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MAY 12 1972

Europe and Asia Take

Most of 1960 U.S.

Agricultural Export Gains

By Trade Statistics and
Analysis Branch
Development and Trade
Analysis Division



FOREIGN AGRICULTURE ECONOMICS

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The 22 percent rise in U. S. agricultural exports to \$4,824 million in calendar year 1960 extended to all major world areas except Latin America. Exports to Asia rose most, both in dollars and percentage, expanding 50 percent to \$1,461 million. Shipments to Europe expanded 17 percent to \$2,213 million. Exports to Canada advanced 12 percent to \$432 million. While the dollar increases for Africa and Oceania were small, the percentage gains were sizable: 21 and 20 percent respectively. Exports to Latin America declined 4 percent to \$482 million.

Dollar sales in agriculture were bigger nearly everywhere in 1960. Sales for dollars (including some receiving USDA export payments) increased 23 percent to \$3,355 million in 1960 from \$2,723 million in 1959. Leading areas paying more in dollars were Europe and Asia. Europe, the largest dollar market area, accounted for 56 percent of the gain. Dollar sales to Europe were considerably greater for France, West Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom, with smaller but still sizable advances for Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden, and Spain. Asia, No. 2 dollar market area, contributed 37 percent to the rise. The principal country taking more was Japan, but noteworthy increments were made for Hong Kong, India, and the Philippines. Dollar sales were also larger to Canada, Africa, and Oceania; slightly smaller to Latin America.

Aid exports to Asia climbed 47 percent last year. Government-financed export programs accounted for 28 percent of the increase in agricultural exports last year. Nearly all of it occurred in aid shipments to Asia, which rose 47 percent to \$782 million, chiefly because of a \$188 million rise for India. This country - the largest aid recipient in both years - took considerable quantities of wheat and rice as Title I, Public Law 480 foreign currency sales. Sizable greater aid was given also to Pakistan, UAR-Syria Region, and the Republic of Korea. The heavy volume of aid to Asia reflected the area's accelerated food needs and stepped-up economic development program. More aid to Africa last year represented primarily an advance in foreign currency sales to UAR-Egypt Region, the area's prime taker. Aid to Europe was smaller last year, falling 7 percent to \$442 million mainly because decreased amounts for Yugoslavia, Italy, and Spain more than offset an increase for Poland. In 1960, Poland displaced Yugoslavia as the principal European aid country. There was a slight gain in aid to Latin America with Brazil the No. 1 country. Little or none went to Oceania.

Table 1.--U. S. agricultural exports: Value by major areas, calendar years 1959 and 1960

Area	: 1959	: 1960	:Value :change	:Relative : change	:Share of total	
	Mil.dol.	Mil.dol.	Mil.dol.	Percent	- 1959	- 1960
Europe	1,891	2,213	+322	+17	48	46
Asia	976	1,461	+485	+50	25	30
Latin America	503	482	-21	-4	13	10
Canada	385	432	+47	+12	9	9
Africa	160	194	+34	+21	4	4
Oceania	35	42	+7	+20	1	1
Total 1/	3,949	4,824	+875	+22	100	100

1/ Based on unrevised country totals.

Note: Totals may vary due to rounding.

Europe's share in the export market for farm products continued to decline. Although Europe remains the best dollar market and last year's exports to it were about what they were in 1957, the relative importance of this area as a market for U. S. farm products declined to 46 percent of the total from 48 percent in both 1958 and 1959 and 50 percent in 1957. Europe's relative decline came because of the largely aid-induced growth of the Asian outlet. Traditionally, Europe accounted for over half of the export total--even as much as 80 percent during World War II. Last year's increase for Europe extended to all major countries with the exception of Denmark, Turkey, and

Yugoslavia. Exports to the United Kingdom, biggest European market, rose 20 percent to \$510 million, representing the greatest dollar gain in the area. Largest percentage gains occurred for Poland and France, followed by lesser ones for Switzerland, Italy, Sweden, Spain, West Germany, and Belgium. Shipments to the Netherlands, third largest market in Europe, advanced less than 1 percent.

Table 2.--U.S. agricultural exports to Europe: Value by leading countries, calendar years 1959 and 1960

Country	:1959	: 1960	:Value :change	:Relative : change
	Million dollars			Percent
United Kingdom	425	510	+85	+20
West Germany	305	355	+50	+16
Netherlands	319	320	+1	+1/
Italy	117	159	+42	+36
Belgium	123	137	+14	+11
Poland	61	131	+70	+115
France	62	128	+66	+106
Spain	90	113	+23	+26
Denmark	63	55	-8	-13
Switzerland	39	54	+15	+38
Sweden	36	46	+10	+28
Turkey	37	36	-1	-3
Yugoslavia	102	34	-68	-67
Other	112	135	+23	+21
Total	1,891	2,213	+322	+17

Asia took 30 percent of U. S. farm products. The 50 percent upsurge in exports to Asia last year raised the level of U. S. shipments in this area to 30 percent of the U. S. total compared with about 25 percent a few years ago. While Japan was the top market, with a total of \$485 million following a 45 percent rise from 1959, exports to India scored the largest

1/ Less than 1 percent.

increase, advancing 103 percent to \$425 million in 1960 from \$209 million in 1959. There were gains to all major markets, including Pakistan, Republic of Korea, the Philippines, Taiwan, Israel, Hong Kong, Indonesia, and Viet-Nam. Most of the increases were associated with aid shipments under Government export programs.

Agricultural exports to Latin America declined for the third year. The decline in exports to Latin America, which began in 1958, continued last year, when the total dropped to \$544 million from \$576 million in 1957. The continued reduction to \$482 million in 1960 from \$503 million

in 1959 was due to a sharp contraction in shipments to Cuba in the light of the deterioration in U. S. relations with that country. Exports to Cuba dropped 33 percent to \$89 million in 1960 from \$132 million in 1959. By the end of 1960, an embargo was imposed on all commodities except nonsubsidized

Table 4.--U. S. agricultural exports to Latin America: Value by leading countries, calendar years 1959 and 1960

Country	1959	1960	Value :change	Relative : change
	Million dollars			Percent
Venezuela	89	92	+3	+3
Cuba	132	89	-43	-33
Mexico	61	56	-5	-8
Brazil	46	44	-2	-4
Colombia	24	25	+1	+4
Uruguay	16	24	+8	+50
Chile	11	22	+11	+100
Peru	18	18	0	0
Jamaica	8	10	+2	+25
Panama	9	9	0	0
Nether. Ant.	10	9	-1	-10
Trin. & Tob.	7	9	+2	+29
Guatemala	10	9	-1	-10
Bahamas	6	7	+1	+17
Haiti	7	7	0	0
Bolivia	3	6	+3	+100
Other	46	46	0	0
Total	503	482	-21	-4

Table 3.--U. S. agricultural exports to Asia: Value by leading countries; calendar years 1959 and 1960

Country	1959	1960	Value :change	Relative : change
	Million dollars			Percent
Japan	334	485	+151	+45
India	209	425	+216	+103
Pakistan	56	99	+43	+77
Korea, Rep. of	60	72	+12	+20
Philippines	50	65	+15	+30
Taiwan	54	57	+4	+7
Israel	55	57	+2	+4
Hong Kong	35	46	+11	+31
Indonesia	19	24	+5	+26
Viet-Nam	20	22	+2	+10
Other	84	108	+24	+29
Total	976	1,461	+485	+50

foods and medicines. Exports to Venezuela--which replaced Cuba in first place--were up 3 percent to \$92 million. Large percentage increases occurred for Uruguay, Chile, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, the Bahamas, and Bolivia; few were large in actual dollars. Aside from Cuba, none of the countries had significant declines either in percentage or dollar amount except Mexico, which had a sharp drop in pinto beans and tobacco exports. Exports to Brazil, fourth largest outlet in Latin America and chief recipient under Government export programs, declined slightly to \$44 million in 1960.

