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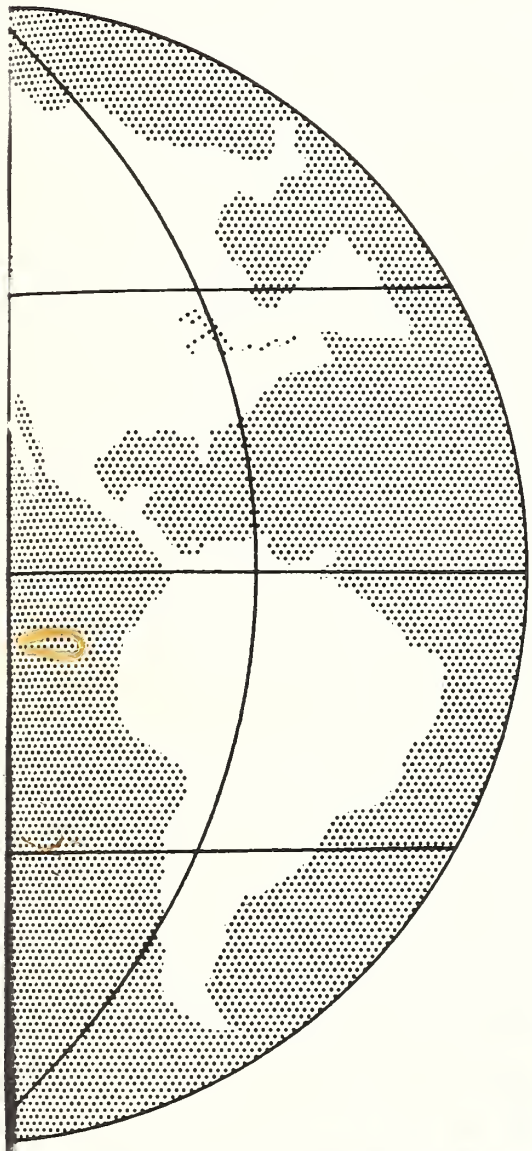

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

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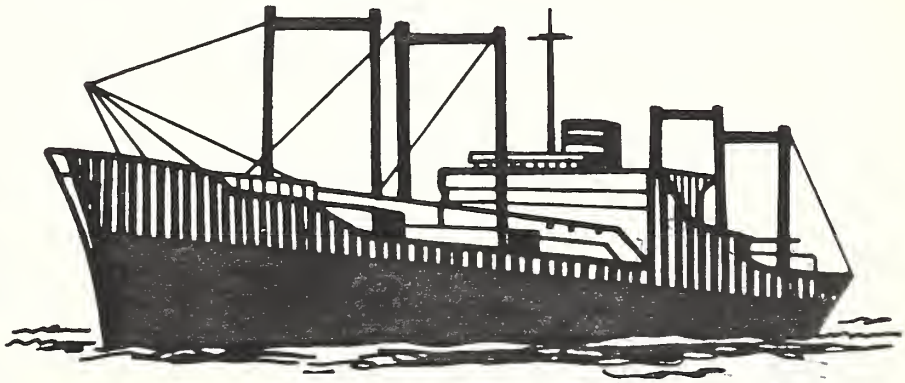

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- Regional and State Export Shares in 1965-66
- Commercial Exports for Dollars were an All Time High in Fiscal Year 1965-66
- Export and Import Fact Sheets, Fiscal Year 1965-66
- Exports Compared with Imports, Fiscal Years 1964-65 and 1965-66
- Export Highlights
- Import Highlights
- Trade Statistics, July-August 1965 and 1966

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

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE
OF THE UNITED STATES

Digest

Every major U.S. farming region and State has an important stake in the expanding export market for U.S. agricultural products. A special article in this issue presents the results of a study which shows the magnitude of this stake by regions and States of the Nation.

Eight States -- Illinois, Texas, California, Iowa, Kansas, Indiana, North Carolina, and Minnesota -- accounted for 50 percent of the Nation's $6,681 million worth of agricultural exports in fiscal year 1965-66. Illinois, with an estimated export share of $666 million, was the Nation's leading exporter, contributing feed grains, soybeans, soybean oil, wheat, and protein meal. Texas and California tied for second, with $495 million of attributed exports; Texas' main exports were feed grains, cotton, wheat, and rice; California's principal exports were fruits and preparations, vegetables and preparations, cotton, and rice.

Six North Central States -- Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Indiana, Nebraska, and Minnesota -- along with Texas contributed an estimated half of the $3,745 million increase in farm product exports between 1953-54 and 1965-66. Major export gains in feed grains, wheat and flour, and soybeans largely accounted for the increases attributable to the North Central States.

* * * * *

An increase of $662 million in dollar exports from 1964-65 brought U.S. exports of agricultural commodities to a record $6,681 million in fiscal year 1965-66.

The continued high level of economic activity in the leading industrialized countries, with consequent increases in disposable income, has resulted in a strong demand for U.S. farm products in recent years. Substantial increases in commercial exports of feed grains, soybeans and products, and wheat contributed most to the rise. Major declines took place in dollar shipments of cotton, tobacco, and dairy products.

A rise of over $400 million in commercial exports to Europe accounted for nearly two-thirds of the advance in dollar shipments. Increased exports to Asia made up nearly 30 percent of the rise. Exports under Government-financed programs fell 5 percent to $1,615 million from a year earlier. A substantial decline in exports under P.L. 480, Title I sales for foreign currency, was partially offset by increases in other programs, notably barter and donations under Title II. About three-fifths of the program exports went to Asia. Drought-stricken India received nearly a third of total food aid.

* * * * *

The Export and Import Fact Sheets for fiscal year 1965-66 are presented in this issue. These annual reports provide a wide variety of highlight information on U.S. agricultural exports and imports

* * * * *

U.S. agricultural exports exceeded agricultural imports in fiscal year 1965-66 by $2,227 million -- 5 percent larger than in the previous year. Commercial sales for dollars of $5,066 million in 1965-66 were $2,594 above supplementary (partially competitive) imports. Over two-fifths of the imports were complementary (noncompetitive) items such as coffee, cocoa beans, carpet wool, and crude natural rubber.

* * * * *

U.S. agricultural exports totaled an estimated $1,578 million for July-September 1966 -- up 10 percent from the same period last year. September exports were up an estimated $45 million from the same month a year ago. Larger exports of cotton, grains and preparations, oilseeds and products, tobacco, and vegetables accounted for the increase. Exports of cotton were up 29 percent in July-September 1966 from the year earlier quarter. Grains and preparations were $755 million -- up 9 percent from the same period last year. Partially offsetting these increases were declines in exports of animals and animal products, fruits and preparations, and vegetables and preparations.

July-August exports of agricultural products to the European Economic Community (EEC) totaled $244 million -- up 3 percent from the same months in 1965. Exports of products subject to the EEC's variable levies totaled $104 million; feed grains and wheat accounted for $91 million of the variable levy products. Commodities not subject to variable levies amounted to $140 million in July-August. The principal nonvariable levy commodities exported were tobacco, $38 million; soybeans, $24 million; oilcake and meal, $19 million; and fruits and vegetables, $15 million.

* * * * *

U.S. agricultural imports for consumption in July-August 1966 were $695 million -- up 20 percent from the same months in 1965. Imports of supplementary (partially competitive) products totaled $432 million -- up 30 percent from last year; and complementary (noncompetitive) products increased to $263 million -- up 7 percent. Sugar and meats accounted for the rise in supplementary imports; bananas, carpet wool, tea, and rubber gained most of complementary products.

SPECIAL in this issue

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORT SHARES BY REGIONS AND STATES, FISCAL YEAR 1965-66 WITH COMPARISONS

by

Robert L. Tontz and Isaac E. Lemon 1/

The United States is the world's leading exporter of agricultural products. In fiscal year 1965-66, more than one-fifth of the world's agricultural exports were provided by the American exporter.

The high U.S. agricultural export levels achieved during the past few years were attained through the development of export programs by agricultural and trade groups and the Government, as well as from increased purchasing power in other countries. These exports have contributed significantly to narrowing the balance-of-payments gap confronting the Nation.

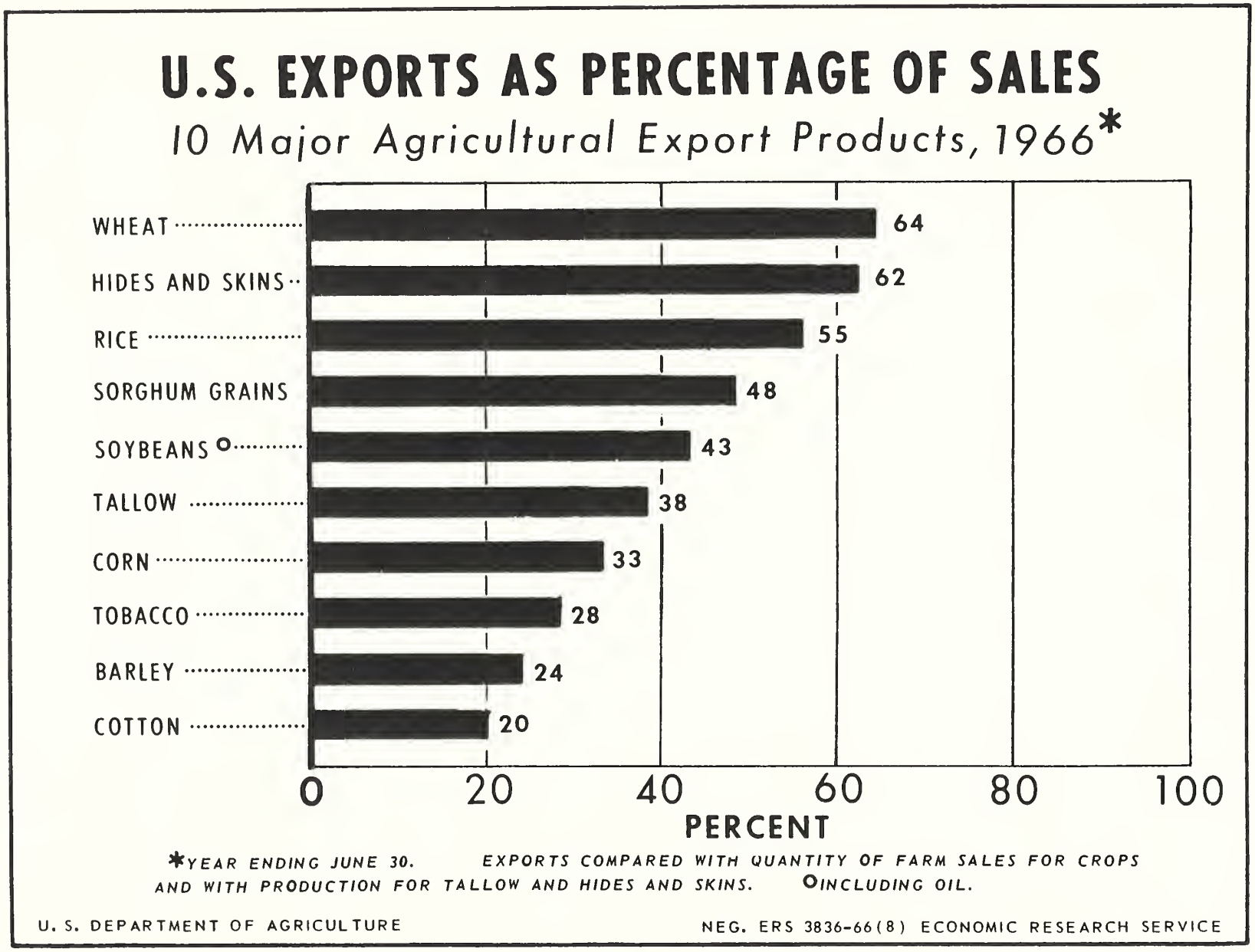
The export market is of major importance to American farmers. In fiscal year 1965-66, it accounted for nearly two-thirds of the wheat sales and hides and skins output, over half of the rice sales, nearly half of the grain sorghum sales, approximately two-fifths of the soybean sales and tallow production, nearly a third of the corn sales, approximately one-fourth of the tobacco and barley sales, and one-fifth of the sales of cotton (Fig. 1).

Exports From the Nation as a Whole in 1965-66 With Comparisons

The United States exported a record $6,681 million worth of agricultural products in fiscal year 1965-66 -- up 10 percent from the $6,097 million for the previous fiscal year. Sharp increases occurred in feed grains, wheat and flour, soybeans, protein meal, and hides and skins. Smaller gains were made in exports of fruits, vegetables, poultry products, and meats and meat products. Cotton, cottonseed and soybean oils, dairy products, and animal fats, oils, and greases showed export declines from 1964-65.

1/ Chief and Agricultural Economist, respectively, Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch, Foreign Development and Trade Division, Economic Research Service. The authors gratefully acknowledge the assistance of Louise E. Stanton, Statistical Assistant of the Branch.

Fig. 1


U.S. EXPORTS AS PERCENTAGE OF SALES
10 Major Agricultural Export Products, 1966*
WHEAT
64
HIDES AND SKINS
62
RICE
55
SORGHUM GRAINS
48
SOYBEANS O
43
TALLOW
38
CORN
33
TOBACCO
28
BARLEY
24
COTTON
20
0
20
40
60
80
100
PERCENT
*YEAR ENDING JUNE 30. EXPORTS COMPARED WITH QUANTITY OF FARM SALES FOR CROPS AND WITH PRODUCTION FOR TALLOW AND HIDES AND SKINS. O INCLUDING OIL.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 3836-66(8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Wheat and flour, feed grains, and oilseeds and products were the three leading commodity export groups, each exceeding $1.2 billion. Animal products were nearly $0.8 billion, fruits and vegetables $0.5 billion, cotton and tobacco nearly $0.4 billion each, and rice $0.2 billion (Fig. 2).

Numerous factors contributed to the nearly $600 million gain in U.S. agricultural exports in 1965-66. They included expanding population and improving diets, competitive pricing, the economic advancement of Western Europe and Japan, and U.S. market development efforts abroad.

Sales of U.S. farm products for dollars, through which most U.S. agricultural commodities are distributed abroad, receive top priority in the national agricultural export expansion program. Commercial sales for dollars came to $5.1 billion in fiscal year 1965-66 and were $700 million larger than a year earlier. They not only accounted for all of the gain in total U.S. agricultural exports, but also made up for a $100 million loss in exports under Government-financed programs. Most of the increases in dollar sales in 1965-66 were brought about by larger exports of feed grains, soybeans, protein meal, wheat and flour, fruits and vegetables, and hides and skins.

Since the passage of Public Law 480, U.S. agricultural exports have trended upward with approximately three-fourths of the gain in total exports due to increased commercial sales for dollars. Dollar sales alone in fiscal year 1965-66 exceeded total U.S. agricultural exports in 1953-54 (the year preceding inauguration of exports under P.L. 480) by $2.1 billion.

Exports under Government-financed programs including those under P.L. 480 -- often referred to as the Food for Peace program -- were estimated at $1.6 billion in 1965-66. Wheat and flour, rice, vegetable oils, and dairy products continued to move in substantial quantities to the developing countries under the program.

In order to enable certain U.S. agricultural exports to compete effectively on the world market, export payment assitance is provided to exporters (1) in-cash or in-kind and (2) by the sale of Government-owned stocks at less than domestic market prices. An estimated $2.2 billion moved with such assistance in 1965-66 -- $1.2 billion as commercial sales and $1.0 billion under Government-financed export programs. Total export payments for 1965-66 are estimated at about $600 million. Such payments are not included in the value of agricultural exports (Fig. 3).

Methodology for Determining Export Shares

Identifying and reporting agricultural exports for the regions and States by specific commodities is extremely difficult. However, an indication of the stake of each region and State in the foreign agricultural export market can be derived.

In this study, the export shares for these areas were estimated mainly on the basis of producer contribution to the Nation's output of agricultural commodities as shown by production and sales data. Once the export shares were determined, they were adjusted in some instances for certain commodities to

Fig. 2

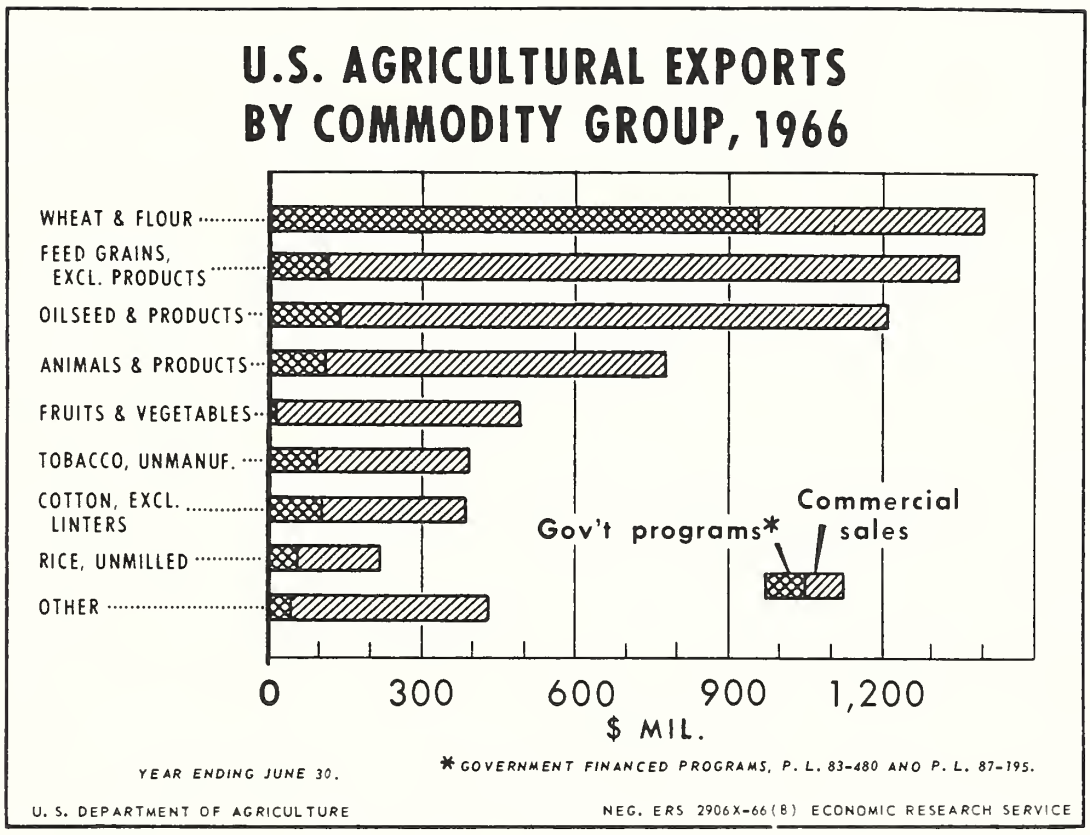
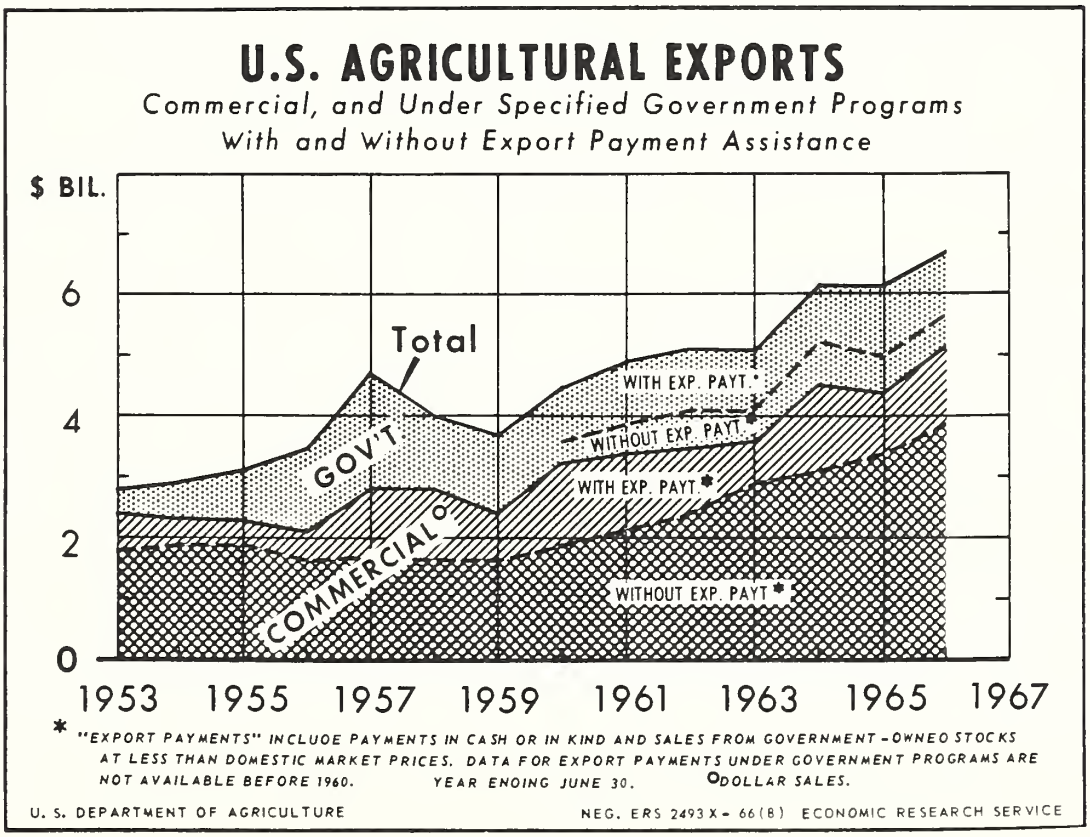

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS
BY COMMODITY GROUP, 1966
WHEAT & FLOUR
FEED GRAINS, EXCL. PRODUCTS
OILSEED & PRODUCTS
ANIMALS & PRODUCTS
FRUITS & VEGETABLES
TOBACCO, UNMANUF.
COTTON, EXCL. LINTERS
RICE, UNMILLED
OTHER
Gov't programs*
Commercial sales
0
300
600
900
1,200
$ MIL.
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.
* GOVERNMENT FINANCED PROGRAMS, P. L. 83-480 AND P. L. 87-195.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 2906X-66(8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 3


U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS
Commercial, and Under Specified Government Programs
With and Without Export Payment Assistance
$ BIL.
6
4
2
0
Total
GOV'T
COMMERCIAL°
WITH EXP. PAYT.*
WITHOUT EXP. PAYT.
WITH EXP. PAYT*
WITHOUT EXP. PAYT*
1953
1955
1957
1959
1961
1963
1965
1967
* "EXPORT PAYMENTS" INCLUDE PAYMENTS IN CASH OR IN KIND AND SALES FROM GOVERNMENT-OWNED STOCKS AT LESS THAN DOMESTIC MARKET PRICES. DATA FOR EXPORT PAYMENTS UNDER GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS ARE NOT AVAILABLE BEFORE 1960. YEAR ENDING JUNE 30. °DOLLAR SALES.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 2493X-66(8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

reflect shipments by commodity, by commodity grade and type, and export destination based on information obtained from commodity specialists, trade associations, transportation agencies, and exporters.

A review of some of the major procedures and premises on which the estimated export shares were based follows:

1. The U.S. agricultural export list of 432 items in the U.S. Census Bureau classification of export commodities was analyzed and reduced to 18 major commodities and commodity groupings, as shown in Table 1. These groupings accounted for approximately 90 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal year 1965-66. The remainder was assigned to a group consisting of all "Other" agricultural commodities.

2. Available production and sales data by States for 1965, as compiled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, were reviewed to achieve commodity comparability between crop and livestock production and sales data and the 18 export commodities or commodity groupings. The resultant similarity in commodity classification of many of the 18 export commodities or commodity groups like wheat, wheat flour, rice, cotton, soybeans, flaxseed, soybean oil, cottonseed oil, and tobacco with that of the corresponding production statistics facilitated the distribution of their exports among the States. Wheat was distributed by specific classes and tobacco by major individual types since detailed production information was available. In the absence of production data, exports of protein meal were allocated among the States according to production of soybean and cottonseed cake and meal. Soybean cake and meal and cottonseed cake and meal production were aggregated and export shares were assigned in terms of the aggregate. Similarly, dried whole milk, evaporated milk, condensed milk, nonfat dry milk, and creamery butter production were aggregated and export shares were apportioned to each State to derive exports of dairy products among the States. Cattle, calf, and hog slaughter were used in apportioning meat exports. Likewise, cattle and calf slaughter served to apportion hides and skins, and hog and cattle slaughter formed the basis for allocating lard and tallow exports. The distribution of poultry exports among the States was accomplished by relating them to aggregate commercial broiler and turkey production.

3. Feed grains, fruits and vegetables were distributed among the States according to sales information instead of production. The use of production data instead of quantity sold in allocating feed grain exports would have included in the allocation factor feed grains that were actually retained for use on the farm. Sales data for fruits and vegetables served to avoid the compilation of production data for the many fruit and vegetable items on the export list. Sales data for fruits and vegetables correlate highly with production data.

4. In apportioning the exports of major commodity groups among the States, total exports and exports under Government-financed programs were considered separately. The ratio of program exports to total exports for individual commodity groups was retained in the State-by State allocation. The relative importance of Government programs in the national export figures was assumed to be the same for specific commodities for the individual States.

5. The world export price, the official basis for the valuation of U.S. exports, is used in this study rather than the domestic price to more accurately reflect the regional and State stakes in the Nation's export market. The export value for U.S. agricultural commodities is the value at port of exportation and is based on the selling price (or cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port.

6. U.S. agricultural exports listed according to the Bureau of the Census export commodity classification include mainly unprocessed agricultural commodities; but they also include some processed and semi-processed agricultural products. The principal unprocessed commodities were wheat, rice, cotton, flaxseed, feed grains, tobacco, and soybeans. The processed and semi-processed items included animal products (dairy products, meats, hides and skins, poultry and lard and tallow), processed fruits and vegetables, and other products such as flour, protein meal, and vegetable oils.

Export Shares by Regions and States in 1965-66

Value estimates of the regional and State export shares by commodities and commodity groupings and type of export for fiscal year 1965-66 are summarized in Table 1.

Although every important U.S. farming region and State has a significant stake in the export market for agricultural products, 3 of 9 U.S. regions accounted for about 63 percent of the Nation's $6,681 million export total in fiscal year 1965-66. These 3 Regions (West North Central, East North Central, and West South Central), include 16 States: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

The relative rank of the regions in commercial exports for dollars and exports under Government programs by commodities and commodity groupings is presented in Figure 4.

Largest shares of agricultural commodity exports in 1965-66 were attributed to Illinois ($666.0 million), Texas ($495.0 million), California ($494.8 million), Iowa ($426.1 million), Kansas ($392.2 million), Indiana (317.3 million), and North Carolina ($306.0 million). Other important exporters of agricultural products were Minnesota ($240.5 million), Nebraska ($232.3 million), Ohio ($218.7 million), North Dakota ($205.6 million), Missouri ($204.3 million), and Arkansas ($200.8 million). Many other States had large shares of the agricultural export market, particularly for certain commodities.

