,698	82	5,616	Gibraltar .....	11	8	0	8
Argentina .....	2,187	66,190	7,046	59,144	Malta-Gozo .....	14F	1	0	1
Total L.A. Republics .....	262,113	1,015,268	554,121	461,147	Italy .....	115,758	43,421	4,231	39,190
<b>Other Latin America</b>					Yugoslavia .....	8,033	12,409	532	11,677
British Honduras .....	1,165	1,840	358	1,482	Albania .....	1	75	75	0
Canal Zone .....	0	32	7	25	Greece .....	12,674	19,039	469	18,570
Bermuda .....	4,355	0	0	0	Romania .....	727	697	35	662
Bahamas .....	12,930	98	2	96	Bulgaria .....	1,091	1,477	450	1,027
Jamaica .....	14,951	5,432	638	5,294	Turkey .....	2,915	37,360	923	36,437
Leeward-Windward Is. ....	2,086	409	198	211	Cyprus .....	1,400	386	263	123
Barbados .....	1,867	824	0	824	<b>Total Europe</b> .....	<b>1,260,868</b>	<b>481,182</b>	<b>46,298</b>	<b>434,884</b>
Trinidad-Tobago .....	7,655	4,700	1,498	3,202	<b>Asia</b>				
Netherlands Antilles .....	6,710	30	20	10	Syrian Arab Republic .....	141	1,151	561	590
French West Indies .....	1,227	2,288	1	2,287	Lebanon .....	5,179	3,806	829	2,977
Guyana .....	1,833	10,069	193	9,876	Iraq .....	619	2,549	828	1,721
Surinam .....	2,239	522	522	0	Iran .....	4,040	8,590	767	7,823
French Guiana .....	154	20	0	20	Israel .....	47,972	1,446	396	1,050
Falkland Islands .....	0	0	0	0	Jordan .....	3,592	4	0	4
<b>Total Latin America</b> .....	<b>318,985</b>	<b>1,042,032</b>	<b>557,558</b>	<b>484,474</b>	Gaza Strip .....	0	12	0	12
<b>Europe</b>					Kuwait .....	3,094	0	0	0
Iceland .....	1,170	360	147	213	Saudi Arabia .....	12,297	2	0	2
Sweden .....	30,402	2,109	37	2,072	Arabia Pen. States, n.e.c. ....	884	123	113	10
Norway .....	15,862	1,456	8	1,448	Southern Yemen .....	1,376	0	0	0
					Bahrain .....	1,040	26	0	26

Continued--

Table 23.--U.S. agricultural exports and imports: Value by country,  
July-December 1968--Continued

Country	Agricultural				Country	Agricultural			
	Exports	Imports				Exports	Imports		
		Total	Comple- mentary	Supple- mentary		Total	Comple- mentary	Supple- mentary	
		-- 1,000 dollars --				-- 1,000 dollars --			
<b>Asia - Continued</b>					<b>Africa - Continued:</b>				
Afghanistan .....	142	662	0	662	Spanish Africa, n.e.c. ....	175	0	0	
India .....	104,166	41,338	11,913	29,425	Mauritania .....	2	1	0	
Pakistan .....	38,494	3,796	875	2,921	Federal Rep. of Cameroon ..	570	12,985	11,880	
Nepal .....	32	464	0	464	Senegal .....	400	17	0	
Ceylon .....	13,089	14,304	13,239	1,065	Guinea .....	25	1,919	1,907	
Burma .....	361	12	0	12	Sierra Leone .....	1,032	196	193	
Thailand .....	22,904	12,982	9,167	3,815	Ivory Coast .....	237	40,683	40,648	
North Vietnam .....	0	0	0	0	Ghana .....	8,693	8,227	7,255	
South Vietnam .....	52,711	83	16	67	The Gambia .....	98	0	0	
Laos .....	205	84	57	27	Togo .....	107	198	195	
Cambodia .....	110	728	728	0	Nigeria .....	11,992	9,056	6,778	
Malaysia .....	7,089	51,043	46,751	4,292	Central African Republic ..	10	3	0	
Singapore .....	5,152	8,918	8,297	621	Gabon .....	96	15	15	
Indonesia .....	55,798	62,122	59,553	2,569	Western Africa, n.e.c. ....	1,439	3,952	544	
Philippines .....	45,719	140,826	2,246	138,580	British West Africa .....	0	0	0	
Macao .....	112	0	0	0	Madagascar .....	107	90	0	
S.-S.E. Asia, n.e.c. ....	31	111	111	0	Angola .....	1,021	34,992	34,775	
China (Mainland) .....	0	0	0	0	West. Port. Africa, n.e.c.:	1,099	7	0	
Outer Mongolia .....	0	1,248	0	1,248	Liberia .....	4,927	13,670	13,670	
North Korea .....	0	0	0	0	Congo (Kinshasa) .....	4,660	11,745	9,581	
Korea, Republic of .....	91,806	4,314	3,496	818	Burundi-Rwanda .....	48	16,922	16,922	
Hong Kong .....	32,400	1,500	124	1,376	Somali Republic .....	625	57	0	
Rep. of China .....	50,672	22,887	1,826	21,061	Ethiopia .....	1,162	13,911	13,051	
Japan .....	467,072	19,764	2,856	10,908	Afars-Issas .....	292	301	212	
Nansei-Manpo Is. ....	11,311	0	0	0	Uganda .....	125	24,725	24,663	
Total Asia .....	1,079,610	404,805	164,749	240,056	Kenya .....	262	9,519	9,138	
<b>Australia and Oceania</b>					<b>Total Africa</b>				
Australia .....	18,165	179,287	594	178,693	Seychelles-Dependencies...	2	706	706	
New Guinea .....	252	4,137	4,137	0	Mauritius-Dependencies...	343	5,786	5,442	
New Zealand .....	5,046	88,618	11,051	77,567	Mozambique .....	84	1,485	0	
British W. Pacific Is. ....	781	5,960	85	5,875	Malagasy Republic .....	229	6,452	435	
French Pacific Islands ...	2,006	47	41	6	Rep. of South Africa .....	98	17,722	16,133	
Trust Terr. of Pacific Is.:	1,090	/	/	0	Zambia .....	12,288	11,538	269	
Total Australia and					Oman .....	385	175	0	
Oceania .....	27,340	278,049	15,908	262,141	Rhodesia .....	14	60	0	
<b>Africa</b>					<b>Total all countries</b>				
Morocco .....	9,619	1,992	382	1,610		85,613	256,446	215,475	
Algeria .....	6,568	18	13	5		3,108,870	2,580,348	1,009,647	
Tunisia .....	7,288	900	17	883	<b>Major Trade Blocs</b>				
Libya .....	2,204	0	0	0	CACM .....	23,583	154,762	113,082	
UAR .....	4,103	3,655	16	3,639	LAFTA .....	210,433	764,383	406,213	
Sudan .....	276	752	8	754	EEC .....	737,120	201,658	23,236	
Janary Islands .....	2,430	/	/	0	EFTA .....	345,022	116,893	15,060	

