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THE AGRICULTURE OF

# WEST ASIA

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## PREFACE

West Asia draws world attention both because of competition between great political powers for supremacy over its strategic location in the transit zone among three continents, and because of a number of politically explosive factors--among them the Cyprus question, the pan-Arab and Israeli-Arab disputes, and foreign interest in West Asia from the standpoint of its rich oil deposits. An economic analysis of its land and peoples thus takes on much more than local importance. Except for oil, the economy of the region is largely agricultural.

Water, more than land, is the key to West Asian agriculture. The grassy steppes of its "Fertile Crescent" form a fruitful strip between mountains and deserts for crops and grazing, and there are other isolated rich productive areas. But as a region, West Asia is poor in physical resources for agriculture. In many sections, pressure of the rural population on mediocre land is extreme. And on a regional basis, control of population growth is in its infancy. Oil excluded, known mineral resources with which to stimulate industrial modernization are not in over-abundant supply.

But most West Asian countries are now engaged in economic development programs broadly designed to raise the national product. And agricultural reforms play a large part in these plans.

Agriculture on the Arabian Peninsula (which includes Aden and the Protectorate of South Arabia, Bahrein, Kuwait, Muscat and Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Trucial States, and Yemen) is mainly restricted to cultivation of oasis crops and precarious forms of livestock raising. The farmers of the Yemen are the major exception; here agriculture, although difficult, is the total business and primary means of support. Much of such factual data as exists regarding agricultural activities on the Peninsula should be regarded with reserve.

Wherever pertinent and reliable data for the countries of the Arabian Peninsula are available, these are included and so noted. But, for the most part this publication includes in its analysis--and broadly designates as "West Asia"--only the eight countries of greater agricultural significance: Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, and Turkey. It is believed that a reasonably valid picture of the part that agriculture plays in the regional economy and the contribution that West Asia currently makes--and can be expected to make in future--to world agriculture can be presented in this way.

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## SUMMARY

West Asia's main farm belt centers in a broad band extending east from Turkey and Cyprus into Iran, then clockwise north of the 30th parallel from southern Iraq west to the Mediterranean Sea. But within this oval of land, there are also extensive stretches on which production is impractical or impossible; only about 18 percent of the land can be classified as even marginally arable. Large tracts of grazing land are too dry for good grasses and fit only for seasonal use. Water is the principal limiting factor in agriculture.

Because of the water shortage and because of lack of enlightened management of impoverished soils, a high proportion of West Asia's "arable land" lies fallow each year. There is the optimistic possibility that the arable area might be increased by more than  $\frac{64}{2}$  percent. But this is largely statistical theory; in practice such an increase would involve excessively expensive reclamation of 86 million acres--nearly all in Iran--most of which have been wasteland for many years. Future increases in agricultural production primarily depend on more efficient handling of the acreage now in use for agricultural purposes.

Over 70 percent of the 73 million people who live in the more productive sections of West Asia look to some kind of agricultural activity for livelihood. There is a small, ultra-modern farming community. A great many more rural people, however, are subsistence farmers. In addition, there is a sizable group of nomadic and seminomadic herdsmen. Their combined labors are estimated to bring in less than one-third of the regional gross product. Farm income--which does not average more than \$100 per capita per year--is far lower than that from other economic sectors. In the eight "agricultural nations" of West Asia, arable land does not exceed 2 acres per capita of the total population; that of irrigated farmland is less than half an acre per person. And West Asia's population continues to expand at a rate of close to 3 percent annually.

The agricultural economy of the region is adversely affected, also, by outmoded systems of landholding and forms of tenancy. In many sections, farmland has been divided and subdivided into parcels too small for economic viability. The area is inefficiently mechanized and the modern machinery and equipment available is within the reach of too few farmers. There is little cash or credit for farm improvements. Use of fertilizers and pesticides, although increasing, is meager. Facilities for agricultural education, research, and extension are absent in some rural areas and inadequate in most. But great promise for West Asia's agricultural development lies in its plans to overcome these remediable faults.

On the credit side, too, is the broad range of crops that can be produced in West Asia. Grains--principally wheat and barley--lead in volume of output. Pulses are commonly grown. There is large production of vegetables and a wide variety of fruits--citrus, grapes, nearly all other deciduous fruits, and some semitropical fruits.

West Asia is a primary world producer of dates and figs. Olives are important for table use and for oil. Leading tree nut crops are filberts, almonds, pistachios, and walnuts; there also is a peanut crop. Spices and flavoring agents are produced within the area, as are coffee and tea. Both sugarbeets and small amounts of sugarcane are grown. Output of high-quality cotton is increasing. West Asia has long been the major world source of Oriental-type tobaccos.

Regional livestock numbers have been estimated as up to double West Asia's human population. Sheep and goats lead in importance. Wool and hair and hides and skins are important sources of regional income.

Although a considerable percentage is intraregional, West Asia's agricultural trade covers the globe. Farm exports mainly are of raw materials, such as cotton, tobacco, unprocessed livestock products, fresh and dried fruits, nuts, and in some years, grains. These are exchanged principally for imports of processed farm commodities. While the value of all imports is consistently higher than annual total exports including oil, agricultural exports normally earn from 25 to 40 percent more than the cost of agricultural imports.

Recently, however, short crops due to a succession of drought years, accentuated by growth of population, have led to an increase in the value of farm goods imported. Between 1957 and 1962, major farm imports increased in value by over 40 percent; major farm exports, by only 12 percent. During this period, the United States supplied about one-third of agricultural imports, by value, mainly in the form of grains, fats, oils and oilseeds, dairy products, cotton, and tobacco. The bulk of these were supplied under special U.S. programs.

Although long-range programs to increase agricultural output are underway in the majority of West Asian countries--and should ultimately meet with a reasonable degree of success--the need for food imports will continue and likely increase markedly in the years that must pass before the benefits of these plans for agricultural advancement are fully apparent. West Asian exports of farm products should increase as productivity and marketing ability grow. But in the interim period, no greatly enlarged market for U.S. dollar sales of farm products should be expected.

# THE AGRICULTURE OF WEST ASIA

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## NATURAL ENVIRONMENT FOR AGRICULTURE

West Asia includes 18 nearly contiguous political units of the eastern Mediterranean area and Asia west of Afghanistan: Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, and the island and mainland States of the Arabian Peninsula. These countries cover close to 2.1 million square miles. But the Arabian Peninsula, with roughly 40 percent of West Asia's territory, is largely nonagricultural. In total the region's "agricultural nations"--the first eight named--are just over two-fifths the size of the continental United States, about 1,230,000 square miles in extent.

Much of West Asia bears physiographic analogy to parts of our Southwest. Winter rainfall and vegetation are comparable, as are the mountains and interior basins of each. Turkey's Taurus Mountains and the Zagros ranges of Iran resemble the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Although no part of the United States equals central Arabia in heat and aridity, the deserts of Syria, Iraq, Iran, Jordan, and northern Arabia have similarity to those of the Great Basin that covers most of Nevada and parts of Utah, California, Idaho, Wyoming, and Oregon. Snow feeds West Asia's rivers and streams as it does the lower Colorado River.

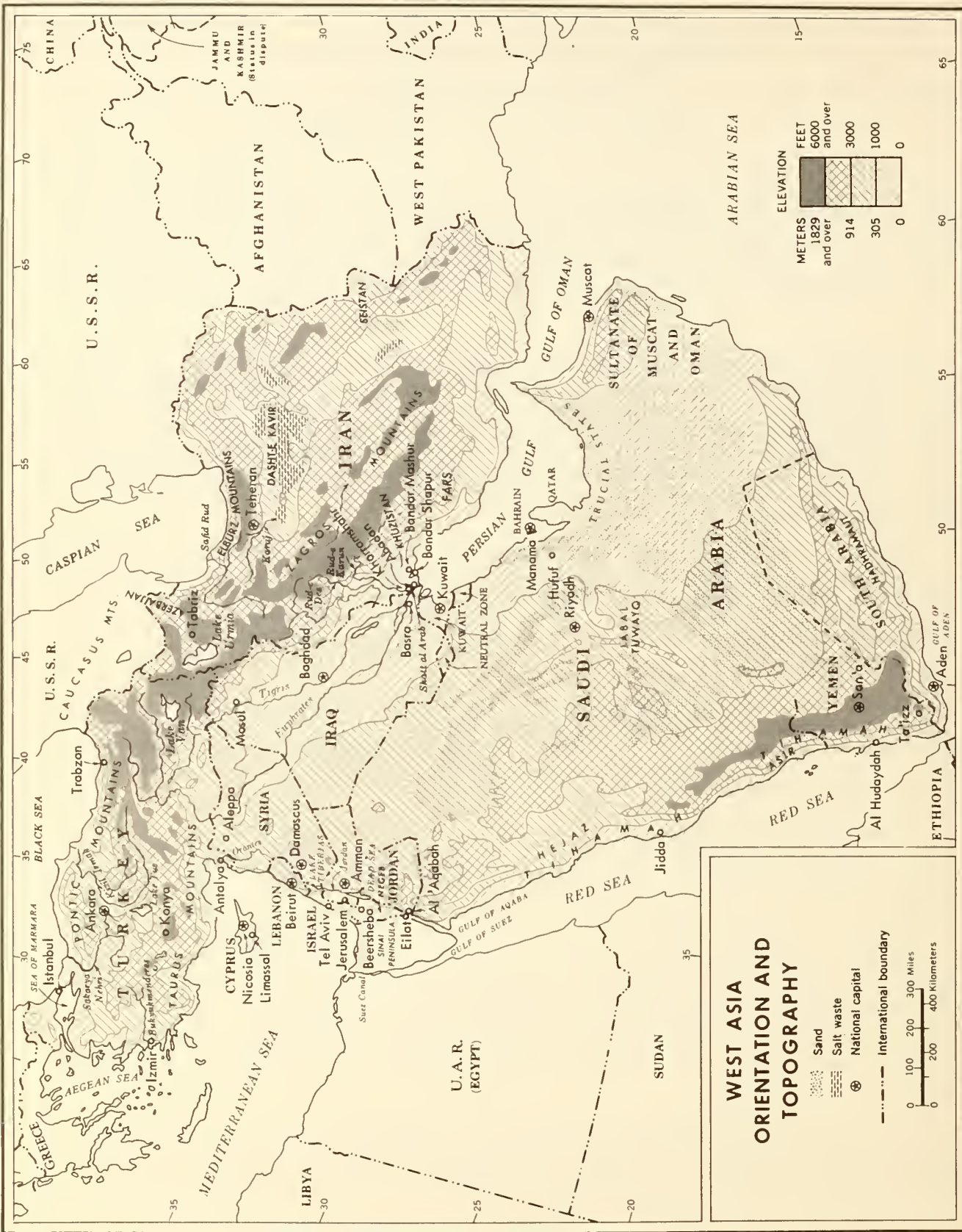
West Asia's climate is basically Mediterranean with dryness increasing from west to east. Temperatures rise toward the equator and vary with altitude. Over much of the region, only the mountains and seacoasts are comfortable in summer. Table 1 indicates that summer temperatures tend to be high in areas closest to sea level. But readings of 100° F. or more have been recorded during summer at medium and high elevations, according to table 2.

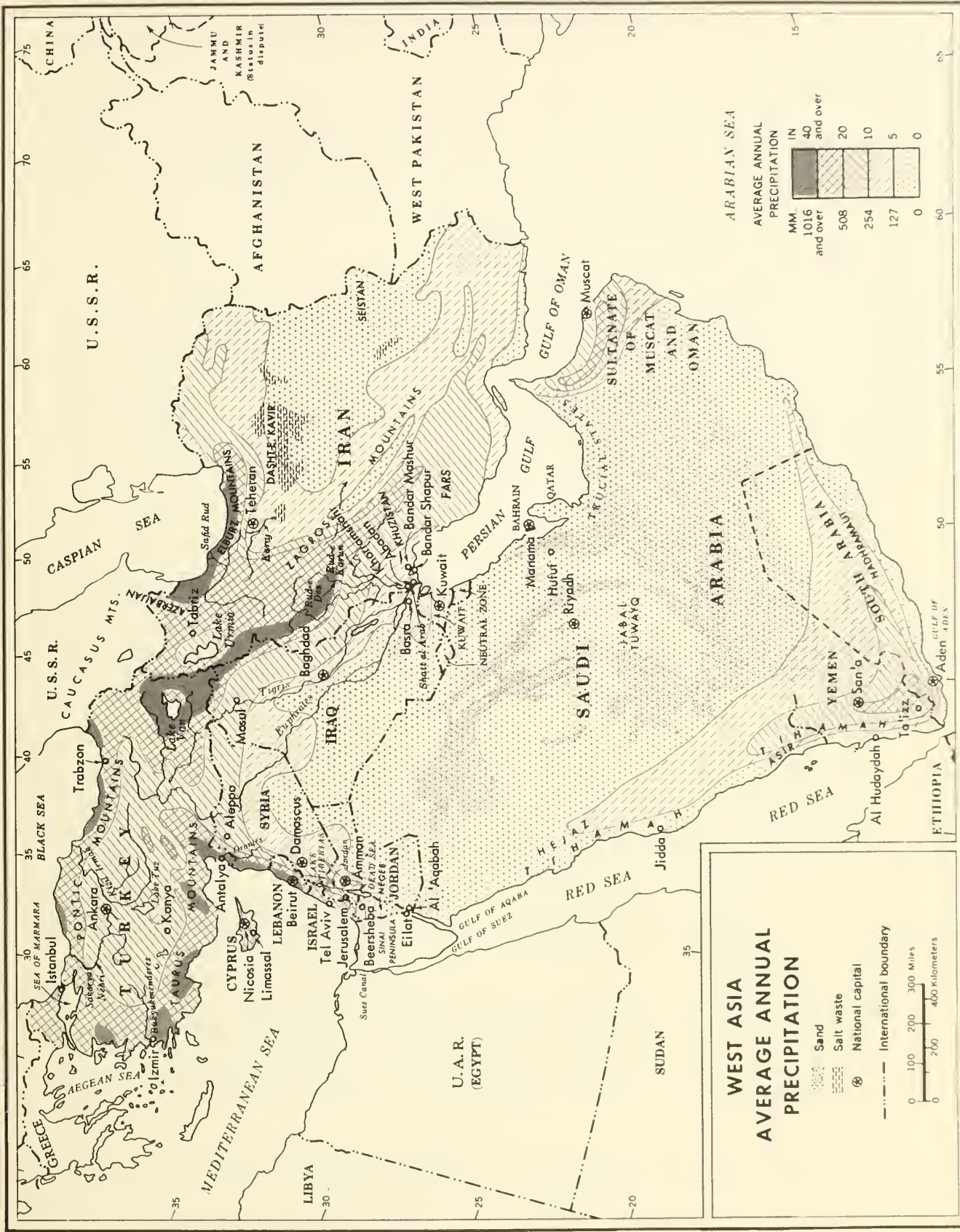
Winters can be cold in most sections of West Asia north of Arabia. Zero F. is common in interior Turkey and Iran. Beirut and Basra, at low elevations, occasionally have freezing temperatures. On the higher mountains, snow lasts through the summer. Iran's Elburz range of mountains, from which Mt. Demavend rises nearly 19,000 feet to the highest peak in West Asia, has small glaciers.

Lowest recorded temperatures include -35° F. in central Turkey in February and -18° F. at Tabriz, in northwestern Iran, in January. Widest seasonal ranges between average summer and winter temperatures also reach maximum at Erzurum in the northeastern highlands of Turkey (51° F.) and at Tabriz (64° F.).

Rainfall over West Asia is far from uniform. On Turkey's eastern Black Sea coast, the fall frequently exceeds 100 inches a year; in contrast, large areas of southeastern Iran and Arabia pass years without rain. Except in its northern and southern extremities, most of West Asia experiences winter rain or snow and summer drought. Table 3 shows that there is summer rain in the northern reaches of Iran and at varied locations in Turkey. Much of the rain that falls comes in intense local downpours measuring several inches in a day. Flash floods, due to concentrated runoff from lightly forested steep slopes, are common.

Without melting snow from the mountains for irrigation, few crops could be grown at lower elevations. Turkey and Iran, West Asia's foremost agricultural producers, are ringed with snow mountains. In summer, the snows of the Turkish ranges provide most of the flow of the mighty Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, which with the Karun River that





### WEST ASIA AVERAGE ANNUAL PRECIPITATION

- Sand
- Salt waste
- National capital
- International boundary

0 100 200 300 400 Miles

0 100 200 300 400 Kilometers

ARABIAN SEA

AVERAGE ANNUAL  
PRECIPITATION

MM	IN
1016 and over	40 and over
508	20
254	10
127	5
0	0

springs from the high mountains of southwestern Iran, converge to form the region's greatest river complex--the Shatt-al-Arab (the River of the Arabs) that drains more than 300,000 square miles.

West Asia has other important rivers--the 750-mile-long Kizil Irmak and the shorter Sakarya and Buyuk Menderes Nehri Rivers that lie entirely within Turkey; the Zayandeh Rud that rises in the Zagros mountains to feed Iran's Isfahan oasis; and the Jordan, Orontes, Khabur, and Litani Rivers of the Levant <sup>1/</sup>. There are numerous smaller rivers and coastal streams. Since rainfall is seasonal in most of the region, the pattern of flood, then low water, is common to most West Asian watercourses.

#### THE AGRICULTURAL LAND

By far the greater land area of West Asia is either mountain, desert, or swamp. Only an approximation can be made of the extent of its arable land and of the amount of land under some form of irrigation. It is evident that on millions of acres slopes are too steep, climate too rigorous, and soils too unfavorable for efficient farming or livestock raising. Table 4 estimates that nearly half of West Asia's land cannot be used for any agricultural purpose. Less than a third is cropland or permanent grazing areas. There is a small percentage of unused, "potentially productive" land, mainly concentrated in one country of the region--Iran. It is doubtful that all of this acreage could soon be made fit for agriculture.

#### THE PEOPLE THE LAND MUST SUPPORT

About 73 million people live in the eight agricultural States of West Asia; of these more than 70 percent live in Iran or Turkey. The regional ratio of the rural population to the total is over 70 percent, with a range of from 12 percent in Israel and from 75 percent to nearly 80 percent in Iran, Iraq, and Jordan. Additional people are engaged in the processing or trading of agricultural products. Table 5 indicates that the acreage per capita of agricultural land and presently irrigated land is not impressive.

West Asia's rate of population growth is relatively high, averaging close to 3 percent annually. Table 6 points out the reduction since 1964 in per capita acreages of arable land available for use by the estimated 1970 total and rural population. It also underscores West Asia's imminent need for further irrigation and much more extensive use of similar modern farming technologies, as well as for enlarged employment opportunities in nonagricultural occupations.

West Asia is very unevenly populated. In terms of agricultural output, sections of the region containing the fewest people may be overpopulated. And localities most favorable for agricultural development may already be overburdened with people.

Along the edges of the Mediterranean Sea, in southwestern Turkey's interior valleys, in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, and in the Orontes basin of the Syrian Arab Republic--wherever rain is sufficient for dry farming and soils adequate--distribution of farm settlement is fairly even. Where agricultural activities depend on irrigation--as in the Tigris and Euphrates River valleys and the oases fringing the Zagros and Elburz mountains of Iran--concentration of rural population is much more intense.

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<sup>1/</sup> The four nations of the Levant, or the "Levantine States," are the Syrian Arab Republic, Lebanon, Israel, and Jordan.



The oases of Iran and Iraq hold several hundred people per square mile. The coasts of the Black and Caspian seas are also congested. From 25 to 100 persons per square mile occupy western Turkey, northwestern Iran, and the eastern Mediterranean area. But the ratio of people to land falls to less than two per square mile in most of eastern Syria, eastern Jordan, and western Iraq.

One of the features of regional agriculture is its division into a large sedentary farming sector and a much smaller, mobile, group of nomads and seminomads, the latter chiefly concerned with the raising of livestock. The nomadic group mainly occupies the semiarid sections of the region, moving with rainfall to feed and water their herds and flocks, or following a regular pattern of transhumance up and down mountain slopes in search of seasonal pasture. While exact numbers of the nomadic population are unknown, an estimate of about 7 percent of the total rural population appears to be reasonable. In recent years, some thousands have forsaken the nomadic life, at times as a result of Government persuasion. Other nomads spend parts of the year as settled farmers or farm workers.

#### AGRICULTURE IN THE ECONOMY

Under its present limitations, the average contribution of West Asia's agriculture to gross regional product approaches 30 percent of the total. National variations are indicated in the tabulation below:

Country	Gross national product (1964 at 1962 prices)	Estimated share of agriculture in GNP
	Million dollars	Percent
Cyprus	347	1/ 18
Iran	5,030	26
Iraq	1,775	19
Israel	2,761	1/ 12
Jordan	415	40
Lebanon	2/ 725	18
Syrian Arab Republic	2/ 800	50
Turkey	6,850	40
Total or average	18,703	29

1/ Includes income from forestry and fishing. 2/ 1963 at current prices.

Source: (33). Refer to Selected References, page 39.

Comparable data for farm income are not available for all of West Asia, but an average based on relative numbers of farmers in its various countries is estimated at under \$100 a year, somewhat less than one-third of the estimated average income of workers in other sectors of the regional economy. With conspicuous exceptions in some restricted areas this situation mainly results from West Asia's generally low level of yields and mediocre quality of crops and livestock production--to which the contributing factors are most complex.

First in line are the handicaps of heat and aridity and their combined effects on soils. Many West Asian soils lack humus. Also, when irrigation is applied, certain soils that are apparently able to produce good crops turn saline and sterile. A number of irrigation projects, among them those around Konya in Turkey and along Iran's Karun River, have failed for this reason. About 15 years ago, it was estimated that some

60 percent of Iraq's irrigated land had become salinated to a certain degree and that about 1 percent of the land area had to be abandoned each year. Near their mouth, the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers carry double the quantity of salt found upstream above Baghdad.

Crop losses are also caused by pest damage. Locusts, which breed in the deserts of Africa and Arabia and swarm into cultivated lands, can destroy half or more of a year's crops. The smaller sunna fly causes periodic crop devastation in Iran and Iraq. Scale diseases, rusts, and mildew are prevalent in the region.

In parts of West Asia, diseases of man can be equally damaging to agriculture. In some riverine areas of West Asia, malaria afflicts from 90 to 100 percent of the population; and parasitic infestations, such as hookworm and bilharzia, are common. Plague is endemic to Iran. Turkey's tuberculosis rate is higher than that of Western Europe. Up to one-quarter of the inhabitants of West Asia's deserts are affected by eye diseases.

In the less well-developed areas of West Asia, incidence of disease not only reduces the farmer's physical capacity for work, but tends also to depress his mental ability to understand and accept new ideas for farming. Here a vicious circle is joined: The farmer is neither physically fit to sustained hard work, nor mentally conditioned to constructive change. Therefore, his yield becomes precarious; his standard of living is reduced, and his susceptibility to disease increases.

Systems of landholding and forms of tenancy also may impose limitations on agricultural productivity. Full ownership of land, with the means of applying long-term methods of its improvement, is infrequent in much of West Asia. Instead, various forms of sharecropping or tribal ownership collectively perpetuate ancient, wasteful ways of farming and animal husbandry; conservatism of outlook is emphasized; and it becomes difficult for the individual to accept innovations. Farm holdings are often so small and fragmented that mechanization cannot be used efficiently. High rents and dues--in some instances up to 65 percent of the total yield of his plot--deprive the small farmer of capital for improvements even if he is desirous of making them. He continues to look to his landlord even for seed and farm implements.

West Asia has traditionally had numerous "absentee" landlords who invest money in farmland simply as a safe outlet for surplus capital. Such landowners may be townsmen; some of them are merchant moneylenders. Others, such as tribal sheikhs, are not "absent" in the physical sense. Control of the landlords' land has largely been left to overseers. There has been small incentive to increase production from one year to the next, since the land itself--rather than its product--represents the owner's most valuable asset. This is true because among the limited outlets for capital investment available in most West Asian countries, land presents an opportunity for fairly sound long-term investment.

All of the factors listed above contribute to the estimate that the average West Asian farmer is perhaps only from one-eighth to one-quarter as efficient a producer as the modern farmer of western Europe or the United States. The patterns of land ownership and tenure, the size of landholdings, and the customary practices in the use of irrigation, mechanization, fertilizers, and pesticides that underlie West Asia's relatively backward position in today's agricultural world are summarized below.

#### Land Ownership and Tenure

West Asia's agriculture has long been handicapped by complicated concepts of property and uncertainties as to legalities of land ownership. Until the middle of the last century, regular systems of private ownership were rare; registration of title deeds was practically nonexistent in most countries of the area. In very

simplified terms, the evolved categories of land that are of most significance to agriculture today are four: State-owned land, which may be privately managed; fully owned private land; endowed (generally inalienable) land, the revenue from which is usually held in trust for endowment of specified persons or charities; and communal property.

Much of West Asia's agricultural land is State land. Conditions of tenure vary from a form of fief in which the tenant may hold everything except title to the land, down to a system of perpetual leasehold of tribal lands. This, in reality, is limited to possession of recognized grazing or cultivation rights in certain localities. The tribe has no legal claim to the land itself but is customarily granted use of it.

Privately owned land tends to induce land reform on two fronts--either by a tendency toward concentration into a few hands, or conversely, by its fragmentation through laws of inheritance. Endowed land, which usually involves lower taxes and the right of inheritance of revenues, has been repeatedly subdivided over the years also. Communal property, that registered or held by custom in the name of one or several members of a community, adds further fuel to the confusion of land ownership.

While statistical data on land tenure are fragmentary, sharecropping--often without contract--is still common in West Asia. Although there are many local variants, a theoretic basic division of the product of the soil is one-fifth of each crop to whoever supplies land, water, seed, animal or machine power, and labor. Even where land is rented for cash, leaseholds may be short-time and insecure.

There are wide differences in tenure from country to country. In the Yemen, 70 percent of the land belongs to landlords; only 15 percent of the farmers own and till their own land. But over 70 percent of the farm population of Turkey own all, and another 22 percent own half, of the land they work. The owner-operated farm also predominates in Cyprus, Lebanon, and Jordan. Israel has some modest-size privately owned farms and a few comparatively large corporate holdings, in addition to its unique system of farm settlement, under which at least a third of the cultivated land is plotted out to individual owners but is worked communally as single large units.

In Iran's traditional pattern of tenure, many rural villages (of which there are more than 50,000 in the country) and their surrounding fields were often the property of a single landowner. Few farmers owned their own land. But through a rural reform program that had its beginnings a decade ago with the Shah's determination to sell and deed Crown lands to the tenants occupying them, the role of the large landlord has been significantly reduced. Division of Crown Lands is essentially completed; much of the land formerly in large holdings has been redistributed to private cultivators.

By contrast Iraq has only very recently begun to shift--largely from a tribal system of tenure under which cultivation was partly communal and partly individual--toward privately owned holdings. Concentration of landownership among a few large landlords has long been one of the most serious hindrances to Syrian agricultural production. Some large estates have been expropriated by the Government of Syria for redistribution to new owners; some of this land has been parceled out.

Thus conditions of tenancy are fluid in much of West Asia. Government efforts to reapportion farmland and impose legal limitations on the acreages to be held by one individual have already had some good effect. But in other cases, remedial laws have been loosely applied or are overly susceptible to circumvention. And the physical act of transfer of ownership has brought companion problems--receipt by the small cultivator of land only, without the guidance formerly supplied by the overseer, without inexpensive credit, and adequate marketing facilities, leading--if only temporarily--toward depressed production.

## Size of Farms

No enumeration of sizes of farm holdings has been made for all countries of the region; much of the pertinent information available in individual countries is conflicting. However, according to table 7, which in some cases admittedly provides only an indication of area, the greater number of West Asian farms are under 12 acres in size. It is estimated that the median figure for this group might fall 50 percent, or more, below that for the region as a whole.

It should be reiterated however that many West Asian small farms--in their geographic locations--are sound economic entities. Examples are the closely cultivated terraced mountainside farm plots of the Lebanon and Israel's intensively cultivated holdings; here production is largely geared to output of lucrative cash crops.

## Irrigation

To say that nearly a fifth of West Asia's arable land is irrigated is to show only one side of the coin. For much of this irrigation is only partial, seasonal, or practiced by outmoded methods. Today's trend is toward concentration on exploitation of new water resources to bring more land under irrigation as promptly as possible. But of equal importance (or perhaps of greater importance in a number of countries of the region) is widespread farmer-education in more effective use of existing water resources, coupled with provision of means within his reach by which the new-found knowledge may best be utilized.

Most West Asian Governments are participating in, or plan, extensive programs for modern drilled wells. But a significant proportion of all irrigation is still confined to small schemes initiated by individuals. Where underground water is available part or all of the year, many farmers dig their own shallow wells. Water is lifted with homemade, animal, or human-powered devices. Competition between adjoining localities for the water available is not uncommon.

Old irrigation systems built in the years of Roman occupation and rehabilitated by succeeding generations of farmers are still in use in parts of the Levant. Thousands of qanat tunnels--horizontal subterranean canals of ancient Persian origin--still supply large tracts of land, mainly in Iran, with water for agriculture. Yemen is criss-crossed with small canals and dikes to lead run-off water into terraces in its cultivated fields and into storage tanks and ancient cisterns.

West Asia's remaining waters are largely concentrated in rivers and streams, many of which are subject to quick change from sluggish flow to torrential flooding. Extensive multipurpose development works have brought most of the larger rivers partly under control. Dams have been built for irrigation storage, hydroelectric production, and flood control; more development is planned. But river water is still commonly pumped by water wheel and transported over fields with hand-dug ditches and dikes. Fields may be flooded without adequate control, thus inundating part of the crop and by-passing other portions.