West North Central Region

The West North Central Region in fiscal year 1965-66 contributed $1,288 million of commercial shipments of farm products and $497 million of shipments under Government-financed export programs for a total of $1,785 million to lead all other U.S. regions. Iowa and Kansas were the leading States, followed by Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Missouri, and South Dakota. Iowa furnished feed grains, soybeans and soybean oil, protein meal, lard and tallow, meats and hides and skins. Kansas supplied wheat and flour, feed grains, and soybeans. Minnesota contributed feed grains, soybeans and soybean oil, dairy

TABLE 1.--VALUE OF EXPORT SHARES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, BY REGION AND STATE, AND TYPE OF EXPORT, UNITED STATES, 1965-66

(Figures in millions of dollars)

Region, State, and type of export	Wheat	Wheat flour	Rice, excluding paddy	Total feed grains 1/	Cotton excluding linters	Soybeans	Flaxseed	Soybean oil	Cotton seed oil	Protein meal	Tobacco unmanufactured	Fruits and preparations	Vegetables and preparations	Dairy products	Meats and products excluding poultry	Hides and skins	Poultry products	Lard and tallow (edible and inedible)	Other	Total
NEW ENGLAND	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.8	5.6	12.7	1.2	---	---	2.6	---	2.4	34.3
Government Program	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.3	---	0.1	0.6	---	---	---	---	---	3.0
Commercial	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7.5	5.6	12.6	0.6	---	---	2.6	---	2.4	31.3
Maine	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.3	10.2	---	---	---	2.1	---	1.2	14.8
Government Program	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1
Commercial	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.3	10.1	---	---	---	2.1	---	1.2	14.7
New Hampshire	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.0	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.2
Government Program	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.0	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.2
Vermont	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.7	0.2	1.0	---	---	---	---	---	1.9
Government Program	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	---	---	---	---	---	0.5
Commercial	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.7	0.2	0.5	---	---	---	---	---	1.4
Massachusetts	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.6	1.6	1.0	0.2	---	---	0.1	---	0.6	6.1
Government Program	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.6	---	---	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	0.7
Commercial	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.0	1.6	1.0	0.1	---	---	0.1	---	0.6	5.4
Rhode Island	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3
Government Program	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3
Connecticut	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7.2	1.0	0.8	---	---	---	0.4	---	0.6	10.0
Government Program	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.7
Commercial	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.5	1.0	0.8	---	---	---	0.4	---	0.6	8.3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	24.2	15.1	---	19.7	---	0.7	---	---	---	---	8.0	17.1	13.5	21.3	7.5	12.9	1.5	11.3	16.6	169.4
Government Program	16.3	11.8	---	1.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.8	---	0.2	11.2	---	0.3	---	0.7	1.5	45.2
Commercial	7.9	3.3	---	18.3	---	0.7	---	---	---	---	6.2	17.1	13.3	10.1	7.5	12.6	1.5	10.6	15.1	124.2
New York	7.6	15.1	---	6.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10.0	6.3	12.4	1.7	4.7	0.1	2.6	7.7	74.3
Government Program	5.1	11.8	---	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	6.5	---	0.1	---	0.1	0.8	24.8
Commercial	2.5	3.3	---	5.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10.0	6.2	5.9	1.7	4.6	0.1	2.5	6.9	49.5
New Jersey	1.3	---	---	1.4	---	0.7	---	---	---	---	---	3.6	4.3	---	2.0	2.8	0.1	2.9	1.8	20.9
Government Program	0.9	---	---	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	---	---	0.1	---	0.2	0.1	1.5
Commercial	0.4	---	---	1.3	---	0.7	---	---	---	---	---	3.6	4.2	---	2.0	2.7	0.1	2.7	1.7	19.4
Pennsylvania	15.3	---	---	12.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.0	3.5	2.9	8.9	3.8	5.4	1.3	5.8	7.1	74.2
Government Program	10.3	---	---	1.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.8	---	---	4.7	---	0.1	---	0.4	0.6	18.9
Commercial	5.0	---	---	11.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.2	3.5	2.9	4.2	3.8	5.3	1.3	5.4	6.5	55.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	169.3	20.6	---	498.9	---	279.3	---	62.6	---	76.4	5.9	17.4	17.5	48.2	23.0	25.4	2.5	36.6	111.8	1,395.4
Government Program	114.2	16.1	---	41.2	---	0.1	---	43.9	---	---	1.5	---	0.2	25.3	---	0.7	---	2.2	8.6	254.0
Commercial	55.1	4.5	---	457.7	---	279.2	---	18.7	---	76.4	4.4	17.4	17.3	22.9	23.0	24.7	2.5	34.4	103.2	1,141.4
Ohio	39.5	6.5	---	51.3	---	44.2	---	9.0	---	11.4	1.9	3.3	3.0	10.1	5.2	4.9	0.5	8.4	19.5	218.7
Government Program	26.6	5.1	---	4.3	---	---	---	6.3	---	---	0.5	---	---	5.3	---	0.1	---	0.5	1.8	50.5
Commercial	12.9	1.4	---	47.0	---	44.2	---	2.7	---	11.4	1.4	3.3	3.0	4.8	5.2	4.8	0.5	7.9	17.7	168.2

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TABLE 1.--VALUE OF EXPORT SHARES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, BY REGION AND STATE, AND TYPE OF EXPORT, UNITED STATES, 1965-66 -CONTINUED

(Figures in millions of dollars)

Region, State, and type of export	Wheat	Wheat flour	Rice, excluding paddy	Total feed grains 1/	Cotton excluding linters	Soybeans	Flaxseed	Soybean oil	Cotton seed oil	Protein meal	Tobacco unmanufactured	Fruits and preparations	Vegetables and preparations	Dairy products	Meats and products excluding poultry	Hides and skins	Poultry products	Lard and tallow (edible and inedible)	Other	Total
EAST NORTH CENTRAL-CONTINUED																				
Indiana	40.7	3.9	---	125.7	---	72.1	---	13.0	---	16.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	2.6	4.1	3.3	1.1	6.7	24.3	317.3
Government Program	27.5	3.0	---	10.4	---	---	---	9.1	---	---	0.3	---	---	1.4	---	0.1	---	0.4	1.8	54.0
Commercial	13.2	0.9	---	115.3	---	72.1	---	3.9	---	16.0	0.7	1.3	1.5	1.2	4.1	3.2	1.1	6.3	22.5	263.3
Illinois	59.8	6.6	---	279.7	---	152.0	---	40.6	---	49.0	---	1.3	1.7	3.3	6.2	6.7	0.2	9.8	49.1	666.0
Government Program	40.3	5.2	---	23.3	---	0.1	---	28.5	---	---	---	---	---	1.7	---	0.2	---	0.6	3.1	103.0
Commercial	19.5	1.4	---	256.4	---	151.9	---	12.1	---	49.0	---	1.3	1.7	1.6	6.2	6.5	0.2	9.2	46.0	563.0
Michigan	28.0	3.6	---	25.0	---	8.8	---	---	---	---	---	10.8	6.7	5.7	2.8	3.3	0.1	4.4	11.2	110.4
Government Program	18.9	2.8	---	1.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	3.0	---	0.1	---	0.3	1.1	28.2
Commercial	9.1	0.8	---	23.1	---	8.8	---	---	---	---	---	10.8	6.6	2.7	2.8	3.2	0.1	4.1	10.1	82.2
Wisconsin	1.3	---	---	17.2	---	2.2	---	---	---	---	3.0	0.7	4.6	26.5	4.7	7.2	0.6	7.3	7.7	83.0
Government Program	0.9	---	---	1.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.7	---	0.1	13.9	---	0.2	---	0.4	0.8	18.3
Commercial	0.4	---	---	15.9	---	2.2	---	---	---	---	2.3	0.7	4.5	12.6	4.7	7.0	0.6	6.9	6.9	64.7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	515.8	50.1	0.7	474.1	10.0	269.6	14.9	31.2	---	40.8	0.3	2.2	7.7	49.1	44.9	44.3	5.3	72.8	151.5	1,785.3
Government Program	347.8	39.1	0.2	39.5	2.6	0.1	---	21.9	---	---	0.1	---	---	25.9	---	1.0	---	4.5	14.1	496.8
Commercial	168.0	11.0	0.5	434.6	7.4	269.5	14.9	9.3	---	40.8	0.2	2.2	7.7	23.2	44.9	43.3	5.3	68.3	137.4	1,288.5
Minnesota	15.3	13.5	---	62.1	---	50.7	2.7	7.7	---	10.4	---	0.3	3.6	26.8	6.8	6.4	2.0	10.9	21.3	240.5
Government Program	10.3	10.6	---	5.2	---	---	---	5.4	---	---	---	---	---	14.1	---	0.1	---	0.7	1.8	48.2
Commercial	5.0	2.9	---	56.9	---	50.7	2.7	2.3	---	10.4	---	0.3	3.6	12.7	6.8	6.3	2.0	10.2	19.5	192.3
Iowa	1.3	3.0	---	152.7	---	108.0	0.1	23.5	---	30.4	---	0.3	0.2	11.0	17.9	15.5	1.2	29.0	32.0	426.1
Government Program	0.9	2.3	---	12.7	---	0.1	---	16.5	---	---	---	---	---	5.8	---	0.4	---	1.8	1.2	41.7
Commercial	0.4	0.7	---	140.0	---	107.9	0.1	7.0	---	30.4	---	0.3	0.2	5.2	17.9	15.1	1.2	27.2	30.8	384.4
Missouri	34.4	10.5	0.7	37.8	10.0	70.5	---	---	---	---	0.3	1.3	0.3	2.4	4.3	4.3	1.7	6.9	18.9	204.3
Government Program	23.2	8.2	0.2	3.1	2.6	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	---	---	1.3	---	0.1	---	0.4	1.4	40.6
Commercial	11.2	2.3	0.5	34.7	7.4	70.5	---	---	---	---	0.2	1.3	0.3	1.1	4.3	4.2	1.7	6.5	17.5	163.7
North Dakota	126.1	---	---	43.2	---	3.7	8.6	---	---	---	---	---	2.4	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.5	18.9	205.6
Government Program	85.0	---	---	3.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.6	---	---	---	---	2.7	91.9
Commercial	41.1	---	---	39.6	---	3.7	8.6	---	---	---	---	---	2.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.5	16.2	113.7
South Dakota	26.7	---	---	29.7	---	5.1	3.5	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	2.3	2.6	2.0	0.1	4.4	7.7	84.3
Government Program	18.0	---	---	2.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.2	---	0.1	---	0.3	0.7	22.8
Commercial	8.7	---	---	27.2	---	5.1	3.5	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	1.1	2.6	1.9	0.1	4.1	7.0	61.5
Nebraska	58.6	3.5	---	98.6	---	15.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.8	2.4	8.6	10.2	0.1	14.0	20.1	232.3
Government Program	39.5	2.7	---	8.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.3	---	0.2	---	0.9	1.8	54.6
Commercial	19.1	0.8	---	90.4	---	15.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.8	1.1	8.6	10.0	0.1	13.1	18.3	177.7
Kansas	253.4	19.6	---	50.0	---	16.2	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	0.2	3.0	4.4	5.3	0.1	7.1	32.6	392.2
Government Program	170.9	15.3	---	4.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.6	---	0.1	---	0.4	4.5	197.0
Commercial	82.5	4.3	---	45.8	---	16.2	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	0.2	1.4	4.4	5.2	0.1	6.7	28.1	195.2
SOUTH ATLANTIC	22.9	---	---	91.5	27.6	55.7	---	---	4.5	3.6	325.3	62.0	15.1	4.5	6.8	8.0	28.0	10.1	72.8	738.4
Government Program	15.5	---	---	7.2	8.8	---	---	---	3.5	---	75.7	---	0.2	2.3	---	0.1	---	0.6	1.9	115.8
Commercial	7.4	---	---	84.3	18.8	55.7	---	---	1.0	3.6	249.6	62.0	14.9	2.2	6.8	7.9	28.0	9.5	70.9	622.6

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TABLE 1.--VALUE OF EXPORT SHARES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, BY REGION AND STATE, AND TYPE OF EXPORT, UNITED STATES, 1965-66 -CONTINUED

(Figures in millions of dollars)

Region, State, and type of export	Wheat	Wheat flour	Rice, excluding paddy	Total feed grains 1/	Cotton excluding linters	Soybeans	Flaxseed	Soybean oil	Cotton seed oil	Protein meal	Tobacco unmanufactured	Fruits and preparations	Vegetables and preparations	Dairy products	Meats and products excluding poultry	Hides and skins	Poultry products	Lard and tallow (edible and inedible	Other	Total
SOUTH ATLANTIC-CONTINUED																				
Delaware	1.3	---	---	5.4	---	3.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.8	---	2/0.6	2/0.6	3.2	2/0.9	1.2	17.7
Government Program	0.9	---	---	0.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	---	1.4
Commercial	0.4	---	---	5.0	---	3.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.8	---	0.6	0.6	3.2	0.8	1.2	16.3
Maryland	3.8	---	---	12.2	---	5.1	---	---	---	---	8.3	1.0	1.4	1.4	3/---	3/---	4.2	3/---	3.5	40.9
Government Program	2.6	---	---	1.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.9	---	---	0.7	---	---	---	---	0.2	6.4
Commercial	1.2	---	---	11.2	---	5.1	---	---	---	---	6.4	1.0	1.4	0.7	---	---	4.2	---	3.3	34.5
Virginia	5.1	---	---	8.1	0.4	7.3	---	---	---	---	33.6	4.9	1.9	3.1	1.8	1.7	1.5	2.7	6.5	78.6
Government Program	3.4	---	---	0.7	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	7.8	---	---	1.6	---	---	---	0.2	0.3	14.1
Commercial	1.7	---	---	7.4	0.3	7.3	---	---	---	---	25.8	4.9	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.5	2.5	6.2	64.5
West Virginia	1.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	2.6	---	---	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.6	6.4
Government Program	0.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.0
Commercial	0.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	2.6	---	---	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.6	5.4
North Carolina	5.1	---	---	29.7	5.8	17.6	---	---	0.9	0.6	200.8	2.0	2.0	---	1.0	0.7	6.8	1.6	31.4	306.0
Government Program	3.4	---	---	2.5	1.5	---	---	---	0.7	---	46.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.7	55.8
Commercial	1.7	---	---	27.2	4.3	17.6	---	---	0.2	0.6	153.9	2.0	2.0	---	1.0	0.7	6.8	1.5	30.7	250.2
South Carolina	2.5	---	---	6.7	10.7	17.6	---	---	1.3	1.1	38.9	3.9	1.4	---	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	8.9	95.7
Government Program	1.7	---	---	0.6	3.3	---	---	---	1.0	---	9.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	15.9
Commercial	0.8	---	---	6.1	7.4	17.6	---	---	0.3	1.1	29.9	3.9	1.4	---	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	8.6	79.8
Georgia	2.5	---	---	25.3	10.3	2.9	---	---	2.3	1.9	33.7	2.0	0.8	---	1.4	1.5	10.6	2.2	11.2	108.6
Government Program	1.7	---	---	1.7	3.8	---	---	---	1.8	---	7.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.4	17.3
Commercial	0.8	---	---	23.6	6.5	2.9	---	---	0.5	1.9	25.9	2.0	0.8	---	1.4	1.5	10.6	2.1	10.8	91.3
Florida	1.3	---	---	4.1	0.4	1.5	---	---	---	---	9.7	45.6	6.8	---	1.2	2.4	0.4	1.6	9.5	84.5
Government Program	0.9	---	---	0.3	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	2.2	---	0.2	---	---	0.1	---	0.1	---	3.9
Commercial	0.4	---	---	3.8	0.3	1.5	---	---	---	---	7.5	45.6	6.6	---	1.2	2.3	0.4	1.5	9.5	80.6
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	14.0	4.5	5.3	28.3	79.9	52.8	---	10.5	13.9	24.3	45.4	1.5	2.1	12.3	6.1	7.2	13.1	9.5	38.5	369.2
Government Program	9.5	3.6	1.4	2.4	23.6	---	---	7.4	10.9	---	10.8	---	---	6.5	---	0.2	---	0.5	2.3	79.1
Commercial	4.5	0.9	3.9	25.9	56.3	52.8	---	3.1	3.0	24.3	34.6	1.5	2.1	5.8	6.1	7.0	13.1	9.0	36.2	290.1
Kentucky	5.1	---	---	10.8	0.4	6.6	---	---	---	---	32.7	0.3	0.2	6.6	1.3	1.0	0.1	2.0	6.5	73.6
Government Program	3.4	---	---	0.9	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	7.6	---	---	3.5	---	---	---	0.1	0.6	16.2
Commercial	1.7	---	---	9.9	0.3	6.6	---	---	---	---	25.1	0.3	0.2	3.1	1.5	1.0	0.1	1.9	5.9	57.4
Tennessee	3.8	4.5	---	6.7	16.2	14.7	---	8.5	4.2	13.8	12.4	0.3	0.5	5.2	2.5	3.1	1.2	4.0	10.1	111.7
Government Program	2.6	3.6	---	0.6	4.3	---	---	6.0	3.3	---	2.9	---	---	2.7	---	0.1	---	0.2	0.6	26.9
Commercial	1.2	0.9	---	6.1	11.9	14.7	---	2.5	0.9	13.8	9.5	0.3	0.5	2.5	2.5	3.0	1.2	3.8	9.5	84.8
Alabama	1.3	---	---	8.1	21.6	2.9	---	---	2.0	1.7	0.3	0.6	1.2	---	0.9	1.1	7.5	1.5	6.5	57.2
Government Program	0.9	---	---	0.7	5.7	---	---	---	1.6	---	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.3	9.6
Commercial	0.4	---	---	7.4	15.9	2.9	---	---	0.4	1.7	---	0.6	1.2	---	0.9	1.1	7.5	1.4	6.2	47.6
Mississippi	3.8	---	5.3	2.7	41.7	28.6	---	2.0	7.7	8.8	---	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.4	2.0	4.3	2.0	15.4	126.7
Government Program	2.6	---	1.4	0.2	13.5	---	---	1.4	6.0	---	---	---	---	0.3	---	0.1	---	0.1	0.8	26.4
Commercial	1.2	---	3.9	2.5	28.2	28.6	---	0.6	1.7	8.8	---	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.4	1.9	4.3	1.9	14.6	100.3

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TABLE 1.--VALUE OF EXPORT SHARES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, BY REGION AND STATE, AND TYPE OF EXPORT, UNITED STATES, 1965-66 -CONTINUED

(Figures in millions of dollars)

Region, State, and type of export	Wheat	Wheat flour	Rice, excluding paddy	Total feed grains 1/	Cotton excluding linters	Soybeans	Flaxseed	Soybean oil	Cotton seed oil	Protein meal	Tobacco unmanufactured	Fruits and preparations	Vegetables and preparations	Dairy products	Meats and products excluding poultry	Hides and skins	Poultry products	Lard and tallow (edible and inedible)	Other	Total
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	225.4	10.2	169.2	149.8	158.0	76.3	0.4	0.7	20.3	17.7	---	3.9	3.1	2.4	8.7	14.4	13.5	12.5	90.0	976.5
Government Program...	152.0	8.0	46.0	10.8	47.7	---	---	0.5	15.9	---	---	---	0.1	1.2	---	0.2	---	0.7	7.2	290.3
Commercial	73.4	2.2	123.2	139.0	110.3	76.3	0.4	0.2	4.4	17.7	---	3.9	3.0	1.2	8.7	14.2	13.5	11.8	82.8	686.2
Arkansas.....	10.2	---	53.5	1.4	33.0	60.2	---	0.7	5.1	5.0	---	1.0	0.5	---	0.5	0.7	8.2	0.7	20.1	200.8
Government Program...	6.8	---	14.5	0.1	9.7	---	---	0.5	4.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.2	36.8
Commercial.....	3.4	---	39.0	1.3	23.3	60.2	---	0.2	1.1	5.0	---	1.0	0.5	---	0.5	0.7	8.2	0.7	18.9	164.0
Louisiana.....	1.3	---	53.7	1.4	14.7	11.7	---	---	1.4	1.1	---	---	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.5	0.8	0.7	9.5	98.9
Government Program...	0.9	---	14.6	0.1	3.8	---	---	---	1.1	---	---	---	---	0.1	---	---	---	---	0.9	21.5
Commercial.....	0.4	---	39.1	1.3	10.9	11.7	---	---	0.3	1.1	---	---	0.3	0.1	0.6	1.5	0.8	0.7	8.6	77.4
Oklahoma.....	138.8	3.5	---	8.1	9.2	2.2	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	0.2	1.2	1.3	1.8	0.2	2.0	13.0	181.8
Government Program...	93.6	2.7	---	0.7	2.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.6	---	---	---	0.1	1.8	101.9
Commercial.....	45.2	0.8	---	7.4	6.8	2.2	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.3	1.8	0.2	1.9	11.2	79.9
Texas.....	75.1	6.7	62.0	138.9	101.1	2.2	0.4	---	13.8	11.6	---	2.6	2.1	1.0	6.3	10.4	4.3	9.1	47.4	495.0
Government Program...	50.7	5.3	16.9	9.9	31.8	---	---	---	10.8	---	---	---	0.1	0.5	---	0.2	---	0.6	3.3	130.1
Commercial.....	24.4	1.4	45.1	129.0	69.3	2.2	0.4	---	3.0	11.6	---	2.6	2.0	0.5	6.3	10.2	4.3	8.5	44.1	364.9
MOUNTAIN.....	174.5	4.5	---	56.8	25.9	---	0.1	---	2.4	1.7	---	8.4	23.3	2.8	7.0	9.7	0.7	11.3	36.1	365.2
Government Program...	117.6	3.4	---	4.6	6.8	---	---	---	1.8	---	---	---	0.3	1.5	---	0.1	---	0.8	4.1	141.0
Commercial.....	56.9	1.1	---	52.2	19.1	---	0.1	---	0.6	1.7	---	8.4	23.0	1.3	7.0	9.6	0.7	10.5	32.0	224.2
Montana.....	93.0	1.6	---	16.2	---	---	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.8	---	1.1	12.4	126.6
Government Program...	62.7	1.2	---	1.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	---	---	---	0.1	1.9	67.3
Commercial.....	30.3	0.4	---	14.9	---	---	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.8	---	1.0	10.5	59.3
Idaho.....	45.8	---	---	10.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.6	10.7	2.1	0.7	1.0	---	1.1	7.1	80.9
Government Program...	30.9	---	---	0.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	1.1	---	---	---	0.1	0.9	34.0
Commercial.....	14.9	---	---	9.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.6	10.6	1.0	0.7	1.0	---	1.0	6.2	46.9
Wyoming.....	2.5	---	---	1.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	---	0.1	0.1	---	0.2	0.6	5.2
Government Program...	1.7	---	---	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	1.9
Commercial.....	0.8	---	---	1.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	---	0.1	0.1	---	0.2	0.5	3.3
Colorado.....	20.4	---	---	10.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.6	4.2	0.2	3.5	5.0	0.3	5.6	5.3	56.9
Government Program...	13.7	---	---	0.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.1	---	0.1	---	0.3	0.5	15.7
Commercial.....	6.7	---	---	9.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.6	4.1	0.1	3.5	4.9	0.3	5.3	4.8	41.2
New Mexico.....	5.1	---	---	5.4	6.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	0.8	---	0.6	0.8	---	0.9	2.4	22.5
Government Program...	3.4	---	---	0.4	1.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.2	5.7
Commercial.....	1.7	---	---	5.0	4.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	0.8	---	0.6	0.8	---	0.8	2.2	16.8
Arizona.....	1.3	---	---	10.8	19.7	---	---	---	2.4	1.7	---	4.6	6.3	---	0.6	0.8	---	0.9	6.5	55.6
Government Program...	0.9	---	---	0.9	5.2	---	---	---	1.8	---	---	---	0.1	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.3	9.3
Commercial.....	0.4	---	---	9.9	14.5	---	---	---	0.6	1.7	---	4.6	6.2	---	0.6	0.8	---	0.8	6.2	46.3
Utah.....	6.4	2.9	---	1.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.4	1.3	1.8	17.1
Government Program...	4.3	2.2	---	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	---	---	---	0.1	0.2	7.1
Commercial.....	2.1	0.7	---	1.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.4	1.2	1.6	10.0

--Continued

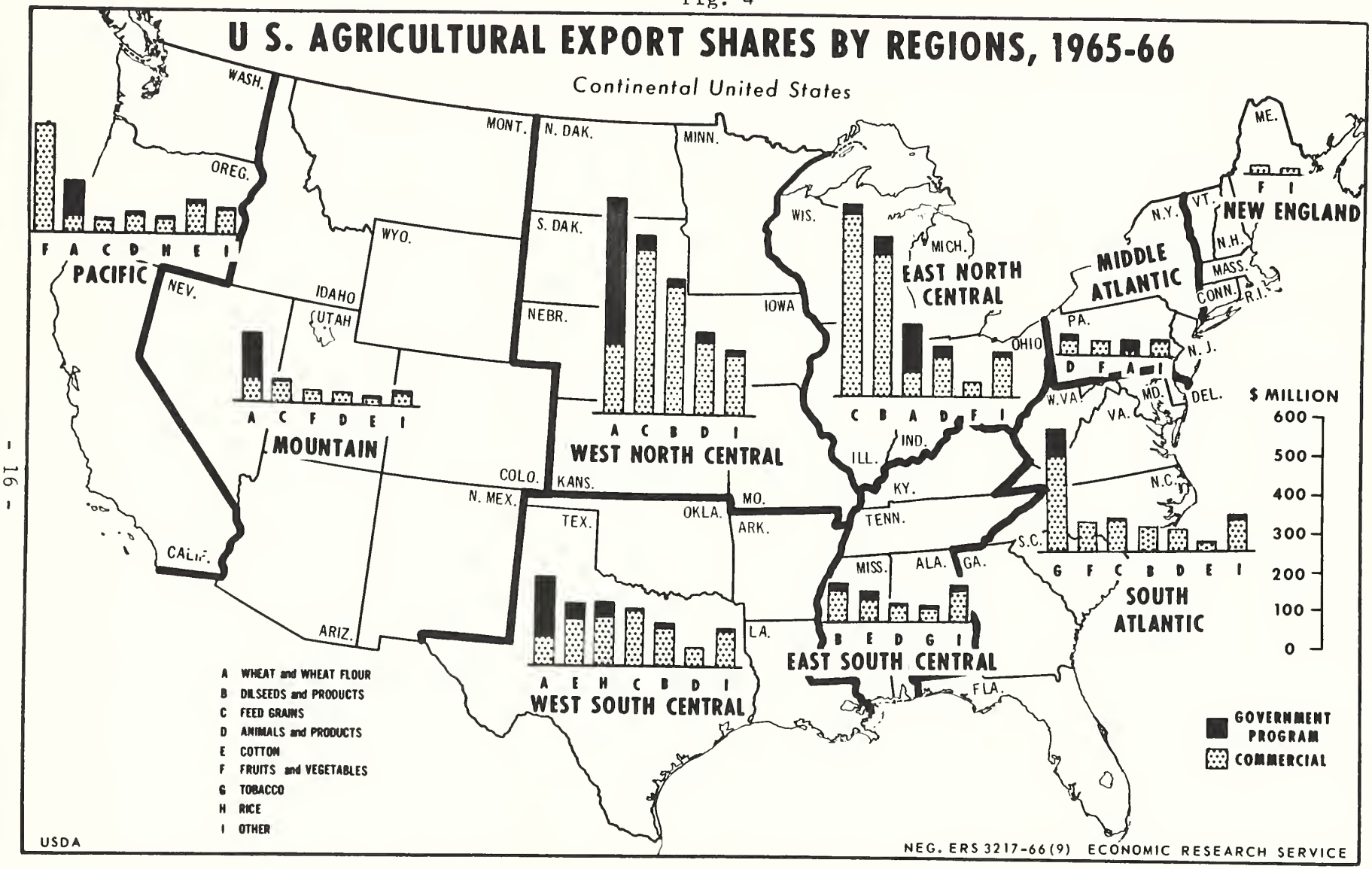
TABLE 1.--VALUE OF EXPORT SHARES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, BY REGION AND STATE, AND TYPE OF EXPORT, UNITED STATES, 1965-66 -CONTINUED