Africa's importance as an agricultural market has doubled. Four years ago Africa accounted for 2 percent of U. S. farm-product exports; in the past 2

years the area's share has risen to 4 percent. The 21 percent increase to \$194 million in 1960 from \$160 million in 1959 reflected gains for all major markets. Biggest percentage gain was for Tunisia. Exports to UAR-Egypt Region, the chief outlet in the area, advanced 29 percent to \$99 million from \$77 million, reflecting mostly larger aid shipments. Other increases were to the Canary Islands, Morocco, Ghana, Nigeria, and the Union of South Africa.

Table 5.--U. S. agricultural exports to Africa: Value by leading countries, calendar years 1959 and 1960

Country	1959	1960	Value change	Relative change
	Million dollars			Percent
UAR-Egypt	77	99	+22	+29
U. of S.				
Africa	16	17	+1	+3
Morocco	12	16	+4	+33
Tunisia	5	12	+7	+140
Nigeria	8	9	+1	+12
Ghana	6	7	+1	+17
Canary Is.	4	7	+3	+75
Libya	5	5	0	0
Congo,				
Rep. of the	4	4	0	0
Other	23	18	-5	-22
Total	160	194	+34	+21

FOOD GRAINS AND COTTON ACCOUNT FOR MOST OF RISE

The principal commodity changes in last year's export rise were in food grains and cotton. Smaller increases occurred in fats, oils, oilseeds, tobacco, fruits, nuts, vegetables and preparations, animals and animal products, and private relief (mostly CCC donations to private welfare agencies). Feed grains fell.

Food grain exports were aided most by Government programs for India and Poland. Total food grain--wheat and rice--exports (excluding private relief) increased 33 percent to \$1,114 million in 1960 from \$840 million in 1959. These exports were stimulated by Public Law 480 foreign currency sales, the major instrument of Government export programs. Sharpest gains in wheat and rice exports occurred to deficit areas, notably Asia. Biggest increases last year were for India, the largest outlet, and Poland: \$145 million and \$58 million, respectively. Exports to India mounted to \$317 million from \$172 million. Increases ranged from a high of \$39 million to a low of \$11 million in eight other countries: Pakistan, Turkey, UAR-Egypt, UAR-Syria, Uruguay, Italy, Spain, and the Republic of Korea. Three countries took substantially less food grains from the United States in 1960: Yugoslavia, \$53 million less; Cuba, \$23 million less; and West Germany, \$13 million less.

Western Europe needed less U. S. feed grains. Exports of feed grains and products (excluding private relief) declined 7 percent to \$533 million in 1960 from the record of \$574 million in 1959. Western Europe, the largest foreign market area, needed less U. S. feed grains owing to its larger supplies of feed wheat from a low-quality harvest. Shipments were appreciably smaller to the Netherlands, Belgium, and Denmark: \$23 million,

\$11 million, and \$10 million less respectively. Exports to the United Kingdom, the largest market, fell \$6 million to \$120 million. Japan's takings dropped \$10 million. Other areas took more from the United States: Poland, for example, \$10 million more.

More cotton moved to Western Europe, Japan, India, and Canada. Exports of cotton and linters expanded 119 percent to \$988 million in 1960 from \$452 million in 1959, in response to a high level of cotton consumption abroad, competitive U. S. prices, and low stocks in other exporting countries. Western Europe and Japan remained the best markets. Six countries dominated the gains for Western Europe: France, up \$65 million; West Germany, up \$51 million; Italy, up \$45 million; the United Kingdom, up \$38 million; Belgium, up \$26 million; and the Netherlands, up \$22 million. Japan, the main market, increased purchases \$124 million to \$217 million in 1960 from the relatively small figure of \$93 million in 1959. India took \$73 million more; Canada, \$25 million more.

Western Europe and Japan were also strong recipients of fat, oil, and oilseed exports. Fat, oil, and oilseed exports increased 4 percent to a new record of \$723 million in 1960 from \$693 million in 1959. All products--soybeans, vegetable oils, lard and tallow--had good markets in Western Europe. In addition, soybeans and tallow sold well in Japan; and lard, in Cuba. Exports were bigger in 1960 primarily because of rising foreign demand for oil and meal, favorable prices, and the lag in foreign oil and oilseed output. The gain was in vegetable oils and oilseeds. Animal fat exports were the same as in 1959. For the most part, 5 countries accounted for the export rise: Japan, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Canada, and Belgium, with increases ranging from \$16 million to \$5 million. Reductions in exports to 2 countries offset much of the advances: Turkey, down \$25 million, and the Netherlands, down \$7 million. Turkey's takings last year were in sharp contrast with unusually heavy ones in 1958 and 1959. Japan's reliance on U. S. soybeans made it the chief outlet in 1960, as usual.

Tobacco exports to the United Kingdom, largest market, rose 31 percent. Unmanufactured tobacco exports advanced 9 percent to a record-breaking \$378 million in 1960 from \$346 million in 1959. Three developments were responsible for the improvement: the quality of the U. S. crop was better than average; U. S. prices were relatively stable; and more people were smoking more cigarettes abroad. Shipments to the United Kingdom, the top market for U. S. leaf, rose \$34 million to \$145 million. Increases occurred also for the Netherlands, Japan, and Sweden, but Spain and Uruguay shipments decreased. Tobacco is the most stable among the major U. S. export products.

Canada was the best foreign market in the fruit, nut, and vegetable group. Exports of fruits, nuts, vegetables, and preparations, excluding private relief (a small amount of dried beans), rose to an alltime high of \$410 million in 1960 from \$400 million in 1959, a gain of 3 percent. Increases in fruits (especially dried fruit) and nuts (principally almonds) more

than offset declines in vegetables (primarily dried beans). Biggest gain was in sales to the United Kingdom: \$8 million. Biggest drop was to Cuba: \$11 million. Canada, the leading purchaser in this commodity group, took \$180 million's worth in 1960, \$3 million more than in 1959.

Japan's purchases of hides and skins raised animal-product exports. Exports of animals and animal products (excluding private relief and fat and grease shipments which are included with fats, oils, and oil-seeds) rose to \$370 million in 1960 from \$356 million in 1959, a gain of 4 percent. Declines in live animals and dairy products were more than offset by increases in variety meats, poultry meat, and hides and skins. A \$13 million increase in shipments, principally of hides and skins, to Japan was another noteworthy change. This raised animal product exports (excluding animal fats and oils) to Japan to \$32 million and did much to advance total exports of these products. Canada, the No. 1 market, took \$48 million, \$3 million more than in 1959. Exports of poultry meat increased \$14 million to a total of \$50 million, with about half for West Germany.

