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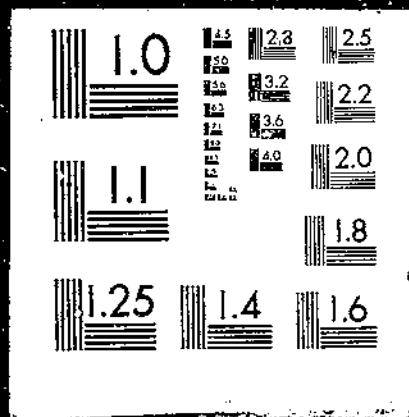
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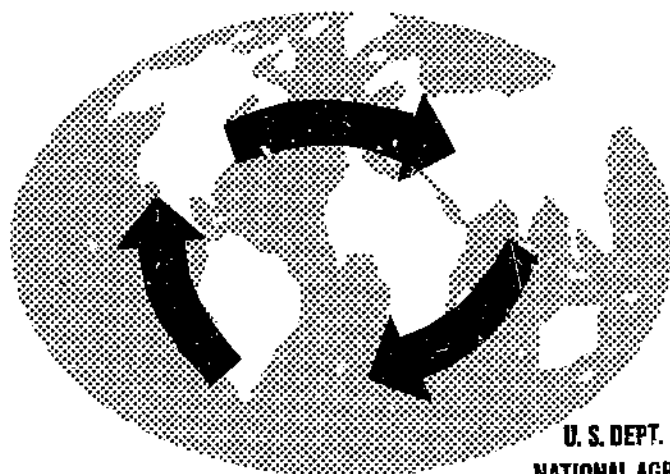


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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES



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## IN THIS ISSUE

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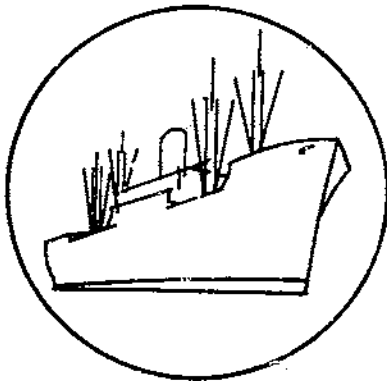
- Export-Payment Assistance to U.S. Agricultural Exports Declined in Fiscal Year 1968
- Trends in Agricultural Exports Since 1930
- The Transportation Factor in Marketing Grain
- Selected Price Series of International Significance
- Ocean Freight Rate Highlights
- Export Highlights
- Import Highlights
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Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch  
Foreign Development and Trade Division  
Economic Research Service



# FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

## Digest

Export-Payment Assistance to U.S. Agricultural Exports Declined in Fiscal Year 1968 (see page 7). During 1967/68, agricultural exports valued at an estimated \$1,399 million received export-payment assistance. At 22.1 percent of the year's total agricultural exports, this compares with 31.4 percent a year earlier. Export payments were made on a limited number of price-supported commodities to compensate the exporter who purchases at a relatively higher domestic price and sells in foreign markets at a lower world price. Wheat and products and tobacco made up 96 percent of the \$1,399 million total of assisted exports. Export payments, largely on wheat and products and tobacco, totaled an estimated \$106.6 million, compared with \$252.2 million in 1966/67. The reduction reflects mainly the smaller number of commodities eligible for payment assistance in 1967/68 and smaller per bushel payments on wheat and products. Export payments on flaxseed and linseed oil were suspended in June 1967. An export-payment program for rice, suspended in July 1967, was reactivated in March 1969. A new program enacted by Congress in August 1968 will permit extra-long-staple cotton to become more competitive abroad without export-payment assistance. A similar program for upland cotton became effective in 1966/67. A limited export-payment program for U.S. Grade A whole chickens was reactivated in April 1968 and a limited program for lard was initiated in October 1968.

\* \* \* \* \*

Trends in Agricultural Exports Since 1930 (see page 21). Agricultural exports rose almost continuously from 1953 to 1968, averaging an annual advance of about \$166 million. From 1930, agricultural exports trended downward, dropping to a low of \$500 million in 1940. Peak years were 1947, 1951, 1957, 1964, and 1967, while the troughs occurred during 1940, 1950, 1953, 1958, 1965 and 1968. These extremes reflected the various domestic and foreign situations which influenced the value of U.S. exports during those years. For instance, the second World War brought about a sharp rise in U.S. agricultural exports through 1945 and, accompanied by foreign aid, brought such exports to a peak in 1947. After the Korean war, agricultural exports increased and the upswing continued through 1966. The adoption of Public Law 480 (the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954) stimulated exports during this period, but at the same time there was a sharp increase in U.S. commercial exports. While Government program shipments have remained relatively stable since 1954, commercial exports have increased markedly, rising from \$2.1 billion in 1955 to the record high of \$5.3 billion in 1966.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Transportation Factor in Marketing Grain (see page 25). Grain exports from the United States are heaviest through the Gulf ports. Others, in order of importance are the Great Lakes, Pacific Coast ports, and the Atlantic ports. Rotterdam, Netherlands, like New Orleans, is located at the mouth of a major river. It also is favorably located for shipments to interior points of West Germany, France, and Switzerland as grain is barged from Rotterdam to these interior points.

Ocean freight rates from U.S. ports and other world grain shipping points to the major markets vary considerably. While the 1968 rates from U.S. Gulf ports averaged about \$3.73 per ton in North European ports, the average vessel rates from the Argentine Platte River area and Capetown, South Africa, were higher. However, the rates from the Canadian East Coast were lower than those from the Gulf. Important factors determining variations in the cost of shipping grains over the various trade routes include distance shipped, availability of vessels, demand for vessels, and restrictions to trade routes.

\* \* \* \* \*

Selected Price Series of International Significance (see page 34). Wheat price, c.i.f. U.K., ranged from no change to 0.6 percent below January; but the seller's price of the leading U.S. wheat, f.o.b Gulf, lost 1.3 percent. U.S. corn, c.i.f. U.K., was down 2 percent, while soybean and cotton prices declined about 1 percent.

\* \* \* \* \*

Ocean Freight Rates for Grain Declined in 1968 (see page 37). During fourth quarter 1968, ocean freight rates for grain generally continued below the previous quarter. Six of the 12 compared trade routes averaged \$2.02 per ton below the previous quarter while the remaining six averaged \$1.41 above. U.S.-flag rates from U.S. Gulf ports, averaging \$5.75 per ton below the third quarter of 1968, registered the largest decline of the 12 trades.

With few exceptions, voyage charter rates for grain during 1968 averaged well below the previous year's level for most trades. Foreign-flag rates to the East Coast of India turned up slightly during 1968, as well as those quoted for U.S.-flag vessels. For shipments to the West Coast of India, U.S.-flag rates increased slightly while foreign-flag rates averaged downward by \$1.94 per ton.

Several factors might have played a role in the downtrend in 1968's ocean freight rates. One is that sharply reduced movements of wheat and other grains to India, Pakistan, and other destinations eased the demand for vessels. Another is that the increased capacity of vessels has influenced the downward average for ocean freight rates as vessel operating costs are lowered per unit of cargo.

\* \* \* \* \*

U.S. Agricultural Exports: July-February 1968/69 (see page 40). Labor-management agreements were reached at several ports late in February, so movements of farm products remained light that month. Continuation of the longshoremen's strike at some ports hindered the return of export activities to a normal level. Agricultural exports in July-February 1968/69 totaled \$3.5 billion, 18 percent below the like months in 1967/68. The export value of grains and preparations, oilseeds and products, cotton, and tobacco were substantially below a year earlier. Animals and animal products were higher due to larger shipments earlier in the current fiscal year, before the strike began.

\* \* \* \* \*

U.S. Agricultural Imports: July-February 1968/69 (see page 45). The value of agricultural products imported by the United States in the first 8 months of fiscal 1969 rose by 3 percent from the year-earlier period. The value increase was accounted

for by the following supplementary items: cattle, meat, cheese, fruits, nuts, oilbearing materials, vegetables, and wines. The complementary items that increased included rubber, crude drugs, essential oils, and natural fibers. Agricultural imports in February recovered somewhat from January's low as longshoremen at many Atlantic and Gulf ports returned to work.

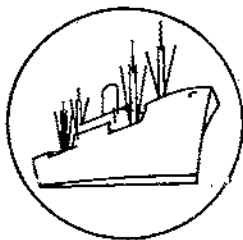
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Index of Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, June 1968-May 1969 (see page 48). Beginning with this issue, and appearing quarterly, an index will include articles and tabulations appearing in Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States. The quarterly indexes will be accumulated for a fiscal year, and the midyear issue (June approximately) will show an annual index of articles and tabulations printed in FATUS. This should make the wide variety of articles appearing in the monthly publications more readily accessible to our readers.

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-February 1968/69

Year ending June 30	Animals and products	Cotton, excluding linters	Wheat and flour	Feed grains, excluding rice products	Milled rice	Oilseeds and products	Fruits and vegetables	Tobacco, manufactured	Other cultural exports	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	364	210	3,818	13,555	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	16,293	21,443
Commercial .....	551	545	400	540	80	589	413	331	230	3,679		
Programs .....	104	172	796	124	75	116	3	56	25	1,471		
<b>Annual</b>												
<b>1964/65</b>												
Total .....	818	584	1,240	540	203	1,125	443	395	349	6,097	20,200	26,297
Commercial .....	667	419	249	864	134	961	439	360	307	4,400		
Barter .....	1	54	21	19	---	22	---	13	---	130		
Programs .....	150	111	970	57	69	142	4	22	42	1,567		
<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	484	5,060		
Barter .....	1	56	72	12	---	33	---	54	---	228		
Programs .....	108	68	865	102	60	104	1	36	44	1,388		
<b>1966/67</b>												
Total .....	2/732	542	1,312	2/1,154	305	1,257	492	550	427	6,771	24,048	30,819
Commercial .....	600	377	666	947	174	1,124	492	443	373	5,196		
Barter .....	---	45	119	22	---	26	---	84	---	296		
Programs .....	132	120	527	185	131	107	3/	23	54	1,279		
<b>1967/68 4/</b>												
Total .....	2/645	475	1,277	2/1,001	337	1,202	456	494	420	6,313	25,889	32,202
Commercial .....	511	300	510	882	200	1,086	453	389	380	4,711		
Barter .....	---	41	143	30	---	12	---	75	---	301		
Programs .....	134	134	624	89	137	104	3	30	46	1,301		
<b>July-September 1967</b>												
Total .....	2/158	85	341	2/232	50	235	116	120	97	1,429	5,926	7,355
Commercial .....	135	67	215	202	38	209	113	112	83	1,174		
Programs .....	23	18	126	30	12	26	3	8	9	255		
<b>July-September 1968 4/</b>												
Total .....	2/173	98	222	241	63	240	117	154	117	1,425	7,063	8,488
Commercial .....	153	75	144	229	36	223	117	148	110	1,235		
Programs 5/ .....	20	23	78	12	27	17	---	6	7	190		
<b>Monthly 1967/68</b>												
July .....	52	27	105	83	18	89	40	25	33	472	1,918	2,390
August .....	50	27	114	73	16	79	38	38	33	468	1,982	2,450
September .....	49	31	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	607	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	85	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 .....	64	24	83	91	15	81	36	53	42	489	2,314	2,803
September .....	60	30	53	79	28	74	40	66	40	470	2, 81	2,951
October .....	60	18	71	57	17	124	44	35	38	464	2,254	2,718
November .....	68	22	86	76	29	179	36	68	45	609	2,542	3,151
December .....	61	33	112	89	29	148	36	58	45	611	2,424	3,035
January .....	39	7	25	9	13	16	31	9	29	178	1,893	2,071
February .....	44	7	29	27	21	45	34	3	30	240	1,907	2,147
July-February .....	444	184	545	498	173	753	298	328	304	3,527	18,013	21,540

<sup>1/</sup> Includes programs authorized under Public Law 480 (including all barter), and Mutual Security (AID) programs 1955-64. Since 1963, the emphasis in the barter program has been on overseas procurement for U.S. agencies, which has a favorable effect on the U.S. balance of payments and is not primarily authorized by P.L. 480. Barter shipments are being reclassified from 1963 to include in "Programs" shipments under contracts for strategic materials and in "Commercial" shipments under contracts for procurement for U.S. agencies. For 1964-68, pending completion of the reclassification, barter exports are shown separately. For July-September 1967 and 1968, barter exports are shown under the new classification, i.e., shipments for strategic materials under "Programs" and shipments for U.S. agency procurement under "Commercial." <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). <sup>5/</sup> Exports under Mutual Security (AID) programs were omitted from "Program" totals for July-September 1968 because of a delay in the preparation of the report for these programs.



## SPECIAL in this issue

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### X EXPORT-PAYMENT ASSISTANCE TO U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS DECLINED IN FISCAL YEAR 1968 X

by  
Eleanor N. DeBlois 1/

#### Introduction

A value decline in dollar exports brought U.S. agricultural exports to \$6.3 billion in fiscal year 1968 (year ending June 30), 7 percent below the record high a year earlier. The 1967/68 total was 16 percent higher than the 1961-65 average and the third highest of record.

Dollar shipments of all commodity groups except rice were lower. Large world supplies of a number of commodities and lower prices contributed to the decline. In addition, a number of world situations, including the devaluation of the British pound and other Sterling Bloc currencies, the war between Israel and several Arab nations, and the Common Agricultural Policy of the EEC--which encouraged production of grains, dairy products, eggs, and poultry meat--reduced the demand for many U.S. agricultural products in 1967/68.

Exports under Food for Peace programs, mostly authorized by P.L. 480, totaled \$1,602 million, slightly higher than a year earlier. Sales for local currency declined, while shipments under long-term credit programs rose nearly two-thirds. Shipments under the barter program amounted to \$302 million, the highest level since 1956/57. In recent years barter program contracts have been almost exclusively for overseas procurement for other U.S. agencies; this results in a saving of dollars that might otherwise be expended by the U.S. Government overseas. These factors led to the reclassification of certain barter program exports as dollar exports. (See "Export-Payment Assistance, 1967/68," page 9.)

A limited number of agricultural commodities, mostly price-supported require some form of compensation to the exporter who purchases at the higher domestic price and sells in foreign markets at a lower price. Wheat and tobacco were the only two major exports of farm products which received export payments in 1967/68.

U.S. export-payment programs are designed and administered to assure equitable shares of international trade for U.S. commodities. For the major commodities which receive export-payment assistance, price-support and production-adjustment programs are in effect. Export-payment programs are subject to continuous review and revision to embody legislative changes and to

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

meet changing supply and demand conditions. Minimum resort to export payments has been a guiding principle in the design of U.S. price-support programs for a number of years. One consideration given in formulating the present U.S. wheat, feed grain, and upland cotton programs was to set price-support loan levels on these commodities at or near world prices. A similar program for extra-long-staple cotton was enacted in August 1968. The export-payment program on U.S. chickens, reactivated in April 1968, and the program for U.S. lard, initiated in December 1968, were limited to only one overseas market. These programs were put into effect only after the United States could not reach agreement with foreign exporters to discontinue subsidization of these exports.

The term "export payment" in this article includes export payments in cash (or in kind for prior years) made directly to exporters or differences between the U.S. domestic market price and the CCC sales price for commodities sold for export from Government-owned stocks at competitive world prices.

This article (1) reviews recent changes in export-payment programs; (2) summarizes the extent of export-payment assistance to U.S. exports of farm products in 1967/68, noting the effect of the recent reclassification of certain barter exports upon assisted commercial and Government-financed programs; and (3) discusses the extent of export-payment assistance by commodity groups.

#### Recent Changes in Export-Payment Programs

The Wheat Trade Convention of the International Grains Arrangement, which became effective July 1, 1968, is a 3-year agreement among exporting and importing countries to stabilize wheat prices. It is a successor to the International Wheat Agreement. To maintain U.S. export prices at the Convention minimums, export certificates are required from U.S. exporters when world prices are higher than U.S. prices, whereas export payments are made to exporters when U.S. prices exceed world prices for a class of wheat at a particular location. If total export certificate costs exceed total export payments at the end of a crop year, the law provides that the excess be distributed to farmers who participate in the wheat program.

A new program for domestically-produced extra-long-staple cotton was enacted in August 1968. The new program is similar to the current upland cotton program in that it reduces the price-support loan level and provides for direct price-support payments to maintain income to producers. Thus, producers' incomes will be protected while the market price for extra-long-staple cotton will become more competitive with foreign-produced cotton of similar quality, with upland cotton, and with man-made fibers.

Export payments on flaxseed and linseed oil were suspended June 6, 1967. They were suspended on rice on July 5, 1967, when international prices rose sharply, but were resumed on March 18, 1969 when the world price level was much lower.

A program of sales of nonfat dry milk for shipment under P.L. 480 and for restricted uses abroad was announced in January 1968. U.S. export payments on dairy products had been suspended since the first quarter of 1966 except for small quantities of nonfat dry milk sold to foreign governments for school lunch and other welfare purposes.

After renewed efforts to reach agreement among poultry exporting countries to discontinue the poultry-meat subsidies, the United States on April 29, 1968, reactivated an export-payment program for exports of chickens to Switzerland. After unsuccessfully protesting the subsidization of lard by the European Economic Community (EEC), the United States on December 10, 1968, announced an export-payment program for U.S. lard exports to the United Kingdom, a traditional market for U.S. lard.

### Export-Payment Assistance, 1967/68

In this study, estimates of export-payment assistance to U.S. exports of farm products have been made on commercial and Government-financed exports on the following bases: (1) Under the definitions of Government-financed and commercial exports employed through fiscal 1967/68 in which all shipments under the barter program are classified as "Government-financed" and (2) under the definitions initiated in fiscal 1968/69 in which barter shipments under contracts for strategic materials are classified as "Government-financed" and barter shipments involving overseas procurement for U.S. agencies are included in the "commercial" category. The classification used through 1967/68 is shown to provide continuity with estimates for prior years, and the new classification to initiate the series based on the revised definition. Programs included in each classification are footnoted in tables 2 and 3. When the separate classification of barter exports under the two types of contracts is completed by fiscal years, estimates will be made for prior years using the revised definition.

Before 1963, the emphasis in the barter program was on the barter of agricultural commodities for strategic and other materials for Government stockpiles. In 1963, USDA began to use the program to offset some of the dollar outflow 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, CCC commodity inventories were becoming substantially less burdensome, and the U.S. balance-of-payments problem was a matter of continuing concern.

Overseas procurements for U.S. agencies involving barter of agricultural commodities are carried out under the authority of the CCC Charter Act, largely using private stocks to fulfill barter contracts. Overseas supply-type barter transactions are essentially equivalent to dollar sales in that they offset dollar expenditures that would otherwise impair the U.S. balance of payments.

Because of balance-of-payments effects, after consideration by officials concerned with the reporting of exports under Government programs, and with the approval of the USDA Statistical Review Board, it was decided to classify as "Government-financed" the barter exports under contracts for strategic materials and as "commercial (dollar)" exports the barter shipments under overseas supply-type contracts.

When Government-financed and commercial exports are classified by the definitions used through 1967/68, commercial exports in that year amounted to \$4,711 million, or 74.6 percent of all agricultural exports. Commercial exports with export-payment assistance amounted to \$828 million (13.1 percent of total agricultural exports), while \$3,883 million (61.5 percent) did not receive such assistance. Assisted commercial exports were \$513 million less than a year earlier and made up a smaller percentage of total exports--13.1 percent, compared with 19.9 percent in 1966/67. The decline was due to smaller commercial exports of wheat, the movement of more wheat without export payments, and the suspension of export payments on rice, flaxseed, and linseed oil (fig. 1 and table 2).

Assisted dollar exports dropped from 27 percent of total exports in 1960/61, when this type of assistance to agricultural exports was first estimated, to 13.1 percent in 1967/68. During this 8-year period, export payments were discontinued on feed grains and rye, upland cotton, flaxseed, linseed oil, and (except for a limited program begun in 1967/68) on dairy products. The only major export-payment program initiated in that period was for certain types of tobacco.