(Figures in millions of dollars)

Region, State, and type of export	Wheat	Wheat flour	Rice, excluding paddy	Total feed grains 1/	Cotton excluding linters	Soybeans	Flaxseed	Soybean oil	Cotton seed oil	Protein meal	Tobacco unmanufactured	Fruits and preparations	Vegetables and preparations	Dairy products	Meats and products excluding poultry	Hides and skins	Poultry products	Lard and tallow (edible and inedible)	Other	Total
MOUNTAIN-CONTINUED																				
Nevada	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.1	---	0.2	---	0.4
Government Program	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.1	---	0.2	---	0.4
PACIFIC	127.3	11.5	44.9	32.1	84.4	---	0.1	---	5.3	4.2	---	208.5	74.7	11.5	10.4	15.4	5.2	17.0	62.1	714.6
Government Program	85.8	9.0	12.2	5.2	11.6	---	---	---	4.1	---	---	---	0.7	6.0	---	0.4	---	1.0	4.2	140.2
Commercial	41.5	2.5	32.7	26.9	72.8	---	0.1	---	1.2	4.2	---	208.5	74.0	5.5	10.4	15.0	5.2	16.0	57.9	574.4
Washington	91.7	4.3	---	6.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23.2	5.6	1.9	1.6	2.1	0.7	2.6	14.2	154.6
Government Program	61.8	3.4	---	0.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	1.0	---	0.1	---	0.1	1.7	68.8
Commercial	29.9	0.9	---	6.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23.2	5.5	0.9	1.6	2.0	0.7	2.5	12.5	85.8
Oregon	28.0	3.2	---	8.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.5	4.4	0.2	0.9	1.3	0.5	1.4	7.1	64.6
Government Program	18.9	2.5	---	0.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.1	---	---	---	0.1	0.7	23.1
Commercial	9.1	0.7	---	7.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.5	4.3	0.1	0.9	1.3	0.5	1.3	6.4	41.5
California	7.6	4.0	44.9	17.3	84.4	---	0.1	---	5.3	4.2	---	175.8	64.5	9.4	7.8	11.9	4.0	12.8	40.8	494.8
Government Program	5.1	3.1	12.2	3.9	11.6	---	---	---	4.1	---	---	---	0.5	4.9	---	0.3	---	0.8	1.8	48.3
Commercial	2.5	0.9	32.7	13.4	72.8	---	0.1	---	1.2	4.2	---	175.8	64.0	4.5	7.8	11.6	4.0	12.0	39.0	446.5
Hawaii	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	---	0.1	0.1	---	0.2	---	0.6
Government Program	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	---	0.1	0.1	---	0.2	---	0.6
Alaska	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Government Program	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER 4/	---	13.2	---	---	---	---	---	35.0	2.7	47.0	---	---	---	20.8	0.8	2.0	---	1.1	10.0	132.6
Government Program	---	10.4	---	---	---	---	---	24.5	2.2	---	---	---	---	10.9	---	0.1	---	0.1	1.3	49.5
Commercial	---	2.8	---	---	---	---	---	10.5	0.5	47.0	---	---	---	9.9	0.8	1.9	---	1.0	8.7	83.1
UNITED STATES	1,273.4	129.7	220.1	1,351.2	385.8	734.4	15.5	140.0	49.1	215.7	394.7	326.6	169.7	174.1	115.2	139.3	72.4	182.2	591.8	6,680.9
GOVERNMENT PROGRAM	858.7	101.4	59.8	112.3	101.1	0.2	---	98.2	38.4	---	92.2	---	1.8	91.4	---	3.1	---	11.1	45.2	1,614.9
COMMERCIAL	414.7	28.3	160.3	1,238.9	284.7	734.2	15.5	41.8	10.7	215.7	302.5	326.6	167.9	82.7	115.2	136.2	72.4	171.1	546.6	5,066.0

1/ Includes corn, grain sorghums, barley and oats.
2/ Includes Maryland.
3/ Included with Delaware
4/ Includes exports that could not be apportioned among States.

Fig. 4


U S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORT SHARES BY REGIONS, 1965-66
Continental United States
PACIFIC
F A C D H E I
MOUNTAIN
A C F D E I
WEST NORTH CENTRAL
A C B D I
EAST NORTH CENTRAL
C B A D F I
NEW ENGLAND
F I
MIDDLE ATLANTIC
D F A I
SOUTH ATLANTIC
G F C B D E I
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL
B E D G I
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL
A E H C B D I
WASH.
OREG.
CALIF.
NEV.
IDAHO
MONT.
WYO.
UTAH
ARIZ.
COLO.
N. MEX.
N. DAK.
S. DAK.
NEBR.
KANS.
OKLA.
TEX.
MINN.
IOWA
MO.
ARK.
LA.
WIS.
MICH.
ILL.
IND.
OHIO
KY.
TENN.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
FLA.
S.C.
N.C.
VA.
W.VA.
MD.
DEL.
PA.
N.J.
N.Y.
VT.
N.H.
ME.
MASS.
CONN.
R.I.
$ MILLION
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
GOVERNMENT PROGRAM
COMMERCIAL
A WHEAT and WHEAT FLOUR
B OILSEEDS and PRODUCTS
C FEED GRAINS
D ANIMALS and PRODUCTS
E COTTON
F FRUITS and VEGETABLES
G TOBACCO
H RICE
I OTHER
USDA
NEG. ERS 3217-66(9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

products, wheat and flour, protein meal, lard and tallow, meats, and hides. Nebraska supplied chiefly feed grains, wheat, soybeans, lard and tallow, hides, and meats. Wheat and feed grains were the principal exports of North Dakota and South Dakota while Missouri supplied mainly soybeans, feed grains, wheat and flour, cotton, and lard and tallow.

The West North Central Region supplied 27 percent of the Nation's farm products exported in 1965-66. It furnished 96 percent of the flaxseed; about 40 percent of the lard and tallow, wheat and flour, and meats; 37 percent of the soybeans; 35 percent of the feed grains; 32 percent of the hides and skins; 28 percent of the dairy products; 22 percent of the soybean oil; 19 percent of the protein meal; and about 8 percent of the value of all other farm commodities combined.

East North Central Region

Agricultural exports attributable to the East North Central Region amounted to $1,395 million in 1965-66, including $1,141 million of commercial sales and $254 million of exports under Government programs. Illinois dominated the Region's exports with nearly half of the five-state total. Indiana and Ohio were followed by Michigan and Wisconsin. Illinois, the Nation's leading exporter, contributed feed grains, soybeans and soybean oil, wheat and flour, protein meal, lard and tallow, meats, and hides. Indiana and Ohio exported chiefly feed grains, soybeans, and wheat. Michigan was important for its wheat, feed grains, fruits, and vegetables. Wisconsin's dairy products were noteworthy.

Of the Nation's agricultural exports, the East North Central Region accounted for 21 percent. The percentages of total U.S. agricultural commodity exports furnished by the Region were: Soybean oil, 45; soybeans, 38; feed grains, 37; protein meal, 35; dairy products, 28; meats, 20; lard and tallow, 20; hides and skins, 18; wheat flour, 16; wheat, 13; vegetables and preparations, 10; and 5 percent or less of the fruits, poultry products, and tobacco.

West South Central Region

Exports attributable to the West South Central Region were valued at (976 million in 1965-66, including $686 million worth of commercial exports and $290 million of Government program shipments. Texas was the leading State, with just over half of the four-state total, followed by Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana. Texas, with its export share of $495 million, ranked second to Illinois as the Nation's chief export supplier. Texas exported principally cotton, feed grains, wheat, rice, and cottonseed oil, as well as significant amounts of protein meal, hides, lard and tallow, vegetables, and meats. Arkansas was the source of soybeans, rice, cotton, and poultry. Oklahoma's major commodities were wheat, cotton, and feed grains. Louisiana contributed rice, cotton, and soybeans.

Agricultural exports ascribed to the four-state West South Central Region supplied 15 percent of the Nation's export total. The region led all others in supplies of rice, cotton, and cottonseed oil for export. It furnished 77 percent of the rice; 41 percent of the cotton and cottonseed oil; 19 percent

of the poultry products; 18 percent of the wheat; 11 percent of the feed grains; about 10 percent of the soybeans and hides and skins; about 8 percent of the protein meal, wheat flour, and meats; and 7 percent or less of the lard and tallow, flaxseed, vegetables, dairy products, fruits, and soybean oil.

Other Regions

The 6 regions other than those discussed above accounted for 35 percent of U.S. agricultural exports in 1965-66. In order of importance, these regions were South Atlantic (11 percent of farm product exports), Pacific (11 percent), East South Central (5 percent), Mountain (5 percent), Middle Atlantic (3 percent), and New England (about one-half percent). The residual of nearly 2 percent is accounted for by the fact that some of the State production and sales information used to apportion the exports did not identify every State by name, and several commodities could not be completely allocated among the States.

The South Atlantic Region, with exports valued at $738 million, was the source of 82 percent of the Nation's tobacco exports; 39 percent of the poultry products; 19 percent of the fruits; 9 percent of the vegetables and preparations and cottonseed oil; about 7 percent of the soybeans, cotton, and feed grains; and about 6 percent of the meats, hides and skins, and lard and tallow.

The Pacific Region, with $715 million in farm commodity exports, provided nearly two-thirds of the fruits, 44 percent of the vegetables and preparations; 22 percent of the cotton; 20 percent of the rice; about 11 percent of the cottonseed oil and hides and skins, 9 to 10 percent of the wheat and wheat flour, lard and tallow, and meats; 7 percent of poultry and dairy products; and smaller percentages of feed grains, protein meal, and flaxseed.

The East South Central Region, with an export share of $369 million, supplied 28 percent of the Nation's exports of cottonseed oil; 21 percent of the cotton; 18 percent of the poultry products; 11 percent of the tobacco and protein meal; 7 percent of the dairy products, soybeans, and soybean oil; and 5 percent of the meats, hides, and lard and tallow.

The Mountain Region, with an export share of $365 million, provided 14 percent of the wheat and vegetables and preparations; and 7 percent or less of the hides and skins, meats, lard and tallow, cotton, cottonseed oil, and feed grains.

The Middle Atlantic Region, with exports of $169 million, provided 12 percent of exports of wheat flour and dairy products; 9 percent of hides and skins; 8 percent of the vegetables and preparations; 6 percent of the meats and lard and tallow; and smaller shares of fruit, tobacco, poultry products, wheat, and feed grains.

New England's export share of $34 million included about 7 percent of U.S. exports of vegetables and preparations; 4 percent of poultry products; and 2 percent of tobacco and fruits and preparations.

Export Shares by Regions and States in 1965-66 With Comparisons

U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal year 1965-66 -- a record $6,681 million -- were considerably higher than in previous years. In fiscal year 1959-60, they totaled $4,517 million, while in 1953-54 (the year preceding inauguration of P.L. 480 exports) they were $2,936 million (Table 2).

Regions

Estimated exports attributable to the regions indicate that the increases during the 12-year period centered mainly in the West North Central Region and the East North Central Region. These two regions accounted for 60 percent of the gain in the Nation's exports.

Between 1953-54 and 1965-66, farm product exports attributed to the West North Central Region increased $1,260 million and accounted for 34 percent of the $3,745 million gain for the entire country. Nearly two-thirds of this region's increase occurred during the last 6 years.

The East North Central Region, with a 12-year increase of $970 million, accounted for 26 percent of the Nation's increased agricultural exports. Nearly three-fourths of the export gains attributable to this region occurred during the last 6 years.

Farm product exports attributed to the West South Central Region were $467 million higher in 1965-66 than in 1953-54. This gain represented more than 12 percent of the U.S. total. Nearly two-thirds of the increase came between 1953-54 and 1959-60.

The other 6 regions contributed 25 percent of the increased agricultural exports between 1953-54 and 1965-66. The residual of nearly 3 percent could not be allocated by States.

States

Increases in exports by States varied widely during the 12 years from 1953-54 to 1965-66. A few States -- including Rhode Island, Arizona, and Alabama -- registered little or no gains in the value of farm product exports, while in 4 North Central States (Kansas, Iowa, Indiana, and Illinois) agricultural exports in 1965-66 were valued at more than 4 times those of 1953-54.

Six North Central States -- Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Indiana, Nebraska, and Minnesota -- along with Texas contributed one-half of the increase in farm commodity exports from 1953-54 to 1965-66. Other States with significant export gains were North Dakota, California, Ohio, Oklahoma, Missouri, Arkansas, Washington, and North Carolina. These 15 leading States contributed three-fourths of the gain in total United States agricultural exports during the 12-year period. Major export increases in feed grains, wheat, and oilseeds and products, along with significant gains in animal products and fruits and vegetables largely accounted for the export increases attributable to these States.

TABLE 2.--VALUE OF EXPORT SHARES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, BY REGION AND STATE, UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEARS 1953-54, 1959-60, AND 1965-66 *

(Figures in millions of dollars)

Region and State	1953-54*	1959-60	1965-66
New England:	16.0	25.4	34.3
Maine	3.9	11.2	14.8
New Hampshire	0.8	1.0	1.2
Vermont	1.2	1.4	1.9
Massachusetts	4.2	4.8	6.1
Rhode Island	0.4	0.5	0.3
Connecticut	5.5	6.5	10.0
Middle Atlantic:	90.4	134.0	169.4
New York	45.4	63.4	74.3
New Jersey	12.5	17.5	20.9
Pennsylvania	32.5	53.1	74.2
East North Central:	426.0	702.9	1,395.4
Ohio	83.1	129.5	218.7
Indiana	77.7	135.0	317.3
Illinois	165.1	302.8	666.0
Michigan	51.7	76.8	110.4
Wisconsin	48.4	58.8	83.0
West North Central:	524.7	998.1	1,785.3
Minnesota	87.4	156.5	240.5
Iowa	103.8	211.0	426.1
Missouri	81.0	150.9	204.3
North Dakota	54.8	85.7	205.6
South Dakota	31.6	33.1	84.3
Nebraska	72.8	135.4	232.3
Kansas	93.3	225.5	392.2
South Atlantic:	467.6	582.0	738.4
Delaware	7.3	11.2	17.7
Maryland	15.3	25.5	40.9
Virginia	42.1	58.3	78.6
West Virginia	3.5	5.8	6.4
North Carolina	217.2	251.7	306.0
South Atlantic Continued:			
South Carolina	71.0	76.4	95.7
Georgia	74.4	87.0	108.6
Florida	36.8	66.1	84.5
East South Central:	240.4	326.5	369.2
Kentucky	31.9	45.6	73.6
Tennessee	55.1	93.9	111.7
Alabama	52.5	62.5	57.2
Mississippi	100.9	124.5	126.7
West South Central:	509.8	802.5	976.5
Arkansas	108.3	174.1	200.8
Louisiana	78.5	76.0	98.9
Oklahoma	57.5	105.1	181.8
Texas	265.5	447.3	495.0
Mountain:	185.0	283.1	365.2
Montana	46.9	65.4	126.6
Idaho	26.8	46.6	80.9
Wyoming	3.4	6.9	5.2
Colorado	28.5	59.4	56.9
New Mexico	16.0	24.6	22.5
Arizona	53.7	65.6	55.6
Utah	9.4	13.4	17.1
Nevada	0.3	1.2	0.4
Pacific:	444.8	608.0	714.6
Washington	63.6	93.6	154.6
Oregon	26.9	42.3	64.6
California	354.3	472.1	494.8
Hawaii	---	---	0.6
Alaska	---	---	---
Other	31.2	54.3	132.6
United States	2,935.9	4,516.8	6,680.9

* Year ending June 30.

During the 6 years from 1959-60 to 1965-66, U.S. agricultural exports increased 48 percent principally because of increases in feed grains, wheat, soybeans, protein meal, rice, fruits, and hides and skins. Gains took place in more than four-fifths of the States with the largest increases occurring in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, and North Dakota. Declines were recorded for 7 States: Rhode Island, Alabama, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada.

In the 6-year period from 1953-54 to 1959-60, U.S. agricultural exports increased 54 percent mainly because of increased exports of wheat, feed grains, soybeans, cotton, soybean oil, wheat flour, and fruits. Increases occurred for all States with the exception of a slight decline for Louisiana.

Conclusion

The United States today needs to negotiate with all nations to implement U.S. trade policy so that it will lead to expansion rather than contraction of agricultural trade.

A policy of trade expansion helps each of the individual 50 States increase its own trade and economic growth. It enables them to specialize in goods they are most capable of producing. An important factor in this capability is competition among producers. Through such competition, American producers are encouraged to improve methods of production, reduce costs, and market their products more efficiently. The United States exchanges goods it produces more efficiently for products which other nations produce at less cost. This principle has been followed in practice since 1789 to their mutual economic gain by the States as a Nation and among the States as a free market.

Trade with other countries is necessary for many reasons.

First, foreign customers cannot buy if they cannot sell.

Second, the American standard of living would suffer if trade were severely restricted, as there are some things which U.S. producers cannot produce as cheaply.

Third, almost half of U.S. agricultural imports like coffee, tea, and spices are not directly competitive with American agriculture. Rather, such imports fill voids, satisfy consumer preferences, round out mill and factory supply needs to enable more efficient operation, and even furnish raw materials for agricultural enterprises themselves. At the same time, existing legislation and agreements protect the American farmer from large and sudden increases of highly competitive agricultural imports.

Fourth, trade is necessary to share domestic farm abundance that would otherwise depress farm incomes and raise Government costs.

Fifth, an expansion of exports which can come about from increased trade is one of the most effective ways to deal with the balance-of-payments problem.

Sixth, U.S. world leadership demands that the United States help and not hinder the development af the Free World through trade and thereby contribute to the maintenance of world peace.

SPECIAL in this issue

INCREASED DOLLAR EXPORTS IN FISCAL YEAR 1965-66 BRING U.S. EXPORTS OF FARM PRODUCTS TO RECORD LEVEL FOR THIRD CONSECUTIVE YEAR

by

Eleanor N. DeBlois 1/

U.S. agricultural exports rose nearly $600 million to a record $6,681 million in July-June 1965-66.

U.S. exports of farm products averaged $3.8 billion in the five-year period, 1954-55 through 1958-59. During the next five years (1959-60 -- 1963-64), they averaged $5.2 billion, with a high of $6.1 billion in 1963-64. Exports in 1964-65 remained at substantially the same level. The 10 percent rise in 1965-66 brought them close to a $7 billion total.

The continued high level of economic activity in the leading industrialized countries, with consequent increases in disposable incomes, has led to a strong demand for a number of U.S. farm products, notably feed grains and soybeans and products, in recent years (Table 3).

Exports for dollars advanced $662 million to $5,066 million in 1965-66 while shipments under Government-financed programs fell $78 million to $1,615 million from a year earlier. A rise of $373 million in shipments of feed grains contributed most to the rise in dollar exports. Dollar exports of wheat and flour rose $210 million and oilseeds and products advanced $125 million. Major declines took place in dollar shipments of cotton, tobacco, and dairy products (Table 4).

Commodity Developments in Dollar Exports and Exports Under Government-financed Programs

Wheat and flour: U.S. and world exports of wheat and flour reached a record volume in 1965-66. Exports from the United States totaled $1,403 million (859 million bushels). The previous record was 848 million bushels in 1963-64.

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

Table 3.--U.S. exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value and percent of total, years ending June 30, 1955 through 1966

Type of export	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1955 through 1966
	-- Million dollars --												
Public Law 480:													
Title I, sales for foreign currency	73	439	909	659	725	826	952	1,024	1,085	1,064	1,135	864	9,755
Title II, disaster relief	83	91	88	92	56	65	146	176	159	150	72	150	1,328
Title III, donations	135	184	165	173	131	105	144	169	170	189	179	171	1,915
Title III, barter	125	298	401	100	132	149	144	198	60	112	130	227	2,076
Title IV, long-term supply and dollar credit sales	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19	58	47	151	161	436
Total Public Law 480	416	1,012	1,563	1,024	1,044	1,145	1,386	1,586	1,532	1,562	1,667	1,573	15,510
Mutual Security (AID), Secs. 402 and 550, sales for foreign currency and economic aid 1/	450	355	394	227	210	167	186	74	14	24	26	42	2,169
Total exports under specified Government-financed programs	866	1,367	1,957	1,251	1,254	1,312	1,572	1,660	1,546	1,586	1,693	1,615	17,679
Total exports outside specified Government-financed programs 2/	2,278	2,129	2,771	2,752	2,465	3,205	3,374	3,482	3,532	4,481	4,404	5,066	39,939
Total agricultural exports	3,144	3,496	4,728	4,003	3,719	4,517	4,946	5,142	5,078	6,067	6,097	6,681	57,618
	-- Percent --												
Public Law 480:													
Title I, sales for foreign currency	2	13	19	16	20	18	19	20	21	17	19	13	17
Title II, disaster relief	3	3	2	2	1	2	3	4	3	3	1	2	2
Title III, donations	4	5	4	4	3	2	3	3	4	3	3	3	3
Title III, barter	4	8	8	3	4	3	3	4	1	2	2	3	4
Title IV, long-term supply and dollar credit sales	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3/	1	1	3	2	1
Total Public Law 480	13	29	33	25	28	25	28	31	30	26	28	23	27
Mutual Security (AID), Secs. 402 and 550, sales for foreign currency and economic aid	14	10	8	6	6	4	4	1	3/	3/	3/	1	4
Total exports under specified Government-financed programs	27	39	41	31	34	29	32	32	30	26	28	24	31
Total exports outside specified Government-financed programs	73	61	59	69	66	71	68	68	70	74	72	76	69
Total agricultural exports	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1/ Values shown are disbursements for exports.
2/ Exports "outside specified Government programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.
3/ Less than ½ percent.

Table 4.--Exports under specified Government-financed programs, commercial sales for dollars, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity fiscal year 1966 compared with 1965

Commodity	Exports under Government-financed programs			Commercial sales for dollars 1/			Total agricultural exports		
	1964-65	1965-66	Change	1964-65	1965-66	Change	1964-65	1965-66	Change
	Million dollars			Million dollars			Million dollars		
Wheat and wheat flour	1 007.8	960.1	-47.7	232.5	443.0	+210.5	1,240.3	1,403.1	+162.8
Feed grains, excluding products	74.0	112.3	+38.3	866.3	1,238.9	+372.6	940.3	2/1,351.2	+410.9
Rice, milled	66.2	59.8	-6.4	136.4	160.3	+23.9	202.6	220.1	+17.5
Cotton	159.7	101.1	-58.6	424.2	284.7	-139.5	583.9	385.8	-198.1
Tobacco, unmanufactured	34.7	92.2	+57.5	360.6	302.5	-58.1	395.3	394.7	-0.6
Oilseeds and products	164.0	137.9	-26.1	961.2	1,086.0	+124.8	3/1,125.2	1,223.9	+98.7
Dairy products	98.5	90.4	-8.1	127.7	83.7	-44.0	4/226.2	174.1	-52.1
Animals and products, except dairy	42.1	15.0	-27.1	549.8	587.5	+37.7	591.9	602.5	+10.6
Fruits and preparations	5/	---	---	289.3	326.6	+37.3	289.3	326.6	+37.3
Vegetables and preparations	5.7	1.8	-3.9	148.1	167.9	+19.8	153.8	169.7	+15.9
Other	40.4	44.3	+3.9	307.8	384.9	+77.1	348.2	429.2	+81.0
Total agricultural exports	1,693.1	1,614.9	-78.2	4,403.9	5,066.0	+662.1	6,097.0	6,680.9	+583.9

1/ Exports outside Government-financed programs. 2/ Total exports of feed grains, excluding products include the estimated value of donations of grain sorghums under Title III, P.L. 480, not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census, 1965-66 $0.2 million. 3/ Total exports of oilseeds and products include the estimated value of donations of vegetable oils under Title III, P.L. 480, not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census prior to January 1, 1965, 1964-65, $9.5 million. 4/ Total exports of dairy products include the estimated value of donations of butter and butteroil under Title III, P.L. 480, not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census prior to January 1, 1965, 1964-65, $10.1 million. 5/ Less than $50,000.

Commercial sales for dollars totaled $443.0 million (297 million bushels), nearly double the 1964-65 total. Exports under Government-financed programs were 5 percent less than a year earlier, but amounted to an impressive $960 million (562 million bushels) over two-thirds of total exports of this commodity.

Japan was the leading dollar buyer of U.S. wheat, with purchases of $114 million (71 million bushels). Shipments to the European Economic Community (EEC) amounted to $102 million (64 million bushels) compared with $35 million (21 million bushels) a year earlier. The Netherlands, West Germany, and France were the largest EEC markets. Shipments to the United Kingdom rose to $41 million (26 million bushels) from $7 million (5 million bushels); the Philippines and Venezuela were also important dollar markets.

India, hit by the severest drought in a century, received $430 million (262 million bushels) of U.S. wheat, mostly under Title I. Title I shipments to Brazil and Pakistan were substantially reduced from a year earlier. Brazil received a large quantity under the barter program during 1965-66 and Pakistan received additional wheat under Title II. The United Arab Republic was the destination for a sizable quantity of wheat under Title I and a relatively small quantity under Title IV. Other important destinations of wheat under Government programs included Korea under Titles I and II, Afghanistan under Title II, and Yugoslavia under Title IV.

Feed grains: U.S. exports of feed grains (excluding products) totaled $1,351 million -- over 40 percent higher than a year earlier and topping the $1 billion level for the first fiscal year. More than 90 percent of the total was exports for dollars, which rose $373 million from 1964-65. Dollar exports of corn gained more than $200 million and dollar exports of grain sorghums advanced over $100 million. The continued expansion in livestock feeding, especially in Western Europe and Japan, has been the major factor contributing to the rise in U.S. exports of feed grains.

Japan was the largest dollar market, purchasing $233 million of U.S. feed grains in 1965-66 compared with $172 million a year earlier. Shipments to the EEC totaled $538 million -- a rise of more than 40 percent from the $378 million total of 1964-65. The largest EEC markets were the Netherlands, Italy, West Germany, and Belgium-Luxembourg. Shipments to the United Kingdom rose $20 million to $117 million and exports to Spain advanced $55 million to $101 million.