Increase in private relief resulted from many small country gains. Private relief shipments increased 16 percent to \$129 million in 1960 from \$111 million in 1959. Exports were still well below the levels of the 4 prior years. These relief shipments included mainly dairy and grain products donated to private welfare agencies from Government stocks for distribution to needy persons overseas. The changes last year were generally small; the largest was the \$5 million increase for Spain. The principal recipient was Yugoslavia, which took \$12 million in relief food.

THREE-FOURTHS OF EXPORTS GO TO 17 COUNTRIES

U. S. exports of farm products to the 17 leading foreign markets ranged from a high of \$510 million for the United Kingdom to a low of \$65 million for the Philippines. Some of these countries paid in dollars and some used financing arrangements under Government export programs. The chief dollar markets were the United Kingdom, Japan, Canada, West Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, Belgium, France, Venezuela, and the Philippines--generally economically-advanced, industrialized, high-standard-of-living nations. Principal recipients under Government export programs were India, Poland, Spain, UAR-Egypt, Pakistan, and the Republic of Korea--in the main the newly-developing countries which needed the aid to carry out their economic development programs.

The United Kingdom took mostly more cotton and tobacco. Exports to the United Kingdom increased to \$510 million in 1960 from \$425 million in 1959. Britain maintained its traditional position as top foreign outlet and best dollar market. Cotton and tobacco gained most. Tobacco moved in to build up stocks which were at relatively low levels at the start of the year. Cotton exports were encouraged by relatively high consumption as the British textile industry sought to improve its competitive position in world markets through continuing modernization. Exports of fats and oils, reflecting lower U. S. prices in the first half of the

year, made a moderate advance for the year as a whole. Some easing of British import restrictions helped to strengthen the competitive position of fruits and vegetables. Only 7 percent of the overall exports to Britain were under Government-financed programs, mostly USDA barter and International Co-operation Administration (ICA) foreign currency sales.

Cotton exports to Japan ran 133 percent ahead of the previous year. Exports to Japan--second best market for exports as a whole and No. 1 for cotton, soybeans, and hides and skins--increased to \$485 million in 1960 from \$334 million in 1959, with \$124 million of the gain in cotton and linters alone. Japan was able to use more of the competitively priced U. S. cotton to meet increased demand for its cotton textiles. Moderate gains occurred in soybeans, hides and skins, and tobacco. There were declines in wheat and feed grains. Japan's higher standard of living continued to stimulate consumption of soybean oil and other soybean food products. In recent years, Japan has been filling its soybean needs mostly from the United States. The country turned more to the United States for hides and skins, available at attractive prices when other suppliers had less to offer. Japan bought more U. S. tobacco in response to enthusiastic consumer acceptance of cigarettes containing U. S. leaf. Only 5 percent of the farm-product exports to Japan were Government-program financed, including some under the foreign-currency, famine-relief, donation, and barter provisions of Public Law 480.

Table 6.--U. S. agricultural exports:
Value by leading countries, calendar years 1959 and 1960

Country	:1959	:1960	:Value :change	:Relative : change
	Million dollars			Percent
United Kingdom	425	510	+85	+20
Japan	334	485	+151	+45
Canada	385	432	+47	+12
India	209	425	+216	+103
West Germany	305	355	+50	+16
Netherlands	319	320	+1	+1/
Italy	117	159	+42	+36
Belgium	123	137	+14	+11
Poland	61	131	+70	+115
France	62	128	+66	+106
Spain	90	113	+23	+26
UAR-Egypt	77	99	+22	+29
Pakistan	56	99	+43	+77
Venezuela	89	92	+3	+3
Cuba	132	89	-43	-33
Korea, Rep. of	60	72	+12	+20
Philippines	50	65	+15	+30
Other	1,055	1,113	+58	+5
Total	3,949	4,824	+875	+22
1/ Less than 1 percent.				

Agricultural exports to Canada continued long-term uptrend.

Exports were \$432 million in 1960, up from \$385 million in 1959 and \$268 million in 1952-54. Last year's export gains extended into all major commodity groups. Canada is the third largest foreign outlet and a significant market for a wide variety of farm products--the best for U. S. fruits and vegetables. Canada also is an important market for soybeans, cotton, corn, and animal products. These exports have thrived because of Canada's nearness to the United States, a steadily rising standard of living, an expanding population, and stable trade relations between the two countries. Usually no exports go to Canada under any Government-financed export program; however, in 1959, about \$3 million worth of cotton was shipped under the CCC barter program.

Much food grains and cotton moved to India. Exports to India, fourth ranking agricultural market abroad and principal recipient under Government export programs, rocketed to \$425 million in 1960 from \$209 million in 1959. India last year was again the largest foreign outlet for wheat. It became the largest outlet for rice and an important one for cotton. Nearly 90 percent of these exports moved under Title I of Public Law 480. India's need for food grains and cotton has been accelerated by the rapidly rising population and expanding economic development. In addition, the larger cotton exports to India also reflected the country's relatively poor crops in 1959-60. Much of the Indian currency accruing under Title I is being made available to help finance the development effort.

Export gain in farm commodities to West Germany was also dominated by cotton. Shipments to West Germany, the No. 5 market, aggregating \$355 million in 1960, were 16 percent above the \$305 million in 1959. Cotton, leading the increase, was encouraged by the continuing strong demand for cotton textiles in that country and the ample supply of competitively-priced cotton in the United States. There were moderate increases in soybeans and vegetable oils while exports of wheat and feed grains declined. Last year, West Germany needed less U. S. wheat and feed grains. Stocks of the former were adequate while the need for the latter was met with feed wheat from a poor quality harvest. West Germany remained a large market for tobacco, fruits, and animal products although these exports increased only slightly. However, shipments of frozen poultry increased 80 percent to about \$22 million. Six percent of U. S. farm products shipped to West Germany were under Government-financed export programs, mostly ICA foreign currency sales.

Agricultural exports to the Netherlands increased least among top markets. Exports to the Netherlands totaled \$320 million in 1960, a trifle above 1959. For the most part, increases in cotton and tobacco were offset by reductions in feed grains, vegetable oils, and oilseeds. Many of the shipments to the Netherlands were further processed for transshipment to other countries. Tobacco exports gained in anticipation of higher tariffs that would be imposed with further implementation of Common Market trade policy. Feed grain exports were down from an unusually high level in 1959 when a drought made larger takings from the United States necessary.

Cotton comprised over half of the agricultural exports to Italy. Exports to Italy advanced to \$159 million in 1960 from \$117 million in 1959. Fifteen percent of the exports moved under Government programs, about half as private relief donations. Cotton accounted for nearly all of the rise, and its value of \$77 million (practically all paid for with dollars) constituted over half of farm exports to Italy. The gain in wheat reflected the country's small 1959 crop. Italy remained a good market for U. S. tallow. In recent years the country has developed into an important dollar market buttressed by a high level of industrialization. A few years ago, Italy was relying heavily on U. S. foreign aid.