Exports under Government-financed programs amounted to \$1,602 million in 1967/68--25.4 percent of total exports. An estimated \$571 million (9.0 percent) received export payments; \$779 million (12.4 percent) did not receive such assistance; and

Table 2.--U.S. agricultural exports for dollars and under Government-financed programs (using the old classification of barter exports--See page 9), with and without export-payment assistance, fiscal year 1968

Commodity	Commercial sales for dollars 1/			Exports under Government-financed programs, including all barter shipments 2/				Total agricultural exports 3/			
	With export pay-ments 4/	Without export pay-ments	Total	With export pay-ments 4/	Without export pay-ments	Dona-tions	Total	With export pay-ments 4/	Without export pay-ments	Dona-tions	Total
-- Million dollars --											
Wheat and products .....	423	79	502	459	256	89	804	882	335	89	1,306
Feed grains, excl. products ..	---	882	882	---	113	6	119	---	995	6	1,001
Rice, milled .....	27	167	194	5	138	---	143	32	305	---	337
Cotton .....	5/	320	320	8	147	---	155	8	467	---	475
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	359	29	388	98	8	---	106	457	37	---	494
Oilseeds and products .....	5	1,081	1,086	---	84	32	116	5	1,165	32	1,202
Peanuts .....	13	1	14	---	---	---	---	13	1	---	14
Dairy products .....	1	24	25	1	7	103	111	2	31	103	6/136
Animals and products, except dairy products .....	5/	485	485	---	24	---	24	5/	509	---	509
Fruits and vegetables and preparations .....	---	453	453	---	---	3	3	---	453	3	456
Other .....	---	362	362	---	2	19	21	---	364	19	383
Total .....	828	3,883	4,711	571	779	252	1,602	1,399	4,662	252	6,313
Column total as percentage of total exports .....	13.1	61.5	74.6	9.0	12.4	4.0	25.4	22.1	73.9	4.0	100.0

1/ Includes, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) export payments in cash or sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices (see 4/) and (2) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods.

2/ Includes sales for foreign currency, long-term credit sales, donations, and barter for strategic materials and for overseas procurement for U.S. agencies, primarily authorized by P.L. 83-480, Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended; and shipments under Mutual Security (AID) programs authorized by P.L. 87-195, Act for International Development of 1961, as amended.

3/ Declared value of export does not include export payment since exporter does not receive the amount of the export payment from the importer (see table 4).

4/ Exports of certain classes of wheat grain at particular locations received payments in cash during certain periods. Exports of wheat products, tobacco, domestically-produced extra-long-staple-cotton, and a small quantity of ready-to-cook chickens (included in animals and products) received payments in cash. Small quantities of rice, flaxseed, and linseed oil (included in oilseeds and products) received payments in cash under contracts concluded prior to the suspension of the programs. Nearly all exports of shelled and unshelled peanuts and a small quantity of nonfat dry milk for restricted overseas use (included in dairy products) were sold from Government-owned stocks at less than domestic market prices.

5/ Less than \$500,000.

6/ Total exports of dairy products include the estimated value of donations of blended food products through voluntary relief agencies, not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census.

## U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: COMMERCIAL AND UNDER GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

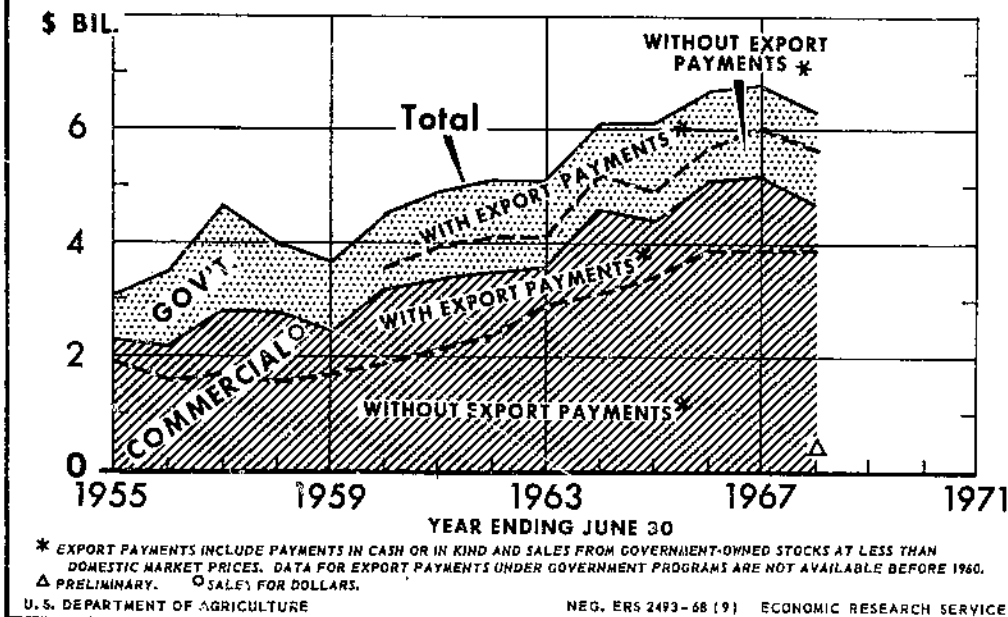


Figure 1

\$252 million (4.0 percent) consisted of donations under Title II, P.L. 480. The \$208 million decline in assisted Government-financed exports from 1966/67 was largely due to (1) the increase in world wheat prices relative to U.S. domestic prices which permitted more wheat to move abroad without export payments, (2) the suspension of the export-payment for rice in the early part of the year, and (3) the movement of all grain sorghums at domestic market prices.

The reclassification of barter exports to include in Government programs the small amount (\$6 million) shipped in exchange for strategic materials and in commercial (dollar) sales the much larger amount (\$296 million) under supply-type contracts, in effect increases assisted dollar exports and decreases assisted program exports. Dollar exports receiving export payments in fiscal 1968, using the revised barter classification, amounted to \$1,016 million (16.1 percent of total exports), while assisted program exports totaled \$383 million (6.0 percent) (table 3). This is due to the shifting of substantial quantities of wheat grain and tobacco, both of which are partially assisted by export payments, from the Government to the commercial categories. Comparisons with previous years are unavailable at this time.

Total export payments dropped to \$106.6 million in 1967/68 from \$252.2 million a year earlier. Smaller average export payments on wheat and products and the movement of a larger proportion of wheat without payments accounted for more than half of the reduction. Other factors included the movement abroad of all grain sorghums at domestic market prices and the suspension of export payments on rice, flaxseed, and linseed oil (table 4).

Export payments totaled \$647.7 million in 1960/61, reached \$821.7 million in 1963/64--when the United States exported large volumes of wheat, rice, and cotton, all of which received export payments--and generally followed a downtrend to \$106.6 million in 1967/68 (table 5).

Table 3.--U.S. agricultural exports for dollars and under Government-financed programs (using the new classification of barter exports--See page 9), with and without export-payment assistance, fiscal year 1968

Commodity	Commercial sales for dollars, including barter for overseas procurement for U.S. agencies 1/			Exports under Government-financed programs, including barter for strategic materials 2/				Total agricultural exports 3/			
	With export pay- ments 4/	Without export pay- ments	Total	With export pay- ments 4/	Without export pay- ments	Don- ations	Total	With export pay- ments 4/	Without export pay- ments	Don- ations	Total
-- Million dollars --											
Wheat and products .....	543	103	646	339	232	89	660	882	335	89	1,306
Feed grains, excl. products .....	---	912	912	---	83	6	89	---	995	6	1,001
Rice, milled .....	27	167	194	5	138	---	143	32	305	---	337
Cotton .....	5/	356	356	8	111	---	119	8	467	---	475
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	427	35	462	30	2	---	32	457	37	---	494
Oilseeds and products .....	5	1,092	1,097	---	73	32	105	5	1,165	32	1,202
Peanuts .....	13	1	14	---	---	---	---	13	1	---	14
Dairy products .....	1	24	25	1	7	103	111	2	31	103	6/136
Animals and products, except dairy products .....	5/	485	485	---	24	---	24	5/	509	---	509
Fruits and vegetables and preparations .....	---	453	453	---	---	3	3	---	453	3	456
Other .....	---	363	363	---	1	19	20	---	364	19	383
Total .....	1,016	3,991	5,007	383	671	252	1,306	1,393	4,662	252	6,313
Column total as percentage of total exports .....	16.1	63.2	79.3	6.0	10.7	4.0	20.7	22.1	73.9	4.0	100.0

1/ Includes, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) export payments in cash or sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices (see 4/), (2) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods, and (3) barter shipments for overseas procurement for U.S. agencies.

2/ Includes sales for foreign currency, long-term credit sales, donations, and barter for strategic materials authorized by P.L. 83-480, Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended; and shipments under Mutual Security (AID) programs authorized by P.L. 87-195, the Act for International Development of 1961, as amended.

3/ Declared value of export does not include export payment since exporter does not receive the amount of the export payment from the importer (see table 4).

4/ Exports of certain classes of wheat grain at particular locations received payments in cash during certain periods. Exports of wheat products, tobacco, domestically-produced extra-long-staple-cotton, and a small quantity of ready-to-cook chickens (included in animals and products) received payments in cash. Small quantities of rice, flaxseed, and linseed oil (included in oilseeds and products) received payments in cash under contracts concluded prior to the suspension of the programs. Nearly all exports of shelled and unshelled peanuts and a small quantity of nonfat dry milk for restricted overseas use (included in dairy products) were sold from Government-owned stocks at less than domestic market prices.

5/ Less than \$500,000.

6/ Total exports of dairy products include the estimated value of donations of blended food products through voluntary relief agencies, not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census.

Table 4.--Export payments on U.S. agricultural exports: Average per unit and total, fiscal year 1968 <sup>1/</sup>

Commodity	Unit	Average per unit	Total
		Dollars	Mil. dol.
Wheat grain .....	Bu.	<sup>2/</sup> 0.11	51.5
Wheat products (mostly flour) .....	Bu. equiv.	<sup>3/</sup> .24	8.0
Rice, milled .....	Cwt.	<sup>2/</sup> .56	2.2
Cotton, extra-long-staple, domestically produced .....	Bale	<sup>4/</sup> 55.00	2.2
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	Lb.	<sup>5/</sup> .06	30.4
Flaxseed .....	Bu.	<sup>2/</sup> .38	.6
Linseed oil .....	Lb.	<sup>2/</sup> .02	.1
Peanuts .....	Lb.	<sup>6/</sup> .07	9.7
Milk, nonfat dry .....	Lb.	<sup>7/</sup> .09	1.9
Chickens, whole .....	Lb.	<sup>2/</sup> .13	<sup>8/</sup>
Total .....	---	---	106.6

<sup>1/</sup> Export payments in 1967/68 consisted of payments in cash and the estimated difference between the domestic market price and CCC export sales price on sales for export from CCC inventory. Export payments are not included in the declared value of agricultural exports, as shown in tables 2 and 3, as the exporter does not receive the amount of the export payment from the importer.

<sup>2/</sup> Average of payments in cash. Payments for rice, flaxseed, and linseed oil were made on small quantities under contracts entered into prior to the suspension of the programs for these commodities.

<sup>3/</sup> Export payments averaging 24 cents per bushel. Does not include the refund of the marketing certificate of 75 cents per bushel, totaling \$24.9 million.

<sup>4/</sup> Estimated difference between domestic market price and CCC export sales price (11 cents per pound x 500-pound bale).

<sup>5/</sup> Export payments in cash. Export payments averaged 6 cents per pound on exports of 496 million pounds of eligible tobacco (including both stemmed and unstemmed tobacco). Export payments are based on the unstemmed leaf equivalent of tobacco.

<sup>6/</sup> Estimated difference between domestic market price for edible purposes and CCC sales price.

<sup>7/</sup> Estimated difference between domestic market price and CCC export sales price on nonfat dry milk sold for shipment under P.L. 480 and restricted use abroad.

<sup>8/</sup> \$15,500.

Table 5.--Estimated export payments on U.S. agricultural exports, fiscal years 1961-68 1/

Commodity	Unit	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968	
		Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total
		per unit	Mil. dol.	per unit	Mil. dol.	per unit	Mil. dol.	per unit	Mil. dol.	per unit	Mil. dol.	per unit	Mil. dol.	per unit	Mil. dol.	per unit	Mil. dol.
Wheat	Bu.	0.52	280.3	0.54	314.8	0.64	328.1	0.55	380.6	0.23	143.5	0.47	354.3	0.22	132.5	0.11	51.5
Wheat flour	Bu.	.78	46.7	.79	55.1	.86	54.2	.74	46.4	.34	2/15.7	.60	2/26.0	.38	2/18.5	.24	2/8.0
Total wheat and flour	equiv.	.54	327.0	.56	369.9	.67	382.9	.56	427.0	.24	159.2	.47	380.3	.23	151.0	.12	59.5
Rye	Bu.	.31	2.4	.35	.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Corn	Bu.	.06	9.3	.07	1.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grain sorghums	Bu.	.06	4.2	.05	3.4	---	---	---	---	.12	13.6	.09	23.0	.12	8.2	---	---
Oats	Bu.	.18	2.0	.13	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Barley	Bu.	.16	8.6	.16	5.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rice	Cwt.	2.92	54.5	2.78	56.4	2.25	54.6	2.28	71.7	2.22	64.5	1.80	54.7	.87	34.2	.56	2.2
Cotton, upland	Bale	30.00	220.7	42.50	202.2	42.50	155.1	42.50	218.8	32.50	143.8	28.75	87.9	28.75	4.1	---	---
Cotton, extra-long-staple	Bale	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	45.00	.9	50.00	.4	60.00	.8	55.00	2.2
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	---	---	.12	.3	.11	3.0	.09	2.9	.09	.8	.05	.3	.06	34.7	.06	30.4
Milk, nonfat dry	Lb.	.10	13.8	.10	25.0	.08	25.1	.08	55.4	.07	35.1	.04	9.8	.12	3.7	.09	1.9
Butter	Lb.	.33	.2	.34	.7	.35	1.5	.34	35.0	.25	30.0	.30	2.0	---	---	---	---
Anhydrous milk fat	Lb.	.42	.2	.43	.7	.44	3.2	.42	5.4	.33	5.2	.37	3.7	---	---	---	---
Cheese	Lb.	---	---	.13	.2	.11	.2	.16	.8	.14	.6	.09	.1	---	---	---	---
Flaxseed	Bu.	---	---	---	---	---	---	.06	.2	.10	.4	.23	1.2	.38	2.5	.38	.6
Linseed oil	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	3/	3/	3/	3/	.02	1.3	.02	2.4	.02	.1
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.05	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tung oil	Lb.	.07	1.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Peanuts	Lb.	.06	3.4	.07	1.7	.07	1.9	.07	4.5	.07	6.9	.07	12.4	.07	10.6	.07	9.7
Beans, dry edible	Cwt.	---	---	.32	4/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chickens, whole	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.05	.2	---	---	.13	4/
Total	---	---	647.7	---	667.2	---	627.5	---	821.7	---	461.2	---	577.3	---	252.2	---	106.6

1/ Export payments include payments in cash and in kind and estimated differences between domestic market price and CCC export sales price. 2/ Does not include the difference between the cost of the domestic marketing certificate and export marketing certificate, refunded upon proof of exportation of wheat products--45 cents per bushel equivalent--amounting to \$21.7 million in 1965 and \$19.5 million in 1966. Does not include the refund of the domestic marketing certificate--75 cents per bushel equivalent amounting to \$36.6 million in 1967 and \$24.9 million in 1968. 3/ Sales from CCC stocks consisted of flaxseed, which could be exported as seed or linseed oil. 4/ Less than \$500,000.

The following commodity group summaries are based on the definitions of Government-financed and commercial exports employed through 1967/68 as shown in table 2.

#### Extent of Export-Payment Assistance by Commodity Groups

Wheat and products.--Larger exports under Government-financed programs brought U.S. exports of wheat grain to \$1,192 million (700 million bushels) in 1967/68 from \$1,181 million (666 million bushels) a year earlier. Commercial exports were limited by a near-record world wheat crop and declining world import demand. Sharp drops in shipments of wheat flour to several Near East and African countries, particularly the United Arab Republic (Egypt), were largely responsible for the 29-percent drop in exports of wheat products to \$114 million from the previous year's total.

Under the wheat program in effect for the 1967 crop, authorized by the Agricultural Act of 1965, price-support loans at a national average of \$1.25 per bushel (the same as for the previous year) were provided to cooperating farmers. Wheat marketing certificates were issued to cooperators on the portion of wheat production used for domestic food. These certificates were valued at \$1.36 per bushel--the difference between the loan level and parity as of July 1, 1967. Processors of wheat were required to buy marketing certificates for wheat used in the manufacture of food products. Such certificate purchases by the processor offset 75 cents of the value of the certificates issued to producers.

Under the 1967/68 program, when U.S. prices for a class of wheat at a particular location were above world prices, an export payment reflecting the difference between U.S. and world price levels was made to the exporter. Export payments on flour and a relatively small quantity of wheat products were made to bridge the gap between the world price and the U.S. price less the domestic marketing certificate costs. This cost is refunded to the exporter upon proof of export of the wheat product.

Export payments on wheat grain, averaging 11 cents per bushel, were made on 484.5 million bushels of wheat, over 70 percent of total U.S. exports, excluding donations. Nearly 30 percent moved without export-payment assistance, particularly soft red winter and white wheat from the West Coast during the first half of the year, and several other classes at various locations and times. Export payments on wheat products (mostly flour) averaged 24 cents per bushel equivalent of wheat.

For the 1968 and 1969 wheat crops, the national average loan rate continues at \$1.25 per bushel. Marketing certificates based on the cooperating producer's share in the national allocation for domestic food use are valued at \$1.38 per bushel for the 1968 crop (July 1, 1968, parity, \$2.63 per bushel, less the national average loan rate). The value of the certificate for the 1969 crop will be similarly derived from the July 1, 1969, parity price. The 1-year extension of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965, which originally covered the 1966 through 1969 wheat crops, provides authority for a 1970 program similar to that in effect for the past 4 years.

The Wheat Trade Convention of the International Grains Arrangement (IGA) is a 3-year agreement (July 1, 1968-June 30, 1971) among wheat trading nations to stabilize wheat prices. When the IGA was ratified by the U.S. Senate on June 13, 1968, the USDA immediately acted where necessary to bring export prices up to the higher minimums set forth in the Wheat Trade Convention.

When the U.S. domestic price is less than the trading level provided in the Convention, the U.S. exporter is required to purchase an export marketing certificate reflecting the amount needed to bring the domestic price up to the world minimum level. This cost is ultimately borne by the importer. When the U.S. price is higher than the world level, exporters receive an export payment in the amount needed to make U.S. wheat competitive in world markets.

The IGA became effective so late in 1967/68 that no export certificate costs were collected on exports during that year. If at the end of the 1968/69 crop year, certificate costs paid by exporters are more than export payments made to them, the Food and Agriculture Act provides that the excess will be prorated among producers participating in the wheat program.

Feed grains.--Reduced shipments under Government-financed programs and lower prices accounted for the \$152-million decline in U.S. exports of feed grains to \$1,001 million from the year-earlier total. The export volume of corn rose by 14 percent, but lower prices held the value rise to 1 percent. Grain sorghum shipments were about three-fifths of the quantity exported in 1966/67. Import requirements by India under P.L. 480 were reduced because of its larger grain crops. In addition, corn was priced more attractively to foreign buyers than grain sorghums.

U.S. exports of feed grains received no export-payment assistance during 1967/68. Export payments in kind on feed grains were discontinued in 1960/61. Since then export-payment assistance has consisted of the sale for export of relatively small volumes of grain sorghums from CCC stocks at less than domestic market prices during certain years. The CCC did not sell grain sorghums at less than domestic market prices in 1967/68.

Rice.--A larger volume and higher prices accounted for the rise in U.S. rice exports in 1967/68 to \$337 million from \$306 million a year earlier. U.S. exports of rice reached the \$100-million level in 1958/59 and have more than tripled in the past 9 years. Nearly three-fifths of total rice exports in 1967/68 were commercial sales for dollars. South Vietnam and Indonesia were the principal recipients of movements under Government-financed programs.

After rising sharply in 1966/67, world rice prices at the beginning of 1967/68 were sufficiently high to permit USDA to suspend export payments effective July 5, 1967. Export payments on rice during 1967/68 consisted of payments on 3.9 million hundred-weight (cwt.) under contracts entered into before the program was suspended. These payments averaged 56 cents per cwt. and totaled \$2.2 million. The suspension remained in effect until March 18, 1969, when export payments were resumed.

Cotton.--U.S. exports of cotton declined to \$475 million (4.1 million bales) in July-June 1967/68 from \$542 million (4.6 million bales) a year earlier. Cotton consumption was at a low level in most of Western Europe, reflecting a lag in economic activity and intense competition from man-made fibers. Most importing countries worked down their stocks during the first half of the year but during the last half stocks in importing countries were built up. This helped U.S. exports which contained a high proportion of short staples.

Under the program authorized by the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965, upland cotton moved in domestic and export channels without equalization or export payments in 1967/68 for the second consecutive year. This program was designed to facilitate the marketing of U.S. cotton, both domestically and overseas, at a price which would keep both stocks and farm income at reasonable levels. Price support loans at levels close to world prices, as well as price-support and acreage-diversion payments made directly to eligible producers, are designed to offset the lower loan rate and maintain farm income. Both the shortfall (the difference between U.S. production and disappearance) and rights to cotton representing pooled payment-in-kind certificates are made available from CCC stocks at market prices. No cotton is sold at less than a minimum determined by CCC.