In some areas lack of drainage, together with misuse of irrigation water, has led to excessive soil salinity, resulting in poor yields and eventual abandonment of land. While the theme of irrigation is ages old in West Asia, many of its farmers are poorly instructed, by modern Western standards, in the proper relation of irrigation water to soil and to the needs of the particular crops grown. There are, of course, notable exceptions to this premise, as for example in Israel, where great credit must be given for exceptionally enlightened utilization of the meager water supplies available.

## Mechanization

By the early 1950's, agricultural production in Turkey and the arc of relatively fertile dry land stretching roughly from Aleppo in Syria to Mosul in Iraq had increased by from 50 to 70 percent over the levels attained before World War II. This was mainly accomplished by bringing more land under tractor cultivation. According to table 8, substantial gains were made in tractor farming during the last dozen years in other sections of West Asia also.

While the increase in numbers of tractors shown in table 8 is impressive in illustrating part of the effort being made in West Asia to increase agricultural production, the tractor-cultivated acreage is still small in comparison with the areas presently cultivated by draft animals. For example, in 1964 nearly 49 million acres of Turkish cropland were cultivated by draft animals, compared with only about 10 million acres under machine cultivation. And where mechanization has been introduced, frequently it is only partial; seed and fertilizers may be hand-broadcast after preparing the soil with machinery. Also, even on large farms, tractors may lie idle for lack of parts or for lack of rational plans for their use. FAO reports, for instance, that the average number of hours worked by a tractor on large holdings in Iraq was 350 per year instead of the 1,000 hours it could have been used.

Before the tractor boom of the early 1950's, a limited number of animal-drawn light ironshare plows had come into use. But where mechanization was later most intense, as in parts of Turkey and Syria, transition from sickle to combine harvester came about largely without progressing through the intermediate stages of scythe, mower, binder, and thresher. Although statistics for increases in farm machinery except tractors and other modern farm equipment are incomplete, those available show an upward trend. But while the design of small farm machinery has been greatly improved of late, West Asia's many small fragmented holdings, plots with poor access, and narrow terraces on steep slopes are not readily adapted to efficient mechanization.

Combinations of mechanized and nonmechanized farming are not infrequent. But the implements now in use by the greatest numbers of West Asian farmers are simple ones, little changed from those of centuries past.

There is still the wooden plow, although it now may have an iron point. Other commonly used implements are the smoothing board or primitive harrow, the sickle, the stone-encrusted threshing board, and the winnowing frame and shovel.

## Fertilizers and Pesticides

Calculated on the basis of relative acreages in grains, table 9 indicates that with the exception of three relatively minor producing countries--Cyprus, Israel, and Lebanon--consumption of chemical fertilizers falls far below that of other geographical areas. It shows, also, that the major producers--Turkey, Iran, and Iraq--use one-tenth, or less, of the world average. This pattern is pointed out in table 10.

Limited use of chemical aids to production throughout the region stems from several factors. These are mainly ignorance on the part of the average farmer of the value of chemicals in increasing output; lack of training in proper application, if materials are available; dearth of domestic production (except of fertilizers in Israel); and/or absence of capital or credit with which to pay for imports.

## CROP PRODUCTION

As communications and export markets develop, there is a growing emphasis in West Asia on output of cash crops. Nevertheless, the principal agricultural commodities now produced are grains--mainly wheat, barley, sorghums, and millets, corn, rye, oats,

and rice. Wheat predominates. But barley is more important than wheat in some of the drier sections of the region, since it requires less water than wheat, matures more quickly (and so can be harvested before the periodic arrival of the sunna pest in late summer) and is more tolerant of saline soils.

Sorghums and millets are grown in most countries of West Asia but generally increase in ratio to the wheat crop as one moves toward Arabia. Most of the corn is found in the Black Sea area of Turkey and in parts of its Marmara and Aegean regions. Rye production is restricted to Turkey's cooler and hillier sections; oats also are common in Turkey but are a minor crop elsewhere.

Rice is prized for its relatively high yield per acre of farmland. Needing abundant heat and water, this crop is most concentrated in a few fertile localities of southern Iraq, the Caspian coast of Iran, and in the Aegean, Mediterranean, Black Sea, and Marmara districts of Turkey. Because of heavy demands made by rice on irrigation water, and also as a means of malaria control, cultivation of rice is limited by law in some West Asian countries.

Pulses have been grown for food in West Asia since time immemorial. Pulses for fodder are used for livestock feed, as are most of the carob beans of Cyprus.

A great variety of fruit is grown in West Asia. Both wild and cultivated vineyards are found. Turkey, Iran, and Cyprus use large quantities of grapes for raisins; currants also are produced. And much local wine is made (the best probably coming from Cyprus, Israel, and Lebanon), although its use is prohibited to the Muslims of the area. Production of apples, apricots, figs, peaches, plums, cherries, and melons is fairly widespread; some semitropical fruits are grown. Citrus fruits are important, particularly along the northeastern Mediterranean coasts. After the United Arab Republic (Egypt), three countries of West Asia--Iraq, Iran, and Saudi Arabia--lead in world output of dates. Iraq is first among world date exporters.

Olives and olive oil loom large in West Asian production, both for their export value and because animal fats are relatively scarce and expensive in the region. Olive oil serves in some localities for lighting purposes and soapmaking as well.

Turkey produces more filberts than any other country of the world. Other tree nuts in good supply in West Asia are almonds, pistachios, and walnuts. Some peanuts are grown. Production of potatoes, tomatoes, onions, and other fresh vegetables is increasing. Also important are flavoring agents, such as sesame seed, cumin seed, aniseed, and licorice extract and root.

Production of Yemen's choice mocha coffee has suffered--partly as a result of heavier output of qat (a plant that yields a mild stimulant, also grown on irrigated land) and probably in part due to soil depletion and poor seeding stock. Yet small amounts of good-quality *Coffea arabica* come from this Arabian country's high mountain slopes. There is modest production of tea, mainly along the Caspian shore of Iran and at the eastern end of Turkey's Black Sea coast.

Cultivation of cotton is spreading in West Asia, particularly in parts of Turkey, Iran, and the Syrian Arab Republic. Syrian cotton stands relatively high among the world's major cotton producers as far as yield per acre is concerned.

Tobacco was introduced in West Asia during the 16th century, and each of the eight agricultural nations of the area produces this crop now. Many farmers grow small quantities of local types for home use. Today's commercial production--largely of Oriental varieties--is mainly concentrated on the Black Sea and Aegean coasts of Turkey, on Cyprus, in the mountains of Iraq, in various sections of Iran, and around the Latakia district of Syria.

Since the early 1930's, in Iran and, during the last 15 years in Turkey, sugar-beets for sugar have become a major industrial crop. Israel, Syria, and Lebanon also produce beets for sugar. Some sugarcane is grown.

Sericulture is centuries old in West Asia with heaviest production of raw silk in Turkey and Iran. There are minor crops of sisal and flax and hemp fiber. Much of the world's supply of medicinal opium comes from West Asian poppy fields.

Thus West Asia is the source of a long list of diverse products of the soil. Tables 11 through 27 following, and the accompanying text attempt to analyze the conditions and progress of their growth.

### Grains

In spite of the predominance of grains in the area's farm economy, West Asia is deficit in their production. In years of normal weather Turkey, Iraq, and Syria usually have considerable quantities for export; but most of the remaining countries of West Asia are regular importers. In the past, regional grain imports have often exceeded 1 million tons. For the period 1958-61, which included 3 to 4 years of drought for most countries of West Asia, the region (including the Arabian Peninsula) was unusually dependent on grains from abroad. Annual net imports of wheat averaged about 1.6 million tons; rice, 275,000 tons; barley, 140,000 tons; and corn, 130,000 tons during these years.

Wheat is believed to have originated in what is now called West Asia. Some wild varieties (einkorn and emmer), known to man since the Stone Age, are still raised in a few parts of Turkey. Club wheat (Triticum compactum) first grew in Iran and Afghanistan and common bread wheat (Triticum vulgare), in a beltway stretching from eastern Turkey through northern Iran and from there around the world.

Hard wheat (Triticum durum) is found in western Turkey, the Levant, Iran, and the Yemen. But other varieties, mostly common and club, account for a much higher percentage of the wheat consumed on the farms of West Asia. Although there are spring crops in Turkey and Iran, winter wheat--planted from October to January depending on location within the area--is the rule. Harvests begin in May in Iran and Iraq and parts of the Levant but are delayed until June, July, and August in Turkey. Throughout most of West Asia, late-planted highland areas have August harvests. But in the Yemen, mountain-grown wheat is planted in July and harvested in November.

Turkey is West Asia's major wheat producer, followed by Iran, Syria, and Iraq. Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, and Lebanon produce much more modest amounts. In addition to the crop of the Yemen, wheat is also grown in limited quantities in other parts of the Arabian Peninsula, mainly in Saudi Arabia and Muscat.

Wheat cultivation in Turkey is mainly concentrated in central Anatolia and the eastern highlands. The crop is found, at least in some amount, in practically all parts of Iran; but there are only a few places where it can be dry-farmed. Elsewhere irrigation is needed. Iraq's most intensive culture is of rainfed wheat in the North, but some is grown under irrigation in the South. Wheat cultivation in the Levant is mainly in its humid lowlands.

As is indicated in table 11, harvests fluctuate from year to year with rainfall, but crop yields are usually low by U.S. standards. This is partly due to lack of moisture and partly to cultivation practices.

Barley is as old in West Asia as wheat. Cultivated varieties were first developed in the region on the uplands of Turkey and Iran. Now farmers of every nation of the area produce some barley, many as a form of insurance against failure of the wheat

crop. Regional data show that, second to wheat, more land is sown to barley than to any other crop. In most years of good weather, barley is exported from West Asia, if prices are competitive on world markets.

It is largely a winter crop, seeded--if timing of rains permits--in the fall. However, planting may continue through the winter and into the spring in parts of the region, since some varieties of the grain thrive under conditions of intense heat and drought. In general, harvesting begins in January-February on the Arabian Peninsula, is most usual further north in April-May, but continues into July and August in sections of Turkey and Iran.

Regional barley planting follows the pattern for wheat--that is, concentration in the north. Turkey leads in acreage and production. But Iran, Iraq, and Syria are also important producers. Table 12, which indicates distribution of the crop throughout West Asia, also shows relatively low regional crop yield per acre compared with barley produced in the United States.

Corn, rye, and oats together account for less than 10 percent of the total acreage sown to grains in West Asia. Their production is largely confined to Turkey. Drought-resistant sorghums and millets are primary cereals only in the Yemen and Aden. Iran leads by far in output of rice, usually producing about half of the regional crop. As indicated in table 13, Turkey alone in the area reports appreciable quantities of other minor grains; these are mainly "mixed" grains--that is, mixtures of bread and feed grains--and spelts.

Except for rice, the minor grains are chiefly grown under dry farming conditions. Corn, rice, sorghums, and millets are largely summer crops planted beginning in April and harvested from August through October. However, in some areas of the Arabian Peninsula, such as Aden, sorghums and millets are planted and harvested throughout the year. Rye and oats are generally fall or winter sown and harvested in spring through summer.

While strictly comparable data for all countries of the area are not available and those for 1964/65 are incomplete, the total land in grains in West Asia's eight agricultural nations is estimated to have exceeded 55 million acres a year during the 10-year period 1955/56-1964/65; despite yearly fluctuations in yields and consecutive years of drought, grain output averaged over 20 million tons annually. Roughly 55 percent of the area's grain acreage and more than 60 percent of the tonnage reported during these years was that for Turkey. Relative importance of specific grains is recapitulated in table 14.

#### Pulses

Dry beans, chickpeas, and lentils are the main pulses grown for food; others are broadbeans, kidney beans, and peas. Recent production in West Asia is shown in table 15.

Leguminous forage plants are widespread. These are largely vetches, predominantly wild, but cultivated in some parts of West Asia as a crop rotation on grain land.

A unique fodder crop is the carob bean, the fruit of the carob or locust tree--an evergreen of the senna family that is indigenous to Cyprus. The fruit are in pod form, each containing from six to ten hard seeds. Carob beans are mainly crushed and made into meal or cake for animal feed. But limited amounts are consumed as human food by the poorer classes in the eastern Mediterranean area; some are used also in the manufacture of chocolates and other sweets. Cypriot production of carob beans has recently averaged about 50,000 metric tons a year, this almost entirely produced for export whole, kibbled, or in the seed.

## Grapes

According to table 16, grapes are common to all of the agricultural producing countries of West Asia. There are many local varieties and more disease-resistant rootstocks have been imported from abroad.

Modern methods of planting, trellising, cultivating and vineyard management have increased grape production and improved the quality of the fruit for some West Asian farmers. But most of the crop is still grown by traditional methods. The majority of West Asia's vineyards are cultivated under dry farming conditions. There is minor production, however, under irrigation.

Turkey, Iran, and Syria together produce over 90 percent, and Turkey alone grows about 80 percent, of the region's grapes. Official Turkish statistics measure the increase in area in vineyards by 1954 at double the 1934 acreage; production of grapes is estimated to have increased by close to 150 percent during these years. Most of the Turkish crop is used fresh or made into pekmez (grape sugar); the remainder is dried for raisins, Turkey's leading commercial fruit product. About 70 percent of the annual average output of over 72,000 tons of raisins produced in Turkey between 1954/55 and 1963/64 reached world markets; this represents about one-seventh of total world consumption. Fresh Turkish grapes have a small but steady overseas demand.

Iran is second to Turkey in regional grape production. Here again the larger part of the crop is consumed fresh or is made into grape sugar or grapejuice. But Iran is an important source of raisins also. While quantitative statistics are limited to estimates made by packers and importers, these indicate a considerable rise in output over the 40,000 tons of raisins produced in the 1948-52 period. About 65 percent of Iran's total raisin production was exported from the 1962 and 1963 crops, compared with an average of about 40 percent between 1948 and 1952. Little increase in output is anticipated. But the quality of the export pack should improve as modernization of grading and packing grows.

In Syria, production of grapes exceeds the combined output of all other deciduous fruits. Most of the crop is consumed fresh locally, but between 15 and 20 percent is usually dried for raisins. Smaller quantities are used either for 'araq (anissette), molasses and wine, or are exported fresh.

A major share of the grape crops of Cyprus, Israel, and Lebanon goes into the manufacture of good-quality wines and other alcoholic beverages. Jordan's grapes and those of the Yemen are mainly eaten fresh within the producing country.

## Other Deciduous Fruits

While areawide statistics on deciduous fruit production are incomplete, table 17 indicates that West Asia produces a broad range of these fruits other than grapes. Apples, apricots, pears, and figs are most generally grown. The largest percentage of deciduous fruits except grapes is consumed locally or within the region.

Although the history of fruit and vegetable canning dates back 60 years in Turkey and there is limited production in other countries of the area, the industry is underdeveloped in West Asia--the bulk of all fruit production is used for fresh consumption. But Turkey's dried figs and fig paste and Iran's and Turkey's dried apricots are in significant demand on extra-regional markets. Small quantities of Lebanon's excellent apples are sold all over the world.

Turkish fig production is on an uptrend. Although production of dried figs and fig paste varies from year to year with prices and weather, in the 1963 and 1964 seasons an annual average of about 45,000 tons of dried figs were produced; of these, close to

four-fifths were exported. Exports of fig paste in 1963 exceeded 7,000 tons. Efforts are being made by fig growers and exporters to standardize processing practices and to upgrade the quality of fresh and dried figs and fig paste.

Several varieties of apricots are grown in Iran, mainly in the Azerbaijan district in the northwestern part of the country. Depending on marketing prospects, from one-fifth to two-fifths of the crop is dried, and close to 80 percent of the dried product is exported. Although Turkey produces larger quantities of choice apricots than Iran, Iranian exports of dried apricots, which averaged about 8,000 tons annually during the 1960-63 period, are considerably larger than those of Turkey, these latter amounting roughly to only from 1,000 to 2,000 metric tons a year. Both Turkey and Iran produce some peaches of superior size and flavor.

The area planted to apples in Lebanon has expanded appreciably in the last 15 years. Average production of high-quality fruit over the last 10 years is more than triple that of the period immediately following World War II. Steady progress has been made in Lebanon in controlling apple diseases and pests and in improving orchard management. Many of the apple varieties grown in the United States are found in Lebanon. Although production is largely directed toward export to other countries of West Asia, Lebanese Golden Delicious and Starking apples are popular on world markets.

### Citrus Fruits

In total, West Asia has recently produced about 7 percent of the world citrus supply. Table 18 shows that Israel produces most of the region's oranges and other citrus fruits except lemons. But although nearly all the former Palestinian citrus area remains within its borders, Israel's production of citrus did not reach the pre-war level for Palestinian production--about 720,000 metric tons for the 1938/39 season--until the 1963/64 year. Israel, Cyprus, and Lebanon list citrus fruit among primary agricultural sources of foreign exchange.

About 90 percent of the citrus grown in Turkey and the greater part of Iran's crop is used fresh within the country. This is also true of that produced in Syria, Iraq, and Jordan. Export shipments of fresh fruit--largely the distinctive Shamouti (Jaffa) orange--account for from 60 to 70 percent of Israel's total citrus crop in most years.

As is typical of the other larger citrus-growing countries of the region, the Palestinian citrus-producing areas lie fairly close to the seashore, where irrigation is available and soils are fertile. Atypical, however, of most other West Asian citrus producers (except to a growing extent in Lebanon and Turkey) are the modern technologies employed--from cultivation through distribution--by Israeli citrus growers, marketing outlets, and citrus processors.

Israel's citrus growers are highly organized. And through their organizations or cooperatives, all facilities for efficient production and disposal of the crop are available to individual farmers. Each citrus cooperative has its own grading and packing house. The use of modern, locally manufactured grading tables and bins is increasingly common. The Citrus Marketing Board, which is made up of representatives of the Government, citrus growers, and marketing organizations, supervises picking and packing; determines the amount of citrus to be exported, that to be reserved for citrus byproducts, and the portion to be used for fresh local consumption; fixes prices; and assumes sole responsibility under the law for marketing the crop--both within the country and abroad. The actual handling of the fruit is done by the marketing organizations, principally cooperatives, which in effect are contractors for the Citrus Marketing Board.

Although at present less advanced than Israel in modern techniques of citrus production and marketing, other West Asian citrus producers are aware of the necessity of

improving their industries. Citrus growing appears to be one of the more progressive farming enterprises in Turkey, where production of oranges and tangerines has increased by nearly 70 percent in the last 10 years and output of lemons has more than doubled. However, demand for the fruit within the country maintains domestic prices at a level high enough to discourage exports. Also, Turkish grading and packing standards have been established only about 2 years. Because of this, and because of inadequate shipping practices, Turkish citrus fruits have not enjoyed a high reputation in foreign markets.

Nevertheless citrus growers of Turkey's Antalya area, exemplify an attitude that is growing in West Asia. To reduce the pressure of increasing production, and eventually to upgrade packing and marketing, promote exports, and develop a byproducts industry, local citrus growers have united to form Antalya Citrus and Vegetable Trade and Industry, Inc. (ANTAT). This organization is considering construction of a packing house and a canning factory for production of orange concentrates, essential oil, and juices. The plant would concentrate on citrus production for about 3 months of the year and then diversify to processing and canning strawberries, tomatoes, and other fresh vegetables that are raised in large quantities in this section of Turkey.

Citrus growing is intensive in Lebanon; combined with banana production, citrus returns the highest income per acre and represents the most profitable use of irrigated land in the country. With improvement in methods of cultivation, grading, packing, storage, and transportation facilities, Lebanese exports of citrus fruit have doubled in the last 10 years.

Syria and Jordan are net importers of citrus. Syria has never had an export trade in this commodity. But in the winter of 1963, small shipments of Jordanian grapefruit reached the London market. However, in view of Jordan's relatively limited access to transportation, it is probable that nearer neighbors offer greater possibilities for citrus market expansion than does Europe.

Cyprus has a fairly modern, export-directed citrus industry, the production of which has increased by nearly half since 1954. By contrast, the Iranian citrus crop has remained nearly static, and there is little possibility for increase except in restricted sections of the country where there is no danger of frost damage. However, rainfall in these areas is low, and no fruit can be dry-farmed. Here, lack of irrigation and the high cost of transportation to consuming centers are the greatest depressants to citrus production.

#### Dates

Iraq and Iran dominate West Asia's date industry with Saudi Arabia probably their nearest competitor. While recent statistical data for the latter country and others of the Arabian Peninsula are lacking, it is estimated that--except in the Tihama, where grain production predominates--as high as 90 percent of all Saudi Arabia's cultivable land is planted to dates, and that in average years output now approximates 250,000 tons. Date palms are common in the oases of the smaller nations of the Peninsula also. Along the Wadi Hadramaut in South Arabia, there are said to be 1.6 million trees. Some of the world's largest date groves are located on the coastal plain of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

Date production in other countries of West Asia is minor; the date palm is better adapted to the long hot summers of the drier southern parts of the region. It can tolerate soil salinity and survive flood. It thrives with irrigation, yet can produce with a limited or irregular water supply.

Iraq's date groves are most heavily concentrated along the Shatt-al-Arab and the Tigris river in the vicinity of Basra, the center of the date industry. Here small

canals leading from the rivers irrigate and drain the palms and remove accumulated salts from the soil with the rise and fall of tides. From this area come most of the high-quality export dates, such as Sayir, Khadrawi, and Hallawi types. Dates are also intensively produced in central Iraq, and there are many scattered groves. These are usually watered by pump irrigation.

Dust storms are damaging to the crop; losses from diseases and insects are considerable. Control measures, when used, are largely directed toward insect pests. Dates are picked when ripe in September-October and some are fumigated both in the grove and after packing. The harvest season provides work for many local or migrant people--the men to pick and transport the fruit, the women to pit and pack it.

As is indicated in table 19, most of Iraq's date crop is grown for export. Production has remained fairly stable; dates have ranked first in value of agricultural exports in all but 1 year between 1958 and 1962. In 1962, the United States was the leading overseas customer, in terms of value, followed by Communist China, India, U.S.S.R., and Canada.

Fourteen modern packing plants and 10 hygienic storehouses for dates have been built within the last 6 years (since 1958). The Iraqi Date Service, under the Ministry of Commerce, is active in locating markets for the crop and has made some efforts to upgrade standards. The use of surplus fruit or that unfit for human consumption as feed for livestock has also been explored. Other organizations interested in the improvement of the crop are the Iraqi Date Trading Company; the Date Industries Company, a producer of date syrup; and two marketing cooperatives, one each for the central and the southern producing areas.

The bulk of the dates grown in Iran and on the Arabian Peninsula are consumed locally either for food, or, mixed with ground date seeds, as animal feed. Less than a tenth of Iran's date crop--which is chiefly produced along the Persian Gulf coast, in southeastern Iran and in the oases--has been exported in the last 6 years. Except for special varieties, such as the Al-Khilas from Hufuf oasis, few dates are sent out of Saudi Arabia. Recently, however, the Saudi Government has emphasized improvement of date cultivation and marketing, both to improve nutritional standards at home and to increase the surplus for export.

The date palm itself contributes to the economies of the West Asian countries to which it is indigenous. Building materials and fuel come from its trunk and roots. Palm fronds are woven for mats and receptacles. Palm fibers are used for rope-making and reins.

#### Olives and Olive Oil

West Asia's olive production goes back to antiquity. Many trees are centuries old, but their regenerated roots still bear small quantities of the fruit. Although the tree is native to Jordan and is found in Iran and Iraq, this is largely a Mediterranean or coastal crop. The leading producing areas of Turkey--which last year reported 60 million trees harvested--are within 50 miles of its Mediterranean and Aegean coasts, mainly at elevations below 2,000 feet. The groves of Syria, Lebanon, Cyprus, and Israel are also principally coastal.

While the olive tree can withstand the climate of the steppes better than many plants, it requires sufficient rainfall for good yields. Irrigation is used to some extent in the drier parts of the region. But since excessive water lowers oil content, irrigation is uncommon in the more intensive olive-growing centers unless winter rainfall is less than 8 inches.

As is shown in table 20, output of olives deviates on a regular cycle of "off"

and "on" years. Most of regional production is pressed for oil, the first and second pressing yielding the crude edible oils. Inedible industrial olive oil is derived from the oilcake after initial pressings by solvents. The remaining oilcake may be used for fuel or mixed with bran for animal feed or, in restricted areas, with straw and manure for nursery use.

Olives for pickling or dry processing are harvested in late summer to fall (from August in Israel to November in Turkey). Harvest of the main crop, for oil, follows and in Turkey extends until December.

Other fruits found in West Asia are mainly the subtropical varieties--bananas, mangoes, loquats, nectarines, avocados, persimmons, guavas, and pomegranates. Strawberries and mulberries are plentiful. Melons and watermelons are grown in appreciable amounts in nearly every country of the area including the Arabian Peninsula.

### Tree Nuts

While some quantity of varied tree nuts is known to grow in all but the drier sections of West Asia, statistics of overall production are incomplete for all but the major producers, Iran and Turkey. These are indicated in table 21.

The Turkish filbert (hazelnut) crop, which is mainly concentrated in the Black Sea area, fluctuates sharply from year to year. Most of the annual output is marketed and a very large part exported, mainly as kernels. In the 5-year period 1960-64, filbert exports from Turkey averaged about 41,000 tons shelled basis. Since Turkey usually produces more than half of the world's filbert supply, this represents the largest share of world exports. About half of Turkey's output of pistachios is exported each year. Other tree nuts are mainly used within the country.

Sweet and bitter almonds are grown in all parts of Iran except in Khuzistan and along the Caspian coast, the best coming from the vicinity of Tabriz. Annual almond exports have recently accounted for roughly half of domestic production. Pistachios are also an export crop of some significance in Iran.

### Peanuts

West Asian production of peanuts is minor in relation to world output. Between 1960/61 and 1964/65 the Turkish crop averaged about 22,000 tons a year; some 14,000 tons were grown in Israel. Syrian production is about 7,000 tons annually. Data for other countries of the area are not available.

There is a continued demand for first-grade Israeli peanuts on the European market, however, and this small crop is an important source of foreign exchange. From a third to half of Israel's peanuts are exported. The remainder are used fresh or for oil; here also the byproduct, peanut oilmeal, is used for livestock feed.

Peanut oil is not produced in Turkey or Syria. In each country, there is a minute export trade in peanuts, but most of the crop enters domestic markets for fresh consumption.

### Potatoes and Fresh Vegetables

Except in its reference to potatoes, table 22 serves mainly to indicate the relative importance of the tuber and fresh vegetable crops in West Asia's overall production. Large quantities of fresh produce other than potatoes and onions are grown in Turkey. But for these, only estimates of production are available. Data for Iran and Israel report vegetable production as a group. Iraq includes melons with vegetable output. For Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan, however, reliable statistics are given by

variety of vegetable grown. Other than tomatoes and onions--the vegetable crops most common to the area as a whole are squash, cucumbers, eggplants, okra, radishes, green beans, green peas, lettuce, artichokes, carrots, cabbage, and turnips. Deviations according to locality are to be expected, both as to the varieties of these vegetables produced and total output.

In addition to the amounts consumed domestically in these countries, Jordan, Lebanon, and Iran are net exporters of fresh vegetables--largely within the region. Syria is usually self-sufficient in vegetables; Iraq and the Arabian Peninsula states are net importers. Some of Israel's fresh and processed vegetables are marketed in Europe. And Cyprus regularly exports potatoes, usually to the United Kingdom.

Most potatoes and fresh vegetables, however, are consumed near the area of their production--the Turkish crops almost totally at home and largely in the fresh state. The combined capacity of Turkey's fruit and vegetable canning industry is now about 37,000 tons a year. Local consumption of canned vegetables is growing but export possibilities are not well developed. Roughly, 5,000 tons of canned vegetables, 800 tons of tomato concentrate, and 450 tons of pickles approximate the present annual outturn of Turkey's vegetable canning industry.

#### Other Food Crops

With an average output of 47,000 tons of sesame seed, Turkey leads in production of this crop, followed by Iran with an average of about 11,000 tons and Iraq and Syria with 10,000 tons and 8,000 tons respectively for the 7 years reported. Part of these crops are crushed for oil, but there is considerable consumption also for human food. Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, and Lebanon produce lesser quantities of sesame; Syria and Israel export this commodity.

Area-wide statistical data for cumin seed and aniseed are not available. Iran and Cyprus produce most of the former; Turkey, most of the latter. While production of cumin seed is not separately reported for Iran, recent exports of green cumin (averaging about 10,000 tons a year) indicate a fairly high production. Black cumin, also grown in Iran, has little commercial importance abroad.

While licorice extract and root are primarily products of Turkey and Iraq, data of annual output are lacking. These too, however, are export items of some significance to the producing countries.

#### Coffee and Tea

Yemen is virtually West Asia's sole coffee producer, and this crop is Yemen's chief agricultural source of foreign exchange. Annual output has averaged about 5,000 tons over the last 10 years, compared with more than 20,000 tons at the beginning of the century and about 12,000 tons in 1954. In the mountain range north of Tihama, three coffee crops a year are grown. Groves near Sana'a produce two crops a year; other areas only one. Most of the crop is exported. There is limited import of relatively inexpensive coffee husk for domestic consumption.

Recent Iranian production of tea, from 8,000 to 11,000 tons a year, is slightly greater than that of Turkey, West Asia's second producer, which has averaged about a 7,000-ton crop in the last 3 years of record. Limited quantities of Iranian tea are marketed abroad; however, both Iran and Turkey are importers of tea, as are most of the other countries of the region.

#### Cotton

In the 10 years 1955/56-1964/65, Turkey grew over 45 percent of West Asia's

cotton. Syria ranked second with about 28 percent, followed by Iran with 21 percent. Iraq and Israel also produce cotton. Outturn by country appears in table 23.