Shipments under Government programs were higher than a year earlier, but made up only 8 percent of total feed grain exports. Exports of grain sorghums under Title I, mostly to India, made up nearly half of total exports of feed grains under Government programs. To meet India's stepped-up food requirements without seriously affecting other recipients of food-aid, the United States supplied India with a sizable quantity of grain sorghums in addition to the much larger volume of wheat.

Milled rice: U.S. exports of milled rice rose nearly $18 million to $220 million (30.3 million cwt.) from 1964-65 and accounted for 55 percent of U.S. rice production. The United States produces only 2 percent of the world's rice, but exports over half the volume moving in world markets. Japan -- the largest

dollar market -- purchased 18 percent of total U.S. exports. Other major dollar markets included the Republic of South Africa, Nansei and Nanpo Islands, Canada, Saudi Arabia, West Germany, and the United Kingdom. Viet-Nam was the destination for over one-fifth of U.S. rice exports, principally under Title I and AID programs. Other important destinations for rice under Title I were the Congo (Leopoldville), the Philippines, Guinea, and Ghana. The Ivory Coast was the principal destination of rice under Title IV.

Cotton: Exports of cotton from the United States totaled $386 million (3,065,000 bales) in fiscal year 1965-66 -- nearly one-third less than 1964-65 and the lowest fiscal year total since 1955-56. The decline reflects primarily a working-down of stocks in foreign Free World countries in anticipation of lower world prices next season. Increased cotton textile production in some countries of Western Europe was largely offset by lower production in others. In the United States the competitive position of cotton with rayon and acetate has improved since the passage of legislation making domestically produced cotton available to domestic users at the same price level as cotton offered for export. In Western Europe, however, cotton continues to face severe competition from man-made fibers.

Both exports for dollars and program exports declined about a third from 1964-65. Exports to Japan, largest dollar market for U.S. cotton, declined to $92 million from $123 million a year earlier. Production of cotton textiles in Japan was substantially lower than the previous year. Shipments under Title I were about two-fifths of the year-earlier volume. Principal recipients were Korea and Viet-Nam. Shipments under the barter program rose more than one-tenth. Major destinations included India, China (Taiwan), the Philippines, Colombia, Korea, and Poland. Principal destinations for cotton under Title IV were China (Taiwan) and Yugoslavia.

Unmanufactured tobacco: U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco amounted to $395 million, approximately the same level as a year earlier. Exports under Government programs rose $58 million and dollar exports fell by the same amount. Tobacco ranks among the 5 most important U.S. agricultural export commodities. The foreign market takes an average of a fourth of U.S. tobacco production. The United States is the world's largest producer and exporter of tobacco, but has not shared in the increasing world tobacco trade. The U.S. share in Free World tobacco trade averaged 35 percent in 1955-59, but declined to 30 percent by 1963 and to 26 percent by 1965.

To regain and expand foreign trade in tobacco, the U.S. Department of Agriculture on June 10, 1966, announced an export payment program. Export payments of 5 cents per pound will be applicable to all crops (including tobacco remaining from prior years) for the kinds of tobacco on which Government price support is offered for the 1966 crop. The payments are in addition to the rebates and payments on selected crops of previous years announced earlier this year.

Shipments to the United Kingdom, leading U.S. dollar market, fell over 20 percent to $95 million while exports to Japan were substantially higher than a year earlier. Exports to the EEC were little changed from 1964-65. West Germany and the Netherlands were the largest EEC markets. Leading recipients

of tobacco under Title I were the United Arab Republic (Egypt), Viet-Nam, and the Congo (Leopoldville). In addition to large dollar exports, the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Japan received substantial quantities of tobacco under the barter program.

Oilseeds and products: U.S. exports of oilseeds and products rose to a record $1,224 million in 1965-66. Exports of soybeans advanced nearly one-fifth to a new high of $734 million (257 million bushels) and shipments of oilcake and meal set a new record of $216 million (2.8 million tons). The substantial increase in shipments of soybeans was primarily a consequence of expansion in European crushings of oil-bearing materials. The continued rise in shipments of both soybeans and protein meal was in response to increasing demand for livestock products and expansion in livestock industries. Shipments of soybean and cottonseed oil fell about 30 percent from a year earlier. Dollar exports of soybean oil are down this year due to the high price of U.S. oils relative to prices of oils from other sources, especially soybean oil derived from U.S. soybeans crushed in Western Europe. Spain, a large dollar purchaser of U.S. soybean oil, purchased double the year-earlier volume of U.S. soybeans but about half the previous year's quantity of vegetable oils. Reduced availabilities of cottonseed oil for export and the price premium of cottonseed oil over soybean oil during part of the year were largely responsbile for the sharp reduction in exports of cottonseed oil.

A substantial drop in shipments under Title I was largely responsible for the more than 20 percent decline in the volume of vegetable oils exported under Government programs from a year earlier. Pakistan, the United Arab Republic (Egypt), and India were the largest recipients of vegetable oils under Title I. Sizable shipments went to Mexico, Burma, Morocco, and Colombia under the barter program and to Yugoslavia under Title IV.

Dairy products: Exports of dairy products from the United States declined 23 percent to $174 million -- down $52 million from a year earlier. A sharp drop in commercial exports of butter was largely responsible for the $44 million decline in dollar exports. The strong demand for U.S. butter in Western Europe in 1964-65 was materially reduced in 1965-66 because of increased production in the area. The volume of shipments of nonfat dry milk fell over 20 percent due to smaller commerical exports. The continued rise in the production of milk and in skim milk drying in Western Europe, and smaller U.S. production resulted in the supplying of European needs from domestic production and from other sources in 1965-66.

Exports of condensed milk to Viet-Nam accounted for most of the dairy products shipped under Title I. Donations of nonfat dry milk under Title III were maintained at substantially the same level as a year earlier in spite of the drop in U.S. production.

Animals and products: U.S. exports of animals and products (except dairy products) rose about 2 percent to $602 million from 1964-65. A $38 million rise in commercial exports was partly offset by a $27 million decline in program shipments. The largest increase was in exports of hides and skins which

rose to a record $139 million from $100 million a year earlier. Exports of lard, tallow, beef and veal, and pork were sharply reduced, but quantity declines were partly offset by higher prices. Lower U.S. pork production and price advances discouraged exports of lard and pork. Shipments of variety meats dropped nearly 10 percent in volume, but advanced about the same proportion in value. Shipments of fresh and frozen turkeys continued their upward trend.

Most of the $27 million reduction in exports under Government-financed programs took place in tallow, beef and lard.

Fruits and preparations: U.S. exports of fruits and preparations during 1965-66 were valued at $327 million -- up $37 million from last year. Fresh fruit shipments accounted for four-fifths of the advance. All exports of fruits and preparations were sales for dollars in 1965-66. Exports of fresh apples, 27 percent above 1964-65, were the highest in more than a quarter century. Western Europe and Canada accounted for most of the volume. Smaller European supplies and a decrease in the apple crop in Argentina, also an important supplier of the European market, contributed to the increase. Larger U.S. production of export varieties of pears and decreased production in Canada and Western Europe accounted for the 22 percent increase in exports of fresh pears. Exports of fresh oranges were up nearly one-third, with both Canada and Western Europe taking substantially larger quantities. Shipments of lemons and limes rose over one-third. Exports of dried fruits were up 18 percent. Of the important canned fruits, only canned pineapple exports were higher than a year earlier.

Vegetables and preparations: Larger shipments of fresh vegetables, especially lettuce and potatoes, contributed most to the $16 million rise in exports of vegetables and preparations to $170 million in 1965-66. U.S. supplies of potatoes were sharply above the low level of a year earlier. Export movement of dry edible beans dropped substantially because of tight supplies, high prices, and below normal quality of the classes preferred by foreign buyers. Exports of dry edible peas were 5 percent below the record high of the preceding year, but 8 percent higher in value due to price increases from the low levels of the previous year.

Exports of dry edible beans under Government programs were limited to 223,000 cwt. compared with 560,000 cwt. a year earlier. No dry peas were exported under Government programs in 1965-66.

Exports under credit sales programs: Disbursements under credits authorized by the Export-Import Bank and purchases under CCC Credit Sales program rose to a record $272 million from $167 million a year earlier. Credit sales (shown in Tables 5 and 6) are a part of exports outside Government-financed programs -- dollar sales -- in Tables 3 , 4 , 7 , 8 , 9 , 10, and 11.

All of the increase was in purchases under the CCC credit sales program which totaled $210 million -- more than twice the previous year's purchases and the

Table 5.--U.S. credit sales of agricultural commodities: Value by commodity, year ending June 30, 1966 1/

Commodity	Export-Import Bank loans and medium-term guarantees 2/	CCC credit sales 3/	Total credit sales
	-- Million dollars --		
Wheat	---	30.6	30.6
Wheat flour	---	0.8	0.8
Corn	---	120.9	120.9
Grain sorghums	---	36.3	36.3
Barley	---	1.8	1.8
Rice	0.1	2.9	3.0
Cotton	61.4	16.1	77.5
Soybean oil	---	0.5	0.5
Butter	---	0.1	0.1
Total	61.5	210.0	271.5

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

2/ Includes disbursements by U.S. commercial banks under Export-Import Bank medium-term guarantees against political and/or financial risk.

3/ Purchases during the period.

Table 6.--U.S. credit sales of agricultural commodities: Value by country, year ending June 30, 1966 1/

Country	Export-Import Bank loans and medium-term guarantees 2/	CCC credit sales 3/	Total credit sales
	-- Thousand dollars --		
Latin American Republics			
Chile	---	1,427	1, 427
Haiti	---	3,130	3,130
Nicaragua	---	68	68
Total Latin America	---	4,625	4,625
Europe			
Austria	292	---	292
Belgium	---	7,197	7,197
Czechoslovakia	---	2,121	2,121
Cyprus	---	928	928
France	---	1,119	1,119
Germany, West	---	3,726	3,726
Greece	---	10,020	10,020
Italy	---	27,459	27,459
Netherlands	---	15,348	15,348
Norway	---	413	413
Portugal	---	475	475
Spain	---	18,294	18,294
United Kingdom	---	6,495	6,495
Total Europe	292	93,595	93,887
Asia			
Hong Kong	---	317	317
India	---	5,428	5,428
Japan	60,882	76,770	137,652
Korea, Republic of	---	477	477
Lebanon	---	13,849	13,849
Malaysia	---	103	103
Pakistan	---	4,288	4,288
Philippines	142	1,387	1,529
Thailand	---	558	558
Total Asia	61,024	103,177	164,201
Oceania			
Australia	71	---	71
Total Oceania	71	---	71
Africa			
Kuwait	---	104	104
Liberia	91	---	91
Senegal	---	1,798	1,798
South Africa, Republic of	---	2,934	2,934
Tunisia	---	454	454
UAR (Egypt)	---	3,273	3,273
Total Africa	91	8,563	8,654
Total	61,478	209,960	271,438

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

2/ Includes disbursements by U.S. commercial banks under Export-Import Bank medium-term guarantees against political and/or financial risk.

3/ Purchases during the period.

highest annual total since the program began in 1956. Disbursements under credits authorized by the Export-Import Bank amounted to $62 million -- 15 percent less than the previous year.

Purchases of corn rose nearly $75 million to $121 million, and accounted for almost two-thirds of the $115 million advance in CCC credit purchases. Purchases of wheat and grain sorghums also rose substantially. Over two-fifths of the credit purchases were from commercial stocks and nearly three-fifths from CCC inventories. About three-fifths of the corn, nearly all the grain sorghums, and all the barley were from Government-owned stocks. Most of the wheat and all of the relatively small quantities of rice, soybean oil, and wheat flour came from commercial stocks. The provision in December 1964 of deferred payment terms in connection with exports from private stocks becomes increasingly important with decreasing inventories of certain commodities in Government stocks.

On February 17, 1966, the CCC credit sales program was revised to permit acceptance of certain foreign bank obligations. The revised regulations, by giving exporters additional sources of credit, are expected not only to increase dollar exports of U.S. farm products from CCC-owned and private stocks, but also to meet generally expanded needs for export credit whenever such credit is not available from U.S. banks.

Over 70 percent of the corn exported under the CCC program went to European countries, including large quantities to Italy, Spain, the Netherlands, Greece, Belgium, and the United Kingdom. Purchases for export to Japan made up a fourth of the total. Purchases for export to Japan made up over 90 percent of total purchases of grain sorghums. Nearly 70 percent of the wheat went to Asia, principally to Lebanon, India, and Pakistan. Japan was the largest buyer of cotton under the CCC credit sales program.

Disbursements under credits authorized by the Export-Import Bank consisted of over $61 million for cotton -- nearly all for export to Japan -- and $0.1 million for exports of rice to Liberia.

Exports Under Government-financed Programs

Exports under Government-financed programs (P.L. 480 and AID) totaled $1,615 million in 1965-66 -- 5 percent less than the 1964-65 total. A decline of $271 million in exports under the Title I sales for foreign currency program was partly offset by increases in other programs, particularly barter and donations under Title II. Exports under Government programs were 24 percent of total exports -- compared with 28 percent a year earlier. Fiscal year 1965-66 completes the twelfth year of operation of P.L. 480. During this period exports under this authority totaled $15.5 billion, 27 percent of total exports of U.S. farm products. An additional $2.2 billion, 4 percent of total exports, moved under AID programs, bringing total exports under specified Government-financed programs for the 12-year period to $17.7 billion -- 31 percent of total agricultural exports (tables 9 and 10).

Title I: The export value of commodities exported under Title I during 1965-66 is estimated at $864 million, a drop of 24 percent from 1964-65. Wheat remained

the principal commodity exported under the program, but exports of wheat and flour were substantially below the volume of the previous year. India, the principal recipient of shipments under Title I, suffered the worst drought in this century. To meet the urgent food requirements of this Nation without seriously affecting other recipients, the United States supplied $476 million of agricultural commodities, including over 40 million bushels of grain sorghums in addition to nearly 260 million bushels of wheat. Relatively smaller quantities of corn, rice, vegetable oils, cotton, and tallow were also shipped to India under Title I. The United Arab Republic received commodities valued at $74 million, consisting of wheat and flour, vegetable oils, tobacco and nonfat dry milk. Shipments to Pakistan totaled $72 million, mostly wheat and vegetable oils. Exports to Viet-Nam, valued at $68 million, consisted of rice, milk, cotton, tobacco, and wheat flour. Other major destinations for Title I exports included the Republic of Korea, Turkey, Israel, and the Congo (Leopoldville).

Title II: Donations under Title II amounted to $150 million -- over twice the previous year's total. Principal commodities exported included wheat, and wheat products, corn, soybean oil, and nonfat dry milk. Donations under Title II provide food assistance to victims of famines and other disasters. Food is also being used for part payment of wages on projects such as land clearing, constructions of schools, roads, dams, irrigation and drainage facilities, reforestation, soil and water conservation, and installation of sanitary facilities. Child feeding programs are conducted in a number of Latin American countries under this authority.

The contribution of the United States to the World Food program established by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the UN is carried out under the authority of Title II. Of a total budget of $94 million during the initial three-year period (1963-65), the United States pledged $40 million in commodities, and $10 million in ocean freight and cash. Fifty-four countries provided commodities or cash to this experimental program. The program was extended in December 1965 on a regular and continuing basis with a goal of $275 million for the three years, 1966-68. The United States pledged up to $92 million in commodities, $32 million in services, and $6 million in cash for this period. The U.S. contribution is based on a matching formula under which the United States will provide up to 50 percent of the commodity aid and 40 percent of cash and services.

Title III, foreign donations: Foreign donations of agricultural commodities under Title III totaled an estimated $171 million in 1965-66 -- about 4 percent less than a year earlier. Nonfat dry milk, wheat flour, bulgur and rolled wheat, and vegetable oils were the principal commodities shipped abroad under the program during the year. In spite of smaller U.S. supplies of nonfat dry milk, donations of this commodity were maintained at a level only slightly below the year-earlier volume.

In 1964, Congress directed that assistance through voluntary relief agencies under Title III be directed insofar as possible toward community and other self-help activities designed to lessen the need for such assistance. In response to this directive, the trend away from chronic relief to self-help activities on behalf of needy people has been accelerated. Foreign Governments

have assumed greater responsibilities for supervising and financing the costs of programs involving Food for Peace commodities. In addition to self-help activities, disaster and refugee relief, school lunch and child feeding programs continue to be carried out under both Titles II and III. A major step was taken in combating malnutrition in the fortification with vitamins A and D of nonfat dry milk for overseas donations. Arrangements are in process to step up the fortification of processed cereals with vitamins and minerals.

Title III, barter: Shipments under the barter program, authorized by Title III and other legislation, amounted to $227 million in 1965-66 -- an increase of three-quarters over 1964-65, and the highest total since fiscal years 1955-56 and 1956-57. Sharp increases in shipments of wheat and tobacco accounted for most of the rise. Exports of cotton, at about the same level as a year earlier, made up a fourth of the total.

Before 1963, barter transactions were used primarily to acquire foreign-produced strategic materials for Government stockpiling. Because many of the emergency stockpile needs of the Government had been met, the barter program was reviewed in 1962 by the Executive Stockpile Committee. This group recommended a shift in emphasis toward the use of the program in meeting the overseas procurement needs of Government agencies. From 1963, the barter program has emphasized the use of U.S. agricultural commodities to procure materials, goods, and services for U.S. Government agencies, which in turn reimburse CCC in dollars for the value of such procurements.

During fiscal year 1965-66, 138 barter contracts were concluded in the total amount of $264.9 million. Contracts involving procurement for other Government agencies, mostly for the Defense Department, totaled $229.8 million, 87 percent of the total. Barter contracts valued at $35.1 million were signed providing for the exchange of agricultural commodities for strategic materials.

On July 5, 1966, the barter program was revised to make private stocks of wheat, wheat flour, corn, grain sorghums, and tobacco eligible to be exported under barter contracts covering offshore procurements for other U.S. Government agencies. These commodities are in addition to private stocks of soybean and cottonseed oil, previously made eligible on August 12, 1964.

Barter procurements for federal agencies have contributed substantially to improvement in the U.S. balance-of-payments position by the use of agricultural exports for purchases which otherwise would have resulted in overseas expenditures of dollars. The expanded use of private stocks is expected to make the barter program stronger and more flexible.

Title IV: Shipments under the long-term dollar credit sales program authorized by Title IV amounted to $161 million -- up $10 million from last year. Larger shipments of wheat and flour accounted for most of the increase. Yugoslavia, the largest recipient of agricultural commodities under this title, received a sizable quantity of wheat and relatively smaller shipments of cotton and soybean oil. Other principal destination included the United Arab Republic (Egypt), Algeria, Kenya, China (Taiwan), Greece, and Iran.

Government-to-government agreements signed under this authority have risen from $31 million (export market value, excluding ocean transportation) in 1961-62 to $292 million in 1965-66. The first agreements between the United States and private trade entities -- amounting to over $3 million -- were signed in December 1964. During fiscal year 1965-66, 4 additional private trade agreements, amounting to over $38, million were signed.

Dollar repayments of principal and interest have risen from $0.1 million in 1962-63 to $41.1 million in 1965-66 and total $56.6 million through June 30, 1966.

Agency for International Development: Exports of U.S. farm products under Agency for International Development (AID) programs rose to $42 million from $26 million in 1964-65. The principal commodities exported were milled rice, principally to Viet-Nam, and tallow, largely destined for Colombia, Republic of Korea, and Morocco.

Area Review

Europe: Commercial exports to Europe totaled a record $2,689 million -- over $400 million higher than a year earlier -- and accounted for over half of total dollar exports during the year. Exports for dollars to Spain contributed most to the increase, rising $71 million to $192 million from 1964-65. Exports to Spain included over $100 million of U.S. grains and products, principally corn, and nearly $60 million of soybeans and soybean oilcake and meal. Dollar exports to EEC countries, especially to the Netherlands and West Germany, advanced $217 million to $1,579 million from a year earlier. Exports of feed grains to the EEC rose $160 million. Advances in wheat shipments to the EEC totaled $67 million and in soybeans, $61 million. Shipments of cotton to EEC countries amounted to $54 million, $74 million lower than the fiscal 1964-65 total. Exports to Czechoslovakia rose from $3 million in 1964-65 to $40 million in 1965-66. Four-fifths of the total consisted of feed grains, principally grain sorghums and corn. Europe included 8 of the 10 leading dollar markets as well as 2 of the top 10 recipients of U.S. food aid during the year (Tables 7, 8 , and 11).

Asia: Continuing in second place as a dollar outlet for U.S. exports of agricultural commodities, Asia purchased $1,242 million compared with $1,059 million a year earlier. Commercial exports to Japan, the leading U.S. dollar market, rose $150 million to $900 million from 1964-65. Japan was the largest single dollar outlet for U.S. feed grains, soybeans, wheat, rice, and cotton, and was exceeded only by the United Kingdom and West Germany as a market for tobacco from the United States. Other major Asian destinations for commercial exports included the Philippines, Israel, Hong Kong, Iran, China (Taiwan), and Lebanon. Asia received $938 million of program exports during the year, nearly three-fifths of the total. Food aid to India totaled an estimated $522 million, largely grains exported under Title I. Asia included 5 of the largest recipients of exports under Government programs during the year.

North America: Due almost entirely to purchases by Canada, North America continued as the third area of destination for U.S. dollar exports. Included in the $630 million total of exports to Canada was an estimated $148 million of grains and soybeans transshipped through Canadian ports for export through

Table 7.--Leading dollar markets for U.S. agricultural exports and principal countries of destination for Government-financed agricultural exports, year ending June 30, 1966

Country	Sales for dollars	Country	Government-financed exports
	-- Million dollars --		-- Million dollars --
Japan	900	India	522
Canada	1/630	UAR (Egypt)	100
Netherlands	513	Viet Nam	97
West Germany	468	Yugoslavia	96
United Kingdom	417	Pakistan	2/92
Italy (Including Trieste)	273	Brazil	76
Spain	192	Korea, Republic	73
Belgium-Luxembourg	183	Taiwan (Formosa)	39
France	142	Morocco	2/37
Denmark	85	Turkey	34

1/ Includes the estimated value of U.S. exports to Canada of grains and soybeans for finishing the loading at Canadian ports of vessels moving through the St. Lawrence Seaway, $148 million.

2/ Government-financed exports to Pakistan and Morocco as compiled from reports of exports under Government programs exceed total agricultural exports as reported by the Bureau of the Census. Such apparent excesses may be due to lags in reporting or to differences in valuation procedures (See table).

Table 8.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, sales for dollars, and total agricultural exports: Value by specified trade areas, fiscal year 1965-66

Area and Country	Government-financed programs	Sales for dollars	Total agricultural exports	Area and Country	Government-financed programs	Sales for dollars	Total agricultural exports
	Thousand dollars				Thousand dollars		
Latin American Free Trade Association	137,554	120,321	257,875	European Free Trade Association	30,353	698,536	728,889
Argentina	101	4,018	4,119	Austria	---	14,361	14,361
Brazil	76,459	2,499	78,959	Denmark	---	84,683	84,683
Chile	26,719	11,353	38,072	Norway	---	49,171	49,171
Colombia	23,117	15,087	38,204	Portugal	10,451	14,117	24,568
Ecuador	3,977	7,725	11,702	Sweden	1,848	49,449	51,297
Mexico	6,060	78,409	84,469	Switzerland	---	69,827	69,827
Paraguay	576	157	733	United Kingdom	18,054	416 928	434,982
Uruguay	545	1,073	1,618				
Central American Common Market	8,002	31,896	39,898	Council of Mutual Economic Assistance	10,520	118,879	129,399
Costa Rica	634	4,874	5,508	Albania	---	133	133
El Salvador	2,257	6,889	9,146	Bulgaria	---	2,660	2,660
Guatemala	2,403	8,829	11,232	Czechoslovakia	---	39,798	39,798
Honduras	1,308	4,909	6,217	Estonia	---	---	---
Nicaragua	1,400	6,395	7,795	Germany, East	---	19,413	19,413
				Hungary	---	6,243	6,243
				Latvia	---	---	---
European Economic Community	13,785	1,579,629	1,593,414	Lithuania	---	---	---
Belgium-Luxembourg	---	182,758	182,758	Poland & Danzig	10,493	18,862	29,355
France	---	142,401	142,401	Rumania	27	4,386	4,413
Germany, West	8,099	468,385	476,484	USSR (Russia)	---	27,384	27,384
Italy (including Trieste)	4,086	273,146	277,232				
Netherlands	1,600	512,939	514,539				

the St. Lawrence Seaway. Canada was the leading market for U.S. fruits and vegetables, as well as an important outlet for cotton, corn, soybeans, rice, and meats.

Latin America: Commercial exports to Latin America totaled $363 million -- a rise of $24 million from the previous fiscal year. Shipments under Government programs amounted to $193 million, 3 percent below the year-earlier total. Mexico and Venezuela continued as the leading dollar markets. Brazil ranked sixth as a destination for Government-financed exports. Other large recipients of U.S. food aid during the year included Chile, Colombia, Peru, and the Dominican Republic.

Africa: Commercial exports to Africa amounted to $109 million in 1965-66, little changed from a year earlier. The Republic of South Africa, the United Arab Republic (Egypt), Nigeria, and Liberia were the largest dollar outlets. The United Arab Republic (Egypt) ranked second and Morocco ranked ninth as recipients of Government-financed exports. Other leading destinations for Government program exports were the Congo (Leopoldville), Algeria, Kenya, and Tunisia.

Oceania: Exports of U.S. farm products to Oceania, nearly all dollar sales, amounted to $52 million, about 12 percent higher than 1964-65. Relatively small quantities were exported to Australia under the barter program and to the British Western Pacific Islands under the Title III donations program.