The cotton programs for the past 2 years, in addition to the unfavorable growing conditions which prevailed, achieved the important goal of reducing the U.S. cotton surplus. The U.S. carryover of cotton on August 1, 1966, was at a record 16.9 million

bales. Smaller crops and a high level of disappearance brought the carryover to 12.5 million bales on August 1, 1967, and to 6.4 million bales at the beginning of the August-July 1968/69 marketing year. At the same time, CCC stocks fell from 12.3 million bales on August 1, 1966, to 5.8 million the following year, and to 0.7 million bales on August 1, 1968, the lowest level since 1951.

Provisions of the 1968 upland cotton program were designed to encourage larger plantings and production, as well as the production of the longer staples and better qualities of cotton to better balance cotton qualities with demand. The 1968 cotton crop was estimated in March 1969 at 10.9 million running bales, compared with 1967's small crop of 7.4 million bales. The production of longer staples in the 1968 crop brought the different qualities into better balance with demand than during 1967/68.

U.S. exports of domestic extra-long-staple cotton in 1967/68 were assisted by sales for export from CCC stocks at prices competitive with similar quality cotton in world markets. The estimated average difference between domestic market prices and CCC export sales prices was about 11 cents a pound (\$55 for a 500-lb. bale). This reflects an estimated total price reduction of about \$2.2 million on exports of domestic extra-long-staple cotton exported during the July-June year, most of which was shipped to India and Pakistan under P.L. 480.

A new program for extra-long-staple cotton was recently enacted under P.L. 90-475, approved August 11, 1968. This program is similar to the current one for upland cotton in that it reduces the price-support loan level and provides for direct price-support payments to producers. Thus, growers' incomes will be protected while the market price for extra-long-staple cotton will become more competitive with foreign-grown cotton of similar quality, with upland, and with man-made fibers.

A quantity of American-grown extra-long-staple cotton equal to the shortfall (excess of domestic use of American-grown extra-long-staple cotton and exports over production) will be made available for sale by CCC at current market prices. After the quantity equal to the shortfall is sold, CCC will continue to offer its stocks for sale for unrestricted use at not less than the higher of 115 percent of the current loan rate, plus reasonable carrying charges, or the market price. However, cotton acquired for application to CCC barter contracts is available at the current market price. P.L. 90-475 repealed the legal authority for CCC sales for export of surplus American-grown extra-long-staple cotton at competitive world prices.

Tobacco, unmanufactured.--U.S. exports of tobacco declined 10 percent in 1967/68 to \$494 million (565 million pounds) from the high level of a year earlier. Increased supplies were available in 1967/68 from some producing countries abroad and stocks of U.S. tobacco had been built up in several major importing countries.

The tobacco export-payment program initiated in July 1966 has continued with no substantial change. Except for certain old crops of tobacco which received larger payments, export payments in cash of \$5 per hundredweight (unstemmed leaf equivalent) were extended in 1967/68 to all crops of the kinds of U.S.-produced tobacco on which price support was offered for the 1967 crop. Tobaccos not price-supported and not covered by the export-payment program included cigar wrapper, Pennsylvania cigar filler, Perique, and Maryland tobacco.

To assist U.S. tobacco from older crops in meeting price competition in foreign markets, export payments of \$10 per hundredweight were extended to the 1960, 1961, and 1962 crops of burley, flue-cured, and fire-cured--Types 22 and 23; to the 1959, 1960, 1961, and 1962 crops of fire-cured tobacco--Type 21; and to the 1961 and 1962 crops of dark air-cured tobacco--Types 35 and 36.

Approximately 496 million pounds, nearly 90 percent of the tobacco exported in 1967/68, were covered by export payments. About 69 million pounds were of types or byproducts for which export payments were not extended. Export payments averaged 6 cents per pound (export weight) and totaled \$30.4 million during the year.

Oilseeds and products.--U.S. exports of oilseeds and products amounted to \$1,202 million in 1967/68, 4 percent lower than the 1966/67 total. A large part of the reduction was due to lower prices, especially for soybeans and soybean oil. Exports of soybeans rose by 5 percent to 265 million bushels, but the value total dropped 4 percent to \$751 million. A larger quantity of soybean oil was shipped under Government-financed programs, but the value of program shipments was less than in 1966/67.

Stimulated by strong demand for high-protein animal feed, increased crushing capacity--especially in Western Europe and Japan--and record levels of U.S. production, U.S. exports of oilseeds and products increased phenomenally to \$1.2 billion in 1965/66 from nearly \$350 million in 1954/55 and have continued at that higher level. Since 1954/55, commercial exports have ranged from 71 to 90 percent of total exports of oilseeds and products, averaging 84 percent for the 14-year period.

As shown in table 5, export-payment assistance was extended to flaxseed and linseed oil during fiscal years 1964-67. Exports which received this form of assistance made up only 1 to 3 percent of the value of exports in this commodity group during this 4-year period.

Export payments on flaxseed and linseed oil were discontinued on June 6, 1967. Payments in 1967/68 were made on relatively small quantities of these commodities under contracts entered into before the program was suspended. Payments in cash amounting to \$0.6 million were recorded on 1.6 million bushels of flaxseed and payments totaling \$0.1 million on 4.6 million pounds of linseed oil.

Peanuts.--U.S. exports of peanuts--all for dollars--declined to \$14 million in 1967/68 from \$16 million in 1966/67 and the high level of \$20 million in 1965/66. Ample world stocks and smaller U.S. availabilities of edible quality peanuts accounted for the decline. Although U.S. exports of peanuts were smaller in 1967/68 than in the 2 previous years, they were nearly three times the 1960-64 average of \$5 million.

The availability of surplus U.S. peanuts from CCC stocks at competitive world prices has helped maintain U.S. exports during recent years. Nearly all exports of peanuts from the United States in 1967/68 were from CCC stocks at less than the domestic price for edible purposes. The estimated price reduction continued at 7 cents per pound and the total price reduction amounted to \$9.7 million.

Dairy products.--Exports of U.S. dairy products amounted to \$136 million in 1967/68, little changed from a year earlier. Large exportable supplies in several West European countries and export subsidies authorized by the EEC to maximize exports to third countries have made U.S. dairy products less competitive abroad. Exports under Government-financed programs accounted for over four-fifths of the total and consisted largely of donations of nonfat dry milk, corn-soya-milk blended food product, butter, butteroil, and ghee.

There were no sales of dairy products from CCC inventory below domestic market price during the first half of the year. Export sales of nonfat dry milk from Government-owned stocks were suspended February 10, 1966, when CCC stocks were entirely committed. On January 9, 1968, USDA announced a limited export sales program for nonfat dry milk. Under this program CCC periodically offers specified quantities of CCC-owned nonfat dry milk for sale to exporters at announced prices. Such sales may be made to exporters for shipment under Title I, P.L. 480, and to exporters for shipment to

processing plants abroad which are wholly or substantially owned by U.S. companies engaged in the manufacture of dairy products. At the same time, the Department announced the offer of nonfat dry milk for sale at negotiated prices to other governments and recognized U.S. charitable agencies for school lunch and welfare feeding programs abroad. At the time of the announcement, CCC had over 140 million pounds of nonfat dry milk in inventory.

Exports under sales at announced prices began to move in March 1968 and through June 30 amounted to 15.7 million pounds, including nearly 9 million pounds under Title I, P.L. 480. Sales prices averaged 11 cents per pound, an estimated price reduction of 8.6 cents per pound.

Contracts for welfare purposes at negotiated prices concluded with foreign governments through June 30, 1968, included 35.3 million pounds to Mexico, 17.6 million pounds to Japan, and 11 million pounds to Brazil. Sales were also made in smaller quantities to U.S. voluntary relief agencies for distribution abroad for school lunch and welfare purposes. Through June 30, 1968, over 5 million pounds had been exported to foreign governments and through relief agencies at an average price of 7.5 cents per pound, an estimated price reduction of 12.1 cents.

The average price reduction on all export sales from CCC stocks was 9 cents per pound and the total price differential amounted to \$1.9 million.

Animals and products, except dairy products.--Lower prices for lard, tallow, and cattle hides contributed to the 14-percent drop in value of U.S. exports of animals and products to \$509 million in 1967/68 from the 1966/67 level. U.S. lard prices were the lowest since 1940. Prices of inedible tallow were lower than a year earlier, reflecting the large supplies of tallow available and the general decline in prices of other major fats and oils. Large world supplies of cattle hides and lower prices led to a 9-percent drop in volume of U.S. exports of hides and skins and a 24-percent decline in value.

Exports of fresh or frozen chickens amounted to nearly 84 million pounds in 1967/68, continuing their downward trend from nearly 260 million pounds in 1961/62. In 1962, the EEC established its Common Agricultural Policy for poultry. Under that policy, the EEC has greatly increased its production and has increasingly restricted access to the EEC poultry market. In addition, the EEC has been subsidizing its exports and, as a result, has continued to increase its share of traditional U.S. markets.

The high EEC import duties also excluded Danish poultry products from West Germany, their traditional market for large quantities of poultry. This forced the Danes to seek other markets with the aid of a 2-price system. Several of these other markets had been developed by U.S. exporters, but have since been lost, or largely so, because of Danish competition.

Through vigorous promotional efforts, the United States had built up a large volume of poultry sales in Austria and Switzerland. Because of heavily subsidized European poultry exports, U.S. exports declined. In September 1965, in an attempt to regain a fair share of chicken imports in these two countries, the United States initiated a limited payment-in-cash program for exports of ready-to-cook U.S. grade A chickens to Austria and Switzerland. Sales under this program totaled nearly 2.9 million pounds of whole chickens. The program was temporarily suspended on January 28, 1966. It was reactivated on October 19, 1966, for exports to Switzerland only. Two offers were accepted in July 1967 for exports totaling 60,000 pounds.

After renewed efforts to reach agreement among poultry exporting countries to discontinue the poultry-meat subsidies, the United States, on April 29, 1968, announced the resumption of an export-payment program for exports of U.S. chickens to Switzerland. In 1960 and 1961, the United States accounted for an average of 67 percent of the Swiss import market for poultry meat. As a result of subsidized competition, the U.S. share in 1967 fell to 3 percent.

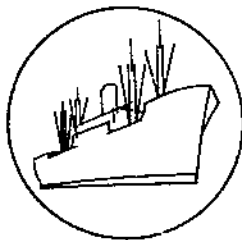
Under this program, export-payment rates are determined by USDA on an offer-and-acceptance basis. Payments are made in cash on exports to Switzerland of U.S. grade A whole, frozen, ready-to-cook broilers and roasters, with or without giblets. The program is financed under Section 32, P.L. 74-320.

Exports under the program announced in April 1968 did not begin to move in volume until July. Besides the 60,000 pounds exported early in 1967/68, an additional 60,000 pounds were exported under the reactivated program prior to June 30, 1968. The total export-payment cost for exports during the year amounted to \$15,500 and the average export payment was 13 cents per pound. This program is continuing in 1968/69.

On December 10, 1968, the Department announced an export payment program to boost lard exports to the United Kingdom, a traditional market for U.S. lard. This program will provide cash payments to exporters of American lard to the United Kingdom under the authority of P.L. 74-320.

The U.S. share of the U.K. lard market has been 70 to 80 percent. As a result of subsidized competition begun in 1964 by France and the Netherlands and in 1967 by the EEC, the U.S. share dropped to between 30 and 40 percent. After unsuccessfully protesting the EEC action as being contrary to the principle of free trade, the United States initiated a limited export payment program in an effort to gain a fair share of the world market for U.S. farmers.

Fruits and vegetables and preparations.--Exports of U.S. fruits and vegetables totaled \$456 million in 1967/68, compared with \$492 million a year earlier. Over 90 percent of the decline was in shipments of fruits and preparations. Reduced supplies and higher prices lessened the overseas movement of canned fruits to about half the volume of 1966/67 and accounted for most of the reduction. Smaller exports of canned vegetables and dried peas were nearly offset by a rise in shipments of fresh vegetables and other vegetable items. Exports of fruits and vegetables consisted of unassisted commercial transactions in 1967/68 with the exception of a small quantity of dry edible beans donated under Title II, P.L. 480.



## SPECIAL in this issue

### TRENDS IN AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS SINCE 1930

The value of U.S. agricultural exports has expanded sharply in recent years, especially since 1953 (fig. 2). Agricultural exports rose almost continuously from \$2.8 billion in 1953 to \$6.9 billion in 1966. In 1967 and 1968, however, the value declined so that the total for 1968 was about equivalent to that of 1965. The 1953-68 period, nevertheless, reflects the sharpest growth of any like period on record for agricultural exports.

From 1930 to 1940, the value of agricultural exports trended downward, dropping to \$0.5 billion in 1940 from \$1.2 billion in 1930. This period of shrinking exports reflected the relatively stagnant U.S. economy during the early 1930's, and the generally slow economic growth that followed in the United States, and other major industrial nations. In addition, U.S. production of grain slowed during the mid-1930's, resulting in sharply increased imports of wheat and corn. Trade restrictions imposed by the West European countries at this time, due largely to a movement toward greater self-sufficiency in their agricultural production also reduced the demand for U.S. farm products.

Beginning in 1940 and continuing through 1947, agricultural exports rose sharply, reaching \$4 billion by 1947. Much of the increase in these years resulted from the requirements of the Allied Powers for food and livestock products to carry on the war effort. Years immediately following World War II represented a time of recovery; agricultural products were exported to many European countries to further their efforts toward rehabilitation. As these countries recovered, demand for U.S. farm products slackened off as reflected in the slight downward trend that took place from 1947 to 1953. One exception was an increase in 1951 as a result of the Korean war.

Beginning in 1953, agricultural exports increased and continued to do so through 1966. Agricultural exports in 1954, which marked the beginning of the current rising trend, were no doubt stimulated by the adoption of Public Law 480 (the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954). Exports under Government-financed programs since the inception of Public Law 480 have remained relatively stable, averaging about \$1.5 billion a year. The tremendous increase in U.S. exports, especially since 1958, has been accounted for by commercial sales for dollars. Commercial exports rose from \$2.1 billion in 1955 to an alltime high of \$5.3 billion in 1966. But in the earlier years (1954-58), P.L. 480 shipments accounted for about one-third of the total. As many nations developed their industries and raised their standards of living, they increased their own ability to provide for themselves.

Since 1930, U.S. agricultural exports have hit a series of peaks and troughs. The peaks came in 1947, 1951, 1957, 1964, and 1967, while the troughs occurred during 1940, 1950, 1953, 1958, 1965, and 1968 (fig. 2). The trough in 1940 represented the lowest point for agricultural exports in 52 years. In fact, not since the United States began to emerge as an important agricultural exporter in the second half of the last century had farm exports been at the low level of only slightly more than \$500 million reached in 1940. The approaching World War II, together with the peacetime market conditions of

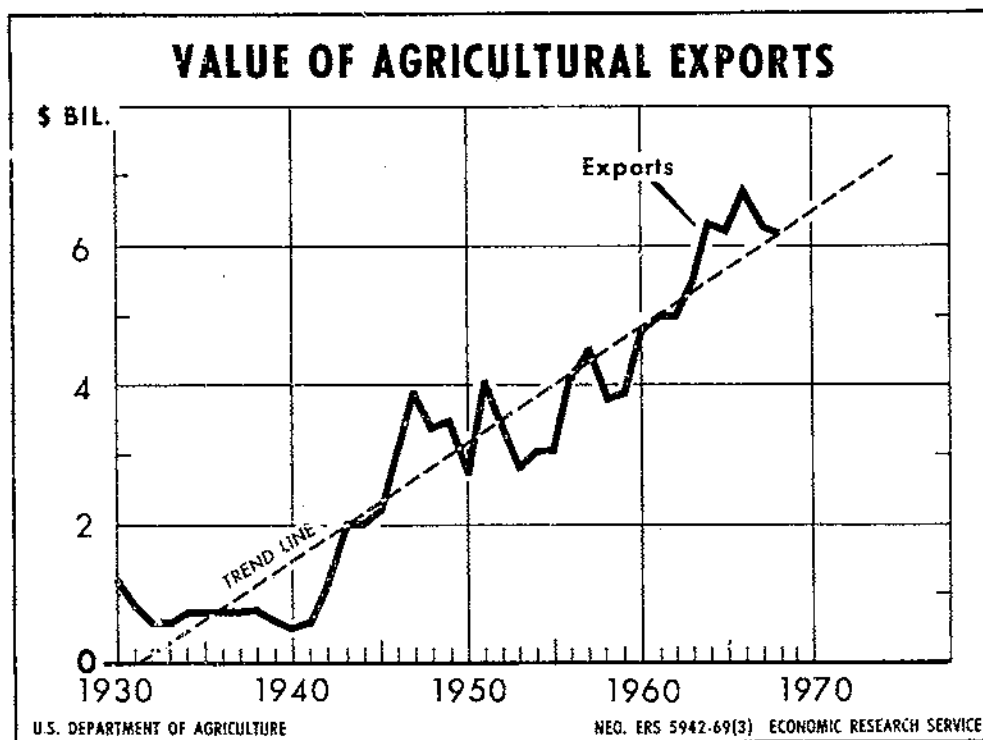


Figure 2

1939, created an unusual pattern for the 1940 foreign trade picture, particularly for farm products. The U.S. farm situation that year was characterized by the latter portion of the 1939/40 crop year begun in and largely shaped by the prewar or nonwar influences of 1939 and the first portion of the 1940/41 crop year dominated by war and defense measures.

During the war years, U.S. agricultural exports rose sharply. In March 1941, enactment of the Lend-Lease Act brought about a sharp reversal of the trend that agricultural exports had been following since 1930. In 1942, the value of our agricultural exports was twice that of 1940; and in 1943, it passed the \$2 billion mark, thus exceeding any year since 1925. By 1947, the value of agricultural exports had reached \$4.0 billion, and almost equaled the previous record agricultural exports of \$4.1 billion in 1919. This represented the first peak reached since the 1930's. The outstanding feature of U.S. agricultural exports in 1947 was the large volume of grain shipped. Exports of wheat, including flour, totaled 491 million bushels, valued at \$1.3 billion. This was more than twice the value of wheat exports through regular channels in 1946, and amounted to one-third of the 1947 total value of all agricultural exports.

In 1948, U.S. agricultural exports dropped to \$3.5 billion, and through 1953, agricultural exports had their ups and downs, but remained at a relatively high level compared with 1930-40. Exports of farm products remained at a favorable level due mainly to the large scope of U.S. assistance to foreign countries. This assistance was given through Lend-Lease, Army-Civilian Supply, and various other channels of assistance.

In 1951, exports nearly equaled the \$4.1 billion reached in 1919. While cotton, wheat, rice, tobacco, soybeans, and soybean oil and lard were in large demand that year, additional factors included the high postwar economic activity in the free world as well as the added stimulus from events related to the hostilities in Korea, including

the rearmament of Europe. The year 1953 represented a trough for agricultural exports, but a substantial recovery was made in 1954.

In 1956 and 1957, the value of U.S. agricultural exports surpassed the previous record of \$4.1 billion in 1919. Major factors resulting in the peak level of exports in 1957 were the competitive pricing policies of CCC, strong financial positions of several principal industrial countries, the high level of Government exports, increased needs for some commodities by foreign countries, the further easing of barriers against imports from the United States, and a growing market abroad for high-quality U.S. products.

In 1958, exports fell into another trough, dropping 14 percent below the export level in 1957. Most of the downturn occurred in the first half of the year. Reduced cotton exports accounted for half of the total decline. Another factor affecting the decline from 1957 was the slowdown in industrial activity abroad, particularly in such highly industrialized nations as the United Kingdom, Japan, Canada, West Germany, and the Netherlands. The 1958 trough continued into the following year as agricultural exports increased only 2 percent.

U.S. exports of farm products in 1960 established a new record in both value and volume. Value, at \$4.8 billion, was 22 percent above the previous year. Both foreign and domestic factors contributed to the peak level of agricultural exports in 1960. Economic activity of the industrialized countries continued to advance at the rapid pace of recent years. There were plentiful supplies of high-quality farm products in the United States available for export. Shipments under Government-financed programs accounted for about 33 percent of agricultural exports in 1960; however, exports for dollars were also at a record level. Three commodities that year -- cotton, soybeans, and tobacco -- accounted for over 90 percent of the dollar sales increase.

Exports of farm products in 1966 rose to a new record of \$6.9 billion, which still represents the alltime high for U.S. agricultural exports. This record total was 77 percent above the 1955-59 average. The buoyant economic growth in the principal industrial countries of Western Europe, Japan, and Canada continued to provide a stimulating factor to U.S. agricultural exports. Industrial production was up in Western Europe, Japan, and Canada, and this growth was reflected in a substantial increase in their total purchases from the United States.

U.S. agricultural exports leveled off from the record high in 1966, to \$6.2 billion in 1963. This was 3 percent below 1957, 9 percent below the record high in 1966, but 10 percent above the 1961-65 average. Several international situations in 1968 affected U.S. agricultural exports. While many West European countries were emerging from the somewhat stagnant position of economic growth of 1967, the British devaluation of the pound late that year produced repercussions in 1968. Value of U.S. agricultural exports to the United Kingdom, as a result, fell to \$374 million, the lowest level since 1954. Other factors included the larger global grain supplies and grain production in the trading nations. Trade policies of several major foreign markets for U.S. agricultural products resulted in some further declines. Further, U.S. prices of several commodities exported in 1958 were lower than in 1957, resulting in the lower total export value. Average export prices lowered for wheat for wheat and flour, feed grains, soybeans, animal fats and oils, and protein meal. Overall, the quantity index in 1963 reflected a slight increase over 1967, but was below the high in 1955 of 157 (1957-59 = 100).

