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## FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES



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in Fiscal Year 1968 to Third Highest Level
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## FOREIGN

 AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES
## Digest

U.S. Agricultural Export Shares by Region and State, Fiscal Year 1968 (see page 7). Every major U.S. farming area has an important stake in the export market for U.S. agricultural products. A special article in this issue presents the results of a study that shows the magnitude of this stake by region and State.

Eight States -- Illinois, Texas, California, Iowa, North Carolina, Kansas, Arkansas, and Indiana -- accounted for about half of the Nation's $\$ 6,315$ million worth of agricultural exports in $1967 / 68$. Illinois, with an estimated export share of $\$ 585 \mathrm{million}$, was the leader, supplying feed grains, soybeans, soybean oil, wheat, and protein meal. Texas was second with $\$ 551$ million of attributed exports; its major shipments were feed grains, cotton, wheat, and rice.

Five North Central States -- Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Indiana, and Nebraska -- along with Texas and North Carolina, contributed about half of the $\$ 3,379$ million increase in farm product exports between $1953 / 54$ and 1967/68.

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\approx * * * *
$$

Smaller Commercial Sales, Due Partly to Lower Prices, Brought U.S. Agricultural Exports in Fiscal Year 1968 to Third Highest Level (see page 20). Lower commercial exports brought U.S. exports of farm products to $\$ 6,315.1$ million in $1967 / 68$, 7 percent less than the record level of a year earlier but the third highest of record. Dollar shipments of all commodity groups except rice were lower. Large world supplies of a number of important commodities and lower prices contributed to the decline. In addition, a number of world situations affected U.S. agricultural exports. Exports under Food for Freedom programs totaled $\$ 1,602.5$ million, slightly higher than a year earlier. A substantial increase in shipments under long-term credit programs and a smaller increase in barter exports were partly offset by a decline in shipments in exchange for local currency and in donations programs. The largest reduction in exports to major world areas was in shipments to Africa; they equaled only 55 percent of the year-earlier total. Europe continued as the major dollar market, but exports to the area were 10 percent lower. For the first time, Asia was the leading area of destination for U.S. farm products, receiving 40 percent of the total, compared with 38 percent to Europe. Asia was the principal recipient of food-aid shipments and was second to Europe as a dollar market. Shipments to Latin America and Oceania changed little from the previous year.

Selected Price Series of International Significance (see page 53). Prices of U.S. wheat, corn, and soybeans were weak during August. By contrast, the Canadian wheat price climbed slightly. Thai rice for export was priced at its lowest level in $1 \frac{1}{2}$ years.

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Export Fact Sheet: Fiscal Year 1968 (see page 55); Import Fact Sheet: Fiscal Year 1968 (see page 60). These annual reports provide a wide variety of highlight information on U.S. agricultural exports and imports during the past fiscal year.

*     *         *             *                 * 

U.S. Agricultural Exports: July-August 1968 (see page 65). U.S. exports of farm products totaled $\$ 955$ million in July-August 1968, up 2 percent from the corresponding 1967 period. Grains and preparations and oilseeds and products declined, while exports of cotton, animal products, and tobacco increased. Among the feed grain exports, shipments of corn totaled 106 million bushels during the 2 -month period -- 66 percent higher than July-August 1967. However, value was up only 46 percent because of lower prices. Both larger export quantities and higher cotton prices accounted for the increased cotton exports. Although the July-August period is normally the seasonal low in cotton exports, those for the 1968 period were substantially above the quantity exported in 1967. Export quantities in July and August reflected sales made during the early months of 1968 for midsummer deliveries.
U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) amounted to \$237 million in July-August 1968, 18 percent higher than a year ago. Exports of commodities subject to the EEC's variable import levies accounted for much of the rise. Feed grain exports totaling $\$ 67$ million were 36 percent higher than in July-August 1967.

*     *         *             *                 * 

U.S. Agricultural Imports: July-August 1968 (see page 71). U.S. imports of agricultural products totaled $\$ 881$ million during the first 2 months of the current fiscal year. Imports of supplementary products amounted to $\$ 521$ miliion and those for complementary items, \$359 million. Increases from the same months of 1967 were sharpest for dairy products, hides and skins, beef, wool, edible nuts, copra, coconut oil, sugar, coffee, cocoa, and rubber.