Turkey's largest cotton-producing areas are near Adana and along the Aegean Sea; probably more than a third of the crop is grown under irrigation. Syrian cotton fields, over 75 percent of which are irrigated, are located in the western provinces of Halab and Hamah, but also extend into the provinces of Dayr az Zawr and Al Haskas in the northeast. Iran's main growing regions are on the Caspian Plain, the Khurasan area in the northeast, and around Fars and Teheran. Part of the cotton grown in Iran is irrigated, but considerable areas are dry farmed.

Iraq's cotton production is largely that of the irrigated sections in the central part of the country, although some is grown in all provinces except Al Basrah at the southeasternmost part of the land. All Israeli cotton is grown under irrigation, mainly in the northern Negev desert, near Beit Shean in the north and on the Plain of Sharon in central Israel.

Planting and harvesting dates vary throughout West Asia according to altitudes, rainfall, and absence or presence of irrigation. Cotton planting is from March to June, the harvest running from August to November. In Israel, three cotton crops are planted at short intervals of time, in order to space labor requirements.

Although its crop is a small one, in the 1960-62 period Israel stood first in world yield per acre of cotton. During the same years, the per acre yield of Syrian cotton ranked sixth--after U.S.S.R., U.A.R. (Egypt), Peru, Mexico, and the United States--among countries planting 500,000 acres or more to the crop. Irrigation appears to be largely the key--the yields per acre of Turkey, Iran, and Iraq ranged from only 52 to 62 percent of the Syrian yield in the 3 years 1960-62.

Supply and distribution for the Turkish, Syrian, and Iranian cotton crops in recent years are shown in table 24.

Exports of Syrian cotton averaged over 40 percent of the value of total exports between 1956 and 1962 and reached nearly half of the total in 1963. In both Turkey and Iran, cotton made up over 20 percent of the value of exports (except oil, in the case of Iran) in 1963. With adequate irrigation and improved cultivation and marketing practices, each of these countries might become an even more important cotton exporter.

Table 25 indicates output of West Asian cottonseed. Part of the Syrian crop is regularly exported, at the recent rate of about 36,000 metric tons a year. Turkey exports minor quantities. But most cottonseed produced in the region is crushed for oil.

#### Tobacco

Table 26 indicates that the bulk of West Asia's tobacco production is that of Turkey. However, Iran grows all its requirements for home use and exports a small amount of this crop. Efforts are being made to develop exports of Iraqi tobacco--in the past all domestically consumed. Syrian tobacco exports are of much greater significance to the Syrian economy than production would suggest.

For several hundred years, fine oriental tobaccos have been grown along Turkey's warm, damp Aegean, Marmara, and Black Sea coasts, the Aegean region producing most of the crop. Now Turkey leads the world in oriental tobacco production; tobacco exports accounted for nearly 30 percent of the value of all Turkish exports in the 6-year period 1957-62, but declined to less than one-fifth in the following poor crop year.

Turkish tobacco growers are subject to acreage controls. The Turkish Monopoly Administration, Tekel (T.C.Tekel Idaresi), which strictly regulates production of the

crop, also purchases tobacco for domestic use from the farmer at fixed prices, manufactures tobacco products in its own factories, and markets to retail stores. Tobacco exports are licensed. The Turkish Government has a continuing policy of channeling tobacco into world markets through use of its bilateral agreements. Production and trade in tobacco and tobacco products are also under varying degrees of Government-monopoly control in most other West Asian producing countries.

### Sugar Crops and Honey

As a region, West Asia is a net importer of sugar. But several countries of the area are emphasizing domestic production programs in order to conserve foreign exchange. Sugar is mainly produced from sugarbeets; there is limited output of cane sugar in Iran, Syria, and Lebanon. The northern and western sections of Turkey lead in sugarbeet production, with small crops in Iran, Syria, Lebanon, and Israel. Lebanon processes largely imported raw sugar. Jordan and Cyprus depend on imports for sugar requirements, as do the heavy sugar consuming countries of the Arabian Peninsula.

In Turkey, earlier plans to align sugarbeet production with internal demand for sugar have been revised recently; now the call is for expanded sugar exports. But with close to two-fifths of the Turkish sugarbeet crop dry farmed, rainfall that is favorable in timing and amount will continue to influence the size of West Asia's annual sugar output.

The local sugarbeet crop, produced entirely under irrigation, supplies about one-third of Iran's sugar consumption needs. Sugar will undoubtedly continue to be one of the country's leading agricultural imports. But with the restoration of long quiescent irrigation to the Khuzestan district, a major effort is underway to rebuild Iran's cane-sugar industry, which disappeared when the ancient Khuzestan irrigation system was destroyed by invading Mongol and Arab armies 6 or 7 centuries ago.

Beekeeping for honey is customary in many parts of West Asia. Because of inadequacies in statistical data, however, reported regional production--upwards of 10,000 tons a year--probably represents considerably less than total output. Most of the crop is for internal (on farm) consumption.

### Other West Asian Crops

When regional output--now estimated at about 225,000 tons a year--is compared with the 1938 and 1948-52 average crops (each over 430,000 tons), production of raw silk is diminishing in West Asia. This is largely due to increasing competition from the synthetic fiber industries.

Output of hemp and flax fiber for the region roughly approximate the crops reported for Turkey, about 10,000 tons of hemp and 5,000 tons of flax fiber a year. Sisal grown in the Yemen is estimated at 100 tons annually; this crop is not reported elsewhere in the area.

While supporting statistical data are lacking, opium poppies are believed to be grown in some quantity in a number of West Asian countries. Turkey produces about half of the world's legal supply of opium, mainly from poppies grown in western parts of the country. While the plant cannot survive frost, cold, or heavy rain, it thrives at fairly high elevations.

Until a few years ago, poppies for opium was an important cash crop in Iran. Now with cultivation of the poppy and processing, import, and use of opium and its derivatives forbidden by law, former opium-producing farmers of this country have received Government aid in shifting to other crops. Although production and trade in opium is under strict Government control throughout the region, some amounts above the legal

maximum are undoubtedly produced where the crop is not outlawed (and even where it is), since the price to the illicit grower is temptingly high and rigid supervision is not always possible.

Mention should be made also of qat (*Catha edulis*), the stimulant plant that competes with coffee for the irrigated land of the Yemen. Yemeni farmers realize more profit on a unit of land when planted to qat than when planted to coffee. While no production figures are available for qat, nor any estimates of the percentage of all farmland devoted to it, observers agree that the acreage in coffee has gradually declined while qat acreage has been on a gradual increase.

Both men and women in Yemen chew qat leaves daily at the expense of relatively large sums of money. The Government of Yemen officially advocates more extensive production of mocha coffee in place of the qat crop. Some qat is exported from Yemen, mainly through Aden. However, in spite of the evident increase of recent years in qat production, exports have declined.

#### LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

In general, breeds of livestock are not well established; specialized varieties of stock raised especially for milk, meat, fiber, draft, or transport are in the minority. Most farmers lack scientific animal husbandry techniques. While Israel--and in some measure Turkey and Lebanon--provide exceptions, modern livestock management is seldom practiced except by a few dairymen near the larger cities and by breeders of Arabian horses.

Enumeration of the livestock population is made difficult in many sections of the region, both by the use of animal numbers as a basis for annual taxation and also (since migratory sheep and goats make up the larger part of the total) by the traditional pattern of movement from one grazing area to another, which may regularly transit national boundaries in search of water and forage. Table 28 should be regarded as only an estimate of numbers and an indication of trends.

Sheep and goats are usually grazed together and are found everywhere in West Asia except in the sand desert, the marshlands, and where cultivation of land is continual. These animals furnish wool and hair, milk and meat for their owners. Local breeds are adapted to semidesert conditions and withstand long migrations, which may involve either seasonal movement of animals up and down mountain slopes, or migration from the summer stubble of cropped land to the winter vegetation of the desert steppes. Since both sheep and goats must be watered every 2 or 3 days, grazing areas are limited to a few miles from watering places.

Nearly all West Asian sheep are native breeds, many of these of coarse-woolled, fat-tail varieties. About 12 percent of Turkey's sheep population, however, is made up of full-blooded Merinos or crossbreeds, and an effort is being made to increase Merino numbers. Introduction of fine wool breeds is being encouraged elsewhere in West Asia.

Native goats are not good producers of milk and meat. They exist in areas too rugged and on vegetation too poor for sheep, but they crop pasture grasses, forests, and orchards to the root, and--unless controlled--frustrate attempts at reforestation. The Angora (Ankara) goat of Turkey's Central Plateau, however, is raised mainly for industrial purposes--its long, transparent fleece being a major source of the world's fine mohair.

Donkeys and mules are in wide use for riding, farm work, and as beasts of burden. Camels, all of the one-humped, dromedary variety, are important for milk, meat, and transport. However, donkey, mule, and camel numbers have dwindled in the last dozen years. This results partly from increasing mechanization on farms, as well as from

the growth of motorized transport in desert areas.

The relatively small size of native cattle in West Asia is in part due to lack of controlled breeding. Most cattle belong to settled farmers. But they are mainly fed on crop residues or grazed on impoverished common land. Their chief use is as draft animals; yields of meat and milk are low. Particularly in the marshy rice areas--but not exclusively so--water buffalo are often preferred to cattle as working animals.

Swine are raised in only a few Christian communities, since consumption of pork is forbidden to Muslim and Jew alike. The Arabian horse has lost importance in recent years, except as a luxury item. All breeds of horses are much less commonly used for riding and transport than donkeys and mules are.

The need for upgrading the livestock industry in West Asia is recognized by some individual farmers and Government officials. But improvements are slow of accomplishment. Too many farmers continue to emphasize numbers of animals rather than production per head; consequently they keep more livestock than supplies of feed warrant. Lack of controlled breeding and selection for production purposes, added to shortage of feed, has resulted in the low yields of meat, milk, wool, and hair indicated in tables 29 through 31, following. It must be reiterated, however, that estimates of output of West Asian livestock products are sometimes rough guesses only; these may vary widely among Government, trade, and independent sources.

#### INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN FARM PRODUCTS: SCOPE, COMPOSITION, AND DIRECTION

West Asia's international trade is influenced by a number of variants including internal politics, weather, shifts in world markets, and fluctuation of world prices. Exports largely consist of raw materials; processed commodities predominate in imports. The greater part of regional export trade is in crude or refined oil. But table 32 shows that the value of total imports is consistently higher than that of total exports including oil.

On the agricultural side, receipts from farm exports exceed the cost of farm imports. The value of agricultural exports usually contributes three-fifths, or more, of the value of all exports except oil--even in years of relatively meager harvests. Farm commodities make up less than one-fifth of the value of total imports. But as a result both of population growth and of more years of bad growing weather than good, agricultural imports have increased at a more rapid rate recently than agricultural exports.

According to table 33, West Asia's most valuable farm exports are cotton, tobacco, fresh and dried fruits, nuts, inedible livestock products, and in some years grains and sugar (from Turkey only). Except in drought periods when heavy grain imports are required, the major farming countries--Turkey, Iran, Iraq, and the Syrian Arab Republic--mainly import commodities that are not domestically produced, such as sugar (except by Turkey), tea, and coffee. There are also some supplementary imports of fats, oils and oilseeds, meats, dairy products, and specialty fruits and vegetables, as is shown in table 34. Other West Asian countries, which because of climate have very limited agricultural resources, regularly import many basic foods and processed food items. Regional exports of hides and skins, wool, and hair slightly exceed imports of these products.

Table 35 indicates that West Asia's agricultural trade is worldwide. Western Europe and the United Kingdom, long favored markets for Turkish farm exports, have more recently become outlets for Israeli, and to a lesser degree, Lebanese offerings. In late 1964, Turkey concluded an agreement of association with the European Common Market that should continue support of its sales to West European member countries. Israel's current trade arrangements with EEC countries permit tariff reductions on a number of Israeli exports, including grapefruit. Iran, also, is protecting its export markets

through trade agreements with EEC. In late spring 1965, a 3-year trade and technical cooperation agreement was initiated by the EEC and Lebanon.

Cyprus, formerly under British control, continues to rely heavily on the United Kingdom market for farm product sales, but recently has imported more agricultural commodities, by value, from Common Market countries than from the United Kingdom. Iran, Iraq, and Syria are West Asia's most active traders with Soviet bloc countries; sugar is a leading item. West Asia's trade with the Far East is weighted by sizeable imports of tea.

The considerable intraregional commerce in agricultural products is largely centered among the Arab nations of West Asia. A late indication of Arab unity in the region is the creation, in late summer of 1964, of an Arab Common Market which lists among its benefits customs exemptions or reductions on animal and agricultural products. In the past there has been some pattern of temporary limitation, restriction or occasional cessation of exchange of farm goods between various countries of the area. However, the only continuing barrier to intraregional exchange is the Arab embargo on trade with Israel.

#### Trade with the United States

In recent years, imports of agricultural products by all West Asian countries have averaged between \$550 and \$600 million annually. During the 6 years, 1957-62, the eight agricultural nations of the area spent an average of \$460 million for all agricultural imports; the U.S. share was a little more than one-third of this total. As is illustrated in table 36, the balance of both total and agricultural U.S.-West Asian trade decidedly favors the United States. In the 1957-64 period shown, U.S. imports from West Asia averaged less than 60 percent of the value of U.S. exports to the region.

Grains, fats, oils and oilseeds, and dairy products, with cotton and tobacco, make up the bulk of U.S. exports to West Asia. The distribution of these commodities by country is noted in table 37. Most farming nations of the region have received varying degrees of economic assistance from the United States. This has often included shipments--in some cases regular shipments of considerable volume--of U.S. farm products forwarded under programs designed either to conserve foreign exchange of the recipient countries, or to provide charitable relief in times of temporary shortages of food or feed. By far the greater part of the value of all Government-financed exports of U.S. farm goods sent to West Asia has been shipped under these provisions of the Public Law 480 program.

According to table 38, between July 1, 1954, and June 30, 1964, the market value of U.S. farm products imported by West Asian nations under Title I, alone, of P.L. 480 had reached nearly \$840 million; the value of shipments of wheat and flour made up over 55 percent of this amount. United States exports of breadgrains, coarse grains, dairy products, and fats and oils under Title II of the same law between mid-1954 and mid-1964 totaled close to \$161 million, exclusive of ocean transportation charges. Although reporting periods are not strictly comparable, an estimate based on the use of the \$195 million average annual value of U.S. agricultural exports to the "farming eight" during the 8 years, 1957-64, as criteria shows that over half of the total, by value, moved under the aegis of these P.L. 480 programs.

Turkey has taken more than 50 percent of all P.L. 480 shipments to West Asia, largely to reinforce local wheat production. But Israel, with about 30 percent of the total value, has been a more consistent customer for P.L. 480 goods and has taken a wider range of U.S. commodities

While there is little indication of a rapid readjustment in the ratio between U.S. cash sales to this part of the world and U.S. shipments under aid programs, some recent measurable advance in commercial agricultural imports has occurred in sections where economic growth is most apparent. For instance, Israel's commercial agricultural imports from the United States amounted to only about \$8 million annually in the 1955-57 period, compared to a \$19 million average for 1961-63. At the same time, U.S. cash sales of farm products to the oil-endowed Arabian Peninsula states have increased steadily, from a value of less than \$11 million in 1957 to over \$22 million in 1964.

West Asian exports to the United States mainly consist of indigenous varieties of fruits and nuts, spices, flavoring extracts and seeds, wool, and animal hair. Dates from Iraq and Iran; Turkish figs and fine Oriental-type tobaccos; pistachio nuts and walnuts from Iran and Turkey; carobs from Cyprus; Israeli wines; and sausage casings, sheepskins, and lambskins and wool from nearly all of the 8 countries find markets in the United States. United States imports of West Asian farm products between 1959 and 1964 are shown in table 39.

### Agricultural Trade Policy

Although the degree and direction of emphasis varies somewhat from country to country, regional plans for economic development take into account both diversification of farm products for export and expansion of markets to receive them. Government or monopoly purchases serve to encourage exports of major farm commodities, as do control of exports through cooperatives, application of export permits, payment of direct or indirect export premiums, and extension of bilateral or barter trade agreements.

Imports of farm goods are subject to Government-imposed taxes, licenses, customs tariffs, and quotas designed to provide revenue, conserve foreign exchange, and protect domestic markets. But duties on nonindigenous or noncompetitive farm products or requisites are usually low. Even prior to the recent Arab Common Market convention some preferential treatment--including free entry--had been allowed on imports from neighboring Arab countries to supply domestic requirements. Except in the Yemen and in Saudi Arabia (which only require some special licenses) and in Lebanon (which minimizes trade controls), quantitative controls on imports are customary.

Production of special export crops is subsidized. While there are no comprehensive price support programs in most countries of the region, governmental and related agencies are active in control of domestic markets and prices for farm commodities.

### Movement of Agricultural Trade

With the exceptions of Israel's agricultural trade in general and of that in some specialized commodities in other countries of West Asia, regional exports of farm goods are handicapped by lack of adequate storage and often, by absence of uniform quality and marketable packaging. Transportation facilities in many areas leave much to be desired.

Only a few railways transit the area or lead into adjoining countries. One line connects Istanbul with Europe. Another extends from Turkey to Aleppo in the Syrian Arab Republic, and there is one from Turkey to Mosul in Iraq. A CENTO railroad to link Turkey and Iran is under construction. Two other lines cross Iran's borders: One from Zahidan to Pakistan, the second from Tabriz to join the Soviet network in the Caucasus. The rail lines connecting Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan are ineffective. That extending from Egypt across Palestine ceased operation with the creation of the State of Israel.

International roads are being improved. One fairly good road crosses from Turkey to Iraq and one leads from Turkey to Iran. A number of roads cross from Syria into Turkey, but only two carry much commerce. A major highway is the east-west road from

Beirut to Damascus, then across to Baghdad and through the Zagros Mountains to Teheran. A good road connects Damascus with Amman and swings west to Jerusalem in Jordan. The Amman-Aqaba road has been widened and repaired to provide first-class connection between these and other population centers.

Camel caravans are still in use for transport, but in many places where these once were customary, trucks are widely used, operating even without roads. Planes serve isolated areas of West Asia in which roads are nonexistent. But their extensive use as carriers of agricultural products is limited by relatively high freight charges.

West Asia has connections for world trade through its Mediterranean and Aegean ports. Nearly half of all Turkey's foreign trade goes through Istanbul. Lebanon's domestic trade is relatively small; but Beirut transships Syrian and Jordanian goods and handles some overland freight movements with Iran and Iraq.

Iran has ports on the Caspian Sea, the Persian Gulf, and the Arabian Sea. The Arabian Peninsula has three seacoasts. In addition to its Mediterranean ports, Israel has a gateway at Eilat on the Red Sea, across from Aqaba (Al 'Aqabah), Jordan's only seaport. Iraq also has one outlet by sea. This, however, includes Basra and the Shatt-al-Arab emptying into the Persian Gulf. Goods transitting such isolated ports as these--in common with shipments through Abadan, Khorramshahr, Bandar Shapur and Bandar Mashur in Iran, and Trabzon in Turkey--require expensive overland handling in addition to ocean freight costs.

#### FOOD CONSUMPTION

The variations between income groups that are common all over the world apply as well to food consumption in West Asia. There are also variations in food preferences between different sections of the area. Regional per capita intake of food is estimated to average about 2,350--close to the 2,400 minimum calorie standard, with a range from less than 2,200 calories in Iran to over 2,800 in Israel. Averages for Jordan, Syria, and Iraq also are under the median figure. Cyprus, Turkey, and Lebanon roughly rank from 200 to 300 calories below the total for Israel (table 40).

The greatest percentage of caloric value derives from grains--mainly wheat--pulses, and sugar. According to The World Food Budget for 1970, published in October 1964 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, for 1959-61 fat consumption per person is placed at somewhat above the world fat standard but is less than one-third the 146-gram average for the United States. West Asia's intake of protein from all sources during this period is quoted at about 72 percent of the U.S. level. But two-thirds of the U.S. protein supply is of animal origin, while the ratio for West Asia is less than 20 percent of the total.

Meat, although popular, is not widely consumed, partly because of its expense, partly for traditional reasons. In view of West Asia's extensive coastlines, consumption of fish is small. Milk products--staple foods of West Asia's nomadic peoples--and eggs account for relatively minor parts of protein consumption, when applied to national totals. Fruits and vegetables are used in considerable quantities.

For the 1959-61 period, about 23 percent of all grains, one-quarter of the fats and oils, and nearly 60 percent of the sugar used for human food were imported. Close to 95 percent of the pulses, nuts, and starchy crops other than grains (which in this part of the world are principally potatoes), and from 97 to 98 percent of the fruits and vegetables, meat, fish, eggs, and milk products consumed for food were of domestic origin.

Regional plans for agricultural development are oriented toward:

- 1) increasing and diversifying farm production to and beyond the point of self sufficiency, thereby both reducing dependence on imports and setting the climate for additional export earnings to pay for desired purchases abroad;
- 2) providing increasing opportunities for the small farmer and farm worker to earn a larger share of all farm income, thereby raising living standards for this numerically superior--but in most sections of the region, technically inferior--farming group; and, as subsidiary,
- 3) erasing the widespread shadow of unemployment and underemployment in both rural and urban sectors of the regional economy.

Because West Asian agriculture is subject to many common shortcomings, the remedial measures endorsed by its various national governing bodies are in a number of instances similar, if not identical. Review of announced plans for economic development reveals that mutual goals for agriculture roughly subdivide into

- 1) actions for improvement of land and water resources;
- 2) actions for the benefit of those who will use these upgraded physical factors; and
- 3) actions directed toward reforms in utilization and exchange of farm goods.

These broad programs principally rest on specific large or small-scale plans for erosion control (including reforestation); land consolidation and/or land redistribution; full exploitation of available water supplies; introduction of high-value cash crops, accompanied by de-emphasis on unprofitable traditional "mainstay plantings", where feasible; reorganization of livestock industries; reorganization of agricultural research and extension services; widening of agricultural education at the farmer's level; creation or easing of farm credit to permit maximum application of modern technologies in cooperative and individual use; improvement of marketing practices, storage, and transportation facilities; and expansion of outlets for newly competitive farm goods on world markets. A brief resume of the status of agricultural reform operations in each of West Asia's farming nations follows:

CYPRUS: Early in 1961, a United Nations survey mission presented the Government of Cyprus with the outline of an economic development plan for the island. This was enlarged subsequently by the Makarios regime to provide for overall expenditure during the years 1962-66 of about \$174 million, to be financed half from abroad and half from local resources. The direct allocation for agriculture, forestry, and fisheries was \$25 million. Allocations of indirect influence on agriculture were: Nearly \$45 million for water development, including dam construction and desalinization research; \$34 million for harbor and airport construction and maintenance; and \$15 million for roads.

Partly because of recent abnormal political conditions in Cyprus, accomplishment of projected goals has proceeded less rapidly than originally planned. But despite these crises, progress has been made. During 1964, the new Famagusta harbor was completed and began regular operations early in 1965; a project for a large power station near Limassol was initiated; a match factory was opened; and agreement in principle was reached between the Government of Cyprus and a consortium of Shell and Mobil Oil Companies for establishment of an \$8.5 million oil refinery. At the same time, projects for agricultural improvement have gained impetus through technical assistance by the United States Agency for International Development.

AID programs in Cyprus have mainly stressed water development (perhaps the crucial element involved here in agrarian reform); dryland farming--which predominates and which requires greatly strengthened expertise in proper agronomy practices; and the cooperative approach to the problems of low rural income. Technical assistance projects for horticulture, reforestation, and livestock production also are underway. AID assistance to Cyprus includes development grants and loans. Cyprus has received P.L. 480 assistance through Titles I, II, and III.

Several other western nations, as well as international institutions, have provided assistance in Cypriot development plans, the United Kingdom mainly in accordance with the bilateral arrangements agreed upon between the two countries when Cyprus became independent in 1960. Western Germany has extended financial aid as well as technical assistance. A limited amount of technical assistance has come from France and Israel. The United Nations has contributed the services of a number of technicians, primarily for establishment of an institute for agricultural research. Turkey and Greece have made contributions to their respective communities in Cyprus.

IRAN: Shortly after World War II, Iran resumed a course set in 1936 for planned economic development. The first Seven-Year Plan, which projected use of over \$400 million for this purpose, was to have been underwritten partly with income from oil and partly by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. But this early effort, which had allotted one-quarter of all its proposed investment for agricultural improvement, foundered badly. Oil revenues failed, due to the oil nationalization dispute of the early 1950's. And the International Bank did not endorse the program. During the first Seven-Year Plan period, only about \$140 million actually was spent for economic development.

In 1956, a second Seven-Year Development Plan, for increasing production, expanding agriculture and industry, and improving other facets of the national economy, went into effect. The share of agriculture and engineering projects in the estimated \$1 billion total expenditure was 26 percent. All income from oil was to have been channeled into the budget of the Plan Organization Authority. But the domestic budget absorbed a larger proportion of oil income than had been anticipated; the share of the Plan Organization shrank to only 55 percent. Part of the deficiency was met by U.S. aid, which had been supplied to Iran since 1953. And supporting loans were made during these years by the International Bank, the Export-Import Bank, the Development Loan Fund, and other sources.

The second development plan, to some extent copying the directives of the first, was characterized by the building of large infrastructure--heavy-duty paved highways, factories, and dams capable of irrigating thousands of acres of land and supplying power for large urban and industrial centers. These latter included the Karaj River dam west of Teheran and the Sefid River dam on the northern slopes of the Elburz mountain range.

One of the more ambitious projects of the second Seven-Year Plan was development of fertile Khuzistan province, a 58,000-square-mile area of southwestern Iran blessed with vast stretches of level land, substantial potential for irrigation and hydroelectric power, good access to transport by land and sea, and an adequate labor supply but endowed also with a hot climate and rainfall so scanty that all crops require irrigation. Under an agreement between the Iranian Government and a large development concern in the United States, a Khuzistan Water and Power Authority was charged with direction of a number of development projects within the province, roughly patterned along lines followed by the U.S. Tennessee Valley Authority. Among the work undertaken in this part of Iran was construction on the Dez River of the Mohammed Reza Shah Pahlavi dam, now the largest dam in the Middle East and seventh highest in the world. The Dez dam, which was completed early in 1963, has been designed to provide a constant level of water throughout the year--thus ending the menace of spring floods--and to

permit cultivation of at least two crops annually on some 300,000 acres. Also, about 500,000 kilowatts of electrical power are produced here. In time, the Mohammed Reza Shah Pahlavi dam will be followed by more than a dozen others, which together should open about 2.5 million acres for cultivation and provide over 6 million kilowatts of power. Another important development project for agriculture in the Khuzistan under the second plan was re-introduction of sugar cane as a commercial crop (see page 21). Since the inception of this project in 1961, sugarcane acreage has increased from 5,400 acres to 7,000 and a new sugar refinery has been erected to process the crop.

The actions of the Plan Organization Authority were subject to intense criticism within Iran--on such points, for instance, as concentration on large operations, instead of on more numerous small-scale projects, which might have more immediately affected standards of living in a greater number of areas of the country. But within the period of the second plan, gross national product (GNP) rose by at least 6 percent yearly. Expenditure for development projects increased from 12 percent to 22 percent of GNP; industrial output grew by more than 10 percent annually. While foreign grants and loans were important, about three-fourths of capital outlay was financed by domestic savings.

The third Seven-Year Plan, begun in 1962, differed from its predecessors in that, as originally drafted (in the hope of continuing an annual 6 percent rise in national product), it endorsed a comprehensive program to integrate all normal and development expenditures. Especially in agriculture, development of individual initiative in rural development was emphasized. The objective to create as many new jobs as possible bore with it the goal of more equitable distribution of income. Although the first draft of the third plan called for investment of nearly \$2.5 billion, severe financial dislocations, lack of political cohesion in regard to economic development, and overriding concentration on the Land Reform Program (page 8 ) combined to reduce this total by about 25 percent, or to just under \$1.9 billion, to derive largely from oil revenues. Only \$530 million was to come from loans, either domestic or foreign. Agriculture and irrigation together were allotted about one-fifth of the total funding of the revised plan. As redrafted, the third plan has been accused of presenting a series of separate projects, rather than a well-integrated program. Direction has been altered. By re-delegating responsibility for execution of the projects to be undertaken to various Government ministries, the autonomy of the Plan Organization Authority has been reduced. Use of Iranian, instead of foreign, development consultants and companies also is stressed.

IRAQ: Development planning in Iraq has followed a tortuous trail since the early 1950's. None of the succession of economic reform programs begun during the last 14 years has been fully implemented.

Prior to 1958, 70 percent of Iraq's income from oil was earmarked for use of a Development Board which, with a Ministry of Development, was charged with planning and carrying out reform programs. A first Six-Year Plan for 1952-57, envisaging use of about \$435 million, was followed by a more extensive second plan which, as revised, called for expenditure of \$1.4 billion during the 1956-61 period. With the 1958 revolution, the second plan was abandoned and the Development Board dissolved. A Provisional Economic Plan, to be effective from January 1960 was replaced the following year by a Detailed Economic Plan for 1962-66; this provided for investment of nearly \$1.8 billion (including a loan of over \$200 million from the Soviet bloc), with about 20 percent of the total allotted for agriculture and irrigation.

But the Five-Year Plan for 1962-66 did not move forward at the speed anticipated. Overall allocations for economic development were reduced by nearly 40 percent in early 1963. The share of agriculture for the 1963/64 year was 16 percent of all development funds, but was less than half of that projected annually in the 1962-66 plan.

Ba'athist administration ended in late 1963. A new development program, prepared for 1965-70 by the present Government became effective in April 1965. Funds to underwrite this plan will depend largely on the Government's share of oil income, about \$200 million annually. But an additional \$350 million has been committed from foreign sources, including the Soviet bloc--mainly the U.S.S.R.--with over 60 percent of the total; Kuwait, 20 percent; Sweden, 12 percent; and the United States with the remainder of about \$26 million.