Although U.S. agricultural exports declined in 1967 and 1968 from the 1966 level, value of 1968 exports of farm products totaled near the trend line over several decades (fig. 2). Little change is expected in total agricultural exports in 1969.

The fluctuations in agricultural export values from year to year indicate a cyclical increase around the trend line. Although the overall trend was upward, some grouped series of years produced trends of sharp increases, while others almost leveled. For

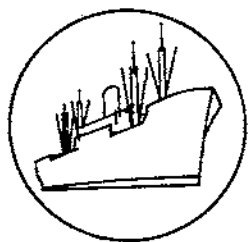
instance, the periods 1940-47 and 1954-64 represented sharp growth trends, while 1930-40, 1948-53, and 1965-68 were periods of slight growth. If past and current trends in agricultural exports indicate future developments, 1965-68 may indicate a cyclical phase of less growth for agricultural exports. This is evident even though U.S. exports peaked in 1966. Extending the trend line based on the 1930-68 period, agricultural exports may be expected to continue increasing over the long run, possibly swinging upward to the \$7 billion level before 1975.

\* \* \* \* \*

Table 6.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by months,  
July 1962 to February 1969

Months	:1962/63	:1963/64	:1964/65	:1965/66	:1966/67	:1967/68	:1968/69
	:	:	:	:	:	:	: 1/
-- Million dollars --							
July .....	402.0	410.5	479.7	548.0	489.9	472.3	465.8
August .....	359.4	408.7	419.6	459.3	571.0	468.3	489.2
September .....	396.3	432.9	494.7	484.6	564.0	490.9	469.7
October .....	389.2	552.3	575.7	587.1	622.4	531.8	463.9
November .....	451.4	574.5	607.7	651.4	697.7	667.7	609.5
December .....	462.0	588.1	669.5	648.3	638.6	563.6	610.8
Total July-December ..	2,460.3	2,967.0	3,246.9	3,378.7	3,583.6	3,194.6	3,108.9
January .....	201.9	542.8	210.4	505.7	530.2	545.6	177.7
February .....	492.2	523.2	325.7	519.7	512.9	547.5	239.6
March .....	505.2	523.6	696.2	619.5	552.0	544.5	
April .....	499.7	521.1	553.8	552.3	524.5	523.9	
May .....	505.4	530.5	532.9	549.4	548.1	497.6	
June .....	412.9	459.4	530.9	551.1	521.0	461.4	
Total January-June ..	2,617.3	3,100.6	2,849.9	3,297.7	3,188.7	3,120.5	
Total fiscal year .....	5,077.6	6,067.6	6,096.8	6,676.4	6,772.3	6,315.1	

1/ Preliminary.



## SPECIAL in this issue

### X THE TRANSPORTATION FACTOR IN MARKETING GRAIN X

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

Relatively few countries produce the bulk of the world's supplies of grains. In calendar year 1968, 10 countries accounted for more than two-thirds of world wheat production. Ten countries produced three-fourths of the corn and 12 countries accounted for nearly three-fourths of the production of oats and barley. Most of these countries are noncommunist, but Rumania, Yugoslavia, and the Soviet Union were important producers of corn and wheat. The Soviet Union was also a large producer of oats and barley.

Among the free world countries, the United States was the largest grain producer. In 1968, it accounted for nearly one-half of the world corn production and 14 percent of the world wheat production. (The Soviet Union was the only country to surpass the United States in wheat production.) Other nations producing sizable quantities of corn were Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, France, Italy, the Republic of South Africa, and India. The major wheat producing countries included -- in addition to the United States and the Soviet Union -- Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, India, and Australia. These same countries were also important producers of oats and barley. With few exceptions, the largest grain-producing countries export surplus supplies. India and France, although large producers of grain, were also large importers of grain.

Global movements of grain (including soybeans) totaled an estimated 100 million tons in 1967. The United States supplied over two-fifths of this total. U.S. wheat exports accounted for more than one-third of world trade, its barley exports for one-tenth of world trade, and corn and other cereals for over one-half. The U.S. share of world soybean trade was over 90 percent.<sup>2/</sup>

Purchases by the world's major commercial grain importing markets -- the six EEC countries, Japan, and the United Kingdom -- accounted for 46 percent of the world grain trade. These countries received nearly one-fourth of the world exports of wheat, almost half of the barley, over half of other unmilled cereals, and nearly three-fourths of the corn.

The distribution of grain is an important factor for the producing countries competing in the major commercial world markets. Based on the average price of U.S. wheat in the United Kingdom during fourth quarter 1968 (c.i.f. value), the ocean vessel rate from the U.S. Gulf ports accounted for 7 percent of the price. This compares with 17 percent for Argentine wheat and 15 percent for Australian wheat. Thus, about one-eighth of the price of grain in the United Kingdom is accounted for by the transportation factor.

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<sup>2/</sup> Although soybeans are not one of the grains, their handling characteristics are similar to wheat, corn, and other grains. In discussing transportation characteristics, soybeans in this article are treated as a grain.

### Transporting Grain From the United States

In the United States, exportable grains and soybeans are transported from producing areas to ports primarily by rail and barge. In 1968, inspections for export indicated that 62 percent of the grain was shipped from Gulf ports (table 7). This included nearly three-fourths of the soybean exports, two-thirds of the feed grains, and half of the wheat exports. Ranking second, the Great Lakes ports accounted for 15 percent; the bulk of this share was soybeans. Thirteen percent of the grain exports moved through Pacific Coast ports, with wheat accounting for the largest share. Atlantic ports handled the smallest exported share -- 9 percent.

Western Europe and Japan were the principal commercial buyers of U.S. grain. Japan, the largest commercial customer in 1968, received 2.0 million tons of U.S. wheat, 2.9 million tons of corn, and 2.0 million tons of other cereals, mainly grain sorghums. In Europe, the United Kingdom and the EEC countries -- notably Italy, the Netherlands, and West Germany -- were the major buyers.

The relative importance of the individual port areas as grain export outlets has changed. The Gulf ports accounted for the largest share, averaging about 60 percent from 1961 through 1968. However, during the 8-year period, the share exported through

Table 7.--Percentage distribution of U.S. inspections of grain and soybeans for export, by port areas, calendar years 1961-68

Port area and year	Wheat	Feed grains	Soybeans	Total
-- Percent --				
<b>Pacific</b>				
1961 .....	22.7	8.8	0	15.2
1963 .....	26.4	5.1	0	14.2
1965 .....	27.2	7.1	0	13.8
1967 .....	35.8	7.3	0	17.1
1968 .....	33.2	1.9	0	12.9
<b>Gulf</b>				
1961 .....	60.9	46.9	65.0	56.3
1963 .....	53.9	57.8	70.8	57.6
1965 .....	59.1	60.0	63.7	60.1
1967 .....	48.1	70.5	75.2	62.7
1968 .....	50.7	68.4	73.6	62.5
<b>Great Lakes</b>				
1961 .....	6.6	20.5	19.3	13.0
1963 .....	7.0	22.6	21.0	15.2
1965 .....	6.2	22.5	26.1	16.8
1967 .....	6.3	13.7	16.6	11.3
1968 .....	9.4	17.6	18.5	15.3
<b>Atlantic</b>				
1961 .....	9.7	23.8	15.6	15.5
1963 .....	12.8	14.4	8.2	12.9
1965 .....	7.5	10.4	10.2	9.3
1967 .....	9.8	8.5	8.3	9.0
1968 .....	6.7	12.3	7.9	9.2

Source: Grain Market News, Grain Division, C&MS, USDA.

Gulf ports rose to a high of 63 percent in 1967 from 56 percent in 1961. This increase was primarily at the expense of the Atlantic ports; their share declined from 16 percent in 1961 to 9 percent in 1967.

The Gulf ports have enjoyed an advantageous position, partly because of the concentration of railroad and barge facilities available to transport grain. In recent years, favorable rail rates from midwest origins have partly resulted in an increased share of wheat moving through the Gulf ports.

Ocean freight rates are another factor in the distribution of exports among port areas. While one port area may have relatively high inland rates, it may enjoy favorable ocean rates to various foreign destinations. The average 1968 charter vessel rates from North Atlantic ports were below those from the Great Lakes or the Gulf. However, the overland rates from the principal grain-producing areas to Atlantic Coast ports were considerably more than to the Great Lakes or the Gulf ports.

For comparison, the overland rail rate from Minneapolis, Minn., to Chicago or Duluth-Superior on the Great Lakes was substantially lower than to the Atlantic ports. The cost of transporting wheat from Minneapolis to Chicago (using an export proportional rate) was about \$5.50 per ton in 1968, and \$2.20 per ton for shipments to Duluth-Superior (table 8). The export rate to Norfolk or Baltimore on the Atlantic Coast was about \$8.20. The 1968 average ocean freight rate from the Great Lakes ports to the North European ports (Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam) was higher than from the Atlantic Coast, but because of lower overland rail rates, the total transportation cost was less via the Great Lakes ports.

From Minneapolis to New Orleans, the rail rate was \$8.20, the same as that to the Atlantic Coast. This made New Orleans a less advantageous outlet than the Atlantic Coast with its lower vessel rates to North European ports. However, another factor

Table 8.--Rail transportation costs per ton for transporting grain from midwest origins to selected destinations via selected U.S. ports, calendar year 1968

Origin and destination	Rail rate	Vessel rate	Total
-- Dollars --			
From Minneapolis to			
Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam via--			
Chicago .....	5.50	5.45	10.95
Baltimore-Norfolk .....	8.20	3.38	11.58
New Orleans .....	8.20	3.73	11.93
Duluth-Superior .....	2.20	5.45	7.65
From Kansas City to			
Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam via--			
Chicago .....	6.20	5.45	11.65
New Orleans .....	4.80	3.73	8.53
Baltimore-Norfolk .....	10.30	3.38	13.68

influences the grain rate through the Gulf. The barge rate from Minneapolis to New Orleans in 1968 was \$4.63, about three-fifths of the rail rate. This cost, added to the ocean rate, gave New Orleans a sizable cost advantage compared with shipping grain through the Atlantic ports. Grain barged to New Orleans accounted for the largest share of its receipts, 87 percent of total grain receipts in 1968 (table 9).

The rail and barge rates influence the directional flow of grain to the various export points. Rail shipments from Minneapolis (as well as surrounding country origins) move to the Great Lakes ports, while barged grain moves to the Gulf. From Kansas City, rail shipments of grain move to the Gulf Coast mainly. The rail rate of \$4.80 per ton to the Gulf, compared with \$6.20 to Chicago, favors the Gulf ports. Barged grain from Kansas City also moves primarily to the Gulf Coast.

#### Importing Grain Into Western Europe

While many port facilities in the EEC countries and the United Kingdom are available to receive grain-laden vessels, a large quantity arrives at the North European ports along the North and Baltic Seas. Rotterdam is the principal port, although large quantities of grain are received at Antwerp, Amsterdam, and Hamburg.

Floating elevators, the deep harbor for receiving the largest bulk carriers and tankers, and a prime location for serving most of the European continent make Rotterdam an attractive unloading point for vessels. These facilities add to the efficiency of the port and, no doubt, reduce the total distribution cost for grain shipments.

The port at Rotterdam, Netherlands, like New Orleans, is located on a major estuary. Unlike New Orleans, Rotterdam is mainly a receiving port for grain destined for West Germany, France, and Switzerland. Because of its favorable location, Rotterdam has become an import international port. The Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam complex accounted for more than one-third of the EEC's seaborne receipts in 1966. The port of Rotterdam in 1967 received 2.6 million metric tons of grain -- 70 percent of total grain imports by the Netherlands. Amsterdam's share was 20 percent of Netherlands' imports of grain, with the remainder moving overland or via other European ports. Of total grain receipts at Rotterdam, 1.8 million tons or 70 percent was received from the United States. Other principal sources were Canada and Argentina.

In addition to the imports by the Netherlands, grain received at the port for transshipment totaled 3.4 million metric tons in 1967, primarily from the United States, Canada, and Argentina (table 10). From Rotterdam, the grain was transshipped principally in coaster vessels to other European countries or by barge to the Rhine hinterland.

The United Kingdom was a major destination for transshipments to countries not located in the Rhine hinterland (table 11). From 1961 through 1967, transshipments from Rotterdam to the United Kingdom increased 500 percent, from 170,000 metric tons in 1961 to 864,000 tons in 1967. Corn was the principal grain transshipped.

Among the hinterland countries, West German receipts amounted to 1.6 million metric tons, or 47 percent of total grain transshipments through the Rotterdam port. This was an increase of 54 percent from 1961 through 1967. Grain movements through the Rotterdam port in 1967 (including transshipments and the Netherlands' imports) totaled 6.1 million metric tons, 42 percent more than in 1961 (table 12).

Most of the grain transshipped through Rotterdam to interior European points is barged up the Rhine. From Basel, Switzerland, the Rhine is navigable by large barges. Rates for barging grain on the Rhine (as well as other connecting international waterways) are negotiable, and costs for barging grain from Rotterdam are more attractive than

Table 9.--Receipts of grains and soybeans at New Orleans, by carrier,  
average calendar years 1963-65 and 1966, 1967, and 1968

Commodity and year	Rail	Barge	Truck	Total
-- 1,000 bushels --				
Wheat				
Average:				
1963-65 .....	21,581	39,727	28	61,336
1966 .....	10,746	30,839	249	41,934
1967 .....	15,905	42,419	18	58,342
1968 .....	10,801	33,408	131	44,340
Feed grains				
Average:				
1963-65 .....	27,355	94,042	8	121,405
1966 .....	20,821	152,216	5	173,042
1967 .....	10,059	120,382	1	130,448
1968 .....	10,594	116,954	3	127,551
Soybeans				
Average:				
1963-65 .....	17,031	37,920	16	54,967
1966 .....	10,324	44,493	60	54,877
1967 .....	11,616	35,268	97	46,981
1968 .....	6,169	39,716	445	46,330
Total				
Average:				
1963-65 .....	65,967	171,689	52	237,708
1966 .....	41,891	227,548	314	269,753
1967 .....	37,580	198,069	122	235,771
1968 .....	27,564	190,078	579	218,221

Source: Grain Market News, Grain Division, C&MS, USDA.

rail rates. Rotterdam's floating elevators facilitate barge loading more conveniently than overland carriers, since grain can be loaded directly from ship to barge.

#### Ocean Freight Rates for Transporting Grain

Costs of shipping grain from the major grain-producing areas of the world to the principal world markets vary considerably (table 13). In 1968, ocean freight from the U.S. Gulf ports was rated at about \$3.73 per ton to Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam. This was lower than the typical vessel rate from the Argentine Platte River area, and Capetown, South Africa. The rate from the East Coast of Canada averaged \$2.98, or 75 cents below the rate from U.S. Gulf ports. For shipments to the United Kingdom, the U.S. Gulf Coast rate was below the rate for grain originating in Argentina, and South African ports. However, the rate from the Canadian East Coast was below the Gulf-to-U.K. rate.

Ocean freight rates from the Canadian and U.S. West Coasts were lowest for grain shipments to Japan and averaged about \$7.24 per ton in 1968. The cost of shipping grain to Japan from the U.S. Gulf Coast was higher -- rated \$7.68 per ton. Vessel rates from the other principal sources -- Argentina, South Africa, and Australia -- ranged upward to about \$14.18 from Argentina.

Table 10.--Transshipments of grain through the Rotterdam port,  
by origin of grain, calendar years 1961-67

Commodity and year	United States	Canada	Argentina	Other	Total
--1,000 metric tons--					
Wheat					
1961 .....	153	311	24	129	617
1962 .....	144	273	194	216	827
1963 .....	155	283	88	96	622
1964 .....	331	277	115	59	782
1965 .....	341	252	229	13	835
1966 .....	598	300	122	4	1,024
1967 .....	634	304	108	112	1,158
Corn					
1961 .....	476	3	62	78	619
1962 .....	440	8	138	208	794
1963 .....	358	20	84	148	610
1964 .....	646	6	109	43	804
1965 .....	1,018	8	84	8	1,118
1966 .....	1,039	11	152	7	1,209
1967 .....	1,188	8	345	82	1,623
Other					
1961 .....	250	6	76	225	557
1962 .....	476	20	154	308	958
1963 .....	149	54	25	114	342
1964 .....	212	76	106	104	498
1965 .....	522	70	92	104	788
1966 .....	438	54	62	65	619
1967 .....	271	61	153	170	655
Total					
1961 .....	879	320	162	432	1,793
1962 .....	1,060	301	486	732	2,579
1963 .....	662	357	197	358	1,574
1964 .....	1,189	359	330	206	2,084
1965 .....	1,881	330	400	125	2,741
1966 .....	2,075	365	336	76	2,852
1967 .....	2,093	373	606	364	3,436

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Rotterdam, Netherlands.

Table 11--Destinations of grains transshipped through  
Rotterdam port, calendar years 1961-67

Commodity and year	United Kingdom	West Germany	France	Switzerland	Other	Total
--1,000 metric tons--						
Wheat						
1961	9	484	2	89	33	617
1962	16	663	7	100	41	827
1963	25	443	17	97	40	622
1964	38	547	49	60	88	782
1965	79	557	29	101	69	835
1966	177	557	59	128	103	1,024
1967	271	645	54	36	92	1,158
Corn						
1961	126	327	15	20	131	619
1962	158	438	30	57	111	794
1963	103	331	28	28	120	610
1964	176	417	30	52	129	804
1965	266	600	69	14	169	1,118
1966	335	553	104	52	165	1,209
1967	503	727	129	28	236	1,623
Other						
1961	35	235	1	171	115	557
1962	34	422	31	172	249	958
1963	27	146	1	78	90	342
1964	29	190	1	103	175	498
1965	130	276	5	127	250	788
1966	118	188	2	132	179	619
1967	90	242	4	115	204	655
Total						
1961	170	1,046	18	280	279	1,793
1962	280	1,573	68	329	401	2,579
1963	155	920	46	203	250	1,574
1964	243	1,154	80	215	392	2,084
1965	475	1,433	103	242	488	2,741
1966	630	1,298	165	312	447	2,852
1967	864	1,614	187	239	532	3,436

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Rotterdam, Netherlands.

Several factors are important in determining the variations in costs of shipping grains over the various trade routes. Distance is perhaps the most obvious. And as it increases some rate hike usually shows up.

Other factors have substantial roles in bringing about fluctuations in ocean freight rates. They include (1) the overall carrying capacity of the bulk carriers and tankers available for transporting grain, (2) vessel numbers at a particular port for transporting grain at a given time, (3) current demand for vessels for grain movement, (4) restrictions on trade routes, and (5) the port handling costs at various principal markets.

The closing of the Suez Canal in June 1967 represented a restriction on the trade route through the Mediterranean Sea. This was the normal route for U.S. shipments to India and for movements from East Asian and Oceanic origins to Europe. After the Suez closed, ocean rates increased generally. For example, shipments from the Gulf Coast in foreign vessels to the West Coast of India increased to \$15.32 in the third quarter 1967 from \$10.40 in the second quarter. A part of this rise resulted from the increased distance around the Cape of Good Hope. The distance from the Gulf to Bombay is more than a fourth greater around the Cape of Good Hope than over the Suez Canal route.

The decline that occurred in U.S. rates for grain shipments to India in the second quarter of 1968 from the first quarter was evidenced by the absence of voyage charters from Pacific ports to India. Lower demand for cargo space resulted in a vessel oversupply -- a situation that depressed ocean freight rates for that trade route.

A comparison of the rates from various origins to the United Kingdom and the Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam complex reveals that while the distances from the various origins to these destinations are about the same, the rates to the United Kingdom were substantially higher. In 1968, a total of 70 vessels bound for Rotterdam averaged 16,000 tons of grain, while 32 vessels U.K.-bound averaged 11,600 tons. The rates to the United Kingdom reflected the higher handling and labor costs for the smaller vessels. In addition, facilities for large-scale handling of grain at Rotterdam resulted in lower overall costs for transferring grain from the vessels to small coaster vessels and river boats. Floating elevators transfer the grain directly to the smaller units, avoiding grain movement through port storage facilities.

The building and use of larger vessels are other factors related to the variations in ocean freight rates to the principal markets. This is indicated by the greater emphasis on bulk carriers and tankers and less reliance of all-purpose freighters. From 1946 through 1967, the dead-weight tonnage of bulk carriers increased over 350 percent; for tankers, the dead-weight tonnage more than doubled. These increases dwarfed the 3-percent increase in the dead-weight tonnage of general cargo freighters.