Export rise in farm commodities to Belgium was concentrated in cotton. Farm products shipped to Belgium amounted to \$137 million in 1960 compared with \$123 million in 1959. Cotton exports, unusually small in 1959, were 4 times greater in 1960 reflecting the upward swing in the West European textile cycle. Part of the increase due to the cotton gain was lost in the drop in feed grain shipments. However, this drop was from an unusual high in 1959 when a drought encouraged imports.

Agricultural shipments to Poland--all under programs--more than doubled. Exports to Poland expanded to \$131 million in 1960 compared with \$61 million in 1959 and less than \$1 million in 1955. The increase can be attributed wholly to Government export programs under which Title I foreign currency sales accounted for nearly all of the exports in 1960. Poland has taken substantial amounts of grains, cotton, and vegetable oils. Last year's more than doubling of exports involved a remarkable gain in wheat and a near doubling of feed grains.

Cotton was chief factor in doubling of farm product exports to France. France's return to the ranks of the top 10 markets for U. S. farm products stemmed from recovery in cotton shipments to that country. Exports of all farm products climbed to \$128 million in 1960--close to the record level of 1956--from \$62 million in 1959. Cotton and linter exports surged to \$94 million, 3 times the figure in 1959 and well above other recent years. France's cotton mills have been operating close to capacity. U. S. exports of wheat have fluctuated widely with changes in French output. Last year's reduced takings from the United States can be attributed to adequate stocks on hand from the previous year's good crop. In some years, France has been a net exporter of wheat. Twelve percent of last year's exports to France were under Government-financed export programs, largely ICA foreign currency sales and USDA barter.

Spain increased agricultural takings from the United States. Exports to Spain of \$113 million in 1960 were 26 percent ahead of the \$90 million shipped in 1959. Gains occurred in cotton, fats, oils, oilseeds, wheat, and private relief. Three-fourths of the exports were under Government export programs, mainly Title I of Public Law 480. Last year's total exports--though relatively heavy--were smaller than in 1956 and 1958. Spain needed more cotton last year to meet increased demand for its textile exports. U. S. wheat and vegetable oils supplemented Spain's reduced grain and olive oil production.

Egypt's grain deficit stimulated U. S. wheat exports to this country. Exports to the Egypt Region of the United Arab Republic amounted to \$99 million in 1960 compared with \$77 million in 1959, up 29 percent. The increase was essentially in wheat under Government export programs. An expanding population and a stepped-up economic development program have made Egypt a growing market for U. S. wheat. Last year, food grains accounted for two-thirds of U. S. farm-product exports to that country. Nearly 90 percent of exports of farm products moved under Title I of Public Law 480.

Food grains dominated agricultural exports to Pakistan. Exports to Pakistan made a sharp recovery to \$99 million in 1960 from \$56 million in 1959. Exports were nearly as large in 1956 before they fell to lower levels in the 1957-59 period. Ninety-four percent of last year's exports were financed under Government programs, nearly all Title I, Public Law 480 foreign currency sales. Pakistan for several years has depended heavily on U. S. wheat and rice to alleviate an almost-chronic food shortage. Last year's food grain exports accounted for \$83 million of the total farm-product exports to Pakistan. Vegetable oils made up the bulk of the remaining exports.

Venezuela became top farm products market in Latin America. Exports to Venezuela totaled \$92 million in 1960, only a little more than the \$89 million in 1959. But Venezuela, always a reliable outlet, moved up to become the best market in Latin America when exports to Cuba experienced a sharp decline. Venezuela, to which Government program shipments were negligible, was No. 14 on the U. S. export list. This country is an important market for animals and animal products, especially dairy and poultry products; fruits and vegetables; and wheat and flour.

Cuban situation affected all major commodity groups. Exports to Cuba--up to now the leading Latin American market--dropped to \$89 million in 1960, lowest level in many years, from \$132 million in 1959. This drop of 33 percent resulted from the break in U. S. relations with that country late in the year and its policy of diversifying sources of supply earlier in the year. Declines occurred in the major export classes of food grains (chiefly rice); fats, oils, and oilseeds (mainly lard); fruits, nuts, and vegetables (especially dry ripe beans); and other animal products (pork). The embargo on exports imposed late in the year extended to agricultural shipments with the exception of non-subsidized foods.

Agricultural exports to Yugoslavia shrank. Exports to Yugoslavia plummeted to \$34 million in 1960 from \$102 million in 1959, representing a two-thirds decline. As a result, that country moved from No. 10 to No. 27 as an outlet for U. S. farm products. Exports of wheat virtually vanished due to improved Yugoslav harvests, falling to less than \$1 million from \$54 million. Cotton and vegetable oils also were smaller. Last year, 85 percent of the exports to Yugoslavia moved under Government export programs, mainly Title I foreign currency sales and private relief donations.

Exports of farm products to UAR's Syria Region became significant. Exports to the Syria Region of the United Arab Republic, traditionally very small, rose to \$23 million in 1960--all under Government programs--from less than \$1 million in 1959 and approximately \$1 million in earlier years. The country now ranks 34th as a market for U. S. farm products. Last year's increase occurred in food and feed grains moving under Government export programs, including Title I foreign currency sales, famine relief, and barter.