Table 24.--U.S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, December and July-December 1967 and 1968

Commodity exported	Unit	December				July-December				
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value		
		1967	1968 1/	1967	1968 1/	1967/68	1968/69 1/	1,000	1,000	
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	
<b>Animals and animal products</b>										
<b>Animals, live</b>										
Cattle .....	No.	7	3	2,480	1,365	35	18	12,991	8,035	
Poultry, live:										
Baby chicks, chickens .....	No.	2,304	2,398	966	1,106	13,111	13,603	5,927	7,424	
Other live poultry .....		2/	2/	483	182	2/	2/	2,303	1,716	
Other .....		2/	2/	705	601	2/	2/	4,164	3,668	
Total animals, live .....		---	---	4,634	3,254	---	---	25,385	20,843	
<b>Dairy products</b>										
Anhydrous milk fat, including donations .....	Lb.	7	1,631	8	1,468	659	7,104	552	6,371	
Butter, including donations .....	Lb.	38	27	29	20	143	4,418	100	3,141	
Cheese and curd, including donations .....	Lb.	555	581	349	349	3,346	3,734	2,083	2,403	
Infants' and dietetic foods, milk base .....	Lb.	2,371	1,400	1,266	876	16,165	16,116	6,334	6,712	
Milk and cream:										
Condensed or evaporated .....	Lb.	8,654	9,063	1,942	2,009	21,890	45,347	4,117	10,009	
Dry, whole milk and cream .....	Lb.	1,109	374	294	120	5,534	12,356	1,235	1,808	
Fresh .....	Gal.	105	104	155	146	588	653	817	916	
Nonfat dry, including donations .....	Lb.	6,478	26,583	1,207	5,432	146,866	214,390	29,170	41,748	
Other .....		2/	2/	442	269	2/	2/	2,812	2,334	
Total dairy products .....		---	---	5,692	10,689	---	---	47,220	75,442	
<b>Fats, oils, and greases</b>										
Lard and other rendered pig fat .....	Lb.	8,106	11,997	813	994	102,629	88,503	9,439	7,127	
Tallow:										
Edible .....	Lb.	370	367	29	34	1,300	4,585	105	329	
Inedible, including grease .....	Lb.	152,518	210,476	9,738	12,424	995,854	1,037,391	64,042	59,681	
Other animal fats, oils, and greases .....	Lb.	8,509	15,129	769	1,230	80,035	83,921	6,814	6,597	
Total fats, oils, and greases .....	Lb.	169,503	237,969	11,349	14,682	1,179,818	1,214,400	80,400	73,734	
<b>Meat and meat preparations</b>										
Beef and veal, except offals .....	Lb.	2,465	2,180	1,723	1,814	14,841	13,496	9,948	10,098	
Pork, except offals .....	Lb.	3,979	13,837	1,328	4,994	23,070	69,288	8,055	26,320	
Offals, edible, variety meats .....	Lb.	14,858	23,313	3,958	5,191	101,168	122,453	26,289	28,047	
Sausage casings .....	Lb.	584	852	423	535	5,579	5,807	3,549	3,850	
Other, including meat extracts .....	Lb.	2,789	2,345	1,309	1,179	13,658	13,538	6,344	6,596	
Total meat and preps., except poultry .....	Lb.	24,675	42,527	8,741	13,713	158,316	224,582	54,185	74,911	
<b>Poultry products</b>										
Eggs, dried and otherwise preserved .....	Lb.	54	49	35	45	503	209	358	478	
Eggs in the shell, for hatching .....	Doz.	930	808	673	615	4,514	4,769	3,846	4,510	
Eggs in the shell, other .....	Doz.	597	396	212	182	4,958	3,192	1,649	1,291	
Poultry meat, whole or parts, fresh, chilled or frozen:										
Chickens .....	Lb.	6,065	7,128	1,625	1,891	43,944	49,079	11,176	12,784	
Turkeys .....	Lb.	3,691	4,132	1,197	1,360	33,771	25,520	11,232	8,247	
Other .....	Lb.	1,102	838	394	286	6,172	6,960	2,040	2,327	
Poultry, canned and poultry specialties .....	Lb.	693	350	281	169	6,145	4,901	2,210	1,703	
Total poultry products .....		---	---	4,417	4,548	---	---	32,511	31,340	