Compared with the ocean freight rates from other grain exporting countries, the United States enjoys a relatively favorable position. For shipments to Japan, for instance, the average grain rate from the U.S. Gulf was 46 percent lower than from Argentina, and 29 percent lower than from South Africa. The rates from U.S. Gulf and Australian ports were about the same; from the U.S. North Pacific ports, the rate was lower, or about the same as the Canadian West Coast rates to Japan.

The grain rates from the U.S. Gulf Coast to Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam were also lower than corresponding rates from other supplying nations with the exception of Canada. However, the Canadian rates were the same as those from the U.S. origins located on or near the St. Lawrence River. Grain rates from Argentina were highest, averaging \$8.29 in 1968. This compared with an average of \$3.74 for shipments from the U.S. Gulf, and \$6.44 from Capetown, South Africa.

This comparison indicates that the United States is in a favorable world location considering transportation factors. Compared with Argentina, South Africa, and Australia, it is nearer the major commercial markets. International trading requires a large supply of vessels, and a more competitive global environment influences the optimum ocean freight rate level from U.S. ports.

Table 12--Total grain receipts at the port of Rotterdam, calendar years 1961-67

Year	For transshipment	Imported by the Netherlands	Total
-- 1,000 metric tons --			
1961	1,793	2,480	4,273
1962	2,579	2,677	5,256
1963	1,574	3,059	4,633
1964	2,084	2,436	4,520
1965	2,741	2,505	5,246
1966	2,852	2,366	5,218
1967	3,436	2,635	6,071

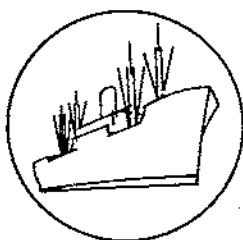
Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Rotterdam, Netherlands.

Table 13.--Ocean freight rates for exporting heavy grain from principal exporting countries to selected destinations, by quarters, calendar year 1968 <sup>1/</sup>

Destination/origin	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter
-- Dollars --				
Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam, from--				
Gulf ports, United States	3.82	3.73	3.54	3.87
Platte River, Argentina	9.46	8.47	7.65	7.58
Capetown, South Africa	6.82	6.36	6.58	6.00
Other South Africa	7.09	7.74	2/	2/
Australia	2/	8.40	2/	2/
East Coast, Canada	2/	3.03	2.98	2.96
Japan, from--				
Gulf ports, United States	8.62	7.38	7.39	7.33
Platte River, Argentina	2/	16.85	12.87	12.82
Capetown, South Africa	11.00	10.65	10.75	10.75
Other South Africa	9.57	9.32	8.45	8.37
West Australia	8.86	2/	7.50	7.50
Other Australia	8.86	8.07	7.63	7.63
West Coast, Canada	7.97	7.38	6.84	6.75
United Kingdom, from--				
Gulf ports, United States	5.19	5.36	2/	5.09
Platte River, Argentina	2/	10.59	11.84	11.84
Capetown, South Africa	8.16	7.10	7.58	6.80
Other South Africa	10.20	6.30	7.07	7.59
Australia	2/	2/	10.20	10.20
East Coast, Canada	4.87	5.04	4.79	4.94

<sup>1/</sup> Average of rates for individual cargoes weighted by volume: Rates for 2,000 pound tons and calendar quarters. 2/ None reported.

Source: Weekly Newsletter, Maritime Research Inc., New York, N.Y. 10004.



## SPECIAL in this issue

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### SELECTED PRICE SERIES OF INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

February c.i.f. U.K. quotations for wheat of four different origins were characterized by relative stability (table 14). Prices for U.S. and Canadian wheat were 0.5 and 0.6 percent below January, the Argentine wheat price was up 0.3 percent, and the Australian price remained unchanged. On the North American continent, Canadian No. 1 Northern basis Fort William-Port Arthur edged up, marking its first price movement in 8 weeks. The seller's price of U.S. No. 1 Hard Winter, f.o.b. Gulf ports, weakened by 1.3 percent, and an increase in the cost of export certificates, which sellers tend to pass on to buyers, could not prevent a slight decline in the buyer's price. However, all wheat price series shown in table 14 at least matched year-earlier levels.

The c.i.f. U.K. price for U.S. No. 3 yellow corn, which had fluctuated somewhat in January, was more stable in February, but averaged 2.1 percent lower. Argentine corn, despite an impending plentiful harvest, was quoted at a price similar to January's, while Argentine sorghum grain lost 1.1 percent.

With U.S. longshoremen back to work at most ports, U.S. soybeans, c.i.f. U.K., were quoted at 46 pounds sterling a long ton at the end of February, the lowest weekly offer since early November. The February average was down 0.8 percent from January and 3.5 percent from a year earlier, reflecting a plentiful U.S. supply situation.

February's export price for Thai rice averaged slightly less than January's; but the last weekly quotation for February was decisively above the price offer of the preceding 5 weeks. Moreover, the last 5 monthly average quotations moved narrowly within a 3.3 percent range of their minimum. This relative stability within the \$175 to \$181-a-ton range followed a steep and almost continuous 12-month decline from the \$252-a-ton peak in October 1967. The recent stability reflects the fact that world exportable supplies in 1969 may be only slightly above those in 1968.

February quotations for American cotton, Memphis Territory, strict middling, 1-1/16 inches, c.i.f. Liverpool, averaged 29.14 cents a pound, 1.1 percent below January and 15.7 percent below the nominal quotations a year earlier. The last weekly quotation in February was the lowest of the month, as in January. It was 28.95 cents a pound and indicated continued price weakness since actual quotations were resumed on October 31, 1968, following a period of almost 14 months with only nominal quotations.

Table 14.--Selected price series of international significance

Year and month	Wheat, Canada No. 1 Northern, in store, Fort William-Port Arthur export (Class II)		Wheat, U.S. No. 1, Hard Winter, ordinary protein, f.o.b. Gulf ports 1/				Wheat, U.S. No. 2, Hard Winter, c.i.f. U.K., nearest forward shipment			
			Buyer's price		Export certificate or payment		Seller's price			
	Can. \$/bu.	\$/m.t.	\$/bu.	\$/m.t.	\$/bu.	\$/m.t.	\$/bu.	\$/m.t.	£/l.t.	\$/m.t.
1968										
February	1.92	65.19	1.71	62.83	-0.11	-4.04	1.82	66.87	29.95	70.75
March	1.94	65.95	1.73	63.57	-0.05	-1.84	1.78	65.40	30.83	72.83
April	1.94	65.95	1.68	61.73	0.00	0.00	1.68	61.73	29.81	70.42
May	1.93	65.74	1.64	60.26	0.00	0.00	1.64	60.26	29.83	70.47
June	1.97	66.89	1.71	62.83	0.13	4.78	1.58	58.06	31.00	73.24
July	1.99	67.53	1.73	63.57	0.21	7.72	1.52	55.85	31.30	73.93
August	2.00	68.03	1.73	63.57	0.23	8.45	1.50	55.12	30.23	71.40
September	2.01	68.27	1.74	63.93	0.24	8.82	1.50	55.12	30.47	71.97
October	1.98	67.15	1.73	63.51	0.18	6.61	1.56	57.32	31.50	74.41
November	1.96	66.57	1.73	63.57	0.15	5.51	1.58	58.06	31.57	74.58
December	1.96	66.77	1.74	63.93	0.17	6.25	1.57	57.69	31.45	74.28
1969										
January	1.96	66.74	1.72	63.20	0.15	5.51	1.57	57.59	30.92	73.04
February	1.97	66.81	1.71	62.83	0.16	5.88	1.55	56.95	30.76	72.65
	Wheat, Northern Manitoba No. 2, c.i.f. U.K., nearest forward shipment		Wheat, Argentine Up-River, c.i.f. U.K., nearest forward shipment		Wheat Australian c.i.f. U.K., nearest forward shipment		Corn, Argentine, c.i.f. U.K., nearest forward shipment		Corn, U.S. No. 3, yellow, c.i.f. U.K., nearest forward shipment	
	£/l.t.	\$/m.t.	£/l.t.	\$/m.t.	£/l.t.	\$/m.t.	£/l.t.	\$/m.t.	£/l.t.	\$/m.t.
1968										
February	32.82	77.52	29.61	69.94	28.75	67.91	---	---	24.95	58.94
March	33.53	79.20	30.15	71.21	28.92	68.30	27.40	64.63	24.62	58.17
April	33.09	78.17	---	---	29.00	68.50	26.04	61.51	23.91	56.47
May	33.05	78.07	---	---	29.00	68.50	26.04	61.50	23.82	56.28
June	33.73	79.68	---	---	29.25	69.09	27.03	63.85	23.47	55.44
July	33.67	79.52	---	---	29.50	69.68	26.50	62.60	23.36	55.18
August	33.93	80.15	30.12	71.16	29.12	68.80	25.11	59.31	22.50	53.15
September	33.60	79.36	29.00	68.50	29.12	68.80	25.08	59.24	22.17	52.36
October	33.46	79.04	28.65	67.67	29.12	68.80	24.35	59.52	22.85	53.97
November	33.56	79.28	29.00	68.50	28.96	68.40	25.19	59.50	23.78	56.17
December	33.69	79.57	29.75	70.27	28.88	68.21	25.86	61.08	24.69	58.31
1969										
January	34.09	80.53	30.19	71.31	28.88	68.21	25.84	61.05	25.19	59.50
February	33.89	80.05	30.28	71.53	28.88	68.21	25.78	60.90	24.66	58.24

Continued--

Table 14.--Selected price series of international significance--Continued

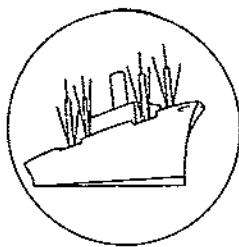
Year and month	Sorghum grain c.i.f. U.K., nearest forward shipment <sup>2/</sup>		Rice, Thailand, White, 5% broken f.o.b. Bangkok		Soybeans, U.S. No. 2, bulk, c.i.f. U.K., nearest forward shipment		Cotton, American, Memphis Territory, strict middling 1-1/16" c.i.f. Liverpool <sup>3/</sup>	
	<u>£/l.t.</u>	<u>\$/m.t.</u>	<u>£/m.t.</u>	<u>\$/m.t.</u>	<u>£/l.t.</u>	<u>\$/m.t.</u>	<u>c/lb.</u>	<u>\$/m.t.</u>
<b>1968</b>								
February .....	---	---	95.75	229.80	48.38	114.27	34.55	761.70
March .....	---	---	94.75	227.40	48.75	115.15	34.14	752.65
April .....	---	---	89.80	215.52	48.05	113.49	33.30	734.13
May .....	23.79	56.20	85.25	204.60	48.39	114.30	33.30	734.13
June .....	23.26	54.95	82.50	198.00	47.62	112.50	33.61	740.96
July .....	22.12	52.24	83.40	200.16	46.50	109.84	34.55	761.70
August .....	22.11	52.23	81.67	196.00	44.58	105.30	34.10	751.77
September .....	---	---	80.60	193.44	44.44	104.97	32.49	716.27
October .....	---	---	75.40	180.96	44.08	104.11	30.72	677.25
November .....	---	---	73.00	175.20	46.09	108.88	29.80	656.97
December .....	23.45	55.40	74.25	178.20	46.92	110.83		
<b>1969</b>								
January .....	23.09	54.55	75.10	180.24	47.09	111.20	29.47	649.70
February .....	22.84	53.96	74.50	178.80	46.69	110.28	29.14	642.35

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

<sup>2/</sup> May-August, U.S./Argentine sorghums transshipped from Continental European ports; December 1968-February 1969, Argentine granifero.

<sup>3/</sup> Nominal, February-October 1968.

Source: Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics, FAO; The Public Ledger, London; Grain Market News, USDA, C&MS; Bangkok Board of Trade; and Cotton and General Economic Review, Liverpool.



## Ocean Freight Rate Highlights

X OCEAN FREIGHT RATES FOR GRAIN DECLINED IN 1968 X  
by  
T.Q. Hutchinson 1/

Fourth Quarter 1968.--Ocean freight rates for grain generally continued to average downward in the last quarter of 1968. Six of the 12 trades for which comparisons can be made averaged \$2.02 per short ton below the previous quarter (table 15). The remaining six averaged \$1.41 above the third quarter.

Rates from the Great Lakes ports posted seasonal increases in the fourth quarter of 1968, but averaged \$1.60 below the same quarter of 1967. St. Lawrence River ports averaged slightly higher during the fourth quarter of 1968, but more than \$2.00 below the like quarter 1967. Despite small increases from the previous quarter, rates from the U.S. Atlantic ports closed 1968 averaging \$5.50 below the fourth quarter 1967 average. At the U.S. Gulf ports, typical U.S.-flag rates declined \$5.75 from the third quarter of 1968, but remained about 40 cents above the fourth quarter 1967.

Foreign-flag rates from the U.S. Gulf ports averaged \$3.65 below the fourth quarter of 1967. Since shipments were reported for only two foreign-flag carried trades during the third quarter 1968, it is difficult to make meaningful comparisons between the third and fourth quarters.

For trades originating at Pacific Coast ports, grain rates averaged \$4.06 above third quarter 1968 averages. Both of the foreign-flag carried trades reporting were lower than fourth quarter 1967 averages. Rates of the two U.S.-flag carried trades moved in opposite directions. U.S.-flag vessels to the East Coast of India averaged \$2.19 below the fourth quarter of 1967 while U.S.-flag vessels to West Coast of India averaged \$3.82 above.

Year 1968.--With few exceptions, voyage charter rates for grain during 1968 usually were below the previous year's levels. Rates to the United Kingdom and Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam averaged \$1.44 under 1967 with most of the drop accounted for by an average decline of \$2.53 for shipments from the U.S. Gulf.

Rates on grain from the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River ports during 1968 averaged \$2.04 and 91 cents, respectively, under 1967. Rates from U.S. North Atlantic ports averaged \$0.94 below their 1967 level. For the U.S. Gulf ports, voyage charter grain rates exhibited a mixed picture in 1968. Rates to the United Kingdom and Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam averaged 62 cents below 1967. Foreign-flag rates to East Coast of India moved upward slightly during 1968 while those to West Coast of India averaged down \$1.94. U.S.-flag rates to East Coast of India moved upward from 1967 an average of \$3.17. Those to West Coast of India also increased, but only 22 cents on the average.

1/ Industry Economist, Marketing Economics Division, Economic Research Service.

Table 15.--Average voyage charter rates per ton for corn, wheat, and soybeans, calendar years 1967 and 1968 <sup>1/</sup>

Origin and destination	Flag	1967	1968	First quarter		Second quarter		Third quarter		Fourth quarter	
				1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
-- Dollars --											
Great Lakes to:											
United Kingdom .....	Foreign	9.01	6.97	9.19	8.04	9.20	6.71	8.29	6.62	9.99	9.04
Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam ..	Foreign	7.48	5.45	6.54	5.36	7.50	5.51	7.47	5.09	8.05	5.79
St. Lawrence River Ports to:											
United Kingdom .....	Foreign	5.80	4.87	4.61	4.87	5.35	5.04	6.63	4.79	7.65	4.94
Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam ..	Foreign	3.87	2.98	2.30	2/	3.34	3.03	4.91	2.98	4.87	2.96
U.S. Atlantic Ports North from:											
Cape Hatteras to:											
United Kingdom .....	Foreign	5.58	4.91	3.93	4.91	5.21	4.60	6.33	5.33	6.43	4.91
Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam ..	Foreign	4.60	3.38	2.77	3.57	4.34	3.14	4.68	2.64	4.56	3.67
U.S. Gulf Ports to:											
United Kingdom .....	Foreign	5.81	5.20	4.42	5.19	6.03	5.36	6.46	2/	2/	5.09
Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam ..	Foreign	4.36	3.73	3.29	3.82	3.76	3.73	4.90	3.54	5.37	3.87
East Coast of India 3/ .....	Foreign	13.49	13.62	2/	14.09	11.64	2/	16.47	2/	15.80	12.78
	U.S.	31.36	34.53	30.09	36.20	30.44	34.54	31.29	37.74	33.05	31.93
West Coast of India 3/ .....	Foreign	13.59	11.65	8.92	11.69	10.40	10.61	15.32	2/	14.74	11.61
	U.S.	27.28	27.50	26.02	27.71	27.04	26.87	28.47	32.89	26.70	27.20
Japan .....	Foreign	10.24	7.71	8.72	8.62	9.92	7.38	11.27	7.39	10.92	7.33
Brazil .....	Foreign	7.27	6.80	5.16	6.96	7.22	7.54	9.81	2/	10.05	6.21
	U.S.	18.10	20.37	2/	2/	2/	21.72	2/	2/	18.10	19.93
Pacific Coast Ports North from:											
San Francisco to:											
East Coast of India .....	Foreign	9.71	9.46	8.60	9.46	8.41	2/	11.29	2/	14.02	9.37
	U.S.	26.87	25.62	25.99	25.02	2/	2/	29.04	2/	28.42	26.32
West Coast of India .....	Foreign	7.98	8.85	2/	8.84	6.64	2/	10.62	10.18	10.87	2/
	U.S.	25.13	26.40	2/	28.75	2/	2/	25.28	22.79	23.60	26.61
Japan .....	Foreign	7.66	7.32	5.80	7.97	7.13	7.38	8.04	6.84	7.92	6.75

<sup>1/</sup> Average rates for individual cargoes weighted by volume: Rates for 2,000 pound tons and calendar quarters or years. <sup>2/</sup> None reported. <sup>3/</sup> Via Suez Canal for January-May 1967, via Cape thereafter.

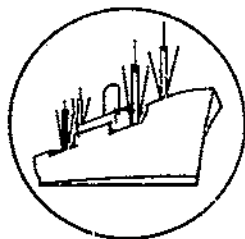
In previous years, voyage charter rates increased substantially in the weeks preceding longshoremen's strikes, as shippers attempted to move as much grain as possible before the strike closed the port to commercial cargoes. The most recent longshoremen's strike took place at U.S. Atlantic and Gulf ports mainly between December 20, 1968, and February 26, 1969, when all major agricultural ports except the Western Gulf port longshoremen returned to work. In most instances, however, voyage charter rates at the affected ports declined rather than increased. This seems to have been the result of a general decline in U.S. grain exports in 1968. The combined quantity of oats, barley, and sorghum grains declined 41 percent from 1967 to about 4.3 million tons in 1968. Wheat shipments in the second half of 1968 were about 100 million bushels below the same period of 1967. Exports of soybeans, rice, and protein meal increased during 1968, but probably not enough though to offset the combined declines in the other grains and the continuing increase in world shipping capacity.

In the past, voyage charter rates have returned to relatively high levels or increased slightly following dock tieups. Preliminary data indicate that rates have either remained about the same or declined slightly since settlement of the recent longshoremen's strike.

\* \* \* \* \*

Table 16.--Average export prices for related agricultural products exported, July-February 1967/68 and 1968/69

Commodity	Unit	Average unit price		Percentage change
		1967/68	1968/69	
		-- Dollars --		-- Percent --
Animal fats and oils .....	Lb.:	0.07	0.06	-14
Meats and meat products ...:	Lb.:	.34	.34	---
Hides and skins .....	No.:	5.96	6.19	+4
Cotton .....	Rbl.:	116.82	119.09	+2
Wheat and flour .....	Bu.:	1.70	1.67	-2
Feed grains .....	Mton:	51.47	47.39	-8
Corn .....	Bu.:	1.31	1.21	-8
Rice .....	Cwt.:	8.01	8.33	+4
Soybeans .....	Bu.:	2.83	2.70	-5
Cottonseed & soybean oil ..:	Lb.:	.12	.10	-17
Protein meal .....	Ston:	84.27	81.77	-3
Tobacco .....	Lb.:	.88	.89	+1



## Export Highlights

### U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: JULY-FEBRUARY 1968/69

The longshoremen's strike, which began in December 1968, continued through most of February, yet the overall value of U.S. agricultural exports in February was considerably higher than in the preceding month, when shipments were at a virtual standstill. Labor-management agreements were reached at several ports during the last half of February and, as a result, some agricultural commodities began moving before the month ended. However, several West Gulf ports were still on strike, hindering the return of export activities to normal.

Agricultural exports in February totaled \$240 million, over \$60 million above those in January 1969 but still 56 percent below February 1968. The export value of all major commodity groups, except fruits and vegetables, in February 1969 were still below those a year earlier but compared with January 1969, exports of grains and preparations, animal products, fruits and vegetables, and oilseeds and products were higher.

U.S. agricultural exports in July-February 1968/69 totaled \$3,526 million, 18 percent below those of July-February 1967/68 (table 17). The export value of grains and preparations, oilseeds and products, cotton, and tobacco were down substantially. Animals and animal products were up due to increased shipping earlier in the current fiscal year.

