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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE ECONOMICS

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1961 U.S. Agricultural
Exports Set Record;
Imports, at 12-Year Low

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Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch
Development and Trade Analysis Division

SUMMARY

The foreign agricultural trade of the United States continued to show divergent trends in calendar year 1961; exports of \$5,030 million advanced to another record while imports declined further to \$3,690 million, the smallest in 12 years. Economic developments in this country and the foreign free world had a significant bearing on last year's foreign trade.

An indicator of the high level of foreign purchasing power available to pay for U.S. agricultural commodities was the record holdings of gold and dollars possessed by many U.S. trading partners. Economic activity continued to rise vigorously in many of the top foreign markets such as France, Italy, and Japan. Business activity in Canada -- another top market -- moved up after a slowdown in 1960. On the other hand, the rate of business expansion in the United Kingdom and West Germany slowed in 1961. The West German revaluation upward of the mark by 5 percent stimulated U.S. exports to that country. But British monetary restrictions to stem the outflow of large amounts of short-term capital tended to discourage imports from the United States.

Plentiful U.S. supplies of agricultural commodities continued to be available for export, and the export-payment program aided U.S. exporters to compete with foreign producers of such products as cotton, wheat, rice, and feed grains. For the newly developing countries which lack dollars, the United States continued to make farm products available under Government-financed programs, primarily Title I of Public Law 480.

The early-spring 1961 advance in U.S. business activity stimulated imports of nonagricultural raw materials in the last half of the calendar year, but agricultural imports ran about as poorly during this period as in the first half. Imports continued to decline in 1961 because surplus stocks and excessive production of agricultural commodities such as coffee, cocoa beans, copra, and rubber depressed markets and discouraged purchases by U.S. importers.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS PASS \$5 BILLION MARK IN 1961

In calendar year 1961, for the first time, the nation's agricultural exports passed the \$5 billion mark. Value totaled \$5,030 million, 4 percent more than the \$4,832 million in 1960. The volume of agricultural exports was about equal to the record level of the previous year.

The export rise last year was dominated by the unprecedented movement of wheat and flour, which increased by \$269 million over the previous year. Other increases were in poultry meat, variety meats, dairy products, hides and skins, rye, tobacco, and fruits and preparations. The principal decline in 1961 was in cotton, which fell by \$105 million. Exports of rice, soybeans, cottonseed and soybean oils, lard, and vegetables were also smaller.

The export record set in 1961 was equivalent to 14 percent of cash receipts from U.S. farm marketings. Exports provided an outlet for about half of the domestic production of wheat, rice, and dried peas; for two-fifths of the cotton and tallow produced; and nearly a third of the output of tobacco, soybeans, hops, nonfat dry milk, raisins, and hides and skins.

Sixty-nine percent of U.S. agricultural exports in 1961 were sales for dollars, which totaled \$3,469 million compared with \$3,361 million in the previous year. Dollar sales included, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with Governmental assistance in the form of (1) credits for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less-than-domestic prices, and (3) export payments-in-cash or -in-kind. The principal increase in dollar sales occurred in wheat, which gained over \$150 million. Other dollar gainers included tobacco, soybeans, fruits, and animal products. The major decline was in cotton, which fell by \$70 million. The other 31 percent of the exports moved under Government-financed programs -- Public Law 480 and the Mutual Security Act. Shipments under these programs totaled \$1,561 million compared with \$1,471 million in 1960.

Last year, Japan displaced the United Kingdom as the largest foreign outlet for U.S. farm products. The United Kingdom dropped to third place as Canada advanced to second (See next paragraph). Exports to Japan were \$554 million in 1961 compared with \$485 million in the previous year, with the increase stemming principally from larger shipments of cotton, grain sorghums, soybeans, hides and skins, and tobacco. Those to Canada, the leading foreign outlet for U.S. fruits and vegetables, advanced to \$491 million from \$432 million. Exports to the United Kingdom, traditionally the leading market, fell to \$431 million from \$510 million in 1960, reflecting mainly declines in feed grains, cotton, tobacco, and wheat. There were substantial increases in exports to Italy, Brazil, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Spain, Taiwan, Korea, Philippines, and West Germany. Exports to the European Common Market gained 5 percent in the past year. Declines occurred in shipments to India, Belgium, France, and Poland. Exports to the Netherlands, UAR-Egypt, Pakistan, and Venezuela showed relatively little change from the previous year.

