



AgEcon SEARCH
RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURAL & APPLIED ECONOMICS

The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library

This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.

Help ensure our sustainability.

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search
<http://ageconsearch.umn.edu>
aesearch@umn.edu

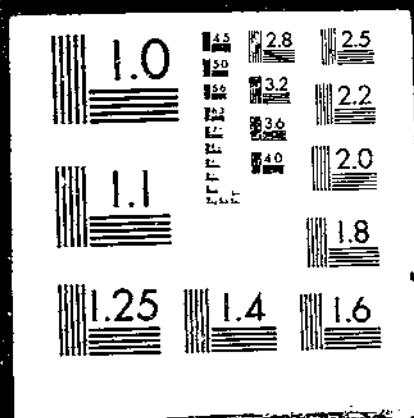
*Papers downloaded from **AgEcon Search** may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.*

USDA/FATUS-
MAR 78

FATUS/FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES, 1978 MARCH. Washington, DC:
Economic Research Service.

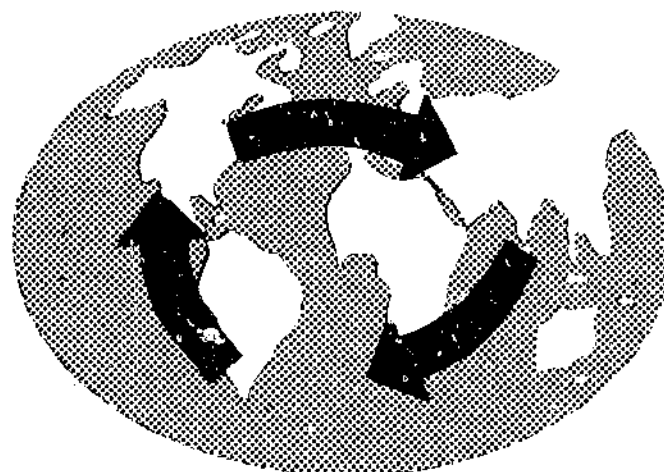
(NAL Call No. A286.9/Ag8)

1 OF 1 USDA-FATUS MAR-70



MARCH 1970

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES



SPECIAL IN THIS ISSUE

- **Export-Payment Assistance to U.S. Agricultural Exports Declined Sharply in Fiscal Year 1969**
- **U.S. Agricultural Exports to the European Community Dropped Further in Calendar Year 1969**
- **U.S. Exports of Planting Seeds Trend Upward**
- **Trade Statistics, July-January**

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

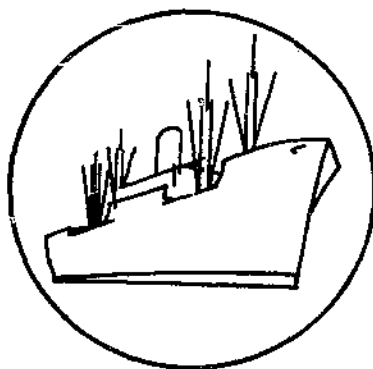
CONTENTS

In this issue:

Page

Export-Payment Assistance to U.S. Agricultural Exports Declined Sharply in Fiscal Year 1969	6
Introduction ... Export-payment assistance, 1968/69 ... Extent of export-payment assistance by commodity groups	
U.S. Agricultural Exports to the European Community Dropped Further in Calendar Year 1969	17
U.S. exports of variable-levy commodities ... U.S. exports of nonvariable-levy commodities	
U.S. Exports of Planting Seeds Trend Upward	24
U.S. seed exports	
Selected Price Series of International Significance	29
Trade Highlights:	
Exports, July-January	32
Imports, July-January	38
Explanatory Note	50
U.S. agricultural trade data for January and July-January:	
U.S. imports: Quantity and value by commodity	40
U.S. exports: Quantity and value by commodity	44
Quantity Indexes, by commodity groups, July-January:	
Exports	48
Imports	49

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 Sharply in Fiscal Year 1969 (see page 6). A decline of \$0.6 billion, equally divided between commercial and food-aid exports, brought U.S. exports of farm products to \$5.7 billion in 1968/69. Exports assisted by export payments are estimated at \$0.7 billion, compared with \$1.4 billion a year earlier and \$2.3 billion in 1960/61. Total export payments amounted to \$62.9 million, down from \$106.6 million a year earlier and a high of \$821.7 million in 1963/64. Wheat grain required no net export payments during the year as certificates purchased by exporters exceeded payments made to them. Products receiving export payments in cash included tobacco; wheat products, principally flour; rice, exported after the resumption of export payments in March 1969; whole chickens to Switzerland; and lard to the United Kingdom during February-June 1969. Extra-long-staple cotton shipped before export sales were discontinued in August 1968; nonfat dry milk for limited overseas uses; and some cottonseed meal were sold for export from Government-owned stocks at less than domestic prices. Nearly all peanuts were sold for export from CCC stocks at less than the domestic market price for edible purposes.

* * * * *

U.S. Agricultural Exports to the European Community Dropped Further in Calendar Year 1969 (see page 17). Agricultural exports to the EC totaled \$1,268 million, 7 percent below 1968. The decline last year occurred in commodities subject to the EC variable levies. The decline in 1969 to \$340 million for variable-levy items was concentrated in grains, although poultry and other variable-levy commodities were also down. These commodities have dropped at an annual rate of 14 percent during the past 4 years. In contrast, nonvariable-levy products increased slightly to \$929 million in 1969, with larger shipments of oilseeds and products, tobacco, hides and skins, fruits, and variety meats.

The strike at the Atlantic and Gulf ports early last year contributed substantially to the decline in exports to the EC in 1969. However, increased production in the EC, reflecting its high price-support system, is cutting U.S. exports to this market. Economic activity in the EC showed further gains in 1969. Industrial production was up 9 percent, but monetary pressures were evident. The French franc was devalued over 11 percent, while strength of the Deutsch mark pressured Germany to increase the value of its currency by over 9 percent,

* * * * *

U.S. Exports of Planting Seeds Trend Upward (see page 24). The United States is a principal exporter of seeds and accounts for about one-sixth of the world's total exports. As an importer, the U.S. global share in the 1960's was about one-tenth. In 1969, the value of U.S. seed exports totaled over \$30 million. Our major markets were Canada, Mexico, the United Kingdom, the European Community, Japan, and Australia.

In 1966, the European Community was the largest trader in seeds, accounting for one-fourth of the exports and more than one-third of the imports. Member countries of the European Free Trade Association were also important traders of seeds.

* * * * *

Selected Price Series of International Significance (see page 29). The export price of Thai rice crashed to \$154.20 a metric ton in January, a 14-percent drop from December. Feed grain and soybean prices showed strength. Wheat prices were unchanged in North America but slightly down c.i.f. United Kingdom.

* * * * *

U.S. Agricultural Exports, July-January 1969/70 (see page 32). July-January's agricultural exports reached \$3.8 billion, 16 percent above last fiscal year's pace. The sharp increase largely resulted from January's export value of \$515 million, compared with \$178 million in January 1969. All major commodity group exports were higher, except cotton and wheat and wheat flour.

Agricultural exports to the European Community rose 7 percent to \$804 million in July-January. Like total agricultural exports, the January export total contributed to the rise.

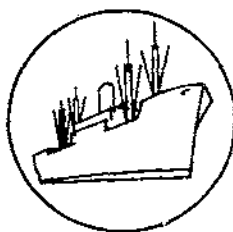
* * * * *

U.S. Agricultural Imports, July-January 1969/70 (see page 38). Imports of agricultural products are running 11 percent above fiscal year 1970's pace. Advances took place in both competitive and noncompetitive commodity groupings. Most of the gain occurred in January imports; entries 12 months earlier were unusually low owing to a strike at many ports. Expanded purchases were registered for a wide range of goods, for example, cattle, meat, grains, sugar, wines, cocoa, natural rubber, pepper, and soluble coffee.

Table 1.--U.S. exports: Value of total and agricultural exports, including specified Government-financed programs and commercial (dollar) sales by selected commodities and commodity groups, averages 1955-59, 1960-64, and 1965-69; annual 1968-69 and July-January 1969/70 1/ 2/

Year ending June 30	Animals and products	Cotton, excluding linters	Wheat, and flour	Feed grains, excluding products	Milled rice	Oilseeds and products	Fruits, and vegetable products	Tobacco, unmanufactured	Other	Total agricultural exports	Nonagricultural exports	Total all commodities
-- Million dollars --												
<u>Average 1955-59</u>												
Total	3/609	685	709	373	107	3/437	344	344	210	3,818	13,900	17,718
Commercial	422	399	240	231	57	329	328	310	196	2,512		
Programs	187	286	469	142	50	108	16	34	14	1,306		
<u>1960-64</u>												
Total	3/655	717	1,196	664	155	3/705	416	387	255	5,150	16,293	21,443
Commercial	553	548	406	545	80	589	413	333	229	3,696		
Programs	102	169	790	119	75	116	3	54	26	1,454		
<u>1965-69</u>												
Total	3/747	463	1,225	3/1,043	276	3/1,210	469	468	418	6,319	24,364	30,683
Commercial	609	353	543	948	163	1,103	457	436	367	4,989		
Programs	138	110	682	95	113	107	2	32	51	1,330		
<u>Annual 1967/68</u>												
Total	3/645	475	1,277	3/1,001	337	1,203	455	494	424	6,311	25,884	32,195
Commercial	510	356	643	913	202	1,098	452	463	376	5,013		
Programs	135	119	634	88	135	105	3	31	48	1,298		
<u>1968/69 4/</u>												
Total	3/761	329	893	3/774	316	1,239	461	507	460	5,740	29,456	35,196
Commercial	593	231	490	737	148	1,162	460	475	400	4,696		
Programs	168	98	403	37	168	77	1	32	60	1,044		
<u>July-September 1968</u>												
Total	3/173	98	222	241	63	240	117	154	116	1,424	7,049	8,473
Commercial	153	75	144	229	36	223	117	148	109	1,234		
Programs	20	23	78	12	27	17	---	6	7	190		
<u>July-September 1969 4/</u>												
Total	3/180	70	203	278	78	224	137	134	106	1,410	7,896	9,306
Commercial	159	35	146	255	52	214	137	133	95	1,226		
Programs	21	35	57	23	26	10	5/	1	11	184		
<u>Monthly 1968/69</u>												
July	48	43	86	70	21	86	41	36	35	466	2,233	2,699
August	63	24	83	91	15	81	36	53	43	489	2,330	2,819
September	60	30	53	79	28	74	40	66	40	470	2,485	2,955
October	60	18	71	57	17	124	44	35	38	464	2,270	2,734
November	68	22	87	76	28	179	36	68	45	609	2,550	3,159
December	61	33	112	89	29	148	36	58	45	611	2,445	3,056
January	39	7	25	9	13	16	31	9	29	178	1,886	2,064
February	44	7	29	27	21	45	34	3	30	240	1,905	2,145
March	63	15	70	75	20	149	40	38	47	517	2,857	3,374
April	74	64	93	62	41	148	39	35	46	602	2,913	3,515
May	90	41	98	70	36	100	42	57	50	584	2,971	3,555
June	69	23	85	67	51	89	42	50	37	513	2,608	3,121
July-June	739	327	892	772	320	1,239	461	508	485	5,743	29,453	35,196
<u>Monthly 1969/70</u>												
July	55	36	83	89	34	89	41	37	36	500	2,501	3,001
August	62	17	60	92	24	64	45	37	37	438	2,725	3,163
September	60	16	60	96	21	70	51	60	37	471	2,672	3,143
October	75	19	75	84	29	190	58	64	51	645	2,929	3,574
November	69	14	69	117	29	197	42	73	48	658	2,761	3,419
December	58	20	82	77	30	159	43	77	45	591	2,779	3,370
January	60	46	90	74	20	126	37	19	43	515	2,761	3,256
July-January	439	168	519	629	187	895	317	367	297	3,818	19,108	22,926

1/ Government-financed programs include exports under Public Law 480 programs (sales for foreign currency, long-term dollar and convertible local currency credit sales, barter for strategic materials, and donations) and under AID programs. 2/ Commercial sales (exports outside Government-financed programs) include in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) barter shipments for overseas procurement for U.S. agencies, which benefit the U.S. balance of payments and rely primarily upon authority other than P.L. 480; (2) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods; (3) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices; and (4) export payments in cash or in kind. 3/ Commodity group totals for feed grains, oilseeds and products, and animals and products include for years noted, in addition to the value reported by the Bureau of the Census, the estimated value of certain commodities donated through voluntary relief agencies, which are included by Census in "Other food for relief and charity." 4/ Preliminary data. 5/ Less than \$500,000.



SPECIAL in this issue

EXPORT-PAYMENT ASSISTANCE TO U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS DECLINED SHARPLY IN FISCAL YEAR 1969

by

Eleanor N. DeBlois ^{1/}

Introduction

U.S. exports of farm products totaled \$5.7 billion in 1968/69, down nearly \$0.6 billion from 1967/68 and \$1.0 billion less than the peak year of 1966/67. The recent decline was equally divided between commercial and food-aid exports. The \$386-million reduction in sales for foreign currency, partly offset by a rise of over \$100 million in long-term credit sales, largely accounted for the reduced exports under Government-financed programs. The largest commodity declines were in wheat, feed grains, and cotton. Exports of animals and products, oilseeds and products, and dairy products were higher.

Payment-assisted exports are estimated at \$0.7 billion in 1968/69, compared with \$1.4 billion a year earlier and \$2.3 billion when this series of estimates was begun for 1960/61. Total export payments amounted to \$62.9 million, down from \$106.6 million a year earlier and a high of \$821.7 million in 1963/64. The movement of wheat grain with no net export payments accounted for most of the decline in value of assisted exports and in total export payments from a year earlier. Certificate purchases by wheat exporters somewhat exceeded payments made to them.

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 received export-payment assistance, price-support and production-adjustment programs are in effect. Export-payment programs are reviewed and revised to embody legislative changes and to meet changing supply-demand conditions. An important consideration in formulating the present U.S. wheat, feed grain, upland and extra-long-staple cotton programs has been to set price-support loan levels on these commodities at or near world prices with the objective of eliminating or minimizing export-payment assistance.

The term "export payment" in this article includes export payments in cash (or in kind for some 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.

Export-Payment Assistance, 1968/69

Payment-assisted exports were estimated at only \$679 million in 1968/69, less than half of the previous year's total. They amounted to only 11.8 percent of farm product exports

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

valued at \$5,740 million, compared with 22.1 percent a year earlier.

Commercial sales consisted of an estimated \$550 million (9.6 percent of total exports) that required export-payment assistance and \$4,170 million (72.6 percent) that moved without this form of assistance. An estimated \$129 million (2.2 percent of total exports) were exported under Government-financed programs with export payments; \$626 million (11.0 percent) did not receive payments; and \$265 million (4.6 percent) consisted of donations under Title II, P.L. 480 (tables 2-4).

Besides unassisted dollar sales, commercial exports as defined in this study include exports assisted by export payments, those under barter contracts for overseas procurement for U.S. agencies, and those under short-term credits and guarantees. Government-financed programs include sales for foreign currency, long-term credit sales, donations, and barter for strategic materials authorized by P.L. 480; and exports under Mutual Security (AID) programs authorized by P.L. 87-195.

In line with the U.S. policy of minimum resort to this form of assistance, U.S. farm product exports assisted by export payments gradually declined from 48 percent of the total in 1960/61 to only 11.8 percent in 1968/69. During the 9-year period since this series of estimates has been made, export payments have been discontinued or suspended on feed grains and rye, upland and extra-long-staple cotton, flaxseed, linseed oil, and (except for a limited program for nonfat dry milk) on dairy products.

Commodities receiving export payments in cash in 1968/69 were tobacco; wheat products, principally flour; rice, exported after the resumption of export payments in March 1969; whole chickens to Switzerland; and lard to the United Kingdom during February-June 1969. Extra-long-staple cotton exported in July 1968 before export sales were discontinued in August 1968; nonfat dry milk for export under Title I and for restricted use abroad; and a small quantity of cottonseed meal were sold for export from Government-owned stocks at less than domestic price. Nearly all peanuts were sold for export from CCC stocks at less than the domestic market price for edible purposes.

Export payments were estimated at \$62.9 million in 1968/69, compared with \$106.6 million a year earlier. Export payments totaled over \$600 million for the years 1960/61 to 1962/63, rose to over \$800 million in 1963/64, again neared \$600 million in 1965/66, then sharply declined in the past 3 years.

Extent of Export-Payment Assistance by Commodity Groups

Wheat and products.--U.S. exports of wheat and products declined to \$924 million (544 million bushels), the lowest value and volume since 1959/60. Large and well distributed world stocks held world trade to the lowest level since 1962/63. Additional factors were the strike at Atlantic and Gulf ports and the reduction in U.S. exports to Japan because of a quality issue.

On June 13, 1968, the U.S. Senate approved the International Grains Arrangement (IGA), which continued U.S. participation in the international effort to stabilize the world market for wheat. U.S. participation in this effort dates back to 1949 when the first International Wheat Agreement became effective.