While none of Iraq's multiyear plans for economic development have yet been carried to completion, considerable benefits have accrued to agriculture from extended irrigation, flood control measures, silo construction, establishment of tractor stations, and promotion of industrial projects which utilize agricultural raw materials. At the same time other rural ventures, such as setting up Government-controlled "state farms" for specific crops, have proved uneconomic; these state farm areas may be added to the acreage that is being parceled out to individual landless farmers.

Like several other West Asian countries, Iraq has a history of problematic systems of land ownership and tenure, including overlarge feudal holdings, decimated operational units, and a disproportionate surplus of impoverished sharecroppers--these factors complicated by accumulation of vast tracts of land by the Government. Through the years, various plans for land redistribution have been set forward. The Agrarian Reform Law of 1958 governs the most recent attempt to break down ancient feudalistic patterns. Among its provisions, this law limits the extent of irrigated or rainfed land assigned to one owner and provides for expropriation and reallocation of excess acreage.

By spring 1965, about 65 percent of the 7 million acres marked for expropriation had been taken over by the Iraqi Government, but on only about three-fifths of this area were expropriation decrees finalized under the law. Less than half of the land so certified has been redistributed, according to Iraqi informants. And some has been rented, although this is in contradiction to basic premises of the Agrarian Reform Law. The redistribution process continues slowly, suffering not only from occasional political disruptions but from continuing complexities of disposal and management of the areas acquired.

Iraq has additional rural improvement programs, such as those to form numbers of agricultural cooperative societies, set up agricultural extension centers, lay out model farms, extend social services, and usefully settle nomadic tribes. But most of these projects are not sufficiently well advanced at present to appreciably strengthen the national drive for a modernized farming sector and increased productivity.

ISRAEL: Israel has not announced a coordinated long-range program for economic development. However, a proposal for development formulated under Government direction for the 1963-67 period has as main objectives continuance of annual growth of the economy at the rate of 10 percent in real gross national product, while allowing for absorption of net immigration at a rate of from 40,000 to 60,000 persons a year, and gradual reduction of the deficit in balance of payments on goods and services account.

Although details of this plan are not available, heavier emphasis is expected on investment in industry than in agriculture. The national technical level of agriculture now exceeds that of other West Asian countries. And the value of farm production increased from less than \$24 million to more than \$230 million at current prices in the dozen years between 1950 and 1961. But another similar increase cannot be expected from Israel's agriculture, given the country's limited resources in water and land.

Current planning envisages only a comparatively moderate gain in total farm output. But great stress falls on increased production of farm commodities for export during the next few years and on reduction or elimination of some agricultural imports, such as sugar and meat. Little attention focuses on larger returns of grains, oilseeds,

and vegetable oils. At the same time production of any agricultural export commodity not competitive on world markets is discouraged.

Water--and the necessity for rationing it between various sectors of the economy and between different branches of agriculture--primarily restrain farm production. It is estimated that total availability of water will increase only 3 percent by 1968 and that half of these water resources will be used for tree crops.

Tentative estimates are that, measured by the 1962/63 price level, an increase of up to 40 percent in value of farm production can be achieved by 1968. Exports of fresh farm produce are expected to rise in value from less than \$90 million in 1962 to about \$110 million in 1968. It is thought that exports of citrus will make up about four-fifths of the value of all fresh farm produce exported.

Present planning also assumes a level of vegetable production geared to demand requirements; production of field crops, cotton, sugarbeets, and peanuts commensurate with the residual quantity of water remaining after requirements for tree crops and vegetables have been met; and dairy production in accordance with Government decisions, these taking into account any desirable alternative uses of the water allotted for fodder crops, as well as the high cost of dairy products. An anticipated 30 percent increase in poultry production by 1968 will maintain this industry's normal 20 percent share of total farm production.

A 10-percent increase in the number of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits is projected between 1964 and 1968. But this implies a decrease in agriculture's present small proportion of Israel's total labor force.

There is a place in agricultural planning for establishment of a few new settlements in the Arava region of the South--a small number of settlements north of Lake Tiberias and in the Galilee mountains. Further settlement will be governed largely by the water supply.

Using current technologies, Israel will have fully exploited its fresh water resources by 1970. By then, when all planned fresh water projects are completed, not more than 1.5 billion cubic meters a year plus 100 to 150 million cubic meters of salt water for blending will be available. With the recent completion of the Jordan River project (which actually pumps water from Lake Tiberias rather than from the Jordan River as first planned and conduits this supply westward and south toward the dry Negev desert), emphasis on water development is shifting toward desalinization of brackish waters and sea water. Some Israeli experts hope that new large-scale desalinization projects may be able to furnish water inexpensively enough for practical use in agriculture.

Experiments in brackish water desalinization by electro dialysis are part of the work of the Negev Institute for Arid Zone Research, which has been operated at Beer-sheba since 1957 under the National Council for Research and Development. Because so large a part of Israel's land area is desert or semi-desert, increasing emphasis falls on overcoming the problems of agriculture in these regions. In addition to facilities for desalinization research, the Negev Institute has departments for work on arid zone environmental physiology, desert botanical gardens and nurseries, desert plant ecology, hydroponics, plant physiology, solar energy utilization, and a raw material testing and research laboratory. Considerable impetus to all of Israel's broad program for agricultural research has arisen from the large number of foreign agricultural research grants made to Israel by the U.S. Department of Agriculture under the provisions of sections 104(a) and 104(k) of the Title I, P.L.480 programs.

JORDAN: Jordan's Development Board, as set up in 1952, included U.S. and British members. Its function was to plan and manage economic development projects to be

financed mainly by British loans. About \$230 million was designated for furtherance of this program between 1953 and 1960. But, due to political difficulties and withdrawal of large-scale British financial support, less than one-quarter of this sum actually was spent.

The present economic development program for 1963-70, is a revision of an earlier Five-Year Plan brought forward with assistance in planning from both the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Ford Foundation. Its implementation is expected to raise Jordan's gross national product by 50 percent by 1970. Dependency on foreign assistance is to be reduced, principally through direct taxation. Agricultural development will absorb more than 35 percent of the \$326 million provisionally allocated from public expenditures; improvements in transportation and communication facilities will require 15 percent of this amount. An additional total investment of more than \$300 million for all economic development will come from the private sector.

Plans for agricultural development include projects for halting soil erosion; reforestation; land terracing to expand production of olives, grapes, and other fruits; and to control grazing. High-value cash crops will be expanded under irrigation. The first moves toward education of Jordan's Bedouin in crop cultivation and animal husbandry are being made.

To the extent possible, irrigated land will be increased by wells, by damming wadis and developing springs, and by continuing the Yarmuk-Jordan Valley (East Ghor Canal) irrigation project. While only a relatively small proportion of all arable land in Jordan is irrigable by any means, agricultural output should expand considerably under optimum irrigation after Jordanian farmers have become accustomed to this type of cultivation.

The Ministry of Agriculture's research department will be enlarged to staff work on improvement of grains and fruits, control of plant diseases and insects, improvement of irrigation practices, soil fertility studies and management of grazing-lands. Research projects on foreign trade movements for all Jordanian food products, and long-term import requirements for food are planned. Until sufficient Jordanian scientists are qualified through training, technicians from abroad will aid in this work.

The Rural Development Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, which combines operations of the former Extension Department of Agriculture and the National Community Development Department, is to increase its staff of agricultural and home demonstration agents to further understanding of modern farming technologies. Improvements in agricultural credit, to enable the Jordanian farmer to realize on his new knowledge, already have been made. An Agricultural Credit Corporation was established in 1959. Through this organization, loans to farmers are made at 4 percent interest--a welcome relief from the former practice of obtaining funds from local money-lenders often at usurious rates. The Agricultural Credit Corporation also advances credit through credit cooperatives. It may finance purchases of agricultural machinery; finance terracing, subsoiling, and similar development; and allow credit to cooperatives for production and marketing of farm goods.

The Government of Jordan has received aid in its programs for development from the United States, the United Kingdom, and other countries in cash, commodities, and technical assistance. Aid from the United States has amounted to about \$55 million a year, directed principally for development purposes, but including budgetary support and military assistance. United States technical assistance to agriculture mainly concerns itself with the East Ghor irrigation project. A number of other free world countries--such as West Germany, the United Kingdom, and Denmark--and organizations including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Near East Foundation, the United Nations Technical Assistance Bureau, and the Church World Service also have been active in technical assistance to agricultural projects in Jordan.

LEBANON: Lebanon's first Five-Year Plan for economic development, for 1957-61, expired without having attained the purposes for which it was drafted. Its revision was required mainly because the \$250 million designated for implementation of the various projects put forward by separate Government ministries was inadequate.

In 1959, the French Institut International de Recherche et de Formation en vue de Developpement (IRFED Mission) contracted to define the requirements of Lebanese economic development. The Mission recommended that national income growth be maintained at a rate of 4.5 percent a year, a yearly increase of about 2 percent in per capita income. Total investment expenditure over the 15 years, 1960-75, was projected by the Mission at more than \$1.7 billion.

From this base a Five-Year (1962-66) Public Works Program was adopted. Division of the original \$145 million funding was: Highway construction, 28 percent; potable water supply, 17 percent; electric power, 16 percent; irrigation, 14 percent; and construction and other activities, 25 percent. The program was to be financed on a cash basis--a tribute to this small nation's economic viability--from tax returns, royalties from oil pipelines transiting Lebanon, and the reserve fund.

A number of projects catalogued under the Five-Year Public Works Program are under way. Nevertheless, Lebanon's largest development project and that of probably greatest importance to agriculture and industry had been undertaken before adoption of a formal outline for public works. This was development of the basin of the Litani River, which drains an 800-mile area in southern Lebanon. Lebanon needed additional power for development of its industries and--since the area of cultivable land is severely limited--additional water to increase the proportion of arable land under irrigation. In answer to these needs, the large Litani River power and irrigation development project, financed by a \$27 million loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, has been in planning stages for some years. When completed by the end of 1965, the irrigation phase of this project will serve about 50,000 additional acres of land.

Another project not included in the public works program but of considerable importance to Lebanese agriculture is one on land reclamation. This is known as the "Green Plan" which has for its objective rehabilitation of rocky land for agricultural purposes. Under the "Green Plan," nearly 250,000 acres of uncultivable land are to be reclaimed over a period of 10 years--mainly by terracing hillsides and planting fruit and timber trees. This will involve expenditure of an estimated \$35 million.

The Lebanese Government maintains a number of agricultural research stations in appropriate sections of the country. Most research centers on horticulture, small grains, and poultry and dairy farming. Lebanon's extension program, although not as well advanced as that for agricultural research, is growing. Foreign technicians, mostly from the United States, have contributed to Lebanon's farming modernization plans.

In 1962, the United States began to reduce its technical assistance program in Lebanon, because of the relatively advanced state of development attained. Beginning in the early 1950's, U.S. grants of more than \$7 million were used to support Lebanese mechanization projects, construction of large and small irrigation works, introduction of new crops, promotion of poultry and dairy farming, pest and disease control, improvements in marketing techniques, farm credit, and development of cooperatives and extension services.

France contributes technical assistance to Lebanon in fields of both economic and agricultural research. Other countries offering aid are West Germany and the United Kingdom. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has assisted by assigning specialists in varied agricultural capacities to Lebanon and by sponsoring

fellowships to train rural Lebanese abroad. Establishment of a College of Agriculture at the American University at Beirut was financed by a \$1 million Ford Foundation grant.

**SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC:** Syria is a nation of considerable economic potential; its economy is basically stronger in some respects than that of Lebanon. With the economic separation of Syria and Lebanon in 1950, it might have seemed reasonable that, of the two countries, Syria would advance the more rapidly. But Syrian economic development has been affected--perhaps to a greater degree than elsewhere in West Asia--by political instability.

In a somewhat erratic fashion, Syrian programs for economic development have gone forward, nevertheless. Under the first Five-Year Plan for 1961-65 (projected at some \$750 million in public and private sectors), about half of all investment was allocated to a broad range of rural reforms. While details of the second Five-Year Plan for 1966-70 are lacking, work is continuing. Emphasis has been placed on expansion of irrigation (by up to 50 percent or to about one-third of the land under cultivation) and reclamation of agricultural land. At the same time, redistribution of farmland, as proposed under Syria's 1958 Agrarian Reform Law (which as first drafted roughly followed lines adopted earlier in Egypt), has been accelerated. Substantial areas of land already have been confiscated from traditional large private holdings and redistributed to small farmers. Some Government-owned land, also, has been given. Those benefiting from this program receive about 20 acres of irrigated land apiece, or from 75 to 100 acres of rainfed land. The law provides for payment for the land over a 40-year period.

There are other programs to promote integration of the livestock industry with crop production. Plans to extend and upgrade technological practices and institutional reforms in agricultural education, research, and extension are underway.

Significant expansion in agricultural capability is expected to result from the Ghab project to irrigate more than 170,000 acres and resettle about 50,000 people in midwestern Syria; development of the Euphrates River basin and the Khabor River; and construction of the Euphrates dam. West Germany has offered \$125 million to partly finance work on the Euphrates dam, and some Euphrates work will be done with help from East Germany.

Since 1957, Syria has had several large-scale economic and technical assistance agreements with the Soviet bloc. By 1964, credits from U.S.S.R. alone were estimated to have totaled \$160 million, or more. The United States extended a \$14.7 million (plus \$7.7 million in Public Law 480 counterpart funds) loan for construction of a network of grain storage silos in Syria. Other United States aid to Syria has been mainly in the form of shipments of agricultural commodities under P.L. 480 to alleviate drought-induced shortages, and to small technical assistance projects, these valued in total at less than \$1 million.

**TURKEY:** Turkey's most comprehensive national economic development program commenced in 1963. But there had been previous progress in improvement of agricultural resources and output since the close of World War II. Also, roads and ports had been improved and expanded, hydroelectric power plants built, and industrial facilities increased during the first postwar decade. However, implementation of these programs was among the factors leading to inflation and an unfavorable external payments climate, for which a remedial stabilization program was undertaken in 1958. But neither this nor succeeding stabilization measures could stem continuing economic stagnation. Increase in gross national product averaged 5 percent a year between 1948 and 1958; for the 4 years, 1959-1962, the annual rate of increase fell to about 3 percent. And population increase was then close to 3 percent a year.

The 1963-67 Five-Year Plan for economic development, as presented by the State Planning Office, is the first phase of a 15-year program designed to increase gross

national product (GNP) by 7 percent annually--without resorting to inflation; to ease unemployment in rural and urban sectors; to establish a national system of education; and by these means to provide for more equal distribution of the total income.

An investment of some \$6.5 billion is projected for the 1963-67 plan, two-fifths of funding to come from the private sector. About \$2 billion additionally must be obtained from external sources; this will add to the difficulties of the payments problem, since more than \$350 million a year is already needed to meet balance of payments deficits and to service the existing external debt. However, a consortium has been established, under the guidance of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, to coordinate external assistance to Turkey. And Turkey's associate membership in the European Economic Community should facilitate agricultural exports to member countries.

Planned investment in agriculture during the 1963-67 period is set at over \$1 billion. Under the plan, however, by 1967 the share of agriculture in gross national product is expected to decrease about 5 percent below the 43 percent level for 1962; that of manufacturing is to increase by nearly as great a percentage, from 13 percent to 17 percent. The more intensive farming system outlined in the development plan will result from better land management and more balanced production. Targets for agriculture indicate measured reduction --in the percentage share of the value of all agricultural production--of overall output of food and feed grains and some unprofitable fruits and vegetables. This will be paired with increased production of high-value fruits, nuts, and vegetables; industrial crops; and livestock, forestry, and fishery products. In essence, this program seeks to slant farm production increasingly toward export markets and toward the requirements of domestic agricultural industry. At the same time, the national nutritional standard--although already adequate in quantity--is to be raised in quality through greater use of proteins, particularly animal proteins, from domestically produced foods.

Companion reforms are projected in rural community development. Revisions in Turkey's agricultural trade policies are planned. Other measures under consideration are redistribution of land; broadening facilities for agricultural education, extension, and research; and control of farm credit.

Almost 14 percent of investment in the agricultural sector will be used for financing imports of modern farm machinery, equipment, and tools and for obtaining superior breeding animals. Some of these funds will be secured by transfers of foreign exchange. About 38 percent of all foreign exchange used for investment purposes during the 5 years, 1963-67, will be allocated to irrigation projects; nearly 23 percent will go for farm equipment. According to the current development plan, approximately two-thirds of total investment for agricultural projects will derive from the State, the remainder from private sources.

Between 1962 and 1963 (the latter year one of high farm production) total gross national product rose by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  percent. From 1963 to 1964, the rate of increase fell below 4 percent, mainly due to poor crops of grains. During 1964, GNP is estimated to have increased in real terms by from 4 to 5 percent, with most of the growth occurring during the second half of the year--again in 1964 favorable production of cash crops contributed to an increase in value of export trade. Using the degree of Turkey's financial reliance on exports of farm goods and its pattern of fluctuation in crop production from seasons of mediocre output to seasons of abundance as critical indicators, achievement and maintenance of a 7 percent increase in gross national product in each and every year would seem quite difficult. But in its recognition of many long-standing problems and in its recommendations for solutions of these, the 1963-67 Five-Year Plan serves as a reasonably satisfactory blueprint for future action. Preparation of a second Five-Year Development Plan for 1968-72 is underway.

Exclusive of allowances for military aid, Turkey has received large amounts of financial assistance from the United States since World War II. In the first 15 years of the U.S. aid program, grants and credits to Turkey totaled over \$1.4 billion. Direct allocations for agricultural development have never been large. About \$113 million in U.S. funds was used to support the Turkish mechanization program, mostly in the early 1950's. Recent U.S. interest in improvement of Turkish agriculture has been mainly concentrated on expansion of irrigation and agricultural extension services and agricultural research and education. United States expenditures for technical assistance in Turkey amounted to close to \$35 million in the 15 years after 1946; these programs are continuing. The market value of U.S. farm products shipped under Title I, P.L.480 to supplement Turkish stocks amounted to over \$495 million between mid-1954 and mid-1963.

OTHER WEST ASIA: While Yemen's Government policies and recent political instability have mitigated against broad economic development, an Agricultural Planning Committee was named in 1963 to implement programs leading to increased farm production and improved marketing facilities for farm products. Present plans rely heavily on assistance from foreign sources. German technicians are advising the Government of Yemen in an irrigation project on the Red Sea coast and on expansion of production of fruits, sisal, sugarcane, castor beans, and cotton. In addition to supplying wheat to fill shortages caused by drought in Yemen, the United States has undertaken construction of a modern water system at Taiz and improvement of the Mocha-Taiz-Sanna road. Another road, from Hodeida to Sanna, has been improved with assistance from the Peoples Republic of China. Hodeida port is being modernized by the U.S.S.R.

Elsewhere on the Arabian Peninsula, some part of the oil income is financing economic development, including improvement of such scanty agricultural resources as the area provides. This last is most apparent in Saudi Arabia where a wide range of rural projects is underway or under consideration. Here land and water surveys are being made. Plans are to greatly strengthen facilities for agricultural training and research. Foreign experts are advising on land and water classification, range management, and resettlement problems. A program recently begun for Al Hasa oasis, a 27-mile-long area of considerable agricultural importance, is expected to expand its arable land some 25 percent by improving existing road networks and rebuilding irrigation and drainage canals.

The Farm Advisory Service Division of the Ministry of Agriculture has drafted a project to resettle about 1,000 nomadic families on a hitherto unpopulated 12,000-acre tract of land between Riyadh and Hofuf. The first phase of this project--soil studies and design--has been completed. The agricultural cooperative movement is gaining popularity in Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia has had an Agricultural Development Bank since 1963. This institution was established to underwrite private agricultural development from production through distribution phases, including reclamation of land and development of water supplies.

Even tiny Kuwait, which devotes about 1 percent of its 6,000-square mile area to crops, has its Government Experimental Farm, now a spread of 100 acres. The primary function of this farm, which was established just 12 years ago, is to produce trees and other vegetation. But the farm also has facilities for experimental work in dairy and poultry farming, animal husbandry, nursery science, soils, fertilizers, plant protection and pest control, in addition to an extension service.

#### OUTLOOK FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Partly because possible political, economic, and physical deterrents cannot be forecast, it is difficult to accurately predict the achievement rate--on either calendar or quantitative bases--of the agricultural advancement ultimately to be realized in West Asia from the development programs undertaken. One reasonable measure of possibility has been provided, however, by The World Food Budget for 1970 (see Food Consumption, page 26).

According to USDA estimates used in preparing this publication, population gains by 1970 in Turkey and the Syrian Arab Republic are projected as greater than expected gains in the numbers per capita of calories available for consumption in these countries. On a regional basis the outlook is more optimistic; food consumption in terms of calories is expected to rise from the 1959-61 base period at a rate slightly in excess of average annual population growth.

	<u>Population</u>		<u>Calories per capita daily</u>	
	1959-61	1970	1959-61	1970
	<u>Mil.</u>	<u>Percent of 1959-61</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of 1959-61</u>
Cyprus	0.6	117	2,630	103
Iran	20.6	130	2,120	104
Iraq	6.9	129	2,210	110
Israel	2.1	148	2,840	105
Jordan	1.6	131	2,200	105
Lebanon	1.6	131	2,480	105
Syrian Arab Republic	4.6	141	2,300	102
Turkey	27.6	133	2,590	101
Total or average above	65.6	131	2,420	104
Total or average West Asia	79.4	127	2,350	103

Nevertheless by this standard, West Asia's rate of regional gain is slow compared with that anticipated for neighboring North African and South European countries. The calculated rate of gain for the United States is also shown below as a point of interest:

	<u>Population</u>		<u>Calories per capita daily</u>	
	1959-61	1970	1959-61	1970
	<u>Mil.</u>	<u>Percent of 1959-61</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of 1959-61</u>
West Asia	79.4	127	2,350	103
North Africa	84.8	124	2,210	105
Southern Europe	97.0	107	2,720	106
United States	179.9	116	3,190	100

Projected changes in West Asia's per capita supply of various foodstuffs are compared in table 41 with those expected for North Africa, Southern Europe and the United States. The shifts in production, trade and utilization of farm products by which West Asia may increase or decrease consumption of specific food categories appear in table 42.

Without reference to changes in nonfood use, such as reduction of waste, data used in table 42 indicate that a tonnage increase of over one-fourth in total grain production (coupled with a gain of over one-fifth in net imports) will be required if per capita food-grain consumption is to be raised by the less than 3 percent shown in table 41. An increase of more than 56 percent in output of sugar and a 24-percent increase in sugar imports will be needed in 1970 to provide for an 8-percent increase in per capita sugar consumption. Net imports of fats and oils must more than double and domestic production increase by nearly one-fifth to provide a 7.5-percent gain in per capita supply. Production of meat, fish, and eggs must gain by over one-fourth and imports of these commodities increase by an astronomical 1,375 percent if a 4-percent gain in per capita availability is to result. With a 17-percent increase in production, domestic supplies of milk products must be supplemented by imports 72 percent greater than in the 1959-61 period. Traditional exports, such as pulses and nuts and fruits and vegetables, will continue an upward trend although per capita consumption of each is expected to decrease slightly.

The ratio of regional exports to regional production and the rate of regional production to gross food supplies for the 3 years, 1959-61 and 1970, is shown in table 43. Most notable shifts in the production/export pattern are an increase in rice for extra-regional sale and the cessation of sugar exports. A modest export availability is anticipated for the meat, fish, and eggs category. Although regional production of fats and oils is expected to increase slightly by 1970, the import share of total supply of fats and oils is expected to rise by close to 50 percent. And larger proportions of meat, fish, and eggs and milk products will be bought from outside of West Asia. But internal use of all expanded sugar production will lower import requirements of this commodity.

The World Food Budget study lists among its basic assumptions relative political and economic stability (world and regional), continued growth of real per capita income, little change in world or country price relationships for farm products, normal weather and continuance of present trends in population growth and in agricultural policies. Some of these qualifying factors are inimical with West Asian experience, a condition which may in future lend a rather more pessimistic tone to the rate of agricultural achievement than the statistical projections quoted would indicate.

At any rate it seems clear that, on balance, West Asia is not likely soon to produce huge farm surpluses above the needs of its peoples, if indeed these demands can be met. Nor will the area, in all probability, provide a vastly expanded outlet for agricultural imports for sales in the near future. Nevertheless, it is equally clear that there are appreciable longer-range potentials for improvement in agricultural production through better resource management, and for expansion of farm industries and trade. It may be years before there is any real improvement in some areas, but there is within West Asia a determination that the foundations for a sound agricultural economy be built strongly and well.

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Table 1.--West Asia: Monthly and annual average temperatures, selected stations

Country and station	Years of record	Elevation: Feet	Average temperature															
			Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual			
Iran:																		
Abadan	7	7	54	59	66	76	89	93	97	97	90	81	69	58	77			
Isfahan	22	5,817	36	41	49	59	69	77	83	80	73	62	50	41	60			
Kerman	7	6,100	43	46	52	62	74	83	83	79	72	64	53	44	63			
Meshed	25	3,104	33	38	46	57	68	75	78	75	67	57	48	39	57			
Teheran	22	4,002	36	41	49	60	70	80	86	84	77	65	53	42	62			
Iraq:																		
Baghdad	15	111	50	53	60	71	82	89	93	93	87	76	64	53	73			
Basra	10	8	55	58	65	74	86	91	93	92	87	79	69	59	76			
Mosul	26	730	45	48	54	63	75	84	91	90	82	70	59	48	67			
Rutba	22	2,019	45	48	53	64	74	81	86	86	80	71	58	48	66			
Israel:																		
Eilat	7	7	60	63	68	76	84	88	91	92	88	81	72	64	77			
Haifa	16	33	57	59	62	68	74	78	82	83	81	77	69	61	71			
Jerusalem	19	2,485	48	49	56	62	69	73	75	76	74	70	62	52	63			
Jordan:																		
Amman	25	2,548	47	48	52	61	70	74	77	78	75	69	60	51	63			
Lebanon:																		
Beirut	62	111	57	57	60	65	71	76	80	82	80	75	67	60	69			
Ksara	10	3,028	43	45	51	58	65	71	74	76	72	65	56	47	60			
Syrian Arab Republic:																		
Aleppo	8	1,280	42	47	52	62	71	79	83	83	77	68	56	46	64			
Damascus	13	2,362	45	48	54	62	70	76	80	82	76	68	57	48	64			
Dar-az-zor	5	699	44	48	56	66	77	85	92	90	84	71	59	48	78			
Turkey:																		
Adana	21	82	48	50	56	63	71	78	82	83	79	71	62	52	66			
Ankara	26	2,825	32	34	41	52	61	66	73	73	65	57	47	36	53			
Erzurum	16	6,402	16	20	27	41	52	58	66	67	59	48	37	24	43			
Istanbul	50	--	41	40	45	53	61	69	74	74	68	62	54	45	57			
Izmir	39	92	47	49	53	60	68	75	81	81	74	66	58	50	63			
Kars	18	5,741	11	14	23	39	51	57	63	64	56	46	34	19	40			
Samsun	24	131	44	45	47	52	60	67	72	73	68	63	56	49	58			
Trabzon	14	354	45	45	46	52	61	68	73	74	69	64	56	49	59			
Van	9	5,682	26	26	32	43	54	63	70	70	63	52	43	30	48			
Arabian Peninsula:																		
Aden	6	22	77	78	81	83	87	91	90	89	90	84	80	78	84			
Bahrein	18	18	63	65	69	77	85	89	92	93	89	83	76	64	79			
Jidda	5	20	75	75	76	81	85	86	89	90	87	84	81	77	83			
Kuwait	14	16	55	58	66	76	86	90	95	95	91	82	70	59	77			
Muscat	23	15	72	72	78	84	92	94	92	88	88	87	80	74	84			
Riyadh	3	1,938	58	71	69	77	86	92	93	91	87	78	70	60	77			

Source: (2).

Table 2.--West Asia: Number of months with mean temperature above 100° F, and highest recorded temperatures, selected stations

Country and station	Elevation	Years of record	Months with mean temperature over 100° F.	Highest recorded temperature	Month of record high
	Feet	Number	Number	° F	Month
<b>Iran:</b>					
Abadan	7	10	7	123	August
Bushire	14	53	8	115	August
Isfahan	5,817	22	4	108	August
Seistan	2,000	30	8	119	June
Tehran	4,002	22	4	109	July-August
<b>Iraq:</b>					
Baghdad	111	15	7	121	July
Basra	8	10	7	123	July
Mosul	730	26	7	124	July
<b>Syrian Arab Republic:</b>					
Aleppo	1,280	8	5	117	June
Damascus	2,362	13	5	113	August
<b>Lebanon:</b>					
Beirut	111	62	3	107	May
<b>Israel:</b>					
Haifa	33	16	6	109	June
<b>Turkey:</b>					
Adana	82	21	6	109	June-August- July
Ankara	2,825	26	2	100	July-August
Izmir	92	16	5	108	July
<b>Arabian Peninsula:</b>					
Aden	22	6	3	106	June
Jidda	20	5	9	117	June
Riyadh	1,938	3	8	113	June-July
Kuwait	16	14	8	119	June
Muscat	15	23	8	116	June

Source: (2).