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## SPECIAL in this issue

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORT SHARES BY REGION AND STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1968
by
Dewain H. Rahe and Isaac E. Lemon 1/
The U.S. farmer has an important stake in the foreign market. In recent years about one-sixth of his income has been from the sale of agricultural products in foreign markets. In 1967/68 (year ending June 30), over two-thirds of U.S. rice output, over half of the wheat and cotton output, about 40 percent of hides and skins, and tallow, and around one-fourth of the farm sales of tobacco, grain sorghums, and corn were exported (fig. 1). The export market required the output of 71 million acres of U.S. cropland -- one-fourth of the total harvested in the United States in 1967 (fig. 2).

The United States is the world's leading exporter of agricultural products. In 1967/68, nearly one-fifth of the world's agricultural exports were provided by the U.S. farmer. To achieve these high levels of exports, agricultural and trade groups have cooperated with the U.S. Department of Agriculture to develop an aggressive promotion program in the principal foreign markets. These groups have promoted U.S. agricultural exports by trade fairs, trade centers, and technical assistance to develop new uses for U.S. agricultural commodities in the foreign market.

## Total Agricultural Exports in Fiscal Year 1968

Fiscal year 1968 marked the first decline in U.S. exports over a 5 -year period. Valued at $\$ 6.3$ billion, they compared with exports of $\$ 6.8$ billion in $1966 / 67$ and $\$ 6.7$ billion in 1965/66 (fig. 3). Nevertheless, they were 4 percent above the 1964/65 total and 16 percent above the 1961-65 average, thus maintaining the upward trend of U.S. agricultural exports in recent years.

The export value of each major commodity group was lower in 1967/68 than in the previous year (fig. 4). Declines ranged from slight for oilseed and products, grains and preparations, and vegetables to substantial for animals and animal products, cotton, tobacco, and fruits. Individual commodities for which export quantities rose to new records in 1967/68 were rice, soybeans, and oil cake and meal.

A considerable part of the overall decline in the value of agricultural exports in 1967/68 was due to lower prices. Although the value of exports fell 7 percent, volume declined only 2 percent. Thus, lower prices accounted for two-thirds of the total value decline.

The expansion of U.S. agricultural exports in recent years has benefited from population growth, advances in personal incomes in foreign countries, higher standards of

[^1]

Figute 1

## ACRES OF CROPS HARVESTED FOR U.S. EXPORTS



## U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: COMMERCIAL AND UNDER GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS



YEAR ENDING JUNE 30

* export payments incluoe payments in cash or in kind ano sales from government-owned stocks at less than OOMESTIC MARKET PRICES. OATA FOR EXPORT PAYMENTS UNOER GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS ARE NOT AVAILABLE BEFORE I96O. $\triangle$ PRELIMINARY. O SALES FOR OOLLARS.


Figure 4
living in the industrial countries of Western Europe and Japan, and aggressive U.S. market development activities abroad to promote U.S. farm products.

Commercial sales for dollars in $1967 / 68$ totaled $\$ 4.7$ billion, down from $\$ 5.2$ billion in 1966/67. This level of sales was the third highest on record and 20 percent above the 1961-65 average. If barter is included, commercial sales would total $\$ 5.0$ billion, compared with $\$ 5.5$ billion in $1966 / 67$. Barter exports may be considered as commercial since nearly all barter transactions are for overseas purchases by the Department of Defense and for foreign goods bought under Agency for International Development programs. Exports under the Food for Peace program, P.L. 480 exports (excluding barter), totaled an estimated $\$ 1.3$ billion in 1967/68, about the same as in the previous year. Government exports of wheat increased, while those of feed grain declined substantially. Exports under Government programs, excluding barter, accounted for one-fifth of the total 1967/68 agricultural exports.

Agricultural exports in 1967/68 benefiting from export payment assistance in the form of export payments in cash or from sales of Government-owned stock at less than domestic prices totaled an estimated $\$ 1.4$ billion, compared with the previous year's level of $\$ 2.1$ million. This level is about one-third less than that of the previous year.

## Methodology for Determining Export Shares

It is extremely difficult to separate and report agricultural exports for the regions and the States. However, an indication of the importance of the foreign markets for each State and region can be derived.

In this article, the export shares for these areas were estimated mainly on the basis of the State's contribution to the Nations's output of agricultural commodities as shown by production or sales data. Once the export shares were determined, they were further refined and adjusted in some cases for certain commodities to reflect the actual shipment by commodity, grade, type, and export destination based on the information obtained from commodity specialists, trade groups, transportation agencies, and exporters.