Continued--



Table 24.--U.S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,  
December and July-December 1967 and 1968--Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	December				July-December			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1967	1968 1/2	1967	1968 1/2	1967/68	1968/69 1/2	1967/68	1968/69 1/2
	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	
<b>Other animal products</b>									
Feathers and down, crude and dressed	Lb.	110	95	112	95	470	553	601	721
Gelatin, edible grade	Lb.	141	22	114	28	755	421	686	391
Hair, animal, except wool or fine hair	Lb.	202	150	61	41	2,251	2,135	839	652
Hides and skins, except furs 2/	No.	1,530	1,603	8,387	10,658	9,114	4/10,646	53,710	4/64,225
Honey, natural	Lb.	726	608	146	126	6,864	4,510	1,148	886
Wool, unmanufactured, including fine hair	C.Lb.	1,823	1,496	635	1,065	4,945	10,827	2,730	7,292
Other		2/	2/	1,810	1,705	2/	2/	9,168	9,644
<b>Total other animal products</b>				11,255	13,718			68,882	83,811
<b>Total animals and animal products</b>				46,098	60,604			308,583	360,081
<b>Vegetable products</b>									
<b>Cotton, unmanufactured</b>									
Cotton	RBale	331	276	38,302	33,185	1,652	1,446	186,989	171,582
Linters	RBale	19	22	699	759	87	85	3,330	2,882
<b>Total cotton and linters</b>								190,319	174,464
<b>Fruits and preparations</b>									
<b>Canned prepared or preserved:</b>									
Fruit cocktail	Lb.	8,420	5,256	1,463	920	46,565	54,429	8,514	9,384
Peaches	Lb.	5,707	4,866	767	653	56,293	67,648	7,273	8,282
Pears	Lb.	237	527	56	108	1,645	3,201	361	538
Pineapples	Lb.	4,723	941	771	135	40,081	38,177	6,183	5,712
Other	Lb.	1,806	2,135	492	536	11,884	13,575	3,166	3,351
<b>Total canned fruits</b>		20,893	13,725	3,749	2,352	156,568	177,030	25,497	27,267
<b>Dried:</b>									
Prunes	Lb.	7,847	6,146	1,773	1,306	54,731	51,155	11,657	10,661
Grapes, raisins	Lb.	9,170	9,560	1,572	1,576	88,521	83,647	14,666	14,317
Other	Lb.	707	662	312	270	5,998	5,278	2,577	2,343
<b>Total dried fruits</b>		17,724	16,368	3,657	3,152	149,250	140,080	28,900	27,321
<b>Fresh:</b>									
Apples	Lb.	27,981	9,538	2,812	1,076	74,387	35,881	7,640	4,173
Berries	Lb.	907	819	210	195	8,204	7,096	1,765	1,514
Grapefruit	Lb.	13,632	18,555	816	961	84,806	70,638	5,612	4,969
Grapes	Lb.	15,425	19,123	2,232	2,441	210,611	212,975	20,775	20,937
Lemons and limes	Lb.	10,991	15,471	1,155	1,419	114,047	133,395	10,590	12,550
Oranges, tangerines and clementines	Lb.	34,799	42,315	3,715	3,564	257,698	142,346	23,052	14,776
Pears	Lb.	11,431	4,724	1,115	530	42,564	29,121	4,323	3,302
Other	Lb.	1,552	2,349	225	286	134,998	148,135	11,205	10,518
<b>Total fresh fruits</b>		116,718	112,894	12,289	10,472	927,315	779,587	84,962	72,739
<b>Fruit juices</b>									
Grapefruit	Gal.	330	360	368	397	2,495	2,143	2,404	2,496
Orange	Gal.	1,246	1,203	1,740	2,130	7,884	7,717	10,540	12,559
Other	Gal.	951	614	952	656	9,325	5,242	5,441	5,327
<b>Total fruit juices</b>		2,527	2,177	3,060	3,183	16,704	15,102	18,385	20,412
<b>Frozen fruits</b>									
Other	Lb.	413	427	95	93	2,869	3,360	625	616
<b>Total fruits and preparations</b>		2/	2/	432	741	2/	2/	2,982	3,558
				23,273	19,993			161,351	152,113