Table 3.--West Asia: Monthly and annual average precipitation, selected stations

Country and station	Years of record	Elevation: Feet	Average precipitation												
			Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
-----Inches-----															
Iran:															
Abadan	10	7	1.5	1.7	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	1.8	7.6
Isfahan	22	5,817	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.8	4.3
Kerman	7	6,100	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.4	5.4
Meshed	25	3,104	0.8	1.0	2.2	1.8	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.7	9.1
Teheran	22	4,002	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.2	9.7
Iraq:															
Baghdad	15	111	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	1.0	5.5
Basra	10	8	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.8	7.3
Mosul	26	730	2.8	3.1	2.1	1.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.9	2.4	15.0
Rutba	22	2,019	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.9	4.3
Israel:															
Eilat	7	7	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1
Haifa	16	33	6.9	4.3	1.6	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	3.7	7.3	26.1
Jerusalem	19	2,485	5.2	5.2	2.5	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.8	3.4	20.8
Jordan:															
Amman	25	2,548	2.7	2.9	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	1.8	10.9
Lebanon:															
Beirut	62	111	7.5	6.2	3.7	2.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.0	5.2	35.1
Ksara	10	3,018	4.8	6.5	1.9	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.7	23.2
Syrian Arab Republic:															
Aleppo	8	1,280	3.5	2.5	1.5	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	3.3	15.5
Damascus	13	2,362	1.7	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	1.6	8.6
Dar-az-zor	5	699	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.9	6.2
Turkey:															
Adana	21	82	4.3	4.0	2.5	1.6	2.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.9	2.4	3.8	24.3
Ankara	26	2,825	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.9	13.6
Erzurum	16	6,402	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.5	3.1	2.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	2.3	1.8	1.1	21.2
Istanbul	50	--	3.2	2.7	2.5	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.7	3.6	4.8	28.8
Izmir	39	92	4.4	3.3	3.0	1.7	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.8	2.1	3.3	4.8	25.5
Kars	18	5,741	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.7	3.4	2.9	2.1	2.1	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.0	20.5
Samsun	24	131	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	2.4	3.2	3.5	3.4	29.1
Trabzon	14	354	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.7	3.2	4.0	3.0	29.9
Van	9	5,682	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.3	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	2.0	1.5	1.3	15.5
Arabian Peninsula:															
Aden	6	22	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9
Bahrein	16	18	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	3.2
Jidda	5	20	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.2	2.5
Kuwait	14	16	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.1	5.1
Muscat	23	15	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	3.9
Riyadh	3	1,938	0.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2

Source: (2).

Table 4.--West Asia: Land use, latest year for which data available

Country	Total area	Arable land		Permanent meadows and pastures	Forests	Unused but potentially productive land	Built-on waste, and other land
		Total	Irrigated				
----- Million acres -----							
Cyprus .....	2.2	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4
Iran .....	407.2	41.5	11.5	3.0	44.5	81.5	236.7
Iraq .....	109.7	18.5	9.1	10.1	4.4	--	76.7
Israel .....	5.2	1.0	.3	1.7	.2	--	2.3
Jordan .....	24.0	2.5	.1	.2	.2	--	21.1
Lebanon .....	2.5	.7	.2	--	.3	.7	.8
Syrian Arab Republic.....	45.5	15.8	1.4	15.8	1.0	--	12.9
Turkey .....	192.0	62.3	4.9	71.2	26.2	--	32.3
Total ...	788.3	143.3	27.7	102.2	77.3	82.3	383.2
----- Percent -----							
Percentage of total area...	100.0	18.2	7.2	13.0	9.8	10.4	48.6
----- Million acres -----							
Other West Asian countries ...	530.4	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1.2	$\frac{1}{2}$ Negl.	251.8	7.9	3.7	274.8
Total West Asia....	1,327.7	$\frac{1}{2}$ 144.5	$\frac{1}{2}$ 7.2	354.0	85.2	86.0	658.0

-- None.

$\frac{1}{2}$  Source material excludes arable land in the Yemen. FAS estimates (1963) are 2.5 million acres in crop production; of this, about 500,000 acres are irrigated by flow water from the wadi stream system.

Source: (9).

Table 5.--West Asia: Ratio of total and rural population to arable land and land under irrigation, 1964

	1964 Population		Arable land		Irrigated land			
	Total	Rural	Total	Per capita		Total	Per capita	
				Total	Rural		Total	Rural
				pop.	pop.		pop.	pop.
	----- Million -----		Million acres		Million acres		Million acres	
Cyprus .....	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.7	2.5	0.2	0.3	0.5
Iran .....	22.8	17.7	41.5	1.9	2.3	11.5	.5	.6
Iraq .....	7.0	5.3	18.5	2.6	3.5	9.1	1.3	1.7
Israel .....	2.5	.3	1.0	.4	3.3	.2	.08	.7
Jordan .....	1.9	1.5	2.5	1.3	1.7	.1	.06	.07
Lebanon .....	2.0	1.0	.7	.4	.7	.2	.1	.2
Syrian Arab Republic....	5.6	3.4	15.8	2.8	4.6	1.4	.2	.4
Turkey .....	30.8	23.2	62.3	2.0	2.7	4.9	.16	
Total $\frac{1}{2}$ ...	73.2	52.8	143.3	2.0	2.7	27.7	.4	.5

$\frac{1}{2}$  Total population for West Asia including the Arabian Peninsula is estimated at approximately 84 million, of whom 6.5 million live in Saudi Arabia and 4 million in the Yemen.



Table 8.--West Asia: Number of tractors used in agriculture, average 1949-52, annual, latest year for which data available

Country and period	Crawler	Wheeled	Total tractors
	Number		
Cyprus:			
1949-52 .....	--	--	<sup>1/</sup> 523
1962 <sup>2/</sup> .....	--	--	<sup>1/2/</sup> 3,725
Iran:			
1948 only .....	--	--	240
1960 .....	--	--	6,000
Iraq:			
1949-52 .....	--	--	439
1962 .....	--	--	1,096
Israel:			
1949-52 .....	1,580	1,533	3,113
1964 .....	1,780	8,990	10,770
Jordan:			
1949-52 .....	--	--	130
1964 .....	--	--	1,815
Lebanon:			
1949-52 .....	64	56	120
1960 .....	155	425	580
Syrian Arab Republic:			
1949-52 .....	--	--	<sup>1/</sup> 855
1963 .....	--	--	6,698
Turkey:			
1949-52 .....	--	--	20,292
1964 <sup>3/</sup> .....	--	--	51,000

-- Not separately reported. <sup>1/</sup> Includes tractors for other than agricultural use.

<sup>2/</sup> Licensed at end of year shown. <sup>3/</sup> Embassy estimate. According to official Turkish statistics for 1961, only about one-fifth of all tractors were under 5 years old. Over 90 different trademarks, many of these of numerous models, were included. This would indicate that a fairly high proportion, principally of the older models, may be inactive most of the time for lack of replacement parts.

Source: (3, 9, 11, 19, 21).

Table 9.--West Asia, United States, and other regions: Consumption of chemical fertilizers on area sown to grains, 1962/63

Country or region	Nitrogenous fertilizers, N content	Phosphate fertilizers, P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> content	Potash fertilizers, K <sub>2</sub> O content	Total nutrients	Area	Quantity of nutrients per acre
		1,000 metric tons			1,000 acres	Pounds
Cyprus	9	9	2	20	339	130
Iran <sup>1/</sup>	8	4	2	14	11,297	3
Iraq	7	1	1	9	7,109	3
Israel	19	12	2	33	326	223
Jordan	1	2	1	4	793	11
Lebanon	6	13	2	21	225	206
Syrian Arab Republic <sup>1/</sup>	11	8	1	20	5,486	8
Turkey	34	33	3	70	31,154	5
Regional total:	95	82	14	191	56,729	7
United States	3,434	2,717	2,181	8,332	150,543	122
Europe	4,920	4,830	4,880	14,630	176,602	183
North America <sup>2/</sup>	3,540	2,930	2,300	8,770	194,319	100
Latin America	370	330	210	910	89,104	23
Asia <sup>3/</sup>	2,080	920	710	3,710	461,509	18
Africa	170	250	100	520	127,677	9
Oceania	50	890	90	1,030	22,956	99
U.S.S.R.	1,070	850	810	2,730	311,519	19

<sup>1/</sup> 1961/62. <sup>2/</sup> Includes the United States. <sup>3/</sup> Includes West Asia.

Source: (7, 9)

Table 10.--West Asia and United States: Consumption of pesticides, total and ratio to area sown to all crops, 1960

Country	Consumption	
	Total	Per acre
	Metric tons	Pounds
Cyprus	932	4.8
Iran	<sup>1/</sup> 3,072	.5
Iraq	580	.1
Israel	8,831	40.5
Jordan	43	.1
Lebanon	5,300	23.0
Syrian Arab Republic	551	.1
Turkey	<sup>2/</sup>	--
United States	200,630	2.1

<sup>1/</sup> Consumption data not available. Imports, year beginning March 21, 1960.

<sup>2/</sup> Consumption data not available. In 1963, the latest year for which information is published, Turkish investment in pesticides was reported at \$14 million.

Source: (9).

Table 11.--West Asia and United States: Acreage, yield, and production of wheat, annual and average, 1955/56-1964/65

Item	Unit	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65	1955/56-1964/65 Average
<b>Cyprus:</b>												
Area.....	1,000 acres:	200	195	198	193	193	193	198	195	198	194	196
Yield per acre..	Bushels	11.4	15.5	15.5	11.5	12.0	9.3	9.1	12.5	10.4	8.7	11.6
Production.....	1,000 M.T.	62	82	62	63	63	49	49	66	56	46	62
<b>Iran:</b>												
Area.....	1,000 acres:	--	7,166	--	--	7,784	8,189	--	--	--	--	--
Yield per acre..	Bushels	--	11.5	--	--	14.1	11.7	--	--	--	--	--
Production.....	1,000 M.T.	2,313	2,250	2,800	2,700	2,994	2,613	2,803	2,700	3,000	2,599	2,677
<b>Iraq:</b>												
Area.....	1,000 acres:	3,521	3,247	3,598	5,788	3,682	3,141	3,326	3,931	--	--	--
Yield per acre..	Bushels	4.9	8.8	11.4	7.3	5.7	7.0	9.0	10.0	--	--	--
Production.....	1,000 M.T.	473	776	1,116	754	572	599	816	1,086	500	640	733
<b>Israel:</b>												
Area.....	1,000 acres:	116	141	141	146	153	146	156	119	129	138	139
Yield per acre..	Bushels	11.4	19.3	21.6	15.9	17.5	10.3	13.0	16.0	15.6	33.9	17.5
Production.....	1,000 M.T.	36	74	83	63	73	41	54	52	55	127	66
<b>Jordan:</b>												
Area.....	1,000 acres:	66.7	803	692	741	421	247	556	704	510	560	590
Yield per acre..	Bushels	4.4	11.1	11.7	3.3	9.0	6.5	9.2	5.8	5.5	19.6	8.6
Production.....	1,000 M.T.	79	242	220	66	104	44	138	112	76	295	138
<b>Lebanon:</b>												
Area.....	1,000 acres:	173	173	173	148	163	133	170	146	138	146	156
Yield per acre..	Bushels	11.0	13.2	11.5	8.7	5.6	5.5	7.6	12.6	12.0	10.1	9.8
Production.....	1,000 M.T.	52	62	54	35	25	20	35	50	45	40	42
<b>Syrian Arab Rep.:</b>												
Area.....	1,000 acres:	3,615	3,798	3,694	3,608	3,514	3,828	3,249	3,314	3,311	3,706	3,564
Yield per acre..	Bushels	6.1	8.7	9.9	5.7	5.0	3.1	5.1	12.9	8.9	11.0	7.6
Production.....	1,000 M.T.	600	900	993	562	475	326	449	1,167	800	1,100	737
<b>Turkey:</b>												
Area.....	1,000 acres:	17,445	18,125	17,878	16,000	15,500	15,600	15,500	16,000	17,500	--	2/16,616
Yield per acre..	Bushels	13.2	11.9	14.0	15.6	13.9	16.7	14.5	15.6	16.6	--	2/ 14.7
Production.....	1,000 M.T.	6,260	5,851	6,804	6,804	5,851	7,076	6,124	6,804	7,892	7,000	6,647
<b>Total above: 3/</b>												
Area.....	1,000 acres:	--	33,648	--	--	31,409	31,477	--	--	--	--	--
Yield per acre..	Bushels	--	11.2	--	--	11.9	12.6	--	--	--	--	--
Production.....	1,000 M.T.	9,875	10,237	12,152	11,046	10,157	10,768	10,463	12,037	12,424	11,847	11,102
<b>United States:</b>												
Area.....	1,000 acres:	54,326	47,200	49,768	43,754	53,047	51,781	51,896	43,541	45,256	49,041	48,961
Yield per acre..	Bushels	18.1	19.9	20.2	21.8	27.5	21.7	26.2	25.1	25.1	26.2	23.2
Production.....	1,000 M.T.	26,778	25,504	27,363	26,011	39,666	30,512	36,940	29,765	30,962	34,997	30,850

-- Not available. 1/ Preliminary. 2/ Average of 9 years.

3/ In addition, it is estimated that 120,000 acres in the Yemen are planted to wheat and barley; 480,000 acres are planted to corn, and 1.4 million acres are used for production of grain sorghums; output of all grains is estimated at about 1.2 million tons annually.

Source: (25, 26).

Table 12.--West Asia and United States: Acreage, yield, and production of barley, annual and average, 1955/56-1964/65

Item	Unit	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65	1955/56-1964/65 average
<b>Cyprus:</b>												
Area.....	1,000 acres	141	133	138	148	148	143	148	153	158	155	147
Yield per acre..	Bushels	17.3	22.4	23.3	15.9	20.2	14.1	14.9	27.7	29.1	19.6	27.1
Production.....	1,000 M.T.	53	65	70	51	65	44	48	92	100	66	65
<b>Iran:</b>												
Area.....	1,000 acres	--	2,471	--	--	2,471	2,273	--	--	--	--	--
Yield per acre..	Bushels	--	14.9	--	--	18.6	18.3	--	--	--	--	--
Production.....	1,000 M.T.	880	800	1,000	950	1,000	904	1,002	949	1,000	900	939
<b>Iraq:</b>												
Area.....	1,000 acres	2,978	2,894	3,064	2,859	2,696	2,565	2,572	--	--	--	--
Yield per acre..	Bushels	13.9	16.1	19.6	15.3	12.4	14.4	16.3	--	--	--	--
Production.....	1,000 M.T.	899	1,016	1,305	953	725	803	911	1,125	1,002	700	944
<b>Israel:</b>												
Area.....	1,000 acres	153	143	128	143	141	148	173	161	160	180	153
Yield per acre..	Bushels	13.2	27.3	26.6	17.3	21.2	8.1	11.7	13.7	10.6	24.5	17.4
Production.....	1,000 M.T.	44	85	74	54	65	26	44	48	37	116	59
<b>Jordan:</b>												
Area.....	1,000 acres	271	234	253	199	124	184	235	259	187	--	--
Yield per acre..	Bushels	4.3	18.8	14.7	4.1	9.7	3.4	12.1	6.3	6.5	--	--
Production.....	1,000 M.T.	25	96	81	17	26	13	62	36	24	97	48
<b>Lebanon:</b>												
Area.....	1,000 acres	49	47	52	44	49	30	35	35	35	35	41
Yield per acre..	Bushels	25.3	20.5	8.8	5.2	3.7	6.1	10.5	13.1	13.1	9.2	11.6
Production.....	1,000 M.T.	27	21	10	5	4	4	8	10	10	7	11
<b>Syrian Arab Rep.:</b>												
Area.....	1,000 acres	1,517	1,572	2,009	1,900	1,796	1,833	1,799	1,787	1,987	1,977	1,818
Yield per acre..	Bushels	4.5	16.1	16.5	5.5	2.6	2.7	5.6	19.3	18.1	13.7	10.5
Production.....	1,000 M.T.	150	550	720	229	100	109	218	751	784	594	421
<b>Turkey:</b>												
Area.....	1,000 acres	6,523	6,454	6,499	6,672	6,795	7,008	6,884	6,919	7,042	7,116	6,791
Yield per acre..	Bushels	20.7	20.1	24.6	19.5	20.6	20.3	20.6	21.2	25.5	17.9	21.1
Production.....	1,000 M.T.	2,939	2,830	3,484	2,830	3,048	3,092	3,092	3,200	3,900	2,800	3,122
<b>Total above: <sup>2/</sup></b>												
Area.....	1,000 acres	--	13,948	--	--	14,220	14,184	--	--	--	--	--
Yield per acre..	Bushels	--	18.0	--	--	16.0	16.1	--	--	--	--	--
Production.....	1,000 M.T.	5,017	5,463	6,744	5,089	5,033	4,995	5,385	6,211	6,857	5,280	5,600
<b>United States:</b>												
Area.....	1,000 acres	14,523	12,852	14,872	14,791	14,918	13,939	12,946	12,443	11,538	10,722	13,354
Yield per acre..	Bushels	27.8	29.3	29.8	32.3	28.3	30.9	30.6	34.5	34.7	36.2	31.2
Production.....	1,000 M.T.	8,776	8,201	9,640	10,393	9,196	9,390	8,615	9,351	8,707	8,458	9,073

<sup>1/</sup> Not available. <sup>2/</sup> See footnote 3, table 11.

Table 13.--West Asia: Production of minor grains, annual and average, 1955/56-1964/65

Country and grain	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65	1/ : 1955/56 2/ : 1964/65 3/ : average
	- - - - - 1,000 metric tons - - - - -										
<b>Cyprus:</b>											
Oats.....	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
<b>Iran:</b>											
Corn.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2/ 8
Sorghum & millet..	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2/ 25
Rice, paddy.....	322	499	485	454	492	651	567	700	860	860	589
<b>Iraq:</b>											
Corn.....	4	4	5	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
Sorghum & millet..	13	30	25	25	24	24	22	22	20	23	23
Rice, paddy.....	322	499	485	454	249	295	210	350	400	390	365
<b>Israel:</b>											
Corn.....	26	23	38	28	15	9	3	9	6	5	16
Oats.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sorghum.....	11	25	38	34	41	15	34	43	40	80	35
<b>Jordan:</b>											
Corn.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	4	1	1	2
Sorghum & millet..	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3/ 5
<b>Lebanon:</b>											
Corn.....	13	13	8	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	5
Oats.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2/ 2
Sorghum.....	9	6	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	4
Rice, paddy.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3/ 1
<b>Syrian Arab Rep.:</b>											
Corn.....	12	12	15	11	13	9	10	20	8	7	12
Oats.....	7	7	7	7	4	3	3	4	2	2	5
Sorghum.....	71	75	52	50	42	29	41	60	50	45	52
Rice, paddy.....	10	6	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3
<b>Turkey:</b>											
Corn.....	855	857	750	635	800	749	711	650	825	820	765
Rye.....	650	566	700	635	508	597	610	625	851	676	642
Rice, paddy.....	92	138	173	138	138	138	135	173	180	135	144
Oats.....	356	363	435	290	399	501	401	450	475	425	410
Millet.....	92	74	70	60	50	40	65	41	50	40	58
Other minor grains:	534	546	475	412	405	492	426	420	493	430	463

-- Not available. 1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated. 3/ 5-year average.

Source: (36).

Table 14.--West Asia: Production of all grains, 10-year average, 1955/56-1964/65

Country	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Rye	Oats	Sorghum and millet	Rice paddy	Other grains	All grain	Percentage of total
Cyprus	62	65	1/	1/	2	1/	1/	1/	129	0.6
Iran	2,677	939	2/ 8	1/	1/	2/25	589	1/	4,238	20.8
Iraq	733	944	4	1/	1/	23	365	1/	2,069	10.2
Israel	66	59	16	1/	1	35	1/	1/	177	.9
Jordan	138	48	2	1/	1/	3/5	1/	1/	191	1.0
Lebanon	42	11	5	1/	2	4	1	1/	65	.3
Syrian Arab Republic	737	421	12	1/	5	52	3	1/	1,230	6.0
Turkey	6,647	3,122	765	642	410	58	144	463	12,251	60.2
Total 4/	11,102	5,609	812	642	420	202	1,102	463	20,352	100.0
Percentage of total										
grain pro- duced	54.5	27.5	4.0	3.2	2.1	1.0	5.4	2.3	100.0	

1/ None reported in official statistics. 2/ Estimated. 3/ 5-year average. 4/ See footnote 3, table 11.  
Source: (9, 36).

Table 15.--West Asia: Production of pulses for food, annual and average, 1955/56-1964/65

Year or period	Cyprus	Iran	Iraq	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic	Turkey	Total
1955/56	8	135	35	2	8	2	69	300	559
1956/57	8	135	50	1	29	1	101	307	632
1957/58	8	136	55	3	19	1	106	331	662
1958/59	4	140	50	3	7	3	50	570	827
1959/60	4	145	48	2	9	3	24	390	626
1960/61	7	125	45	1	4	1	56	363	602
1961/62	7	140	42	2	11	2	92	344	640
1962/63	7	140	42	2	16	3	79	370	659
1963/64	7	155	40	2	7	6	86	512	815
1964/65 1/	7	160	40	2	31	4	131	500	875
10-year average	7	141	45	2	14	3	79	399	2/690

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Production of beans and peas in the Yemen is estimated at about 40,000 tons a year.  
Source: (9, 36)

Table 16.--West Asia: Production of grapes and raisins, annual and average, 1955/56-1964/65

Commodity and year or period:	Cyprus	Iran	Iraq	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic	Turkey	Total <sup>1/</sup>
----- 1,000 metric tons -----									
<u>Grapes</u>									
1955/56	88	240	--	25	32	60	130	1,895	2,470
1956/57	84	255	--	33	37	66	194	2,605	3,274
1957/58	84	258	--	43	47	40	115	2,010	2,597
1958/59	42	260	<u>2/</u>	48	43	30	197	2,992	3,612
1959/60	131	259	--	58	54	50	218	3,225	3,995
1960/61	104	260	--	53	43	70	198	2,775	3,503
1961/62	110	265	--	63	78	90	243	3,189	4,038
1962/63	127	260	--	72	79	85	255	3,382	4,260
1963/64	63	260	--	59	59	80	230	2,693	3,444
1964/65 <u>3/</u>	95	250	--	74	77	85	234	2,790	3,605
10-year average	93	257	--	53	55	65	201	2,756	3,480
<u>Raisins</u>									
1955/56	7	60	--	--	--	<u>4/</u>	11	40	--
1956/57	7	62	--	--	--	2	10	100	--
1957/58	7	65	--	--	1	2	13	53	--
1958/59	2	63	--	--	--	2	10	65	--
1959/60	9	61	--	<u>4/</u>	--	<u>4/</u>	10	100	--
1960/61	10	40	--	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	67	--	85	--
1961/62	11	62	--	<u>4/</u>	1	85	11	90	--
1962/63 <u>3/</u>	11	50	--	--	--	90	--	60	--
1963/64	2	59	--	--	--	73	--	73	--
1964/65 <u>3/</u>	--	35	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10-year average	--	56	--	--	--	--	--	73	--

-- Not available. <sup>1/</sup> Excludes production of Iraq, which is estimated to average about 50,000 tons annually.

<sup>2/</sup> The Agricultural and Livestock Census of Iraq for 1958-59 reports production at 45,314 tons. <sup>3/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>4/</sup> Less than 500 metric tons.

Source: (2, 36).

Table 17.--West Asia: Production of deciduous fruits except grapes, by major producers, annual and average, 1960/61-1964/65

Commodity and country	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65 1/	1960/61- 1964/65 average
	1,000 metric tons					
Apples:						
Israel . . . . .	13	20	38	43	52	33
Lebanon . . . . .	47	79	73	71	119	78
Syrian Arab Rep. . . . .	9	10	23	28	25	19
Turkey . . . . .	208	233	322	327	337	295
Peaches:						
Iran . . . . .	33	--	--	--	--	--
Turkey . . . . .	58	98	74	63	111	81
Apricots, fresh:						
Iran . . . . .	18	65	67	20	35	41
Syrian Arab Rep. . . . .	18	18	43	28	--	--
Turkey . . . . .	42	115	87	76	102	84
Plums:						
Lebanon . . . . .	2	4	2	2	2	2
Turkey . . . . .	63	93	89	97	99	88
Quinces:						
Turkey . . . . .	27	41	33	34	33	34
Pears:						
Iran . . . . .	2/ 17	--	--	--	--	--
Turkey . . . . .	110	145	133	152	143	137
Cherries:						
Turkey . . . . .	60	71	62	65	70	66
Figs, fresh:						
Israel . . . . .	14	16	3/	3/	3/	--
Jordan . . . . .	18	21	21	19	--	--
Syrian Arab Rep. . . . .	30	28	55	44	--	--
Turkey . . . . .	145	204	210	208	206	195

-- Not available.  
 1/ Preliminary.  
 2/ Includes quinces.  
 3/ Not separately reported.

Table 18.--West Asia: Production of citrus fruits, annual and average, 1955/56-1964/65

Year or period	Cyprus	Iran	Iraq <sup>1/</sup>	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Syrian Arab: Republic	Turkey
-----1,000 metric tons-----								
<u>Oranges and Tangerines</u>								
1955/56	31	40	--	360	3/	73	2	115
1956/57	27	44	--	344	3/	70	2	121
1957/58	25	44	--	357	3/	80	1	172
1958/59	45	45	--	497	3/	67	3	185
1959/60	35	46	--	493	3/	75	6	178
1960/61	39	40	--	399	3/	71	6	239
1961/62	53	45	--	384	3/	96	6	242
1962/63	47	45	--	549	3/	98	5	248
1963/64	69	35	--	605	3/	103	4	339
1964/65 <sup>2/</sup>	61	40	--	640	3/	110	8	285
10-year average	43	42	--	463	3/	84	4	212
<u>Lemons</u>								
1955/56	6	3/	--	13	3/	22	3	33
1956/57	7	3/	--	9	3/	21	3	32
1957/58	12	3/	--	12	3/	18	2	44
1958/59	10	3/	--	16	3/	18	2	43
1959/60	12	3/	--	15	3/	18	1	40
1960/61	7	3/	--	22	3/	40	1	54
1961/62	15	3/	--	23	3/	27	1	53
1962/63	10	3/	--	29	3/	33	1	56
1963/64	11	3/	--	30	3/	38	1	59
1964/65 <sup>2/</sup>	10	3/	--	28	3/	44	2	28
10-year average	10	3/	--	20	3/	28	2	44
<u>Other Citrus</u>								
1955/56	8	58	--	4/ 53	3	4	--	--
1956/57	9	60	--	4/ 55	2	3	--	--
1957/58	6	61	--	4/ 63	2	4	--	--
1958/59	7	65	--	4/ 89	3	4	--	--
1959/60	9	68	--	4/ 100	6	4	--	--
1960/61	9	60	--	4/ 89	7	4	--	--
1961/62	12	68	--	4/ 90	16	4	--	2
1962/63	10	68	--	4/ 120	21	4	--	2
1963/64	11	40	--	4/ 132	34	4	--	2
1964/65 <sup>2/</sup>	12	50	--	4/ 161	37	9	--	2
10-year average	9	60	--	4/ 95	13	4	--	--

-- Not available. <sup>1/</sup> While limited production of oranges is reported for Iraq, quantitative statistics are not available. <sup>2/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>3/</sup> Not separately reported; included in "other citrus".  
<sup>4/</sup> Mainly grapefruit.

Source: (9,23,36).

Table 19.--West Asia: Production and export of dates in major producing countries, annual and average, 1955/56-1964/65

Year or period:	Iraq		Iran		Saudi Arabia		Yemen	
	Production	Exports <sup>1/</sup>	Production	Exports	Production	Exports	Production	Exports
	1,000 metric tons							
1955/56. . . . .	445	250	270	31	173	--	--	--
1956/57. . . . .	252	264	315	29	191	--	--	--
1957/58. . . . .	245	238	270	26	200	2	--	--
1958/59. . . . .	363	239	300	31	--	2	--	--
1959/60. . . . .	295	282	275	20	--	6	--	--
1960/61. . . . .	281	251	335	29	--	4	--	--
1961/62. . . . .	299	187	300	26	--	3	--	--
1962/63. . . . .	300	229	310	30	--	--	--	--
1963/64. . . . .	310	345	328	22	--	--	--	--
1964/65. . . . .	400	--	285	23	--	--	--	--
10-yr. av. :	319	--	299	27	--	--	<sup>2/</sup> 60	--

-- Not available.

<sup>1/</sup> Not necessarily grown in the years shown.

<sup>2/</sup> Estimated annual production.

<sup>3/</sup> Estimated annual production

Source: (10, 27, 36)

Table 20.--West Asia: Production of olives and olive oil, annual and average, 1955/56-1964/65

Commodity and period	Cyprus	Iran	Iraq	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic	Turkey
		1,000 metric tons						
<u>Olives</u>								
1955/56. . . . .	8	10	8	3	12	17	29	200
1956/57. . . . .	13	12	10	25	72	55	78	539
1957/58. . . . .	11	8	10	7	15	30	38	226
1958/59. . . . .	16	9	10	18	52	47	65	482
1959/60. . . . .	6	13	9	8	11	28	28	402
1960/61. . . . .	8	13	9	7	17	38	53	427
1961/62. . . . .	28	15	8	21	114	43	83	600
1962/63. . . . .	6	15	8	5	7	31	87	350
1963/64. . . . .	12	15	8	13	39	50	65	410
1964/65 <sup>1/</sup>	7	15	9	21	98	35	120	694
10-yr. average :	12	12	9		44	37	65	433
<u>Olive Oil <sup>2/</sup></u>								
1955/56. . . . .	2	--	--	1	1	2	4	41
1956/57. . . . .	2	--	--	2	13	17	4	90
1957/58. . . . .	1	--	--	1	2	7	7	43
1958/59. . . . .	1	--	--	4	9	15	13	91
1959/60. . . . .	1	--	--	1	1	6	6	66
1960/61. . . . .	1	--	--	1	2	19	10	79
1961/62. . . . .	1	--	--	3	22	11	9	90
1962/63. . . . .	1	--	--	--	1	10	13	50
1963/64. . . . .	1	--	--	2	7	7	12	65
1964/65 <sup>1/</sup>	1	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
10-yr. av. :	1	--	--	--	9	9	8	--

-- None, negligible, or not available. <sup>1/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2/</sup> Excludes sulphur oil.