Table 2.--U.S. agricultural exports for dollars and under Government-financed programs with and without export-payment assistance, fiscal year 1969

Commodity	Commercial sales for dollars 1/			Exports under Government-financed programs 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	25	472	497	52	278	97	427	77	750	97	924
Feed grains, excl. products	---	737	737	---	33	4	37	---	770	4	5/774
Rice, milled	51	103	154	48	112	2	162	99	215	2	316
Cotton	6/	239	239	3	87	---	90	3	326	---	329
Tobacco, unmanufactured	448	30	478	24	5	---	29	472	35	---	507
Oilseeds and products	5/	1,165	1,165	---	51	23	74	6/	1,216	23	1,239
Peanuts	10	6/	10	---	---	---	---	10	6/	---	10
Dairy products	7	26	33	2	13	127	142	9	39	127	7/175
Animals and products, except dairy products	9	552	561	---	25	---	25	9	577	---	586
Fruits and vegetables and preparations	---	460	460	---	---	1	1	---	460	1	461
Other	---	386	386	---	22	11	33	---	408	11	419
Total	550	4,170	4,720	129	626	265	1,020	679	4,796	265	5,740
Column total as percentage of total exports	9.6	72.6	82.2	2.2	11.0	4.6	17.8	11.8	83.6	4.6	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 prices (see 4/), (2) barter for overseas procurement for U.S. agencies, and (3) 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, authorized by P.L. 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 3).

4/ The value shown for wheat and wheat products assisted by export payments is limited to wheat products, principally flour, as export certificate costs collected from wheat grain exporters exceeded export payments to exporters, resulting in no net export payments on wheat grain (see table 3). Wheat products; some rice exported after the resumption of rice export payments on March 18, 1969; certain types of tobacco, ready-to-cook whole chickens to Switzerland and some lard to the United Kingdom (included in animals and products, except dairy products) received payments in cash. A small quantity of domestically-produced extra-long-staple cotton exported during July 1968 before initiation of a new program authorized by P.L. 90-475 in August 1968; a small quantity of cottonseed meal exported during June 1969 (included in oilseeds and products), nearly all exports of shelled and unshelled peanuts; and nonfat dry milk for restricted overseas uses (included in dairy products) were sold from Government-owned stocks at less than domestic prices (peanuts at less than the domestic market price for edible purposes).

5/ Total exports of feed grains, excluding products, include the estimated value of donations of grain sorghums through voluntary relief agencies under P.L. 480, not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census, \$0.6 million.

6/ Less than \$500,000.

7/ Total exports of dairy products include the estimated value of donations of blended food products through voluntary relief agencies under P.L. 480, not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census, \$21.6 million.

Table 3.--Export payments on U.S. agricultural exports: Average per unit and total, fiscal year 1969 ^{1/}

Commodity	Unit	Average per unit	Total
		<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Million dollars</u>
Wheat grain	Bu.	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Wheat products (mostly flour) ...	Bu. equiv.	<u>3/.13</u>	<u>5.8</u>
Rice, milled	Cwt.	<u>4/.42</u>	<u>5.3</u>
Cotton, extra-long-staple, domestically produced	Bale	<u>5/55.00</u>	<u>.8</u>
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	<u>6/.06</u>	<u>29.5</u>
Cottonseed meal	S. ton	<u>7/14.00</u>	<u>.1</u>
Peanuts	Lb.	<u>8/.05</u>	<u>3.7</u>
Milk, nonfat dry	Lb.	<u>9/.15</u>	<u>14.6</u>
Lard	Lb.	<u>4/.02</u>	<u>1.6</u>
Chickens, whole	Lb.	<u>4/.17</u>	<u>1.5</u>
Total	---	---	62.9

1/ Export payments in 1968/69 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 table 2, as the exporter does not receive the amount of the export payment from the importer.

2/ Export certificates purchased by exporters totaled \$29 million on 243 million bushels of wheat. They exceeded export payments totaling \$25 million on 147 bushels and resulted in no net export payments on wheat grain.

3/ Export payments in cash averaging 13 cents per bushel. Does not include the refund of the marketing certificate of 75 cents per bushel, totaling \$33.7 million.

4/ Export payments in cash.

5/ Estimated difference between domestic market price and CCC export sales price (11 cents per pound x 500-pound bale) on small quantity exported during July 1968, prior to discontinuance of export sales in August 1968.

6/ Export payments in cash averaging 6 cents per pound on exports of 494 million pounds of eligible tobacco (including both stemmed and unstemmed tobacco). Export payments are based on the unstemmed leaf equivalent of tobacco.

7/ Estimated difference between domestic market price and CCC export sales price.

8/ Estimated difference between domestic market price for edible purposes and CCC export sales price.

9/ Estimated difference between domestic market price and CCC export sales price on nonfat dry milk sold for shipment under P.L. 480 and restricted uses abroad.

Table 4.--Estimated export payments on U.S. agricultural exports, fiscal years 1961-69 1/

Commodity	Unit	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968		1969	
		Average:	Total:	Average:	Total:	Average:	Total:	Average:	Total:	Average:	Total:	Average:	Total:	Average:	Total:	Average:	Total:	Average:	Total:
		per unit:		per unit:		per unit:		per unit:		per unit:		per unit:		per unit:		per unit:		per unit:	
		Dol.	Mill.	Dol.	Mill.	Dol.	Mill.	Dol.	Mill.	Dol.	Mill.	Dol.	Mill.	Dol.	Mill.	Dol.	Mill.	Dol.	Mill.
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	2/	2/
Wheat products	Bu.	.78	40.7	.79	55.1	.86	54.8	.74	46.4	.34	3/15.7	.60	3/26.0	.38	3/18.5	.24	3/8.0	.13	3/5.8
Total wheat and prod.	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	.13	5.8
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	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
M 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	.42	5.3
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	55.00	.8
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	---	---	.12	.3	.11	3.0	.09	2.9	.09	.8	.05	.3	.06	34.7	.06	30.4	.06	29.5
Flaxseed	Bu.	---	---	---	---	---	---	.06	.2	.10	.4	.23	1.2	.38	2.5	.38	.6	---	---
Linseed oil	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	4/	4/	4/	4/	.02	1.3	.02	2.4	.02	.1	---	---
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.05	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pung oil	Lb.	.07	1.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cottonseed meal	S. ton	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	14.00	.1
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	.05	3.7
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	.15	14.6
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	---	---	---	---	---	---
Beans, dry edible	Cwt.	---	---	.32	5/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lard	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.02	1.6
Chickens, whole	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.06	.2	---	---	.13	5/	.17	1.5
Total	---	647.7	---	667.2	---	627.5	---	821.7	---	461.2	---	577.3	---	252.2	---	106.6	---	62.9	---

1/ Export payments include payments in cash and in kind and estimated differences between domestic market price and CCC export sales price. 2/ Export certificates collected from exporters totaling \$29 million exceeded export payments to them amounting to \$25 million and resulted in no net export payments on wheat grain. 3/ 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, \$24.9 million in 1968, and \$33.7 million in 1969. 4/ Sales from CCC stocks consisted of flaxseed, which could be exported as seed or linseed oil. 5/ Less than \$500,000.

There have been important changes in the world wheat supply-demand situation since the IGA was developed and the minimum price levels set in early 1967. World production and exportable supplies rose to record levels, while import needs declined. These changes led to depressed world wheat prices. The downward pressure of supplies on prices, plus the basing-point system and other structural weaknesses in the IGA, created serious difficulties for the United States in its attempt to maintain a satisfactory volume of trade in the first year under the Arrangement.

Under the wheat program in effect for the 1968 crop, cooperating farmers received price-support loans at a national average of \$1.25 per bushel. Wheat marketing certificates were issued to cooperators on the portion of wheat production used for domestic food. These certificates were valued at \$1.38 per bushel (July 1, 1968, parity, \$2.63 per bushel, less the national average loan rate). 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.

During 1968/69, whenever the U.S. domestic price in export position was less than the level provided in the Wheat Trade Convention, the U.S. exporter was required to purchase an export marketing certificate, reflecting the amount needed to bring the domestic price up to a level consistent with the IGA minimum. The cost of the export marketing certificate is ultimately borne by the foreign buyer. During 1968/69, export marketing certificates totaling nearly \$29 million were purchased by exporters on nearly 243 million bushels of wheat, an average of 12 cents per bushel. When the U.S. price for a class of wheat at a particular export location was above the IGA minimum, exporters received a payment reflecting the difference between U.S. and world price levels. Export payments totaling nearly \$25 million were made on nearly 147 million bushels of wheat, an average of 17 cents a bushel. The \$4 million excess of certificates purchased over payments resulted in no net export payments on wheat grain exports during the year.

Export payments on flour and a relatively small amount of other wheat products were made to bridge the gap between the world price and the U.S. domestic price, which includes the domestic marketing certificate. The cost of the domestic marketing certificate was refunded to the exporter upon proof of export of the wheat product. Export payments on 44.9 million bushels equivalent of flour and other products totaled \$5.8 million during the year, an average of 13 cents per bushel. Refunds of the domestic marketing certificate of 75 cents per bushel amounted to \$33.7 million.

For the 1969 and 1970 wheat crops, the national average loan rate continued at \$1.25 a bushel. This level is being maintained to help achieve maximum utilization of wheat through increased exports and continued large feed use. Marketing certificates based on the producer's share in the national allocation for domestic food use are valued at a record \$1.52 per bushel for the 1969 crop (July 1, 1969, parity, \$2.77 per bushel, less the national average loan rate). The value of the certificate for the 1970 crop will be similarly derived from the July 1, 1970, parity price.

Feed grains.--U.S. exports of feed grains in 1968/69 declined 23 percent to \$774 million, the smallest total since 1962/63. More than three-fourths of the drop was in dollar exports. Reduced demand in Europe, the dock strike, and the large quantity of wheat available for feed at prices competitive with corn and other feed grains reduced U.S. feed grain exports. The decline in P.L. 480 exports was mostly in grain sorghums to India, which in 1967/68 imported large quantities to supplement wheat in meeting its food grain requirements.

U.S. exports of feed grains received no export-payment assistance during 1968/69. Since the discontinuance of payments in kind on feed grains in 1960/61, export-payment assistance has consisted of the sale for export of relatively small volumes of grain sorghums from GCC stocks at less than domestic market prices during certain years. The CCC did not sell feed grains at less than domestic market price in 1968/69.

Rice.--A reduction in commercial exports in the face of mounting world supplies brought U.S. exports of milled rice to \$316 million (38.3 million cwt.) second only to the record \$337 million (41.1 million cwt.) a year earlier. The use of high-yielding varieties has resulted in large rice crops, especially in some Asian countries. Asia took 70 percent of U.S. exports of milled rice, but had the largest reduction, 10 percent, in 1968/69. Larger volumes moved commercially to Europe, particularly to West Germany and the Netherlands.

World rice prices were sufficiently high to permit USDA to suspend export payments on July 5, 1967. The suspension remained in effect until March 18, 1969, when export payments were resumed.

After resumption in March, export payments totaling \$5.3 million were made through June 1969, on 12.5 million cwt. of rice, an average of 42 cents per cwt. This program is continuing in 1969/70.

Cotton.--U.S. exports of cotton amounted to \$329 million (2,811,000 bales) in 1968/69, the smallest volume since the mid-1950's. The U.S. share of world cotton trade fell to a new low as the result of record production and lower prices in competing foreign countries, increased competition abroad from man-made fibers, and the working down of stocks in importing countries.

Under the program authorized by the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965, upland cotton continued to move in 1968/69 in domestic and export channels without equalization or export payments.

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

Exports of extra-long-staple cotton declined to \$5.4 million (24,000 bales) in 1968/69 from \$6.3 million (29,000 bales) a year earlier.

Assistance to U.S. cotton exports during 1968/69 by means of CCC sales at competitive world prices was limited to the extra-long-staple cotton totaling \$3.4 million (15,556 bales), exported in July 1968 before the effective date of the new program. Export differentials on this quantity of cotton at the estimated average of \$55 per bale would amount to \$0.8 million. Public Law 90-475, which became effective in August 1968, repealed the authority for CCC sales for export of surplus American-grown extra-long-staple cotton at competitive world prices.

Tobacco, unmanufactured.--Increased commercial sales brought U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco to \$507 million (571 million pounds) from \$494 million (565 million pounds) a year earlier. U.N. sanctions against Rhodesian tobacco, the improved quality of recent U.S. flue-cured crops, and the export-payment program continued to advance foreign sales. Expanded production in some foreign countries, encouraged by U.N. sanctions, brought increased competition with U.S. tobacco.

The tobacco export-payment program initiated in July 1966 has continued basically unchanged. Except for certain old crops of tobacco which received larger payments, export payments in cash of 5 cents per pound (unstemmed leaf equivalent) were extended in 1968/69 to all crops of the kinds of U.S.-produced tobacco on which price support was offered for the 1968 crop. Tobaccoes not price-supported and not covered by the export-payment program in 1968/69 included Maryland, cigar wrapper, Pennsylvania cigar filler, and Perique tobacco. Small quantities of certain kinds of tobacco from the 1959-1962 crops received export payments of 10 cents per pound.

Approximately 494 million pounds, over 86 percent of the U.S. tobacco exported in 1968/69, were covered by export payments. Over 77 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 \$29.5 million during the year.

This program is continuing with the addition in 1969/70 of Maryland, Perique, cigar wrapper, and cigar filler tobaccos to the types eligible for export payments.

Oilseeds and products.--A rise in commercial exports of soybeans, flaxseed, and oil cake and meal brought exports in this commodity group to \$1,239 million, 3 percent higher than in 1967/68. U.S. exports of soybeans reached 291 million bushels, 10 percent higher than a year earlier. Lower prices, which stimulated exports, held the value to \$785 million, up 5 percent. Exports of oil cake and meal rose to a record \$263 million. Demand continued strong in Western Europe, which took three-fourths of our oil cake and meal exports. Shipments of flaxseed nearly doubled 1967/68's total, amounting to \$30 million, highest since 1955/56. Plentiful U.S. supplies and smaller foreign availabilities boosted U.S. exports. Lower prices brought U.S. exports of cottonseed oil to \$15 million (118 million pounds), more than double 1967/68's depressed level, but much less than the 300-700 million pound range recorded during fiscal years 1954-66. Shipments of soybean oil, over 80 percent of which were under Food-for-Peace programs, were lower than a year earlier.

Exports in this commodity group continued to move with little or no export-payment assistance. The near-record exports of flaxseed were unassisted as export payments on flaxseed and linseed oil were discontinued on June 6, 1967.

In May and June 1969, CCC sold for export to the Far East 12,125 short tons of prime quality 41-percent protein cottonseed meal acquired under the 1968 cottonseed support program. Only about \$0.3 million worth (6,000 tons) were exported under this program during June 1969. The estimated price reduction was \$14 per ton and the total price reduction amounted to \$0.1 million.

On August 12, 1969, USDA announced the offer for sale of about 50,000 tons of once-refined cottonseed oil for export to Latin American countries, UAR (Egypt), Israel, and Iran. More tonnage has been offered since then and additions were made to the list of eligible destinations. This program was discontinued on February 13, 1970, with total sales amounting to 178 million pounds. Exports under this program will be reflected in the statistical summary for 1969/70. Sales of soybeans from CCC stocks after September 1, 1969, were at domestic market prices, but not less than a minimum price, and involved no export-payment differentials.

Peanuts.--U.S. exports of peanuts in 1968/69 -- all for dollars -- declined for the third consecutive year to \$10 million from the high level of \$20 million in 1965/66. Although world supplies were short, the United States had smaller stocks of edible quality peanuts available for export. Nearly all U.S. exports of peanuts in 1968/69 were from CCC stocks at less than the domestic price for edible purposes. Because of higher world prices, the estimated price reduction declined to 5 cents from 7 cents per pound and the total price reduction amounted to \$3.7 million.

Dairy products.--U.S. exports of dairy products rose nearly 30 percent to \$175 million from a year earlier. Donations of nonfat dry milk, butter, butteroil, and fortified blended food products were considerably higher. More evaporated milk moved to South Vietnam in exchange for local currency. Commercial exports of dry whole milk and cream were sizably higher.

Exports of nonfat dry milk were stimulated by sales from CCC inventory at reduced prices for limited uses abroad. Under this program announced in January 1968, 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 for shipment to processing plants abroad wholly or substantially owned by U.S. manufacturers of dairy products. The Department also offers 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.

Exports under these programs began moving in March 1968 and have continued since that time. During 1968/69, nearly 30.5 million pounds were exported at announced prices averaging 8.7 cents per pound, an estimated price reduction of 14.4 cents per pound. Exports for social welfare purposes, including large quantities to Mexico, Japan, Brazil, and Italy, totaled nearly 67.9 million pounds. Sale prices averaged 8 cents per pound, an estimated price reduction of 15 cents. The average price reduction on all exports from CCC stocks was 14.8 cents per pound and the total estimated price differential amounted to \$14.6 million.

Animals and products, except dairy products.--Exports in this category, nearly all dollar sales, climbed \$77 million to \$586 million from a year earlier. Shipments of meats and preparations were up over \$50 million with pork shipments, especially to Japan and Canada, contributing most to the increase. Exports of hides and skins neared the high levels of 1965/66 and 1966/67, after declining sharply in 1967/68. Shipments of inedible tallow declined 5 percent to \$121 million, but exports of lard rose 6 percent to nearly \$18 million.

On December 10, 1968, the Department announced an export-payment program to boost U.S. lard shipments to the United Kingdom, a traditional market for U.S. lard. This program provides cash payments under Section 32, P.L. 74-320, to U.S. exporters of American lard to the United Kingdom. The U.S. share of the United Kingdom market had been 70 to 80 percent. Subsidized competition begun by France and the Netherlands in 1964 and by the EC in 1967 sharply reduced the U.S. share. After unsuccessfully protesting the EC action as being contrary to the principle of free trade, the United States initiated a limited export-payment program to help regain a fair share of the world market for U.S. farmers.