Table 9.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity, year ending June 30, 1966

Commodity	Public Law 480 Title I: Sales for foreign currency	Public Law 480 Title II: Famine and other emergency relief	Public Law 480 Title III: Foreign donations 1/	Public Law 480 Title III: Barter 2/	Public Law 480 Title IV: Long-term supply and dollar credit sales	P.L. 87-195: Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) programs 3/	Total agricultural exports under specified Government programs	Total agricultural exports outside specified Government programs 4/	Total agricultural exports
	-- Million dollars --								
Wheat	593.2	86.2	4.2	72.3	102.5	0.3	858.7	414.7	1,273.4
Wheat flour	29.3	21.3	38.9	0.1	11.8	5/	101.4	28.3	129.7
Corn	8.5	13.8	0.4	9.3	18.6	0.4	51.0	885.4	936.4
Grain sorghums	54.0	3.4	0.2	3.0	0.3	---	60.9	233.4	6/294.3
Oats	---	---	---	---	---	5/	5/	26.6	26.6
Barley	0.4	---	---	---	---	---	0.4	93.5	93.9
Corn meal	---	1.2	11.6	---	---	---	12.8	3.5	16.3
Wheat cereal foods to be cooked	---	7/5.1	7/22.0	---	---	---	27.1	0.2	27.3
Rice, milled	40.7	---	---	---	4.6	14.5	59.8	160.3	220.1
Cotton linters	---	---	---	---	---	5/	5/	8.0	8.0
Cotton	33.7	---	---	53.7	12.8	0.9	101.1	284.7	385.8
Tobacco, unmanufactured	32.0	---	---	55.0	1.1	4.1	92.2	302.5	394.7
Peanuts	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	0.2	20.1	20.3
Soybeans	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	0.2	734.2	734.4
Cottonseed oil	16.7	---	8/0.5	12.5	---	0.2	29.9	19.2	49.1
Peanut oil	---	---	---	---	---	0.6	0.6	4.1	4.7
Soybean oil	30.1	4.7	8/42.0	20.1	8.5	1.3	106.7	33.3	140.0
Feeds and fodders	---	---	---	---	---	1.6	1.6	308.8	310.4
Essential oils	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	0.2	23.5	23.7
Milk, evaporated and condensed	18.1	---	---	---	---	0.2	18.3	5.1	23.4
Milk, whole dried	1.0	---	---	---	---	0.3	1.3	5.5	6.8
Milk, nonfat dry	2.2	13.9	49.4	0.2	---	---	65.7	45.5	111.2
Butter	0.5	9/-0.3	5/	0.4	---	0.1	0.7	1.7	2.4
Anhydrous milkfat	0.8	0.5	0.4	---	---	---	1.7	6.9	8.6
Infants' and dietetic foods	---	---	---	---	---	2.7	2.7	9.3	12.0
Beef and veal, fresh or frozen	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.1	20.3	20.4
Lard	---	---	---	---	---	5/	5/	23.1	23.1
Tallow, edible and inedible	2.4	---	---	---	0.7	8.0	11.1	148.1	159.2
Cattle	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	0.3	15.1	15.4
Baby chicks	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	0.3	12.6	12.9
Hides and skins	---	---	---	---	---	3.1	3.1	136.2	139.3
Seeds	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	0.3	30.0	30.3
Beans, dry edible	---	0.6	1.2	---	---	---	1.8	22.4	24.2
Hops	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.1	14.0	14.1
Other agricultural commodities	---	---	---	---	---	10/2.6	2.6	985.9	988.5
Total agricultural exports	863.6	150.4	170.8	226.6	160.9	42.6	1,614.9	5,066.0	6,680.9

--Continued on page 40

Table 10.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Quantity by commodity, year ending June 30, 1966

Commodity	Unit	Public Law 480					P.L. 87-195: Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) programs 3/	Total agricultural exports under specified Government programs	Total agricultural exports outside specified Government programs 4/	Total agricultural exports
		Title I	Title II	Title III		Title IV				
		Sales for foreign currency	Famine and other emergency relief	Foreign donations 1/	Barter 2/	Long-term supply and dollar credit sales				
		-- Thousand units --								
Wheat (60 lb.)	Bu.	363,851	24,133	2,648	45,416	67,919	167	504,134	281,406	785,540
Wheat flour	Cwt.	8,210	4,045	9,226	47	3,878	2	25,408	6,880	32,288
Corn (56 lb.)	Bu.	5,942	5,843	261	6,780	12,924	232	31,982	642,068	674,050
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	45,881	1,515	181	2,514	283	---	50,374	193,013	5/243,387
Oats (32 lb.)	Bu.	---	---	---	---	---	56	56	36,156	36,212
Barley (48 lb.)	Bu.	316	---	---	---	---	---	316	74,271	74,587
Corn meal	Cwt.	---	343	3,266	---	---	---	3,609	545	4,154
Wheat cereal foods to be cooked	Lb.	---	6/100,249	6/497,190	---	---	---	597,439	7/-103,898	493,541
Rice, milled	Cwt.	6,917	---	---	---	716	2,008	9,641	20,683	30,324
Cotton linters, running bale	Bale	---	---	---	---	---	8/	8/	284	284
Cotton, running bale	Bale	249	---	---	434	120	7	810	2,255	3,065
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	46,092	---	---	76,856	1,301	4,692	128,941	343,243	472,184
Peanuts	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	963	963	181,015	181,978
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	---	---	---	---	---	34	34	256,550	256,584
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	120,543	---	9/2,422	90,951	---	1,288	215,204	165,302	380,506
Peanut oil	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	2,523	2,523	27,913	30,436
Soybean oil	Lb.	220,908	27,389	9/239,859	154,481	77,105	6,714	726,456	283,442	1,009,898
Feeds and fodders	S.T.	---	---	---	---	---	10/	10/	10/	10/
Essential oils	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	10/	10/	10/	10,028
Milk, evaporated and condensed	Lb.	76,068	---	---	---	---	718	76,786	31,370	108,156
Milk, whole dried	Lb.	2,233	---	---	---	---	394	2,627	16,333	18,960
Milk, nonfat dry	Lb.	16,517	81,429	348,429	1,580	---	---	447,955	289,955	737,910
Butter	Lb.	1,278	11/-334	36	1,337	---	162	2,479	4,079	6,558
Anhydrous milkfat	Lb.	1,886	533	973	---	---	---	3,392	8,744	12,136
Infants' and dietetic foods	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	10,789	10,789	6,670	17,459
Beef and veal, fresh or frozen	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	122	122	34,732	34,854
Lard	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	82	82	182,423	182,505
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	25,600	---	---	---	7,076	72,516	105,192	1,735,049	1,840,241
Hides and skins	No.	---	---	---	---	---	376	376	18,949	19,325
Cattle	No.	---	---	---	---	---	8/	8/	45	45
Baby chicks	No.	---	---	---	---	---	10/	10/	10/	33,874
Seeds	Cwt.	---	---	---	---	---	6	6	1,021	1,027
Beans, dry edible	Cwt.	---	73	150	---	---	---	223	2,532	2,755
Hops	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	75	75	23,523	23,598

Table 9.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity, year ending June 30, 1966 - Continued

1/ Foreign donations are authorized under Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P.L. 480. 2/ The barter program is authorized under the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303 Title III, P.L. 480; and other legislation. 3/ Includes expenditures for commodities under project aid, non-project programs, and economic development loans. 4/ "Total agricultural exports outside specified Government-financed programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind. 5/ Less than $50,000. 6/ The value shown for total agricultural exports of grain sorghums includes the value reported by the Bureau of the Census plus the value shown as foreign donations under Title III. Relief shipments of this commodity were not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census. 7/ Bulgur wheat $4.8 million and rolled wheat $0.3 million under Title II. Bulgur wheat $16.1 million and rolled wheat $5.9 million under Title III. 8/ Reported as soybean and cottonseed oil. Breakdown between the two oils is estimated. 9/ Net adjustment from a previous period. 10/ Includes the following: Other grains and preparations, $503,507; other vegetable oils and fats, $138,922; soap stock and fatty acids, $124,083; confectioneries and other sugar products, $42,340; meats except canned, $55,035; canned meats and poultry, $31,075; fruits, vegetables, nuts and preparations, $975,542; misc. edible vegetable products, $577,209; other live animals, $10,619; other vegetable fibers, $131,267; eggs, frozen and dried, $40,904; misc. inedible vegetable and animal products, $66,517; total $2,697,020.

Table 10--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Quantity by commodity, year ending June 30, 1966 - Continued

1/ Foreign donations are authorized under Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P.L. 480. 2/ The barter program is authorized under the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P.L. 480; and other legislation. 3/ Includes expenditures for commodities under project aid, non-project programs, and economic development loans. 4/ "Total agricultural exports outside specified Government-financed programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind. 5/ The quantity shown for total agricultural exports of grain sorghums includes the quantity reported by the Bureau of the Census plus quantity shown as foreign donations under Title III. Relief shipments of this commodity were not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census. 6/ Bulgur wheat 93,690,000 pounds and rolled wheat 6,559,000 pounds under Title II. Bulgur wheat 363,025,000 pounds and rolled wheat 134,165,000 pounds under Title III. 7/ The excess of the Government program portion over total agricultural exports may be attributed to lags in reporting or to differences in classification procedures. 8/ Less than 500 units. 9/ Reported as soybean and cottonseed oil. Breakdown between the two oils is estimated. 10/ Not available. 11/ Net adjustment from a previous period.

Table 11.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by country of destination, fiscal year 1965-66

Country	Public Law 480					P.L. 87-195	Total	Total	
	Title I	Title II	Title III		Title IV	Sec. 402	agricultural	agricultural	
	Sales for foreign currency	Famine and other emergency relief	Foreign donations 1/	Barter 2/	Long-term supply and dollar credit sales	sales for foreign currency, and economic aid 3/	exports under specified Government programs	exports outside specified Government programs 4/	Total agricultural exports
	-- Thousand dollars --								
North America									
Canada	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	629,914	629,914
Greenland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Miquelon and St. Pierre Islands	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	31	31
Total	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	629,945	629,945
Latin American Republics and Canal Zone									
Argentina	---	---	---	28	---	73	101	4,018	4,119
Bolivia	5,272	5/-135	560	228	525	2	6,452	1,812	8,264
Brazil	16,179	7,522	14,086	37,135	---	1,537	76,459	2,499	78,958
Canal Zone	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chile	11,934	2,175	3,723	5,609	---	3,278	26,719	11,353	38,072
Colombia	---	289	3,807	17,842	508	671	23,117	15,087	38,204
Costa Rica	---	11	492	3	---	128	634	4,874	5,508
Cuba	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dominican Republic	---	1,719	4,985	2,108	387	3,069	12,268	11,068	23,336
Ecuador	---	40	1,021	1,216	1,700	---	3,977	7,725	11,702
El Salvador	---	441	1,538	---	---	278	2,257	6,889	9,146
Guatemala	---	---	783	1,618	---	2	2,403	8,829	11,232
Haiti	---	---	667	1,503	---	---	2,170	7,284	9,454
Honduras	---	35	654	512	---	107	1,308	4,909	6,217
Mexico	---	366	56	5,638	---	---	6,060	78,409	84,469
Nicaragua	---	---	1,111	271	---	18	1,400	6,395	7,795
Panama	---	---	450	1,501	---	---	1,951	15,899	17,850
Paraguay	---	---	556	2	18	---	576	157	733
Peru	---	2,353	2,293	10,597	---	---	15,243	18,968	34,211
Uruguay	---	---	448	97	---	---	545	1,073	1,618
Venezuela	---	---	3,227	763	---	---	3,990	78,329	82,319
Total Latin American Republics and Canal Zone	33,385	14,816	40,457	86,671	3,138	9,163	187,630	285,577	473,207
Other Latin America									
Bahamas	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,606	15,606
Barbados	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,362	2,362
Bermuda	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,487	6,487
British Guiana	---	181	80	86	---	---	347	3,922	4,269
British Honduras	---	---	95	---	---	---	95	2,220	2,315
Falkland Islands	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8	8

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Table 11--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by country of destination, fiscal year 1965-66

Country	Public Law 480 Title I: Sales for foreign currency	Public Law 480 Title II: Famine and other emergency relief	Public Law 480 Title III: Foreign donations 1/	Public Law 480 Title III: Barter 2/	Public Law 480 Title IV: Long-term supply and dollar credit sales	P.L. 87-195: Sec. 402 sales for foreign currency, and economic aid 3/	Total agricultural exports under specified Government programs	Total agricultural exports outside specified Government programs 4/	Total agricultural exports
	-- Thousand dollars --								
Other Latin America (Continued)									
French Guiana	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	145	145
French West Indies	---	---	56	---	---	---	56	2,093	2,149
Jamaica	---	114	1,446	1,497	---	---	3,057	19,168	22,225
Leeward and Windward Islands	---	---	271	---	---	---	271	3,035	3,306
Netherlands Antilles	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,971	10,971
Surinam	---	---	114	1	---	---	115	3,320	3,435
Trinidad and Tobago	---	---	52	---	---	1,770	1,822	7,597	9,419
Total Other Latin America	---	295	2,114	1,584	---	1,770	5,763	76,934	82,697
Total Latin America	33,385	15,111	42,571	88,255	3,138	10,933	193,393	362,511	555,904
Europe									
Albania	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	133	133
Austria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,361	14,361
Azores	---	---	---	401	---	---	401	171	572
Belgium and Luxembourg	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	182,758	182,758
Bulgaria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,660	2,660
Cyprus	---	---	93	198	---	---	291	594	885
Czechoslovakia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	39,798	39,798
Denmark	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	84,683	84,683
Estonia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Finland	---	---	---	3,069	---	---	3,069	14,163	17,232
France	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	142,401	142,401
Germany, East	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,413	19,413
Germany, West	---	---	---	8,099	---	---	8,099	468,385	476,484
Gibraltar	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	156	156
Greece	---	47	3,234	4,491	7,786	---	15,558	17,628	33,186
Hungary	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,243	6,243
Iceland	316	---	---	19	1,148	---	1,483	3,409	4,892
Ireland	---	---	---	283	---	---	283	25,331	25,614
Italy (incl. Trieste)	---	---	4,058	28	---	---	4,086	273,146	277,232
Latvia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lithuania	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Malta and Gozo	---	47	294	---	---	---	341	643	984
Netherlands	---	---	---	1,600	---	---	1,600	512,939	514,539
Norway	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	49,171	49,171
Poland and Danzig	---	---	5,780	4,713	---	---	10,493	18,862	29,355
Portugal	---	---	2,791	7,660	---	---	10,451	14,117	24,568
Rumania	---	---	---	27	---	---	27	4,386	4,413

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Table 11.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by country of destination, fiscal year 1965-66

Country	Public Law 480 Title I: Sales for foreign currency	Title II: Famine and other emergency relief	Title III: Foreign donations 1/	Title III: Barter 2/	Title IV: Long-term supply and dollar credit sales	P.L. 87-195 Sec. 402: sales for foreign currency, and economic aid 3/	Total agricultural exports under specified Government programs	Total agricultural exports outside specified Government programs 4/	Total agricultural exports
	-- Thousand dollars --								
Europe (Continued)									
Spain	---	---	5,375	1,884	819	---	8,078	192,490	200,568
Sweden	---	---	---	1,848	---	---	1,848	49,449	51,297
Switzerland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	69,827	69,827
Turkey	22,173	1,603	4,999	2,510	---	3,037	34,322	9,165	43,487
United Kingdom	---	---	---	18,054	---	---	18,054	416,928	434,982
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	27,384	27,384
Yugoslavia	---	---	3,911	2,116	90,148	---	96,175	28,240	124,415
Total Europe	22,489	1,697	30,535	57,000	99,901	3,037	214,659	2,689,034	2,903,693
Asia									
Aden	---	---	21	---	---	---	21	1,553	1,574
Afghanistan	890	23,243	190	37	---	16	24,376	6/-16,020	8,356
Arabia Peninsula States, n.e.c.	---	195	5	---	---	---	200	801	1,001
Bahrain	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,366	1,366
Burma	---	---	125	4,487	---	---	4,612	435	5,047
Cambodia	---	---	9	---	---	---	9	394	403
Ceylon	---	---	1,680	---	---	---	1,680	2,017	3,697
China	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gaza Strip	---	---	189	---	---	---	189	6/-168	21
Goa, Damao, and Diu	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hong Kong	---	563	1,139	448	---	---	2,150	39,440	41,590
India	476,206	12,289	22,832	10,188	---	107	521,622	19,326	540,948
Indonesia	---	841	2,284	---	687	---	3,812	6/-344	3,468
Iran	776	188	2,013	133	5,848	9	8,967	29,072	38,039
Iraq	---	663	123	7	---	---	793	2,246	3,039
Israel	20,555	42	511	4,162	---	23	25,293	53,404	78,697
Japan	---	---	---	13,357	---	---	13,357	900,279	913,636
Jordan	1,503	386	1,209	20	---	3	3,121	6,705	9,826
Korea, North	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Korea, Republic	29,131	25,160	7,802	6,591	---	4,506	73,190	16,804	89,994
Kuwait	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,898	5,898
Laos	---	7	321	---	---	348	676	69	745
Lebanon	---	---	91	---	---	---	91	25,359	25,450
Macao	---	---	355	---	---	---	355	6/-36	319
Malaysia	---	---	879	3,327	---	---	4,206	13,571	17,777
Mongolia, Outer	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nansei and Nanpo Islands, n.e.c.	---	---	1,717	117	6	---	1,840	20,009	21,849
Nepal	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	32	32
Pakistan	72,010	17,762	1,936	---	---	---	91,708	6/-8,750	82,958

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Table 11.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by country of destination, fiscal year 1965-66

Country	Public Law 480					P.L. 87-195: Sec. 402 sales for foreign currency, and economic aid 3/	Total agricultural exports under specified Government programs	Total agricultural exports outside specified Government programs 4/	Total agricultural exports
	Title I	Title II	Title III		Title IV				
	Sales for foreign currency	Famine and other emergency relief	Foreign donations 1/	Barter 2/	Long-term supply and dollar credit sales				
	-- Thousand dollars --								
Asia (Continued)									
Philippines	4,503	473	5,586	7,930	---	---	18,492	55,068	73,560
Saudi Arabia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,813	19,813
Southern and Southeastern Asia n.e.c.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20	20
Syrian Arab Republic	---	560	328	219	---	---	1,107	1,677	2,784
Taiwan (Formosa)	13,039	4,551	2,495	11,237	8,027	---	39,349	25,712	65,061
Thailand	---	---	147	---	---	6/	147	20,392	20,539
Viet-Nam	68,015	6,666	5,856	---	---	16,587	97,124	5,492	102,616
Total Asia	686,628	93,589	59,843	62,260	14,568	21,599	938,487	1,241,636	2,180,123
Oceania									
Australia	---	---	---	959	---	---	959	37,765	38,724
British Western Pacific Islands	---	---	340	---	---	---	340	944	1,284
French Pacific Islands	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,074	3,074
New Guinea	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	501	501
New Zealand and Western Samoa	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,698	7,698
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,529	1,529
Total Oceania	---	---	340	959	---	---	1,299	51,511	52,810
Africa									
Algeria	---	2,402	4,013	---	11,041	7	17,463	3,606	21,069
Angola	---	---	---	30	---	---	30	2,054	2,084
British West Africa	---	---	145	---	---	---	145	6/-89	56
Burundi and Rwanda	---	918	208	---	---	---	1,126	6/-541	585
Cameroon, Federal Republic of	---	---	3	---	---	---	3	1,102	1,105
Canary Islands	---	---	---	5,121	---	---	5,121	6,023	11,144
Central African Republic	---	3	7	---	---	---	10	6/-6	4
Congo (Leopoldville)	20,760	167	2,626	181	---	---	23,734	3,115	26,849
Ethiopia	---	1,432	307	544	1,845	6/	4,128	1,826	5,954
Gabon	---	---	6	---	---	---	6	131	137
Ghana	3,510	81	670	123	---	73	4,457	5,359	9,816
Guinea	4,567	86	3	---	---	777	5,433	78	5,511
Ivory Coast	---	---	21	---	3,169	---	3,190	795	3,985
Kenya	---	3,361	824	1,504	9,745	---	15,434	6/-693	14,741
Liberia	---	---	251	---	739	---	990	7,847	8,837
Libya	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,277	2,277
Madeira Islands	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	123	123

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Table 11.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by country of destination, fiscal year 1965-66

Country	Public Law 480					P.L. 87-195	Total	Total	
	Title I	Title II	Title III		Title IV	Sec. 402	agricultural	agricultural	
	Sales for foreign currency	Famine and other emergency relief	Foreign donations 1/	Barter 2/	Long-term supply and dollar credit sales	sales for foreign currency and economic aid 3/	exports under specified Government programs	exports outside specified Government programs 4/	Total agricultural exports
	-- Thousand dollars --								
Africa (Continued)									
Malagasy, Republic	---	---	575	---	---	---	575	415	990
Mauritania	---	36	8	---	---	---	44	6/-16	28
Mauritius and Dependencies	---	---	57	---	---	---	57	207	264
Morocco	12,350	7,306	5,475	4,505	2,888	4,106	36,630	6/-11,231	25,399
Mozambique	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	652	652
Nigeria	---	---	559	---	---	13	572	11,239	11,811
Senegal	---	235	924	223	---	---	1,382	4,815	6,197
Seychelles and Dependencies	---	---	48	---	---	---	48	6/-8	40
Sierra Leone	---	---	1,009	9	95	7/	1,113	854	1,967
Somali Republic	---	446	1,051	---	---	---	1,497	6/-903	594
Somaliland, French	---	---	76	---	---	---	76	271	347
South Africa, Republic of	---	2,269	87	2,135	---	---	4,491	39,376	43,867
Spanish Africa, n.e.c.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	293	293
Sudan	2,130	---	26	---	---	1	2,157	2,879	5,036
Tanzania	---	147	2,387	---	---	---	2,534	1,959	4,493
Togo	---	6	147	---	---	---	153	302	455
Tunisia	3,329	7,645	936	859	---	2,057	14,826	6/-2,985	11,841
Uganda	---	---	66	---	---	3	69	450	519
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	74,115	1,372	8,283	2,715	13,750	---	100,235	24,762	124,997
Western Africa, n.e.c.	290	995	517	---	---	2	1,804	6/-90	1,714
Western Portuguese Africa, n.e.c.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	273	273
Zambia, Southern Rhodesia and Malawi	---	91	24	207	---	---	322	2,015	2,337
Unidentified Africa	---	---	---	---	---	3	3	3	---
Total Africa	121,051	28,998	31,339	18,156	43,272	7,042	249,858	108,533	358,391
Country of destination not reported	---	8/11,014	---	1	---	---	11,015	11,015	---
Total all countries	863,553	150,409	164,628	226,631	160,879	42,611	1,608,711	5,072,155	6,680,866

1/ Foreign donations are authorized under Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P.L. 480.
2/ The barter program is authorized under the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P.L. 480; and other legislation.
3/ AID programs.
4/ "Total agricultural exports outside specified Government-financed programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.
5/ Net adjustment for a previous period.
6/ The apparent excess of Government-financed exports over total exports may be due to lags in reporting, differences in valuation procedures, or the recording of the export as destined for the country though which transshipment was made.
7/ Less than $500.
8/ Donations through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for the relief of the Palestine refugees.

Export Fact Sheet

FISCAL YEAR 1965-66

U.S. agricultural exports reached new record of $6.7 billion in fiscal 1965-66: U.S. agricultural exports were valued at $6,681 million -- $584 million above the record set in the previous year. Agricultural exports were 23 percent of the total U.S. exports, and were equivalent to 17 percent of the $39,187 million cash receipts from farm marketings in 1965.

Crops from one of every four harvested acres exported: The output of 78 million acres of U.S. cropland moved abroad in fiscal year 1965-66. The export market accounted for about two-thirds of the U.S. production of dried edible peas; almost two-thirds of the wheat (including flour equivalent); over three-fifths of the hides and skins; over half of the milled rice; over 40 percent of the soybeans and hops; more than one-third of the tallow, grain sorghums, nonfat dry milk, and dried prunes; one-fourth of the tobacco and raisins; and about one-fifth of the dried whole milk, cotton, lemons and limes, and cottonseed. As a share of quantity sold, U.S. exports of grain sorghums were almost half, and corn was about one-third.

The United States is the world's largest exporter of farm products: U.S. farmers in 1966 supplied over 20 percent of world agricultural exports. U.S. agricultural exports in 1965-66 required financing, inland transportation, storage, and ocean transportation for 69 million long tons of cargo -- enough to fill over 1.6 million freight cars of 5,500 cargo ships. In moving these exports, an average of 15 ships departed each day.

Exports are assisted by Government programs: Of the $6.7 billion U.S. agricultural exports in 1965-66, a record $5.1 billion were commercial sales for dollars, and $1.6 billion moved under Public Law 480 (foreign currency sales, donations, barter, and long-term supply and dollar credit sales) and AID programs.

Moreover, so that products such as wheat, wheat flour, cotton, rice, nonfat dry milk, butter, butteroil, flaxseed, and linseed oil could compete in the world market, the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) made export payments to exporters in-cash or in-kind and sold stocks at less than domestic market prices.

An estimated $2.2 billion moved with such export assistance: $1.2 billion as commercial sales for dollars, and $1.0 billion under Government-financed export programs. Export payments and differentials between domestic market prices and CCC export sales prices are estimated at about $600 million and are not included in the value of agricultural exports. They increased nearly one-fourth over the less than $500 million for the previous year -- primarily due to larger exports and a higher export payment rate for wheat.

Table 12.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value of commercial sales for dollars and Government programs, years ended June 30, 1951-66

Year ended June 30	Total exports	Commercial sales for dollars 1/	Under Government programs 2/
	-- Million dollars --		
1951	3,411	2,215	1,196
1952	4,053	3,430	623
1953	2,819	2,369	450
1954	2,936	2,331	605
1955	3,144	2,278	866
1956	3,496	2,129	1,367
1957	4,728	2,771	1,957
1958	4,003	2,752	1,251
1959	3,719	2,465	1,254
1960	4,517	3,205	1,312
1961	4,946	3,374	1,572
1962	5,142	3,482	1,660
1963	5,078	3,532	1,546
1964	6,067	4,481	1,586
1965	6,096	4,404	1,693
1966	6,681	5,066	1,615

1/ Commercial sales for dollars include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) credits for relatively short periods; (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less-than-domestic market prices; and (3) export payments in-cash or in-kind.

2/ Sales for foreign currency, barter, and donations.

Recent export gains stemmed mainly from dollar sales: Since 1960, about 86 percent of the $2.2 billion gain in agricultural exports were commercial sales for dollars and 14 percent were P.L. 480 and AID shipments. Exports under programs and commercial sales are shown in Table 12.

U.S. agricultural exports are promoted in principal foreign markets: The United States conducts vigorous promotion programs to improve the access of our agricultural commodities to important foreign markets. These include product demonstrations, trade fairs, trade centers, and technical assistance. Altogether, about 45 U.S. trade and farm groups work with the Department of Agriculture in developing markets for virtually all agricultural commodities. Development work is going on in about 70 countries in cooperation with some 200 foreign trade associations.

About three-fourths of agricultural exports go to 15 countries: Although U.S. agricultural exports go to over 150 countries around the world, 72 percent of the $6,681 million of exports in 1965-66 went to 15 countries (Table 13). The top 5 outlets were Japan, Canada, India, the Netherlands, and West Germany. Chief market area was Europe ($2,904) which includes the European Economic Community ($1,593 million), the European Free Trade Association ($729 million), and the European Soviet Bloc ($129 million). Europe was followed by Asia ($2,180 million), including Japan ($914 million). Other marketing areas and value of exports to them are: Canada ($630 million), Latin America ($556 million), Africa ($358 million), and Oceania ($53 million). Exports to Canada

Table 13.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by country of destination, fiscal year 1965-66

Country	Not adjusted for exports to Canada for storage, etc. 1/		Adjusted for exports to Canada for storage 1/	
	Rank	Value	Rank	Value
	Million dollars		Million dollars	
Japan	1	913.6	1	925.4
Canada	2	629.9	4	481.7
India	3	540.9	3	540.9
Netherlands	4	514.5	2	558.0
West Germany	5	476.5	5	481.3
United Kingdom	6	435.0	6	463.4
Italy	7	277.2	7	293.1
Spain	8	200.6	8	221.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	9	182.8	9	188.9
France	10	142.4	10	143.4
United Arab Republic	11	125.0	11	125.0
Yugoslavia	12	124.4	12	124.4
Viet-Nam	13	102.6	13	102.6
Korea, Republic of	14	90.0	15	90.0
Denmark	15	84.7	14	91.5
Other		1,840.8		1,850.1
Total		6,680.9		6,680.9

1/ Exports of grains and soybeans to Canada for storage pending their use to finish loading vessels moving through the St. Lawrence Seaway destined for foreign ports. The Netherlands also serves as a transshipping area; however, the value and destinations of these transshipments is not available.

included shipments of $148 million worth of grains and soybeans for storage in Canada and for transshipment to foreign ports, mainly those in the European Economic Community and the European Free Trade Association.