Source: (9, 36).

Table 21.--West Asia: Production of tree nuts 1/, by major producers, annual and average, 1955/56-1964/65

Country and period	Almonds	Filberts	Pistachios	Walnuts	Other tree nuts	Total
----- 1,000 metric tons -----						
<u>Iran</u>						
1955/56	17	<u>2/</u>	2	6	20	45
1956/57	20	<u>2/</u>	2	6	20	48
1957/58	36	<u>2/</u>	5	6	21	68
1958/59	32	<u>2/</u>	4	9	22	67
1959/60	36	<u>2/</u>	4	9	22	71
1960/61	14	<u>2/</u>	3	5	12	34
1961/62	24	<u>2/</u>	6	8	20	58
1962/63	30	<u>2/</u>	7	8	20	65
1963/64	20	<u>2/</u>	5	7	12	44
1964/65 <u>3/</u>	26	<u>2/</u>	8	5	13	52
10-year average	26	<u>2/</u>	5	7	18	58
<u>Turkey</u>						
1955/56	10	26	2	67	29	134
1956/57	12	65	8	79	31	195
1957/58	16	73	2	58	32	181
1958/59	16	100	4	78	40	238
1959/60	20	90	12	79	34	235
1960/61	10	59	10	68	34	181
1961/62	12	70	12	70	35	199
1962/63	11	90	5	73	35	214
1963/64	12	91	3	77	38	221
1964/65 <u>3/</u>	14	160	6	82	35	306
10-year average	14	83	6	73	34	210

1/ Unshelled. 2/ Produced but not separately reported. 3/ Preliminary.

Source: (9, 15, 36).

Table 22.--West Asia: Production of potatoes and other fresh vegetables, average 1955/56-1963/64, annual 1964/65

Crop and period	1,000 metric tons									
	Cyprus	Iran	Iraq	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Arab Republic	Syrian	Turkey	Yemen
Potatoes:										
10-year average. . . . .	67	1/ 114	1/ 14	93	12	41	25		1,303	2/ 30
1964/65 3/ . . . . .	132	--	--	120	11	75	50		1,500	2/ 30
Tomatoes:										
10-year average. . . . .	4/ 6	--	--	5/ 91	109	23	6/ 89		2/ 1,000	--
1964/65 3/ . . . . .	--	--	--	7/	228	20	--		2/ 1,000	--
Onions:										
10-year average. . . . .	4	--	6/ 64	8/ 21	16	33	36		392	--
1964/65. . . . .	2	--	--	--	21	15	45		450	--
Other fresh vegetables:										
10-year average. . . . .	--	900	2/ 378	130	10/ 189	8/ 207	--		2/ 770	2/ 40
1964/65 3/ . . . . .	--	11/ 900	--	12/ 327	--	--	--		2/ 770	2/ 40

1/ 1959-61 average, partly estimated. 2/ Estimated annual yield. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ 6-year average. 5/ 8-year average.  
 6/ 2-year average. 7/ Not separately reported. 8/ 9-year average. 9/ 1960/61 only. 10/ Apparently includes melons. 11/ All fresh vegetables. 12/ All fresh vegetables except potatoes.

Source: (3, 2, 17, 36).

Table 23.--West Asia: Production of cotton lint, annual and average, 1955/56-1964/65

Year or period	1,000 metric tons									
	Cyprus	Iran	Iraq	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Arab Republic	Syrian	Turkey	Yemen
1955/56. . . . .	0.7	60	7	2	--	--	--	87	157	--
1956/57. . . . .	1/	62	8	3	--	--	--	93	157	--
1957/58. . . . .	1/	61	14	4	--	--	--	107	131	--
1958/59. . . . .	1/	70	12	5	--	--	--	96	174	--
1959/60. . . . .	1/	61	8	7	--	--	--	97	185	--
1960/61. . . . .	1/	99	8	11	--	1/	1/	111	169	--
1961/62. . . . .	1/	120	9	15	--	1/	1/	125	207	--
1962/63. . . . .	1/	96	8	17	--	1/	1/	156	245	--
1963/64. . . . .	1/	115	6	14	--	1/	1/	153	258	--
1964/65 2/ . . . . .	1/	115	7	15	--	1/	1/	176	327	--
10-year average. . . . .	1/	88	9	9	--	1/	--	120	201	--

-- None. 1/ Less than 500 tons. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ FAS estimate (1963) of annual production.

Source: (3, 17, 36).

Table 24.--West Asia: Supply and distribution of cotton lint, major West Asian producers, 1962/63-1964/65

Item	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65 <sup>1/</sup>
<u>Iran</u>			
- - - - - 1,000 metric tons - - - - -			
Supply:			
Opening stocks	12	6	8
Production	96	115	115
Imports	--	--	--
Total supply	108	121	123
Distribution:			
Mill consumption	42	40	--
Other consumption	8	5	--
Exports	48	63	--
Closing stocks	10	13	--
Total distribution	108	121	--
<u>Syrian Arab Republic</u>			
Supply:			
Opening stocks	1	1	<sup>2/</sup>
Production	156	153	176
Imports	--	--	--
Total supply	157	154	176
Distribution:			
Consumption	17	20	--
Exports	133	131	--
Closing stocks	7	3	--
Total distribution	157	154	--
<u>Turkey</u>			
Supply:			
Opening stocks	19	19	18
Production	245	258	327
Imports	--	--	--
Total supply	264	277	345
Distribution:			
Mill consumption	100	--	--
Other consumption	4	--	--
Destroyed or unaccounted for	2	--	--
Exports	129	--	--
Closing stocks	29	--	--
Total distribution	264	--	--

-- Not available

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2/</sup> Less than 500 metric tons.

Table 25.--West Asia: Production of cottonseed, annual and average, 1955/56-1964/65

Period or year	Cyprus	Iran	Iraq	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic	Turkey	Yemen
	1,000 metric tons								
1955/56	2	133	16	4	--	--	194	333	--
1956/57	1	138	18	5	--	--	206	333	--
1957/58	1	136	32	7	--	--	187	278	--
1958/59	1	155	26	11	--	--	215	370	--
1959/60	1	181	17	16	--	--	275	394	--
1960/61	1	221	17	24	--	--	295	358	--
1961/62	1	257	19	33	--	--	277	439	--
1962/63	1	206	18	36	--	--	336	500	--
1963/64	1	257	12	30	--	--	374	586	--
1964/65 <sup>1/</sup>	1	257	15	34	--	--	443	528	--
10-year average	1	194	19	20	--	--	280	402	--

-- None, negligible, or not available. <sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

Source: (36).

Table 26.--West Asia: Production of tobacco, annual and average, 1955/56-1964/65

Period or year	Cyprus	Iran	Iraq	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic	Turkey
	1,000 metric tons							
1955/56	1	11	5	3	1	2	5	114
1956/57	1	14	5	2	2	2	5	115
1957/58	1	14	5	2	1	4	6	120
1958/59	1	12	5	2	1	3	7	115
1959/60	1	11	11	2	1	4	8	128
1960/61	1	6	12	2	4	4	6	135
1961/62	1	12	9	2	2	4	7	99
1962/63	1	10	6	2	1	3	7	70
1963/64	1	12	7	1	<sup>1/</sup>	4	3	132
1964/65 <sup>2/</sup>	1	19	10	1	1	6	11	175
10-year average	1	12	8	2	1	4	7	120

<sup>1/</sup> Less than 500 metric tons. <sup>2/</sup> Preliminary.

Source: (9, 21, 36).

Table 27.--West Asia: Production of sugarbeets by major producing countries, annual 1959/60-1964/65, average 1959/60-1964/65

Year or period	Iran	Israel	Syrian Arab Republic	Turkey
	1,000 metric tons			
1959/60	350	122	92	3,469
1960/61	588	169	122	4,385
1961/62	604	245	86	3,494
1962/63	950	221	81	3,317
1963/64	853	250	92	3,584
1959/60-1963/64 average	669	201	95	3,650
1964/65 <sup>1/</sup>	880	276	150	4,705

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.  
Source: (19, 36)

Table 28.--West Asia: Estimated livestock numbers, by species, specified years

Country	Year	Sheep	Goats	Cattle	Water buffalo	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Camels	Swine
					-1,000 head					
Cyprus	1964	420	190	35	--	1/3	1/45	1/4	2/1	44
Iran	1964	29,500	13,500	5,400	205	430	2,100	130	220	52
Iraq	1962	9,450	2,600	1,550	205	192	556	104	123	52
Israel	1962	189	155	2/235	--	15	19	7	10	--
Jordan	1964	803	650	2/65	--	2	87	10	19	1
Lebanon	1960	75	500	70	--	6	20	3	1	8
Syrian Arab Republic	1964	4,750	750	250	2	69	200	67	20	17
Turkey	1964	32,654	3/21,162	13,211	1,202	1,210	1,918	216	46	--

-- Indicates negligible or none. 1/ 1960. 2/ 1945-49 average; later data not available. 3/ Of which 5.6 million are Angora goats.

Table 29.--West Asia: Production of meat, major producers, annual and average, 1955-64

Country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
						-1,000 metric tons				:1955-64
Iran 1/	300	280	320	330	320	290	377	400	376	380
Iraq 2/	68	73	75	84	99	101	100	100	100	110
Israel 3/	24	28	29	42	64	67	72	83	89	95
Syrian Arab Republic 4/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Turkey 5/	205	225	230	202	216	241	257	263	264	279
Total 6/	597	606	654	658	699	699	806	846	829	864
										725

-- Not available. 1/ Over 70 percent mutton, lamb, and goat meat. Beef, veal, buffalo meat, poultry meat, and a small amount of pork make up the remainder. 2/ Mutton, lamb, and goat meat make up more than half the quantity shown; beef and veal contribute close to 40 percent; the remainder includes poultry, buffalo, camel, and other meats. 3/ Since 1955 about 65 percent of total production has been poultry meat. Beef and veal make up the larger part of the remainder. 4/ Meat production is not reported in Syrian agricultural statistics. ERS estimates for the 1959-61 period indicate an annual output from controlled and uncontrolled slaughter of about 71,000 tons of mutton and lamb, 20,000 tons of beef and veal, and 5,000 tons of other meats. 5/ ERS estimate which allows about 50 percent for uncontrolled slaughter. Official Turkish statistics indicate that production of beef and veal roughly approximates that of mutton, lamb, and goat meat together. Buffalo meat makes up about 6 percent of the total; there is limited production of pork and camel meat. 6/ Excludes the Syrian Arab Republic. Total production for Cyprus, Lebanon, and Jordan together is estimated at about 60,000 tons for the 1959-61 period.

Source: (36, 40).

Table 30.--West Asia: Production of milk, major producers, annual and average, 1955-64

Country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1955-64 Prelim.: Average
						1,000	metric tons				
Iran <sup>1/</sup>	1,560	1,496	1,552	1,600	1,625	1,281	1,621	1,600	1,600	1,350	1,528
Iraq <sup>2/</sup>	800	1,050	1,160	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,225	1,250	1,250	1,300	1,164
Israel <sup>3/</sup>	215	184	190	223	273	377	373	369	376	380	296
Syrian Arab Republic <sup>4/</sup>	226	241	211	159	159	133	135	265	239	250	202
Turkey <sup>5/</sup>	3,480	3,656	3,335	3,726	3,931	3,738	3,597	3,740	4,059	4,125	3,739
Total <sup>6/</sup>	6,281	6,627	6,444	6,908	7,187	6,734	6,951	7,224	7,524	7,405	6,929

<sup>1/</sup> Composed roughly of one-half cow's milk, one-quarter sheep's milk, one-eighth goat's milk, the remainder of buffalo cows and camels. <sup>2/</sup> About 55 percent sheep's and goat's milk, one-quarter milk from buffalo cows; the remainder cow's milk. <sup>3/</sup> Principally cows' milk, with sheep and goats' milk averaging about 15 percent of total output. <sup>4/</sup> Composition by type is not reported in Syrian statistics. However, the preponderance of sheep and goats, in relation to cows, in the Syrian animal population, indicates a high percentage of sheep's and goat's milk. <sup>5/</sup> For the 10-year period shown cow's milk made up 54 percent of total production; sheep's milk, 21 percent; goat's milk, nearly 19 percent; milk from buffalo cows the remainder. <sup>6/</sup> In addition, Cypriot milk production of all types in 1960-63, averaged about 31,000 tons a year, and Lebanese output about 37,000 tons. FAO reports Jordanian milk production of 34,000 tons in 1962.

Source: (36, 40).

Table 31.--West Asia: Production of wool and hair, major producers, annual and average, 1955-1964

Item	Iran	Iraq	Syrian Arab Republic	Turkey
-1,000 metric tons-				
<u>Wool, greasy basis</u>				
1955	19	15	4	7
1956	18	15	4	39
1957	20	13	5	40
1958	20	10	10	42
1959	20	10	7	46
1960	16	10	7	47
1961	17	10	6	46
1962	18	11	8	42
1963	19	11	9	43
1964	18	11	10	43
10-year average	19	12		42
<u>Hair</u>				Goat hair Mohair
1955	--	--	1	9 8
1956	--	--	1	10 10
1957	--	--	2	10 10
1958	--	--	1	10 10
1959	--	--	1	11 10
1960	5	--	1	10 9
1961	--	--	1/	10 9
1962	--	--	1/	9 8
1963	--	--	1	9 9
1964	--	--	1	9 9
10-year average	--	--	1	10 9

-- Not available. 1/ Less than 500 metric tons.  
Source: (36).

Table 32.--West Asia: International trade, annual and average, 1957-61, annual 1962 1/

Period	Exports			Imports	
	Total	Total, excluding oil	Percent of total exports excluding oil:	Total	Percent of total imports
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent	Million dollars	Percent
1957	1,709	904	63.9	2,117	17.3
1958	1,870	771	64.2	2,234	15.9
1959	2,144	1,004	64.3	2,494	17.0
1960	2,254	948	57.0	2,786	17.9
1961	2,342	972	61.7	2,865	18.8
1957-61 average	2,064	920	62.2	2,499	17.5
1962	2,538	1,134	62.2	2,957	18.8

1/ 1963-64 not available.



Table 33.--West Asia: Exports of principal agricultural commodities, by countries, annual and average 1957-61, annual 1962-64 - continued

Country and year	Cotton	Fruit 1/	Nuts	Hides and skins	Wool	Fresh vegetables: 2/	Eggs	Grains	Tobacco	Sugar	Total listed
<b>Jordan:</b>											
1957	--	3/1.7	n.a.	--	--	3.0	--	.5	--	--	5.2
1958	--	3/1.4	n.a.	--	--	2.8	--	.4	--	--	4.6
1959	--	1.2	--	.4	--	2.5	--	.4	--	--	4.6
1960	--	1.1	.2	.3	--	2.7	--	.4	--	--	4.6
1961	--	1.3	.1	.1	--	3.0	--	.4	--	--	4.9
1957-61 average	--	1.3	.1	.2	--	2.8	--	.4	--	--	4.8
1962	--	1.8	.2	.2	--	3.7	--	.6	--	--	6.5
1963	--	2.3	.2	.5	--	3.2	--	.3	.7	--	7.3
1964	--	2.0	.2	--	.2	3.2	--	.2	--	--	5.8
<b>Lebanon:</b>											
1957	1.3	8.3	--	1.0	1.7	1.9	--	.4	--	--	14.6
1958	1.2	8.8	--	1.0	.9	1.9	--	.2	--	--	14.0
1959	.6	11.7	--	1.1	2.0	2.1	--	--	--	--	17.5
1960	--	11.6	--	.8	1.7	3.7	--	.7	1.5	--	20.0
1961	--	12.6	--	.7	1.0	1.7	--	--	1.3	--	17.3
1957-61 average	.6	10.6	--	.9	1.5	2.3	--	.3	.5	--	16.7
1962	2.5	12.1	--	--	3.1	1.8	.6	1.6	2.1	--	23.8
1963	3.1	13.4	.1	--	2.1	1.1	.6	.5	2.5	.1	23.5
1964	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	--	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Syrian Arab Republic:</b>											
1957	52.7	--	--	--	8.3	--	--	39.3	--	--	100.3
1958	44.7	--	--	1.7	7.4	--	1.1	16.9	--	--	71.8
1959	77.5	--	--	4.3	14.8	1.2	1.1	.7	--	--	99.6
1960	48.7	1.2	--	1.4	5.0	--	--	--	--	--	56.3
1961	60.9	1.2	--	1.3	4.9	--	--	--	--	--	68.3
1957-61 average	56.9	.5	--	1.8	8.1	.2	.4	11.4	--	--	79.3
1962	73.0	1.3	--	.7	4.1	--	--	8.9	--	--	88.0
1963	98.1	2.1	--	1.5	6.9	--	.3	32.3	1.3	--	142.5
1964	95.1	1.8	--	2.0	9.1	--	--	25.3	2.0	--	135.3
<b>Turkey:</b>											
1957	41.4	23.7	46.6	--	--	--	--	--	138.6	--	250.3
1958	22.4	25.1	30.1	2.1	--	--	--	9.0	84.2	1.6	174.5
1959	54.3	20.3	46.4	5.6	3.6	--	--	36.8	91.7	1.9	260.6
1960	46.0	32.0	45.2	6.3	4.4	--	.6	5.4	65.4	16.5	221.8
1961	56.7	24.3	49.0	7.0	4.0	.3	.6	5.9	87.1	17.4	252.3
1957-61 average	44.1	25.1	43.5	4.2	3.4	.1	.2	11.4	93.4	7.5	231.9
1962	62.5	27.3	64.8	5.6	3.4	1.2	.2	4.5	96.2	7.9	270.5
1963	79.5	26.5	59.7	6.1	3.3	.8	--	4.5	66.8	10.1	257.3
1964	88.2	28.0	57.5	6.5	4.4	2.6	--	4.8	89.7	19.3	301.0

-- None or negligible; n.a. not available.

1/ Fresh and dried.

2/ Includes potatoes.

3/ Includes nuts.

4/ Excludes wool exports, if any.

Source: (3, 5, 16, 18, 20, 21, 26, 29, 31).

Table 34.--West Asia: Imports of principal agricultural commodities, by countries, annual and average 1957-61, annual 1962-64

Country and year	Million dollars													
	Grain : and : flour :	Sugar :	Tea :	Fats : and : oils :	Oilseeds : and :	Fruits : and : nuts l/:	Dairy : products :	Meat & : preparation :	Fresh : vegetables : /2/ :	Hides : and : skins :	Wool : and : hair :	Total : and : listed :		
<b>West Asia (8 Countries):</b>														
1957	170.0	77.5	39.1	18.6	17.1	9.2	9.6	8.8	.6	11.2	17.7	316.4		
1958	73.7	70.7	44.2	32.7	14.4	10.3	24.0	4.3	4.1	6.7	8.8	293.9		
1959	96.4	69.9	49.6	44.4	18.1	12.8	12.2	5.9	7.0	10.7	13.1	340.1		
1960	157.9	71.5	50.2	42.8	22.0	18.4	13.1	5.8	8.8	8.8	30.9	432.2		
1961	215.9	78.9	45.4	21.5	21.5	19.7	16.9	6.7	9.8	13.2	17.9	467.4		
1957-61 average	130.2	73.7	45.7	32.0	18.6	14.1	15.6	6.3	6.1	10.1	17.6	370.0		
1962	174.8	48.3	46.4	51.7	32.6	19.4	24.2	11.0	11.6	12.5	31.4	463.9		
1963	181.2	61.8	42.9	61.1	36.8	23.3	21.5	11.6	14.8	17.2	31.0	503.2		
1964	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
<b>Cyprus:</b>														
1957	3.9	1.5	--	1.7	--	--	1.8	1.9	.6	--	--	11.4		
1958	1.1	1.7	--	1.9	--	--	2.5	3.3	.7	--	--	11.2		
1959	2.6	1.3	--	2.2	--	--	2.7	2.9	--	--	--	11.7		
1960	4.8	1.2	--	2.7	--	--	2.4	3.3	--	--	--	14.4		
1961	5.2	1.4	--	3.8	--	--	2.6	3.4	.1	--	--	16.5		
1957-61 average	3.5	1.4	--	2.4	--	--	2.1	3.0	.3	--	--	13.0		
1962	5.6	1.1	.1	3.0	--	--	2.1	2.8	1.5	--	--	16.2		
1963	2.0	2.0	--	2.1	.3	.3	2.8	2.7	.6	--	--	12.8		
1964	4.2	2.5	.1	2.1	.2	.3	2.9	3.7	.8	--	--	16.8		
<b>Iran:</b>														
1957	5.9	30.2	12.5	2.6	--	--	.3	--	--	--	--	51.5		
1958	3.3	28.5	19.7	4.2	--	.6	1.1	--	--	1.4	1.0	59.8		
1959	1.1	30.4	16.6	6.2	.3	.6	1.7	--	1.2	1.4	--	59.5		
1960	23.9	32.7	16.2	7.5	--	.8	3.0	--	--	--	--	84.1		
1961	15.1	42.0	9.9	7.2	--	.3	4.1	.8	--	1.8	--	81.2		
1957-61 average	9.8	32.8	15.0	5.5	.1	.5	2.0	.2	.2	.9	.2	67.2		
1962	19.9	15.6	10.0	12.1	.4	--	3.5	.4	--	3.1	3.1	68.1		
1963	19.7	12.2	9.8	9.2	.4	.1	3.5	.4	--	3.0	.3	58.6		
1964	12.4	25.6	10.1	10.4	n.a.	--	4.0	.3	--	2.8	4.5	n.a.		
<b>Iraq:</b>														
1957	6.7	24.6	18.5	3.2	--	3.0	1.3	--	--	--	--	57.3		
1958	.6	22.2	16.0	3.5	2.3	1.6	1.0	--	2.6	--	--	49.8		
1959	16.6	18.6	19.3	4.4	--	3.6	1.5	--	3.3	--	--	67.3		
1960	22.9	22.5	23.0	6.6	--	5.8	2.2	--	5.8	--	--	88.8		
1961	39.6	21.6	24.0	1.0	4.2	9.0	2.5	--	4.5	--	--	106.4		
1957-61 average	17.3	21.9	20.2	3.7	1.3	4.6	1.7	--	3.2	--	--	73.9		
1962	12.3	16.9	23.0	4.5	3.8	3.1	2.4	--	3.5	--	--	69.5		
1963	6.8	12.0	24.5	6.4	4.7	3.0	2.3	--	2.9	.6	.6	63.8		
1964	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
<b>Israel:</b>														
1957	29.9	8.0	1.2	--	14.1	--	--	6.9	--	3.1	4.5	67.7		
1958	39.9	6.6	1.0	1.4	11.2	--	12.3	1.0	--	2.2	.7	76.3		
1959	44.6	1.0	1.0	2.1	14.9	--	2.4	1.7	--	4.0	.8	78.9		
1960	49.1	5.6	1.2	4.2	20.8	.7	.4	2.5	--	3.9	1.2	89.6		
1961	48.3	3.6	1.3	4.9	14.5	--	1.5	1.9	1.1	3.6	1.4	82.1		
1957-61 average	42.4	6.2	1.1	2.5	15.1	.2	3.3	2.8	.2	3.4	1.7	78.9		
1962	44.9	4.1	1.2	8.3	23.4	1.0	1.4	6.0	1.9	4.9	7.6	104.7		
1963	49.6	13.8	1.3	8.9	21.7	1.2	2.0	7.1	1.8	4.8	6.9	119.1		
1964	38.6	18.5	1.5	4.4	27.7	2.0	3.1	13.0	2.5	3.5	6.7	121.5		

- Continued

Table 34.--West Asia: Imports of principal agricultural commodities, by countries, annual and average 1957-61, annual 1962-64 - continued

Country and year	Grain : and : flour :	Sugar :	Tea :	Fats : and : oils :	Oilseeds : and :	Fruits : and : nuts 1/:	Dairy : products :	Meat & : prep- aration :	Fresh : vegetables: 2/:	Hides : and : skins :	Wool : and : hair :	Total : Listed :
Jordan:												
1957	5.0	5.1	1.6	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.4
1958	13.6	4.7	1.1	2.1	--	1.8	--	--	.8	--	--	24.1
1959	3.4	3.4	1.4	2.0	--	1.9	.8	--	.7	--	--	19.4
1960	12.2	3.0	1.3	2.6	--	2.4	.8	--	--	--	--	22.3
1961	15.7	3.2	2.0	2.2	.9	2.5	1.0	.6	1.2	--	--	29.3
1957-61 average	11.1	3.9	1.5	2.1	.2	1.7	.5	.1	.6	--	--	21.7
1962	10.2	3.1	2.1	1.6	.7	3.7	1.2	1.1	1.5	--	--	25.4
1963	18.3	8.7	1.4	3.1	1.7	3.6	1.9	.5	1.7	.7	--	41.5
1964	14.6	5.4	n.a.	3.9	1.1	5.0	2.3	.6	1.5	--	--	n.a.
Lebanon:												
1957	13.0	2.6	--	--	3.0	--	6.2	--	--	2.0	2.3	29.1
1958	10.2	1.9	--	--	--	--	5.1	--	--	1.5	.7	19.4
1959	13.5	.7	--	.6	--	--	3.1	--	--	2.0	2.1	22.0
1960	12.9	2.0	--	--	--	1.1	3.3	--	3.0	2.3	1.7	26.3
1961	14.1	1.7	--	--	1.7	1.2	3.2	--	1.9	2.1	.4	26.3
1957-61 average	12.7	1.8	--	.1	.9	.5	4.2	--	1.0	2.0	1.4	24.6
1962	17.0	2.6	.9	.6	3.8	3.0	11.5	.7	2.0	1.6	1.6	43.7
1963	21.1	3.9	.5	1.0	5.4	4.3	6.6	2.1	5.2	2.7	1.6	54.4
1964	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Syrian Arab Republic:												
1957	2.8	5.5	--	--	--	6.2	--	--	--	--	7.5	22.0
1958	--	5.1	2.3	--	.9	6.3	--	--	--	--	--	14.6
1959	8.8	8.1	3.4	--	2.9	6.7	--	--	1.8	--	--	31.7
1960	24.9	4.5	2.8	4.3	1.2	7.6	3.0	--	--	--	13.7	62.0
1961	15.1	5.4	2.0	2.0	--	6.7	2.0	--	--	1.5	--	35.7
1957-62 average	10.3	5.7	2.1	1.3	1.0	6.7	1.0	--	.6	.3	4.2	33.2
1962	12.3	4.9	4.6	--	--	8.6	2.1	--	1.2	2.1	--	35.8
1963	3.5	9.2	3.0	--	2.4	9.8	2.3	.2	2.6	.5	--	50.3
1964	6.3	16.9	4.0	--	1.2	12.9	3.1	.6	3.4	1.9	--	--
Turkey:												
1957	39.8	--	5.3	9.4	--	--	--	--	--	6.1	3.4	64.0
1958	5.0	--	4.1	19.6	--	--	2.0	--	--	1.6	6.4	38.7
1959	--	--	7.9	26.9	--	--	--	1.3	--	3.3	10.2	49.6
1960	7.2	--	5.7	14.9	--	--	--	--	--	2.6	14.3	44.7
1961	62.8	--	6.2	.4	.2	--	--	--	--	4.2	16.1	89.9
1957-61 average	23.0	--	5.8	14.2	.04	--	.4	.3	--	3.6	10.1	57.4
1962	52.6	--	4.5	21.6	.3	--	--	--	--	2.4	19.1	100.5
1963	60.2	--	2.4	30.4	.2	--	--	--	--	4.9	21.9	120.0
1964	6.1	--	.2	41.6	--	--	11.3	--	--	--	15.5	74.7

-- None or negligible; n.a. not available.

1/ Fresh and dried.

2/ Includes potatoes.

Source: (3, 2, 16, 18, 20, 21, 26, 29, 31).