Offers were accepted under this program beginning January 13, 1969, and shipments began to move in February 1969. They amounted to nearly 80 million pounds through June 1969 with an export value of \$6.2 million. Export payments at 2 cents per pound totaled nearly \$1.6 million for exports during this period. This program is continuing. The export-payment rate was reduced to 1 cent per pound for offers accepted beginning August 11, 1969, and has continued at that rate.

After renewed efforts to reach agreement among poultry exporters to discontinue poultry meat subsidies, USDA on April 28, 1968, resumed an export-payment program on U.S. chickens destined for Switzerland. In 1960 and 1961, the United States averaged 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.

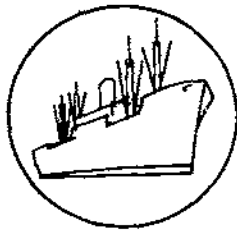
Although offers were accepted during 1968/69 to export nearly 15.0 million pounds of frozen broilers to Switzerland at a cost of \$2.5 million, only 9.1 million pounds valued at \$2.8 million were recorded by Census as exported that year. The lag in exports is due to the 90-day shipping period allowed after acceptance of the offer. Estimated export payments averaged 16.8 cents per pound and amounted to \$1.5 million for exports during 1968/69. This program is continuing.

On November 28, 1969, the Department announced the expansion of the chicken export-payment program to include exports to Greece. During 1960-64, the U.S. share of the Greek import market for chicken meat averaged 53 percent. Since 1965, our share has been declining rapidly, falling to 7 percent in 1968. The extension of the program to include exports to Greece was in continuation of the U.S. effort to maintain a fair share of the world market for U.S. poultry producers in the face of heavily subsidized competition from other sources.

Under this program, export-payment rates are determined by USDA on an offer-and-acceptance basis. Payments are made in cash on the exportation of certain classes of whole frozen, ready-to-cook U.S. Grade A chickens to Switzerland and U.S. Grade B or better chickens to Greece. This program is financed under Section 32, P.L. 74-320.

Fruits and vegetables and preparations.--Small gains in shipments of canned fruit, fruit juices, and frozen fruit brought U.S. exports of fruits and preparations to \$291 million from \$286 million in 1967/68. Smaller shipments of apples and pears offset gains in citrus fruits, berries, and grapes and brought about a \$2 million decline in fresh fruits. Plentiful supplies from the United States met stronger competition from increased production in traditional exporting and importing countries.

U.S. exports of vegetables and preparations amounted to \$170 million, little changed from a year earlier. Gains in shipments of dried beans and peas were nearly offset by a decline in fresh vegetables, especially onions and potatoes. In 1962/63, canned vegetables totaled \$32 million with canned asparagus amounting to \$14 million. Since then canned vegetable exports have dropped each year, totaling \$20 million in both 1967/68 and 1968/69. Canned asparagus contributed most to the decline, totaling only \$4 million in the past 2 years. High labor costs and slow and expensive mechanization are holding down U.S. production of vegetables for export. Exports of fruits and vegetables were unassisted commercial sales for dollars, except donations of dried beans amounting to \$0.6 million.



SPECIAL in this issue

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS TO THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY DROPPED FURTHER IN CALENDAR YEAR 1969

by
Dewain H. Rahe ^{1/}

For the third consecutive year, U.S. agricultural exports to the European Community declined (table 5 and fig. 1). All of the decline occurred for commodities subject to the EC's variable levies. For the past 4 years, they have been declining at an annual rate of 14 percent.

In contrast, commodities not subject to the variable levies have increased slightly the last 4 years. Commodities gaining substantially include soybeans, soybean meal, hides and skins, tobacco, nuts, corn gluten meal and feed, and dried beans and peas. On the other hand cotton exports have declined because of reduced U.S. supplies, increased free world production, and widespread use of manmade fibers in the Community.

The EC's variable-levy system is an important part of the Community's Common Agricultural Policy under which a high agricultural price level is maintained. Basically, the variable levy is the difference between the high domestic EC prices and the lower world prices of commodities that the European Community both produces and imports. Resultant of these high price supports and system of variable levies has been a rapid increase in the EC production of dairy products, poultry, wheat, sugar, and feed grains.

The Community's economic activity in 1969 differed sharply from member to member. Overall, industrial production in the Community increased over 9 percent from 1968. Per capita Gross National Product rose around 6½ percent and averaged \$2,092 (1967 prices). Per capita GNP in the EC ranged from \$2,586 in France to \$1,446 in Italy. The French gain of 7.8 percent was the greatest of all EC countries.

Currency problems plagued the EC during 1969. The French devaluation of 11.1 percent in August and the German revaluation of 9.3 percent in October dealt a severe blow to the common agricultural market. France and Germany were authorized to adjust import and export prices to protect their farmers from the consequences of changing parities.

Because common prices are determined in units of account equal to \$1, a country changing the parity of its currency automatically should make an equal change in the opposite direction for its agricultural prices. Both France and Germany were reluctant to take this step. The French agreed to impose export taxes and import subsidies to offset the effect of devaluation on agricultural trade and farm income. The French have a period of 2 years to align their prices upward to those of the Community. The Germans were given only until January 1, 1970, to remove their border adjustments to compen-

^{1/} Assistant Chief, Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch, Foreign Development and Trade Division, Economic Research Service.

Table 5.--U.S. exports to the EC: Value by commodity, calendar years 1956-69

Commodity	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
-- 1,000 dollars --														
Variable-levy commodities 1/														
Feed grains	158,997	105,916	157,541	241,295	197,146	186,046	317,082	275,256	325,972	471,771	476,441	373,631	336,501	224,977
Corn	56,530	64,056	48,105	89,424	83,309	113,180	166,464	196,165	238,898	341,182	340,280	304,306	313,442	219,094
Grain sorghums	35,227	13,731	37,109	60,337	53,545	48,141	63,308	51,087	61,988	86,325	82,330	44,434	16,539	5,839
Barley	47,227	17,990	60,966	65,593	35,931	17,271	69,124	22,976	22,707	29,041	35,437	20,615	4,745	0
Oats	20,013	10,139	11,361	25,941	24,361	7,454	18,186	5,028	2,379	15,023	18,394	4,276	1,775	44
Rice	2,992	1,954	2,953	10,773	6,894	14,795	14,247	13,399	15,378	10,140	18,821	25,718	27,896	31,038
Rye grain	10,324	6,203	2,416	5,714	3,695	5,739	18,709	13,700	5,676	1,463	4,418	4,321	1,486	408
Wheat grain	177,106	91,479	51,474	44,657	46,322	173,011	50,603	63,365	59,228	67,674	105,990	95,058	82,989	56,161
Wheat flour	7,079	7,218	11,218	8,467	7,253	6,862	5,553	3,200	1,662	1,207	1,357	1,398	972	925
Beef and veal, excl. variety meats	82	44	40	18	38	49	64	163	1,064	1,511	647	567	530	379
Pork, excl. variety meats	2,876	1,725	482	744	418	561	341	2,061	8,624	377	1,334	395	172	322
Lard 2/	9,869	2,798	1,887	5,084	2,326	3,401	2,134	2,543	2,489	1,062	1,104	1,559	324	209
Dairy products	25,274	11,438	2,502	10,162	2,997	2,084	3,603	22,551	54,398	30,473	1,213	1,234	928	761
Poultry and eggs	2,577	2,589	3,633	19,235	28,551	45,835	53,479	30,613	31,676	30,747	23,600	18,533	14,362	12,969
Live poultry	10	26	62	212	231	611	790	1,388	1,059	1,380	1,497	1,735	2,205	1,800
Broilers and fryers	---	---	1,554	7,852	12,437	24,733	30,701	10,698	10,615	6,306	5,805	2,617	1,279	708
Stewing chickens	---	---	660	3,247	5,242	8,642	8,347	6,092	8,384	2,710	759	35	15	0
Turkeys	---	---	744	2,184	5,275	6,521	9,624	8,766	11,060	17,491	13,526	12,627	9,253	8,849
Other fresh poultry	1,177	1,797	226	343	717	835	574	338	669	938	303	310	188	119
Eggs	1,390	766	387	5,397	4,649	4,493	3,443	3,331	1,889	1,922	1,710	1,209	1,422	1,493
Other	4,816	1,825	2,301	3,651	3,473	4,154	13,529	19,051	18,898	9,274	7,043	6,654	8,933	11,440
Total	401,992	233,189	236,447	349,800	299,113	442,537	479,344	445,902	525,065	626,199	641,968	529,068	475,093	339,569
Nonvariable-levy commodities														
Canned poultry 3/	1	25	190	1,733	1,143	1,974	1,080	1,997	3,902	3,325	2,352	2,263	971	172
Cotton, excl. linters	218,273	356,275	197,359	104,468	312,891	232,897	105,973	131,557	189,145	70,258	65,890	71,848	56,471	23,675
Fruits and preparations	57,280	59,634	59,762	44,414	45,880	56,751	66,732	64,539	61,010	77,340	66,279	64,524	45,239	65,773
Fresh fruits	29,682	24,768	22,407	15,511	12,389	20,669	16,379	22,357	18,771	23,877	24,340	26,766	14,531	24,762
Citrus	29,017	21,379	16,764	13,763	11,000	19,028	14,572	21,785	16,885	20,982	21,524	24,684	14,036	23,339
Oranges and tangerines	21,528	13,604	4,193	7,846	3,811	8,364	6,557	7,309	5,475	9,945	10,213	12,867	2,685	14,246
Lemons and limes	5,801	5,815	10,533	4,013	5,592	7,464	4,420	11,473	7,955	7,750	7,802	8,045	9,599	6,739
Grapefruits	1,688	1,960	2,038	1,904	1,597	3,200	3,595	3,003	3,455	3,286	3,471	3,771	1,747	2,276
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	38	1	5	78
Apples	590	1,715	5,398	657	1,251	925	1,324	128	1,280	1,842	2,050	1,169	18	887
Grapes	9	29	13	26	22	30	6	10	14	115	157	391	110	141
Other	66	1,645	232	1,065	116	686	477	434	592	609	522	367	395	395
Dried fruits	9,171	10,180	9,874	6,623	9,754	7,744	8,425	8,245	8,067	11,428	8,080	9,178	6,832	8,555
Raisins	2,736	1,227	1,207	1,318	2,085	1,679	1,143	1,933	1,261	1,656	1,433	1,718	1,720	1,839
Prunes	5,071	5,322	5,595	3,594	6,774	4,761	5,874	5,244	5,535	8,608	5,840	6,974	4,828	6,323
Other	1,364	3,631	3,072	1,711	895	1,304	1,408	1,068	1,271	1,164	807	486	284	393
Fruit juices	5,337	6,285	9,873	4,183	5,874	7,424	8,914	6,583	6,677	4,447	4,744	8,754	8,644	8,103
Orange	3,042	3,310	6,717	1,316	3,500	4,623	4,803	3,500	1,855	1,742	2,740	5,514	5,946	5,145
Grapefruit	1,007	1,281	875	968	594	1,090	1,827	1,491	551	1,467	772	1,719	1,472	1,615
Other	1,288	1,694	2,281	1,899	1,780	1,711	2,284	1,592	1,271	1,238	1,232	1,521	1,226	1,343
Canned fruits 4/	12,905	18,242	17,136	17,631	17,386	19,754	31,605	26,142	29,348	35,917	27,280	19,971	14,391	22,724
Peaches	2,319	5,454	5,621	6,391	7,739	9,356	16,030	13,213	11,857	14,618	11,544	6,235	3,726	8,671
Fruit cocktail	1,432	2,034	2,472	2,484	2,585	2,992	4,469	5,358	6,175	7,090	7,006	5,824	4,598	5,827
Pineapples	8,217	8,662	7,822	7,704	5,889	5,290	9,004	6,110	9,238	8,948	7,476	6,085	5,231	5,303
Other	937	2,092	1,221	1,052	1,173	2,116	2,102	1,461	2,078	5,261	1,254	846	836	2,923
Other fruits	185	159	472	466	477	1,160	1,409	1,212	1,147	1,671	1,835	855	835	1,629
Vegetables and preparations	9,226	8,191	9,435	13,529	12,431	13,337	24,611	33,048	23,676	21,160	20,004	12,536	16,338	17,437
Pulse	2,185	879	1,487	6,552	3,545	3,251	7,487	14,993	8,517	10,456	12,335	6,596	8,242	10,320
Dried beans	1,051	551	345	3,272	843	776	2,487	9,928	4,604	4,353	7,486	1,737	3,240	5,686
Dried peas	1,134	328	1,142	3,280	2,702	2,475	4,631	5,065	3,913	6,103	4,849	4,859	5,002	4,634

Continued--

Table 5.--U.S. exports to the EC: Value by commodity, calendar years 1956-59--Continued

Commodity	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
-- 1,000 dollars --														
Nonvariable-levy commodities--Con:														
Fresh vegetables	624	169	9	20	13	360	1,171	2,520	159	488	518	860	1,566	1,900
Canned vegetables	4,254	4,222	6,124	4,376	6,247	6,400	10,009	11,392	9,926	7,818	4,519	2,620	2,100	1,543
Asparagus	2,139	3,290	5,431	2,121	5,225	5,394	8,537	9,407	8,933	7,132	3,695	1,985	1,428	692
Other	2,115	932	693	2,255	1,022	1,006	1,472	1,985	993	686	824	635	672	851
Other vegetables and preparations	2,163	2,921	1,815	2,581	2,626	3,326	5,944	4,143	5,074	2,398	2,832	2,460	4,430	4,574
Hides and skins	14,326	25,254	18,721	20,114	24,030	21,987	20,560	16,426	27,433	31,601	28,384	17,777	21,962	24,371
Cattle hides	6,483	16,713	11,449	13,592	16,585	15,144	14,122	11,187	21,195	25,130	21,540	12,022	15,885	19,958
Calf and kip skins	4,706	6,855	6,171	5,615	3,925	5,093	3,731	1,941	2,108	4,344	4,600	3,620	2,951	1,500
Other	1,137	1,686	1,101	907	1,520	1,750	2,707	3,298	4,130	2,127	2,244	2,135	3,126	2,915
Oilseeds and products	159,409	183,393	95,860	183,764	198,420	178,879	233,179	249,365	343,725	383,309	464,783	477,407	488,840	499,580
Oil cake and meal	9,793	5,988	7,782	22,305	18,604	16,274	46,020	61,520	76,637	110,736	149,872	156,558	175,054	190,181
Soybean	4,242	4,689	6,388	15,155	14,877	14,980	41,963	58,117	71,146	102,288	140,583	152,312	167,983	182,604
Other	5,551	1,299	1,394	7,150	3,727	1,294	4,057	3,403	5,491	8,448	9,289	4,246	7,071	7,577
Oilseeds	95,647	93,364	71,012	119,199	135,464	133,946	173,998	169,440	234,005	236,983	299,263	312,686	300,973	295,000
Soybeans	69,385	76,483	62,070	98,452	124,066	121,543	162,320	159,436	213,867	226,201	278,673	294,161	271,735	277,271
Flaxseeds	26,151	16,630	8,912	20,736	11,357	12,315	11,396	9,079	19,003	8,947	17,750	14,105	22,462	15,118
Other	111	251	30	11	41	88	282	925	1,135	1,835	2,840	4,412	6,776	2,611
Vegetable oils	53,969	84,041	17,066	42,260	44,352	28,659	13,161	18,405	33,083	35,590	15,648	8,163	12,813	14,401
Cottonseed	31,168	41,353	5,527	28,480	28,194	19,541	8,776	12,675	18,188	23,087	3,839	130	261	4,291
Soybean	9,210	29,145	9,051	10,054	10,444	2,403	1,218	1,547	5,296	2,055	19	71	96	241
Linseed	9,944	9,486	275	688	3,449	2,399	482	800	1,443	1,679	8,497	4,042	8,715	1,431
Other	3,647	4,057	2,213	3,038	2,265	4,116	2,685	3,383	8,156	8,769	3,293	3,920	3,741	8,425
Tallow 3/	49,952	41,308	33,056	44,270	37,646	31,064	26,375	25,921	34,989	37,222	34,663	25,272	19,971	14,208
Tobacco, unmanufactured	75,495	80,552	89,500	82,143	88,257	96,501	105,543	104,215	105,824	106,315	119,917	149,028	128,484	149,061
Variety meats, fresh or frozen 3/	13,360	12,080	13,030	12,258	14,241	16,351	16,327	21,087	32,280	34,371	35,026	34,371	31,475	37,254
Nuts and preparations	8,674	3,872	1,578	2,439	7,502	1,438	3,024	4,339	5,789	11,836	5,031	6,491	25,097	12,330
Hops	1,073	2,265	4,208	1,391	1,141	968	2,480	2,490	2,426	2,723	3,595	2,049	1,309	1,112
Corn byproducts, feed	11	44	223	2,145	981	809	3,443	6,824	7,894	15,802	19,310	18,839	28,664	36,758
Food for relief and charity	46,678	40,479	30,121	18,206	14,803	18,192	14,558	10,164	6,354	4,656	4,554	1,388	1,182	468
Other	45,683	45,104	32,093	45,337	40,245	43,366	47,502	53,537	46,365	50,336	52,469	47,238	26,296	46,843
Total nonvariables	699,441	860,476	585,136	576,211	799,611	714,514	671,387	725,509	890,812	850,254	922,257	931,031	892,293	929,050
Total EC	1,101,433	1,093,665	821,583	926,011	1,098,724	1,157,051	1,150,731	1,171,411	1,415,877	1,476,453	1,564,225	1,460,099	1,367,386	1,268,619

1/ 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.