Exports by commodities, fiscal year 1965-66 (except where noted otherwise):

WHEAT

Exports for the year reached the highest volume level for grain and grain equivalent of flour -- 859 million bushels valued at $1,403 million, two-thirds (quantity) moved under P.L. 480 and AID shipments.

Exports were about two-thirds of 1965 U.S. production and 37 percent of world wheat trade.

FEED GRAINS

New export record for combined value of corn, barley, oats, and grain sorghums -- 25.9 million metric tons, including major products valued at $1,383 million; 9 percent (value) moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs.

Exports were 47 percent of cash receipts from feed grain sales by U.S. farmers and almost half the world feed grain trade. Exports of corn and grain sorghums were the highest on record. Exports of oats were the highest since 1959-60.

SOYBEANS

New export record of 257 million bushels valued at $734 million. Less than 1 percent (quantity) moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs. Although included under price support programs, soybeans moved abroad without export payment because world prices have been above domestic prices.

Exports were 30 percent (42 percent, including bean equivalent of oil) of U.S. 1965 soybean crop and over 90 percent of world soybean trade (calendar year 1965).

COTTON

Exports of 3.1 million running bales, valued at $386 million; 26 percent (quantity) moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs.

Exports were 20 percent of U.S. 1965 cotton production and about 17 percent of world cotton trade.

TOBACCO

Exports of 472 million pounds (export weight), valued at $395 million; 27 percent (quantity) moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs.

Exports were about one-fourth of Free World tobacco trade (calendar year 1965).

FRUITS AND PREPARATIONS

Exports totaled $327 million; all of which were commercial sales for dollars.

Export value was about one-fifth of U.S. 1965 commercial sales. It included $160 million in fresh fruits, $72 million in canned fruits, $52 million in dried fruits and $34 million in fruit juices.

SOYBEAN AND COTTONSEED OIL

Exports of 1,390 million pounds (73 percent soybean oil and 27 percent cottonseed oil), valued at $189 million; 68 percent (quantity) moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs.

Exports were 18 percent of 1965 oil production; soybean and cottonseed oil represented 30 percent of world exports of these products in oil equivalent (calendar year 1965).

DAIRY PRODUCTS	Exports valued at $174 million down 19 percent from last year; 52 percent (value) moved under Government-financed programs. Exports were less than 1 percent of U.S. milk output (calendar year 1965) and included 738 million pounds of nonfat dry milk, 7 million pounds of butter, 12 million pounds of anhydrous milkfat, and 108 million pounds of evaporated and condensed milk.
RICE	Exports of 30.4 million bags (milled basis), valued at $222 million; 32 percent (quantity) moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs. Exports were 48 percent of 1965 U.S. rice production and 21 percent of world rice trade (calendar year 1965).
OILCAKE AND MEAL	New export record of 2.8 million short tons, valued at $216 million. Exports were about one-sixth of 1965 U.S. oilcake and meal production. U.S. exports have increased 17 percent since last year.
TALLOW	Exports of 1.8 billion pounds, valued at $159 million; 6 percent (quantity) moved under Government programs. Exports were two-fifths of U.S. production and about two-thirds of world trade (calendar year 1965).
VEGETABLES AND PREPARATIONS	Exports of $170 million; about 1 percent (value) moved under Government-financed programs. Exports were about 8 percent of the farm value of fresh vegetables, including potatoes and melons. Exports included $65 million fresh vegetables; $42 million dry peas and beans, and $29 million canned vegetables.
HIDES AND SKINS	New export record of 19.3 million pieces, valued at $139 million. Exports were 70 percent cattle hides and 11 percent calf skins. Exports of cattle hides and calf skins were more than half of U.S. production (calendar year 1965).
POULTRY PRODUCTS	Exports of $72 million of poultry and poultry products; less than 1 percent (value) moved under Government programs. Exports included 202 million pounds of poultry meat, 10 million dozen hatching eggs, 34 million day-old chicks, and 2.5 million pounds of egg solids.
VARIETY MEATS	Exports of 207 million pounds, valued at $56 million. Exports were about 10 percent of U.S. 1965 output (calendar year 1965). Exports were mainly beef and pork livers, and beef tongues.
LARD	Exports of 183 million pounds, valued at $23 million. Less than 1 percent moved under Government-financed programs. Exports were 18 percent of U.S. lard production and 26 percent of world lard trade (calendar year 1965).

Import Fact Sheet

FISCAL YEAR 1965-66

U.S. agricultural imports increased 12 percent (value) in fiscal year 1965-66: U.S. agricultural imports for consumption were $4,454 million. This increase in imports is the largest since 1950-51, when imports grew substantially from the impetus of the Korean conflict. Imports of supplementary (partially competitive) products totaled $2,473 million, and the increase in these imports accounted for 74 percent of the total increase. Complementary (noncompetitive) items were $1,982 million -- up 7 percent from 1964-65. Values are f.o.b. foreign ports.

The United States is the world's third largest agricultural importing country: The United States took about one-eight of world agricultural imports in calendar year 1965. The United Kingdom continued to be the world's largest agricultural importer in 1965 with imports of $5.8 billion. West Germany replaced the United States as the second largest importer as the former took $4.8 billion compared with U.S. imports of $4.1 billion. Japan is the fourth largest importer of farm products ($2.8 billion); France is fifth ($2.6 billion); Italy is sixth ($2.2 billion); and the Netherlands is seventh ($1.3 billion). Ranking is based on c.i.f. values.

The value of per capita imports of farm products has changed relatively little since the 1920's: In 1925-29, the United States imported agricultural products at the rate of $19 per capita, compared with about $23 in 1965-66. The import quantity index rose to 117 (1957-59 equals 100) in fiscal year 1965-66 from an average of 95 in 1925-29. Upward price movements have accounted for about three-fourths of the rise in value since the late 1920's.

Supplementary commodities accounted for 56 percent of the value of U.S. agricultural imports in 1965-66: Imports of supplementary products increased to $2,473 million in 1965-66 from $2,127 million in 1964-65. Imports of all major supplementary items were larger with meat and meat products, live animals, dairy products, and wool contributing most to the total increase; imports of grains and preparations declined. Dutiable cattle imports rose to a record level as the major suppliers -- Canada and Mexico -- took advantage of relatively high feeder and stocker prices in this country. U.S. imports of beef and veal rose substantially in 1965-66 from the previous year but were well below the level of 1963-64. Mainly due to larger imports of cheese, total dairy product imports also increased in 1965-66. The import value of sugar -- the second largest import item of supplementary products -- increased 3 percent. The quantity imported was up less than 1 percent, however, as prices recovered some from the low level of 1964-65.

Complementary items accounted for 44 percent of total agricultural imports in 1965-66: Imports of complementary products continued to account for a smaller share of total imports. The share of complementary imports peaked in 1955-56, when it was 61 percent. Imports of complementary products consisted mainly of coffee, crude and natural rubber, cocoa beans, carpet wool, bananas, tea, spices, and cordage fiber.

U.S. import duties averaged relatively low for agricultural commodities: About half of the agricultural imports -- including nearly all of the complementary imports -- were free of duty in fiscal year 1965-66. For the rest which were dutiable, the *ad valorem* equivalent (determined by dividing the duties collected by the value of the imports) of all duties averaged 10 percent. The *ad valorem* figure for agricultural imports -- free and dutiable -- averaged 5 percent.

Imports may be restricted only under certain conditions: U.S. imports of agricultural commodities may be regulated only under specified conditions. For example, when imports tend to render ineffective or materially interfere with price support programs conducted by the USDA, Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, provides that the President may, after investigation by the Tariff Commission, restrict agricultural imports by the imposition of a quota or a fee in addition to the import duty. The additional fee may not exceed 50 percent *ad valorem* and quotas proclaimed may not be less than 50 percent of the quantity imported during the previous representative period as determined by the President. Commodities currently controlled under Section 22 are wheat, wheat products, cotton, certain cotton wastes, fibers of cotton processed but not spun, certain manufactured dairy products, and peanuts.

Sugar imports are regulated by quotas under the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, to provide a stable market for domestic sugar as well as to the foreign producer.

All agricultural imports of food are subject to U.S. Food and Drug Administration requirements of health, sanitation, and quarantine.

Imports of meats may be regulated under specified conditions as provided in Public Law 88-482: This law provides controls for fresh, frozen, or chilled meat of cattle, goat, sheep (except lamb) beginning with calendar year 1965 when estimated imports equal or exceed 110 percent of an adjusted base quota. The base quota is set by law at 725,400,000 pounds. The adjusted base quota for each calendar year is derived by raising or lowering this quantity by the same percentage that estimated average domestic commercial production of these commodities during that year and the 2 preceding years is above or below the production for the 1959-63 period. No import controls under this law were imposed on meats in calendar year 1965. For calendar year 1966, the adjusted base quota is 890.1 million pounds. The level of estimated imports which would trigger the imposition of this quota is 110 percent or 979.1 million pounds. The Secretary of Agriculture estimated imports of meat into the United States during 1966 at 800 million pounds. Under the law the Department makes quarterly determinations of import prospects to advise the President of any changes that may occur.

Over three-fifths of the agricultural imports come from 15 countries: U.S. imports of agricultural commodities come from more than 150 countries. In fiscal year 1965-66, 61 percent came from 15 of these countries (see Table 14). They

accounted for 68 percent of supplementary imports and 53 percent of the complementary items. Most of the agricultural suppliers were newly developing countries with predominantly agricultural economies. Imports from Brazil -- the major supplier -- totaled $475 million in 1965-66, Mexico, with $305 million, replaced the Philippines as the second largest supplier.

Supplementary Imports in Fiscal Year 1965-66:

CANE SUGAR	3.9 million short tons, valued at $454 million -- mainly from the Philippines, Peru, Mexico, Dominican Republic, Australia, and Brazil. Sugar imports accounted for 10 percent of total agricultural imports and 38 percent of U.S. consumption in 1965-66. The United States took about 18 percent of world sugar exports in calendar year 1965.
MEATS	Beef: 797 million pounds, valued at $293 million -- mainly from Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, and Argentina. Pork: 300 million pounds, valued at $196 million -- mainly from Europe, especially Denmark, the Netherlands, and Poland. Total meat imports included manufacturing-type boneless beef and canned -- including corned beef, canned hams, and specialty pork items. Meat imports represented about 4 percent of U.S. meat production and 12 percent of U.S. agricultural imports.
DUTIABLE CATTLE	1,265,000 head, valued at $113 million -- up 126 percent in value from the previous year. Canada accounted for 53 percent, and Mexico, the remaining imports of dutiable cattle. Cattle imports were about 4 percent of U.S. slaughter and 3 percent of U.S. farm imports. Imported dutiable cattle were mainly stockers and feeders imported by U.S. farmers and ranchers for their feeding operations.
VEGETABLE OILS AND OILBEARING MATERIALS	Oil equivalent of over 1 billion pounds, valued at $185 million -- principally from the Philippines, Brazil, Republic of the Congo, Argentina, and Italy. Imports included copra, sesame seed, cacao butter, caranauba wax and coconut, castor, tung, olive, and palm kernel oils. These oils have special characteristics needed in industry, especially food processing. Imports of vegetable oils and materials account for about 8 percent of U.S. oil consumption and 4 percent of U.S. agricultural imports.
FRUITS AND PREPARATIONS	Imports were $122 million -- the same level as the 1964-65 record level. For the most part, they represent specialized commodities or supplements to U.S. off-season production. Main sources were Mexico, Canada, Philippines, Spain, Japan, and Taiwan. Imports included brined olives, canned pineapples, mandarin oranges, berries, and melons.

Imports were equal to 8 percent of U.S. cash receipts from fruit marketings (calendar 1965) and 3 percent of U.S. agricultural imports.

Table 14.--U.S. agricultural imports by country of origin fiscal year 1965-66

Country	Supplementary	Complementary	Total
	-- Million dollars --		
Brazil	88	387	475
Mexico	232	73	305
Philippines	282	10	292
Canada	245	10	255
Australia	253	1	254
Colombia	10	210	220
New Zealand	113	30	143
Indonesia	4	130	134
Denmark	101	1	102
Argentina	78	23	101
Dominican Republic	72	25	97
Ecuador	8	87	95
Netherlands	81	11	92
Peru	55	26	81
India	51	28	79
Other	799	930	1,729
Total	2,472	1,982	4,454

TOBACCO

174 million pounds, valued at $126 million -- principally oriental tobacco from Greece and Turkey. Other tobacco imports include cigar filler and scrap from the Philippines and Latin America.

Imports account for about 5 percent of U.S. tobacco use and 3 percent of U.S. agricultural imports.

APPAREL WOOL

274 million pounds, valued at $174 million -- up sharply from the previous year -- mainly from Australia, Republic of South Africa, Argentina, and New Zealand.

Apparel wool imports accounted for about 50 percent of U.S. consumption of apparel wool and 4 percent of agricultural imports.

VEGETABLES AND PREPARATIONS	$149 million -- up 30 percent from the previous year. Imports of vegetables and preparations have been gaining about 15 percent per year for the past decade. Half were vegetables imported in winter and spring months, principally from Mexico and other Central American Republics. Imports include fresh tomatoes, other fresh or dried vegetables, tapioca, and canned tomatoes. Nearly all of the fresh vegetables were imported during winter months. Imports were equal to 6 percent of cash receipts from marketings (calendar 1965) and 3 percent of U.S. agricultural imports.
DAIRY PRODUCTS	$81 million -- principally cheese from Switzerland, Denmark, the Netherlands, New Zealand, and Italy, and casein from Argentina and New Zealand. Dairy products made up 2 percent of all U.S. agricultural imports, and represented about 1 percent of U.S. dairy production.
GRAINS AND PREPARATIONS	$40 million -- down slightly from the previous year -- principally barley and barley malt, oats, and rye. Most barley imports are used for malting purposes in the United States. Wheat and wheat products are regulated by Section 22 quotas. Imports of grains and preparations were less than 1 percent of cash receipts from grain marketings and less than 1 percent of U.S. agricultural imports.
COTTON	120,000 bales, valued at $22 million -- mainly long staple, except for short harsh Asiatic cotton. Imports are regulated by Section 22 quotas. Cotton imports, mainly from Egypt and Mexico, were less than 1 percent each of U.S. consumption and agricultural imports.

Complementary Imports in Fiscal Year 1965-66:

COFFEE	3.1 billion pounds, valued at $1,171 million -- about three-fourths from Latin America, mainly Brazil and Colombia. Africa accounted for most of the remainder of U.S. imports in 1965-66; principal African suppliers were the Ivory Coast, Ethiopia, Angola, and Uganda. Coffee accounted for 26 percent of agricultural imports. The United States buys over half of the world's coffee exports. Nearly all of world coffee trade is now under the International Coffee Agreement. The United States is a member of the International Coffee Agreement which includes both consuming and producing countries as members. Principal objectives of the Agreement are to stabilize coffee prices and to provide a more orderly marketing system for international movement of coffee.
RUBBER	1 billion pounds, valued at $186 million -- down slightly from the previous year, practically all from Asia and Liberia.

Crude natural rubber accounted for 4 percent of agricultural imports. About one-fourth of total rubber consumed in the United States is crude natural rubber -- down considerably from the early 1950's when it accounted for two-fifths of the total. The United States buys about one-sixth of the world's rubber exports.

COCOA BEANS

938 million pounds valued at $134 million. Principal suppliers, in descending order were Ghana, Nigeria, Brazil, and Dominican Republic.

Cocoa beans equaled 3 percent of agricultural imports.

The United States took about 32 percent of world cocoa bean exports in calendar year 1965.

CARPET WOOL

143 million pounds, valued at $74 million -- about the same as the previous year, mainly from Argentina, New Zealand, Pakistan, Syria, and Iraq.

Carpet wool makes up 2 percent of agricultural imports.

Wool accounts for only about 42 percent of the yarn produced for carpet and rug manufacturing in the United States because of increased use of man-made fibers.

Ten years ago wool accounted for about 80 percent of all fibers used in carpet manufacturing.

BANANAS

3.5 billion pounds, valued at $168 million. Major suppliers were Ecuador, Honduras, Panama, Costa Rica, and British Honduras.

Bananas accounted for 4 percent of agricultural imports. The United States buys nearly two-fifths of world banana exports.

SPECIAL in this issue

EXPORTS COMPARED WITH IMPORTS, FISCAL YEAR 1965-66

U.S. domestic exports of agricultural products in fiscal 1965-66 exceeded agricultural imports by $2,227 million, representing a 5 and one-half percent gain over the previous fiscal year's net surplus. Agricultural exports in 1965-66 rose sharply to $6,681 million from $6,097 million in 1964-65, while agricultural imports for consumption increased to $4,454 million from $3,986 million (Table 15).

Commercial or "hard" currency sales of U.S. farm commodities abroad continued their upward expansion in 1965-66 to a value of $5,066 million, exceeding total agricultural imports by $612 million and supplementary imports by a record $2,593 million. The largest contributors to the advance of commercial exports over the preceding year included wheat, corn, grain sorghums, rice, soybeans, protein meal, fresh and dried fruits, fresh vegetables, and hides.

Import gains were concentrated in supplementary commodities similar to those produced domestically; supplementary imports in 1965-66 amounted to $2,473 million compared with $2,128 million a year earlier. Purchases were up for cattle, beef, pork, cheese, wine, most vegetables, berries, pineapple, nuts, spices, and apparel wool. Increased imports of such items usually result from larger disposable personal incomes associated with a high rate of economic growth.

One-half of the supplementary U.S. farm imports came from 6 country sources: The Philippine Republic ($281 million), Australia ($254 million), Canada ($246 million), Mexico ($232 million), New Zealand ($114 million), and Denmark ($102 million).

Imports of complementary or noncompetitive agricultural commodities in 1965-66 amounted to $1,982 million, compared with $1,859 million during July 1964-June 1965. Increases occurred in import values of coffee, bananas, cocoa beans, tea, spices, raw silk (due to a price increase), essential oils, and drugs. These rises more than offset value reductions for prepared chocolate, natural rubber, and carpet wool. The import volume of natural rubber and carpet wool increased from the year before.

Complementary products accounted for 44 percent of the value of agricultural imports in 1965-66, compared with 47 percent a year earlier. The declining share of complementary imports as a proportion of total agricultural purchases abroad reflects a slower rate of growth in consumption for some major tropical commodities (notably coffee, cocoa, and rubber) than for supplementary products;

lower prices affected the import values of some items because of relatively large production levels and increased competition from synthetic materials.

Latin American countries supplied the bulk (57 percent) of U.S. complementary agricultural imports. Brazil was the major source ($387 million) and Colombia was second ($210 million). Central American Common Market countries together supplied $216 million.

Net exports of nonagricultural products in 1965-66 declined to $3,209 million from $4,411 million in the same period a year earlier as nonagricultural imports rose more rapidly than exports. The surplus of nonagricultural exports fell to 59 percent of total net exports in July 1965-June 1966 from 68 percent in 1964-65.

Table 15.— U.S. agricultural exports and imports for consumption: Value by commodity, fiscal years 1964-65 and 1965-66

Commodity	1964-65			1965-66 1/		
	Exports	Imports	Net + exports - imports	Exports	Imports	Net + exports - imports
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
EXPORTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS						
Animals, live, including poultry	32,733	65,764	-33,031	36,405	133,676	-97,271
Lard	48,755	2/	+48,755	23,060	0	+23,060
Tallow	176,297	48	+176,249	159,187	40	+159,147
Hides and skins, raw	99,550	70,287	+29,263	139,303	80,919	+58,384
Beef and veal, fresh or frozen	20,791	185,846	-165,055	16,269	244,908	-228,639
Beef, canned, including corned	3/	27,071	-27,071	3/	33,795	-33,795
Pork, canned	1,360	100,583	-99,223	1,426	146,470	-145,044
Other meats, excluding poultry	78,874	66,281	+12,593	88,244	103,878	-15,634
Poultry meat, eggs and egg products	66,781	1,346	+65,435	72,400	3,373	+69,027
Butter	51,027	369	+50,658	2,274	397	+1,877
Cheese	4,132	40,777	-36,645	3,519	49,062	-45,543
Milk, condensed and evaporated	20,963	186	+20,777	23,369	367	+23,002
Milk, dried, whole and nonfat	60,438	153	+60,285	59,423	219	+59,204
Wool, unmfd., excluding free	5,032	140,454	-135,422	7,818	173,577	-165,759
Cotton and linters, unmanufactured	592,274	25,781	+566,493	393,800	27,171	+366,629
Wheat grain	1,083,406	1,587	+1,081,819	1,266,113	1,079	+1,265,034
Wheat flour	101,404	185	+101,219	92,636	220	+92,416
Rice	203,240	1,896	+201,344	221,353	2,837	+218,516
Feed grains	939,031	18,292	+920,739	1,350,476	13,316	+1,337,160
Other grains and preparations	42,219	22,013	+20,206	50,566	22,920	+27,646
Oilcake and oilcake meal	177,756	1,656	+176,100	215,734	3,223	+212,511
Other feeds and fodders	72,160	17,481	+54,679	94,661	14,719	+79,942
Oilseeds	635,287	57,352	+577,935	778,708	57,648	+721,060
Vegetable oils, expressed	280,714	123,176	+157,538	185,444	123,833	+61,611
Tobacco, unmanufactured	395,269	125,648	+269,621	394,717	125,639	+269,078
Nuts and preparations	33,336	74,784	-41,448	46,116	82,840	-36,724
Citrus fruits	67,469	5,605	+61,864	81,415	3,972	+77,443
Other fresh fruits	62,283	24,142	+38,141	78,715	21,107	+57,608
Dried fruits	43,808	6,597	+37,211	51,833	6,143	+45,690
Canned fruits and juices	108,922	65,480	+43,442	105,794	61,510	+44,284
Other fruits and preparations	6,807	20,590	-13,783	8,882	29,526	-20,644
Sugar, cane or beet	491	442,725	-442,234	465	454,327	-453,862
Vegetables and preparations	151,981	114,870	+37,111	168,426	149,181	+19,245
Food for relief or charity	186,868	---	+186,868	189,596	---	+189,596
Other supplementary (imports)	---	278,580	-278,580	---	300,917	-300,917
EXPORTS AND COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS						
Silk, raw	50	19,877	-19,827	107	23,209	-23,102
Wool, unmfd., free in bond	---	74,609	-74,609	---	73,534	-73,534
Bananas, fresh	0	159,133	-159,133	0	168,132	-168,132
Cocoa or cacao beans	0	124,354	-124,354	0	133,980	-133,980
Coffee	29,882	1,075,382	-1,045,500	30,005	1,171,101	-1,141,096
Tea	829	57,006	-56,177	415	60,175	-59,760
Spices	3,127	38,970	-35,843	4,463	46,410	-41,947
Rubber, crude	9,531	192,366	-182,835	11,325	186,406	-175,081
Other complementary (imports)	---	117,070	-117,070	---	118,630	-118,630
Other agricultural (exports)	201,968	---	+201,968	226,404	---	+226,404
Total supplementary	---	2,127,605	---	---	2,472,809	---
Total complementary	---	1,858,767	---	---	1,981,577	---
Total agricultural	6,096,845	3,986,372	+2,110,473	6,680,866	4,454,386	+2,226,480
Total nonagricultural	20,161,243	15,750,603	+4,410,640	22,091,191	18,882,102	+3,209,089
Total, all commodities	26,258,088	19,736,975	+6,521,113	28,772,057	23,336,488	+5,435,569

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than $500. 3/ Not separately classified. Beginning 1964-65 included in "other meats."

Export Highlights

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, JULY-SEPTEMBER 1966

First quarter exports of U.S. agricultural products totaled an estimated $1,578 million for fiscal 1966-67 (Table 16). Exports for July-September of this year were $86 million (6 percent) above last year's first quarter exports. Although a decline occurred beginning in July, when exports fell 10 percent below last year's July level, recovery occurred in August and September when exports were up 3 percent and 9 percent respectively from the corresponding months last year. Increased exports this year have resulted from larger shipments of tobacco, cotton, and grains and preparations. Exports of these commodities alone totaled $994 million for July-September of this year, compared with $870 million for the same quarter last year.

September exports of agricultural products were up an estimated $31 million from the same month a year ago. Increased exports of cotton, grains and preparations, oilseeds and products, tobacco, and vegetables contributed to the increase. Wheat and flour, corn, and grain sorghums accounted for increased exports of grains and preparations during September. Oilseeds and products were up an estimated 23 percent in September 1966 over September of last year, and tobacco was up 22 percent. Partially offsetting these increases were declines that occurred in exports of animals and animal products, fruits and preparations, and other products. For the months of July-August, agricultural exports were 23 percent of total exports -- about the same as those months last year.

Exports of animals and animal products amounted to $175 million -- down 11 percent from first quarter exports last year. Exports of dairy products declined to $30 million from $54 million last year. Increasing domestic demand for fluid milk and some dairy products without a corresponding increase in production has reduced available supplies for export. Other declines occurred in exports of tallow and lard -- down 9 percent -- and poultry products -- down 6 percent. Partially offsetting these declines were increases in exports of hides and skins, and meat and meat products -- up a total of $13 million from July-September 1965.

Exports of cotton from the United States amounted to $102 million -- up 29 percent from $79 million in July-September 1965. After getting off to a slow start in July and August, estimated September cotton exports reached the highest monthly export value since December 1965. An anticipated increase in cotton exports is based upon consumption of cotton reaching near record highs in foreign Free World countries, in addition to some rebuilding of cotton stocks abroad.

Table 16.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity, July-September 1965 and 1966

Commodity	July-September 1965	July-September 1966 1/	Change
	-- Million dollars --		Percent
Animals and animal products:			
Dairy products	54	30	-44
Fats, oils, and greases	53	48	-9
Hides and skins	25	36	+44
Meats and meat products	27	29	+7
Poultry products	17	16	-6
Other	20	16	-20
Total animals, etc.	196	175	-11
Cotton, excluding linters	79	102	+29
Fruits and preparations	96	84	-13
Grains and preparations:			
Feed grains, excluding products	303	310	+2
Rice, milled	9	9	0
Wheat and flour	337	391	+16
Other	42	45	+7
Total grains, etc.	691	755	+9
Oilseeds and products:			
Cottonseed and soybean oils	62	48	-23
Soybeans	101	97	-4
Protein meal	34	36	+6
Other	23	37	+61
Total oilseeds, etc.	220	218	-1
Tobacco, unmanufactured	100	137	+37
Vegetables and preparations	37	36	-3
Other	73	71	-3
Total exports	1,492	1,578	+6

1/ Partly estimated.