Table 1.--U.S. agricultural exports by country of destination, calendar year

Country	1960	1961	Change	Country	1960	1961	Change
	:Million dollars Percent:				:Million dollars Percent:		
Japan	485	554	+14	Venezuela	92	90	-2
Canada ^{1/}	432	491	+14	Korea	71	87	+23
United Kingdom	510	431	-15	Yugoslavia	34	87	+156
West Germany	355	371	+5	Philippines	65	76	+17
Netherlands	320	318	-1	Taiwan	58	71	+22
India	425	260	-39	Turkey	36	70	+94
Italy	159	236	+48	Poland	131	64	-51
Spain	113	154	+36	Other	1,039	1,133	+9
Belgium	137	120	-12	Total	4,832	5,030	+4
France	128	112	-12	European			
Brazil	44	112	+155	Economic			
UAR-Egypt	99	97	-2	Community	1,099	1,157	+5
Pakistan	99	96	-3				

^{1/} Includes intransit commodities placed in bonded storage in Canada and used to "top off" ships moving through the St. Lawrence Seaway: Estimated at \$30 million in 1960; \$70 million in 1961.

Most of the gain in exports to Canada in 1961 reflected intransit shipments of U.S. wheat, corn, and soybeans destined mainly for Western Europe. These intransit commodities -- estimated at \$70 million -- did not enter Canadian consumption channels but were placed in bonded storage in Canada and used as needed to "top off" ships moving through the St. Lawrence Seaway. In 1960, such shipments are estimated to have amounted to \$30 million. Since the ultimate country of destination was not known at the time of shipment of the commodities from the United States, Canada was recorded as the country of destination. This situation may be likened to that involving shipments to the Netherlands, where commodities may be stored and ultimately transshipped to other countries, in Europe and elsewhere.

COTTON Cotton exports excluding linters declined to 6.4 million running bales in 1961 from 7.5 million in 1960, when exports were the largest in over a quarter century. In the last half of calendar 1961, most foreign textile manufacturing countries imported less cotton than they consumed, and thus reduced their stocks. A year earlier they were increasing stocks. Indications are that foreign free world consumption was somewhat less in 1961 than in 1960. In addition, record cotton production in the foreign free world in the 1960-61 season -- amounting to 19.1 million bales -- reduced foreign demand for U.S. cotton. (And the 1961-62 foreign free world crop is expected to be almost as large as the previous season's.) The leading foreign markets for U.S. cotton in 1961 were Japan, France, Italy, West Germany and the United Kingdom, which took over half of U.S. shipments. Exports under Government programs such as Public Law 480 and the Mutual Security Act totaled 1.4 million bales in 1961 compared with 1.8 million in 1960.

GRAINS Wheat and flour exports advanced to a record 730 million bushels, 130 million above the 1960 level. Large Public Law 480 foreign currency sales were made to countries such as India, Brazil, Pakistan, Turkey, Egypt, and Yugoslavia. India continued to be the largest single recipient although its takings fell to 88 million bushels from 161 million in the previous year. Smaller European wheat production in the past season resulted in a substantial increase in U.S. exports to the dollar-paying countries of Western Europe; exports rose to 119 million bushels in 1961 from 53 million in 1960. The largest gain occurred in exports to Italy, which took 50 million bushels compared with 9 million in the previous year. Other dollar gainers included such European countries as West Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, France, and Belgium.