Table 7.- U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years

Country and year	Total	Grains and preps.		Cotton and linters	Fats, oils, & oilseeds 3/	Tobacco, unmanufactured	Fruits, nuts, & vegetables	Other animal products 4/	Private relief 5/	Other 6/
		Food 1/	Feed 2/							
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Total										
1956	4,157.7	949.4	389.1	728.7	661.8	333.5	392.4	373.5	175.3	154.0
1957	4,507.4	988.0	380.0	1,058.6	650.0	359.9	377.6	368.5	175.5	149.3
1958	3,854.0	811.1	486.7	660.9	540.6	354.4	392.2	311.3	153.5	143.3
1959	3,949.3	839.7	574.5	452.1	693.4	346.2	400.4	356.0	111.3	175.7
1960	4,824.2	1,113.7	532.7	987.7	723.4	378.4	409.7	369.6	129.2	179.8
United Kingdom (1)										
1956	421.9	63.2	76.6	79.3	29.5	111.0	30.7	18.6	0.2	12.8
1957	500.7	51.4	88.6	144.3	41.2	128.4	18.2	18.0	0.1	10.5
1958	409.3	43.6	100.9	64.2	26.6	124.3	24.2	18.1	0.1	7.3
1959	425.4	35.6	125.8	33.9	40.1	111.2	34.8	32.6	0.1	11.3
1960	509.8	38.2	119.8	71.9	52.0	145.2	43.1	28.8	0.1	10.7
Japan (2)										
1956	391.5	67.6	28.8	180.2	72.9	5.1	1.8	26.8	2.8	5.5
1957	454.1	84.8	27.1	217.3	84.2	3.3	2.7	26.4	2.3	6.0
1958	361.1	70.9	39.5	118.1	92.2	10.4	2.5	18.9	2.7	5.9
1959	334.1	60.3	22.6	92.6	118.4	11.2	2.6	18.9	1.7	5.8
1960	485.4	58.6	12.7	217.0	134.0	17.3	4.2	31.8	2.0	7.8
Canada (3)										
1956	340.8	5.6	18.3	30.1	46.0	1.6	162.6	34.0	7/	42.6
1957	354.5	8.3	17.3	43.3	45.7	2.1	164.3	31.3	0.1	42.1
1958	344.4	8.0	20.7	29.2	41.9	2.5	167.3	32.7	7/	42.1
1959	384.6	10.1	31.0	20.1	51.8	1.6	177.0	45.0	7/	48.0
1960	432.3	19.9	33.8	45.5	60.2	2.4	179.6	47.5	7/	43.4
India (4)										
1956	87.1	42.5	7/	25.8	0.1	1.7	7/	2.8	13.4	0.8
1957	252.9	197.7	7/	36.9	7/	2.7	0.1	4.0	10.9	0.6
1958	175.9	142.6	6.7	11.4	0.1	2.9	7/	3.4	8.7	0.1
1959	209.1	171.7	6.5	15.1	7/	1.9	0.1	4.4	9.1	0.3
1960	425.2	316.9	8.3	88.4	7/	0.5	0.1	1.4	9.1	0.5
West Germany (5)										
1956	365.6	52.8	39.4	70.6	79.4	43.0	29.1	24.9	19.3	7.1
1957	411.4	44.0	18.9	147.3	81.9	46.8	30.0	21.7	10.9	9.9
1958	285.5	36.1	32.3	50.5	33.4	59.9	36.8	19.9	8.3	8.3
1959	305.2	25.8	57.8	28.5	63.1	47.2	30.0	42.9	3.4	6.5
1960	354.9	13.2	52.6	79.2	73.9	50.1	30.7	43.8	2.3	9.1
Netherlands (6)										
1956	272.7	48.7	61.8	20.1	71.7	15.1	26.0	19.0	7/	10.3
1957	238.4	19.7	41.6	29.7	80.0	16.0	21.8	24.2	7/	5.4
1958	205.4	17.4	76.8	11.9	47.0	11.6	17.1	19.2	7/	4.4
1959	318.6	24.9	117.0	10.2	100.2	12.0	14.6	25.3	0	14.4
1960	319.7	25.9	94.2	32.5	92.9	21.1	14.2	26.5	0	12.4
Italy (7)										
1956	160.3	10.7	5.5	56.0	32.3	4.9	1.6	19.8	25.3	4.2
1957	213.9	15.9	4.4	98.1	43.1	4.5	1.2	12.8	29.0	4.9
1958	141.6	6.9	3.3	59.1	32.5	5.8	0.9	5.0	21.6	6.5
1959	116.7	4.9	7.7	32.1	32.0	8.3	1.3	7.5	14.7	8.2
1960	159.1	16.7	3.8	76.7	29.0	4.2	1.9	7.5	12.5	6.8
Belgium (8)										
1956	164.8	33.1	49.2	24.6	23.4	8.7	14.6	5.1	0.1	6.0
1957	144.8	14.3	38.9	42.0	15.9	8.4	15.6	5.3	0.1	4.3
1958	102.5	6.9	46.0	12.2	9.7	6.6	13.4	3.4	0	4.3
1959	123.0	8.8	57.8	8.5	13.8	10.4	11.7	6.3	7/	5.7
1960	136.9	8.0	46.7	34.5	18.7	9.2	10.5	3.6	7/	5.7
Poland (9)										
1956	1.8	0	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.1	0	0	7/	7/
1957	62.6	28.2	0	23.3	10.6	0.1	0	7/	7/	0.4
1958	79.2	25.8	12.4	25.0	10.4	0	0.2	3.7	1.5	0.2
1959	60.7	16.0	13.5	14.3	11.7	0	0	2.5	1.8	0.9
1960	131.1	74.0	24.0	15.5	9.0	1.2	7/	2.3	4.1	1.0

Table 7.- U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Total	Grains and preps. Food <u>1</u> /	Feed <u>2</u> /	Cotton and linters	Fats, oils, & oilseeds <u>3</u> /	Tobacco, unmanu- factured	Fruits, nuts, & vege- tables	Other animal products <u>4</u> /	Private relief <u>5</u> /	Other <u>6</u> /
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
France (10)										
1956	138.1	52.2	4.5	52.6	11.3	3.8	3.9	4.1	2.0	3.7
1957	85.1	13.1	3.0	47.3	8.6	4.8	3.3	2.0	0.4	2.6
1958	86.7	<u>7</u> /	2.1	66.0	5.2	5.6	2.8	2.4	0.2	2.4
1959	62.5	5.8	1.6	29.1	9.5	4.3	5.7	1.9	0.7	3.9
1960	128.2	0.7	0.4	93.9	11.9	3.6	8.5	3.3	0.1	5.8
Spain (11)										
1956	166.0	1.2	2.7	39.3	82.6	3.2	1.5	14.3	20.9	0.3
1957	99.7	1.0	5.6	14.7	43.6	2.1	0.1	13.4	19.2	<u>7</u> /
1958	144.4	<u>7</u> /	6.2	53.0	64.4	3.8	<u>7</u> /	2.9	13.9	0.2
1959	89.9	0	9.9	21.8	44.3	4.8	1.5	2.4	3.3	1.9
1960	113.1	11.0	8.3	30.6	49.6	<u>7</u> /	0.8	1.6	8.3	2.9
UAR-Egypt Region (12)										
1956	48.5	32.9	0	0	4.2	4.3	0	1.0	5.9	0.2
1957	13.4	1.5	0	0	6.3	4.7	<u>7</u> /	0.3	0.5	0.1
1958	15.3	0.9	<u>7</u> /	0	6.4	5.8	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.1
1959	77.4	44.4	3.4	0	7.8	10.6	0.1	0.5	10.5	0.1
1960	99.1	65.7	3.3	0	9.2	8.7	0.1	0.8	11.1	0.2
Pakistan (13)										
1956	91.1	76.7	<u>7</u> /	0.1	0.2	2.2	0.1	1.8	8.2	1.8
1957	59.5	43.4	<u>7</u> /	5.3	2.1	2.6	0.2	1.7	4.2	<u>7</u> /
1958	65.3	59.6	<u>7</u> /	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.3	1.1	<u>7</u> /
1959	56.5	43.9	<u>7</u> /	2.1	8.9	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1
1960	99.0	83.3	<u>7</u> /	1.6	10.2	1.4	0.1	0.7	1.5	0.2
Venezuela (14)										
1956	72.4	13.6	5.9	0.3	2.6	0.4	12.1	33.7	0	3.8
1957	82.3	14.3	6.8	1.0	4.2	0.1	17.1	35.8	<u>7</u> /	3.0
1958	83.6	16.5	5.7	0.2	4.0	<u>7</u> /	18.7	32.2	0	6.3
1959	89.3	18.7	6.1	<u>7</u> /	4.8	0.3	19.6	32.6	<u>7</u> /	7.2
1960	92.2	18.1	5.7	<u>7</u> /	4.8	1.5	17.4	36.6	<u>7</u> /	8.1
Cuba (15)										
1956	123.6	42.5	2.7	3.2	26.0	0	25.3	18.4	0	5.5
1957	146.8	57.6	2.9	4.8	30.8	0	26.6	20.4	0	3.7
1958	145.1	56.5	6.2	3.7	27.8	0	26.4	16.7	<u>7</u> /	7.8
1959	132.3	52.6	4.8	2.2	28.2	0	21.5	15.7	0.5	6.8
1960	88.6	30.5	2.9	3.7	25.9	0	10.5	11.5	0.1	3.5
Korea, Rep. of (16)										
1956	79.6	13.4	14.4	26.5	2.7	4.7	0.1	7.8	7.7	2.3
1957	123.2	47.6	16.4	22.2	10.4	2.1	0.6	9.5	13.4	1.0
1958	110.8	32.7	18.0	32.5	10.4	0	0.7	1.0	14.8	0.7
1959	59.7	12.6	0.7	26.4	7.7	0	0.4	1.7	9.4	0.8
1960	71.5	23.7	1.7	27.7	7.2	0	0.3	3.3	7.0	0.6
Philippines, Rep. of the (17)										
1956	53.7	10.7	0.6	4.1	1.6	1.7	3.9	27.8	<u>7</u> /	3.3
1957	68.3	17.1	1.4	6.0	2.3	0.2	5.1	29.4	2.4	4.4
1958	75.7	28.2	0.3	11.6	1.8	2.8	2.0	22.5	4.0	2.5
1959	50.4	8.5	0.5	13.4	1.7	2.4	2.6	16.0	2.2	3.1
1960	65.3	12.5	0.1	21.3	1.8	0.8	2.9	18.6	4.1	3.2
Taiwan (18)										
1956	51.5	12.8	0.5	12.7	12.9	2.8	0	1.6	8.1	0.1
1957	52.2	11.8	<u>7</u> /	18.8	12.1	1.0	<u>7</u> /	2.8	5.7	<u>7</u> /
1958	52.4	14.8	0.1	17.2	12.3	2.3	<u>7</u> /	1.0	4.5	0.2
1959	53.6	14.1	0	20.4	11.4	1.8	<u>7</u> /	0.5	5.3	0.1
1960	58.4	17.2	0.7	17.5	17.4	1.8	<u>7</u> /	0.6	2.9	0.3
Israel (19)										
1956	47.5	19.0	5.8	3.1	7.0	0.2	1.1	9.1	1.4	0.8
1957	45.4	18.1	7.3	2.0	6.8	0.3	0.5	8.1	1.5	0.8
1958	53.6	12.4	13.2	3.0	10.8	0.2	1.1	11.1	1.4	0.4
1959	55.2	13.5	16.3	2.7	17.7	0.2	0.8	2.4	1.0	0.6
1960	56.6	15.9	17.8	2.3	17.8	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.0