Table 35.--West Asia: Direction of agricultural trade, selected years

Country	Year	United States	E.E.C. 1/	Other West Europe	United Kingdom	Soviet Bloc 2/	Far East 3/	West Asia 4/	Other or not specified:	Total
						Percent				
Cyprus:										
Exports to .....	1964	3.3	7.5	1.6	65.4	10.3	2.5	4.8	4.6	100.0
Imports from .....	1964	16.1	21.6	7.9	18.4	7.2	11.2	10.6	7.0	100.0
Iran:										
Exports to .....	1963	7.3	21.4	.8	16.4	30.4	7.1	9.8	5/ 6.8	100.0
Imports from .....	1963	23.8	11.1	1.3	.2	24.9	24.6	7.3	5/ 6.8	100.0
Iraq:										
Exports to .....	1962	10.2	12.9	7.2	3.7	17.9	4.5	20.4	23.2	100.0
Imports from .....	1962	5.8	2.1	.7	.4	18.4	44.6	9.8	6/ 18.2	100.0
Israel:										
Exports to .....	7/ 1958	1.1	33.6	23.5	35.8	5.3	8/ .7	.7	8/	100.0
Imports from .....	2/ 1963	1.3	10/ 2.9	--	--	2.5	--	--	--	8/ 100.0
Jordan:										
Exports to .....	7/ 1958	68.1	2.9	3.2	2.0	.1	1.9	6.0	15.4	100.0
Imports from .....	2/ 1963	46.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8/ 100.0
Jordan:										
Exports to .....	1963	8/ 20.3	8/ 7.7	8/ 2.3	8/ 3.3	8/ 5.0	8/ 6.7	8/ 99.8	.2	100.0
Imports from .....	1963	20.3	7.7	2.3	3.3	5.0	6.7	42.3	14.9	100.0
Lebanon:										
Exports to .....	1962	7.9	17.7	4.1	3.8	13.3	5.2	40.2	7.8	100.0
Imports from .....	1962	4.6	9.2	3.5	.9	5.5	7.8	62.7	5.8	100.0
Syrian Arab Republic:										
Exports to .....	1963	2.8	23.0	2.7	1.3	39.9	1.1	17.8	11.4	100.0
Imports from .....	1963	1.2	1.0	8/ .9	8/ 7.7	8/ 9.9	17.2	35.5	45.1	100.0
Turkey:										
Exports to .....	1964	18.9	33.3	15.3	10.4	9.9	.4	9.4	2.4	100.0
Imports from .....	1964	66.3	2.9	.1	7.7	8/ 19.5	19.5	8/ 8/	3.5	100.0

--Not available. 1/ European Economic Community: France, Italy, West Germany, and Benelux countries. 2/ Includes Communist China. 3/ Includes Australia and New Zealand. 4/ Includes Arabian Peninsula countries. 5/ Includes transshipments to/or from unspecified countries through other West Asian countries. 6/ Of which about 6 percent was from African countries. 7/ Since 1958, commodity trade by source or destination has been published by the Government of Israel (G.O.I.) in Hebrew only. 8/ Negligible. 9/ Approximate: U.S. data applied to total agricultural trade as reported by G.O.I. 10/ Official statistics place the value of exports of citrus, eggs, edible vegetable oil, and prepared food products, including fruit juices, to EEC countries at 36.3 percent of all exports of these commodities in 1963, and 34.1 percent in 1964.

Table 36.--United States: Value of agricultural and total trade with West Asia, annual and average 1957-61, annual 1962-64

Year	Cyprus	Iran	Iraq	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	S.A.R.	Turkey	Total 8 countries	Saudi Arabia	Kuwait	Bahrain	Other: West Asia	Total West Asia
									Million dollars					
<b>U.S. agricultural exports to West Asia</b>														
1957	0.4	6.2	1.1	45.4	1.2	4.9	1.0	58.5	118.7	8.1	1.7	0.8	0.2	129.5
1958	.6	3.9	.5	53.6	3.6	7.5	.6	55.3	125.6	6.2	1.9	.7	.3	134.7
1959	2.6	5.2	2.3	55.2	8.5	11.8	.1	37.0	122.7	5.6	2.5	.1	.3	131.2
1960	.5	11.6	3.4	56.6	10.0	7.7	22.9	36.4	149.1	7.0	2.4	.1	2.4	161.0
1961	4.4	18.3	4.3	54.3	13.6	7.8	16.8	70.1	189.6	8.4	3.0	1.1	1.2	203.3
1957-61 average	1.7	9.0	2.3	53.0	7.4	7.9	8.3	51.5	141.1	7.1	2.3	.5	.9	151.9
1962	3.8	27.8	3.3	58.0	11.0	6.3	15.8	81.1	207.1	10.2	4.6	1.1	1.0	224.0
1963	1.3	25.6	5.4	65.8	16.8	7.4	.5	62.6	185.4	13.5	4.0	1.5	2.1	206.5
1964 1/	2.9	37.9	20.0	71.2	11.8	10.0	1.3	41.6	196.7	15.3	5.3	1.3	2.7	220.8
<b>Total U.S. exports to West Asia:</b>														
1957	4.0	82.8	40.0	93.4	6.6	40.2	17.7	138.9	423.6	68.8	38.8	7.4	4.2	542.8
1958	2.8	105.8	32.1	101.6	10.0	36.0	15.7	126.9	430.9	58.6	42.5	6.3	4.8	543.1
1959	3.7	113.4	27.5	111.1	15.6	39.7	11.8	123.6	446.4	49.6	59.8	6.4	7.6	569.8
1960	2.6	117.2	36.9	118.4	17.0	44.2	37.7	124.8	498.8	43.4	40.6	8.2	10.2	601.2
1961	6.7	91.8	37.3	137.0	23.6	45.3	26.8	141.7	510.2	55.0	56.4	9.7	20.9	652.2
1957-61 average	4.0	102.2	34.8	112.3	14.5	41.1	21.9	131.2	462.0	55.1	47.6	7.6	9.5	581.8
1962	6.4	97.1	34.5	161.1	20.9	43.3	29.5	193.6	586.4	77.4	63.8	8.8	17.5	754.3
1963	3.5	90.1	32.8	154.2	37.1	51.2	15.1	215.8	599.8	69.3	60.0	9.0	23.4	761.5
1964 1/	4.6	130.9	56.4	165.0	20.3	57.0	11.0	160.7	605.9	89.2	55.3	8.8	22.1	781.3
<b>U.S. agricultural imports from West Asia</b>														
1957	.8	19.4	13.5	.7	--	3.6	9.4	49.6	97.0	2/	--	--	.4	100.4
1958	.7	25.4	7.8	.6	--	2.2	4.7	52.0	93.4	2/	--	--	.4	97.2
1959	1.0	21.2	12.2	.6	2/	2.1	8.9	59.6	102.6	2/	--	--	3.7	108.6
1960	.8	21.7	8.4	.8	.1	3.2	5.9	65.4	106.3	2/	--	--	.9	107.2
1961	.8	13.9	8.0	.8	.5	3.0	4.4	60.1	91.5	--	--	--	.7	91.8
1957-61 average	.8	20.3	10.0	.7	.1	2.8	6.7	57.3	98.7	2/	--	--	2.5	101.1
1962	.7	15.0	6.4	.9	.1	3.6	2.7	63.7	93.1	2/	--	--	.8	93.9
1963	.7	16.9	8.5	1.6	2/	5.2	4.6	59.4	96.9	2/	--	--	.7	7.6
1964 1/	1.0	20.7	7.3	1.7	2/	5.3	4.7	55.8	96.0	2/	--	--	1.5	97.5
<b>Total U.S. imports from West Asia:</b>														
1957	4.2	35.5	29.0	19.6	.1	4.7	9.7	67.3	170.1	41.4	--	--	4.5	111.0
1958	3.9	43.4	30.2	18.0	2/	3.1	5.4	64.7	168.7	72.7	--	--	4.6	169.7
1959	1.5	46.5	33.4	27.6	.1	2.9	9.5	68.3	189.8	50.3	157.1	1.3	6.5	405.0
1960	2.4	52.6	26.8	27.3	.1	3.8	6.8	70.8	190.6	65.5	123.9	2.9	4.6	387.5
1961	1.2	61.0	29.1	32.5	.5	3.8	5.2	65.0	198.3	55.7	108.3	.9	24.3	387.5
1957-61 average	2.6	47.8	29.7	25.0	.2	3.7	7.3	67.2	183.5	57.1	77.9	2.8	6.4	385.7
1962	.8	57.4	8.6	41.0	.1	4.3	4.1	70.5	186.8	66.3	86.7	.6	23.7	364.1
1963	.8	65.4	9.2	47.1	.1	6.7	4.8	62.6	196.7	77.3	66.4	3.1	36.4	372.7
1964 1/	1.2	77.6	7.4	53.4	.2	8.2	5.3	60.5	215.8	85.9	51.7	2.7	49.3	400.4

-- None or negligible.  
1/ Preliminary.  
2/ Less than \$50,000.

Table 37.--United States: Value of agricultural exports to West Asia, by major commodities, average 1959-61, annual 1962-64