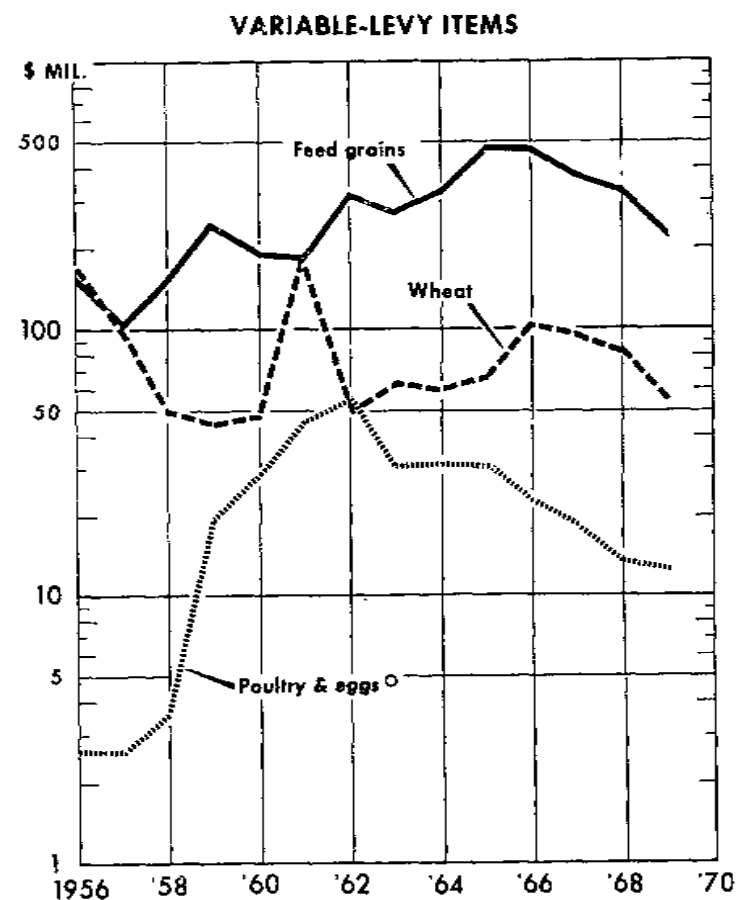
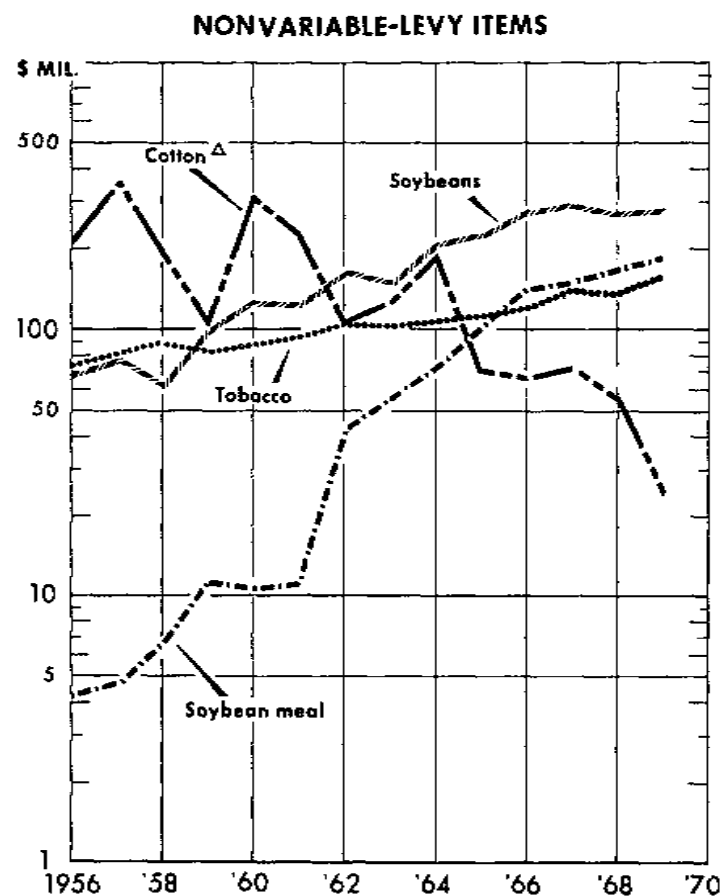
2/ Lard for food is a variable-levy commodity, while lard for industrial use is bound in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at 3 percent ad valorem. U.S. lard is for food use.

3/ Although canned poultry, tallow, and variety meats are subject to variable levies, these cannot exceed the amount of import duties bound in GATT.

4/ Variable levy on sugar-added content only.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS TO THE EC, BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

-20-



Δ EXCLUDES LINTERS. \circ EXCLUDES CANNED POULTRY.
COMMODITIES SHOWN MADE UP ABOUT 3/4 OF TOTAL RECENTLY. VERTICAL SCALE IS LOGARITHMIC.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 5819- 70 (3) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 1

sate for revaluation, but were permitted to compensate their farmers for lower prices for the next 4 years by direct payments from the German Treasury, manipulation of the value-added taxes, and direct payments from FEOGA.

U.S. Exports of Variable-levy Commodities

U.S. exports of commodities subject to the EC's variable levies totaled \$340 million in 1969 -- down nearly one-third from 1968. Exports of corn, grain sorghums, and wheat were down substantially. Poultry exports, on the downturn since the inception of the variable levies in 1962, totaled only \$13 million last year, compared with the high of \$53 million in 1962. Some of the 1969 decline in variable-levy commodities, especially grains, is the direct effect of the January-March 1969 longshoremen's strike at Atlantic and Gulf ports. Because of plentiful world supplies of grains, the EC could purchase from other countries during the strike period. This contrasts with the 1963 and 1965 strike period, when the EC stockpiled considerable quantities of grains.

Feed grains.--A one-third decline in U.S. exports of feed grains to the EC reflected reduced takings by all members (table 6). Exports to the Netherlands, the largest market in the EC for U.S. grains, were down 1.1 million tons. However, a substantial part of the grains to the Netherlands is later transshipped to other countries, EC as well as non-EC countries. While U.S. exports of grains to the Community declined sharply in 1969, intra-EC feed grain exports increased to over 4 million tons from the 3.2 million in 1968, but fell well below the 1960-64 average. France has been benefiting most from this increased intra-feed grain trade. In 1969, the French exports to other EC members totaled 3.5 million tons or approximately three-fourths of the total intra-EC trade. The European Community imported about one-third of the grains used for feed. This is down substantially from two-fifths in 1965, before grain prices were unified in the Community.

The high price of feed grain in EC because of the variable levies and high support price has encouraged EC feed manufacturers to substitute cheaper products. These products include beet pulp, cassava, manioc, gluten feed, corn byproducts (particularly corn gluten feed), and other grain byproducts. Because of this increased substitution, U.S. exports of corn byproducts have increased sharply in the last 2 years. In 1969, they totaled \$38 million, up from \$29 million in 1968. While some corn byproducts have variable levies, the grain/residue products from starch manufacturing can enter into

Table 6.--Feed grain exports to the European Community: Quantity, value, and percentage change, calendar years 1968 and 1969 ^{1/}

Country	1968	1969	1968	1969	Percentage change
	1,000 metric tons		1,000 dollars		Percent
Netherlands	2,803	1,683	134,947	85,394	-37
West Germany	1,288	701	64,876	36,574	-44
Belgium-Luxembourg ...	655	643	31,670	32,776	+3
France	235	74	11,985	3,877	-78
Italy	1,866	1,286	93,911	68,151	-27
Total	6,847	4,387	337,389	226,720	-32

^{1/} Includes corn seed, and corn for relief and charity, which are not included in table 5.

the Community without a variable levy. Since most of the corn byproducts are considered nonvariable-levy items, they have been included with the nonvariable-levy group. Most U.S. exports are estimated to be corn gluten feed. This product sells for approximately \$56 per ton in the United States.

Nearly all of the corn byproduct -- corn gluten feed -- is destined for the Netherlands. Using linear programming, feed manufacturers in the Netherlands have been instrumental in developing the most economic feed rations. Community production of feed grains-- corn, oats, and barley -- totaled 32 million tons in 1969, compared with 31.3 million tons in 1968 and the 1960-64 average of 23.4 million. While overall area of grain production has increased only slightly, yields have jumped one-fifth because of increased fertilization and improved seeds and cultivating practices. Because the EC's high price supports encourage greater self-sufficiency, growth prospects for U.S. feed grain exports in this market are very discouraging.

Wheat.--Calendar year 1969 exports to the EC dropped one-third to only \$56 million. The decline was most pronounced to the Netherlands and West Germany. However, shipments to other EC countries also dropped sharply from the previous year. U.S. exports of wheat to the EC have trended downward since the unification of prices. They hit a low of \$51 million in 1962, increased to \$106 million in 1966, but have trended downward since. Some U.S. wheat exports to the EC are a high-quality high-protein wheat used for blending with indigenous EC wheat. In addition, the United States exports a large amount of durum wheat to both France and Italy for use in pastry products.

Wheat production in the EC has increased about 5 percent annually since 1962. In 1969, the EC harvested 31.6 million tons, 2 percent below 1968, but one-fifth above the 1960-64 average. Nearly all EC production is soft wheat. Besides supplying its own domestic use, the EC, particularly France, exports considerable quantities of soft wheat. In 1969, the EC exported about 8 million tons, including 6 million tons from France. In addition, an estimated 4 million tons in 1969 was denatured and used for feed wheat.

Rice.--U.S. rice exports have been increasing slightly for a number of years. In 1969, rice exports totaled \$31 million, 11 percent above a year earlier and record high. Small quantities of rice are produced in Italy and France. However, for the most part, the EC is a large importer of rice. European cooks favor long-grain rice, the kind the United States grows.

Poultry.--Exports of poultry to the EEC continue to decline because of the high variable and supplementary levies on these products. Nearly all categories of poultry have been affected. However, exports of baby chicks and turkeys increased slightly in 1969. Most of the turkey meat exports are parts for the West German market. U.S. exports to EC reached a peak of \$53 million in 1962, prior to the imposition of the variable levies. The high price support has encouraged poultry production in EC. In the Netherlands, production has increased at an annual rate of 14 percent since 1962.

The EC is now self-sufficient in the production of poultry meat. However, low prices would encourage increased consumption and purchases from the United States.

U.S. Exports of Nonvariable-levy Commodities

Exports of commodities not subject to the EC variable levy increased to \$929 million, 4 percent above the 1968 level. Oilseeds and products accounted for 54 percent of this group. Tobacco exports were up moderately and totaled \$149 million. Other increases were noted for hides and skins, fruit, and variety meats.

Oilseeds and oilseed products.--Exports of oilseeds and oilseed products to the EC have been increasing at an annual rate of 11 percent since 1962. At \$227 million, the soybean total was 2 percent higher than in 1968. Quantity was even higher because of reduced

prices the past year. There has been a substantial increase in EC demand for protein meal. This increase in U.S. exports reflects (1) increased EC substitution of protein meal for more expensive feed grains in feed rations, (2) lower U.S. prices for soybeans and oil meal, and (3) reduced output and higher prices for other protein meal, especially fishmeal from Peru. The EC imports nearly all of its protein used in feed rations and the United States alone accounts for over two-fifths of this total.

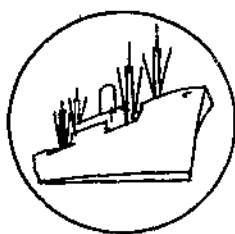
Exports of vegetable oils gained slightly in 1969, aided largely by increased purchases of U.S. cottonseed oil. The EC prefers cottonseed to other vegetable oils, including soybean oil. In the past year, the United States released large quantities of cottonseed oil from CCG stocks for export.

Cotton.--EC cotton purchases from the United States have been declining the past 2 years because of increased foreign free world cotton production, lower U.S. production, and increased use of manmade fibers in the EC. In 1969, production of manmade fibers totaled 3,286.6 million pounds, equivalent to 10 million bales of cotton.

Tobacco.--U.S. exports of tobacco to the EC totaled \$149 million in 1969, up 16 percent from 1968. Part of the value increase is due to larger exports of higher priced stemmed tobacco and increased quality in U.S. tobacco. West Germany continues to be the largest purchaser of U.S. tobacco in the EC taking \$90 million worth or 60 percent of total U.S. exports in 1969 to the EC. Exports to the Netherlands, our next important tobacco outlet in the EC, totaled \$23 million, down from \$30 million in 1968. The United States has been able to account for a larger share of tobacco imports since the U.N. trade sanctions against Rhodesia. Prior to these sanctions, Rhodesia exported as much as \$43 million worth of tobacco to the EC. There is considerable demand for U.S. tobacco because of its distinctive aroma and taste.

Hides and skins.--U.S. exports of hides and skins rose to \$24 million -- up 11 percent from 1968. Large supplies of U.S. hides at attractive prices have encouraged the EC to purchase more hides from the United States. In addition, demand for leather has been rising in the EC despite increased use of synthetic products. West Germany is the largest market for U.S. hides and skins. It purchased \$9 million worth in 1969, up 12 percent from the year earlier.

Fruits and vegetable Combined exports of fruits and vegetables increased to \$83 million, up 35 percent in 1969 from a year earlier. U.S. production increased substantially and larger stocks were available for export. Exports of oranges increased \$12 million to total \$14 million in 1969. Increased production of oranges in Florida contributed most to the overall increase. In addition, increases also occurred for dried fruits, canned fruits, and fruit juices, reflecting generally larger supplies and lower prices.



SPECIAL in this issue

U.S. EXPORTS OF PLANTING SEEDS TREND UPWARD

The United States accounts for about one-sixth of the world's total seed exports. As a seed importer, its global share in the 1960's was about one-tenth. As the past decade's largest trader in seeds, the European Community accounted for one-fourth of the exports and one-third of the imports. Countries of the European Free Trade Association were equally important as both exporters and importers. Canada was principally an exporter, while Japan was an importer.

The Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) code for seeds is 292.5, planting seeds, fruits and spores. Data reported to the United Nations or Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) are based upon this classification, which includes alfalfa seed; ladino, red, and other clover seed; bent, fescue, rye, Kentucky blue, timothy, and other grass seed; and carrot, onion, and other vegetable seeds. World trade data in this article are based on the 292.5 category compiled by these organizations, as reported by individual countries.

World imports of seeds for planting has trended upward since 1961, rising 39 percent to \$167 million by 1967 after reaching a high of \$170 million in 1966. The principal importers include Europe, Canada, the United States, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand (table 7). During 1961-67, these countries accounted for four-fifths of both world exports and imports of seeds.

Taking 56 percent of 1967's world imports of planting seeds were the EC, EFTA, Canada, Japan, and Australia (table 7). Their total receipts were valued at nearly \$100 million. In 1967 and 1968, their total receipts declined slightly from 1966. During the same years, the U.S. share to these countries declined slightly.

Among selected importing countries, the United States was a major supplier to Mexico, Canada, Japan, and Australia (table 8). The European Community received 12 percent of its total seed imports from the United States. EFTA's imports from the United States accounted for 13 percent of its total seed imports in 1967 and 1968. This was down from 16 percent in 1966. Canada imported \$5.6 million worth of seeds in 1968; the United States supplied \$4.3 million or 77 percent of the total. Mexico's estimated seed imports that year were valued at \$2.6 million, with the U.S. share at 86 percent.

The United States supplied about 60 percent of Japan's seed imports from 1966 through 1968. Since Japan's total seed imports rose by 29 percent during the 3-year period, the U.S. share increased by nearly the same amount -- up 27 percent in 3 years. Australia's strong demand for seeds resulted in a 24-percent increase in its takings from 1966 to 1968. Although the U.S. share of Australia's seed imports increased from 38 percent in 1966 to 43 percent in 1967, it fell back to 38 percent in 1968.

Table 7.--World trade in seeds for planting (SITC 292.5): Value by selected region,
calendar years 1961-68 1/

Region	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
-- <u>Million dollars</u> --								
Major exporter:								
EC	28	32	37	45	46	44	46	50
EFTA	19	17	24	22	25	22	19	21
East Europe and U.S.S.R.	19	32	27	22	21	30	32	<u>2/</u>
Canada	9	11	13	12	13	15	9	10
United States	18	18	24	27	27	31	30	29
World	114	137	158	162	166	176	154	<u>2/</u>
Major importer:								
EC	40	43	48	56	57	60	57	58
EFTA	16	21	23	24	28	25	25	24
East Europe and U.S.S.R.	15	14	21	23	24	25	<u>31</u>	<u>2/</u>
Canada	6	5	5	6	6	6	5	6
United States	13	14	19	15	15	15	12	14
Japan	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4
Australia and New Zealand	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3
World	120	129	151	164	169	170	167	<u>2/</u>

1/ Includes alfalfa seed; ladino, red, and other clover seed; bent, fescue, rye, Kentucky blue, timothy, and other grass seed; carrot, onion, and other vegetable seeds; flower seed; and seeds, not elsewhere classified. These are included in Schedule B numbers 292.5005 through 292.5085.