Exports of meats and meat products, valued at \$94 million in July-February 1968/69 were 31 percent above the period a year earlier. A jump in the value of pork exports accounted for much of the gain. Larger exports to Japan accounted for much of this increase. Hide and skin exports totaled \$82 million in July-February 1968/69, up 12 percent over the corresponding period last year. Although exports were down in January and February because of the longshoremen's strike, the total for the year was substantially higher. Cattle hide exports to the EEC were up substantially, and accounted for much of the increase. Dairy products maintained their higher total export value and totaled \$88 million, or 44 percent higher than July-February 1967/68. Cotton shipments were down markedly during the longshoremen's strike, since most cotton is exported through Gulf ports. During January 1969, only 55,000 bales were exported, mostly through Pacific Coast ports. Although several Gulf ports opened during the last week of February, exports in February were the same as those in January. As a result, the value for July-February 1968/69 reached \$185 million, 39 percent below the corresponding period in 1967/68.

Exports of fruits and vegetables totaled \$298 million in July-February 1968/69, 3 percent below a year earlier. Vegetables and preparations were 2 percent higher, while fruit and preparation exports declined 3 percent from last year. Many shipments of fruits and vegetables passed through West Coast ports during the Atlantic and Gulf port shutdowns. Fruit and vegetable exports were actually higher in February 1969 than a year earlier. This was due to the substantial increase in exportable stocks as well as the favorable prices.

Table 17.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity,  
July-February 1967/68 and 1968/69

Commodity	July-February		Change
	1967/68	1968/69 <sup>1/</sup>	
	-- Million dollars --		Percent
Animals and animal products:			
Dairy products .....	61	88	+44
Fats, oils, and greases .....	107	91	-15
Hides and skins .....	73	82	+12
Meats and meat products .....	72	94	+31
Poultry products .....	41	38	-7
Other .....	51	50	-2
Total animals and products .....	405	443	+9
Cotton, excluding linters .....	301	185	-39
Fruits and preparations .....	201	191	-5
Grains and preparations:			
Feed grains, excluding products ....	719	500	-30
Rice, milled .....	197	172	-13
Wheat and flour .....	898	546	-39
Other .....	57	51	-11
Total grains and preparations ....	1,871	1,269	-32
Oilseeds and products:			
Cottonseed and soybean oils .....	84	63	-25
Soybeans .....	511	491	-4
Protein meal .....	169	141	-17
Other .....	46	58	+26
Total oilseeds and products .....	810	753	-7
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	359	328	-9
Vegetables and preparations .....	105	107	+2
Other .....	232	250	+8
Total exports .....	4,284	3,526	-18

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

The consequences of the longshoremen's strike were felt most strongly in the exports of grains and preparations. Most of these commodities move through Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports and because of the port shutdown, only limited quantities were exported. The export value of all grains declined from July-February 1967/68. Wheat and wheat flour totaled \$546 million, down 39 percent. Feed grains dropped 30 percent from \$719 million in July-February 1967/68, primarily reflecting sharply reduced exports of grain sorghums and corn. Corn exports, which were running near the level of last fiscal year through December 1968, declined sharply in January and February; the overall value for the first 8 months of 1968/69 totaled \$398 million, 21 percent below the corresponding period last year. Rice exports for July-February 1968/69 totaled \$172 million, 13 percent below those of the corresponding period last year.

Exports of oilseeds and products totaled \$753 million in July-February 1968/69, 7 percent below a year earlier. Soybeans totaled \$491 million, down 4 percent. However, flaxseed exports totaled \$22 million, more than three times as much as in July-February 1967/68. This sharp increase, all occurring before the strike, was due to reduced world supplies from the smaller world crop for 1967/68. Exports of oilseeds and products, like the grains and preparations, were substantially reduced during the longshoremen's strike. Most soybeans and oilseed products are shipped through the Atlantic and Gulf ports, and because of the strike, movement of these commodities nearly halted.

Tobacco exports totaled \$328 million in July-February 1968/69, 9 percent below a year earlier. This decline resulted from the sharply reduced exports in January and February because of the longshoremen's strike. Prior to January in the current season, total tobacco exports were 4 percent higher than the corresponding period in 1967/68.

#### U.S. Agricultural Exports to the EEC: July-February 1968/69

U.S. agricultural exports to the EEC through February of the current fiscal year totaled \$802 million, substantially below those of a year earlier (table 18). The value of agricultural shipments to the EEC in February was substantially higher than those of January 1969, but less than half the total for February 1968. Exports in February 1969 gained little, so the July-February 1968/69 total was 19 percent below the like period a year ago. There were limited shipments of grains, fruits and vegetables, soybeans, tallow, variety meats, and hides and skins.

Table 18.--U.S. exports to the EEC: Value by commodity,  
February and July-February 1967/68 and 1968/69

Commodity	February		July-February	
	1968	1969	1967/68	1968/69
-- 1,000 dollars --				
<u>Variable-levy commodities 1/</u>				
Feed grains .....	26,758	11,313	290,114	188,042
Corn .....	25,680	11,307	240,094	173,983
Grain sorghums .....	1,078	6	35,374	9,349
Barley .....	0	0	11,671	2,935
Oats .....	0	0	2,975	1,775
Corn byproducts, feed .....	1,213	475	14,100	16,164
Rice .....	3,325	0	18,286	17,774
Rye grain .....	247	0	1,619	690
Wheat grain .....	6,654	2,978	66,613	54,314
Wheat flour .....	50	45	701	660
Beef and veal, excl. variety meats ..	20	14	355	370
Pork, excl. variety meats .....	13	4	132	166
Lard 2/ .....	8	0	940	114
Dairy products .....	87	49	712	428
Poultry and eggs .....	1,559	985	13,001	9,243
Live poultry .....	161	202	874	1,415
Broilers and fryers .....	0	0	71	102
Stewing chickens .....	141	74	941	656
Turkeys .....	1,145	646	10,457	6,368
Other fresh poultry .....	35	13	103	85
Eggs .....	77	50	555	617
Other .....	870	93	4,443	5,276
Total .....	40,804	15,956	411,016	293,241
<u>Non-variable-levy commodities</u>				
Canned poultry 3/ .....	190	1	792	116
Cotton, excl. linters .....	8,426	984	43,563	16,652
Fruits and preparations .....	3,132	3,546	36,536	29,863
Fresh fruits .....	698	695	12,912	8,764
Citrus .....	662	694	12,408	8,609
Oranges and tangerines .....	0	333	6,706	2,267
Lemons and limes .....	495	242	3,987	5,345
Grapefruits .....	167	119	1,713	996
Other .....	0	0	2	1
Apples .....	0	0	264	0
Grapes .....	31	0	62	76
Other .....	6	1	179	79
Dried fruits .....	597	1,002	7,095	6,416
Raisins .....	134	221	1,263	1,522
Prunes .....	440	775	5,530	4,714
Other .....	23	6	302	180
Fruit juices .....	845	386	4,947	2,972
Orange .....	650	260	3,322	1,848
Grapefruit .....	104	71	878	569
Other .....	91	55	747	555
Canned fruits 4/ .....	911	1,367	10,800	11,003
Peaches .....	153	532	2,736	3,239
Fruit cocktail .....	413	592	3,150	3,443

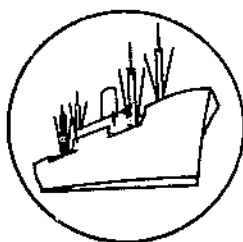
Continued--

Table 18.--U.S. exports to the EEC: Value by commodity,  
February and July-February 1967/68 and 1968/69--Continued

Commodity	February		July-February	
	1968	1969	1967/68	1968/69
-- 1,000 dollars --				
<u>Non-variable-levy commodities--Con.</u>				
<u>Canned fruits--Con.</u>				
Pineapples .....	280	199	4,317	3,872
Other .....	65	44	598	449
Other fruits .....	80	96	781	708
Vegetables and preparations .....	5,754	1,021	9,381	12,247
Pulse .....	547	482	5,340	7,214
Dried beans .....	134	219	1,587	2,974
Dried peas .....	413	263	3,753	4,240
Fresh vegetables .....	235	180	448	840
Canned vegetables .....	256	113	1,486	1,434
Asparagus .....	183	59	1,091	981
Other .....	73	54	395	453
Other vegetables and preparations ..	185	246	2,107	2,759
Hides and skins .....	1,357	1,345	11,833	13,840
Cattle hides .....	908	842	8,116	10,509
Calf and kip skins .....	231	62	2,073	1,185
Other .....	218	441	1,644	2,146
Oilseeds and products .....	31,389	18,148	316,881	295,654
Oil cake and meal .....	14,098	2,997	111,621	88,852
Soybean .....	13,799	2,952	107,737	83,331
Other .....	299	45	3,884	5,521
Oilseeds .....	16,720	12,209	201,822	196,778
Soybeans .....	16,499	11,791	191,490	176,807
Flaxseeds .....	8	0	7,391	16,927
Other .....	213	418	2,941	3,044
Vegetable oils .....	571	2,942	3,438	10,024
Cottonseed .....	0	2,411	109	2,598
Soybean .....	8	2	39	55
Linseed .....	7	0	622	4,987
Other .....	556	529	2,669	2,384
Tallow <sup>3/</sup> .....	1,704	1,018	14,446	11,981
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	6,248	927	83,783	76,964
Variety meats, fresh or frozen <sup>3/</sup> ...	2,961	827	22,707	17,038
Nuts and preparations .....	421	383	5,176	2,704
Hops .....	70	80	1,607	816
Food for relief and charity .....	1	0	3	363
Other .....	5,021	3,184	443,452	30,189
Total non-variables .....	57,311	31,464	546,707	508,427
Total EEC .....	103,136	47,420	990,159	801,668

<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> Variable levy on sugar-added content only.

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



## Import Highlights

### ✓ U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS: JULY-FEBRUARY 1968/69

Imports of agricultural products into the United States for the first 8 months of 1968/69 amounted to \$3,104 million, about 3 percent higher than the same months last year. An advance in purchases of competitive or partly competitive (supplementary) goods accounted for the slight gain. Supplementary agricultural imports rose in value to \$1,920 million from \$1,827 million a year earlier (table 19). Higher imports of cattle, beef, cheese, fruits, nuts, oilbearing materials, sugar, vegetables, and wines were recorded, while values declined for hides, dutiable wools, tobacco, and cotton.

Coconut oil imports rose 12 percent in value and 9 percent in volume over the same period last year as demand and prices increased. Copra imports were 3 percent higher in value, while volume fell 2 percent. Purchases of fresh tomatoes raised vegetable imports substantially over year-earlier levels; the quality of tomatoes in Mexico improved due to better growing conditions. Imports of tomato paste and sauce, in contrast, fell 35 percent in value and 31 percent in volume. The longshoremen's strike and countervailing duties imposed on canned tomato products from Italy and France helped to reduce these imports.

Entries of meat subject to the meat import law (P.L. 88-482) in January and February were 41.9 million pounds and 50.4 million pounds, respectively, compared with 80.7 million pounds and 72.6 million pounds in the same months of 1968 (table 20). Fresh, chilled, and frozen boneless beef imports in February were 45.2 million pounds (\$19.8 million) compared with 39.8 million pounds (\$17.1 million) in January, and 63.2 million pounds (\$45.2 million) in February 1968.

Imports of noncompetitive (complementary) products slipped a percentage point to \$1,184 million. Gains in bananas, crude rubber, drugs, essential oils, spices, and natural fibers were more than offset by reductions for coffee, cocoa, and tea.

U.S. agricultural imports during February rebounded to \$316 million from January's low of \$209 million. Longshoremen at most Atlantic Coast and a few Gulf ports had returned to work by the last week of February after the strike that began December 20. Nonagricultural imports, at \$18,443 million through February, were 17 percent above the same period a year earlier (table 21).

Table 19.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Value by commodity,  
July-February 1967/68 and 1968/69

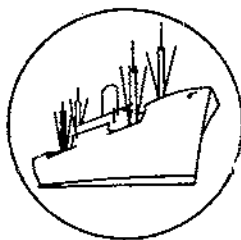
Commodity or commodity group	July-February		Change
	1967/68	1968/69 <sup>1/</sup>	
	<u>Million dollars</u>		<u>Percent</u>
<u>Supplementary</u>			
Animals and animal products:			
Cattle, dutiable .....	47	65	+38
Dairy products .....	57	68	+19
Hides and skins, excluding fur .....	36	35	-3
Meat and meat products, excluding poultry .....	474	496	+5
Wool, apparel .....	68	61	-10
Other animals and animal products .....	58	55	-5
Total animals and products .....	740	780	+5
Cotton, raw, excluding linters .....	24	11	-54
Fruits and preparations .....	96	109	+14
Grains and preparations .....	33	35	+6
Nuts, edible, and preparations .....	59	75	+27
Oilseeds and products:			
Coconut oil .....	41	46	+12
Copra .....	32	33	+3
Olive oil .....	11	12	+9
Other oilseeds and products .....	46	53	+15
Sugar and molasses:			
Sugar, cane .....	381	391	+3
Molasses, inedible .....	26	22	-15
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	90	86	-4
Vegetables and preparations .....	102	115	+13
Wines and malt beverages:			
Wines .....	61	67	+10
Malt beverages .....	14	16	+14
Other supplementary vegetable products .....	71	69	-3
Total supplementary products .....	1,827	1,920	+5
<u>Complementary</u>			
Bananas, fresh .....	113	118	+4
Cocoa beans .....	84	69	-18
Coffee, green .....	683	647	-5
Drugs, crude .....	22	29	+32
Essential oils .....	20	23	+15
Fibers, unmanufactured .....	11	14	+27
Rubber, crude, excluding allied gums .....	112	137	+22
Silk, raw .....	11	10	-9
Tea, crude .....	35	33	-6
Wool, carpet .....	29	28	-3
Other complementary products .....	79	76	-4
Total complementary products .....	1,199	1,184	-1
Total agricultural imports .....	3,026	3,104	+3

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

Table 20.--U.S. imports of meat subject to Public Law 88-482 1/:  
Volume by month, 1965-69

Month	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969 <u>2/</u>
-- Million pounds --					
January .....	28.2	51.4	77.4	80.7	41.9
February .....	34.5	60.3	58.5	72.6	50.4
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	

1/ Fresh, chilled, or frozen beef, veal, mutton, and goat meat.  
2/ Preliminary.



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Table 21.—U.S. agricultural imports: Quantity and value by commodity, February and July-February 1967/68 and 1968/69

Commodity imported	Unit	February				July-February			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1968	1969 1/	1968	1969 1/	1967/68	1968/69 1/	1967/68	1968/69 1/
Supplementary				1,000				1,000	
Animals and animal products		Thousands		dollars		Thousands		dollars	
Animals, live									
Cattle, dutiable	No.	56	82	4,631	7,148	534	677	47,161	64,889
Cattle for breeding, free	No.	1	1	317	571	7	10	3,116	4,441
Horses	No.	2/	2/	444	635	2	2	8,652	9,401
Other, including live poultry		3/	3/	294	218	3/	3/	2,246	2,756
Total animals, live		---	---	5,686	8,572	---	---	61,175	81,487
Dairy products									
Blue-mold cheese	Lb.	531	174	285	96	3,203	2,878	1,718	1,585
Cheddar	Lb.	173	373	57	151	4,228	6,330	1,552	2,398
Colby	Lb.	250	316	71	100	10,264	5,046	3,025	1,627
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	779	319	379	151	7,976	15,915	3,905	4,980
Pecorino	Lb.	1,222	1,493	777	946	11,845	11,228	7,634	7,092
Swiss	Lb.	2,835	1,202	1,153	622	19,011	38,677	9,125	14,280
Other	Lb.	3,088	1,988	1,344	932	20,306	36,207	10,437	14,687
Total cheese	Lb.	8,888	5,865	4,066	2,998	76,833	116,281	37,396	46,649
Butter	Lb.	37	46	11	26	406	338	216	200
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	5,264	5,965	1,189	1,310	64,526	78,192	15,840	17,060
Other		3/	3/	438	212	3/	3/	3,782	3,645
Total dairy products		---	---	5,704	4,546	---	---	57,234	67,554
Hides and skins, except furs									
Calf and kip skins	Lb.	597	447	249	258	5,967	6,115	2,320	3,092
Cattle hides	Lb.	1,349	1,258	175	164	10,215	16,082	1,424	2,192
Goat and kid skins	Lb.	923	303	770	300	6,235	3,150	5,488	2,501
Sheep and lamb skins	Lb.	8,145	2,631	4,946	2,143	36,005	30,786	22,186	22,921
Other 4/	Lb.	2,277	854	795	499	12,618	9,552	4,801	4,032
Total hides and skins	Lb.	13,291	5,498	6,935	3,364	71,040	65,685	36,219	34,738
Meat and meat preparations									
Beef and veal:									
Canned	Lb.	8,100	6,102	3,214	2,501	75,028	80,555	28,984	33,086
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	65,768	48,197	25,604	21,091	629,952	610,931	255,461	265,727
Prepared or preserved	Lb.	5,528	5,701	3,223	3,446	32,538	48,438	18,010	30,041
Total beef and veal	Lb.	79,396	60,000	32,041	27,038	737,518	739,924	302,455	328,854
Mutton, goat, and lamb	Lb.	7,517	3,318	1,849	928	50,154	42,434	13,798	12,521
Pork:									
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	3,839	3,056	1,410	1,537	31,905	27,810	12,281	12,871
Hams and shoulders, canned, cooked, etc.	Lb.	18,776	16,310	14,093	13,223	140,266	133,134	103,907	101,548
Other	Lb.	4,395	2,083	2,358	1,291	31,055	26,466	16,734	14,986
Total pork	Lb.	27,010	21,449	17,861	16,051	203,226	187,410	132,922	129,405
Sausage casings		3/	3/	1,438	1,522	3/	3/	13,014	13,187
Other, including meat extracts	Lb.	3,500	3,352	1,073	1,263	29,724	31,004	11,639	12,438
Total meat and preps., except poultry		---	---	54,262	46,782	---	---	473,828	496,405
Poultry products									
Eggs, dried and otherwise preserved	Lb.	38	219	19	112	451	1,082	248	588
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	80	45	55	65	2,558	347	1,118	380
Poultry meat	Lb.	26	17	60	38	325	245	580	563
Total poultry products		---	---	134	215	---	---	1,946	1,531

Continued—

Table 21.—U.S. agricultural imports: Quantity and value by commodity, February and July-February 1967/68 and 1968/69--Continued

Commodity imported	Unit	February				July-February			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1968	1969 1/	1968	1969 1/	1967/68	1968/69 1/	1967/68	1968/69 1/
Supplementary		Thousands		1,000 dollars		Thousands		1,000 dollars	
Other animal products									
Beeswax	Lb.	296	352	212	255	3,596	2,588	2,844	1,902
Bones, hoofs, and horns	—	3/	3/	268	110	3/	3/	3,177	2,077
Bristles, crude or prepared	Lb.	319	239	588	567	2,220	1,971	5,298	5,085
Fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	2,407	2,038	141	185	12,685	11,199	1,073	1,017
Feathers and down, crude and sorted	Lb.	575	734	613	812	3,801	4,414	5,053	5,456
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	1,092	597	600	321	6,915	6,846	4,086	3,773
Hair, unmanufactured	Lb.	834	590	610	230	4,802	5,411	4,506	3,737
Honey	Lb.	1,872	483	176	46	13,425	8,009	1,304	852
Wool, unmanufactured, except free in bond	G.lb.	21,239	9,914	11,333	6,384	114,521	103,329	68,381	61,161
Other	—	3/	3/	1,718	1,163	3/	3/	13,442	13,569
Total other animal products	—	---	---	16,259	10,073	---	---	109,164	98,629
Total animals and animal products	—	---	---	88,980	73,552	---	---	739,566	780,744
Vegetable products									
Cotton, unmanufactured (480 lb.)									
Cotton	R.ble.	3	1	447	153	140	72	23,562	11,180
Linters	R.ble.	12	9	389	345	88	5,888	2,997	5,325
Total cotton and linters	R.ble.	15	10	836	498	228	160	26,559	16,505
Fruits and preparations									
Apples, fresh	Lb.	12,827	10,972	1,445	1,162	70,528	62,587	6,345	6,525
Strawberries	Lb.	14,894	21,848	2,391	3,389	59,390	76,286	9,404	11,989
Other berries	Lb.	1,067	717	185	205	23,741	19,434	3,792	4,153
Cherries	Lb.	524	613	142	167	10,586	13,977	3,139	4,034
Dates	Lb.	567	1,352	45	103	24,959	24,450	2,276	2,374
Figs	Lb.	1,965	2,384	143	178	10,348	11,968	1,060	1,469
Grapes	Lb.	375	384	52	54	24,147	10,263	1,242	687
Melons	Lb.	11,505	9,859	451	339	26,669	29,726	1,145	1,317
Olives in brine	Gal.	1,190	966	2,789	2,064	8,571	11,194	20,663	25,479
Oranges, mandarin, canned	Lb.	2,820	5,280	516	1,010	47,349	45,595	9,094	8,679
Oranges, other	Lb.	26,041	10,315	1,704	509	85,237	74,503	5,861	5,514
Pineapples, canned, prepared, or preserved	Lb.	20,535	14,064	2,184	1,553	143,232	147,453	15,367	16,163
Pineapple juice	Gal.	1,184	1,470	369	338	7,175	4,271	1,919	1,038
Other	—	3/	3/	2,314	1,971	3/	3/	14,875	19,269
Total fruits and preparations	—	---	---	14,730	13,042	---	---	96,183	108,690
Grains and preparations									
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	0	81	0	89	5,148	5,902	6,926	7,073
Barley malt	Cwt.	57	30	271	150	343	242	1,690	1,208
Corn grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	59	95	231	146	574	827	1,459	1,496
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	204	191	211	225	2,137	1,127	1,919	1,351
Rice	Lb.	15	48	4	8	831	504	824	384
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	3	0	7	0	271	949	342	1,119
Wheat grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	56	35	116	69	196	163	405	474
Wheat flour	Cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	87
Biscuits, cakes, wafers, etc.	Lb.	3,738	4,071	1,257	1,228	34,440	41,393	12,834	15,130
Bread, yeast-leavened	Lb.	1,850	1,733	243	208	14,206	15,753	1,995	2,158
Other	—	3/	3/	593	518	3/	3/	4,220	4,295
Total grains and preparations	—	---	---	2,983	2,637	---	---	32,614	34,575