Milled rice exports fell to 18.3 million bags from 21.7 million in the previous year. Dollar sales increased to 9.5 million bags from 6.8 million while shipments under Title I of Public Law 480 dropped to 7.6 million bags from 11.2 million the year before, reflecting mostly reductions for India and Pakistan. Principal reason for last year's export decline was a further decrease in carryover stocks, which had fallen to 6.5 million bags on August 1, 1961 from the record of 34.6 million on August 1, 1956. The main foreign markets last year were India, Indonesia, Pakistan, and West Germany, which accounted for half the volume of U.S. exports. Due to trade restrictions, there were no rice shipments to Cuba, once the leading market.

Exports of feed grains, excluding products, amounted to 10.7 million metric tons, slightly larger than the 10.5 million in 1960. Corn exports were a record, but exports of other feed grains were lower. About 73 percent of the feed grain exports were commercial sales for dollars. Exports to the European market declined by over 1 million tons, but this reduction was more than offset by larger exports to Japan, Canada, and other areas. Despite the drop in exports to Europe, that area remained the best foreign market, accounting for two-thirds of total U.S. feed grain exports. In recent years, Western Europe has been importing about 15 million tons annually, and the United States has supplied about 40 percent of this total.

TOBACCO Tobacco exports totaled 501 million pounds (export weight), slightly larger than the 496 million a year earlier. The principal foreign markets for U.S. tobacco were the United Kingdom, West Germany, Netherlands, Japan, Sweden, Belgium, and Switzerland. About 80 percent of the tobacco exports were commercial sales for dollars. Tobacco exports continued to benefit from increased foreign use and from the large U.S. production of high quality leaf. Exports were also stimulated by blue mold damage in several important European producing countries. Consumption of tobacco products in the foreign free world has been gaining about 5 percent annually in recent years. Foreign producers have accounted for most of the increase in world exports in the last 3 years.

OILSEEDS AND PRODUCTS Soybean exports of 134 million bushels were 14 million below the record level of the previous year. Exports during most of 1961 were limited by higher prices reflecting relatively short supplies and anticipation of lower priced beans in 1962 from the record 1961 crop. Foreign developments contributing to the relatively high level of U.S.

exports have been the comparatively small volume of beans entering international trade from Communist China, continued strong demand for oilseeds and products in Western Europe and Japan, and smaller volume of Philippine copra and coconut oil moving in world trade.

Exports of edible vegetable (cottonseed and soybean) oils totaled 960 million^{1/} pounds, about 35 percent below the 1,510 million exported in the previous year. The decline resulted principally from higher prices, smaller exports under Government programs, and increased production in Europe. In addition, Japan and many of the countries in Europe prefer to import oilseeds in order to obtain the by-product protein meal for livestock feed.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES U.S. exports of fruits and preparations totaled \$271 million compared with \$249 million a year earlier. There was a substantial increase in exports of canned fruits, with smaller gains in fruit juices, raisins, fresh **apples**, fresh pears, and fresh grapefruits. Higher prices resulted in a value increase for oranges though volume fell slightly. About two-thirds of the orange exports were shipped to Canada. Exports of fruits generally were stimulated in the past year by the small deciduous crop and further relaxation of trade restrictions in Europe.

Exports of vegetables and preparations declined to \$123 million from \$140 million in 1960. The largest decline occurred in dried beans, with smaller decreases in potatoes, canned vegetables and dried peas. Exports of fresh vegetables gained slightly. There were sharp declines in bean exports to both Europe and Latin America. Europe imported fewer U.S. beans because of apparently larger European stocks of canned beans and limited U.S. supplies of Great Northern beans for export. Larger bean production in Brazil and Mexico contributed most to smaller U.S. shipments to Latin America.

ANIMALS AND PRODUCTS Exports of animals and animal products increased to \$642 million in 1961 from \$576 million in the previous year. Except for lard, there were gains in all major animal products including tallow, poultry meat, variety meats, hides and skins, and dairy products. Booming economic activity in Japan and Western Europe has greatly stimulated demand for U.S. livestock products.

Lard exports of 419 million pounds were 201 million below the high level of 1960. Considerably higher prices in the first half of 1961 resulted in U.S. lard being less competitive in the world market. The loss of the Cuban market also contributed to the drop in lard shipments.