2/ Not available.

Source: FAO Trade Yearbook 1967 and 1968, for years 1961-67, and for years 1967-68, United Nations printouts -- a special tabulation for USDA.

Table 8.--Imports of seeds for planting (SITC 292.5): Value by selected area or country and U.S. share, calendar years 1966-68

Area or country by year	Total	U.S. share	Percentage U.S. of total
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent
1966:			
EC	60,399	7,963	13.2
EFTA	26,016	4,262	16.4
Canada	6,143	4,933	80.3
Mexico	2,630	2,174	82.7
West Germany	21,994	2,197	10.0
Japan	3,236	1,971	60.9
Italy	12,621	2,835	22.5
France	13,462	1,403	10.4
Netherlands	8,331	1,306	15.7
United Kingdom	11,633	1,927	16.6
Australia	2,512	947	37.7
1967:			
EC	57,490	7,013	12.2
EFTA	25,215	3,380	13.4
Canada	5,159	4,120	79.9
Mexico	2,573	2,221	86.3
West Germany	19,084	2,563	13.4
Japan	3,789	2,295	60.6
Italy	10,775	1,579	14.7
France	13,575	1,480	10.9
Netherlands	9,591	1,206	12.6
United Kingdom	11,786	1,285	10.9
Australia	3,044	1,316	43.2
1968:			
EC	57,596	6,879	11.9
EFTA	24,342	3,192	13.1
Canada	5,635	4,315	76.6
Mexico	1/2,573	1/2,221	86.3
West Germany	19,294	3,447	17.9
Japan	4,186	2,507	59.9
Italy	9,696	913	9.4
France	13,447	1,177	8.8
Netherlands	10,049	996	9.9
United Kingdom	11,725	1,238	10.6
Australia	3,119	1,181	37.9

1/ Calendar year 1967.

Source: United Nations printouts -- a special tabulation for USDA.

U.S. Seed Exports

In 1969, the value of U.S. seed exports totaled over \$30 million and gained moderately over 1968 (table 9). Canada, Mexico, the United Kingdom, the European Community, Japan, and Australia received nearly four-fifths of the 1969 seed exports from the United States. The value of exports to these six markets was over two-thirds of the total export value for seeds.

The European Community was the largest market, with West Germany taking two-fifths of the EC's total. Among the Community's various seed imports, fescue, vegetable, and bent grass seed accounted for most of the total. Japan, which ranked as the second largest market for U.S. seed exports, purchased mainly ladino clover, fescue, and rye grass in 1969. Canada, the third largest market, purchased mainly certified alfalfa, Kentucky blue grass, and vegetable seeds. Mexico, in fourth place, received mostly alfalfa and vegetable seeds. Australia purchased grass and vegetable seeds.

Among the various categories of U.S. seed exports, prices ranged widely. This was not reflected in the total seed export value, but was evident among individual countries. For instance, Japan's \$3.5 million purchase of seeds from the United States totaled 17 million pounds. The average unit value was 20 cents per pound. Japan's purchases were mainly clover and rye grass seed. Shipments to Brazil, 666,000 pounds, valued at \$953,000, had an average value of \$1.43 per pound. These exports included mainly vegetable seeds.

Grass seed was priced the lowest, ranging from an average of 15 cents per pound for timothy to 34 cents for bent grass in 1969. Clover seed, other than ladino, and

Table 9.--U.S. exports of seeds, except oilseeds, (SITC 292.5):
Quantity and value, calendar years 1968 and 1969

Country	Quantity		Value		Average Unit price	
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
	1,000 pounds		1,000 dollars		Dollars	
Canada	12,290	12,073	4,049	3,890	0.33	0.32
Mexico	12,511	8,283	3,747	3,855	.30	.47
Venezuela	381	516	363	385	.95	.75
Chile	1,090	721	483	369	.44	.51
Brazil	751	666	722	953	.96	1.43
Argentina	1,183	1,137	618	715	.52	.63
Sweden	893	1,448	319	536	.36	.37
Denmark	1,016	930	475	543	.47	.58
United Kingdom	3,373	2,652	1,211	1,124	.36	.42
EC	20,968	22,505	7,255	7,975	.35	.35
Poland	444	225	246	134	.55	.60
Spain	1,295	1,472	347	699	.27	.47
Japan	11,608	16,922	2,159	3,463	.19	.20
Australia	2,876	2,486	1,095	1,114	.38	.45
Congo (Kinshasa)	183	0	597	0	3.26	0
Republic of South Africa	827	947	322	397	.39	.42
Other	8,975	7,240	4,447	4,776	.50	.66
Total	80,664	80,223	28,455	30,928	.35	.39

uncertified alfalfa seed, averaged 35 and 39 cents per pound, respectively; certified alfalfa seed averaged 44 cents per pound. Vegetable and flower seeds were substantially higher priced, with average prices ranging from \$1.13 per pound for carrot seed to \$2.95 for onion seed.

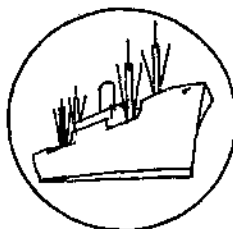
The United States also exported corn seed and grain sorghum seed in 1969 (table 10). Corn seed exports were valued at \$3.8 million in 1969, up 5 percent from 1968. Canada was the principal country in both years, although the quantity and value of exports to Canada declined moderately in 1969.

Italy ranked as the second largest overseas market, taking \$980,495 worth of corn seed in 1969. This boosted the EC's total substantially above the \$1.1 million in 1968. Other large markets included Mexico, West Germany, and Spain. Combined, the U.S. exports to Canada, EC, Mexico, and Spain totaled \$3.3 million, 88 percent of the 1969 U.S. corn seed exports.

In 1969, U.S. exports of grain sorghum seed totaled \$2.6 million. Prior to January 1, 1969, grain sorghum seed was not separately classified, and export data are not available for earlier years. Mexico was the major market in 1969, and received 59 percent of this seed. France took 31,950 bushels, valued at \$175,241. Total EC purchases of U.S. grain sorghum seed in 1969 were valued at \$246,000.

Table 10.--U.S. exports of corn seed and grain sorghum seed:
Quantity and value, calendar years 1968 and 1969

Commodity and destination	Quantity		Value	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
	1,000 bushels		1,000 dollars	
Corn seed, except sweet corn:				
Canada	177	160	1,195	1,034
Mexico	67	110	414	692
Argentina	18	14	100	77
EC	167	354	1,063	1,541
Spain	43	12	249	76
Japan	9	14	71	150
Other	80	34	523	242
Total	561	698	3,615	3,812
Grain sorghum seed:				
Mexico	---	593	---	1,525
EC	---	54	---	246
Pakistan	---	90	---	109
Other	---	272	---	717
Total	---	1,009	---	2,597



SPECIAL in this issue

SELECTED PRICE SERIES OF INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

A 14-percent break in the export price of Thai rice from a month and a year earlier was the major development in January (table 11). Weekly quotations in that series were remarkably stable (\$182.40-\$189.60 a metric ton) from August 11 through December 1, 1969, despite an outlook for plentiful world supplies. However, in the second week of December, as the Thai harvest season began, the rice price dropped to \$177.60 a ton. It then stabilized for the rest of 1969. But with the beginning of 1970, it plunged to \$156.00, stabilized at \$153.60, and averaged \$154.20 for January. World rice production outside Communist Southeast Asia during 1969/70 is estimated to be up 4.5 percent from a year earlier. Nevertheless, U.S. exports of milled rice during July-December 1969 were 367 million pounds more than a year earlier, a 22-percent gain. Their unit value was \$181.52 a metric ton, compared with \$183.38 during July-December 1968.

Prices of U.S. No. 3 Yellow corn and of sorghum grain, both c.i.f. U.K., were up almost 4 percent since December. The sorghum grain price remained virtually at parity with the U.S. corn price. A year ago, by contrast, sorghum grain was quoted \$4.95 a metric ton or 8 percent below corn. The Argentine corn price, c.i.f. U.K., was also up, but only 1 percent above December and 3 percent above January 1969. This implied virtual parity with the prices of U.S. No. 3 Yellow corn and of sorghum grain. Argentine corn, almost always selling at a premium over U.S. corn, has not been so low-priced relative to U.S. corn since May 1967.

One of the most interesting export features of the current fiscal year has been the strong demand for soybeans. Despite record U.S. production and carryover from the old crop, in 1969, the price of U.S. No. 2 soybeans, c.i.f. U.K., continuously rose from a long-time low of \$99.31 a metric ton last August to \$108.88 in January. At that level it was still 2.1 percent below a year earlier. U.S. soybean exports during the most recent 12 months have exceeded 300 million bushels since October and have continued to grow month by month; 311 million bushels were exported in 1969.

U.S. and Canadian wheat export prices show little or no change from December to January. However, the c.i.f. U.K. quotations for both declined almost 70 cents a metric ton; thus the premium of Northern Manitoba No. 2 over U.S. No. 2 Hard Winter wheat remained virtually unchanged; it amounted to \$4.73 and compared with \$7.49 in January 1969. The spread between the U.S. Hard Winter wheat price, c.i.f. U.K., and the Gulf ports buyer's price continued to narrow; it was \$17.45 compared with \$18.14 in December, \$19.47 in November, and \$9.84 in January 1969. Abundant supplies of Australian wheat are reflected in a further price decline to \$63.78 a metric ton, 2.7 percent below December and 6.5 percent below a year ago. Reports from Brazil indicating shipments of Argentine wheat help to explain the continued absence of quotations for such wheat in the United Kingdom.

The c.i.f. Liverpool price of American cotton, Memphis Territory, strict middling, 1-1/16 inches, remained unchanged at 29 0 cents a pound, with U.S. cotton exports continuing their steep decline.

Table 11.--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/ Buyer's price : Export certificate : Seller's price : or payment				Wheat, U.S. No. 2, Hard Winter, c.i.f., U.K., nearest forward shipment			
	Can. \$/bu.	\$/m.t.	\$/bu.	\$/m.t.	\$/bu.	\$/m.t.	\$/bu.	\$/m.t.	£/l.t.	\$/m.t.
<u>1969</u>										
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	.16	5.88	1.55	56.95	30.76	72.65
March	1.95	66.31	1.68	61.73	.15	5.51	1.53	56.22	30.31	71.60
April	1.90	64.55	1.69	62.10	.16	5.88	1.53	56.22	30.05	70.99
May	1.90	64.65	1.69	62.10	.17	6.25	1.52	55.85	30.61	72.31
June	1.91	64.77	1.68	61.73	.23	8.45	1.45	53.28	31.09	73.44
July	1.90	64.65	1.63	57.89	.23	8.45	1.40	51.44	31.61	74.67
August	1.86	63.18	1.53	56.22	.10	3.67	1.43	52.54	30.87	72.91
September	1.84	62.40	1.50	55.02	-.02	-.35	1.51	55.48	30.78	72.68
October	1.83	62.20	1.42	52.17	-.12	-4.41	1.54	56.59	30.15	71.22
November	1.83	62.20	1.42	52.18	-.15	-5.51	1.57	57.69	30.33	71.65
December	1.82	61.86	1.42	52.18	-.17	-6.25	1.59	58.42	29.77	70.32
<u>1970</u>										
January	1.82	61.86	1.42	52.18	-.18	-6.61	1.60	58.79	29.48	69.63
	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.
<u>1969</u>										
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	28.69	67.76	25.78	60.90	24.66	58.24
March	33.28	78.61	30.38	71.75	28.88	68.21	25.08	59.24	24.59	58.09
April	31.95	75.47	30.38	71.75	28.72	67.85	25.90	61.18	25.32	59.82
May	32.33	76.36	---	---	28.12	66.43	27.98	66.10	27.31	64.74
June	32.23	76.14	---	---	28.12	66.43	29.34	69.31	26.12	61.71
July	32.21	76.09	---	---	28.88	68.21	29.90	70.63	25.77	60.88
August	32.03	75.66	---	---	28.56	67.47	30.44	71.90	26.42	62.41
September	31.81	75.14	---	---	28.25	66.73	31.54	74.50	26.00	61.42
October	32.05	75.70	---	---	27.70	65.43	---	---	25.25	62.00
November	32.73	77.32	---	---	27.75	65.55	26.62	62.89	26.19	61.86
December	31.76	75.03	---	---	27.75	65.55	26.41	62.39	25.82	61.00
<u>1970</u>										
January	31.48	74.36	---	---	27.00	63.78	26.69	63.04	26.73	63.15

Continued--

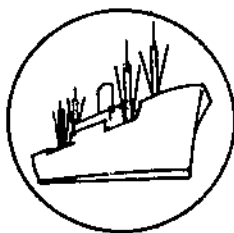
Table 11.--Selected price series of international significance--Continued

Year and month	Sorghum grains c.i.f. U.K., nearest forward shipment 2/		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	
	<u>B/l.t.</u>	<u>\$/m.t.</u>	<u>B/l.t.</u>	<u>\$/m.t.</u>	<u>B/l.t.</u>	<u>\$/m.t.</u>	<u>c/lb.</u>	<u>\$/m.t.</u>
1969								
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
March	21.84	51.59	77.25	185.40	46.73	110.39	28.95	638.50
April	21.97	51.89	76.50	193.60	46.65	110.19	28.95	638.50
May	23.08	54.52	79.50	190.80	46.71	110.33	28.95	638.50
June	23.31	55.07	82.40	197.76	46.70	110.32	28.79	634.70
July	23.47	55.45	82.75	198.60	43.82	103.52	28.38	625.67
August	25.88	61.12	78.50	188.40	42.04	99.31	28.25	622.80
September	27.58	65.16	77.78	186.68	42.38	100.09	28.25	622.80
October	26.62	62.88	77.25	185.40	43.35	102.40	28.40	626.11
November	26.25	62.01	77.50	186.00	44.09	104.15	28.81	635.15
December	25.78	60.91	74.50	178.56	44.34	104.73	29.00	639.33
1970								
January	26.72	63.13	64.25	154.20	46.09	108.88	29.00	639.33

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

2/ January-February 1969 and May-September 1969, Argentine granifero; March-April and October 1969-January 1970, U.S./Argentine sorghums transshipped from Continental European ports.

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



Export Highlights

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, JULY-JANUARY 1969/70

Exports of farm products during July-January 1969/70 totaled \$3,818 million, 16 percent above the year-earlier pace (table 12). The sharp increase largely resulted from January's agricultural export value of \$515 million. This compares with \$178 million in January 1969, when the strike was in effect at all Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports. A more normal situation this January enabled exports of all major commodity groups, except cotton and wheat and wheat flour, to exceed last year's movements.

Total U.S. exports came to \$23 billion, up substantially from July-January 1968/69. Agriculture's 17-percent share was about the same as in the previous year.

There was an 11-percent increase in exports of animals and animal products in July-January 1969/70. Shipments of animal fats and oils totaled \$104 million, running 28 percent above last year's rate. This resulted not only from the increased value of tallow exports, but a doubling in the export value of lard. Although quantity of animal fats and oils was down from the previous year, higher unit values brought an overall increase in total export value (table 13). Meat and meat product exports totaled \$95 million, 13 percent above July-January 1968/69. Higher prices for pork and variety meats were behind the value gain since quantity dropped slightly. Shipments of fresh or frozen pork to Japan were reduced, but higher prices resulted in an overall increase in our pork exports to that Asian country. Continued large July-January exports to Japan, Western Europe, and Canada raised exports of hides and skins to \$90 million.

Cotton exports totaled \$169 million, 6 percent under July-January 1968/69. But January's cotton exports of 382,000 bales represented a marked improvement over the 55,000 bales shipped in January 1969.

Shipments of fruits and vegetables totaled \$317 million, one-fifth more than in July-January 1968/69. Fresh fruits, notably citrus, continued to account for the large upsurge in exports of fruits and preparations. Dried beans and peas accounted for much of the 16-percent increase in exports of vegetables and preparations.

Value of wheat and flour exports for the first 7 months of 1969/70 totaled \$519 million, about the same as last year's corresponding months. There was a threefold increase in these shipments in January over a year earlier. Because last year's exports were hampered by the strike, U.S. exports of wheat and wheat flour should show strong gains this year.

Exports of feed grains, excluding products, rose to \$630 million, up a third. Corn and sorghum grains accounted for all of the increase, as exports of oats and barley were well below the total for the first 7 months of last fiscal year. Corn exports totaled \$521 million, up more than one-third, while sorghum grain exports were one-fifth above the \$87 million of last fiscal year. Rice exports rose 24 percent to \$187 million. These boosts in feed grains and rice pushed total grains and preparations to \$1,378 million, 16 percent above the first 7 months of 1968/69.

Table 12.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity,
July-January 1968/69 and 1969/70

Commodity	July-January		Change
	1968/69	1969/70 ^{1/}	
	-- Million dollars --		Percent
Animals and animal products:			
Dairy products	82	67	-18
Fats, oils, and greases	81	104	+28
Hides and skins	73	90	+23
Meats and meat products	84	95	+13
Poultry products	34	33	-3
Other	45	52	+16
Total animals and products	399	441	+11
Cotton, excluding linters	179	169	-6
Fruits and preparations	171	209	+22
Grains and preparations:			
Feed grains, excluding products	472	630	+33
Rice, milled	151	187	+24
Wheat and flour	517	519	0
Other	48	42	-12
Total grains and preparations	1,188	1,378	+16
Oilseeds and products:			
Cottonseed and soybean oils	57	90	+58
Soybeans	459	568	+24
Protein meal	135	184	+36
Other	57	52	-9
Total oilseeds and products	708	894	+26
Tobacco, unmanufactured	324	367	+13
Vegetables and preparations	93	108	+16
Other	224	252	+12
Total exports	3,286	3,818	+16

^{1/} Preliminary.