Continued--

Table 21.—U.S. agricultural imports: Quantity and value by commodity, February and July-February 1967/68 and 1968/69--Continued

Commodity imported	Unit	February				July-February				
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value		
		1968	1969 1/	1968	1969 1/	1967/68	1968/69 1/	1967/68	1968/69 1/	
Supplementary		Thousands		1,000 dollars		Thousands		1,000 dollars		
<u>Nuts and preparations</u>		Lb.	943	1,524	417	567	21,030	33,791	6,709	8,321
Brazil nuts	Lb.	4,193	7,177	2,215	3,988	54,855	60,738	27,764	34,472	
Cashew nuts	Lb.	61	5	10	18	13,843	12,540	2,645	2,106	
Chestnuts	Lb.	7,232	6,197	1,213	994	75,512	108,968	9,971	19,749	
Coconut meat, fresh, prepared, or preserved	Lb.	651	434	336	249	4,639	3,759	2,435	2,116	
Filberts	Lb.	980	2,773	639	1,593	10,839	8,655	6,943	5,034	
Pistache nuts	Lb.	637	414	287	234	1,662	1,245	725	684	
Walnuts	Lb.	3/	3/	153	295	3/	3/	2,054	2,129	
Other		---	---	5,270	7,938	---	---	59,250	74,611	
Total nuts and preparations										
<u>Oilseeds and products</u>		Lb.	14,256	6,014	433	172	74,734	50,882	2,322	1,485
Oil cake and meal	Lb.	19,062	17,024	1,883	1,302	403,294	394,278	32,382	33,344	
Oilseeds:	Lb.	2,924	3,427	423	444	21,599	20,724	3,166	2,982	
Copra	Lb.	3/	3/	165	121	3/	3/	1,487	1,437	
Sesame seed		---	---	2,471	1,867	---	---	37,035	37,763	
Other										
Total oilseeds										
<u>Vegetable oils and waxes:</u>		Lb.	1,157	808	720	654	13,712	12,214	7,706	8,052
Cocoa butter	Lb.	1,527	860	478	257	6,860	7,234	2,198	2,243	
Caranaba wax	Lb.	2,871	12,411	533	1,453	64,288	87,949	9,674	11,560	
Castor oil	Lb.	59,649	40,132	8,802	4,601	325,466	353,804	41,285	46,228	
Coconut oil	Lb.	5,497	4,547	1,785	1,470	33,584	36,746	10,948	11,620	
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	4,678	15,574	446	811	27,900	100,223	2,741	6,272	
Palm oil	Lb.	11,060	6,521	1,630	853	69,461	72,784	8,909	11,875	
Palm kernel oil	Lb.	9	4,790	0	486	14,746	12,990	1,626	1,208	
Tung oil	Lb.	4,246	3,785	674	530	33,813	37,379	5,450	5,927	
Other		---	---	15,068	11,115	589,830	721,323	90,537	104,985	
Total vegetable oils and waxes		---	---	17,972	13,154	---	---	129,894	144,233	
Total oilseeds and products										
<u>Sugar and related products</u>		S. ton	287	35,249	34,378	2,977	2,995	380,626	390,617	
Sugar, cane or beet	Gal.	29,833	3,516	2,247	210,121	212,140	25,889	22,248		
Molasses, inedible		3/	3/	611	536	3/	3/	6,534	4,573	
Other		---	---	39,376	37,161	---	---	413,049	417,438	
Total sugar and related products										
<u>Vegetables and preparations</u>		Lb.	9,035	2,643	359	57	60,646	53,243	2,734	1,555
Fresh, chilled, or frozen:	Lb.	27,742	44,515	1,770	3,439	49,465	78,813	3,175	8,051	
Carrots	Lb.	2,011	2,339	677	506	8,270	10,499	2,849	2,325	
Cucumbers	Lb.	12,188	9,837	742	625	38,353	31,821	2,769	2,042	
Garlic	Lb.	7,068	11,717	1,129	2,161	16,808	25,135	2,668	4,550	
Onions	Lb.	114	257	320	908	790	1,429	2,044	2,798	
Peppers	Cwt	81,502	79,867	9,007	12,539	153,652	201,836	17,025	30,040	
Potatoes, white or Irish	to.	10	85	304	224	723	719	1,894	1,913	
Tomatoes	wt.									
Turnips or rutabagas										
Prepared or preserved:		Lb.	16,209	8,901	568	338	154,797	106,954	5,498	3,927
Cassava, flour and starch, and tapioca	Lb.	1,161	935	788	573	10,894	10,769	7,044	6,775	
Mushrooms, incl. dried	Lb.	1,882	2,266	327	429	17,694	16,922	2,553	3,002	
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	14,936	8,935	1,245	843	113,829	76,564	9,538	6,764	
Tomatoes	Lb.	13,311	2,486	2,070	386	138,207	94,788	20,124	13,260	
Tomato paste and sauce	Lb.	3/	3/	3,819	4,102	3/	3/	22,520	27,027	
Other		---	---	23,125	27,130	---	---	102,435	115,029	
Total vegetables and preparations										

Continued

Continued--

Table 21.—U.S. agricultural imports: Quantity and value by commodity, February and July-February 1967/68 and 1968/69--Continued

Commodity imported	Unit	February				July-February			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1968	1969 1/	1968	1969 1/	1967/68	1968/69 1/	1967/68	1968/69 1/
Supplementary				1,000				1,000	
Other vegetable products		Thousands		dollars		Thousands		dollars	
Feeds and fodders, except oil cake and meal:	---	3/	3/	1,377	1,105	3/	3/	10,471	9,560
Hops	Lb.	926	318	899	247	8,300	6,378	8,061	6,139
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured	L,ton:	6	2	873	353	27	22	3,610	3,084
Malt liquors	Gal.	1,273	637	1,387	672	13,209	14,650	14,403	15,957
Nursery and greenhouse stock	---	3/	3/	815	755	3/	3/	13,140	13,651
Seeds, except oilseeds	---	3/	3/	1,210	1,867	3/	3/	8,423	11,087
Spices	Lb.	10,398	8,456	1,699	1,448	77,088	64,447	10,435	8,699
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	22,179	12,776	14,028	7,811	141,320	138,519	90,215	86,249
Wines	Gal.	1,402	952	5,878	4,026	13,495	14,325	60,629	66,655
Other	---	3/	3/	1,030	1,113	3/	3/	8,124	9,925
Total other vegetable products	---	---	---	22,154	19,397	---	---	227,511	231,006
Total vegetable products	---	---	---	133,488	120,957	---	---	1,087,495	1,139,977
Total supplementary imports	---	---	---	222,468	194,509	---	---	1,827,061	1,920,321
Complementary									
Bananas, fresh	Lb.	321,889	325,667	14,829	15,372	2,450,732	2,489,796	113,320	118,336
Coffee, green	Lb.	325,477	146,964	110,435	48,977	2,010,548	1,909,929	682,636	647,385
Coffee extracts, essences, concentrates	Lb.	3,138	697	3,162	831	19,899	11,049	20,985	10,660
Cocoa beans	Lb.	54,811	52,456	13,929	15,336	338,395	247,357	83,752	68,525
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared	Lb.	13,815	15,932	2,333	3,227	112,834	132,688	20,445	24,776
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	---	3/	3/	3,321	4,311	3/	3/	21,904	29,449
Essential or distilled oils	---	3/	3/	2,514	2,005	3/	3/	20,416	22,701
Fibers, unmanufactured	L,ton:	7	5	1,122	1,007	68	75	11,180	13,637
Rubber, crude, natural, excl. allied gums	Lb.	94,215	109,759	13,749	20,365	724,083	808,511	112,162	136,907
Silk, raw	Lb.	223	177	1,701	1,339	1,405	1,181	10,694	9,635
Spices	Lb.	6,842	11,475	3,833	4,310	72,997	82,475	27,426	29,141
Tea	Lb.	10,151	4,046	4,070	1,646	85,572	84,053	35,224	33,278
Wool, unmanufactured, free in bond	G,lb.	11,048	3,189	3,516	1,159	82,295	83,010	28,929	27,927
Other complementary agricultural products	---	3/	3/	1,425	1,194	3/	3/	9,566	11,845
Total complementary imports	---	---	---	179,939	121,079	---	---	1,198,639	1,184,202
Total agricultural imports	---	---	---	402,407	315,588	---	---	3,025,700	3,104,523
Total nonagricultural imports	---	---	---	2,042,193	2,090,172	---	---	15,732,600	18,442,502
Total imports, all commodities	---	---	---	2,444,600	2,405,760	---	---	18,758,300	21,547,025

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than \$100.

3/ Reported in value only.

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

5/ From Census unpublished data.

6/ Beginning Jan. 1, 1969, includes silver ore, scrap and bullion.

Table 22.—U.S. agricultural exports and imports: Value by country,  
July-February 1967/68 and 1968/69

Agricultural					Agricultural				
Country	Exports		Imports		Country	Exports		Imports	
	1967/68	1968/69	1967/68	1968/69		1967/68	1968/69	1967/68	1968/69
— 1,000 dollars —					— 1,000 dollars —				
Greenland .....	1	0	0	4	Finland .....	8,061	7,865	2,281	1,966
Canada .....	348,667	406,801	137,859	155,603	Denmark .....	56,365	38,113	68,232	76,367
Miquelon and St. Pierre Is. ..	12	10	0	0	United Kingdom .....	304,029	229,075	20,796	22,377
<u>Latin American Republics</u>					Ireland .....	17,092	14,003	27,799	26,346
Mexico .....	44,401	56,021	199,508	251,443	Netherlands .....	351,290	279,127	72,754	77,947
Guatemala .....	9,488	7,612	33,180	45,820	Belgium-Luxembourg .....	102,568	77,735	9,771	8,503
El Salvador .....	4,839	6,245	16,666	25,431	France .....	101,258	79,620	53,783	56,711
Honduras .....	3,734	3,995	39,183	44,705	West Germany .....	267,854	234,468	30,850	35,178
Nicaragua .....	3,862	3,576	23,481	24,732	East Germany .....	9,167	13,015	15	31
Costa Rica .....	5,496	6,195	45,402	53,597	Austria .....	5,543	3,748	1,654	3,139
Panama .....	11,505	9,071	33,819	32,131	Czechoslovakia .....	2,162	3,021	1,483	1,042
Cuba .....	1/	0	536	320	Hungary .....	3,445	5,437	413	350
Haiti .....	5,212	6,051	7,867	6,349	Switzerland .....	39,509	39,764	11,119	12,777
Dominican Republic .....	13,076	16,139	83,964	75,378	Estonia .....	0	0	0	0
Colombia .....	15,440	19,486	121,011	104,978	Latvia .....	0	0	25	0
Venezuela .....	57,721	57,831	14,563	11,302	Lithuania .....	0	0	0	5
Ecuador .....	7,217	7,263	56,683	45,237	Poland .....	32,053	40,164	30,026	28,266
Peru .....	22,477	12,865	62,604	66,977	USSR .....	4,737	3,758	2,483	1,367
Bolivia .....	4,415	5,104	2,297	1,837	Azores .....	21	24	29	12
Chile .....	16,056	23,394	2,718	3,276	Spain .....	113,687	80,270	41,730	48,789
Brazil .....	85,632	48,932	356,717	352,270	Portugal .....	9,668	8,760	17,300	17,061
Paraguay .....	535	797	8,609	7,298	Gibraltar .....	54	11	1	8
Uruguay .....	2,603	7,968	8,025	7,696	Malta-Gozo .....	441	149	1/	1
Argentina .....	1,889	2,711	70,482	79,561	Italy .....	167,189	130,717	60,700	49,711
Total L.A. Republics .....	315,598	301,256	1,187,315	1,240,358	Yugoslavia .....	36,142	9,314	18,295	16,156
<u>Other Latin America</u>					Albania .....	0	1	91	96
British Honduras .....	1,566	1,373	2,197	2,453	Greece .....	12,687	14,915	27,035	24,162
Canal Zone .....	0	0	83	60	Rumania .....	182	976	879	880
Bermuda .....	4,413	4,418	30	0	Bulgaria .....	2,717	1,097	2,588	1,773
Bahamas .....	15,696	17,865	58	340	Turkey .....	6,505	3,018	50,131	48,619
Jamaica .....	15,845	16,845	9,078	6,201	Cyprus .....	1,185	1,415	546	424
Leeward-Windward Is. ....	2,494	2,610	429	466	Total Europe .....	1,726,562	1,374,752	556,616	564,322
Barbados .....	1,923	2,089	1,861	865	<u>Asia</u>				
Trinidad-Tobago .....	9,101	8,246	1,892	5,083	Syrian Arab Republic .....	5,401	152	1,154	1,335
Netherlands Antilles .....	7,579	7,536	57	30	Lebanon .....	9,006	6,313	3,636	4,444
French West Indies .....	1,652	1,345	3,085	2,288	Iraq .....	546	787	2,419	3,014
Guyana .....	2,941	2,375	7,938	10,162	Iran .....	6,690	4,198	15,417	13,193
Surinam .....	2,353	2,311	868	540	Israel .....	55,953	48,272	2,193	2,109
French Guiana .....	188	167	10	30	Jordan .....	2,696	3,630	1	4
Falkland Islands .....	0	0	0	0	Gaza Strip .....	32	2	10	12
Total Latin America .....	381,349	368,436	1,214,901	1,268,876	Kuwait .....	4,155	3,157	37	0
<u>Europe</u>					Saudi Arabia .....	17,142	12,582	14	36
Iceland .....	1,587	1,218	170	360	Arabia Pen. States, n.e.c. ....	1,105	910	467	132
Sweden .....	37,218	36,338	2,021	2,361	Southern Yemen .....	864	1,385	196	0
Norway .....	32,136	17,616	1,616	1,537	Bahrain .....	930	1,135	0	43
					Afghanistan .....	1,589	146	611	986
					Continues				

Continued—

Table 22.--U.S. agricultural exports and imports: Value by country,  
July-February 1967/68 and 1968/69--Continued

Country	Agricultural				Country	Agricultural			
	Exports		Imports			Exports		Imports	
	1967/68	1968/69	1967/68	1968/69		1967/68	1968/69	1967/68	1968/69
<u>Asia--Continued</u>					<u>Africa--Continued</u>				
-- 1,000 dollars --					-- 1,000 dollars --				
India	372,019	116,106	45,484	46,911	Mauritania	11	2	15	1
Pakistan	125,732	43,323	5,703	4,734	Federal Rep. of Cameroon	689	570	9,485	14,096
Nepal	135	33	265	511	Senegal	1,581	400	1	17
Ceylon	5,981	13,158	18,206	15,797	Guinea	1,824	25	3,831	1,930
Burma	88	363	19	12	Sierra Leone	2,161	1,034	329	201
Thailand	17,727	23,392	13,335	15,862	Ivory Coast	3,049	238	27,480	42,287
North Vietnam	0	0	0	0	Ghana	6,059	8,912	24,939	17,983
South Vietnam	88,638	58,337	263	93	The Gambia	42	98	0	0
Laos	478	304	11	198	Togo	547	117	47	228
Cambodia	51	110	1,187	968	Nigeria	4,963	15,135	16,611	10,094
Malaysia	8,494	7,441	51,131	69,905	Central African Republic	35	10	0	3
Singapore	8,260	6,053	5,096	11,063	Gabon	69	96	0	15
Indonesia	19,210	59,101	86,011	74,954	Western Africa, n.e.c.	925	1,576	2,743	4,097
Philippines	60,447	55,203	183,609	187,848	British West Africa	1	0	0	0
Macao	73	133	10	0	Madeira Islands	123	107	137	95
S.-S.E. Asia, n.e.c.	36	35	120	132	Angola	1,670	1,069	47,317	39,910
China (Mainland)	0	0	0	0	West. Port. Africa, n.e.c.	352	2,104	122	56
Outer Mongolia	0	0	1,728	1,543	Liberia	5,121	5,029	14,530	16,881
North Korea	0	0	0	0	Congo (Kinshasa)	9,036	4,666	8,753	13,136
Korea, Republic of	121,283	132,066	4,277	5,302	Burundi-Rwanda	404	48	19,443	17,327
Hong Kong	49,341	36,703	1,803	1,943	Somali Republic	1,156	625	36	68
Rep. of China	69,458	57,552	25,203	25,509	Ethiopia	2,113	1,164	18,179	15,186
Japan	607,391	541,578	21,875	23,116	Afars-Issas	168	292	40	301
Nansei-Nanpo Is.	13,778	15,492	5	1/	Uganda	475	126	32,805	27,460
Total Asia	1,674,729	1,249,152	491,496	511,709	Kenya	774	290	7,181	10,251
<u>Australia and Oceania</u>					Seychelles-Dependencies	28	8	184	927
Australia	20,815	20,483	207,607	200,541	Tanzania	1,800	346	7,053	6,595
New Guinea	186	276	4,967	4,515	Mauritius-Dependencies	205	106	2,380	4,174
New Zealand	5,163	5,426	97,685	98,853	Mozambique	291	250	5,588	7,793
British W. Pacific Is.	1,116	836	3,968	5,968	Malagasy Republic	43	155	21,216	19,417
French Pacific Islands	2,387	2,358	37	51	Rep. of South Africa	14,069	13,593	21,503	13,013
Trust Terr. of Pacific Is.	1,179	1,458	0	1	Zambia	711	421	360	239
Total Australia and Oceania	30,846	30,837	314,264	309,929	Rhodesia	95	16	380	60
<u>Africa</u>					Malawi	75	119	836	710
Morocco	22,292	9,927	3,561	2,526	Southern Africa, n.e.c.	111	376	1,068	1,304
Algeria	8,868	8,062	218	49	Total Africa	125,454	96,152	311,738	294,076
Tunisia	17,621	8,875	1,247	1,044	Total all countries	4,287,620	3,526,140	3,026,874	3,104,519
Libya	3,639	2,268	1	0	<u>Major Trade Blocs</u>				
UAR	7,929	4,951	5,781	3,663	CACM	27,420	27,624	157,912	194,286
Sudan	257	276	6,337	936	LAFTA	258,386	242,372	903,217	931,896
Canary Islands	3,861	2,495	1	3	EEC	990,159	801,668	227,357	228,050
Spanish Africa, n.e.c.	210	175	0	0	EFTA	484,469	373,414	122,739	135,619

1/ Less than \$500.