Continued--

Table 24.--U.S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, December and July-December 1967 and 1968--Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	December				July-December			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1967	1968 1/2	1,000	1,000	1967/68	1968/69 1/2	1,000	1,000
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
<b>Grains and preparations</b>									
Feed grains and products:									
Barley (48 lb.)	Bu.	150	405	187	488	19,406	5,782	23,521	5,725
Corn, including donations (56 lb.)	Bu.	61,338	59,526	78,449	74,419	287,933	310,023	375,584	372,855
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	17,548	11,664	22,337	14,073	104,334	70,738	133,846	82,090
Oats (32 lb.)	Bu.	48	159	17	125	5,280	3,635	3,974	2,405
Total feed grains	M.Ton	2,008	1,819	100,990	89,105	10,463	9,850	536,925	463,075
Malt and flour (including barley malt)	Lb.	4,172	4,259	314	276	34,469	40,026	2,333	2,616
Corn grits and hominy	Lb.	2,339	11,203	88	338	19,318	23,857	799	879
Corn meal, including donations	Cwt.	235	262	871	978	2,302	2,687	9,593	5,630
Corn starch	Lb.	5,174	7,748	599	844	30,771	41,184	3,319	4,300
Oat meal, groats, and rolled oats, etc.	Lb.	2,569	3,585	212	243	21,466	27,767	1,623	1,702
Total feed grains and products	M.Ton	2,038	1,864	103,074	91,784	10,734	10,174	554,592	478,202
Rice:									
Milled, including donations	Lb.	341,430	361,746	27,588	28,952	1,539,752	1,653,648	128,390	137,363
Paddy or rough	Lb.	2,000	79	194	7	8,668	5,785	779	505
Total rice (milled basis)	Lb.	342,730	361,797	27,782	28,959	1,595,387	1,657,408	129,169	137,868
Rye (56 lb.)	Bu.	4	2	3	3	1,612	700	2,123	802
Wheat and products, including donations:									
Wheat (60 lb.)	Bu.	56,163	60,633	93,957	101,378	371,413	263,320	636,639	436,884
Wheat flour, wholly of U.S. wheat	Cwt.	2,157	2,712	7,977	10,515	8,644	14,134	32,326	54,704
Other wheat products	Bu.	655	1,266	1,877	3,661	5,626	6,811	13,536	15,909
Total wheat and wheat products	Bu.	61,796	68,087	103,811	115,554	396,748	302,357	682,501	507,457
Bakery products	Lb.	1,269	1,129	557	469	8,634	8,457	3,743	3,326
Other, including donations	---	2/	2/	914	1,098	2/	2/	5,896	6,949
Total grains and preparations	---	---	---	236,141	237,867	---	---	1,378,024	1,134,644
<b>Oilseeds and products</b>									
Oils, including donations:									
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	3,981	9,608	539	1,236	26,014	34,914	3,750	4,948
Soybean oil	Lb.	56,479	115,286	6,759	10,189	548,012	488,448	64,950	46,021
Other	Lb.	13,895	24,686	2,564	3,910	93,414	145,032	15,340	23,055
Total oils, except essential	Lb.	74,355	149,580	9,862	15,335	667,440	668,394	84,040	74,024
Oilseeds:									
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	0	0	0	3,229	7,287	10,006	22,294
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	27,196	38,454	74,307	101,861	140,145	4/169,386	396,805	4/456,362
Other	---	2/	2/	2,186	2,235	2/	2/	11,261	8,451
Total oilseeds	---	---	---	76,493	104,096	---	---	418,072	487,107
Oil cake and meal	S.Ton	334	351	27,730	28,932	1,438	1,567	121,719	130,908
Total oilseeds and products	---	---	---	114,085	148,363	---	---	623,831	692,039
<b>Tobacco, unmanufactured</b>									
Burley	Lb.	3,916	2,661	3,247	2,503	20,244	25,069	16,906	24,191
Cigar wrapper	Lb.	227	236	1,350	414	1,871	2,030	7,134	5,462
Dark-fired Kentucky & Tennessee	Lb.	2,035	1,361	1,118	822	10,833	12,114	5,623	6,737
Flue-cured	Lb.	53,020	50,704	50,923	52,464	243,762	259,935	237,168	257,978
Maryland	Lb.	740	136	572	105	7,676	9,078	6,058	7,969
Other	Lb.	8,884	8,545	2,574	1,462	36,247	46,522	11,745	12,983
Total tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	68,822	63,643	59,784	57,770	320,633	354,748	284,634	315,320

Continued--

Table 24.--U.S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity.  
December and July-December 1967 and 1968--Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	December				July-December			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1967	1968 1/	1967	1968 1/	1967/68	1968/69 1/	1967/68	1968/69 1/
	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	
<b>Vegetables and preparations</b>									
Canned, prepared or preserved:									
Asparagus	Lb.	827	450	251	137	9,431	9,994	2,881	2,876
Corn	Lb.	691	914	138	171	7,318	6,533	1,384	1,259
Soups	Lb.	1,493	1,306	347	285	9,515	9,447	2,186	1,922
Tomatoes, tomato sauce, tomato puree, etc.	Lb.	1,263	1,141	279	231	6,815	8,787	1,479	1,801
Other	Lb.	2,517	2,415	448	415	16,614	18,317	2,894	2,847
Total canned vegetables	Lb.	6,791	6,226	1,463	1,239	49,693	53,078	10,824	10,705
Dried beans, including donations	Lb.	14,008	32,158	1,634	3,160	167,325	171,948	14,997	15,557
Dried peas, including cow and chick	Lb.	36,187	42,051	2,748	3,065	146,928	175,595	10,353	11,611
Fresh:									
Lettuce	Lb.	28,516	30,445	1,498	1,670	90,707	98,150	4,740	5,102
Onions	Lb.	8,552	4,466	428	222	49,707	38,313	2,314	1,738
Potatoes, except sweet potatoes	Lb.	3,910	4,176	122	155	113,596	105,676	3,398	3,168
Tomatoes	Lb.	9,288	8,173	841	957	48,706	71,837	4,711	7,620
Other	Lb.	38,295	33,597	2,823	2,280	112,588	97,538	8,475	6,764
Total fresh vegetables	Lb.	88,561	80,857	5,712	5,284	415,304	411,514	23,638	24,392
Frozen vegetables	Lb.	1,488	3,786	335	611	11,038	12,756	2,146	2,310
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated	Lb.	4,200	2,365	1,170	792	16,426	15,516	5,368	5,488
Tomato juice, canned	Gal.	129	62	141	72	831	592	915	676
Vegetable seasonings	Lb.	515	578	291	326	2,864	4,945	1,792	2,641
Other	Lb.	2/	2/	1,276	1,513	2/	2/	7,874	7,714
Total vegetables and preparations				14,770	16,062			77,908	81,304
<b>Other vegetable products</b>									
Coffee	Lb.	2,346	2,288	1,971	1,740	8,956	12,781	6,592	11,220
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	Lb.	743	453	906	799	4,305	4,573	4,961	4,796
Essential oils and resinoids	Lb.	846	886	2,581	3,152	5,289	5,141	13,163	15,810
Feeds and fodders, except oil cake meal		2/	2/	6,305	9,805	2/	2/	43,174	58,300
Flavoring sirups, sugars, and extracts		2/	2/	3,040	3,565	2/	2/	16,853	19,948
Hops	Lb.	2,644	3,377	1,562	2,134	8,122	7,901	4,800	4,926
Nursery stock	Lb.	2/	2/	828	905	2/	2/	4,344	4,106
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	12,185	12,878	2,928	2,707	88,681	64,343	22,122	18,996
Seeds, except oilseeds	Lb.	12,381	12,641	4,341	5,176	38,217	35,579	15,033	15,105
Spices	Lb.	402	441	325	371	2,950	3,264	2,186	2,265
Other, including donations		2/	2/	5,658	5,832	2/	2/	32,168	43,433
Total other vegetable products				30,445	36,186			167,396	198,905
Total vegetable products				517,499	550,185			2,883,463	2,748,789
Total agricultural exports				563,597	610,789			3,192,046	3,108,870
Total nonagricultural exports				2,277,103	2,423,822			12,225,954	14,212,054
Total exports, all commodities				2,840,700	3,034,611			15,418,000	17,320,924

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Reported in value only.