Table 7.- U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Total	Grains and preps. Food 1/	Feed 2/	Cotton and linters	Fats, oils, & oilseeds 3/	Tobacco, unmanu- factured	Fruits, nuts, & vegetables	Other animal products 4/	Private relief 5/	Other 6/
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Mexico (20)										
1956	68.6	6.9	10.6	0	12.2	2.5	5.8	22.7	0.2	7.7
1957	103.5	0.6	53.8	7/	8.4	2.5	6.6	21.7	0.3	9.6
1958	106.3	0.6	47.6	7/	13.5	4.0	13.4	17.1	0.5	9.6
1959	61.5	0.9	5.8	7/	3.9	6.3	12.8	22.8	0.6	8.4
1960	55.9	2.4	6.6	7/	3.6	3.8	9.3	19.8	1.1	9.3
Denmark (21)										
1956	44.2	13.4	4.7	2.1	10.7	8.1	3.3	1.7	0.2	7/
1957	39.8	5.0	0.6	5.0	14.3	9.0	2.4	1.0	0	2.5
1958	39.8	2.0	11.9	1.6	10.7	8.3	2.9	0.6	0	1.8
1959	63.3	2.2	25.2	1.3	15.2	10.7	3.4	0.3	0	5.0
1960	55.4	0.5	15.2	3.3	18.4	9.2	4.3	1.1	7/	3.4
Switzerland (22)										
1956	56.1	11.6	1.9	12.1	3.4	9.4	11.4	4.3	0	2.0
1957	59.8	7.5	1.9	14.7	4.2	10.6	12.3	6.3	7/	2.3
1958	36.5	0.9	3.1	5.6	2.7	7.8	7.7	7.2	0	1.5
1959	39.4	0.9	3.0	5.8	2.6	8.7	7.1	10.1	0	1.2
1960	54.1	2.9	2.7	15.4	4.1	8.8	7.4	11.2	0	1.6
Sweden (23)										
1956	41.5	0.7	1.2	6.5	2.2	10.6	15.8	2.5	0	2.0
1957	50.4	2.7	0.4	19.2	0.2	11.7	12.7	2.1	0	1.4
1958	44.4	3.8	2.2	11.6	0.3	9.5	13.8	2.0	0	1.2
1959	36.4	1.2	5.8	5.9	0.4	7.8	12.3	1.7	0	1.3
1960	46.5	1.6	1.4	12.3	0.3	13.8	14.1	2.0	0	1.0
Hong Kong (24)										
1956	24.2	0.7	0.5	8.8	0.3	2.3	3.9	1.6	3.4	2.7
1957	27.9	1.1	0.1	12.7	0.2	2.1	3.4	1.8	3.5	3.0
1958	25.3	1.4	7/	13.0	0.2	1.8	3.2	0.8	2.4	2.5
1959	35.3	1.2	7/	16.2	1.0	2.9	4.9	3.7	2.6	2.8
1960	46.4	0.8	7/	23.7	1.4	2.4	5.7	3.9	4.4	4.1
Brazil (25)										
1956	42.3	34.4	1.0	0	1.5	0.3	0.2	2.8	1.3	0.8
1957	40.7	33.4	0.6	0	1.3	7/	0.4	3.5	0.3	1.2
1958	40.1	30.3	0.2	0	1.5	0.3	0.5	4.4	0.4	2.5
1959	46.3	41.2	0.2	0	7/	0	1.4	1.0	0.4	2.1
1960	44.2	38.7	0.1	0	0.2	0.2	0.5	2.0	0.7	1.8
Turkey (26)										
1956	35.8	21.4	0.3	0	4.8	0	0	9.2	0.1	7/
1957	58.5	37.6	4.4	7/	7.6	0	7/	7.6	0.1	1.2
1958	55.3	16.1	2.1	7/	26.3	0	7/	10.8	7/	7/
1959	36.9	1.3	0	7/	30.5	0	0.1	4.9	0.1	7/
1960	36.4	26.3	1.3	7/	5.7	0	7/	2.0	1.0	0.1
Yugoslavia (27)										
1956	92.4	45.8	0.5	18.2	13.4	0	0.2	3.7	10.6	7/
1957	128.6	60.9	0	18.5	18.1	7/	7/	1.8	29.2	0.1
1958	94.7	40.5	0.1	14.9	15.7	0	0	2.0	21.5	7/
1959	102.0	54.0	0.8	18.8	13.8	0	1.6	1.9	10.9	0.2
1960	34.1	0.7	0.4	11.8	6.5	0	1.2	1.4	12.1	7/
Australia (28)										
1956	26.0	0	7/	6.8	7/	17.9	7/	0.7	0	0.6
1957	45.0	7/	7/	11.3	0.8	30.7	7/	1.4	7/	0.8
1958	34.0	0	7/	9.2	0.8	21.6	7/	1.7	0	0.7
1959	25.2	7/	7/	5.1	0.4	16.9	0.1	1.7	0	1.0
1960	33.4	0.1	7/	8.9	1.2	16.6	1.5	2.6	0	2.5
Norway (29)										
1956	32.9	5.9	7.8	1.0	3.7	5.5	6.4	0.5	7/	2.1
1957	26.0	2.7	4.5	3.1	4.4	4.8	5.0	0.4	7/	1.1
1958	24.8	4.1	5.3	0.9	2.6	5.1	5.2	0.3	7/	1.3
1959	31.8	6.9	8.7	0.6	5.1	4.7	4.3	0.4	7/	1.1
1960	32.9	5.0	7.2	2.2	6.0	5.7	5.4	0.2	7/	1.2