Fruits and preparations exported from the United States totaled $84 million for the first three months of fiscal 1967 -- down 13 percent from the same period last year. Declines occurred in exports of canned fruits and fruit juices. Increased exports of fresh fruits partially offset the declines that occurred in canned fruits and juices.

Exports of grains and preparations during July-September 1966 totaled $755 million -- up 9 percent from the first quarter of last year. Exports of wheat and wheat flour were up $54 million to $391 million from last year, while feed grain exports increased only 2 percent to $310 million. Among the feed grains, corn increased to $202 million from $201 million in 1965. Further increases occurred in grain sorghums, which along with the increase in corn, offset declines in exports of oats and barley.

Oilseeds and oilseed product exports were down slightly (1 percent) from the July-September period in 1965. The principal items dropping below last year's level were soybeans, down 4 percent, and cottonseed and soybean oil, down 23 percent. Protein meal exports were up 6 percent. The decline in soybeans partially reflects the tapering off of exports prior to the marketing of the new crops.

Tobacco exports were up substantially, and amounted to $137 million for the first quarter of fiscal 1967 -- an increase of 37 percent over the same quarter of last year. Exports of vegetables and preparations were about the same as last year -- valued at $36 million for July-September 1966, compared with $37 million last year.

Exports to the European Economic Community July-August 1966

During the first 2 months of fiscal year 1966-67, U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) amounted to $244 million. This was an increase of 4 percent over the same two months of last year (Table 17).

Variable levy commodities accounted for 42 percent of the total exports to the EEC, while non-variable levy products accounted for the remainder. Among the variable levy commodities, feed grains, wheat, and poultry and egg products accounted for the bulk. Feed grain exports, though down slightly for July, rebounded in August. Wheat exports, amounting to $15 million, were up 32 percent from the same period last year. Poultry products, accounting for 3 percent of the variable levy commodities, were principally broilers, fryers, and turkeys. Exports of rice were up substantially reaching the highest level of the last 3 years.

The non-variable levy products totaled $40 million in July-August 1966. Soybean exports, amounting to $24 million for July-August 1966, were 4 percent below the same period last year. Increases occurred in exports of oilcake and meal -- up 25 percent, tobacco -- up 65 percent, and tallow -- up 29 percent from July-August of last year. Vegetable oils were up 12 percent from the corresponding period last year. Cotton, although down in July, was up substantiallyin August. Anticipated increases in cotton exports are expected throughout the year in response to increased consumption and some rebuilding of cotton stocks by the EEC countries.

Table 17.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community: Value by commodity, August and July-August 1964-66 1/

Commodity	August			July-August		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
	-- Thousand dollars --					
Variable levy commodities: 2/						
Feed grains	23,265	37,799	37,816	45,395	84,051	75,865
Rice	687	223	304	1,622	1,777	2,102
Rye grain	0	0	485	166	114	554
Wheat grain	1,446	5,699	8,902	5,686	11,574	15,269
Wheat flour	36	102	174	139	161	215
Beef and veal (excluding variety meats) and cattle	179	230	78	419	580	169
Dairy products	3,057	3,595	152	8,295	6,372	274
Lard 3/	105	14	239	116	25	255
Pork (excluding variety meats) and swine	32	4	14	119	16	115
Poultry and eggs:						
Live poultry	47	173	182	142	383	213
Broilers and fryers	660	592	590	1,504	1,024	1,191
Stewing chickens	409	95	43	640	225	85
Turkeys	907	1,855	1,434	1,382	2,731	1,978
Other fresh poultry	58	106	9	88	173	13
Eggs	56	143	71	238	240	124
Total poultry and eggs	2,137	2,964	2,329	3,994	4,776	3,604
Other	1,523	2,379	3,213	3,936	5,068	5,081
Total	32,467	53,009	53,706	69,887	114,514	103,503
Non-variable levy commodities:						
Canned poultry 4/	346	369	107	684	612	257
Cotton, excluding linters	7,123	2,817	7,706	24,966	5,821	9,348
Fruits and vegetables	9,716	11,160	8,079	14,612	22,115	15,014
Hides and skins	1,835	2,212	3,201	3,422	4,463	5,077
Oilcake and meal	9,060	6,512	10,904	14,300	15,240	18,982
Soybeans	7,417	10,619	9,168	17,180	24,448	23,530
Tallow 4/	2,288	1,883	2,969	4,789	4,840	6,223
Tobacco, unmanufactured	7,672	10,326	19,854	17,526	23,367	38,494
Variety meats, fresh, frozen 4/	2,486	3,012	4,093	4,677	5,237	6,527
Vegetable oils, expressed	2,374	1,383	2,518	4,077	3,354	3,753
Food for relief or charity	578	569	1,390	868	833	2,230
Other	6,879	4,227	5/5,500	12,616	10,727	5/11,000
Total	57,774	55,089	5/75,489	119,717	121,057	5/140,435
Total EEC	90,241	108,098	5/129,195	189,604	235,571	5/243,938

1/ Compiled from U.S. Bureau of the Census data. 2/ Grains, poultry, and pork were subject to variable levies beginning on July 30, 1962; rice, on September 1, 1964; and beef and dairy products, on November 1, 1964. The variable levy classification is designed to show overall changes in exports rather than to measure the impact of the variable levies. 3/ 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. 4/ Although canned poultry, tallow, and variety meats are subject to variable levies, the import duties are bound in GATT. 5/ Partly estimated.

Import Highlights

JULY-AUGUST 1966

U.S. agricultural imports for consumption were $695 million in July-August 1966, compared with $579 million for the same months in 1965. The 20 percent increase was mainly due to larger imports of supplementary (partially competitive) products, although imports of complementary (noncompetitive) products also increased.

Supplementary product imports totaled $432 million -- up 30 percent from a year earlier. The substantial increase was reflected mainly in larger imports of sugar and related products and meat and meat products. Beef and veal imports were 164 million pounds in July-August 1966, compared with 135 million pounds in the same months of 1965. Pork imports totaled 40 million pounds -- down slightly from a year earlier. Larger imports of cheese accounted for most of the increase in dairy products -- up $5 million from July-August 1965. Other increases occurred for oilseeds and products, fruits and vegetables, and hides and skins. Import declines of the supplementary items occurred for cotton, apparel wool, nuts and preparations, and live animals.

Imports of complementary products increased to $263 million in July-August 1966 -- up $17 million from a year earlier. Most of the increase was due to larger imports of bananas, carpet wool, tea, and crude rubber. Cocoa beans fell sharply in July-August -- 30 percent below the same period a year earlier.

Nonagricultural imports rose to $3.6 billion in July-August 1966 -- up $0.8 billion from a year earlier.

Table 18--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Value by commodity, July-August 1965 and 1966

Commodity	July-August 1965	July-August 1966	Change
	-- Million dollars --		Percent
Supplementary			
Animals and animal products:			
Animals, live	14	12	-14
Dairy products	9	14	+56
Hides and skins	12	15	+25
Meats and meat products	80	105	+31
Wool, apparel	22	18	-18
Other	8	10	+25
Total animals and products	145	174	+20
Cotton, excluding linters	12	8	-33
Fruits and preparations	17	20	+18
Grains and preparations	6	6	0
Nuts and preparations	13	11	-15
Oilseeds and products	20	29	+45
Sugar	65	107	+65
Tobacco unmanufactured	21	21	0
Vegetables and preparations	9	18	+100
Other	25	38	+52
Total supplementary	333	432	+30
Complementary			
Bananas	19	29	+53
Coffee	137	138	+1
Cocoa or cacao beans	20	14	-30
Rubber, crude, natural	24	27	+12
Tea	7	8	+14
Wool, carpet	14	18	+29
Other	25	29	+16
Total complementary	246	263	+7
Total agricultural imports	579	695	+20

Table 19.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, August 1965 and 1966 and July-August 1965 and 1966

Commodity exported	Unit	August 1/ Quantity 1965	August 1/ Quantity 1966	August 1/ Value 1965	August 1/ Value 1966	July-August 1/ Quantity 1965	July-August 1/ Quantity 1966	July-August 1/ Value 1965	July-August 1/ Value 1966
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS									
Animals, live:									
Cattle	No.	5	2	1,581	880	17	4	4,058	1,603
Poultry, live -									
Baby chicks (chickens)	No.	3,006	2,473	1,026	1,007	5,382	4,343	1,843	1,784
Other live poultry	---	2/	2/	160	162	2/	2/	324	348
Other	---	2/	2/	768	489	2/	2/	957	967
Total animals, live	---	---	---	3,535	2,538	---	---	7,182	4,702
Dairy products:									
Anhydrous milk fat, including donations	Lb.	1,416	565	963	500	2,097	679	1,356	595
Butter, including donations	Lb.	1,170	7	394	6	2,151	32	800	21
Cheese, including donations	Lb.	436	349	227	225	840	859	426	534
Infants' and dietetic foods, chiefly milk	Lb.	1,482	1,749	1,109	1,164	2,878	3,321	2,131	2,121
Milk and cream -									
Condensed and evaporated, incl. donations	Lb.	9,323	15,648	2,065	3,280	16,508	27,474	3,561	5,814
Dry, whole milk and cream	Lb.	3,132	2,626	1,061	1,131	4,266	3,834	1,646	1,466
Fresh	Gal.	108	63	134	96	185	186	243	281
Nonfat dry, including donations	Lb.	107,274	24,818	14,841	3,351	193,097	59,374	26,744	8,210
Other	---	2/	2/	344	490	2/	2/	752	1,254
Total dairy products	---	---	---	21,138	10,243	---	---	37,659	20,296
Fats, oils, and greases:									
Lard	Lb.	12,861	16,367	1,510	1,855	42,193	26,533	4,931	3,063
Tallow -									
Edible	Lb.	385	376	49	50	715	702	91	92
Inedible	Lb.	174,063	153,747	15,615	12,133	328,920	312,615	29,949	25,689
Other animal fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	8,232	17,757	879	1,692	22,905	28,688	2,462	2,906
Total fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	195,541	188,247	18,053	15,730	394,733	368,538	37,433	31,750
Meat and meat products:									
Beef and veal	Lb.	2,184	2,028	1,265	1,169	3,999	4,087	2,386	2,496
Pork	Lb.	3,619	3,279	1,385	1,304	6,221	6,110	2,307	2,500
Sausage casings	Lb.	1,269	1,299	735	1,003	2,053	2,426	1,262	1,850
Variety meats (edible offals)	Lb.	20,025	22,996	5,348	6,061	37,481	38,545	9,277	10,483
Other, including meat extracts	Lb.	2,268	1,513	930	804	3,938	3,128	1,593	1,539
Total meat and products (except poultry)	Lb.	29,365	31,115	9,663	10,341	53,692	54,296	16,825	18,868
Poultry products:									
Eggs, dried and otherwise preserved	Lb.	845	302	269	231	1,167	542	573	458
Eggs in the shell -									
Hatching	Doz.	400	502	378	536	779	1,081	789	1,214
Other	Doz.	230	945	85	384	409	1,376	157	542
Poultry meat -									
Chickens, fresh or frozen	Lb.	8,180	7,951	2,074	1,960	15,720	15,907	3,959	4,135
Turkeys, fresh or frozen	Lb.	6,086	4,905	2,067	1,728	9,400	6,704	3,150	2,386
Other, fresh or frozen	Lb.	868	847	270	311	1,731	1,859	554	653
Canned and otherwise preserved	Lb.	2,241	1,838	556	495	4,256	3,407	1,023	904
Total poultry products	---	---	---	5,699	5,645	---	---	10,205	10,292

Continued -

Table 19.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, August 1965 and 1966 and July-August 1965 and 1966 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	August 1/ Quantity 1965	August 1/ Quantity 1966	August 1/ Value 1965	August 1/ Value 1966	July-August 1/ Quantity 1965	July-August 1/ Quantity 1966	July-August 1/ Value 1965	July-August 1/ Value 1966
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Other animal products:									
Feathers, crude or dressed	Lb.	110	107	120	145	160	167	174	228
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	224	118	143	113	399	229	259	232
Hair, raw or dressed (except wool)	Lb.	1,419	319	278	187	2,051	739	537	307
Hides and skins, raw (except furs) 3/	No.	1,280	1,598	8,041	12,228	2,818	3,041	17,678	24,234
Honey	Lb.	1,257	1,590	194	233	1,940	2,411	316	381
Wool, unmanufactured	C.Lb.	653	858	630	735	1,846	2,330	1,565	1,905
Other	---	2/	2/	1,781	1,322	2/	2/	3,575	2,572
Total other animal products	---	---	---	11,187	14,963	---	---	24,104	29,859
Total animals and animal products	---	---	---	69,275	59,460	---	---	133,408	115,767
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS									
Cotton, unmanufactured:									
Cotton	RBale	117	341	15,230	39,751	383	483	50,094	58,063
Linters	RBale	11	9	334	293	29	28	917	842
Total cotton and linters	RBale	128	350	15,564	40,044	412	511	51,011	58,905
Fruits and preparations:									
Canned -									
Fruit cocktail	Lb.	10,283	7,643	1,722	1,279	15,619	13,633	2,587	2,291
Peaches	Lb.	42,029	24,127	4,492	2,599	51,492	28,282	5,556	3,125
Pears	Lb.	576	706	108	77	936	904	180	116
Pineapples	Lb.	13,859	19,836	2,147	3,303	36,662	33,379	5,437	5,360
Other	Lb.	6,637	2,717	1,088	579	10,785	5,538	1,837	1,158
Total canned fruits	Lb.	73,384	55,029	9,557	7,837	115,494	81,736	15,599	12,050
Dried -									
Prunes	Lb.	8,200	10,639	1,483	1,901	13,983	17,335	2,560	3,341
Raisins (dried grapes)	Lb.	7,286	18,847	1,194	2,857	11,871	26,109	2,051	4,081
Other	Lb.	705	735	262	273	1,369	1,372	482	470
Total dried fruits	Lb.	16,191	30,221	2,939	5,031	27,223	44,816	5,093	7,892
Fresh -									
Apples	Lb.	3,773	1,735	323	197	11,464	5,274	985	557
Berries	Lb.	1,490	901	354	229	4,525	2,904	1,053	668
Grapefruit	Lb.	10,583	9,760	785	804	20,700	19,409	1,548	1,509
Grapes	Lb.	22,842	21,572	2,677	2,551	34,517	37,668	4,254	4,842
Lemons and limes	Lb.	27,409	24,032	2,168	1,976	57,807	53,230	4,514	4,234
Oranges and tangerines	Lb.	45,433	35,687	3,875	3,155	95,070	85,607	8,101	7,425
Pears	Lb.	4,886	7,273	615	670	5,609	10,160	713	963
Other	Lb.	47,561	38,162	3,548	2,626	104,983	100,514	7,604	7,176
Total fresh fruits	Lb.	163,977	139,122	14,345	12,208	334,675	314,766	28,772	27,374
Fruit juices -									
Grapefruit	Gal.	244	168	265	170	500	494	520	484
Orange	Gal.	621	558	1,142	1,164	1,422	1,444	2,878	2,626
Other	Gal.	707	937	740	935	1,666	1,883	1,853	1,921
Total fruit juices	Gal.	1,572	1,663	2,147	2,269	3,588	3,821	5,251	5,031
Frozen fruits	Lb.	3,429	1,855	583	403	6,253	3,007	1,070	621
Other	---	2/	2/	825	922	2/	2/	1,085	1,285
Total fruits and preparations	---	---	---	30,396	28,670	---	------	56,870	54,253

Continued -

Table 19.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, August 1965 and 1966 and July-August 1965 and 1966 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	August 1/ Quantity 1965	August 1/ Quantity 1966	August 1/ Value 1965	August 1/ Value 1966	July-August 1/ Quantity 1965	July-August 1/ Quantity 1966	July-August 1/ Value 1965	July-August 1/ Value 1966
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Grains and preparations:									
Feed grains and products -									
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	4,706	3,459	5,480	4,192	9,763	6,169	11,283	7,543
Corn grain, including donations (56 lb.)	Bu.	48,637	50,993	68,361	74,450	100,134	94,111	141,304	136,459
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	11,788	33,877	14,044	40,414	40,827	52,525	48,188	62,961
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	2,791	2,128	1,977	1,594	5,033	5,753	3,590	4,282
Total feed grains	M.Ton	1,678	2,262	89,862	120,650	3,866	3,942	204,365	211,245
Malt and flour, including barley malt	Lb.	11,683	7,676	694	486	18,188	18,601	1,126	1,160
Corn grits and hominy	Lb.	3,051	3,362	128	137	5,630	8,331	236	388
Cornmeal, including donations	Cwt.	392	304	1,621	1,253	796	503	3,266	2,063
Cornstarch	Lb.	4,731	3,885	472	414	10,616	10,110	1,061	1,097
Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats	Lb.	1,255	2,684	108	180	2,306	2,780	188	193
Total feed grains and products	M.Ton	1,724	2,300	92,885	123,120	3,958	4,013	210,242	216,146
Rice -									
Milled, including donations	Lb.	96,900	84,996	6,833	6,434	419,135	488,357	30,793	36,948
Paddy or rough	Lb.	9	132	1	13	1,077	1,435	85	138
Total rice (milled basis)	Lb.	96,906	85,081	6,834	6,447	419,835	489,290	30,878	37,086
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	7	365	11	488	166	455	200	625
Wheat and flour, including donations -									
Wheat grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	58,373	75,182	94,542	129,835	123,515	139,884	201,085	238,856
Wheat flour, wholly of U. S. wheat	Cwt.	2,718	3,581	10,522	14,031	5,438	6,532	21,694	26,845
Total wheat and flour	Bu.	64,569	83,347	105,064	143,866	135,914	154,776	222,779	265,701
Bakery products	Lb.	1,080	1,396	537	745	2,074	2,629	1,002	1,538
Other, including donations	---	2/	2/	2,673	2,246	2/	2/	5,316	4,324
Total grains and preparations	---	---	-- ---	208,004	276,912	---	---	470,417	525,420
Oilseeds and products:									
Oils, including donations -									
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	55,141	3,011	6,995	489	96,711	7,026	12,561	1,163
Soybean oil	Lb.	133,972,	102,831	17,578	14,972	226,185	165,675	30,462	24,013
Other	Lb.	26,034	49,147	3,500	5,707	44,027	78,196	6,419	9,443
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	215,147	154,989	28,073	21,168	366,923	250,897	49,442	34,619
Oilseeds -									
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	87	1,503	267	4,159	1,255	2,025	3,833	5,825
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	11,741	11,082	34,089	36,686	29,162	23,169	86,811	77,391
Other	---	2/	2/	1,554	5,655	2/	2/	2,707	7,399
Total oilseeds	---	---	---	35,910	46,500	---	---	93,351	90,615
Protein meal (oil-cake and meal)	S.Ton	131	166	10,411	15,378	304	293	23,946	26,841
Total oilseeds and products	---	---	---	74,394	83,046	---	---	166,739	152,075
Tobacco, unmanufactured:									
Burley	Lb.	2,713	4,861	2,332	4,209	7,613	9,713	5,985	8,232
Cigar wrapper	Lb.	440	269	1,268	1,029	903	639	3,092	1,984
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	1,445	2,145	721	1,027	2,777	3,468	1,376	1,728
Flue-cured	Lb.	25,335	46,637	21,016	41,503	52,583	80,471	43,888	70,056
Maryland	Lb.	584	572	459	517	1,249	2,306	1,006	2,007
Other	Lb.	2,037	2,468	802	822	3,566	4,556	1,651	1,711
Total tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	32,554	56,952	26,598	49,107	68,691	101,153	56,998	85,718

Continued -

Table 19-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, August 1965 and 1966 and July-August 1965 and 1966 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	August 1/ Quantity 1965	August 1/ Quantity 1966	August 1/ Value 1965	August 1/ Value 1966	July-August 1/ Quantity 1965	July-August 1/ Quantity 1966	July-August 1/ Value 1965	July-August 1/ Value 1966
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Vegetables and preparations:									
Canned -									
Asparagus	Lb.	5,304	2,921	1,565	1,001	13,853	8,111	4,230	2,812
Soups	Lb.	1,340	2,017	303	432	2,778	3,646	590	771
Tomato paste and puree	Lb.	601	529	133	149	1,585	873	344	244
Tomato sauce for cooking purposes	Lb.	245	82	34	14	463	175	65	30
Other	Lb.	5,011	4,838	768	746	10,864	10,958	1,475	1,635
Total canned vegetables	Lb.	12,501	10,387	2,803	2,342	29,543	23,763	6,704	5,492
Dried beans, including donations	Lb.	32,730	20,741	2,378	1,750	66,009	31,457	4,794	2,708
Dried peas, including cow and chick	Lb.	20,387	12,941	1,313	921	40,656	34,069	2,434	2,329
Fresh -									
Lettuce	Lb.	3,639	4,247	196	318	7,312	7,994	370	586
Onions	Lb.	6,060	8,815	284	450	15,008	17,945	721	896
Potatoes (except sweet potatoes)	Lb.	4,992	9,782	203	300	36,500	63,897	1,555	1,649
Tomatoes	Lb.	4,834	6,365	440	541	16,103	19,902	1,629	2,212
Other	Lb.	8,050	10,597	692	1,002	23,871	29,093	1,793	2,504
Total fresh vegetables	Lb.	27,575	39,806	1,815	2,611	98,794	138,831	6,068	7,847
Frozen vegetables	Lb.	1,185	2,363	254	361	2,644	4,303	536	725
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated	Lb.	1,132	1,253	573	435	1,857	3,906	1,028	1,345
Vegetable seasonings	Lb.	704	520	356	292	1,456	823	675	452
Tomato juice, canned	Gal.	165	83	137	83	426	179	380	172
Other	---	2/	2/	1,042	1,427	2/	2/	2,265	2,736
Total vegetables and preparations	---	---	---	10,671	10,222	---	---	24,884	23,806
Other vegetable products:									
Coffee	Lb.	1,807	995	3,185	1,140	4,280	2,771	7,125	2,600
Drugs, herbs, roots, leaves, etc., crude	Lb.	869	623	506	445	1,644	1,257	921	852
Essential oils, natural	Lb.	932	730	1,822	1,727	1,588	1,542	3,388	3,659
Feeds and fodders (except oil-cake and meal)	---	2/	2/	7,808	9,212	2/	2/	15,741	17,444
Flavoring sirups, sugars, and extracts	---	2/	2/	2,209	2,608	2/	2/	3,653	5,434
Hops	Lb.	316	237	176	193	751	967	444	661
Nursery and greenhouse stock	---	2/	2/	597	702	2/	2/	949	1,130
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	11,130	5,483	2,616	2,021	26,006	12,451	5,577	3,613
Seeds (except oilseeds)	Lb.	3,057	6,095	1,067	1,518	6,061	12,682	2,023	3,058
Spices	Lb.	384	517	287	335	931	1,027	606	675
Other, including donations	---	2/	2/	4,112	3,676	2/	2/	6,569	6,997
Total other vegetable products	---	---	---	24,385	23,577	---	---	46,996	46,123
Total vegetable products	---	---	---	390,012	511,578	---	---	873,915	946,300
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS	---	---	---	459,287	571,038	---	---	1,007,323	1,062,067
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EXPORTS	---	---	---	1,701,760	1,743,736	---	---	3,365,876	3,650,111
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES	---	---	---	2,161,047	2,314,774	---	---	4,373,199	4,712,178

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

Table 20.— U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, August 1965 and 1966 and July-August 1965 and 1966

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	August 1/ Quantity 1965	August 1/ Quantity 1966	August 1/ Value 1965	August 1/ Value 1966	July-August 1/ Quantity 1965	July-August 1/ Quantity 1966	July-August 1/ Value 1965	July-August 1/ Value 1966
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS									
Animals, live:									
Cattle, dutiable	No.	55	43	6,555	5,686	107	71	12,194	8,505
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	2	1	574	503	4	3	1,140	1,006
Horses	No.	2/	2/	330	1,607	2/	1	656	2,458
Other (including live poultry)	---	3/	3/	107	194	3/	3/	232	432
Total animals, live	---	---	---	7,566	7,990	---	---	14,222	12,401
Dairy products:									
Butter	Lb.	177	78	81	37	214	103	97	45
Cheese -									
Blue-mold	Lb.	314	225	157	116	606	450	303	232
Cheddar	Lb.	27	330	17	118	49	689	28	262
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	427	643	200	291	813	1,120	378	505
Pecorino	Lb.	867	889	622	517	1,619	1,486	1,182	941
Swiss	Lb.	1,252	2,043	681	1,027	2,343	3,685	1,307	1,865
Other	Lb.	1,333	6,689	766	2,107	3,016	13,102	1,640	4,131
Total cheese	Lb.	4,220	10,819	2,443	4,176	8,446	20,532	4,838	7,936
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	4,671	9,828	1,558	2,642	11,301	22,389	3,732	5 828
Other	---	3/	3/	64	213	3/	3/	311	375
Total dairy products	---	---	---	4,146	7,068	---	---	8,978	14,184
Hides and skins, raw (except furs):									
Calf skins	Lb.	189	91	106	55	378	261	169	190
Cattle hides	Lb.	1,209	489	184	112	1,917	947	268	241
Goat and kid skins	Lb.	1,776	1,917	1,387	2,174	3,007	3,115	2,307	3,350
Sheep and lamb skins	Lb.	4,052	6,338	2,422	4,918	11,798	11,243	6,945	8,745
Other 4/	Lb.	2,319	1,656	1,013	1,307	5,074	3,820	2,480	2,834
Total hides and skins, raw	Lb.	9,545	10,491	5,112	8,566	22,174	19,386	12,169	15,360
Meat and meat products:									
Beef and veal -									
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	55,879	82,093	18,264	31,914	111,249	138,879	36,221	54,702
Other	Lb.	13,953	14,226	5,545	6,351	24,125	25,055	9,654	10,953
Total beef and veal	Lb.	69,832	96,319	23,809	38,265	135,374	163,934	45,875	65,655
Mutton, goat, and lamb	Lb.	5,014	5,738	1,242	1,650	9,355	11,522	2,288	3,347
Pork -									
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	3,654	3,151	1,541	1,315	7,522	6,321	3,199	2,643
Hams and shoulders, canned cooked	Lb.	14,313	11,061	9,658	8,465	28,543	25,377	19,003	19,705
Other	Lb.	3,068	3,575	1,775	2,199	5,491	8,047	3,212	4,836
Total pork	Lb.	21,035	17,787	12,974	11,979	41,556	39,745	25,414	27,184
Sausage casings	---	3/	3/	1,918	1,777	3/	3/	3,586	3,717
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	6,322	8,489	1,585	2,532	13,170	16,216	3,096	4,660
Total meat and products (except poultry)	---	---	---	41,528	56,203	---	---	80,259	104,563
Poultry products:									
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved	Lb.	0	248	0	41	2	617	1	96
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	48	259	46	191	92	450	91	338
Poultry meat	Lb.	5	25	22	19	13	31	45	50
Total poultry products	---	---	---	68	251	---	---	137	484