3/ Exclude the number of "other hides and skins," reported in value only.

4/ From Census unpublished data.

Table 25.—U.S. agricultural imports: Quantity and value by commodity, December and July-December 1967 and 1968

Commodity imported Supplementary	Unit	December				July-December			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1967	1968 1/	1967	1968 1/	1967/68	1968/69 1/	1967/68	1968/69 1/
<b>Animals and animal products</b>		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
<b>Animals, live</b>									
Cattle, dutiable	No.	138	195	11,517	17,451	410	507	36,831	49,411
Cattle for breeding, free	No.	1	1	525	589	6	8	2,515	3,403
Horses	No.	2/	2/	1,349	1,507	2	2	7,540	7,273
Other, including live poultry		3/	3/	243	268	3/	3/	1,761	2,316
Total animals, live				13,634	19,815			48,647	62,443
<b>Dairy products</b>									
Blue-mold cheese	Lb.	355	335	192	182	2,287	2,562	1,226	1,412
Cheddar	Lb.	3,067	3,005	1,044	1,076	3,456	5,796	1,276	2,147
Colby	Lb.	2,380	2,091	741	697	9,726	4,622	2,873	1,489
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	1,218	996	601	466	6,529	15,086	3,195	4,680
Pecorino	Lb.	1,620	2,639	1,082	1,876	8,629	9,256	5,574	5,890
Swiss	Lb.	2,691	2,208	1,281	1,343	13,336	36,196	6,802	13,204
Other	Lb.	2,610	5,856	1,446	2,617	14,638	32,432	7,730	13,109
Total cheese	Lb.	13,941	17,130	6,387	8,257	58,601	105,950	28,676	41,931
Butter	Lb.	45	59	25	34	344	284	190	172
Casein or lactarane	Lb.	8,737	12,835	2,195	2,691	52,921	68,321	13,260	14,915
Other		3/	3/	327	750	3/	3/	2,719	2,759
Total dairy products				8,934	11,732			44,845	59,777
<b>Hides and skins, except furs</b>									
Calf skins	Lb.	284	332	118	339	1,530	2,066	671	1,396
Cattle hides	Lb.	1,878	2,030	249	271	7,837	13,651	1,093	1,860
Goat and kid skins	Lb.	591	430	440	344	4,363	2,754	3,952	2,128
Sheep and lamb skins	Lb.	3,347	2,089	2,003	1,453	22,855	27,014	13,202	19,928
Other 4/	Lb.	1,989	1,470	888	517	9,522	11,411	5,116	4,554
Total hides and skins	Lb.	8,089	6,351	3,698	2,924	46,107	56,896	24,034	29,866
<b>Meat and meat preparations</b>									
<b>Beef and veal:</b>									
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	67,224	35,387	27,688	15,692	489,336	521,052	200,032	226,663
Other	Lb.	9,740	23,262	4,388	10,945	79,938	107,015	34,242	52,320
Total beef and veal	Lb.	76,964	58,649	32,076	26,637	569,274	628,067	234,274	278,983
Mutton, goat, and lamb	Lb.	6,926	3,295	1,902	1,095	35,494	38,221	10,000	11,327
<b>Pork:</b>									
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	3,662	3,105	1,319	1,518	23,633	21,025	9,246	9,462
Hams and shoulders, canned, cooked, etc.	Lb.	23,829	18,603	18,134	16,359	103,257	111,428	76,692	84,114
Other	Lb.	4,343	3,830	2,461	2,084	21,989	23,220	12,109	12,928
Total pork	Lb.	31,834	25,538	21,914	17,961	148,879	155,673	98,047	106,504
Sausage casings <sup>1</sup>		3/	3/	1,641	1,625	3/	3/	9,942	10,916
Other, including meat extracts	Lb.	4,090	4,212	1,697	1,759	21,804	25,243	8,792	10,453
Total meat and preps., except poultry				59,230	49,077			361,055	418,183
<b>Poultry products</b>									
Eggs, dried and otherwise preserved	Lb.	18	164	11	97	250	777	139	438
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	63	33	55	27	513	272	652	280
Poultry meat	Lb.	69	34	80	78	260	202	458	478
Total poultry products				146	202			1,249	1,196

Continued --

Table 25.—U.S. agricultural imports: Quantity and value by commodity, December and July-December 1967 and 1968—Continued