Country and period	Wheat & wheat flour		Other grains & preparations		Fats & vegetable oils		Oilseeds		Dairy products		Cotton		Tobacco, unmd.		Other agri-cultural		Total agri-cultural exports																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	1,915	3,127	35	411	67	--	--	--	308	159	2,484	4,326	308	159	2,484	4,326	308	159	2,484	4,326																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Cyprus:																					1959-61 average	1,915	3,127	35	411	67	--	--	--	308	159	2,484	4,326	308	159	2,484	4,326	308	159	2,484	4,326	1962	3,127	411	411	36	--	--	--	--	194	48	3,821	6,402	194	48	3,821	6,402	194	48	3,821	6,402	1963	680	36	36	27	1	--	--	--	307	214	1,290	3,483	307	214	1,290	3,483	307	214	1,290	3,483	1964	2,140	27	27	--	--	--	--	--	339	337	2,867	4,586	339	337	2,867	4,586	339	337	2,867	4,586	Iran:																					1959-61 average	4,979	1,313	1,313	3,936	3,936	--	--	--	525	942	11,695	107,465	--	942	11,695	107,465	--	942	11,695	107,465	1962	14,659	610	610	10,162	10,162	9	--	--	1,791	27,848	97,081	97,081	--	1,791	27,848	97,081	--	1,791	27,848	97,081	1963	12,962	589	589	10,323	10,323	1	--	--	1,211	25,613	90,128	90,128	--	1,211	25,613	90,128	--	1,211	25,613	90,128	1964	15,358	1,825	1,825	15,830	15,830	3	1,460	1	--	3,465	37,942	130,863	--	3,465	37,942	130,863	--	3,465	37,942	130,863	Iraq:																					1959-61 average	496	2,032	2,032	367	367	--	--	--	247	192	3,334	33,925	--	192	3,334	33,925	--	192	3,334	33,925	1962	32	1,935	1,935	937	937	1	--	--	24	340	3,269	34,544	--	340	3,269	34,544	--	340	3,269	34,544	1963	3,143	449	449	507	507	4	--	--	965	377	5,445	32,800	965	377	5,445	32,800	965	377	5,445	32,800	1964	8,745	5,155	5,155	552	552	--	2,396	--	152	2,704	19,976	56,398	152	2,704	19,976	56,398	152	2,704	19,976	56,398	Israel:																					1959-61 average	13,859	18,000	18,000	3,573	3,573	14,563	966	1,984	253	2,167	55,365	133,157	253	2,167	55,365	133,157	253	2,167	55,365	133,157	1962	19,809	16,749	16,749	5,366	5,366	11,010	909	1,541	379	2,242	58,005	161,068	379	2,242	58,005	161,068	379	2,242	58,005	161,068	1963	14,294	20,310	20,310	5,524	5,524	19,228	1,304	1,300	404	3,433	65,797	154,243	404	3,433	65,797	154,243	404	3,433	65,797	154,243	1964	13,149	17,840	17,840	3,951	3,951	20,923	1,794	4,602	284	8,623	71,166	165,023	284	8,623	71,166	165,023	284	8,623	71,166	165,023	Jordan:																					1959-61 average	8,254	1,150	1,150	8	8	--	137	7	955	227	10,738	18,692	955	227	10,738	18,692	955	227	10,738	18,692	1962	8,688	81	81	638	638	--	141	--	1,177	226	10,951	20,865	1,177	226	10,951	20,865	1,177	226	10,951	20,865	1963	13,539	1,563	1,563	548	548	--	94	1	676	373	16,794	37,063	676	373	16,794	37,063	676	373	16,794	37,063	1964	7,901	219	219	434	434	--	60	--	1,137	2,095	11,846	20,322	1,137	2,095	11,846	20,322	1,137	2,095	11,846	20,322	Lebanon:																					1959-61 average	4,938	1,909	1,909	170	170	--	647	178	72	1,189	9,103	43,082	72	1,189	9,103	43,082	72	1,189	9,103	43,082	1962	3,551	256	256	460	460	--	169	19	20	1,848	6,323	43,281	20	1,848	6,323	43,281	20	1,848	6,323	43,281	1963	3,444	247	247	494	494	--	627	166	--	2,439	7,417	51,169	--	2,439	7,417	51,169	--	2,439	7,417	51,169	1964	2,763	549	549	260	260	168	313	501	72	5,408	10,034	56,981	72	5,408	10,034	56,981	72	5,408	10,034	56,981	Syrian Arab Republic:																					1959-61 average	10,338	2,737	2,737	17	17	82	162	3	18	94	13,451	25,441	18	94	13,451	25,441	18	94	13,451	25,441	1962	12,585	2,640	2,640	4	4	115	5	--	195	255	15,799	29,459	195	255	15,799	29,459	195	255	15,799	29,459	1963	--	--	--	1	1	--	87	--	109	249	532	15,142	109	249	532	15,142	109	249	532	15,142	1964	--	286	286	--	--	51	49	2	345	535	1,268	11,016	345	535	1,268	11,016	345	535	1,268	11,016	Turkey:																					1959-61 average	30,138	689	689	12,064	12,064	30	1,057	7	--	3,814	47,799	130,039	--	3,814	47,799	130,039	--	3,814	47,799	130,039	1962	60,360	30	30	17,661	17,661	141	1,102	--	--	1,806	81,100	193,608	--	1,806	81,100	193,608	--	1,806	81,100	193,608	1963	31,990	1,922	1,922	24,617	24,617	1	1,046	12	--	2,975	62,563	215,795	--	2,975	62,563	215,795	--	2,975	62,563	215,795	1964	9,337	33	33	24,615	24,615	141	1,352	79	--	6,069	41,626	160,798	--	6,069	41,626	160,798	--	6,069	41,626	160,798	Other West Asia:																					1959-61 average	5,751	2,818	2,818	85	85	--	312	17	15	2,966	11,964	120,696	15	2,966	11,964	120,696	15	2,966	11,964	120,696	1962	6,140	6,415	6,415	103	103	--	275	35	16	3,926	16,910	168,028	16	3,926	16,910	168,028	16	3,926	16,910	168,028	1963	7,293	8,845	8,845	186	186	1	251	2	9	4,454	21,041	161,727	9	4,454	21,041	161,727	9	4,454	21,041	161,727	1964	7,649	8,047	8,047	48	48	--	350	2	5	7,976	24,077	175,410	5	7,976	24,077	175,410	5	7,976	24,077	175,410	Total West Asia:																					1959-61 average	80,668	30,683	30,683	20,287	20,287	14,675	4,053	2,196	1,621	11,750	165,933	616,823	1,621	11,750	165,933	616,823	1,621	11,750	165,933	616,823	1962	128,951	29,127	29,127	35,331	35,331	11,266	3,283	1,605	1,981	12,481	224,026	754,336	1,981	12,481	224,026	754,336	1,981	12,481	224,026	754,336	1963	87,345	34,047	34,047	42,201	42,201	19,231	3,985	1,488	2,470	15,725	206,492	761,550	2,470	15,725	206,492	761,550	2,470	15,725	206,492	761,550	1964	67,044	33,981	33,981	45,690	45,690	21,286	5,672	7,583	233	37,212	220,802	781,297	233	37,212	220,802	781,297	233	37,212	220,802	781,297
1959-61 average	1,915	3,127	35	411	67	--	--	--	308	159	2,484	4,326	308	159	2,484	4,326	308	159	2,484	4,326																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1962	3,127	411	411	36	--	--	--	--	194	48	3,821	6,402	194	48	3,821	6,402	194	48	3,821	6,402																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1963	680	36	36	27	1	--	--	--	307	214	1,290	3,483	307	214	1,290	3,483	307	214	1,290	3,483																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1964	2,140	27	27	--	--	--	--	--	339	337	2,867	4,586	339	337	2,867	4,586	339	337	2,867	4,586																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Iran:																					1959-61 average	4,979	1,313	1,313	3,936	3,936	--	--	--	525	942	11,695	107,465	--	942	11,695	107,465	--	942	11,695	107,465	1962	14,659	610	610	10,162	10,162	9	--	--	1,791	27,848	97,081	97,081	--	1,791	27,848	97,081	--	1,791	27,848	97,081	1963	12,962	589	589	10,323	10,323	1	--	--	1,211	25,613	90,128	90,128	--	1,211	25,613	90,128	--	1,211	25,613	90,128	1964	15,358	1,825	1,825	15,830	15,830	3	1,460	1	--	3,465	37,942	130,863	--	3,465	37,942	130,863	--	3,465	37,942	130,863	Iraq:																					1959-61 average	496	2,032	2,032	367	367	--	--	--	247	192	3,334	33,925	--	192	3,334	33,925	--	192	3,334	33,925	1962	32	1,935	1,935	937	937	1	--	--	24	340	3,269	34,544	--	340	3,269	34,544	--	340	3,269	34,544	1963	3,143	449	449	507	507	4	--	--	965	377	5,445	32,800	965	377	5,445	32,800	965	377	5,445	32,800	1964	8,745	5,155	5,155	552	552	--	2,396	--	152	2,704	19,976	56,398	152	2,704	19,976	56,398	152	2,704	19,976	56,398	Israel:																					1959-61 average	13,859	18,000	18,000	3,573	3,573	14,563	966	1,984	253	2,167	55,365	133,157	253	2,167	55,365	133,157	253	2,167	55,365	133,157	1962	19,809	16,749	16,749	5,366	5,366	11,010	909	1,541	379	2,242	58,005	161,068	379	2,242	58,005	161,068	379	2,242	58,005	161,068	1963	14,294	20,310	20,310	5,524	5,524	19,228	1,304	1,300	404	3,433	65,797	154,243	404	3,433	65,797	154,243	404	3,433	65,797	154,243	1964	13,149	17,840	17,840	3,951	3,951	20,923	1,794	4,602	284	8,623	71,166	165,023	284	8,623	71,166	165,023	284	8,623	71,166	165,023	Jordan:																					1959-61 average	8,254	1,150	1,150	8	8	--	137	7	955	227	10,738	18,692	955	227	10,738	18,692	955	227	10,738	18,692	1962	8,688	81	81	638	638	--	141	--	1,177	226	10,951	20,865	1,177	226	10,951	20,865	1,177	226	10,951	20,865	1963	13,539	1,563	1,563	548	548	--	94	1	676	373	16,794	37,063	676	373	16,794	37,063	676	373	16,794	37,063	1964	7,901	219	219	434	434	--	60	--	1,137	2,095	11,846	20,322	1,137	2,095	11,846	20,322	1,137	2,095	11,846	20,322	Lebanon:																					1959-61 average	4,938	1,909	1,909	170	170	--	647	178	72	1,189	9,103	43,082	72	1,189	9,103	43,082	72	1,189	9,103	43,082	1962	3,551	256	256	460	460	--	169	19	20	1,848	6,323	43,281	20	1,848	6,323	43,281	20	1,848	6,323	43,281	1963	3,444	247	247	494	494	--	627	166	--	2,439	7,417	51,169	--	2,439	7,417	51,169	--	2,439	7,417	51,169	1964	2,763	549	549	260	260	168	313	501	72	5,408	10,034	56,981	72	5,408	10,034	56,981	72	5,408	10,034	56,981	Syrian Arab Republic:																					1959-61 average	10,338	2,737	2,737	17	17	82	162	3	18	94	13,451	25,441	18	94	13,451	25,441	18	94	13,451	25,441	1962	12,585	2,640	2,640	4	4	115	5	--	195	255	15,799	29,459	195	255	15,799	29,459	195	255	15,799	29,459	1963	--	--	--	1	1	--	87	--	109	249	532	15,142	109	249	532	15,142	109	249	532	15,142	1964	--	286	286	--	--	51	49	2	345	535	1,268	11,016	345	535	1,268	11,016	345	535	1,268	11,016	Turkey:																					1959-61 average	30,138	689	689	12,064	12,064	30	1,057	7	--	3,814	47,799	130,039	--	3,814	47,799	130,039	--	3,814	47,799	130,039	1962	60,360	30	30	17,661	17,661	141	1,102	--	--	1,806	81,100	193,608	--	1,806	81,100	193,608	--	1,806	81,100	193,608	1963	31,990	1,922	1,922	24,617	24,617	1	1,046	12	--	2,975	62,563	215,795	--	2,975	62,563	215,795	--	2,975	62,563	215,795	1964	9,337	33	33	24,615	24,615	141	1,352	79	--	6,069	41,626	160,798	--	6,069	41,626	160,798	--	6,069	41,626	160,798	Other West Asia:																					1959-61 average	5,751	2,818	2,818	85	85	--	312	17	15	2,966	11,964	120,696	15	2,966	11,964	120,696	15	2,966	11,964	120,696	1962	6,140	6,415	6,415	103	103	--	275	35	16	3,926	16,910	168,028	16	3,926	16,910	168,028	16	3,926	16,910	168,028	1963	7,293	8,845	8,845	186	186	1	251	2	9	4,454	21,041	161,727	9	4,454	21,041	161,727	9	4,454	21,041	161,727	1964	7,649	8,047	8,047	48	48	--	350	2	5	7,976	24,077	175,410	5	7,976	24,077	175,410	5	7,976	24,077	175,410	Total West Asia:																					1959-61 average	80,668	30,683	30,683	20,287	20,287	14,675	4,053	2,196	1,621	11,750	165,933	616,823	1,621	11,750	165,933	616,823	1,621	11,750	165,933	616,823	1962	128,951	29,127	29,127	35,331	35,331	11,266	3,283	1,605	1,981	12,481	224,026	754,336	1,981	12,481	224,026	754,336	1,981	12,481	224,026	754,336	1963	87,345	34,047	34,047	42,201	42,201	19,231	3,985	1,488	2,470	15,725	206,492	761,550	2,470	15,725	206,492	761,550	2,470	15,725	206,492	761,550	1964	67,044	33,981	33,981	45,690	45,690	21,286	5,672	7,583	233	37,212	220,802	781,297	233	37,212	220,802	781,297	233	37,212	220,802	781,297																																																																																																									
1959-61 average	4,979	1,313	1,313	3,936	3,936	--	--	--	525	942	11,695	107,465	--	942	11,695	107,465	--	942	11,695	107,465																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1962	14,659	610	610	10,162	10,162	9	--	--	1,791	27,848	97,081	97,081	--	1,791	27,848	97,081	--	1,791	27,848	97,081																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1963	12,962	589	589	10,323	10,323	1	--	--	1,211	25,613	90,128	90,128	--	1,211	25,613	90,128	--	1,211	25,613	90,128																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1964	15,358	1,825	1,825	15,830	15,830	3	1,460	1	--	3,465	37,942	130,863	--	3,465	37,942	130,863	--	3,465	37,942	130,863																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Iraq:																					1959-61 average	496	2,032	2,032	367	367	--	--	--	247	192	3,334	33,925	--	192	3,334	33,925	--	192	3,334	33,925	1962	32	1,935	1,935	937	937	1	--	--	24	340	3,269	34,544	--	340	3,269	34,544	--	340	3,269	34,544	1963	3,143	449	449	507	507	4	--	--	965	377	5,445	32,800	965	377	5,445	32,800	965	377	5,445	32,800	1964	8,745	5,155	5,155	552	552	--	2,396	--	152	2,704	19,976	56,398	152	2,704	19,976	56,398	152	2,704	19,976	56,398	Israel:																					1959-61 average	13,859	18,000	18,000	3,573	3,573	14,563	966	1,984	253	2,167	55,365	133,157	253	2,167	55,365	133,157	253	2,167	55,365	133,157	1962	19,809	16,749	16,749	5,366	5,366	11,010	909	1,541	379	2,242	58,005	161,068	379	2,242	58,005	161,068	379	2,242	58,005	161,068	1963	14,294	20,310	20,310	5,524	5,524	19,228	1,304	1,300	404	3,433	65,797	154,243	404	3,433	65,797	154,243	404	3,433	65,797	154,243	1964	13,149	17,840	17,840	3,951	3,951	20,923	1,794	4,602	284	8,623	71,166	165,023	284	8,623	71,166	165,023	284	8,623	71,166	165,023	Jordan:																					1959-61 average	8,254	1,150	1,150	8	8	--	137	7	955	227	10,738	18,692	955	227	10,738	18,692	955	227	10,738	18,692	1962	8,688	81	81	638	638	--	141	--	1,177	226	10,951	20,865	1,177	226	10,951	20,865	1,177	226	10,951	20,865	1963	13,539	1,563	1,563	548	548	--	94	1	676	373	16,794	37,063	676	373	16,794	37,063	676	373	16,794	37,063	1964	7,901	219	219	434	434	--	60	--	1,137	2,095	11,846	20,322	1,137	2,095	11,846	20,322	1,137	2,095	11,846	20,322	Lebanon:																					1959-61 average	4,938	1,909	1,909	170	170	--	647	178	72	1,189	9,103	43,082	72	1,189	9,103	43,082	72	1,189	9,103	43,082	1962	3,551	256	256	460	460	--	169	19	20	1,848	6,323	43,281	20	1,848	6,323	43,281	20	1,848	6,323	43,281	1963	3,444	247	247	494	494	--	627	166	--	2,439	7,417	51,169	--	2,439	7,417	51,169	--	2,439	7,417	51,169	1964	2,763	549	549	260	260	168	313	501	72	5,408	10,034	56,981	72	5,408	10,034	56,981	72	5,408	10,034	56,981	Syrian Arab Republic:																					1959-61 average	10,338	2,737	2,737	17	17	82	162	3	18	94	13,451	25,441	18	94	13,451	25,441	18	94	13,451	25,441	1962	12,585	2,640	2,640	4	4	115	5	--	195	255	15,799	29,459	195	255	15,799	29,459	195	255	15,799	29,459	1963	--	--	--	1	1	--	87	--	109	249	532	15,142	109	249	532	15,142	109	249	532	15,142	1964	--	286	286	--	--	51	49	2	345	535	1,268	11,016	345	535	1,268	11,016	345	535	1,268	11,016	Turkey:																					1959-61 average	30,138	689	689	12,064	12,064	30	1,057	7	--	3,814	47,799	130,039	--	3,814	47,799	130,039	--	3,814	47,799	130,039	1962	60,360	30	30	17,661	17,661	141	1,102	--	--	1,806	81,100	193,608	--	1,806	81,100	193,608	--	1,806	81,100	193,608	1963	31,990	1,922	1,922	24,617	24,617	1	1,046	12	--	2,975	62,563	215,795	--	2,975	62,563	215,795	--	2,975	62,563	215,795	1964	9,337	33	33	24,615	24,615	141	1,352	79	--	6,069	41,626	160,798	--	6,069	41,626	160,798	--	6,069	41,626	160,798	Other West Asia:																					1959-61 average	5,751	2,818	2,818	85	85	--	312	17	15	2,966	11,964	120,696	15	2,966	11,964	120,696	15	2,966	11,964	120,696	1962	6,140	6,415	6,415	103	103	--	275	35	16	3,926	16,910	168,028	16	3,926	16,910	168,028	16	3,926	16,910	168,028	1963	7,293	8,845	8,845	186	186	1	251	2	9	4,454	21,041	161,727	9	4,454	21,041	161,727	9	4,454	21,041	161,727	1964	7,649	8,047	8,047	48	48	--	350	2	5	7,976	24,077	175,410	5	7,976	24,077	175,410	5	7,976	24,077	175,410	Total West Asia:																					1959-61 average	80,668	30,683	30,683	20,287	20,287	14,675	4,053	2,196	1,621	11,750	165,933	616,823	1,621	11,750	165,933	616,823	1,621	11,750	165,933	616,823	1962	128,951	29,127	29,127	35,331	35,331	11,266	3,283	1,605	1,981	12,481	224,026	754,336	1,981	12,481	224,026	754,336	1,981	12,481	224,026	754,336	1963	87,345	34,047	34,047	42,201	42,201	19,231	3,985	1,488	2,470	15,725	206,492	761,550	2,470	15,725	206,492	761,550	2,470	15,725	206,492	761,550	1964	67,044	33,981	33,981	45,690	45,690	21,286	5,672	7,583	233	37,212	220,802	781,297	233	37,212	220,802	781,297	233	37,212	220,802	781,297																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
1959-61 average	496	2,032	2,032	367	367	--	--	--	247	192	3,334	33,925	--	192	3,334	33,925	--	192	3,334	33,925																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1962	32	1,935	1,935	937	937	1	--	--	24	340	3,269	34,544	--	340	3,269	34,544	--	340	3,269	34,544																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1963	3,143	449	449	507	507	4	--	--	965	377	5,445	32,800	965	377	5,445	32,800	965	377	5,445	32,800																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1964	8,745	5,155	5,155	552	552	--	2,396	--	152	2,704	19,976	56,398	152	2,704	19,976	56,398	152	2,704	19,976	56,398																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Israel:																					1959-61 average	13,859	18,000	18,000	3,573	3,573	14,563	966	1,984	253	2,167	55,365	133,157	253	2,167	55,365	133,157	253	2,167	55,365	133,157	1962	19,809	16,749	16,749	5,366	5,366	11,010	909	1,541	379	2,242	58,005	161,068	379	2,242	58,005	161,068	379	2,242	58,005	161,068	1963	14,294	20,310	20,310	5,524	5,524	19,228	1,304	1,300	404	3,433	65,797	154,243	404	3,433	65,797	154,243	404	3,433	65,797	154,243	1964	13,149	17,840	17,840	3,951	3,951	20,923	1,794	4,602	284	8,623	71,166	165,023	284	8,623	71,166	165,023	284	8,623	71,166	165,023	Jordan:																					1959-61 average	8,254	1,150	1,150	8	8	--	137	7	955	227	10,738	18,692	955	227	10,738	18,692	955	227	10,738	18,692	1962	8,688	81	81	638	638	--	141	--	1,177	226	10,951	20,865	1,177	226	10,951	20,865	1,177	226	10,951	20,865	1963	13,539	1,563	1,563	548	548	--	94	1	676	373	16,794	37,063	676	373	16,794	37,063	676	373	16,794	37,063	1964	7,901	219	219	434	434	--	60	--	1,137	2,095	11,846	20,322	1,137	2,095	11,846	20,322	1,137	2,095	11,846	20,322	Lebanon:																					1959-61 average	4,938	1,909	1,909	170	170	--	647	178	72	1,189	9,103	43,082	72	1,189	9,103	43,082	72	1,189	9,103	43,082	1962	3,551	256	256	460	460	--	169	19	20	1,848	6,323	43,281	20	1,848	6,323	43,281	20	1,848	6,323	43,281	1963	3,444	247	247	494	494	--	627	166	--	2,439	7,417	51,169	--	2,439	7,417	51,169	--	2,439	7,417	51,169	1964	2,763	549	549	260	260	168	313	501	72	5,408	10,034	56,981	72	5,408	10,034	56,981	72	5,408	10,034	56,981	Syrian Arab Republic:																					1959-61 average	10,338	2,737	2,737	17	17	82	162	3	18	94	13,451	25,441	18	94	13,451	25,441	18	94	13,451	25,441	1962	12,585	2,640	2,640	4	4	115	5	--	195	255	15,799	29,459	195	255	15,799	29,459	195	255	15,799	29,459	1963	--	--	--	1	1	--	87	--	109	249	532	15,142	109	249	532	15,142	109	249	532	15,142	1964	--	286	286	--	--	51	49	2	345	535	1,268	11,016	345	535	1,268	11,016	345	535	1,268	11,016	Turkey:																					1959-61 average	30,138	689	689	12,064	12,064	30	1,057	7	--	3,814	47,799	130,039	--	3,814	47,799	130,039	--	3,814	47,799	130,039	1962	60,360	30	30	17,661	17,661	141	1,102	--	--	1,806	81,100	193,608	--	1,806	81,100	193,608	--	1,806	81,100	193,608	1963	31,990	1,922	1,922	24,617	24,617	1	1,046	12	--	2,975	62,563	215,795	--	2,975	62,563	215,795	--	2,975	62,563	215,795	1964	9,337	33	33	24,615	24,615	141	1,352	79	--	6,069	41,626	160,798	--	6,069	41,626	160,798	--	6,069	41,626	160,798	Other West Asia:																					1959-61 average	5,751	2,818	2,818	85	85	--	312	17	15	2,966	11,964	120,696	15	2,966	11,964	120,696	15	2,966	11,964	120,696	1962	6,140	6,415	6,415	103	103	--	275	35	16	3,926	16,910	168,028	16	3,926	16,910	168,028	16	3,926	16,910	168,028	1963	7,293	8,845	8,845	186	186	1	251	2	9	4,454	21,041	161,727	9	4,454	21,041	161,727	9	4,454	21,041	161,727	1964	7,649	8,047	8,047	48	48	--	350	2	5	7,976	24,077	175,410	5	7,976	24,077	175,410	5	7,976	24,077	175,410	Total West Asia:																					1959-61 average	80,668	30,683	30,683	20,287	20,287	14,675	4,053	2,196	1,621	11,750	165,933	616,823	1,621	11,750	165,933	616,823	1,621	11,750	165,933	616,823	1962	128,951	29,127	29,127	35,331	35,331	11,266	3,283	1,605	1,981	12,481	224,026	754,336	1,981	12,481	224,026	754,336	1,981	12,481	224,026	754,336	1963	87,345	34,047	34,047	42,201	42,201	19,231	3,985	1,488	2,470	15,725	206,492	761,550	2,470	15,725	206,492	761,550	2,470	15,725	206,492	761,550	1964	67,044	33,981	33,981	45,690	45,690	21,286	5,672	7,583	233	37,212	220,802	781,297	233	37,212	220,802	781,297	233	37,212	220,802	781,297																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
1959-61 average	13,859	18,000	18,000	3,573	3,573	14,563	966	1,984	253	2,167	55,365	133,157	253	2,167	55,365	133,157	253	2,167	55,365	133,157																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1962	19,809	16,749	16,749	5,366	5,366	11,010	909	1,541	379	2,242	58,005	161,068	379	2,242	58,005	161,068	379	2,242	58,005	161,068																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1963	14,294	20,310	20,310	5,524	5,524	19,228	1,304	1,300	404	3,433	65,797	154,243	404	3,433	65,797	154,243	404	3,433	65,797	154,243																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1964	13,149	17,840	17,840	3,951	3,951	20,923	1,794	4,602	284	8,623	71,166	165,023	284	8,623	71,166	165,023	284	8,623	71,166	165,023																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Jordan:																					1959-61 average	8,254	1,150	1,150	8	8	--	137	7	955	227	10,738	18,692	955	227	10,738	18,692	955	227	10,738	18,692	1962	8,688	81	81	638	638	--	141	--	1,177	226	10,951	20,865	1,177	226	10,951	20,865	1,177	226	10,951	20,865	1963	13,539	1,563	1,563	548	548	--	94	1	676	373	16,794	37,063	676	373	16,794	37,063	676	373	16,794	37,063	1964	7,901	219	219	434	434	--	60	--	1,137	2,095	11,846	20,322	1,137	2,095	11,846	20,322	1,137	2,095	11,846	20,322	Lebanon:																					1959-61 average	4,938	1,909	1,909	170	170	--	647	178	72	1,189	9,103	43,082	72	1,189	9,103	43,082	72	1,189	9,103	43,082	1962	3,551	256	256	460	460	--	169	19	20	1,848	6,323	43,281	20	1,848	6,323	43,281	20	1,848	6,323	43,281	1963	3,444	247	247	494	494	--	627	166	--	2,439	7,417	51,169	--	2,439	7,417	51,169	--	2,439	7,417	51,169	1964	2,763	549	549	260	260	168	313	501	72	5,408	10,034	56,981	72	5,408	10,034	56,981	72	5,408	10,034	56,981	Syrian Arab Republic:																					1959-61 average	10,338	2,737	2,737	17	17	82	162	3	18	94	13,451	25,441	18	94	13,451	25,441	18	94	13,451	25,441	1962	12,585	2,640	2,640	4	4	115	5	--	195	255	15,799	29,459	195	255	15,799	29,459	195	255	15,799	29,459	1963	--	--	--	1	1	--	87	--	109	249	532	15,142	109	249	532	15,142	109	249	532	15,142	1964	--	286	286	--	--	51	49	2	345	535	1,268	11,016	345	535	1,268	11,016	345	535	1,268	11,016	Turkey:																					1959-61 average	30,138	689	689	12,064	12,064	30	1,057	7	--	3,814	47,799	130,039	--	3,814	47,799	130,039	--	3,814	47,799	130,039	1962	60,360	30	30	17,661	17,661	141	1,102	--	--	1,806	81,100	193,608	--	1,806	81,100	193,608	--	1,806	81,100	193,608	1963	31,990	1,922	1,922	24,617	24,617	1	1,046	12	--	2,975	62,563	215,795	--	2,975	62,563	215,795	--	2,975	62,563	215,795	1964	9,337	33	33	24,615	24,615	141	1,352	79	--	6,069	41,626	160,798	--	6,069	41,626	160,798	--	6,069	41,626	160,798	Other West Asia:																					1959-61 average	5,751	2,818	2,818	85	85	--	312	17	15	2,966	11,964	120,696	15	2,966	11,964	120,696	15	2,966	11,964	120,696	1962	6,140	6,415	6,415	103	103	--	275	35	16	3,926	16,910	168,028	16	3,926	16,910	168,028	16	3,926	16,910	168,028	1963	7,293	8,845	8,845	186	186	1	251	2	9	4,454	21,041	161,727	9	4,454	21,041	161,727	9	4,454	21,041	161,727	1964	7,649	8,047	8,047	48	48	--	350	2	5	7,976	24,077	175,410	5	7,976	24,077	175,410	5	7,976	24,077	175,410	Total West Asia:																					1959-61 average	80,668	30,683	30,683	20,287	20,287	14,675	4,053	2,196	1,621	11,750	165,933	616,823	1,621	11,750	165,933	616,823	1,621	11,750	165,933	616,823	1962	128,951	29,127	29,127	35,331	35,331	11,266	3,283	1,605	1,981	12,481	224,026	754,336	1,981	12,481	224,026	754,336	1,981	12,481	224,026	754,336	1963	87,345	34,047	34,047	42,201	42,201	19,231	3,985	1,488	2,470	15,725	206,492	761,550	2,470	15,725	206,492	761,550	2,470	15,725	206,492	761,550	1964	67,044	33,981	33,981	45,690	45,690	21,286	5,672	7,583	233	37,212	220,802	781,297	233	37,212	220,802	781,297	233	37,212	220,802	781,297																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
1959-61 average	8,254	1,150	1,150	8	8	--	137	7	955	227	10,738	18,692	955	227	10,738	18,692	955	227	10,738	18,692																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1962	8,688	81	81	638	638	--	141	--	1,177	226	10,951	20,865	1,177	226	10,951	20,865	1,177	226	10,951	20,865																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1963	13,539	1,563	1,563	548	548	--	94	1	676	373	16,794	37,063	676	373	16,794	37,063	676	373	16,794	37,063																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1964	7,901	219	219	434	434	--	60	--	1,137	2,095	11,846	20,322	1,137	2,095	11,846	20,322	1,137	2,095	11,846	20,322																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Lebanon:																					1959-61 average	4,938	1,909	1,909	170	170	--	647	178	72	1,189	9,103	43,082	72	1,189	9,103	43,082	72	1,189	9,103	43,082	1962	3,551	256	256	460	460	--	169	19	20	1,848	6,323	43,281	20	1,848	6,323	43,281	20	1,848	6,323	43,281	1963	3,444	247	247	494	494	--	627	166	--	2,439	7,417	51,169	--	2,439	7,417	51,169	--	2,439	7,417	51,169	1964	2,763	549	549	260	260	168	313	501	72	5,408	10,034	56,981	72	5,408	10,034	56,981	72	5,408	10,034	56,981	Syrian Arab Republic:																					1959-61 average	10,338	2,737	2,737	17	17	82	162	3	18	94	13,451	25,441	18	94	13,451	25,441	18	94	13,451	25,441	1962	12,585	2,640	2,640	4	4	115	5	--	195	255	15,799	29,459	195	255	15,799	29,459	195	255	15,799	29,459	1963	--	--	--	1	1	--	87	--	109	249	532	15,142	109	249	532	15,142	109	249	532	15,142	1964	--	286	286	--	--	51	49	2	345	535	1,268	11,016	345	535	1,268	11,016	345	535	1,268	11,016	Turkey:																					1959-61 average	30,138	689	689	12,064	12,064	30	1,057	7	--	3,814	47,799	130,039	--	3,814	47,799	130,039	--	3,814	47,799	130,039	1962	60,360	30	30	17,661	17,661	141	1,102	--	--	1,806	81,100	193,608	--	1,806	81,100	193,608	--	1,806	81,100	193,608	1963	31,990	1,922	1,922	24,617	24,617	1	1,046	12	--	2,975	62,563	215,795	--	2,975	62,563	215,795	--	2,975	62,563	215,795	1964	9,337	33	33	24,615	24,615	141	1,352	79	--	6,069	41,626	160,798	--	6,069	41,626	160,798	--	6,069	41,626	160,798	Other West Asia:																					1959-61 average	5,751	2,818	2,818	85	85	--	312	17	15	2,966	11,964	120,696	15	2,966	11,964	120,696	15	2,966	11,964	120,696	1962	6,140	6,415	6,415	103	103	--	275	35	16	3,926	16,910	168,028	16	3,926	16,910	168,028	16	3,926	16,910	168,028	1963	7,293	8,845	8,845	186	186	1	251	2	9	4,454	21,041	161,727	9	4,454	21,041	161,727	9	4,454	21,041	161,727	1964	7,649	8,047	8,047	48	48	--	350	2	5	7,976	24,077	175,410	5	7,976	24,077	175,410	5	7,976	24,077	175,410	Total West Asia:																					1959-61 average	80,668	30,683	30,683	20,287	20,287	14,675	4,053	2,196	1,621	11,750	165,933	616,823	1,621	11,750	165,933	616,823	1,621	11,750	165,933	616,823	1962	128,951	29,127	29,127	35,331	35,331	11,266	3,283	1,605	1,981	12,481	224,026	754,336	1,981	12,481	224,026	754,336	1,981	12,481	224,026	754,336	1963	87,345	34,047	34,047	42,201	42,201	19,231	3,985	1,488	2,470	15,725	206,492	761,550	2,470	15,725	206,492	761,550	2,470	15,725	206,492	761,550	1964	67,044	33,981	33,981	45,690	45,690	21,286	5,672	7,583	233	37,212	220,802	781,297	233	37,212	220,802	781,297	233	37,212	220,802	781,297																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
1959-61 average	4,938	1,909	1,909	170	170	--	647	178	72	1,189	9,103	43,082	72	1,189	9,103	43,082	72	1,189	9,103	43,082																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1962	3,551	256	256	460	460	--	169	19	20	1,848	6,323	43,281	20	1,848	6,323	43,281	20	1,848	6,323	43,281																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1963	3,444	247	247	494	494	--	627	166	--	2,439	7,417	51,169	--	2,439	7,417	51,169	--	2,439	7,417	51,169																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1964	2,763	549	549	260	260	168	313	501	72	5,408	10,034	56,981	72	5,408	10,034	56,981	72	5,408	10,034	56,981																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Syrian Arab Republic:																					1959-61 average	10,338	2,737	2,737	17	17	82	162	3	18	94	13,451	25,441	18	94	13,451	25,441	18	94	13,451	25,441	1962	12,585	2,640	2,640	4	4	115	5	--	195	255	15,799	29,459	195	255	15,799	29,459	195	255	15,799	29,459	1963	--	--	--	1	1	--	87	--	109	249	532	15,142	109	249	532	15,142	109	249	532	15,142	1964	--	286	286	--	--	51	49	2	345	535	1,268	11,016	345	535	1,268	11,016	345	535	1,268	11,016	Turkey:																					1959-61 average	30,138	689	689	12,064	12,064	30	1,057	7	--	3,814	47,799	130,039	--	3,814	47,799	130,039	--	3,814	47,799	130,039	1962	60,360	30	30	17,661	17,661	141	1,102	--	--	1,806	81,100	193,608	--	1,806	81,100	193,608	--	1,806	81,100	193,608	1963	31,990	1,922	1,922	24,617	24,617	1	1,046	12	--	2,975	62,563	215,795	--	2,975	62,563	215,795	--	2,975	62,563	215,795	1964	9,337	33	33	24,615	24,615	141	1,352	79	--	6,069	41,626	160,798	--	6,069	41,626	160,798	--	6,069	41,626	160,798	Other West Asia:																					1959-61 average	5,751	2,818	2,818	85	85	--	312	17	15	2,966	11,964	120,696	15	2,966	11,964	120,696	15	2,966	11,964	120,696	1962	6,140	6,415	6,415	103	103	--	275	35	16	3,926	16,910	168,028	16	3,926	16,910	168,028	16	3,926	16,910	168,028	1963	7,293	8,845	8,845	186	186	1	251	2	9	4,454	21,041	161,727	9	4,454	21,041	161,727	9	4,454	21,041	161,727	1964	7,649	8,047	8,047	48	48	--	350	2	5	7,976	24,077	175,410	5	7,976	24,077	175,410	5	7,976	24,077	175,410	Total West Asia:																					1959-61 average	80,668	30,683	30,683	20,287	20,287	14,675	4,053	2,196	1,621	11,750	165,933	616,823	1,621	11,750	165,933	616,823	1,621	11,750	165,933	616,823	1962	128,951	29,127	29,127	35,331	35,331	11,266	3,283	1,605	1,981	12,481	224,026	754,336	1,981	12,481	224,026	754,336	1,981	12,481	224,026	754,336	1963	87,345	34,047	34,047	42,201	42,201	19,231	3,985	1,488	2,470	15,725	206,492	761,550	2,470	15,725	206,492	761,550	2,470	15,725	206,492	761,550	1964	67,044	33,981	33,981	45,690	45,690	21,286	5,672	7,583	233	37,212	220,802	781,297	233	37,212	220,802	781,297	233	37,212	220,802	781,297																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
1959-61 average	10,338	2,737	2,737	17	17	82	162	3	18	94	13,451	25,441	18	94	13,451	25,441	18	94	13,451	25,441																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1962	12,585	2,640	2,640	4	4	115	5	--	195	255	15,799	29,459	195	255	15,799	29,459	195	255	15,799	29,459																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1963	--	--	--	1	1	--	87	--	109	249	532	15,142	109	249	532	15,142	109	249	532	15,142																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1964	--	286	286	--	--	51	49	2	345	535	1,268	11,016	345	535	1,268	11,016	345	535	1,268	11,016																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Turkey:																					1959-61 average	30,138	689	689	12,064	12,064	30	1,057	7	--	3,814	47,799	130,039	--	3,814	47,799	130,039	--	3,814	47,799	130,039	1962	60,360	30	30	17,661	17,661	141	1,102	--	--	1,806	81,100	193,608	--	1,806	81,100	193,608	--	1,806	81,100	193,608	1963	31,990	1,922	1,922	24,617	24,617	1	1,046	12	--	2,975	62,563	215,795	--	2,975	62,563	215,795	--	2,975	62,563	215,795	1964	9,337	33	33	24,615	24,615	141	1,352	79	--	6,069	41,626	160,798	--	6,069	41,626	160,798	--	6,069	41,626	160,798	Other West Asia:																					1959-61 average	5,751	2,818	2,818	85	85	--	312	17	15	2,966	11,964	120,696	15	2,966	11,964	120,696	15	2,966	11,964	120,696	1962	6,140	6,415	6,415	103	103	--	275	35	16	3,926	16,910	168,028	16	3,926	16,910	168,028	16	3,926	16,910	168,028	1963	7,293	8,845	8,845	186	186	1	251	2	9	4,454	21,041	161,727	9	4,454	21,041	161,727	9	4,454	21,041	161,727	1964	7,649	8,047	8,047	48	48	--	350	2	5	7,976	24,077	175,410	5	7,976	24,077	175,410	5	7,976	24,077	175,410	Total West Asia:																					1959-61 average	80,668	30,683	30,683	20,287	20,287	14,675	4,053	2,196	1,621	11,750	165,933	616,823	1,621	11,750	165,933	616,823	1,621	11,750	165,933	616,823	1962	128,951	29,127	29,127	35,331	35,331	11,266	3,283	1,605	1,981	12,481	224,026	754,336	1,981	12,481	224,026	754,336	1,981	12,481	224,026	754,336	1963	87,345	34,047	34,047	42,201	42,201	19,231	3,985	1,488	2,470	15,725	206,492	761,550	2,470	15,725	206,492	761,550	2,470	15,725	206,492	761,550	1964	67,044	33,981	33,981	45,690	45,690	21,286	5,672	7,583	233	37,212	220,802	781,297	233	37,212	220,802	781,297	233	37,212	220,802	781,297																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
1959-61 average	30,138	689	689	12,064	12,064	30	1,057	7	--	3,814	47,799	130,039	--	3,814	47,799	130,039	--	3,814	47,799	130,039																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1962	60,360	30	30	17,661	17,661	141	1,102	--	--	1,806	81,100	193,608	--	1,806	81,100	193,608	--	1,806	81,100	193,608																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1963	31,990	1,922	1,922	24,617	24,617	1	1,046	12	--	2,975	62,563	215,795	--	2,975	62,563	215,795	--	2,975	62,563	215,795																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1964	9,337	33	33	24,615	24,615	141	1,352	79	--	6,069	41,626	160,798	--	6,069	41,626	160,798	--	6,069	41,626	160,798																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Other West Asia:																					1959-61 average	5,751	2,818	2,818	85	85	--	312	17	15	2,966	11,964	120,696	15	2,966	11,964	120,696	15	2,966	11,964	120,696	1962	6,140	6,415	6,415	103	103	--	275	35	16	3,926	16,910	168,028	16	3,926	16,910	168,028	16	3,926	16,910	168,028	1963	7,293	8,845	8,845	186	186	1	251	2	9	4,454	21,041	161,727	9	4,454	21,041	161,727	9	4,454	21,041	161,727	1964	7,649	8,047	8,047	48	48	--	350	2	5	7,976	24,077	175,410	5	7,976	24,077	175,410	5	7,976	24,077	175,410	Total West Asia:																					1959-61 average	80,668	30,683	30,683	20,287	20,287	14,675	4,053	2,196	1,621	11,750	165,933	616,823	1,621	11,750	165,933	616,823	1,621	11,750	165,933	616,823	1962	128,951	29,127	29,127	35,331	35,331	11,266	3,283	1,605	1,981	12,481	224,026	754,336	1,981	12,481	224,026	754,336	1,981	12,481	224,026	754,336	1963	87,345	34,047	34,047	42,201	42,201	19,231	3,985	1,488	2,470	15,725	206,492	761,550	2,470	15,725	206,492	761,550	2,470	15,725	206,492	761,550	1964	67,044	33,981	33,981	45,690	45,690	21,286	5,672	7,583	233	37,212	220,802	781,297	233	37,212	220,802	781,297	233	37,212	220,802	781,297																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
1959-61 average	5,751	2,818	2,818	85	85	--	312	17	15	2,966	11,964	120,696	15	2,966	11,964	120,696	15	2,966	11,964	120,696																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1962	6,140	6,415	6,415	103	103	--	275	35	16	3,926	16,910	168,028	16	3,926	16,910	168,028	16	3,926	16,910	168,028																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1963	7,293	8,845	8,845	186	186	1	251	2	9	4,454	21,041	161,727	9	4,454	21,041	161,727	9	4,454	21,041	161,727																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1964	7,649	8,047	8,047	48	48	--	350	2	5	7,976	24,077	175,410	5	7,976	24,077	175,410	5	7,976	24,077	175,410																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Total West Asia:																					1959-61 average	80,668	30,683	30,683	20,287	20,287	14,675	4,053	2,196	1,621	11,750	165,933	616,823	1,621	11,750	165,933	616,823	1,621	11,750	165,933	616,823	1962	128,951	29,127	29,127	35,331	35,331	11,266	3,283	1,605	1,981	12,481	224,026	754,336	1,981	12,481	224,026	754,336	1,981	12,481	224,026	754,336	1963	87,345	34,047	34,047	42,201	42,201	19,231	3,985	1,488	2,470	15,725	206,492	761,550	2,470	15,725	206,492	761,550	2,470	15,725	206,492	761,550	1964	67,044	33,981	33,981	45,690	45,690	21,286	5,672	7,583	233	37,212	220,802	781,297	233	37,212	220,802	781,297	233	37,212	220,802	781,297																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
1959-61 average	80,668	30,683	30,683	20,287	20,287	14,675	4,053	2,196	1,621	11,750	165,933	616,823	1,621	11,750	165,933	616,823	1,621	11,750	165,933	616,823																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1962	128,951	29,127	29,127	35,331	35,331	11,266	3,283	1,605	1,981	12,481	224,026	754,336	1,981	12,481	224,026	754,336	1,981	12,481	224,026	754,336																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1963	87,345	34,047	34,047	42,201	42,201	19,231	3,985	1,488	2,470	15,725	206,492	761,550	2,470	15,725	206,492	761,550	2,470	15,725	206,492	761,550																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1964	67,044	33,981	33,981	45,690	45,690	21,286	5,672	7,583	233	37,212	220,802	781,297	233	37,212	220,802	781,297	233	37,212	220,802	781,297																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					

-- None or negligible.

Table 38.--United States: Composition and value of shipments under Title I and Title II, Public Law 480, to specified West Asian countries, by commodity groups, July 1, 1954-June 30, 1964

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed and grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Market value	Country share of total
	Million dollars									
	Percent									
<b>Title I shipments:</b>										
Cyprus	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9	0.2
Iran	43.1	--	--	--	--	0.8	2.8	--	46.7	5.6
Israel	104.7	83.3	3.6	5.6	1.6	19.1	34.1	11.0	263.0	31.3
Syrian Arab Republic	26.4	4.6	1.5	--	.2	--	--	--	32.7	3.9
Turkey	298.1	21.5	3.5	--	--	2.2	163.6	6.6	495.5	59.0
Total	474.2	109.4	8.6	5.6	1.8	22.1	200.5	17.6	839.8	100.0
Commodity share of total	56.5	13.0	1.0	.7	.2	2.6	23.9	2.1	100.0	--
<b>Title II shipments:</b>										
Cyprus	12.4	0.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.3	8.1
Iran	19.4	7.0	--	--	--	1/	0.7	--	27.1	16.9
Israel	.1	--	--	--	--	0.8	.5	--	1.4	.9
Jordan	41.6	7.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	49.1	30.6
Lebanon	14.7	.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.5	9.7
Syrian Arab Republic	18.1	4.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.6	14.0
Turkey	16.1	--	--	--	--	3.9	3.5	--	23.5	14.6
Yemen	8.1	--	--	--	--	1/	--	--	8.1	5.0
Total	130.5	20.7	--	--	--	4.7	4.7	--	160.6	100.0
Commodity share of total	81.3	12.9	--	--	--	2.9	2.9	--	100.0	--

-- None. 1/ Less than \$50,000.

Source: (34).

Table 39.---United States: Value of agricultural imports from West Asia, by major commodities, average 1959-61, annual 1962-64

Country and period	Tobacco, unmf.	Nuts	Fruit 1/	Wool and hair	Hides and skins	Sausage casings	Other		Total
							agricultural	agricultural	
Thousand dollars									
Cyprus:									
1959-61	472	--	--	330	--	--	38	840	1,713
1962	285	--	--	372	--	--	38	695	801
1963	304	--	8	343	--	--	49	704	847
1964	363	--	--	500	--	--	146	1,009	1,193
Iran:									
1959-61	--	2,171	932	7,738	6,673	120	1,307	18,941	53,389
1962	2	2,916	991	4,116	5,609	18	1,387	15,039	57,361
1963	1	3,781	984	6,781	4,942	13	399	16,901	65,412
1964	--	2,344	1,571	5,231	9,496	29	1,471	20,142	77,543
Iraq:									
1959-61	--	--	2,167	6,350	169	354	410	9,550	29,746
1962	--	--	1,961	3,939	--	305	235	6,440	8,607
1963	--	--	3,066	4,868	32	52	461	8,479	9,255
1964	--	--	2,246	4,426	7	12	562	7,253	7,436
Israel:									
1959-61	13	--	112	34	59	--	544	762	29,149
1962	--	--	--	19	6	--	908	933	41,042
1963	--	28	559	48	--	--	993	1,628	47,065
1964	--	--	428	28	--	--	1,240	1,696	55,422
Jordan:									
1959-61	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	5	214
1962	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	7	75
1963	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	4	81
1964	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	20	186
Lebanon:									
1959-61	1,023	12	--	782	567	345	57	2,786	3,469
1962	1,098	43	23	1,553	306	468	112	3,603	4,282
1963	1,371	67	1	2,579	339	320	481	5,158	6,675
1964	1,066	--	--	2,098	965	929	189	5,247	8,236
Syrian Arab Republic:									
1959-61	236	--	--	5,247	787	1	151	6,422	7,176
1962	181	--	2	2,270	173	4	96	2,726	4,082
1963	136	--	20	4,154	196	--	143	4,649	4,794
1964	126	--	4	3,795	566	--	258	4,749	5,322
Turkey:									
1959-61	49,416	5,576	1,209	1,915	1,699	211	2,234	62,260	68,050
1962	45,530	6,422	1,258	969	1,048	187	8,294	63,708	70,504
1963	46,064	6,842	515	1,720	1,537	311	3,414	59,403	62,583
1964	44,040	6,034	690	1,256	1,258	270	2,292	55,840	60,462
Other West Asia:									
1959-61	--	--	--	--	105	--	881	986	199,179
1962	--	--	--	30	200	--	550	780	177,502
1963	--	--	--	44	142	--	506	692	175,946
1964	--	--	--	--	169	--	1,374	1,543	184,562
Total West Asia:									
1959-61	51,160	7,759	4,420	22,396	10,059	1,031	5,727	102,552	392,085
1962	47,096	9,381	4,235	13,268	7,342	982	11,627	93,931	364,256
1963	47,876	10,718	5,153	20,537	6,188	696	6,450	97,618	372,658
1964	45,595	8,378	4,939	17,334	12,461	1,240	7,552	97,499	400,362

-- None. 1/ Fresh, dried, or preserved.

Table 40.--West Asia and United States: Average daily food intake per capita, by country, average 1959-61

Country	Number of calories	Protein			Fat
		Total	Animal	Pulses	
		Grams			
Cyprus	2,630	72.8	17.5	6.2	64.7
Iran	2,120	59.6	10.0	3.6	34.0
Iraq	2,210	59.9	16.7	3.8	43.5
Israel	2,840	92.0	40.7	6.0	94.6
Jordan	2,200	66.0	10.5	4.8	43.6
Lebanon	2,480	68.4	13.9	3.5	64.0
Syrian Arab Republic	2,300	77.9	20.0	8.2	44.8
Turkey	2,590	76.9	12.5	6.9	50.5
Average	2,350	69.1	13.1	5.2	45.5
United States	3,190	95.3	63.8	4.8	146.3

Source: (40).



Table 43.--West Asia: Share of regional production in total supply, average 1959-61, projected 1970

Product	Regional production		Exports		Total supply <sup>1/</sup>	
	1959-61	1970	1959-61	1970	1959-61	1970
	Percent of total supply		Percent of regional production		Million metric tons	
Wheat	86.9	87.1	1.5	1.6	14.6	18.1
Rice	62.0	71.8	.6	9.9	1.3	1.9
Other grains	96.0	100.2	2.1	5.4	9.6	11.6
Other starchy crops	99.9	101.4	4.2	4.6	2.1	2.6
Pulses and nuts	107.0	105.6	13.4	11.5	1.0	1.2
Sugar	53.5	59.2	20.8	0	1.7	2.5
Fruits and vegetables	85.2	104.2	5.9	5.7	18.8	23.1
Fats and oils	82.2	73.0	3.3	5.0	.8	1.0
Meat, fish, and eggs	99.5	95.1	2.2	1.5	1.7	2.3
Milk products	98.1	97.3	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>2/</sup>	7.7	9.1

<sup>1/</sup> Total gross supply available for all uses. Excludes changes in stocks.

<sup>2/</sup> Negligible.

Source: (39).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
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