Continued -

Continued -

Table 20.— U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, August 1965 and 1966 and July-August 1965 and 1966 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	August 1/ Quantity 1965	August 1/ Quantity 1966	August 1/ Value 1965	August 1/ Value 1966	July-August 1/ Quantity 1965	July-August 1/ Quantity 1966	July-August 1/ Value 1965	July-August 1/ Value 1966
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Wool, unmanufactured (except free in bond):									
40's to 56's	G.Lb.	3,081	2,325	1,720	1,336	6,261	4,765	3,388	2,731
Finer than 56's	G.Lb.	14,999	10,156	9,196	6,991	24,966	19.072	15.773	12.952
Other wools	G.Lb.	2,980	2,124	1,862	1,220	5,022	3 742	3 321	2,308
Total wool, unmanufactured	G.Lb.	21,060	14,605	12,778	9,547	36,249	27,579	22.482	17.991
Other animal products:									
Bones, hoofs, and horns, unmanufactured	---	3/	3/	111	543	3/	3/	345	908
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared	Lb.	252	306	856	959	480	715	1,578	2,198
Fats, oils, greases, edible and inedible	---	3/	3/	113	125	3/	3/	290	196
Feathers, crude	Lb.	185	435	264	470	518	733	1,014	873
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	412	1,087	227	679	1,336	1,692	723	1,030
Hair, unmanufactured	Lb.	1,143	788	878	648	1,796	1,778	1,372	1,308
Honey	Lb.	951	932	90	84	2,158	1,712	202	158
Other	---	3/	3/	942	1,180	3/	3/	1,636	2,382
Total other animal products	---	---	---	3,481	4,688	---	---	7,160	9,043
Total animals and animal products	---	---	---	74,679	94,313	---	---	145,407	174,026
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS									
Cotton, unmanufactured (480 lb.):									
Cotton	Bale	53	39	11,292	8,088	56	40	11,714	8,275
Linters	Bale	16	18	358	587	32	36	701	993
Total cotton and linters	Bale	69	57	11,650	8,675	88	76	12,415	9,268
Fruits and preparations:									
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.	7	17	27	30	18	44	76	112
Berries	Lb.	5,519	12,305	1,034	2,460	13,302	22,177	2,462	4,367
Dates	Lb.	13	16	1	2	13	16	1	2
Figs	Lb.	116	741	10	61	116	1,768	10	159
Grapes (40 lb.)	Cu.Ft.	0	1	0	3	4	1	13	3
Melons	Lb.	162	145	5	2	671	274	41	4
Olives in brine	Gal.	1,034	1,344	2,293	2,407	2,006	2,699	4,228	4,772
Oranges, mandarin, canned	Lb.	5,713	7,650	1,185	1,542	11,683	13,597	2,398	2,736
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Lb.	12,240	16,405	1,476	1,921	27,783	33,720	3,256	3,847
Pineapple juice	Gal.	698	539	208	155	1,120	589	320	176
Other	---	3/	3/	1,484	1,850	3/	3/	3,879	3,807
Total fruits and preparations	---	---	---	7,723	10,433	---	---	16,684	19,985
Grains and preparations:									
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	357	2/	453	1	1,086	51	1,425	63
Barley malt	Lb.	977	3,265	48	162	9,958	7,185	474	362
Corn grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	162	36	237	64	240	39	343	84
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	232	153	194	130	500	323	408	271
Rice	Lb.	6,818	34	339	6	13,103	49	656	8
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	102	104	120	130	175	290	206	363
Wheat grain for domestic use (60 lb.)	Bu.	20	47	42	105	24	307	51	602
Wheat flour	Lb.	706	0	38	0	706	0	38	0
Other	---	3/	3/	1,324	2,206	3/	3/	2,332	3.885
Total grains and preparations	---	---	---	2,795	2,804	---	---	5,933	5,638

Continued -

Table 20.— U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, August 1965 and 1966 and July-August 1965 and 1966 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	August 1/ Quantity 1965	August 1/ Quantity 1966	August 1/ Value 1965	August 1/ Value 1966	July-August 1/ Quantity 1965	July-August 1/ Quantity 1966	July-August 1/ Value 1965	July-August 1/ Value 1966
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Nuts and preparations:									
Almonds	Lb.	7	50	3	28	18	104	11	63
Brazil nuts	Lb.	3,745	552	1,032	197	8,520	5,046	2,158	1,423
Cashew nuts	Lb.	7,172	7,037	3,630	3,968	12,320	12,011	6,300	6,715
Coconut meat, fresh, frozen, or prepared	Lb.	10,107	8,193	1,437	1,003	16,957	15,506	2,330	1,918
Pistache nuts	Lb.	854	682	476	364	2,138	1,666	1,173	886
Other	—	3/	3/	300	181	3/	3/	599	425
Total nuts and preparations	—	---	---	6,878	5,741	---	---	12,571	11,430
Oilseeds and products:									
Oils, edible and inedible -									
Cacao butter	Lb.	312	1,346	100	622	1,536	2,530	547	1,126
Carnauba wax	Lb.	554	110	202	45	1,285	1,241	483	434
Castor oil	Lb.	6,187	7,131	515	814	13,570	13,604	1,103	1,470
Coconut oil	Lb.	7,067	51,565	1,079	5,429	14,602	61,847	2,229	6,474
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	3,798	3,683	1,138	1,140	6,426	8,146	1,947	2,491
Palm oil	Lb.	0	10,372	0	1,034	661	13,223	86	1,298
Palm kernel oil	Lb.	4,237	4,525	713	586	17,851	16,238	2,776	2,163
Tung oil	Lb.	2,090	1,102	513	196	3,303	4,583	795	825
Other	Lb.	1,065	4,280	299	782	3,129	7,154	668	1,322
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	25,310	84,114	4,559	10,648	62,363	128,566	10,634	17,603
Oilseeds -									
Copra	Lb.	40,899	67,332	4,340	4,924	78,833	136,154	8,478	10,007
Sesame seed	Lb.	1,780	2,650	264	376	3,710	4,207	539	624
Other	—	3/	3/	115	232	3/	3/	149	342
Total oilseeds	—	---	---	4,719	5,532	---	---	9,166	10,973
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)	Lb.	15,214	12,617	472	380	22,432	22,038	665	652
Total oilseeds and products	—	---	---	9,750	16,560	---	---	20,465	29,228
Sugar and related products:									
Cane sugar	S.Ton	365	380	42,710	45,515	558	889	65,027	107,299
Molasses unfit for human consumption	Gal.	26,651	32,640	2,406	3,137	41,407	73,538	3,409	7,789
Other	—	3/	3/	331	878	3/	3/	579	1,144
Total sugar and related products	—	---	---	45,447	49,530	---	---	69,015	116,232
Vegetables and preparations:									
Canned mushrooms	Lb.	1,246	1,897	711	1,010	3,076	3,473	1,658	1,845
Canned tomatoes, tomato paste and sauce	Lb.	1,708	5,948	184	632	5,406	10,279	576	1,119
Fresh or dried -									
Cucumbers	Lb.	32	127	2	7	178	235	13	16
Garlic	Lb.	1,300	1,319	158	232	2,028	1,657	238	274
Onions	Lb.	1,372	1,213	91	86	3,315	2,730	256	203
Potatoes, white	Lb.	1,571	2,640	103	54	4,975	3,327	287	77
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	626	983	71	62	1,356	2,388	166	243
Turnips and rutabagas	Lb.	2,470	1,894	59	57	2,843	1,894	69	57
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	1,074	685	158	130	2,400	1,387	263	243
Tapioca, tapioca flour, and cassava	Lb.	26,250	27,165	968	936	58,739	53,403	2,158	1,805
Other	—	3/	3/	2,023	5,984	3/	3/	3,630	12,544
Total vegetables and preparations	—	---	---	4,528	9,190	---	---	9,314	18,426

Continued -

Table 20.— U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, August 1965 and 1966 and July-August 1965 and 1966 - Continued

Commodity imported	Unit	August 1/				July-August 1/			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
SUPPLEMENTARY									
Other vegetable products:									
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal)	—	3/	3/	1,305	1,340	3/	3/	2,530	2,460
Hops	Lb.	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured	L.Ton	2	1	378	280	5	4	1,044	1,087
Malt liquors	Gal.	2,048	2,347	2,292	2,475	3,279	4,505	3,664	4,870
Nursery and greenhouse stock	---	3/	3/	645	3,406	3/	3/	696	3,449
Seeds, field and garden	—	3/	3/	587	830	3/	3/	1,254	1,933
Spices	Lb.	2,146	3,708	355	384	5,133	7,825	701	838
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	16,181	16,427	11,494	10,864	30,391	30,304	21,331	20,784
Wines	Gal.	1,087	1,320	4,514	5,703	2,022	2,421	8,546	10,562
Other	—	3/	3/	680	1,087	3/	3/	1,361	2,243
Total other vegetable products	—	---	---	22,250	26,369	---	----	41,127	48,228
Total vegetable products	—	---	---	111,021	129,302	---	---	187,524	258,435
TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS	—	---	---	185,700	223,615	---	---	332,931	432,461
COMPLEMENTARY									
Bananas	Lb.	158,984	334,050	7,405	15,728	409,216	598,813	19,166	28,551
Coffee (including into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	206,868	173,381	77,763	63,836	366,624	381,244	137,141	138,464
Coffee essences, substitutes and adulterants	Lb.	327	970	400	848	477	1,845	578	1,772
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	81,187	21,476	11,329	4,649	139,529	66,886	19,926	13,939
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared	Lb.	8,402	9,912	898	1,141	15,663	20,531	1,857	2,255
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	---	3/	3/	1,852	2,027	3/	3/	2,944	3,951
Essential or distilled oils	—	3/	3/	2,526	2,742	3/	3/	4,990	4,818
Fibers, unmanufactured	L.Ton	14	12	2,829	2,421	23	23	4,793	4,284
Rubber, crude	Lb.	63,658	85,232	11,222	16,064	132,341	143,345	23,991	27,402
Silk, raw	Lb.	290	235	1,666	1,589	481	554	2,702	3,690
Spices	Lb.	6,646	7,063	3,543	3,265	12,668	14,178	6,005	6,984
Tea	Lb.	9,173	9,681	4,194	3,998	15,545	18,127	6,917	7,511
Wool, unmanufactured (free in bond)	G.Lb.	13,392	20,094	6,798	10,071	27,851	35,650	14,239	17,851
Other complementary agricultural products	—	3/	3/	625	641	3/	3/	1,239	1,283
TOTAL COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS	—	---	---	133,050	129,020	---	---	246,488	262,755
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS	—	---	---	318,750	352,635	---	---	579,419	695,216
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL IMPORTS	—	---	---	1,410,009	1,863,561	---	---	2,784,801	3,572,264
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES	—	---	---	1,728,759	2,216,196	---	---	2,364,220	4,267,480

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Less than 500.
3/ Reported in value only.
4/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," reported in pieces only.

Table 21 .-- U. S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country, July 1966

Country	Agricultural Exports	Agricultural Imports Total	Agricultural Imports Complementary	Agricultural Imports Supplementary
	-- Thousand dollars --			
Greenland	0	3	0	3
Canada	50,469	15,696	444	15,252
Miquelon and St. Pierre Is.	2/	0	0	0
Latin American Republics:				
Mexico	5,573	22,538	7,265	15,273
Guatemala	984	3,602	3,527	75
El Salvador	577	6,208	4,853	1,355
Honduras	365	4,584	4,059	525
Nicaragua	876	1,562	997	565
Costa Rica	503	5,025	3,124	1,901
Panama	1,197	3,683	3,280	403
Cuba	0	202	0	202
Haiti	378	1,207	550	657
Dominican Republic	679	12,890	3,040	9,850
Colombia	3,448	10,877	9,245	1,632
Venezuela	6,233	1,313	614	699
Ecuador	1,094	6,587	5,871	716
Peru	2,760	10,531	1,805	8,726
Bolivia	1,377	209	146	63
Chile	4,435	233	0	233
Brazil	11,124	33,138	23,549	9,589
Paraguay	67	563	52	511
Uruguay	332	1,365	8	1,357
Argentina	598	9,215	2,134	7,081
Total L. A. Republics	42,600	135,532	74,119	61,413
Other Latin America:				
British Honduras	224	132	74	58
Canal Zone	0	0	0	0
Bermuda	732	0	0	0
Bahamas	1,449	8	3	5
Jamaica	1,844	2,532	100	2,432
Leeward and Windward Is.	326	148	51	97
Barbados	252	10	0	10
Trinidad and Tobago	1,016	143	140	3
Netherlands Antilles	804	191	0	191
French West Indies	172	331	0	331
British Guiana	331	0	0	0
Surinam	216	6	6	0
French Guiana	12	0	0	0
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	0
Total Latin America	49,978	139,033	74,493	64,540
Europe:				
Iceland	262	0	0	0
Sweden	3,857	252	0	252
Europe - Continued:				
Norway	2,778	202	1	201
Denmark	4,069	7,856	105	7,751
United Kingdom	20,564	2,643	789	1,854
Ireland	1,238	474	158	316
Netherlands	37,499	6,030	728	5,302
Belgium and Luxembourg	13,222	2,702	1	2,701
Unidentified W. Europe 1/	0	---	---	---
France	8,488	5,204	417	4,787
West Germany	41,638	2,872	220	2,652
East Germany	531	0	0	0
Austria	317	253	2	251
Czechoslovakia	1,629	124	0	124
Hungary	284	47	7	40
Switzerland	281	1,973	111	1,862
Finland	600	238	0	238
Estonia	0	0	0	0
Latvia	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	7	0	7
Poland and Danzig	1,857	4,821	1	4,820
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	441	79	7	72
Azores	0	32	0	32
Spain	5,146	4,119	98	4,021
Portugal	735	520	3	517
Gibraltar	6	0	0	0
Malta and Gozo	17	328	0	328
Italy	14,719	3,834	461	3,373
Free Terr. of Trieste	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	11,771	1,612	7	1,605
Albania	0	3	3	0
Greece	743	2,983	16	2,967
Rumania	827	23	0	23
Bulgaria	0	73	19	54
Turkey	2,316	5,205	227	4,978
Cyprus	63	97	79	18
Total Europe	181,898	54,606	3,460	51,146
Asia:				
Syrian Arab Republic	102	390	304	86
Lebanon	1,457	478	143	335
Iraq	605	88	88	0
Iran	1,690	929	130	799
Israel	7,090	158	18	140
Jordan	592	0	0	0
Gaza Strip	4	0	0	0
Kuwait	388	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,339	10	0	10
Other Arabia Pen. States	75	58	19	39

Continued -

Table 21.-- U. S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country, July 1966 - Continued

Country	Agricultural Exports	Agricultural Imports Total	Agricultural Imports Complementary	Agricultural Imports Supplementary
	-- Thousand dollars --			
Asia - Continued:				
Aden	139	8	0	8
Bahrain	177	0	0	0
Afghanistan	0	325	0	325
India	34,080	5,277	990	4,287
Goa, Damao, and Diu	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	14,036	1,242	190	1,052
Nepal	10	52	2	50
Ceylon	1,285	2,351	2,350	1
Burma	2,303	0	0	0
Thailand	1,282	1,007	464	543
Viet-Nam	19,941	197	89	108
Laos	3	22	22	0
Cambodia	7	24	24	0
Malaysia	882	4,875	4,499	376
Indonesia	6,832	9,431	9,106	325
Philippines	5,796	28,184	483	27,701
Macao	11	0	0	0
Other S. and S.E. Asia	0	0	0	0
China	0	0	0	0
Outer Mongolia	0	176	0	176
North Korea	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	4,684	1,063	962	101
Hong Kong	2,589	169	12	157
Taiwan	4,063	2,311	257	2,054
Japan	59,770	2,966	881	2,085
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	2,788	0	0	0
Total Asia	174,020	61,791	21,033	40,758
Australia and Oceania:				
Australia	1,827	18,449	100	18,349
New Guinea	2	55	55	0
New Zealand and W. Samoa	1,273	17,777	3,962	13,815
British W. Pacific Is.	105	23	14	9
French Pacific Islands	311	13	12	1
Trust Terr. of Pacific Is.	92	0	0	0
Total Australia and Oceania	3,610	36,317	4,143	32,174
Africa:				
Morocco	1,399	113	38	75
Algeria	1,701	34	0	34
Tunisia	960	0	0	0
Libya	782	26	0	26
United Arab Rep. (Egypt)	8,275	11	0	11
Sudan	1,457	95	81	14

Country	Agricultural Exports	Agricultural Imports Total	Agricultural Imports Complementary	Agricultural Imports Supplementary
	-- Thousand dollars --			
Africa - Continued:				
Canary Islands	472	0	0	0
Other Spanish Africa	0	0	0	0
Federal Rep. of Cameroon	41	893	845	48
Central African Republic	1	0	0	0
Gabon	16	0	0	0
Mauritania	5	0	0	0
Senegal	260	0	0	0
Guinea	1,225	614	614	0
Ivory Coast	878	3,973	3,886	87
Togo	4	107	103	4
Other Western Africa	149	188	13	175
Ghana	939	5,370	5,370	0
Nigeria	803	2,060	1,285	775
Sierra Leone	391	2,001	2,001	0
British West Africa	6	1	1	0
Madeira Islands	313	6	0	6
Angola	17	3,370	3,365	5
Other W. Port. Africa	29	0	0	0
Liberia	625	1,721	1,721	0
Congo (Leopoldville)	627	703	491	212
Burundi and Rwanda	131	0	0	0
Somali Republic	5	0	0	0
Ethiopia	314	1,899	1,577	322
French Somaliland	5	6	2/	6
Uganda	20	4,749	4,712	37
Kenya	76	870	847	23
Tanzania (formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar)	81	1,433	1,397	36
Seychelles and Depend.	0	16	16	0
Mauritius and Depend.	12	325	0	325
Mozambique	26	587	194	393
Malagasy Republic	32	1,427	1,422	5
Rep. of South Africa	8,049	2,406	89	2,317
Zambia, S.Rhod., Malawi	928	131	94	37
Total Africa	31,054	35,135	30,162	4,973
Total all countries	491,029	342,581	133,735	208,846
E. E. C. (Common Market):				
Netherlands	37,499	6,030	728	5,302
Belgium and Luxembourg	13,222	2,702	1	2,701
France	8,488	5,204	417	4,787
West Germany	41,638	2,872	220	2,652
Italy	14,719	3,834	461	3,373
Total E. E. C.	115,566	20,642	1,827	18,815

1/ Not available by countries.
2/ Less than $500.

Table 22.-- U. S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country, July-August 1966

Country	Agricultural Exports	Agricultural Imports: Total	Agricultural Imports: Complementary	Agricultural Imports: Supplementary
	-- Thousand dollars --			
Greenland	0	3	0	3
Canada	105,464	35,477	1,305	34,172
Miquelon and St. Pierre Is.	1	0	0	0
Latin American Republics:				
Mexico	10,631	41,247	14,851	26,396
Guatemala	1,789	6,541	6,033	508
El Salvador	1,822	8,977	7,476	1,501
Honduras	817	11,005	9,270	1,735
Nicaragua	1,796	3,104	1,478	1,626
Costa Rica	858	9,062	5,979	3,083
Panama	2,396	8,118	7,339	779
Cuba	0	233	0	233
Haiti	679	2,230	1,394	836
Dominican Republic	1,993	21,190	4,641	16,549
Colombia	4,819	27,644	25,436	2,208
Venezuela	11,852	2,216	1,477	739
Ecuador	1,860	13,960	12,027	1,933
Peru	3,882	19,651	4,307	15,344
Bolivia	3,085	517	381	136
Chile	9,953	446	0	446
Brazil	20,663	49,415	31,642	17,773
Paraguay	714	1,583	57	1,526
Uruguay	434	2,361	32	2,329
Argentina	1,058	18,155	3,983	14,172
Total L. A. Republics	81,101	247,655	137,803	109,852
Other Latin America:				
British Honduras	391	245	138	107
Canal Zone	0	56	56	0
Bermuda	1,284	0	0	0
Bahamas	2,650	19	4	15
Jamaica	3,873	4,474	132	4,342
Leeward and Windward Is.	643	294	63	231
Barbados	470	19	0	19
Trinidad and Tobago	2,038	590	231	359
Netherlands Antilles	1,657	199	0	199
French West Indies	237	1,370	0	1,370
British Guiana	627	3	0	3
Surinam	473	10	10	0
French Guiana	19	0	0	0
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	0
Total Latin America	95,463	254,934	138,437	116,497
Europe:				
Iceland	396	33	12	21
Sweden	11,114	626	63	563

Country	Agricultural Exports	Agricultural Imports: Total	Agricultural Imports: Complementary	Agricultural Imports: Supplementary
	-- Thousand dollars --			
Europe - Continued:				
Norway	7,438	390	1	389
Denmark	8,669	15,781	134	15,647
United Kingdom	53,436	5,827	1,443	4,384
Ireland	6,656	1,532	329	1,203
Netherlands	75,499	14,050	1,591	12,459
Belgium and Luxembourg	29,382	4,740	32	4,708
Unidentified W. Europe 1/	0	---	---	---
France	20,113	10,784	865	9,919
West Germany	88,147	5,631	368	5,263
East Germany	1,936	2	0	2
Austria	1,412	640	15	625
Czechoslovakia	3,919	196	0	196
Hungary	2,458	71	8	63
Switzerland	13,595	3,483	215	3,268
Finland	2,098	474	0	474
Estonia	0	0	0	0
Latvia	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	7	0	7
Poland and Danzig	3,639	6,872	1	6,871
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	584	258	16	242
Azores	2/	34	0	34
Spain	14,813	8,186	224	7,962
Portugal	1,983	1,154	4	1,150
Gibraltar	8	0	0	0
Malta and Gozo	45	328	0	328
Italy	34,966	8,740	1,231	7,509
Free Terr. of Trieste	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	17,566	3,160	23	3,137
Albania	0	15	15	0
Greece	1,406	6,169	50	6,119
Rumania	1,176	130	0	130
Bulgaria	0	180	85	95
Turkey	3,291	11,100	434	10,666
Cyprus	124	202	136	66
Total Europe	405,869	110,795	7,295	103,500
Asia:				
Syrian Arab Republic	125	735	607	128
Lebanon	4,807	1,044	269	775
Iraq	1,010	295	295	0
Iran	2,321	1,838	302	1,536
Israel	15,407	281	81	200
Jordan	2,017	0	0	0
Gaza Strip	4	8	0	8
Kuwait	526	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	3,132	19	0	19
Other Arabia Pen. States	157	66	27	39

Continued -

Table 22.-- U. S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country, July-August 1966 - Continued

Country	Agricultural Exports	Agricultural Imports Total	Agricultural Imports Complementary	Agricultural Imports Supplementary
	-- Thousand dollars --			
Asia - Continued:				
Aden	344	7	0	7
Bahrain	240	0	0	0
Afghanistan	4	455	0	455
India	89,556	12,859	3,111	9,748
Goa, Damao, and Diu	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	18,214	1,816	270	1,546
Nepal	23	66	2	64
Ceylon	3,342	4,692	4,686	6
Burma	4,608	11	0	11
Thailand	2,445	2,287	911	1,376
Viet-Nam	29,478	279	158	121
Laos	32	22	22	0
Cambodia	20	83	83	0
Malaysia	2,042	11,546	9,880	1,666
Indonesia	7,336	22,196	21,239	957
Philippines	13,572	56,918	1,468	55,450
Macao	11	0	0	0
Other S. and S.E. Asia	0	0	0	0
China	0	0	0	0
Outer Mongolia	0	352	0	352
North Korea	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	13,199	1,380	1,151	229
Hong Kong	7,517	339	27	312
Taiwan	8,984	5,464	1,070	4,394
Japan	150,082	6,986	1,918	5,068
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	3,357	0	0	0
Total Asia	383,912	132,044	47,577	84,467
Australia and Oceania:				
Australia	2,971	46,038	142	45,896
New Guinea	31	282	282	2/
New Zealand and W. Samoa	2,006	38,308	10,463	27,845
British W. Pacific Is.	215	62	42	20
French Pacific Islands	634	24	24	0
Trust Terr. of Pacific Is.	182	0	0	0
Total Australia and Oceania	6,039	84,714	10,953	73,761
Africa:				
Morocco	5,515	223	108	115
Algeria	3,765	37	3	34
Tunisia	3,701	113	0	113
Libya	881	34	0	34
United Arab Rep. (Egypt)	20,640	7,446	0	7,446
Sudan	2,612	164	81	83

Country	Agricultural Exports	Agricultural Imports Total	Agricultural Imports Complementary	Agricultural Imports Supplementary
	-- Thousand dollars --			
Africa - Continued:				
Canary Islands	1,219	0	0	0
Other Spanish Africa	2	0	0	0
Federal Rep. of Cameroon	76	2,539	2,480	59
Central African Republic	2	0	0	0
Gabon	16	0	0	0
Mauritania	5	1	0	1
Senegal	303	23	0	23
Guinea	1,328	629	614	15
Ivory Coast	890	6,077	5,990	87
Togo	19	140	130	10
Other Western Africa	239	188	13	175
Ghana	1,887	6,461	6,247	214
Nigeria	2,342	5,828	3,672	2,156
Sierra Leone	527	2,080	2,080	0
British West Africa	6	1	1	0
Madeira Islands	781	24	0	24
Angola	95	6,830	6,809	21
Other W. Port. Africa	69	0	0	0
Liberia	1,052	4,371	4,371	0
Congo (Leopoldville)	2,081	1,589	1,024	565
Burundi and Rwanda	171	2,743	2,743	2/
Somali Republic	52	24	0	24
Ethiopia	339	5,364	4,483	881
French Somaliland	102	35	18	17
Uganda	38	7,742	7,687	55
Kenya	956	2,500	2,444	56
Tanzania (formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar)	134	3,150	3,081	69
Seychelles and Depend.	0	35	35	0
Mauritius and Depend.	13	325	0	325
Mozambique	88	1,212	320	892
Malagasy Republic	32	2,390	2,382	8
Rep. of South Africa	12,324	6,628	154	6,474
Zambia, S.Rhod., Malawi	1,017	303	218	85
Total Africa	65,319	77,249	57,188	20,061
Total all countries	1,062,067	695,216	262,755	432,461
E. E. C. (Common Market):				
Netherlands	75,499	14,050	1,591	12,459
Belgium and Luxembourg	29,382	4,740	32	4,708
France	20,113	10,784	865	9,919
West Germany	88,147	5,631	368	5,263
Italy	34,966	8,740	1,231	7,509
Total E. E. C.	248,107	43,945	4,087	39,858

1/ Not available by countries. 2/ Less than $500.

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 for their own use and supplies for vessels and planes engaged in foreign trade. Data on shipments valued at less than $100 are not compiled by commodity and are excluded from agricultural statistics but are reflected in nonagricultural and overall export totals in this report. The agricultural export statistics include shipments under P.L. 87-195 (Act for International Development), principally sales for foreign currency; under P.L. 83-480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act), and related laws; 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 time of shipment from the United States, to which the commodities are to be shipped in their present form. Except for Canada, export shipments valued $100-$499 are included on the basis of sampling estimates; shipments to Canada valued $100-$1,999 are sampled.

IMPORTS Imports for consumption consist of commodities released from U.S. Customs custody upon arrival, or entered into bonded manufacturing warehouse, or withdrawn from bonded storage warehouse 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.