Commodity imported Supplementary	Unit	December				July-December			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1967	1968 1/	1967	1968 1/	1967/68	1968/69 1/	1967/68	1968/69 1/
<b>Other animal products</b>				1,000	1,000			1,000	1,000
Bones, hoofs, and horns	---	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Bristles, crude or prepared	Lb.	336	268	383	408	3/	3/	2,293	1,858
Fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	1,170	1,049	718	804	1,546	1,689	3,913	4,390
Feathers and down, crude and sorted	Lb.	439	485	72	71	7,417	7,056	467	481
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	774	1,033	643	670	2,616	3,485	3,730	4,522
Hair, unmanufactured	Lb.	523	709	419	608	4,748	6,104	2,851	3,371
Honey	Lb.	1,467	1,159	143	103	3,009	4,677	3,066	3,430
Wool, unmanufactured, except free in bond	G.Lb.	14,804	15,605	9,199	9,806	9,443	7,500	931	802
Other	---	3/	3/	1,990	1,952	75,050	81,689	46,135	47,684
<b>Total other animal products</b>	---	---	---	13,971	15,107	---	---	75,453	79,576
<b>Total animals and animal products</b>	---	---	---	99,613	98,857	---	---	555,283	651,041
<b>Vegetable products</b>									
<b>Cotton, unmanufactured (480 lb.)</b>									
Cotton	Bale	10	1	1,727	181	127	71	20,976	10,981
Linters	Bale	9	11	305	388	66	5/70	2,248	5/2,483
<b>Total cotton and linters</b>	Bale	19	12	2,032	569	193	141	23,224	13,464
<b>Fruits and preparations</b>									
Apples, fresh	Lb.	14,693	12,916	1,459	1,505	43,273	41,501	3,183	4,172
Strawberries	Lb.	7,826	9,580	1,362	1,709	29,068	32,000	4,590	5,357
Other berries	Lb.	1,201	1,144	204	256	21,459	17,938	3,399	3,717
Cherries	Lb.	590	1,796	181	476	9,540	12,872	2,851	3,747
Dates	Lb.	13,494	15,574	1,189	1,553	18,592	20,074	1,644	1,919
Figs	Lb.	1,297	2,012	129	179	6,234	9,566	767	1,287
Grapes	Lb.	934	262	53	23	23,772	9,879	1,189	633
Melons	Lb.	5,807	6,742	274	346	12,144	16,298	569	848
Olives in brine	Gal.	1,168	1,980	2,519	4,498	5,675	9,717	14,046	22,054
Oranges, mandarin, canned	Lb.	6,181	3,324	1,200	618	38,378	39,038	7,398	7,432
Oranges, other	Lb.	17,948	16,542	1,339	1,412	44,865	49,675	3,218	3,851
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Lb.	17,081	18,446	1,792	1,942	107,304	126,503	11,579	13,879
Pineapple juice	Gal.	1,464	606	484	198	5,292	2,596	1,355	645
Other	---	3/	3/	2,437	3,908	3/	3/	10,411	16,002
<b>Total fruits and preparations</b>	---	---	---	14,622	18,623	---	---	66,199	85,543
<b>Grains and preparations</b>									
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	780	1,403	1,034	1,661	5,148	5,621	6,925	6,743
Barley malt	Cwt.	33	26	161	136	208	194	1,053	964
Corn grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	33	142	153	263	379	645	947	1,192
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	175	213	182	234	1,674	729	1,360	712
Rice	Lb.	121	95	26	18	697	422	778	363
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	0	0	0	225	920	284	1,084
Wheat grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	37	7	79	14	106	115	217	377
Wheat flour	Cwt.	0	1	0	2	0	20	0	87
Biscuits, cakes, wafers, etc.	Lb.	3,866	5,049	1,481	1,781	26,505	34,431	10,189	12,559
Bread, yeast-leavened	Lb.	1,977	2,037	286	303	16,765	12,201	1,545	1,717
Other	---	3/	3/	451	605	3/	3/	2,993	3,300
<b>Total grains and preparations</b>	---	---	---	3,853	5,017	---	---	26,291	29,398

Continued --

Table 25.—U.S. agricultural imports: Quantity and value by commodity, December and July-December 1967 and 1968—Continued

Commodity imported Supplementary	Unit	December				July-December			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1967	1968 1/	1967	1968 1/	1967/68	1968/69 1/	1967/68	1968/69 1/
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
<b>Nuts and preparations</b>									
Almonds	Lb.	31	28	13	22	275	373	123	239
Brazil nuts	Lb.	521	3,591	252	1,308	18,448	31,984	5,481	7,651
Cashew nuts	Lb.	6,019	6,679	3,087	3,884	43,657	52,095	21,684	29,590
Coconut meat, fresh, prepared or preserved	Lb.	8,585	15,863	1,120	2,538	57,801	97,713	7,177	17,914
Pistache nuts	Lb.	1,807	1,319	1,111	726	7,528	4,605	4,758	2,577
Other		3/	3/	1,204	1,679	3/	3/	6,230	5,550
Total nuts and preparations				6,787	10,157			45,653	63,521
<b>Oilseeds and products</b>									
<b>Oils, crude or refined:</b>									
Cocoa butter	Lb.	1,307	1,533	737	1,227	11,012	11,321	6,080	7,330
Carnauba wax	Lb.	545	1,779	166	544	3,955	6,374	1,245	1,986
Castor oil	Lb.	6,827	13,703	1,245	1,756	54,014	72,334	7,877	9,740
Coconut oil	Lb.	16,228	14,626	2,033	1,796	150,039	161,357	17,272	22,928
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	3,279	6,057	1,099	1,912	23,928	30,468	7,815	9,601
Palm oil	Lb.	4,444	16,728	439	902	22,432	71,224	2,227	4,691
Palm kernel oil	Lb.	2,953	11,392	387	1,726	48,995	62,458	6,102	10,583
Tung oil	Lb.	1,191	0	175	0	8,932	7,204	956	641
Other	Lb.	2,886	4,808	548	822	26,569	33,312	4,112	5,297
Total oils except essential	Lb.	39,660	70,626	6,829	10,685	349,876	456,052	59,686	72,797
<b>Oilseeds:</b>									
Copra	Lb.	43,790	43,180	3,661	3,163	337,475	311,081	26,044	27,190
Sesame seed	Lb.	3,004	2,498	370	370	15,861	14,955	2,546	2,164
Other		3/	3/	221	214	3/	3/	1,137	1,205
Total oilseeds				4,252	3,747			29,527	30,559
Oil cake and meal	Lb.	8,777	7,376	267	211	51,949	38,167	1,630	1,115
Total oilseeds and products				11,348	14,643			84,843	104,471
<b>Sugar and related products</b>									
Sugar, cane or beet	S. Ton.	485	444	64,279	56,873	2,486	2,684	320,214	349,983
Molasses unfit for human consumption	Gal.	31,192	33,279	3,641	2,831	144,773	163,037	17,984	17,996
Other		3/	3/	686	488	3/	3/	5,256	3,398
Total sugar and related products				68,606	60,192			343,454	371,377
<b>Vegetables and preparations</b>									
<b>Fresh, chilled, or frozen:</b>									
Cucumbers	Lb.	3,073	5,566	227	764	5,748	5,811	378	792
Garlic	Lb.	740	745	413	167	5,190	8,031	1,781	1,790
Onions	Lb.	7,724	6,372	409	403	11,806	11,046	1,064	768
Potatoes, white or Irish	Cwt.	396	374	1,049	825	523	773	1,351	1,735
Tomatoes	Lb.	9,086	27,759	1,072	3,860	22,813	49,325	2,462	6,071
Turnips or rutabagas	Cwt.	110	139	294	367	490	529	1,223	1,408
<b>Prepared or preserved:</b>									
Cassava, flour and starch, and tapioca	Lb.	16,721	15,341	593	532	116,080	88,105	4,123	3,248
Mushrooms	Lb.	1,255	601	684	361	8,033	27,812	4,481	4,838
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	2,032	2,443	378	385	3,893	14,704	1,917	2,262
Tomatoes, tomato paste and sauce	Lb.	35,549	36,477	4,183	4,282	187,719	154,207	21,976	18,095
Other		3/	3/	4,107	4,956	3/	3/	18,755	22,741
Total vegetables and preparations				13,409	16,902			59,511	63,748