Tallow (edible and inedible) exports totaling 1,596 million pounds were 70 million above the previous year. Japan continued to be the best single customer, taking about 400 million pounds. Exports last year included Russian purchases of 198 million pounds. Exports to the Common Market declined by 100 million pounds.

Exports of variety meats, continuing to advance to new highs, totaled 123 million pounds, up 4 percent from the 118 million in 1960. Relatively low-priced variety meats have become popular in Western Europe to supplement meat output there. About three-fourths of U.S. **exports moved to Western Europe.**

^{1/} Excludes Section 416 donations estimated at 109 million pounds.

Poultry meat exports of 248 million pounds topped the previous year's record by 71 million pounds. The substantial gain reflected lower prices and extensive market development programs in the major outlet, Western Europe.

Exports of dairy products totaled \$138 million compared with \$117 million in 1960. There was a substantial increase in nonfat dry milk under Government-financed programs. Shipments of dried whole and evaporated milk fell by 35 and 10 percent, respectively, while other dairy products remained at about the levels of the previous year.

Exports of hides and skins totaled 12.6 million pieces in 1961 compared with 11.4 million in the previous year. Increased U.S. supplies at competitive prices have encouraged exports. Cattle hides accounted for about four-fifths of the total.

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS IN 1961 WERE THE SMALLEST IN 12 YEARS

U.S. agricultural imports for consumption in 1961 were the smallest in 12 years, amounting to \$3,690 million compared with \$3,824 million in the previous year. The volume was up by 3 percent. The decline occurred in imports of complementary (noncompetitive) commodities as those of supplementary (partially competitive) items were slightly larger than in the previous year. Agricultural products continued to account for about 26 percent of total imports for consumption.

Imports of supplementary commodities totaled \$1,939 million, slightly above the \$1,918 million in the previous year. There were increases in dutiable cattle, beef and veal, apparel wool, barley, and cheese and declines in cane sugar, copra, molasses, tomatoes and hides and skins.

Complementary imports, which have been declining for several years, totaled \$1,752 million compared with \$1,905 million in the previous year and were at the lowest level since 1949. Crude natural rubber and coffee accounted for the bulk of the complementary decline last year. Smaller value declines occurred in tea, carpet wool, bananas, and spices. Only cocoa beans showed a sizable increase in the complementary group.

Supplementary Imports

DUTIABLE CATTLE Imports of dutiable cattle rose to 1,023 thousand head in 1961 from 645 thousand in 1960. This level was slightly below the peak in 1958, when imports reached 1,126 thousand head. The increase in 1961 resulted from larger **shipments** of cattle from Canada and Mexico where droughts forced ranchers to sell large numbers of feeder and slaughter cattle because of inadequate feed and pasture. In addition, the strong U.S. demand for beef also contributed to the near record level of imports. About 80 percent were feeders used to convert relatively cheap U.S. feed into meat.

MEAT Imports of beef and veal increased to a record 665 million pounds (product weight) from 491 million in 1960. Australia and New Zealand were the major suppliers. Nearly all of the imports were boneless beef to be used in processed and manufactured meat products. The increase in beef imports

reflected mainly the continued low cow slaughter and the advance in U.S. demand for manufactured meat products such as **frankfurters** and luncheon meat.

Pork imports of 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ million pounds (product weight) were about equal to the volume in the previous year. About two-thirds consisted of canned hams and shoulders, which have a strong market in this country. The main suppliers of canned products were the Netherlands, Denmark, and Poland. Canada was the principal supplier of the 37 million pounds of fresh and frozen pork imports in 1961.

Lamb and mutton imports rose to 56 million pounds (product weight) from 50 million in 1960. The 1961 volume was nearly equal to the relatively high level of 57 million pounds in 1959. Most of the imports consisted of boneless mutton, which is used interchangeably with beef in processed products. Australia supplied over 80 percent of lamb and mutton imported in 1961.