A review of some of the major procedures and premises on which the estimates of export shares were based follows:
(1) The U.S. agricultural export list of 466 items in the U.S. Bureau of the Census classification of exports was analyzed and reduced to 19 major commodities and commodity groups as shown in table 2. These commodity groupings accounted for 91 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports in $1967 / 68$. The remainder was assigned to the group consisting of other agricultural commodities. These other items consisted mainly of miscellaneaous animal or vegetable products that could not be specified in the major groups listed in the table.
(2) Available production and sales data by State for 1967, as compiled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, were reviewed to achieve commodity comparability between crop and livestock production and sales data and the 19 export commodities or commodity groups. The resultant similarity in the commodity classification in many of the 19 export commodities or groups like wheat, wheat flour, rice, cotton, soybeans, flaxseed, soybean oil, cottonseed oil, and tobacco with that of the corresponding production statistics facilitated the distribution of the exports among the States. Wheat was distributed by specific classes and tobacco by major individual types since production data are available. Exports of protein meal were allocated among the States according to the production of soybean and cottonseed meal. Soybean meal and cottonseed meal were aggregated and the export shares were assigned in terms of the aggregate. Similarly, total dried milk, evaporated milk, condensed milk, nonfat dry milk, and creamery butter production was aggregated, and export shares were apportioned
Table 2.--Value of export shares of agricultural comodities, by region and State, and type of export, United States, fiscal year 1968