Table 23.--U.S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, February and July-February 1967/68 and 1968/69

Commodity exported	Unit	February				July-February			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1968	1969 1/	1968	1969 1/	1967/68	1968/69 1/	1967/68	1968/69 1/
Animal and animal products				1,000				1,000	
Animal, live		Thousands		dollars		Thousands		dollars	
Cattle .....	No.	4	4	1,311	1,519	43	24	15,268	10,480
Poultry, live:									
Baby chicks .....	No.	2,359	1,593	1,287	827	17,366	17,393	8,234	9,145
Breeding chicks .....	No.	2/	171	2/	439	2/	354	2/	962
Other live poultry .....	---	3/	3/	260	257	3/	3/	2,919	2,162
Other .....	---	3/	3/	293	523	3/	3/	4,827	4,892
Total animals, live .....	---	---	---	3,151	3,565	---	---	31,248	27,641
Dairy products									
Anhydrous milk fat, including donations .....	Lb.	2	0	1	0	704	7,104	590	6,371
Butter, including donations .....	Lb.	26	42	21	31	188	4,495	136	3,199
Cheese and curd, including donations .....	Lb.	495	550	347	314	4,360	4,679	2,786	2,951
Infants' and dietetic foods, milk base .....	Lb.	1,216	567	679	317	18,352	17,307	7,629	7,379
Milk and cream:									
Condensed or evaporated .....	Lb.	3,829	3,863	754	633	29,984	53,895	5,595	11,475
Dry, whole milk and cream .....	Lb.	709	1,309	147	299	7,341	14,492	1,523	2,314
Fresh .....	Gal.	129	125	190	168	806	878	1,142	1,231
Nonfat dry, including donations .....	Lb.	20,839	21,504	4,345	4,650	187,928	256,984	37,855	30,754
Other .....	---	3/	3/	441	209	3/	3/	3,632	2,650
Total dairy products .....	---	---	---	6,925	6,621	---	---	60,888	88,324
Fats, oils, and greases									
Lard and other rendered pig fat .....	Lb.	29,892	14,045	2,201	1,159	139,616	114,270	12,335	9,235
Tallow:									
Edible .....	Lb.	775	350	56	32	2,364	6,150	183	439
Inedible, including grease .....	Lb.	204,783	122,185	12,671	7,464	1,334,832	1,263,941	84,924	73,290
Other animal fats, oils, and greases .....	Lb.	13,930	7,194	1,045	715	111,978	97,786	9,230	7,857
Total fats, oils, and greases .....	Lb.	249,380	143,774	15,973	9,370	1,588,790	1,482,147	106,672	90,821
Meat and meat preparations									
Beef and veal, except offals .....	Lb.	2,285	1,883	1,678	1,535	19,688	17,446	13,359	13,295
Pork, except offals .....	Lb.	2,755	15,434	867	5,796	28,985	98,051	9,959	37,198
Offals, edible, variety meats .....	Lb.	16,076	7,204	4,270	1,659	137,163	134,663	35,696	30,915
Sausage casings .....	Lb.	338	586	445	438	6,950	6,704	4,549	4,519
Other, including meat extracts .....	Lb.	2,102	2,059	1,013	904	17,674	17,109	8,312	8,254
Total meat and preps., except poultry .....	Lb.	23,856	27,166	8,273	10,382	210,460	273,973	71,875	94,181
Poultry products									
Eggs, dried and otherwise preserved .....	Lb.	102	66	67	45	703	592	487	533
Eggs in the shell, for hatching .....	Doz.	1,278	1,304	821	979	6,854	7,355	5,448	6,322
Eggs in the shell, other .....	Doz.	427	83	192	38	5,739	3,402	1,969	1,393
Poultry meat, whole or parts, fresh, chilled, or frozen:									
Chickens .....	Lb.	7,012	4,990	1,738	1,225	56,343	59,100	14,255	15,375
Turkeys .....	Lb.	4,724	2,442	1,483	804	41,844	29,141	13,831	9,439
Other .....	Lb.	1,021	533	307	202	8,062	7,902	2,591	2,712
Poultry, canned and poultry specialties .....	Lb.	1,480	324	331	110	8,417	5,544	2,751	1,931
Total poultry products .....	---	---	---	4,939	3,403	---	---	41,332	37,705

Continued--

Table 23.—U.S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, February and July-February 1967/68 and 1968/69—Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	February				July-February			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1968	1969 1/	1968	1969 1/	1967/68	1968/69 1/	1967/68	1968/69 1/
				1,000				1,000	
		Thousands		dollars		Thousands		dollars	
<b>Other animal products</b>									
Feathers and down, crude and dressed	Lb.	81	81	98	89	629	645	793	834
Gelatin, edible grade	Lb.	80	23	62	17	867	559	777	518
Hair, animal, except wool or fine hair	Lb.	724	239	183	108	3,543	2,424	1,160	781
Hides and skins, except furs	No.	1,577	1,353	9,658	8,825	12,206	5/13,254	72,746	5/82,027
Honey, natural	Lb.	620	188	137	44	7,875	5,008	1,368	1,000
Wool, unmanufactured, including fine hair	CntLb.	751	202	612	218	6,245	11,135	3,707	7,607
Other	—	3/	3/	1,717	1,201	3/	3/	12,438	11,894
Total other animal products	—	—	—	12,464	10,502	—	—	92,989	104,661
Total animals and animal products	—	—	—	51,725	43,843	—	—	405,004	443,333
<b>Vegetable products</b>									
<b>Cotton, unmanufactured</b>									
Cotton	R,ble:	447	55	52,656	6,504	2,573	1,556	300,586	185,301
Linters	R,ble:	18	8	697	320	127	106	4,871	3,609
Total cotton and linters	R,ble:	465	63	53,353	6,824	2,700	1,662	305,457	188,910
<b>Fruits and preparations</b>									
<b>Canned, prepared or preserved:</b>									
Fruit cocktail	Lb.	9,949	10,860	1,801	1,694	60,941	73,696	11,157	12,486
Peaches	Lb.	4,553	12,309	629	1,503	65,592	86,700	8,491	10,670
Pears	Lb.	361	289	82	64	2,286	3,690	472	643
Pineapples	Lb.	4,617	2,609	772	433	47,327	43,420	7,380	6,786
Other	Lb.	2,168	1,556	534	429	15,684	16,566	4,121	4,165
Total canned fruits	Lb.	21,648	27,623	3,818	4,119	191,830	224,072	31,621	34,550
<b>Dried:</b>									
Prunell	Lb.	7,932	10,252	1,691	2,086	71,761	68,527	15,190	14,345
Grapes	Lb.	7,260	9,252	1,388	1,691	104,830	105,067	17,696	17,975
Other	Lb.	824	565	360	267	7,694	6,433	3,108	2,883
Total dried fruits	Lb.	16,016	20,069	3,439	4,044	184,285	180,027	36,194	35,203
<b>Fresh:</b>									
Apples	Lb.	13,445	6,224	1,428	691	114,473	52,192	11,801	5,841
Berries	Lb.	177	293	51	74	8,529	7,528	1,851	1,622
Grapefruit	Lb.	21,378	28,277	1,427	1,292	125,309	127,564	8,239	7,647
Grapes	Lb.	4,064	4,621	708	532	220,060	226,918	22,235	22,551
Lemon and limes	Lb.	15,744	15,039	1,530	1,579	139,787	164,049	13,170	15,721
Oranges, tangerines, and clementines	Lb.	30,480	40,880	2,980	3,623	327,671	229,406	29,795	22,108
Pears	Lb.	2,147	1,267	244	141	47,514	32,305	4,851	3,658
Other	Lb.	1,193	1,365	194	186	138,960	150,955	11,634	10,894
Total fresh fruits	Lb.	88,628	97,966	8,562	8,118	1,122,303	990,917	103,576	90,042
<b>Fruit juices:</b>									
Grapefruit	Gal.	373	355	440	348	3,319	2,670	3,336	3,081
Orange	Gal.	1,716	978	2,590	1,985	10,970	9,325	15,007	15,917
Other	Gal.	1,081	958	1,045	998	8,072	6,818	7,153	6,985
Total fruit juices	Gal.	3,170	2,291	4,075	3,331	22,361	18,813	25,496	25,983
Frozen fruits	Lb.	204	425	56	85	3,509	4,140	768	986
Other	—	3/	3/	438	296	3/	3/	3,709	4,169
Total fruits and preparations	—	—	—	20,388	19,993	—	—	201,364	191,933

Continued—

Table 23--U.S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, February and July-February 1967/68 and 1968/69--Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	February				July-February			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1968	1969 1/	1968	1969 1/	1967/68	1968/69 1/	1967/68	1968/69 1/
				1,000				1,000	
		Thousands		dollars		Thousands		dollars	
<b>Grains and preparations</b>									
Feed grains and products:									
Barley (48 lb.)	Bu.	4,678	5	6,047	6	25,099	5,803	30,859	5,749
Corn, including donations (56 lb.)	Bu.	47,731	16,307	63,068	21,657	387,295	329,156	506,976	398,418
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	19,461	4,011	25,277	5,544	138,327	78,767	177,477	92,990
Oats (32 lb.)	Bu.	12	41	12	31	5,317	3,711	4,013	2,463
Total feed grains	M.ton	1,809	517	94,404	27,238	13,975	10,542	719,325	499,620
Malt and flour, including barley malt	Lb.	3,235	2,470	231	175	42,115	44,269	2,872	2,906
Corn grits and hominy	Lb.	4,796	2,193	196	101	28,222	27,774	1,150	1,053
Corn meal, including donations	Cwt.	284	74	1,121	288	2,827	2,838	11,656	6,218
Corn starch	Lb.	5,721	2,958	600	344	41,826	46,953	4,493	4,993
Oat meal, groats, and rolled oats, etc.	Lb.	8,613	4,818	626	304	35,850	38,721	2,656	2,407
Total feed grains and products	M.ton	1,852	534	97,178	28,450	14,325	10,901	742,152	517,197
Rice:									
Milled, including donations	Lb.	296,110	268,730	24,123	20,665	2,452,330	2,040,610	196,102	169,210
Paddy or rough	Lb.	459	0	39	0	9,430	32,415	835	2,436
Total rice, milled basis	Lb.	296,408	268,730	24,162	20,665	2,458,460	2,061,680	196,937	171,646
Rye (56 lb.)	Bu.	180	2	247	3	1,792	702	2,370	805
Wheat and products, including donations:									
Wheat (60 lb.)	Bu.	65,413	15,062	111,022	25,894	496,403	292,242	848,330	485,955
Wheat flour, wholly of U.S. wheat	Cwt.	2,412	692	9,082	3,046	13,412	15,336	50,022	60,193
Other wheat products	Sa.	1,225	735	2,763	1,779	7,597	8,536	17,744	20,159
Total wheat and wheat products	Bu.	72,136	17,375	122,867	30,719	534,578	335,745	916,096	566,307
Bakery products	Lb.	1,521	1,577	623	599	11,307	11,088	4,830	4,342
Other, including donations	---	3/	3/	989	598	3/	3/	8,161	8,748
Total grains and preparations	---	---	---	246,066	61,034	---	---	1,870,546	1,269,045
<b>Oilseeds and products</b>									
Oil cake and meal	S.ton	261	106	21,771	5,585	2,004	1,724	168,882	140,977
Oilseeds:									
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	2	0	8	0	3,231	7,287	10,014	22,294
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	18,840	11,436	53,205	31,342	180,801	5/182,024	511,306	5/490,643
Other	---	3/	3/	2,841	917	3/	3/	15,141	9,922
Total oilseeds	---	---	---	56,054	32,259	---	---	536,461	522,859
Vegetable oils and waxes, incl. donations:									
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	2,027	29,694	305	3,437	32,557	71,553	4,684	9,245
Soybean oil	Lb.	84,326	19,986	9,995	1,928	672,337	567,297	79,658	53,310
Other	Lb.	13,488	11,292	2,605	2,067	118,034	165,955	19,987	26,633
Total veg oils and waxes, incl. donations	Lb.	99,841	60,972	12,905	7,432	822,928	804,805	104,329	89,188
Total oilseeds and products	---	---	---	90,730	45,276	---	---	809,672	753,024
<b>Tobacco, unmanufactured</b>									
Burley	Lb.	3,012	1,774	2,914	936	25,607	26,770	22,162	25,997
Cigar wrapper	Lb.	363	42	894	164	2,497	2,109	8,681	5,787
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	690	566	400	301	13,609	12,686	7,155	7,041
Flue-cured	Lb.	32,090	2,048	32,375	1,821	309,262	268,411	298,640	267,181
Maryland	Lb.	1,461	110	947	114	9,412	9,188	7,244	8,083
Other	Lb.	7,176	404	2,179	142	49,334	47,952	15,346	13,523
Total tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	44,792	4,224	39,709	3,478	409,721	367,116	359,228	327,612

Continued--

Table 23.--U.S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, February and July-February 1957/68 and 1968/69--Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	February				July-February			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1968	1969 1/	1968	1969 1/	1967/68	1968/69 1/	1967/68	1968/69 1/
		Thousands		1,000 dollars		Thousands		1,000 dollars	
<b>Vegetable and preparations</b>									
Canned, prepared, or preserved:									
Asparagus	Lb.	1,582	1,548	400	481	12,052	12,430	3,602	3,595
Corn	Lb.	894	1,140	187	201	9,141	8,497	1,763	1,610
Soups	Lb.	1,524	1,342	382	286	12,787	11,882	2,973	2,471
Tomatoes, tomato sauce, tomato puree, etc.	Lb.	1,462	2,114	332	350	9,189	12,671	2,023	2,501
Other	Lb.	2,108	2,086	351	394	21,099	22,452	3,632	3,625
Total canned vegetables	Lb.	7,570	8,230	1,652	1,712	64,268	67,932	13,993	13,802
Dried beans, including donations	Lb.	7,968	26,292	1,005	2,546	186,686	215,483	17,451	19,890
Dried peas, including cow and chick	Lb.	20,372	26,158	1,481	1,713	196,639	240,135	13,971	15,569
Fresh:									
Lettuce	Lb.	29,095	32,649	1,060	1,592	146,323	156,338	7,313	7,865
Onions	Lb.	6,419	7,062	375	292	66,288	51,702	3,208	2,462
Potatoes, except sweet potatoes	Lb.	11,852	6,516	331	216	136,782	118,506	4,039	3,593
Tomatoes	Lb.	2,322	791	268	112	55,059	74,463	5,415	7,928
Other	Lb.	44,718	41,809	3,278	2,581	198,003	172,544	14,750	11,702
Total fresh vegetables	Lb.	94,406	88,827	5,312	4,793	602,455	573,553	34,725	33,550
Frozen vegetables	Lb.	3,826	2,140	617	457	16,067	16,406	2,989	3,045
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated	Lb.	2,671	3,544	902	1,093	22,253	20,796	7,194	7,134
Tomato juice, canned	Gal.	198	127	243	146	1,110	833	1,255	962
Vegetable seasonings	Lb.	498	592	249	333	3,771	6,021	2,274	3,221
Other	---	3/	3/	1,450	1,029	3/	3/	10,723	9,667
Total vegetables and preparations	---	---	---	12,911	13,622	---	---	104,575	106,840
<b>Other vegetable products</b>									
Coffee	Lb.	2,624	2,155	2,051	1,800	13,336	17,593	12,086	15,293
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	Lb.	645	448	413	313	5,750	5,318	5,952	5,774
Essential oils and resinoids	Lb.	906	585	2,472	1,797	6,920	6,073	17,936	18,912
Feeds and fodders, except oil cake and meal:	---	3/	3/	7,857	6,538	3/	3/	58,368	70,365
Flavoring sirups, sugars, and extracts	---	3/	3/	2,842	1,294	3/	3/	22,408	22,385
Hops	Lb.	2,450	2,020	1,400	1,184	14,650	11,623	8,506	7,151
Nursery stock	---	3/	3/	1,457	1,198	3/	3/	6,701	6,469
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	14,308	10,096	3,265	2,906	118,641	82,484	28,445	24,642
Seeds, except oilseeds	Lb.	9,601	9,235	3,285	3,228	56,926	53,000	21,578	21,478
Spices	Lb.	636	329	448	290	4,038	3,991	2,928	2,751
Other, including donations	---	3/	3/	6,647	4,758	3/	3/	43,384	51,223
Total other vegetable products	---	---	---	32,137	25,306	---	---	228,232	246,443
Total vegetable products	---	---	---	495,294	195,733	---	---	3,879,139	3,082,807
Total agricultural exports	---	---	---	547,019	239,576	---	---	4,284,143	3,526,140
Total nonagricultural exports	---	---	---	2,171,581	1,907,245	---	---	16,561,757	18,013,251
Total exports, all commodities	---	---	---	2,718,600	6/2,146,821	---	---	20,845,900	6/21,539,391

- 1/ Preliminary.  
2/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1969, included in baby chicks.  
3/ Reported in value only.  
4/ Excludes the number of "other hides and skins," reported in value only.  
5/ From Census unpublished data.  
6/ Beginning Jan. 1, 1959, includes silver ore, scrap and bullion.

Table 24.--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, and manufactured	Grains and feeds	Vegetable oils and oilseeds	Fruits and vegetables	All agricultural commodities 1/
Base -- 1957 through 1959 = 100							
<u>Year ending June 30</u>							
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 .....	109	90	130	203	182	122	153
1968 .....	104	80	117	206	187	106	149
<u>Unadjusted</u>							
July-February							
1967/68 .....	102	76	127	212	190	108	152
1968/69 .....	119	46	114	157	190	106	125
<u>Adjusted for seasonal variation 2/</u>							
<u>Monthly</u>							
1967/68							
July .....	106	66	93	199	199	117	140
August .....	95	86	104	192	178	109	147
September .....	99	75	109	207	193	92	147
October .....	103	78	111	195	186	108	143
November .....	104	62	112	230	193	111	157
December .....	95	53	120	214	158	106	137
January .....	101	97	140	233	181	106	163
February .....	111	89	150	233	186	103	162
March .....	93	89	92	205	198	105	149
April .....	111	105	116	199	186	117	150
May .....	100	93	134	181	167	108	141
June .....	104	81	142	178	189	97	139
1968/69							
July .....	102	102	130	205	192	115	150
August .....	123	75	147	202	187	103	159
September .....	126	69	136	175	243	102	145
October .....	116	44	86	156	213	103	126
November .....	116	40	120	174	225	96	140
December .....	126	44	111	224	237	101	150
January .....	81	12	24	54	27	101	50
February .....	83	11	14	82	11	111	69
March .....							
April .....							
May .....							
June .....							
<u>Not adjusted for seasonal variation</u>							
1967/68							
July .....	101	54	78	189	160	110	131
August .....	100	57	108	187	137	105	130
September .....	97	65	148	197	127	110	138
October .....	108	65	126	189	236	143	150
November .....	121	70	166	263	323	111	191
December .....	93	78	171	219	208	102	159
January .....	89	112	110	225	164	90	156
February .....	108	106	111	223	164	89	157
March .....	98	103	72	228	198	97	157
April .....	112	96	92	204	178	103	150
May .....	111	90	109	176	168	112	139
June .....	107	65	113	169	188	100	132
1968/69							
July .....	96	84	109	178	152	108	133
August .....	128	50	159	199	138	98	141
September .....	120	62	182	166	152	121	136
October .....	121	36	96	150	266	136	132
November .....	134	44	177	199	378	96	170
December .....	119	65	158	229	304	97	174
January .....	71	14	20	52	33	89	48
February .....	79	13	11	79	95	100	66
March .....							
April .....							
May .....							
June .....							

1/ Based on 332 classifications.

2/ The seasonal adjustment series has been revised to incorporate the Bureau of the Census Method X-11. This new method of adjusting for seasonal variations is a continuing system which takes into account changing seasonal patterns. The previous adjustments were based on the seasonal factors developed from the base period 1957-59. For detailed explanation of the new adjustment procedures, see U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, The X-11 variant of the seasonal Method II seasonal adjustment program, Technical Paper No. 15. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1965.

Table 25--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 products	Grains and feeds	Vegetable oils and oilseeds	Sugar molasses and syrups	Total supple- mentary	Cocoa, coffee, and tea	Rubber and allied gums	Total comple- mentary	
Base -- 1957 through 1959 = 100									
<b>Year ending June 30</b>									
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
<b>Unadjusted</b>									
July-February 1967/68	155	40	128	101	130	113	90	106	117
July-February 1968/69	159	40	142	101	132	104	101	102	116
<b>Adjusted for seasonal variation 3/</b>									
<b>Monthly</b>									
1967/68									
July	156	38	118	109	131	109	64	96	111
August	150	50	118	110	129	115	95	109	117
September	145	40	124	100	123	94	74	86	104
October	152	40	138	85	127	104	86	97	111
November	149	46	144	91	130	116	105	111	120
December	158	29	113	112	130	104	101	103	118
January	163	38	139	124	138	133	101	135	136
February	170	40	117	115	142	131	94	121	131
March	145	34	87	112	122	81	78	78	99
April	171	41	144	120	146	137	93	124	133
May	179	32	147	120	153	129	97	120	137
June	180	30	148	110	139	117	90	110	121
<b>1968/69</b>									
July	185	33	173	103	151	146	146	139	144
August	184	34	114	127	150	153	99	136	142
September	180	36	149	100	146	134	138	130	137
October	175	49	149	118	141	85	90	86	112
November	169	48	126	110	138	123	91	116	126
December	163	40	165	103	131	125	107	118	128
January	90	28	106	29	88	21	47	33	59
February	126	32	109	94	113	66	108	73	90
March									
April									
May									
June									
<b>Not adjusted for seasonal variation</b>									
<b>1967/68</b>									
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	140	94	126	136
May	162	38	134	143	150	123	96	115	131
June	172	28	147	125	140	101	82	97	117
<b>1968/69</b>									
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	90	25	234	19	84	22	49	31	56
February	118	25	119	73	102	73	110	79	89
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. 3/ The seasonal adjustment series has been revised to incorporate the Bureau of the Census Method X-11. This new method of adjusting for seasonal variations is a continuing system which takes into account changing seasonal patterns. The previous adjustments were based on the seasonal factors developed from the base period 1957-59. For detailed explanation of the new adjustment procedures, see U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, The X-11 variant of the seasonal Method II seasonal adjustment program, Technical Paper No. 15. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1965.

### 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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