Table 13.--Average export prices for related agricultural products exported,
July-January 1968/69 and 1969/70

Commodity	Unit	Average unit price		Percentage change
		1968/69	1969/70	
		-- Dollars --		-- Percent --
Animal fats and oils	Lb.	0.06	0.09	+50
Meats and meat products	Lb.	.34	.39	+15
Hides and skins	No.	6.33	7.49	+18
Cotton	Rbl.	119.12	119.64	0
Wheat and flour	Bu.	1.67	1.51	-10
Feed grains	Mton	47.13	51.70	+10
Corn	Bu.	1.20	1.33	+11
Rice	Cwt.	8.42	8.48	+1
Soybeans	Bu.	2.69	2.60	-3
Cottonseed and soybean oil	Lb.	.10	.11	+10
Protein meal	Ston	83.68	81.97	-2
Tobacco	Lb.	.89	.96	+8

January's 29-million-bushel soybean outcarry expanded the soybean 7-month total to 218 million bushels valued at \$568 million. This record pace surpassed the \$459 million worth exported in July-January 1968/69 by nearly a fourth. Flaxseed exports, which moved well during 1968/69 due to small Argentine and Mexican crops, fell 26 percent in value and 21 percent in quantity. Increased exports of cottonseed oil boosted total cottonseed and soybean outgo to \$90 million, 58 percent above July-January 1968/69. Protein meal exports in July-January 1969/70 were running more than one-third above the year-earlier rate, reflecting Western Europe's continued large demand for the favorably priced U.S. protein meal.

Growing demand for stemmed flue-cured tobacco as well as the good quality of U.S. leaf resulted in a 13-percent increase in shipments of U.S. tobacco, even at higher prices.

U.S. Agricultural Exports to the EC, July-January 1969/70

U.S. agricultural exports to the European Community totaled \$804 million in July-January 1969/70, up 7 percent from the corresponding months in 1968/69. However, a 20-percent export decline occurred in commodities subject to the EC's variable-import levies (table 14). Smaller shipments of feed grains, wheat, and poultry products continued to account for the bulk of this decrease. Rice and pork (excluding variety meats) showed an increase over the first 7 months of last fiscal year. Nonvariable-levy commodities continued to increase, prompted by much larger exports of fruits and vegetables, hides and skins, oilseeds and products, corn byproducts for feed, tobacco, and variety meats. Like total U.S. agricultural exports, the January export total was well above January 1969, and canceled the decline that accumulated during July-December 1969.

Readers should note the change in the classification in table 14. Corn byproducts for feed, previously listed as a variable-levy commodity group, has been shifted to the nonvariable-levy-commodity category beginning with January data. Analysis of the components of this group indicate that while some commodities are subject to the EC's variable-import levies, the major components -- corn gluten feed and meal (classified

Table 14.--U.S. exports to the EC: Value by commodity,
January and July-January 1968/69 and 1969/70

Commodity	January		July-January	
	1969	1970	1968/69	1969/70
-- 1,000 dollars --				
<u>Variable-levy commodities 1/</u>				
Feed grains	2,572	12,537	176,729	143,920
Corn	2,568	11,203	162,676	137,046
Grain sorghums	4	1,334	9,343	6,830
Barley	0	0	2,935	0
Oats	0	0	1,775	44
Rice	1	1,468	17,774	22,872
Rye grain	0	0	690	121
Wheat grain	1,630	3,977	51,337	24,796
Wheat flour	4	107	615	664
Beef and veal, excl. variety meats ..	20	13	356	238
Pork, excl. variety meats	26	14	161	192
Lard 2/	0	2	114	12
Dairy products	10	62	380	360
Poultry and eggs	360	1,261	8,256	8,503
Live poultry	124	206	1,213	899
Broilers and fryers	9	56	669	354
Stewing chickens	0	0	14	0
Turkeys	186	784	5,722	6,160
Other fresh poultry	0	0	72	58
Eggs	41	215	566	1,032
Other	23	802	5,183	7,745
Total	4,646	20,243	261,595	209,423
<u>Nonvariable-levy commodities</u>				
Canned poultry 3/	1	0	115	43
Cotton, excl. linters	695	2,252	15,668	10,910
Fruits and preparations	2,002	3,201	26,318	40,812
Fresh fruits	318	712	8,070	11,265
Citrus	291	641	7,916	10,923
Oranges and tangerines	0	191	1,934	6,353
Lemons and limes	290	387	5,104	3,586
Grapefruits	1	62	877	981
Other	0	1	1	3
Apples	0	0	0	7
Grapes	27	51	76	164
Other	0	20	78	171
Dried fruits	600	287	5,414	5,870
Raisins	176	120	1,301	1,115
Prunes	405	145	3,939	4,450
Other	19	22	174	305
Fruit juices	98	365	2,585	3,921
Orange	62	229	1,588	2,480
Grapefruit	6	53	498	678
Other	30	83	499	763
Canned fruits 4/	942	1,734	9,636	18,525
Peaches	186	983	2,707	8,438
Fruit cocktail	484	601	2,851	3,935
Pineapples	242	141	3,674	3,609

Continued--

Table 14.--U.S. exports to the EC: Value by commodity,
January and July-January 1968/69 and 1969/70--Con.

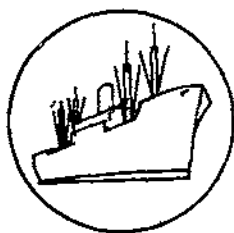
Commodity	January		July-January	
	1969	1970	1968/69	1969/70
-- 1,000 dollars --				
<u>Nonvariable-levy commodities--Con.</u>				
<u>Canned fruits--Con.</u>				
Other	30	9	404	2,543
Other fruits	44	103	613	1,231
Vegetables and preparations	1,114	2,161	11,226	13,679
Pulse	697	1,436	6,733	9,587
Dried beans	271	938	2,755	5,583
Dried peas	426	498	3,978	4,004
Fresh vegetables	116	193	660	320
Canned vegetables	128	78	1,321	903
Asparagus	84	41	922	390
Other	44	37	399	513
Other vegetables and preparations ..	173	438	2,512	2,854
Hides and skins	599	1,209	12,496	13,750
Cattle hides	555	1,031	9,667	11,868
Calf and kip skins	20	56	1,123	499
Other	24	122	1,706	1,383
Oilseeds and products	3,507	54,033	277,509	340,852
Oil cake and meal	956	19,481	85,854	121,125
Soybean	879	19,429	80,379	115,958
Other	77	52	5,475	5,167
Oilseeds	2,296	33,605	184,569	211,641
Soybeans	2,138	33,030	165,016	201,175
Flaxseeds	0	0	16,927	8,593
Other	158	575	2,626	1,873
Vegetable oils	255	947	7,086	8,086
Cottonseed	0	392	188	2,016
Soybean	0	23	53	216
Linseed	241	1	4,987	850
Other	14	531	1,858	5,004
Tallow ^{3/}	696	0	10,963	6,411
Tobacco, unmanufactured	76	2,717	76,038	80,698
Variety meats, fresh or frozen ^{3/} ...	400	2,519	16,211	23,360
Nuts and preparations	87	1,978	2,321	12,218
Hops	15	236	736	877
Corn byproducts, feed	426	1,295	15,689	19,359
Food for relief and charity	6	246	363	564
Other	2,858	6,672	27,000	31,323
Total nonvariables	12,482	78,519	492,653	594,856
Total EC	17,128	98,762	754,248	804,279

^{1/} 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. ^{2/} 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. ^{3/} Although canned poultry, tallow, and variety meats are subject to variable levies, these cannot exceed the amount of import duties bound in GATT. ^{4/} Variable levy on sugar-added content only.

2303.10) -- enter duty-free. European Community data show the import value of residue from starch manufacture listed under Brussels Trade Nomenclature (BTN) 2303.10 at \$34 million in 1968 and \$24 million in 1967. This 1968 value compared with the U.S. export value of \$33 million in 1968 for "corn byproducts for feed" Schedule B Classification 0812020, and "food waste, n.e.c.," Schedule B, No. 0819500.

A cross reference of Schedule B numbers with the BTN classification indicates that there is a difference in commodities listed under these two codes. The U.S. category of "corn byproducts for feed" includes the residue from wet-processing corn for starch extraction, while the BTN classification includes the corn gluten meal and feed or residue from starch manufacture (category 2303.10). Since commodities in this classification enter the EC free of duty, corn byproducts for feed were shifted to the non-variable-levy-commodity grouping. Furthermore, corn gluten meal and feed are currently bound by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and would be exempt from the variable levies without further negotiation.

Commodities in the U.S. Schedule B Classification 0812020 (corn byproducts for feed) are bran, cracked corn for animal feed, corn gluten feed, corn gluten meal, hominy feed, and corn grits for animal feed. All of these products, except corn gluten feed and meal, are classified under the BTN code 2302.00 and are subject to the EC's variable-import levies, but account for a small portion of the total.



Import Highlights

U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS, JULY-JANUARY 1969/70

Incoming agricultural products amounted to \$3,083 million in July-January 1969/70, up 11 percent from the same period last year. Most of the advance occurred this January, when U.S. takings exceeded \$480 million against an unusually low \$209 million a year earlier. The depressed level last January resulted from the strike at Atlantic and Gulf ports.

Supplementary (competitive) agricultural imports for the 7 months rose to \$1,881 million, up 9 percent (table 15). Commodity advances included cattle, meats, grain products, raw sugar, wines, malt beverages, nursery stock, and animal feed. During January, fresh tomato entries moved up to 78 million pounds from 73 million pounds last January. However, cumulative fresh tomato imports for July through January were 110 million pounds (worth \$16 million) against 122 million pounds (about \$18 million) during July-January 1968/69. Fresh cucumber entries in January fell to 25 million pounds (\$2.2 million), from 28 million pounds (\$3.8 million) in January 1969. In general, winter vegetable imports such as green peppers, squash, and turnips, were similar to those a year earlier. Much of the growth in grain product imports stemmed from advances in prepared items.

The value of complementary (noncompetitive) imports in July-January gained 13 percent to \$1,202 million. Sharply higher values were recorded for cocoa beans, crude rubber, soluble coffee, black pepper, and vanilla beans. Price increases accounted for a substantial part of the gains. Imports were lower for drugs, essential oils, bananas, and tea.

Nonagricultural imports, including minerals, manufactures, fishery, and forest products, gained 15 percent over a year ago and totaled \$18.8 billion (table 16).

Table 15.--U.S. agricultural imports: Value by commodity,
July-January 1968/69 and 1969/70

Commodity or commodity group	July-January		Change
	1968/69	1969/70 ^{1/}	
	Million dollars		Percent
<u>Supplementary</u>			
Animals and animal products:			
Cattle, dutiable	58	64	+10
Dairy products	63	68	+8
Hides and skins, excluding fur	31	28	-10
Meats and meat products, excluding poultry:			
Beef and veal	302	393	+30
Pork	113	132	+17
Other meats and products	35	52	+49
Wool, apparel	55	42	-24
Other animals and animal products	50	55	+10
Total animals and products	707	834	+18
Cotton, raw, excluding linters	8	4	-50
Feeds and fodders, excluding oil cake	8	14	+75
Fruits and preparations	95	89	-6
Grains and preparations	32	39	+22
Nuts and preparations, edible	67	56	-16
Oilseeds, oilnuts, and products:			
Coconut oil	41	33	-20
Copra	32	31	-3
Olive oil	10	10	0
Other oilseeds and products	47	48	+2
Seeds and nursery stock, excluding oilseeds	22	23	+5
Sugar and molasses:			
Sugar, cane	356	387	+9
Molasses, inedible	20	21	+5
Tobacco, unmanufactured	78	73	-6
Vegetables and preparations	88	89	+1
Wines and malt beverages:			
Wines	63	79	+25
Malt beverages	15	18	+20
Other supplementary vegetable products	33	34	+6
Total supplementary products	1,722	1,881	+9
<u>Complementary</u>			
Bananas, fresh	103	99	-4
Cocoa and chocolate:			
Cocoa beans	53	127	+140
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared	22	23	+5
Coffee:			
Coffee, green or crude	598	590	-1
Coffee, soluble	10	28	+180
Drugs, crude	16	15	-6
Essential oils	21	16	-24
Fibers, unmanufactured	12	11	-8
Rubber, crude:			
Rubber, crude, dry form	101	162	+60
Rubber, latex	16	17	+6
Silk, raw	8	8	0
Spices	25	29	+16
Tea, crude	32	30	-6
Wool, carpet	27	26	-4
Other complementary products	19	21	+16
Total complementary products	1,063	1,202	+13
Total agricultural imports	2,785	3,083	+11

^{1/} Preliminary.

Table 16.—U.S. agricultural imports: Quantity and value by commodity,
January and July-January 1968/69 and 1969/70

Commodity imported	Unit	January				July-January			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1969	1970 1/	1969	1970 1/	1968/69 : 1969/70 1/	1968/69 : 1969/70 1/	1968/69 : 1969/70 1/	1968/69 : 1969/70 1/
Supplementary				1,000				1,000	
Animals and animal products			Thousands	dollars		Thousands	dollars		
Animals, live									
Cattle, dutiable	No.	88	101	8,330	9,218	595	647	57,741	63,987
Cattle for breeding, free	No.	1	1	467	567	9	13	3,870	4,937
Horses	No.	2/	2/	1,473	1,199	2	2	8,766	7,233
Other, including live poultry		3/	3/	202	344	3/	3/	2,538	2,976
Total animals, live		---	---	10,472	11,328	---	---	72,915	79,133
Dairy products									
Blue-mold cheese	Lb.	142	240	77	140	2,704	2,987	1,489	1,715
Cheddar	Lb.	161	161	100	72	5,957	6,135	2,247	2,462
Colby	Lb.	108	56	38	16	4,730	4,358	1,527	1,475
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	510	659	149	314	15,596	7,766	4,829	3,612
Pecorino	Lb.	479	1,458	256	1,091	9,735	11,250	6,146	8,208
Swiss	Lb.	1,200	2,760	419	1,535	37,475	23,407	13,658	12,328
Other	Lb.	1,866	5,566	681	2,530	34,043	39,503	13,732	16,961
Total cheese	Lb.	4,466	10,900	1,720	5,698	110,240	95,406	43,628	46,751
Butter	Lb.	8	70	2	41	292	306	174	181
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	3,906	8,135	835	1,720	72,227	69,046	15,750	15,395
Other		3/	3/	674	515	3/	3/	3,434	5,346
Total dairy products		---	---	3,231	7,974	---	---	62,986	67,683
Hides and skins, except furs									
Calf and kip skins	Lb.	451	766	227	368	5,668	4,638	2,834	2,445
Cattle hides	Lb.	1,173	986	168	148	14,824	8,424	2,028	1,445
Goat and kid skins	Lb.	88	1,048	73	1,093	2,842	3,860	2,201	4,151
Sheep and lamb skins	Lb.	1,141	1,743	850	1,651	28,778	13,363	20,778	15,192
Other 4/	Lb.	438	1,719	190	905	8,075	8,607	3,533	4,801
Total hides and skins	Lb.	3,291	6,262	1,508	4,165	60,187	38,892	31,374	28,034
Meat and meat preparations									
Beef and veal:									
Canned	Lb.	7,767	14,375	3,322	5,545	74,453	83,126	30,585	32,446
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	41,682	117,468	17,973	55,693	562,729	686,721	244,634	334,554
Prepared or preserved	Lb.	2,408	5,929	1,538	3,634	42,742	43,169	26,597	26,332
Total beef and veal	Lb.	51,857	137,772	22,833	64,872	679,924	813,016	301,816	393,332
Mutton, goat, and lamb	Lb.	895	9,914	265	3,143	39,116	64,502	11,593	21,565
Pork:									
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	3,729	4,519	1,877	2,217	24,754	23,203	11,334	11,566
Hams and shoulders, canned, cooked, etc.	Lb.	5,397	11,354	4,211	9,893	116,825	123,165	88,325	103,964
Other	Lb.	1,163	3,727	763	2,489	24,383	25,305	13,695	16,054
Total pork	Lb.	10,289	19,600	6,850	14,599	165,962	171,673	113,354	131,584
Sausage casings		3/	3/	749	2,004	3/	3/	11,665	15,146
Other, including meat extracts	Lb.	2,409	5,917	742	2,392	27,613	36,634	11,189	15,257
Total meat and preps., except poultry		---	---	31,440	87,010	---	---	449,617	576,884
Poultry products									
Eggs, dried and otherwise preserved	Lb.	86	721	38	409	863	2,836	476	1,777
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	30	3,712	35	1,618	302	5,219	315	2,471
Poultry meat	Lb.	26	66	47	86	228	449	525	715
Total poultry products		---	---	120	2,113	---	---	1,316	4,963

Continued—

Table 16.—U.S. agricultural imports: Quantity and value by commodity,
January and July-January 1968/69 and 1969/70--Continued