| Region, State, and type of export | : | Wheat | Wheat flour | $\begin{aligned} & : \\ & \text { : Rice, } \\ & \text { : exclud- } \\ & \vdots \text { ing } \\ & \vdots \\ & \text { paddy } \\ & : \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & : \text { feed } \\ & : \text { grains } \\ & : \underline{1 /} \end{aligned}$ | $:$ : Cotton, :exclud- $\vdots$ ing $:$ inters $\vdots$ $:$ | Soybeans | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Flax- } \\ & \text { seed } \end{aligned}$ | Soybean oil | $\begin{aligned} & \vdots \\ & : \text { Cotton- } \\ & : \text { seed } \\ & \vdots \text { oil } \\ & \vdots \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $:$ $:$ $:$ Protein $:$ meal $\vdots$ $:$ | :Tobacco, <br> : <br> : unmanu- <br> : fac- <br> $\vdots$ <br> tured <br> : : | Fruits and :prepairations $\qquad$ | : Vege- : ables : and prepa- rations: : | Dairy products | : Meats : : and : : prod- : : ucts, : exclud- : Ing : : poultry: | Hides and skins | $\begin{aligned} & \text { : } \\ & \text { : Poultry } \\ & \text { : prod- } \\ & \text { : ucts } \end{aligned}$ | : Lard : : and :tallow : (edible: : and : in :edible) | : $\quad$ : : Nuts : and :prepa- :rations : $\vdots$ : | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NEW ENGLAND | : | --- | -- | --- | --- |  |  |  |  | Million | dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Government Program | : | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | -- | --- | --- |  | 8.6 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 0.9 | ---- |  | 1.7 |  |  | 1.9 | 22.3 |
| Commercial | : |  | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 6.7 | 4.3 | 4.9 | --- | --- | --- | 1.7 | 7 ---- | ---- | 1.8 | 19.4 |
| Maine | : | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.8 | 3.4 | --- | --- | --- | 1.5 | --- | --- | 0.6 |  |
| Government Program | : | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---- | --- | --- |  |  |  | --- |  | --- |  |  | --- |  |
| Commercial | : |  |  |  | --- |  |  |  | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.8 | 3.4 | --- | --- | --- | 1.5 | --- | --- | 0.6 | 6.3 |
| New Hampshire | : | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.8 | 0.2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.1 | 1.1 |
| Government Program | : | --- | --- |  | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |  | --- | --- |  | --- | --- |  | --- |  |
| Commercial | : | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |  |  | --- | 0.8 | 0.2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.1 | 1.1 |
| Vermont | : | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---- | --- | --- | 0.5 | --- | 0.9 | --- | --- | -- | --- | --- | 0.1 | 1.5 |
| Government Program |  | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---- | --- | --- |  | --- | 0.9 | --- | --- | --- | ---- | --- | 0.1 | 1.0 |
| Commercial |  | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.5 |  |  | --- | --- | --- | --- |  |  | 0.5 |
| Massachusetts | : | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2.3 | 1.4 | 0.8 | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---- | --- | 0.4 | 4.3 |
| Government Program |  | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---- | --- | 0.5 |  |  | --- |  |  |  |  | --- | - | 0.5 |
| Commercial |  | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1.8 | 1.4 | 0.8 | --- | --- | --- | --- |  |  | 0.4 | 4.4 |
| Rhode Island | : | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---- | --- | --- | -- | 0.3 | --- | --- | --- | --- |  |  | --- | . 3 |
| Government Program |  | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---- | --- | -- |  |
| Commercial ..... | : | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.3 |
| Connecticut | : | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 6.3 | 0.8 | 0.2 | --- | --- | --- | 0.2 | --- | --- | 0.7 |  |
| Government Program |  | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1.4 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |  | --- |  |  | 1.4 |
| Commercial | : | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 4.9 | 0.8 | 0.2 | --- | --- | --- | 0.2 | --- | --- | 0.7 | 6.8 |
| middle atlantic | : | 23.8 | 9.8 | --- | 13.2 | --- | 1.4 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 10.5 | 22.4 | 15.4 | 12.7 | 6.2 | 9.1 | 1.3 | 7.9 | --- | 12.9 |  |
| Government Program |  | 14.1 | 7.2 | --- | 0.9 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2.2 |  | - | 12.0 | --- | 0.2 | --- | 1.1 | --- | 1.2 | 38.9 |
| Commercial | : | 9.7 | 2.6 | --- | 12.3 | --- | 1.4 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 8.3 | 22.4 | 15.4 | 0.7 | 6.2 | 8.9 | 1.3 | 6.8 | --- | 11.7 | 107.7 |
| New York |  | 8.3 | 9.8 | --- | 3.0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Government Program | : | 4.9 | 7.2 | --- | 0.2 | --- | --- |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7.6 | 7.8 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 1.7 | --- | 5.5 | 62.8 |
| Commercial | : | 3.4 | 2.6 | --- | 2.8 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 14.2 | 7.6 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 1.5 |  | 4.8 | 42.1 |
|  | . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Jersey | : | 2.4 | --- | --- | 1.6 | --- | 0.7 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2.7 | 5.1 | --- | 1.1 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 1.4 | --- | 1.7 | 18.6 |
| Government Program | : | 1.4 | --- | --- | 0.1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |  |  |  |  |  | 0.2 | --- |  | 1.7 |
| Commercial ...... | : | 1.0 | --- | --- | 1.5 | --- | 0.7 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2.7 | 5.1 | --- | 1.1 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 1.2 | --- | 1.7 | 17.1 |
| Pennsylvania | : | 13.1 | --- | --- | 8.6 | --- | 0.7 | --- | --- |  |  | 10.5 | 5.5 | 2.7 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 4.8 | --- | 5.7 | 65.0 |
| Government Program | $:$ | 7.8 | --- | --- | 0.6 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2.2 | --- |  | 4.6 | --- | 0.1 | --- | 0.7 | --- | 0.5 | 16.5 |
| Commercial | : | 5.3 | --- | --- | 8.0 | --- | 0.7 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 8.3 | 5.5 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 1.1 | 4.1 | --- | 5.2 | 48.5 |
| EASt north central | : | 175.2 | 14.3 | -- | 368.7 | --- | 244.7 | --- | 47.4 | --- | 92.6 | 6.5 | 14.8 | 21.7 | 28.1 | 18.6 | 18.0 | 1.9 | 25.6 | --- | 103.8 | 1,181.9 |
| Government Program | : | 103.6 | 10.6 | --- | 25.9 | --- | --- |  | 45.4 | --- | -- | 1.3 | -- | 0.1 | 26.8 | --- | 0.4 | --- | 3.7 | --- | 7.0 | 224.8 |
| Commercial | : | 71.6 | 3.7 | --- | 342.8 | --- | 244.7 | --- | 2.0 | --- | 92.6 | 5.2 | 14.8 | 21.6 | 1.3 | 18.6 | 17.6 | 1.9 | 21.9 | --- | 96.8 | 957.1 |
| Ohio ...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | - | 41.3 | --- | 38.3 | --- | 7.4 | --- | 14.9 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 3.7 | 6.5 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 0.4 | 6.2 | --- | 17.0 | 194.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2.9 |  | --- |  | 7 |  | --- | 0.4 | -- | --- | 6.2 | --- | 0.1 | --- | 0.9 | --- | 1.5 | 47.1 |
| Commerctal | : | 17.0 | 1.1 | --- | 38.4 | --- | 38.3 | --- | 0.3 | --- | 14.9 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 3.7 | 0.3 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 5.3 | --- | 15.5 | 147.0 |
| Indiana | : | 39.3 | 2.3 | --- | 82.0 | --- | 54.1 | --- | 11.7 | --- | 25.3 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 3.6 | --- | 22.1 | 251.5 |
| Government Program | : | 23.3 | 1.7 | --- | 5.7 | --- | --- | --- | 11.2 | --- | --- | 0.2 | --- | --- | 1.8 | --- | --- | --- | 0.5 | --- | 1.5 | 45.9 |
| Commercial ...... | : | 16.0 | 0.6 | --- | 76.3 | --- | 54.1 | --- | 0.5 | --- | 25.3 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 3.1 | --- | 20.6 | 205.6 |
| Illinois | : | 60.8 | 5.0 | --- | 222.7 | --- | 142.6 | --- | 28.3 | --- | 52.4 | --- | 1.4 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 0.1 | 7.2 | --- | 51.4 | 585.3 |
| Government Program | : | 35.9 | 3.7 | --- | 15.5 | --- | --- | --- | 27.1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1.0 | --- | 0.1 | --- | 1.0 | --- | 2.7 | 87.0 |
| Commercial | : | 24.9 | 1.3 | --- | 207.2 | --- | 142.6 | --- | 1.2 | --- | 52.4 | --- | 1.4 | 2.2 | --- | 5.3 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 6.2 | -- | 48.7 | 498.3 |
| Michigan | : | 32.2 | 2.6 | --- | 12.6 | --- | 7.5 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 9.3 | 8.6 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 3.3 | --- | 8.1 |  |
| Government Program | : | 19.0 | 1.9 | --- | 1.0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.1 | 3.2 | --- | 0.1 | --- | 0.5 | --- | 0.8 | 26.6 |
| Commercial | : | 13.2 | 0.7 | -- | 11.6 | --- | 7.5 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 9.3 | 8.5 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 2.8 | --- | 7.3 | 65.8 |