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Country and year	Total	Grains and preps. Food 1/ Feed 2/	Cotton and linters	Fats, oils, & oilseeds 3/	Tobacco, unmanu- factured	Fruits, nuts, & vege- tables	Other animal products 4/	Private relief 5/	Other 6/
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Austria (30)									
1956	38.1	7.1	11.4	5.4	4.1	4.6	0.4	0.4	4.4
1957	32.3	3.2	13.5	8.9	1.8	1.2	0.2	0.6	2.4
1958	20.7	2.4	6.5	6.3	0.5	2.7	0.3	0.3	1.2
1959	18.3	1.9	10.8	1.7	0.4	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
1960	25.0	0.7	15.2	4.4	7/	2.4	0.6	0.5	0.8
Colombia (31)									
1956	29.3	6.8	3.1	6.7	3.6	0	1.0	3.3	1.8
1957	33.6	7.6	3.0	10.2	6.8	0	0.3	1.0	2.9
1958	25.6	5.9	2.8	6.5	3.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	4.3
1959	23.6	7.4	2.9	1.2	7.3	7/	0.3	0.8	1.6
1960	24.8	9.0	0.7	0	8.2	7/	0.2	1.2	3.0
Indonesia (32)									
1956	54.7	39.6	0.1	4.2	0.1	9.4	0.2	0.8	0.3
1957	22.1	6.3	0.1	6.2	0.1	7.5	0.2	1.4	0.1
1958	11.9	5.4	7/	4.5	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.6	7/
1959	19.1	12.2	7/	3.4	0.1	1.7	0.1	1.5	0.1
1960	23.6	15.7	7/	6.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3
Uruguay (33)									
1956	3.6	7/	7/	0.5	7/	2.4	0.3	0.1	0
1957	5.6	7/	7/	2.9	7/	2.2	0.3	0.1	0
1958	1.2	7/	7/	0	7/	0.8	7/	7/	0
1959	15.9	7/	2.1	7.2	0.1	5.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
1960	23.6	13.6	5.6	0.5	1.8	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
UAR-Syria Region (34)									
1956	1.0	7/	7/	0	0.8	0	7/	7/	0
1957	1.0	7/	0	0	0.7	7/	7/	0.1	0
1958	0.6	7/	7/	7/	0.3	7/	7/	0.1	0
1959	0.7	0.1	0.1	0	0.2	0	7/	0.2	7/
1960	22.9	14.9	7.2	0	7/	7/	7/	0.1	0.5
Viet-Nam (35) 8/									
1958	18.7	2.3	7/	0.1	0.5	2.9	0.4	8.1	3.8
1959	20.3	3.7	0	7/	0.4	3.1	0.3	8.5	4.2
1960	22.0	3.1	7/	2.0	0.1	2.2	0.3	9.5	4.5
Chile (36)									
1956	26.5	7.7	7/	7.2	9.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1
1957	26.8	7.1	7/	10.5	6.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.5
1958	14.4	0.1	7/	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	11.5
1959	10.5	0.7	7/	1.2	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	5.3
1960	21.8	3.1	0.3	9.6	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.3	5.6
Ireland (37)									
1956	20.6	1.9	7.3	0.5	0.7	6.3	2.4	0.1	0
1957	12.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.1	7.6	1.8	0.2	0
1958	16.5	1.5	0.5	0.6	7/	10.5	2.2	0.1	0
1959	16.6	0.3	3.9	0.2	0.2	8.3	2.0	0.5	7/
1960	19.7	0.1	3.6	1.1	7/	10.8	2.8	0.2	7/
Peru (38)									
1956	13.3	4.2	1.7	0	2.3	0.1	1.1	2.8	0.2
1957	19.5	9.2	3.2	7/	1.8	7/	1.8	2.0	0.6
1958	22.3	14.4	1.8	0	0.9	0.2	1.2	1.8	1.2
1959	18.0	10.5	0.4	7/	3.5	0.1	0.7	1.3	0.5
1960	18.5	11.8	0.5	0.1	1.8	0	0.7	1.2	1.4
U. of So. Africa (39)									
1956	13.0	1.9	0.1	2.6	5.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0
1957	11.7	0.1	7/	4.7	3.9	0.5	0.9	0.4	0
1958	9.1	0.1	0	4.2	2.5	7/	0.8	0.9	0
1959	16.0	7.4	7/	2.5	3.5	0.1	0.8	0.9	7/
1960	17.4	2.8	7/	6.9	4.5	0.1	0.7	1.3	7/