APPAREL WOOL Imports of apparel wool advanced to 137 million pounds (actual weight) from 116 million in 1960. Since the early 1950's, these imports have been gradually declining as textile manufacturers have used more synthetic fibers and imported more woolen fabrics. About a third of the apparel wool used in this country is imported, principally from Australia, the Republic of South Africa, and New Zealand. The increase in imports in the past year resulted from increased mill activity and the building up of stocks drawn down in the previous year.

HIDES AND SKINS Imports of hides and skins fell to 135 million pounds from 141 million in 1960. The demand for imported hides and skins continued to decline with larger production in the United States. Over two-thirds of the imports were sheep and goat skins, which are produced in relatively small volume in the United States.

TOBACCO Imports of unmanufactured tobacco rose to 166 million pounds from 159 million in 1960. Lower-priced leaf resulted in a **smaller value**. The increase reflected larger imports of cigarette leaf used for blending with U.S. tobaccos. U.S. cigarette production increased by 4 percent in the past year.

COTTON Cotton imports, including picker lap, increased to 173 thousand bales (480-lb. net) from 138 thousand bales in the previous year. About three-fourths of the imports consisted of long-staple cotton (1 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches or longer). Except for short, harsh Asiatic cotton, U.S. cotton imports are regulated by quotas that specify, largely by staple length, the maximum quantities that can be imported. Long-staple imports are limited to 95 thousand bales on an August 1-July 31 year, while imports of upland-type (under 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches) are limited to 30 thousand bales on a September 20-September 19 year. Thus calendar year imports would not necessarily be in line with quota-year limitations.

GRAINS Among the feed grains, only barley imports were larger in 1961 -- 15 million bushels -- than in 1960 -- 11 million. This reflected smaller U.S. availabilities of malting barley. Wheat imports (mostly feed wheat) declined to 6.9 million bushels from 7.3 million; oats, to 1.1 million bushels from 1.3 million. Imports of wheat and wheat products are limited by quotas. Canada, the main supplier of foreign feed grains in the U.S. market, did not ship much to the United States in 1961 and in fact imported U.S. feed grains to make up its supply deficiency.

VEGETABLE OILS AND OILBEARING MATERIALS Imports of copra declined to 771 million pounds from 780 million in 1960. Value declined by 21 percent -- to \$50 million from \$63 million -- due to generally lower world prices. Total imports of vegetable oils, fats, and waxes increased to 584 million pounds in 1961 from 547 million in 1960. However, value fell 3 percent -- to \$90 million from \$93 million in 1960.

CANE SUGAR Imports of cane sugar totaled 4,220 thousand short tons (tetraquel basis as reported by the Bureau of the Census) compared with 4,684 thousand in 1960. The principal suppliers were the Philippines, Mexico, Peru, and the Dominican Republic. The substantial decline occurred mainly because a larger portion of domestic sugar requirements was allocated to domestic producers after Cuba's quota was reduced to zero. In prior years, Cuba not only received the bulk of the sugar quota assigned to foreign producers but also shared heavily in the redistribution of domestic deficits. A larger than usual stock carried over from the previous year also contributed to lower U.S. sugar imports in the past year.

Complementary Imports

COFFEE Coffee imports totaled 2,970 million pounds compared with 2,919 million in the previous year. Lower prices caused the value of coffee imports to decline to \$964 million from \$1,003 million. The value of imports dropped below \$1 billion in 1960 for the first time in 12 years. World carry-over stocks of coffee were a record high in 1961. Latin America supplies over 80 percent of U.S. coffee imports, which comes chiefly from Brazil and Colombia.

RUBBER Crude natural rubber imports amounted to 876 million pounds compared with 920 million in 1960. Value fell by 33 percent because of lower prices. The decline in rubber imports reflected a drop in U.S. consumption, drawing down of inventories, and greater use of synthetic rubber.