Continued

Table 25.—U.S. agricultural imports: Quantity and value by commodity, December and July-December 1967 and 1968—Continued

Commodity imported Supplementary	Unit	December				July-December			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1967	1968 1/	1967	1968 1/	1967/68	1968/69 1/	1967/68	1968/69 1/
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
<b>Other vegetable products</b>									
Feeds and fodders, except oil cake meal	Lb.	2,060	3,389	1,939	3,323	4,165	5,858	4,022	5,729
Hops	Lb.	8	5	1,130	583	17	17	2,305	2,229
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured	L. Ton:	1,480	2,195	1,605	2,411	10,474	13,327	11,452	14,538
Malt liquors, ale, porter, stout, beer	Gal.	3/	2/	724	1,017	2/	2/	11,163	12,510
Nursery and greenhouse stock		3/	2/	1,275	1,790	3/	2/	5,586	7,278
Seeds, except oilseeds	Lb.	10,607	13,243	1,642	1,665	52,432	48,356	6,520	6,445
Spices	Lb.	13,892	15,511	8,241	9,128	102,804	105,240	65,617	65,687
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	2,124	1,921	9,548	9,128	10,567	12,441	48,231	58,276
Wines	Gal.	3/	2/	902	995	2/	2/	6,464	8,093
Other				28,224	31,276			168,967	188,142
<b>Total other vegetable products</b>				148,881	197,379			817,942	919,664
<b>Total vegetable products</b>				248,494	256,236			1,373,225	1,570,705
<b>Total supplementary imports</b>									
<b>Complementary</b>									
Bananas, fresh	Lb.	367,415	292,479	17,005	13,931	1,766,671	1,837,579	81,179	87,380
Coffee, green	Lb.	188,373	257,270	63,889	87,350	1,393,749	1,714,926	472,078	582,336
Coffee, roasted or ground	Lb.	652	1,831	225	638	2,853	7,427	994	2,547
Coffee extracts, essences, concentrates	Lb.	2,502	2,071	2,627	1,782	14,639	9,408	15,660	8,828
Cocoa beans	Lb.	58,546	39,029	14,394	12,157	203,493	190,412	48,862	51,807
Cocoa and chocolate	Lb.	18,921	17,607	3,348	3,480	83,556	111,869	15,133	20,396
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	Lb.	3/	3/	2,734	3,255	2/	3/	15,089	22,588
Essential or distilled oils		2/	2/	1,709	2,257	2/	2/	15,259	20,066
Fibers, unmanufactured	L. Ton:	8	67	1,237	2,183	52	123	8,650	12,128
Rubber, crude, natural	Lb.	108,009	111,057	16,203	19,709	524,849	649,891	82,085	105,989
Silk, raw	Lb.	205	208	1,560	1,583	7,011	992	7,674	8,193
Spices	Lb.	11,108	13,537	3,487	5,772	56,321	67,575	19,403	23,810
Tea	Lb.	13,857	15,633	6,224	5,876	64,511	78,148	26,755	30,776
Wool, unmanufactured, free in bond	G. Lb.	11,497	9,334	4,027	3,364	56,239	76,002	20,353	25,429
Other complementary agricultural products		3/	3/	1,696	1,172	3/	3/	5,827	7,366
<b>Total complementary imports</b>				139,765	164,509			835,001	1,009,647
<b>Total agricultural imports</b>				388,259	420,745			2,208,226	2,580,352
<b>Total nonagricultural imports</b>				2,005,641	2,565,826			11,407,674	14,466,284
<b>Total imports, all commodities</b>				2,393,900	2,986,571			13,615,900	17,046,636

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 5%.

3/ Reported in value only.

4/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," reported in value only.

5/ From Census unpublished data.