Commodity imported	Unit	January				July-January			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1969	1970 1/	1969	1970 1/	1968/69	1969/70 1/	1968/69	1969/70 1/
Supplementary				1,000				1,000	
Other animal products		Thousands		dollars		Thousands		dollars	
Beeswax	Lb.	57	293	42	201	2,237	2,295	1,647	1,636
Bones, hoofs, and horns	Lb.	3/	3/	109	237	3/	3/	1,967	2,088
Bristles, crude or prepared	Lb.	43	263	128	610	1,732	1,466	4,518	4,179
Fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	2,156	1,736	351	306	9,161	10,644	832	1,221
Feathers and down, crude and sorted	Lb.	145	568	122	849	3,680	3,034	4,644	4,438
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	145	1,007	81	529	6,249	7,161	3,452	3,847
Hair, unmanufactured	Lb.	144	1,152	77	645	4,821	5,281	3,507	3,773
Honey	Lb.	26	621	4	76	7,526	5,676	806	664
Wool, unmanufactured, except free in bond	C, lb.	11,726	10,123	7,093	5,649	93,415	69,872	54,777	42,248
Other		3/	3/	973	2,096	3/	3/	12,405	13,095
Total other animal products		---	---	8,980	11,198	---	---	88,555	77,189
Total animals and animal products		---	---	55,751	123,788	---	---	706,763	833,886
Vegetable products									
Cotton, unmanufactured (480 lb.)									
Cotton	P. ble.	9	21	387	585	49	29	8,226	4,119
Linters	R. ble.	9	24	433	1,031	128	126	2,870	2,610
Total cotton and linters	R. ble.	9	24	433	1,031	128	126	11,096	6,729
Fruits and preparations									
Apples, fresh	Lb.	10,114	8,609	1,191	680	51,615	53,172	5,363	3,806
Strawberries	Lb.	17,832	17,758	2,940	2,813	48,566	54,318	8,334	9,153
Other berries	Lb.	779	1,136	231	280	18,717	19,268	3,948	4,317
Cherries	Lb.	492	251	120	84	13,364	8,099	3,867	2,426
Dates	Lb.	3,024	308	352	33	23,098	16,812	2,271	1,544
Figs	Lb.	18	331	4	30	9,584	4,928	1,291	651
Grapes	Lb.	0	0	0	0	9,879	18,919	633	1,450
Melons	Lb.	3,569	1,984	130	95	19,867	13,255	978	686
Olives in brine	Gal.	511	1,147	1,361	2,849	10,228	9,105	23,415	20,798
Oranges, mandarin, canned	Lb.	1,277	840	237	161	40,315	40,696	7,669	7,776
Oranges, other	Lb.	14,513	4,866	1,154	275	64,188	40,689	5,005	2,532
Pineapples, canned, prepared, or preserved	Lb.	6,886	15,971	731	1,877	133,389	145,610	14,610	16,937
Pineapple juice	Gal.	188	891	45	233	2,784	6,222	690	1,440
Other		3/	3/	1,448	2,314	3/	3/	17,293	15,202
Total fruits and preparations		---	---	9,944	11,724	---	---	95,367	88,718
Grains and preparations									
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	200	477	241	584	5,821	7,350	6,984	8,055
Barley malt	Cwt.	18	38	94	186	212	221	1,058	1,115
Corn grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	87	62	158	208	732	573	1,350	1,393
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	207	237	210	224	936	916	922	790
Rice	Lb.	34	57	13	11	456	1,285	376	657
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	29	19	35	15	949	331	1,119	550
Wheat grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	13	62	28	86	128	1,098	405	2,000
Wheat flour	Cwt.	0	0	0	0	20	14	87	73
Biscuits, cakes, wafers, etc.	Lb.	2,891	5,909	1,043	2,052	37,322	45,424	13,902	16,702
Bread, yeast-leavened	Lb.	1,819	2,508	241	355	14,020	17,451	1,958	2,388
Other		3/	3/	477	785	3/	3/	3,777	5,173
Total grains and preparations		---	---	2,540	4,506	---	---	31,938	38,896

Continued--

Table 16.—U.S. agricultural imports: Quantity and value by commodity,
January and July-January 1968/69 and 1969/70--Continued

Commodity imported	Unit	January				July-January			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1969	1970 1/	1969	1970 1/	1968/69	1969/70 1/	1968/69	1969/70 1/
Supplementary				1,000				1,000	
<u>Nuts and preparations</u>		<u>Thousands</u>		<u>dollars</u>		<u>Thousands</u>		<u>dollars</u>	
Brazil nuts	Lb.	283	1,711	103	717	32,267	18,685	7,754	5,927
Cashew nuts	Lb.	1,493	7,388	904	4,186	53,588	52,106	30,494	28,593
Chestnuts	Lb.	201	233	32	115	12,486	15,150	2,088	2,873
Coconut meat, fresh, prepared, or preserved	Lb.	5,058	4,633	841	621	102,771	59,378	18,755	7,831
Filberts	Lb.	380	169	217	122	3,325	1,909	1,867	1,239
Pistache nuts	Lb.	1,277	1,973	854	1,405	5,882	11,422	3,441	7,831
Walnuts	Lb.	55	0	27	0	831	289	450	160
Other	---	3/	3/	175	139	3/	3/	1,835	1,638
Total nuts and preparations	---	---	---	3,163	7,305	---	---	66,684	56,092
<u>Oilseeds and products</u>									
Oil cake and meal	Lb.	6,701	943	198	43	43,868	14,955	1,313	464
<u>Oilseeds:</u>									
Copra	Lb.	66,173	66,232	4,852	5,862	377,254	386,698	32,042	30,805
Sesame seed	Lb.	2,342	2,476	374	419	17,297	20,644	2,538	2,942
Other	---	3/	3/	111	316	3/	3/	1,316	1,285
Total oilseeds	---	---	---	5,337	6,597	---	---	35,896	35,032
<u>Vegetable oils and waxes:</u>									
Cocoa butter	Lb.	85	3,144	68	2,699	11,406	13,020	7,398	11,388
Caranaba wax	Lb.	0	1,291	0	417	6,374	5,476	1,986	1,795
Castor oil	Lb.	3,204	9,215	367	966	75,538	83,373	10,107	8,896
Coconut oil	Lb.	152,265	147,463	18,693	17,816	306,225	285,804	40,720	33,134
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	1,731	3,298	549	1,079	32,199	31,538	10,150	9,897
Palm oil	Lb.	13,425	7,793	770	479	84,649	106,333	5,461	7,411
Palm kernel oil	Lb.	3,805	5,472	439	884	66,263	53,203	11,022	7,043
Tung oil	Lb.	996	0	81	0	8,200	12,965	722	1,859
Other	Lb.	283	4,116	100	743	33,596	26,225	5,397	4,867
Total vegetable oils and waxes	Lb.	175,794	181,792	21,067	25,083	624,450	617,937	92,963	86,290
Total oilseeds and products	---	---	---	26,602	31,723	---	---	130,172	121,786
<u>Sugar and related products</u>									
Sugar, cane or beet	S. ton	47	290	6,256	38,399	2,731	2,876	356,239	387,195
Molasses, inedible	Gal.	24,177	38,139	2,005	3,123	187,214	211,738	20,001	21,023
Other	---	3/	3/	639	805	3/	3/	4,037	5,671
Total sugar and related products	---	---	---	8,900	42,327	---	---	380,277	413,889
<u>Vegetables and preparations</u>									
<u>Fresh, chilled, or frozen:</u>									
Carrots	Lb.	9,148	5,014	232	261	50,600	51,756	1,498	2,496
Cucumbers	Lb.	28,487	24,704	3,820	2,158	34,298	44,667	4,612	4,037
Garlic	Lb.	129	394	29	68	8,160	6,466	1,819	833
Onions	Lb.	10,938	8,728	649	1,019	21,984	27,311	1,417	2,619
Peppers	Lb.	8,635	8,592	1,631	1,614	13,418	13,369	2,389	2,336
Potatoes, white or Irish	Cwt.	399	253	1,155	709	1,172	739	2,890	2,049
Tomatoes	Lb.	72,644	78,269	11,430	12,242	121,969	110,103	17,501	16,277
Turnips or rutabagas	Cwt.	105	117	281	397	634	531	1,689	1,688
<u>Prepared or preserved:</u>									
Cassava, flour and starch, and tapioca	Lb.	9,948	18,652	341	629	98,053	112,532	3,589	3,900
Mushrooms, incl. dried	Lb.	587	736	392	549	9,833	12,463	6,202	7,708
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	1,955	2,656	311	470	16,656	18,601	2,573	2,853
Tomatoes	Lb.	2,705	13,746	247	1,245	67,629	71,659	5,921	6,681
Tomato paste and sauce	Lb.	3,019	5,034	454	725	92,302	53,537	12,874	7,846
Other	---	3/	3/	3,171	6,301	3/	3/	22,925	27,450
Total vegetables and preparations	---	---	---	24,144	28,387	---	---	87,889	88,772

Continued--

Table 16.—U.S. agricultural imports: Quantity and value by commodity,
January and July-January 1968/69 and 1969/70--Continued

Commodity imported	Unit	January				July-January			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1969	1970 1/	1969	1970 1/	1968/69	1969/70 1/	1968/69	1969/70 1/
Supplementary				1,000				1,000	
Other vegetable products		Thousands		dollars		Thousands		dollars	
Feeds and fodders, except oil cake and meal	---	3/	3/	1,098	2,377	3/	3/	8,455	13,910
Hops	Lb.	202	4,031	163	3,848	6,060	9,097	5,892	8,815
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured	L,ton:	3	5	502	467	20	18	2,731	2,393
Malt liquors	Gal.	686	1,912	747	2,111	14,013	16,266	15,285	18,235
Nursery and greenhouse stock	---	3/	3/	386	948	3/	3/	12,896	14,418
Seeds, except oilseeds	---	3/	3/	1,942	1,966	3/	3/	9,220	8,494
Spices	Lb.	7,635	11,025	806	1,534	55,991	57,524	7,251	6,877
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	20,503	16,738	12,751	9,799	125,743	124,676	78,438	73,164
Wines	Gal.	932	1,881	4,353	8,930	13,373	16,367	62,629	78,536
Other	---	3/	3/	726	902	3/	3/	8,812	7,869
Total other vegetable products	---	---	---	23,474	32,882	---	---	211,609	232,716
Total vegetable products	---	---	---	99,200	159,885	---	---	1,015,042	1,047,599
Total supplementary imports	---	---	---	154,951	283,673	---	---	1,721,805	1,881,485
Complementary									
Bananas, fresh	Lb.	529,911	296,441	15,735	14,020	2,370,000	2,054,236	103,230	98,787
Coffee, green	Lb.	48,039	235,901	16,072	92,592	1,763,096	1,709,176	598,435	589,559
Coffee extracts, essences, concentrates	Lb.	944	2,916	1,001	2,831	10,220	26,106	9,802	28,464
Cocoa beans	Lb.	4,489	82,337	1,382	32,691	194,901	341,008	53,189	127,205
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared	Lb.	4,887	17,825	1,153	4,070	116,756	106,495	21,549	22,662
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	---	3/	3/	2,550	2,449	3/	3/	15,789	14,599
Essential or distilled oils	---	3/	3/	630	2,449	3/	3/	20,696	16,236
Fibers, unmanufactured	L,ton:	2	7	502	1,492	70	55	12,177	11,348
Rubber, crude, natural, excl. allied gums	Lb.	48,861	132,228	10,553	27,164	698,752	814,842	116,542	178,655
Silk, raw	Lb.	12	174	103	1,253	1,004	1,170	8,296	8,250
Spices	Lb.	3,426	10,022	1,021	5,573	71,001	61,844	24,821	28,880
Tea	Lb.	1,859	10,826	856	3,949	80,007	81,629	31,632	30,173
Wool, unmanufactured, free in bond	G.lb.	3,819	7,270	1,331	2,997	79,787	72,121	26,757	26,479
Other complementary agricultural products	---	3/	3/	738	2,944	3/	3/	20,006	20,244
Total complementary imports	---	---	---	53,627	196,474	---	---	1,062,931	1,201,541
Total agricultural imports	---	---	---	208,578	480,147	---	---	2,784,736	3,083,026
Total nonagricultural imports	---	---	---	1,882,122	2,633,639	---	---	16,374,764	18,795,261
Total imports, all commodities	---	---	---	2,090,700	3,113,786	---	---	19,159,500	21,878,287

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 500.

3/ Reported in value only.

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

Table 17.—U.S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
January and July-January 1968/69 and 1969/70

Commodity exported	Unit	January				July-January			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1969	1970 1/	1969	1970 1/	1968/69	1969/70 1/	1968/69	1969/70 1/
Animals and animal products									
Animals, live									
Cattle	No.	2	4	926	1,431	20	25	8,961	9,817
Poultry, live:									
Baby chicks, excluding breeding chicks	No.	2,023	869	825	175	15,626	8,365	8,249	2,902
Breeding chicks	No.	187	1,282	592	1,368	187	6,190	592	6,408
Other live poultry	---	2/	2/	189	143	2/	2/	1,905	1,407
Other	---	2/	2/	701	1,565	2/	2/	4,369	7,778
Total animals, live	---	---	---	3,223	4,682	---	---	24,076	28,312
Dairy products									
Anhydrous milk fat, including donations	Lb.	0	1,196	0	299	7,104	1,206	6,371	308
Butter, including donations	Lb.	35	20	27	15	4,453	140	3,168	100
Cheese and curd, including donations	Lb.	395	679	234	513	4,129	4,526	2,637	2,742
Infants' and dietetic foods, milk base	Lb.	624	1,287	350	765	16,740	10,755	7,062	5,561
Milk and cream:									
Condensed or evaporated	Lb.	4,685	2,344	833	411	50,032	50,061	10,842	10,938
Dry, whole milk and cream	Lb.	827	1,460	207	500	13,183	7,910	2,015	3,540
Fresh	Gal.	100	146	147	202	732	901	1,038	1,243
Nonfat dry, including donations	Lb.	21,090	41,281	4,356	9,037	235,111	184,988	46,046	40,396
Other	---	2/	2/	107	227	2/	2/	2,441	2,515
Total dairy products	---	---	---	6,261	11,969	---	---	81,620	67,343
Fats, oils, and greases									
Lard and other rendered pig fat	Lb.	11,722	24,521	949	3,311	100,225	165,547	8,076	18,208
Tallow:									
Edible	Lb.	1,215	258	78	27	5,800	2,451	407	276
Inedible, including grease	Lb.	104,365	138,453	6,145	11,312	1,140,444	965,682	65,765	77,097
Other animal fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	6,671	12,057	545	1,275	90,594	87,868	7,142	8,889
Total fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	123,973	175,289	7,717	15,925	1,337,063	1,221,548	81,390	104,470
Meat and meat preparations									
Beef and veal, except offals	Lb.	2,067	2,584	1,662	2,096	15,563	15,012	11,760	12,790
Pork, except offals	Lb.	13,329	3,764	5,082	1,700	82,617	64,667	31,402	30,282
Offals, edible, variety meats	Lb.	5,006	13,206	1,209	3,702	127,459	144,487	29,256	37,790
Sausage casings	Lb.	311	914	181	982	6,118	7,221	4,031	6,783
Other, including meat extracts	Lb.	1,512	2,166	754	1,225	15,050	14,452	7,350	7,795
Total meat and preps., except poultry	Lb.	22,225	22,634	8,888	9,705	246,807	245,839	83,799	95,440
Poultry products									
Eggs, dried and otherwise preserved	Lb.	17	11	10	8	526	411	488	361
Eggs in the shell, for hatching	Doz.	1,282	893	833	967	6,051	6,215	5,343	6,543
Eggs in the shell, other	Doz.	127	46	64	24	3,319	846	1,355	347
Poultry meat, whole or parts, fresh, chilled, or frozen:									
Chickens	Lb.	5,031	5,986	1,366	1,502	54,110	49,014	14,150	13,659
Turkeys	Lb.	1,179	2,741	388	947	26,699	24,835	8,635	8,838
Other	Lb.	409	633	183	243	7,369	6,311	2,510	2,192
Poultry, canned and poultry specialties	Lb.	319	256	118	120	5,220	3,446	1,821	1,499
Total poultry products	---	---	---	2,962	3,811	---	---	34,302	33,439