COCOA BEANS Imports of cocoa beans, amounting to an alltime high of 767 million pounds, were 39 percent above the previous year's level. Lower prices resulted in only an 11 percent gain in value. Increased world production and lower prices stimulated U.S. imports in 1961. U.S. grindings during 1961 were also at a record level. Over two-thirds of the imports came from Africa, with Ghana supplying 39 percent of the U.S. total. Nigeria supplied 19 percent while Brazil provided 14 percent.

CARPET WOOL Carpet wool imports showed little change from the previous year. They totaled 206 million pounds (actual weight), slightly larger than the 202 million in 1960.

Table 2.--U.S. exports of principal agricultural commodities, calendar years 1960 and 1961 1/

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended December 31			
		Quantity		Value	
		1960	1961	1960	1961
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cheese*	Lb.	9,136	8,821	4,198	4,616
Condensed milk	Lb.	41,896	46,928	9,824	11,078
Evaporated milk*	Lb.	101,526	92,260	16,223	14,643
Dried whole milk	Lb.	28,072	17,464	15,097	9,801
Nonfat dry milk*	Lb.	446,749	730,387	51,499	72,371
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	17,547	14,678	11,847	11,645
Hides and skins 2/	No.	11,373	12,610	76,400	86,153
Beef and veal, total 3/	Lb.	29,391	29,906	11,596	12,116
Pork, total 3/	Lb.	69,365	68,320	20,905	20,675
Variety meats 4/	Lb.	118,196	123,464	24,668	27,073
Poultry, canned, fresh or frozen 3/	Lb.	176,545	248,049	49,656	67,270
Lard	Lb.	620,010	418,637	60,618	46,687
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	1,526,247	1,596,487	99,937	113,915
Cotton, unmf'd., excl. linters (running bales)	Bale	7,532	6,392	980,214	874,574
Apples, fresh	Lb.	167,573	181,431	14,071	15,671
Grapefruit, fresh	Lb.	155,442	223,488	7,913	10,516
Oranges and tangerines	Lb.	455,423	437,127	34,455	38,846
Pears, fresh	Lb.	53,460	69,381	5,101	6,558
Prunes, dried	Lb.	81,835	68,744	20,493	17,287
Raisins and currants	Lb.	113,015	119,128	15,589	17,357
Fruits, canned	Lb.	387,679	446,282	55,803	61,254
Orange juice	Gal.	14,750	12,384	23,480	25,922
Other fruit juices	Gal.	18,566	22,134	17,634	19,644
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	90,655	62,805	99,160	67,784
Barley, malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	2,987	2,480	6,448	5,398
Corn, grain (56 lb.)*	Bu.	222,767	292,951	284,885	363,743
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	96,750	64,569	108,413	73,014
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	32,330	17,540	25,458	12,585
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	4,882	8,617	5,598	10,562
Rice, milled, excludes paddy*	Lb.	2,165,714	1,831,074	147,026	111,126
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)*	Bag	506,021	630,825	856,997	1,118,694
Flour, wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.)*	Bag	41,777	43,002	172,038	179,727
Oil cake and oil-cake meal (2,000 lb.)	Ton	708	717	44,976	47,470
Hops	Lb.	18,446	16,077	10,301	9,021
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	97,612	56,123	21,068	11,770
Soybeans, except canned (60 lb.)	Bu.	148,088	133,532	335,896	343,264
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	4,149	4,527	12,894	13,996
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	1,058,116	5/602,440	109,625	5/77,800
Cottonseed oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	451,534	5/357,852	49,820	5/49,538
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	82,372	81,151	18,370	17,604
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	496,148	500,841	379,272	390,794
Beans, dried*	Lb.	316,771	163,662	25,149	13,665
Peas, dried (ex.cowpeas & chickpeas)	Lb.	199,216	174,458	12,681	11,867
Potatoes, white	Lb.	338,094	235,947	9,860	5,316
Vegetables, fresh, other	Lb.	722,719	750,031	36,684	38,854
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	181,787	146,675	28,317	25,375
Other agricultural commodities*				403,663	445,093
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES				4,831,820	5,029,732
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES				15,446,360	15,496,136
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES				20,278,180	20,525,868

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins", reported in value only.
 3/ Product weight. 4/ Includes beef and pork livers, beef tongues, and other variety meats, fresh or frozen. Product weight. 5/ An additional estimated 109 million pounds of cottonseed and soybean oils valued at \$20.5 million in 1961 were exported as "food exported for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies" (Section 416). Included in "other agricultural commodities".