Table 7.- U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Total	Grains and preps. Food 1/	Feed 2/	Cotton and linters	Fats, oils, & oilseeds 3/	Tobacco, unmanu- factured	Fruits, nuts, & vege- tables	Other animal products 4/	Private relief 5/	Other 6/
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Greece (40)										
1956	62.5	29.2	6.5	0.4	11.3	0	0	1.1	10.5	3.5
1957	46.3	20.3	1.9	4.5	7.9	0	7/	1.1	10.2	0.4
1958	24.4	5.4	5.8	0.1	0.2	0	7/	1.4	11.2	0.3
1959	15.8	3.7	4.0	7/	0.1	0	0.4	1.3	6.0	0.3
1960	17.0	2.3	5.7	1.0	1.0	0	0.1	0.9	5.6	0.4
Morocco (41)										
1956	9.9	1.5	7/	1.5	5.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
1957	14.6	2.5	7/	2.1	6.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	2.8	0.4
1958	10.4	1.9	7/	1.8	4.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7	7/
1959	12.4	1.1	7/	0.9	8.5	0	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.2
1960	16.4	3.3	7/	1.4	8.4	7/	0.2	0.1	2.7	0.3
Portugal (42)										
1956	23.9	10.5	0.1	5.7	0.1	3.1	7/	0.5	3.8	0.1
1957	19.7	4.0	0.1	9.6	7/	2.9	7/	0.2	2.9	7/
1958	9.5	0.3	0.1	2.8	7/	3.6	7/	0.2	2.5	7/
1959	7.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	7/	3.2	7/	0.2	2.9	7/
1960	15.2	3.5	0.1	3.5	7/	4.6	7/	0.2	3.3	7/
Finland (43)										
1956	18.7	6.4	1.7	4.2	0.5	3.5	1.5	7/	7/	0.9
1957	7.5	1.9	7/	3.1	7/	2.2	0.1	7/	7/	0.2
1958	11.2	3.2	7/	3.0	7/	2.8	2.1	7/	7/	0.1
1959	10.3	1.1	0.3	2.7	0.2	4.0	1.7	0.1	7/	0.2
1960	12.5	0	0.1	4.1	1.2	2.9	3.8	0.1	7/	0.3
Tunisia (44)										
1956	5.7	5.1	7/	0	0	0.6	7/	0	7/	0
1957	3.6	2.6	0	0	0	0.2	7/	0.8	7/	0
1958	3.9	2.5	0	0	0	0.3	7/	1.0	0.1	7/
1959	4.8	4.3	0	0	0	7/	7/	0.4	0.1	7/
1960	11.7	10.7	0.2	0	0	0.3	7/	0.3	0.2	7/
Iran (45)										
1956	9.6	5.6	7/	0	0.3	0	0.1	2.9	0.5	0.2
1957	6.2	4.6	7/	0	0.5	0	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.1
1958	3.9	1.2	7/	0	1.2	0	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.3
1959	5.2	0.3	0.1	0	3.5	0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2
1960	11.6	2.8	2.7	0	3.6	0	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.3
Nansei & Nanpo Islands (46)										
1956	3.4	0.5	7/	0	0.6	0.1	0.4	1.2	0	0.6
1957	4.2	0.9	7/	0	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.2	7/	0.7
1958	4.8	1.1	0.2	7/	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.7	0	0.6
1959	4.8	1.7	0.1	7/	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.9	7/	0.6
1960	11.2	4.3	0.3	7/	1.7	0.1	0.5	1.8	1.4	1.1
Jamaica (47)										
1956	6.7	3.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	7/	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.9
1957	8.5	3.1	0.5	0.6	0.1	7/	0.7	1.6	0.6	1.3
1958	8.8	2.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	7/	0.9	1.8	0.1	2.1
1959	8.5	2.2	0.8	0.1	0.4	7/	0.9	1.6	0.5	2.0
1960	10.1	2.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.1	2.0	0.6	2.3
Jordan (48)										
1956	0.7	7/	0	0	7/	0.5	7/	7/	0.2	7/
1957	1.2	7/	7/	0	7/	0.6	7/	0.3	0.2	0.1
1958	3.6	1.0	1.0	0	7/	0.8	7/	0.1	0.7	7/
1959	8.5	4.6	1.5	0	7/	1.0	7/	7/	1.3	0.1
1960	10.1	6.5	1.5	7/	7/	1.0	7/	0.1	0.9	0.1
Panama, Rep. of (49)										
1956	8.9	1.3	0.9	7/	1.0	0.1	2.6	1.4	0.5	1.1
1957	12.4	2.2	1.0	7/	1.4	0.2	3.8	2.2	0.7	0.9
1958	10.1	1.7	0.5	7/	1.7	0.3	3.0	1.8	0.4	0.7
1959	9.5	1.8	0.7	7/	1.2	0.2	3.3	1.5	0.1	0.7
1960	9.2	1.8	1.0	7/	0.8	0.2	2.7	1.9	0.1	0.7

Table 7.- U. S. agricultural exports: Major countries of destination by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Total	Grains and preps. Food <u>1/</u>	Feed <u>2/</u>	Cotton and linters	Fats, oils, & oilseeds <u>3/</u>	Tobacco, unmanu- factured	Fruits, nuts, & vege- tables	Other animal products <u>4/</u>	Private relief <u>5/</u>	Other <u>6/</u>
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Netherlands Antilles (50)										
1956	8.2	1.4	0.5	0	1.0	7/	1.9	1.7	0	1.7
1957	8.9	1.7	0.6	0	0.8	7/	2.0	1.7	7/	2.1
1958	9.5	1.7	0.7	0	0.8	7/	2.4	2.1	0	1.8
1959	9.6	1.9	0.7	0	0.9	7/	2.4	2.0	0	1.7
1960	9.0	1.9	0.6	0	0.7	7/	2.2	2.0	7/	1.6
Other <u>9/</u>										
1956	256.9	75.6	9.9	5.1	54.1	30.8	17.5	34.9	21.3	7.7
1957	219.6	68.9	8.8	5.9	21.9	32.4	14.2	37.7	16.4	13.4
1958	173.9	76.8	3.3	2.1	11.7	24.4	16.5	24.1	5.2	9.8
1959	211.3	90.5	13.5	3.3	14.3	29.3	13.4	24.8	7.6	14.6
1960	205.2	70.8	14.8	8.4	15.1	21.6	18.2	27.7	11.8	16.8
European Economic Community (Common Market) <u>10/</u>										
1956	1,101.5	197.5	160.4	223.9	218.1	75.5	75.2	72.9	46.7	31.3
1957	1,093.6	107.0	106.8	364.4	229.5	80.5	71.9	66.0	40.4	27.1
1958	821.7	67.3	160.5	199.7	127.8	89.5	71.0	49.9	30.1	25.9
1959	926.0	70.2	241.9	108.4	218.6	82.2	63.3	83.9	18.8	38.7
1960	1,098.8	64.5	197.7	316.8	226.4	88.2	65.8	84.7	14.9	39.8
European Free Trade Association <u>11/</u>										
1956	658.6	112.4	103.7	112.1	53.7	152.3	68.0	28.5	8.6	19.3
1957	728.7	76.5	109.6	204.8	66.1	168.6	50.8	28.6	5.4	18.3
1958	585.0	57.1	130.0	93.0	43.4	161.3	54.1	28.7	3.8	13.6
1959	621.9	49.0	179.4	49.8	63.8	148.0	62.4	45.9	3.6	20.0
1960	738.9	52.4	161.6	113.0	80.8	189.7	74.9	44.0	4.2	18.3

1/ Food grains: Wheat, rye, rice, and products.

2/ Feed grains: Barley, oats, corn, sorghum grains, and products.

3/ Fats, oils, and oilseeds: Mainly lard and tallow; cottonseed, soybean, and linseed oils; soybeans and flaxseed. Essential oils with "Other."

4/ Other animal products: Mainly meats, hides and skins, dairy products, live animals, wool, sausage casings, and eggs. Animal fats and oils with "Fats, oils, and oilseeds."

5/ Private relief: Mainly dairy products, grains, edible vegetable oils, and beans, donated by CCC to private welfare agencies for distribution to needy persons abroad.

6/ Other commodities: Mainly feeds and fodders, field and garden seeds, coffee, hops, essential oils, and sugar and related products.

7/ Less than \$50,000.

8/ Not separately reported prior to 1958.

9/ Values for "other countries", being residuals, are overstated because allowances were not made for cumulative effect of items under \$50,000 (footnote 7).

10/ Includes the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, West Germany, France, and Italy.

11/ Includes the United Kingdom, Denmark, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Austria, and Portugal.

Source: Bureau of the Census reports FT 410 and FT 420; revisions since issuance are excluded.

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

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