Continued—

Table 17.—U.S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
January and July-January 1968/69 and 1969/70—Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	January				July-January			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1968	1970 1/	1968	1970 1/	1968/69	1969/70 1/	1968/69	1969/70 1/
				1,000				1,000	
		Thousands		dollars		Thousands		dollars	
Other animal products									
Feathers and down, crude and dressed	Lb.	11	137	24	156	564	825	745	899
Gelatin, edible grade	Lb.	115	61	110	55	536	489	501	447
Hair, animal, except wool or fine hair	Lb.	50	143	21	75	2,185	1,846	673	763
Hides and skins, except furs 3/	No.	1,254	1,479	8,970	11,267	11,481	13,012	72,641	90,037
Honey, natural	Lb.	310	744	70	143	4,820	7,846	956	1,463
Wool, unmanufactured, including fine hair	Cntlbu	106	492	97	334	10,933	6,491	7,389	4,764
Other		2/	2/	1,049	1,883	2/	2/	10,695	13,223
Total other animal products		---	---	10,361	13,913	---	---	93,600	111,596
Total animals and animal products		---	---	39,402	60,005	---	---	398,787	440,600
Vegetable products									
Cotton, unmanufactured									
Cotton	R.bla	55	382	7,215	46,003	1,501	1,414	178,797	169,178
Linters	R.bla	13	16	407	512	98	107	3,289	3,275
Total cotton and linters	R.bla	68	398	7,622	46,515	1,599	1,521	182,086	172,453
Fruits and preparations									
Canned, prepared or preserved:									
Fruit cocktail	Lb.	8,407	10,735	1,408	1,707	62,836	75,841	10,792	12,141
Peaches	Lb.	6,743	17,053	885	1,938	74,391	174,737	9,167	20,216
Pears	Lb.	200	313	45	63	3,401	2,467	583	516
Pineapples	Lb.	2,634	2,410	441	419	40,811	43,019	6,153	6,632
Other	Lb.	1,435	1,705	385	411	15,010	28,133	3,736	5,978
Total canned fruits	Lb.	19,419	32,216	3,164	4,538	196,449	324,197	30,431	45,483
Dried:									
Prunes	Lb.	7,120	3,785	1,598	980	58,275	53,778	12,259	12,198
Grapes	Lb.	12,168	9,091	1,967	1,321	95,815	92,984	16,284	16,567
Other	Lb.	590	1,081	273	465	5,868	6,470	2,616	2,834
Total dried fruits	Lb.	19,878	13,957	3,838	2,766	159,958	153,232	31,159	31,599
Fresh:									
Apples	Lb.	10,087	14,250	977	1,264	45,968	64,004	5,150	6,243
Berries	Lb.	139	141	34	34	7,235	8,299	1,548	1,808
Grapefruit	Lb.	28,649	23,706	1,386	1,300	99,287	120,775	6,355	7,396
Grapes	Lb.	9,322	11,898	1,082	1,387	222,297	266,392	22,019	26,224
Lemon and limes	Lb.	15,615	17,645	1,592	1,813	149,010	134,483	14,142	15,144
Oranges, tangerines, and clementines	Lb.	46,180	51,647	3,709	4,184	188,526	310,318	18,485	27,142
Pears	Lb.	1,917	4,034	215	381	31,038	56,523	3,517	5,431
Other	Lb.	1,455	935	190	141	149,590	159,126	10,708	12,115
Total fresh fruits	Lb.	113,364	124,256	9,185	10,504	892,951	1,119,920	81,924	101,503
Fruit juices:									
Grapefruit	Gal.	172	421	237	501	2,315	3,226	2,733	3,585
Orange	Gal.	630	1,126	1,373	1,901	8,347	8,371	13,932	14,662
Other	Gal.	618	703	630	828	5,860	6,009	5,987	6,592
Total fruit juices	Gal.	1,420	2,250	2,240	3,230	16,522	17,606	22,652	24,839
Frozen fruits	Lb.	355	852	85	170	3,715	5,773	901	1,271
Other		2/	2/	315	319	2/	2/	3,873	4,383
Total fruits and preparations		---	---	18,827	21,527	---	---	170,940	209,078

Continued

Table 17.—U.S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
January and July-January 1968/69 and 1969/70--Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	January				July-January			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1969	1970 1/	1969	1970 1/	1968/69	1969/70 1/	1968/69	1969/70 1/
		Thousands		1,000 dollars		Thousands		1,000 dollars	
Grains and preparations									
Feed grains and products:									
Barley (48 lb.)	Bu.	14	50	18	70	5,798	1,226	5,743	1,545
Corn, including donations (56 lb.)	Bu.	2,826	39,933	3,906	54,588	312,849	392,321	376,761	521,332
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	4,018	14,380	5,356	19,377	74,756	85,535	87,446	103,947
Oats (32 lb.)	Bu.	35	109	27	99	3,617	933	2,393	719
Total feed grains	M.ton	175	1,382	9,307	74,134	10,023	12,178	472,343	622,543
Malt and flour, including barley malt	Lb.	1,773	2,712	115	191	41,799	33,588	2,731	2,111
Corn grits and hominy	Lb.	1,727	8,149	73	286	25,584	23,249	952	977
Corn meal, including donations	Cwt.	77	229	300	910	2,764	1,807	5,930	6,945
Corn starch	Lb.	2,811	5,554	349	551	43,995	30,539	4,649	3,158
Oat meal, groats, and rolled oats, etc.	Lb.	6,136	2,543	401	145	33,903	35,727	2,103	2,132
Total feed grains and products	M.ton	193	1,417	10,545	76,217	10,365	12,429	488,706	644,866
Rice:									
Milled, including donations	Lb.	10,339	207,575	1,154	17,783	1,204,232	1,856,954	103,005	152,241
Brown rice	Lb.	112,182	26,033	11,958	2,470	503,467	338,642	47,511	33,904
Paddy or rough	Lb.	19	5	1	1	5,804	5,819	506	504
Total rice, milled basis	Lb.	122,533	233,613	13,113	20,254	1,711,431	2,199,378	151,022	186,649
Rye (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	0	0	0	700	426	802	501
Wheat and products, including donations:									
Wheat (60 lb.)	Bu.	13,860	51,709	23,177	79,588	277,180	287,823	460,061	554,833
Wheat flour, wholly of U.S. wheat	Cwt.	510	2,656	2,443	10,451	14,644	16,484	57,147	53,790
Other wheat products	Bu.	989	1,406	2,471	2,941	1,799	1,393	18,400	15,348
Total wheat and wheat products	Bu.	16,012	59,170	28,091	92,980	318,368	332,799	535,608	573,971
Bakery products	Lb.	1,054	1,340	417	512	9,511	8,731	3,743	3,340
Other, including donations	---	2/	2/	1,201	863	2/	2/	8,132	8,772
Total grains and preparations	---	---	---	53,367	190,826	---	---	1,188,015	1,378,099
Oilseeds and products									
Oil cake and meal	S.ton	51	380	4,484	31,731	1,618	2,245	135,396	184,014
Oilseeds:									
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	0	0	0	7,287	5,722	22,294	16,570
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	1,202	28,674	2,939	73,928	170,588	218,493	459,301	567,774
Other	---	2/	2/	554	1,238	2/	2/	9,005	12,310
Total oilseeds	---	---	---	3,493	75,166	---	---	490,600	596,654
Vegetable oils and waxes, incl. donations:									
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	6,945	53,150	860	6,273	41,859	235,124	5,808	28,113
Soybean oil	Lb.	58,863	73,747	5,361	9,000	547,311	558,766	51,382	61,969
Other	Lb.	9,631	18,916	1,511	3,343	154,663	141,001	24,566	23,523
Total veg oils and waxes, incl. donations	Lb.	75,439	145,813	7,732	18,616	743,833	934,891	81,756	113,605
Total oilseeds and products	---	---	---	15,709	125,513	---	---	707,752	894,273
Tobacco, unmanufactured									
Burley	Lb.	647	985	870	984	25,716	30,359	25,061	30,866
Cigar wrapper	Lb.	37	84	161	194	2,067	882	5,623	2,643
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	6	1,269	3	822	12,120	14,336	6,740	8,737
Flue-cured	Lb.	6,428	14,430	7,382	15,186	266,363	286,247	265,360	308,107
Maryland	Lb.	0	825	0	750	9,078	5,637	7,969	5,115
Other	Lb.	1,026	2,890	398	919	47,548	43,716	13,381	11,446
Total tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	8,144	20,483	8,814	18,855	362,892	381,177	324,134	365,914

Continued—

Table 17.—U.S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
January and July-January 1968/69 and 1969/70--Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	January				July-January			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1969	1970 1/	1969	1970 1/	1968/69	1969/70 1/	1968/69	1969/70 1/
		Thousands		1,000 dollars		Thousands		1,000 dollars	
Vegetable and preparations									
Canned, prepared, or preserved:									
Asparagus	Lb.	888	746	238	285	10,882	6,541	3,114	2,142
Corn	Lb.	824	1,558	150	286	7,357	9,730	1,408	1,764
Soups	Lb.	1,093	1,491	263	356	10,540	10,992	2,185	2,515
Tomatoes, tomato sauce, tomato puree, etc.	Lb.	1,770	1,675	350	246	10,557	23,251	2,151	3,694
Other	Lb.	2,049	2,350	384	453	20,366	20,833	3,232	3,320
Total canned vegetables	Lb.	6,624	7,820	1,385	1,606	59,702	71,347	12,090	13,435
Dried beans, including donations	Lb.	17,101	29,228	1,777	2,830	189,049	233,157	17,344	20,843
Dried peas, including cow and chick	Lb.	38,382	44,474	2,245	2,774	213,977	258,930	13,856	17,010
Fresh:									
Lettuce	Lb.	25,539	23,634	1,171	1,258	123,689	126,028	6,273	6,930
Onions	Lb.	6,327	15,341	432	811	44,640	72,972	2,170	3,544
Potatoes, except sweet potatoes	Lb.	6,314	5,110	209	187	111,990	123,114	3,377	3,620
Tomatoes	Lb.	1,835	2,222	196	268	73,672	69,044	7,816	7,431
Other	Lb.	33,197	31,962	2,357	2,828	130,735	136,755	9,121	11,422
Total fresh vegetables	Lb.	73,212	78,269	4,365	5,352	484,726	527,913	28,757	32,947
Frozen vegetables	Lb.	1,510	2,606	278	485	14,266	16,873	2,588	3,077
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated	Lb.	1,736	2,879	553	1,004	17,252	19,923	6,041	7,243
Tomato juice, canned	Gal.	115	145	140	185	707	713	816	778
Vegetable seasonings	Lb.	484	298	247	229	5,429	3,717	2,888	2,216
Other		2/	2/	724	1,500	2/	2/	8,638	10,693
Total vegetables and preparations		---	---	11,714	15,965	---	---	93,018	108,242
Other vegetable products									
Coffee	Lb.	2,657	2,641	2,273	2,318	15,438	14,776	13,453	12,823
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	Lb.	297	1,325	665	726	4,870	6,467	5,461	6,447
Essential oils and resinoids	Lb.	347	889	1,305	2,860	5,488	7,413	17,115	18,293
Feeds and fodders, except oil cake and meal		2/	2/	5,527	7,575	2/	2/	63,827	68,503
Flavoring sirups, sugars, and extracts		2/	2/	1,143	2,643	2/	2/	21,091	24,119
Hops	Lb.	1,702	1,895	1,041	1,237	9,603	8,288	5,967	6,019
Nursery stock		2/	2/	1,165	1,035	2/	2/	5,271	4,360
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	8,045	21,123	2,740	7,630	72,628	92,213	21,778	43,092
Seeds, except oilseeds	Lb.	8,186	9,852	3,145	4,237	43,765	48,366	18,250	21,012
Spices	Lb.	393	556	196	405	3,662	3,702	2,461	2,643
Other, including donations		2/	2/	3,032	5,421	2/	2/	46,448	41,100
Total other vegetable products		---	---	22,232	36,037	---	---	221,122	248,811
Total vegetable products		---	---	138,285	455,288	---	---	2,887,067	3,377,870
Total agricultural exports		---	---	177,687	515,293	---	---	3,285,854	3,818,470
Total nonagricultural exports		---	---	1,886,513	2,740,601	---	---	16,200,446	19,107,314
Total exports, all commodities		---	---	2,064,200	3,255,894	---	---	19,486,300	22,925,784

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Reported in value only.

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

Table 18---Exports: Quantity indexes of foreign trade in agricultural products, fiscal years 1962-70, monthly and accumulated, July 1968 to date

Year and month	Animal and animal products	Cotton and linters	Tobacco, unmanu- factured	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
1969	119	55	118	169	200	107	135
July-January							
1968/69	112	51	129	168	203	106	133
July-January							
1969/70	105	48	135	191	261	129	150
Adjusted for seasonal variation 2/							
<u>Monthly</u>							
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	111	40	120	174	225	96	140
December	126	44	111	224	237	101	150
January	81	12	24	54	37	101	50
February	83	11	14	80	109	111	68
March	112	25	127	159	264	116	133
April	143	146	118	195	294	116	172
May	160	88	195	209	199	108	168
June	129	56	168	209	148	107	151
1969/70							
July	106	78	125	203	205	114	150
August	105	46	91	172	131	123	131
September	107	37	103	180	190	127	138
October	116	47	139	201	320	123	168
November	95	27	98	188	137	117	143
December	101	22	110	195	241	125	137
January	110	76	62	198	271	121	152
February							
March							
April							
May							
June							
Not adjusted for seasonal variation							
1968/69							
July	95	84	109	178	152	108	133
August	128	50	159	199	138	98	141
September	120	62	182	166	152	121	136
October	120	36	96	150	266	136	132
November	133	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	77	95	100	65
March	117	30	105	179	262	109	140
April	142	134	98	199	276	104	170
May	174	86	165	201	200	112	164
June	131	46	138	199	148	111	142
1969/70							
July	99	66	108	195	169	108	139
August	109	35	102	171	103	117	118
September	102	34	153	171	138	157	129
October	120	40	155	193	414	178	174
November	112	30	186	219	436	117	181
December	96	42	192	200	324	120	162
January	97	91	51	191	243	106	145
February							
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 19.--Imports: Quantity indexes of foreign trade in agricultural products, fiscal years 1962-70, monthly and accumulated, July 1968 to date

Year and month	Supplementary 1/					Complementary 1/			All agricultural commodities 2/
	: Animal	: Grains	: Vegetable	: Sugar	: Total	: Cocos,	: Rubber	: Total	
	: and	: and	: oils	: molasses	: and	: coffee,	: and	: and	
	: animal	: and	: and	: and	: supple-	: and	: allied	: comple-	
	products	feeds	oilseeds	sirups	mentary	tea	gums	mentary	
Base -- 1957 through 1959 = 100									
<u>Year ending June 30</u>									
1962	134	71	111	95	113	111	77	104	109
1963	152	45	117	105	122	114	80	108	114
1964	137	88	110	83	113	116	71	107	110
1965	123	51	125	87	110	100	83	97	103
1966	160	39	124	88	123	121	87	113	117
1967	154	43	136	107	129	107	77	100	114
1968	159	38	128	109	134	114	90	107	119
1969	168	40	136	110	139	108	107	106	121
July-January									
1968/69	165	42	144	105	135	108	100	105	119
July-January									
1969/70	172	64	146	111	141	114	116	111	125
<u>Adjusted for seasonal variation 3/</u>									
<u>Monthly</u>									
1968/69									
July	189	33	173	103	151	146	146	139	143
August	187	34	114	127	150	153	99	135	142
September	191	36	149	100	143	134	138	130	136
October	166	49	149	118	141	85	90	86	111
November	172	48	126	110	138	123	91	116	126
December	149	40	144	103	130	125	107	118	127
January	90	28	106	29	88	21	47	33	59
February	126	32	109	94	113	66	108	73	91
March	195	32	93	115	143	97	117	96	118
April	191	53	157	129	162	128	119	124	140
May	185	42	146	100	152	113	112	112	133
June	166	40	111	125	144	123	114	116	127
1969/70									
July	174	54	153	116	155	119	110	115	133
August	188	39	159	98	140	107	117	107	122
September	163	52	124	79	120	112	107	105	112
October	169	38	153	113	144	114	144	113	127
November	148	44	128	79	122	130	101	120	121
December	174	57	118	130	146	118	108	112	133
January	177	49	117	126	154	117	126	124	137
February									
March									
April									
May									
June									
<u>Not adjusted for seasonal variation</u>									
1968/69									
July	178	28	149	128	143	137	115	130	136
August	179	28	96	143	150	137	104	125	137
September	196	26	142	114	152	130	141	130	140
October	166	65	158	119	141	95	82	94	116
November	182	66	117	92	137	118	97	113	124
December	162	114	120	141	116	112	113	113	126
January	90	25	234	19	84	22	49	31	56
February	118	25	119	73	102	73	110	79	90
March	220	28	111	107	157	126	134	124	139
April	194	50	166	131	164	130	122	126	143
May	169	52	133	123	149	108	110	108	127
June	159	37	111	145	145	108	105	104	123
1969/70									
July	165	47	134	154	147	113	90	108	126
August	180	34	136	114	140	97	123	100	118
September	168	41	119	91	127	108	110	105	115
October	170	58	164	113	144	129	133	124	133
November	157	73	120	67	121	124	109	117	119
December	190	85	93	157	159	109	113	107	131
January	177	63	259	84	146	120	132	118	131
February									
March									
April									
May									
June									

1/ Supplementary agricultural imports consist of all imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States together with all other agricultural imports interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities. Complementary agricultural imports include all other, about 98 percent of which consist of rubber, coffee, raw silk, cacao beans, wool for carpets, bananas, tea, and vegetable fibers. 2/ Based on 413 classifications. 3/ The seasonal adjustment series has been revised to incorporate the Bureau of Census Method X-11. The 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 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 \$251 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 \$251-\$499 are included on the basis of sampling estimates; shipments to Canada valued \$251-\$1,999 are sampled.

IMPORTS Imports for consumption are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouses for consumption. The agricultural statistics exclude low-value shipments from countries not identified because of illegible reporting, but they are reflected in nonagricultural and overall import totals in this report.

The import value, defined generally as the market value in the foreign country, excludes import duties, ocean freight, and marine insurance. The country of origin is defined as the country where the commodities were grown or processed. Where the country of origin is not known, the imports are credited to the country of shipment.

Imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States and others that are interchangeable in use to any significant extent with such U.S. commodities are supplementary, or partly competitive. All other commodities are complementary, or noncompetitive.

Further explanatory material on foreign trade statistics and compilation procedures of the Bureau of the Census is contained in the publications of that agency.

END
DATE
FILMED
7-9-79
NTIS