* Includes "Food exported for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies".
 Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

Table 3.--U.S. imports for consumption of principal agricultural commodities, calendar years 1960 and 1961 1/

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended December 31			
		Quantity		Value	
		1960	1961	1960	1961
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
SUPPLEMENTARY					
Cattle, dutiable	No.	645	1,023	61,932	94,173
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	19	20	6,243	6,626
Casein and lactarene	Lb.	92,153	101,827	17,947	18,063
Cheese	Lb.	63,149	75,818	31,298	35,599
Hides and skins	Lb.	140,936	134,587	67,606	61,266
Beef and veal, total 2/.....	Lb.	491,296	665,270	173,685	228,222
Pork, total 2/.....	Lb.	171,313	173,730	114,381	114,933
Mutton, goat, & lamb, fresh or frozen 2/.	Lb.	49,739	55,844	10,892	13,523
Sausage casings	Lb.	15,678	16,489	12,486	13,164
Wool, unmf'd., excl. free, etc. (actual wt).	Lb.	115,980	137,212	84,965	89,961
Cotton, unmf'd., excl. linters (480 lb.) ..	Bale	138	173	23,187	31,065
Jute and jute butts, unmf'd. (2,240 lb.) ..	Ton	55	22	9,145	7,502
Olives in brine	Gal.	15,521	15,602	18,903	21,769
Pineapple juice	Gal.	4,884	5,503	3,576	3,189
Pineapples, canned, prepared or pres....	Lb.	119,981	113,848	13,751	13,370
Other fruits and preparations	3/	3/	3/	51,801	49,409
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	11,164	15,351	14,471	19,567
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	1,324	1,087	1,516	1,186
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	7,261	6,932	11,942	11,494
Feeds and fodders	3/	3/	3/	16,195	15,905
Nuts and preparations	3/	3/	3/	69,443	61,813
Castor beans	Lb.	3,033	4,075	208	257
Copra	Lb.	780,061	770,800	63,471	50,116
Veg. oils, fats & waxes, expressed	Lb.	546,934	584,166	93,017	90,216
Seeds, field and garden	3/	3/	3/	13,412	15,579
Sugar, cane (2,000 lb.)	Ton	4,684	4,220	507,221	457,502
Molasses, unfit for human consumption ..	Gal.	449,646	260,977	36,188	26,393
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	159,083	166,444	115,347	114,213
Potatoes, white	Lb.	51,314	70,537	1,642	1,916
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	312,718	176,151	23,865	12,997
Other supplementary				248,482	257,542
Total supplementary				1,918,218	1,938,530
COMPLEMENTARY					
Silk, raw	Lb.	6,454	5,867	27,227	27,105
Wool, unmf'd., free in bond (actual wt)..	Lb.	202,500	205,980	111,950	107,759
Bananas	Bunch	56,613	54,339	78,639	77,467
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	551,377	766,733	143,188	159,479
Coffee (incl. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	2,918,781	2,969,982	1,002,626	964,018
Coffee essences, substitutes, etc.	Lb.	4,695	3,506	8,165	5,394
Tea	Lb.	115,172	109,337	56,473	54,329
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	83,684	80,472	45,275	35,302
Abaca or Manila (2,240 lb.)	Ton	21	28	10,532	11,178
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton	96	103	17,955	18,641
Rubber, crude	Lb.	920,006	876,023	321,686	216,553
Other complementary				81,758	74,573
Total complementary				1,905,474	1,751,798
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES				3,823,692	3,690,328
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES				10,821,410	10,689,230
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES				14,645,102	14,379,558

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Product weight. 3/ Reported in value only.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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