Table 25.--Exports: Quantity indexes of foreign trade in agricultural products, fiscal years 1962-68, monthly and accumulated, July 1967 to date

Year and month	Animal and animal products	Cotton and linters	Tobacco, unmanufactured	Grains and feeds	Vegetable oils and oilseeds	Fruits and vegetables	All agricultural commodities <sup>1/</sup>
Base -- 1957 through 1959 = 100							
<b>Year ending June 30</b>							
1962	110	93	108	155	122	108	125
1963	112	71	98	155	148	114	124
1964	151	100	110	185	156	106	147
1965	139	88	99	180	189	111	145
1966	115	61	98	231	194	122	157
1967	108	90	130	203	181	122	152
1968	102	80	117	206	184	106	148
<b>July-December</b>							
1967	101	80	107	210	168	109	146
1968	120	72	122	191	198	105	146
Adjusted for seasonal variation							
<b>Monthly</b>							
<b>1967/68</b>							
July	101	67	109	191	141	112	139
August	106	113	109	186	137	103	144
September	95	100	78	211	152	104	141
October	103	78	73	197	200	106	139
November	109	60	132	273	224	112	171
December	93	61	138	201	154	116	139
January	88	93	163	215	160	117	154
February	120	91	200	239	248	108	173
March	85	84	85	219	261	102	152
April	117	90	143	198	199	111	155
May	103	79	167	182	159	101	138
June	103	69	140	160	216	89	132
<b>1968/69</b>							
July	98	105	152	198	135	110	149
August	138	98	160	198	139	96	157
September	120	95	96	177	193	116	140
October	117	43	56	156	226	101	122
November	123	38	141	207	265	97	153
December	121	51	128	211	211	111	152
January							
February							
March							
April							
May							
June							
Not adjusted for seasonal variation							
<b>1967/68</b>							
July	99	54	78	189	159	110	130
August	97	57	108	187	135	105	129
September	94	65	148	197	120	110	136
October	106	65	126	189	232	143	149
November	119	70	166	263	317	111	189
December	91	78	171	219	203	102	158
January	87	112	110	225	161	91	155
February	105	106	111	223	159	91	155
March	97	103	72	228	196	98	156
April	110	96	92	204	175	103	149
May	109	90	109	175	167	112	138
June	106	65	113	169	187	100	131
<b>1968/69</b>							
July	95	84	109	196	152	108	139
August	127	90	159	199	138	98	141
September	120	62	182	166	192	121	135
October	120	36	96	150	263	136	131
November	133	44	177	199	376	96	169
December	119	65	158	229	300	97	173
January							
February							
March							
April							
May							
June							

<sup>1/</sup> Based on 332 classifications.



Table 27.--Imports: Quantity indexes of foreign trade in agricultural products, fiscal years 1962-68, monthly and accumulated, July 1967 to date

Year and month	Supplementary 1/					Complementary 1/			All agricultural commodities 2/
	Animal and animal products	Grains and feeds	Vegetable oils and oilseeds	Sugar, molasses, and sirups	Total supplementary	Cocoa, coffee, and tea	Rubber and allied gums	Total complementary	
Base -- 1957 through 1959 = 100									
<u>Year ending June 30</u>									
1962	134	71	111	95	113	111	77	104	109
1963	152	45	117	105	122	114	80	108	114
1964	137	88	110	83	113	116	71	107	110
1965	123	51	125	87	110	100	83	97	103
1966	160	39	124	88	123	121	87	113	117
1967	154	43	136	107	129	107	77	100	114
1968	159	38	128	109	134	114	90	107	119
July-December 1967	151	41	113	130	131	107	85	101	114
July-December 1968	176	41	129	141	145	127	107	120	131
Adjusted for seasonal variation									
<u>Monthly 1967/68</u>									
July	154	24	100	105	115	124	59	107	111
August	160	53	113	116	125	118	98	113	119
September	144	37	116	110	123	89	75	85	103
October	148	45	138	122	137	128	73	110	122
November	157	51	129	128	144	112	111	111	125
December	144	33	79	200	141	73	92	78	104
January	163	38	195	63	131	128	96	119	125
February	181	40	159	84	141	128	95	121	130
March	168	31	97	88	128	93	91	90	107
April	164	50	134	103	141	161	90	125	133
May	160	32	120	123	143	122	99	116	129
June	177	27	166	106	141	127	104	119	131
<u>1968/69</u>									
July	188	20	148	100	133	168	130	154	143
August	198	35	106	136	145	159	104	142	143
September	191	33	141	109	147	128	142	127	137
October	162	56	151	165	151	104	76	96	121
November	180	55	113	152	134	118	96	114	132
December	135	47	124	185	142	87	96	89	111
January									
February									
March									
April									
May									
June									
Not adjusted for seasonal variation									
<u>1967/68</u>									
July	146	33	102	135	124	102	52	90	105
August	144	41	103	122	129	102	98	100	113
September	148	29	116	115	129	91	75	86	106
October	151	53	145	88	128	118	79	107	117
November	159	61	134	78	129	112	112	109	118
December	173	39	84	130	141	97	107	99	118
January	163	33	212	62	131	136	106	128	130
February	157	29	127	81	126	143	94	129	128
March	161	29	101	103	132	100	88	96	113
April	174	38	134	121	148	160	94	126	136
May	162	38	134	143	150	123	96	125	131
June	172	28	147	125	140	101	82	97	117
<u>1968/69</u>									
July	178	28	149	128	143	137	115	130	136
August	179	28	96	143	150	137	104	126	137
September	196	26	142	114	154	130	141	130	141
October	166	65	158	119	141	95	82	94	116
November	182	66	117	92	137	118	97	113	124
December	162	54	122	120	142	116	112	113	127
January									
February									
March									
April									
May									
June									

1/ Supplementary agricultural imports consist of all imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States together with all other agricultural imports interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities. Complementary agricultural imports include all other, about 98 percent of which consist of rubber, coffee, raw silk, cacao beans, wool for carpets, bananas, tea, and vegetable fibers. 2/ Based on 417 classifications.

## Explanatory Note

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

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

**EXPORTS** The export statistics also exclude shipments to the U.S. armed forces 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 ultimate destination or where the commodities are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured. When the shipper does not know the ultimate destination, the shipments are credited to the last country, as known to him at 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.

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