Table 2.--Value of export shares of agricultural commodities, by region and State, and type of export, United States, fiscal year 1968 "--Continued

| Region, State, and type of export | $:$ $:$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $:$ | Wheat : | Wheat <br> flour | $\begin{gathered} : \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \text { Rice, } \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \text { exclud- } \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \text { paddy } \\ \vdots \end{gathered}$ | Total feed grains $1 /$ | :Gotton, :excluding linters : | $\begin{gathered} \text { Soy- } \\ \text { beans } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Flax- } \\ & \text { seed } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Soy- } \\ & \text { bean } \\ & \text { oil } \end{aligned}$ |  | Protein meal | :Tobacco: 'unmanu-factured $\qquad$ | Fruits and 'preparations $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & : \\ & \text { : Vege- } \\ & \text { :tables } \\ & : \text { and } \\ & \text { :prepa- } \\ & \text { :rations: } \\ & : \end{aligned}$ | Dairy products | and <br> : prod- <br> ucts, :excluding :poultry: | Hides <br> and <br> skins | $\begin{aligned} & : \\ & \text { : Poultry } \\ & \text { : prod- } \\ & \text { : ucts } \\ & \vdots \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | :ta : <br> :ed | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lard } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { allow } \\ & \text { edible } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { in- } \\ & \text { dible) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Nuts and :prepa:rations | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL-Gontinued | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Million | dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wisconsin | : | 1.2 | --- | --- | 10.1 | --- | 2.2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3.7 | 0.8 | 5.3 | 15.3 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 0.5 |  | 5.3 |  | 5.2 |  |
| Government Program | : | 0.7 | --- | ---- | 0.8 | --- | --- |  | --- |  |  | 0.7 |  |  | 14.6 | --- | 0.1 | --- |  | 0.8 |  | 0.5 | 18.2 |
| Gommercial | : | 0.5 | --- | --- | 9.3 | --- | 2.2 | --- | --- | ---- | --- | 3.0 | 0.8 | 5.3 | 0.7 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 0.5 |  | 4.5 | --- | 4.7 | 40.4 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | : | 496.0 | 32.4 | 1.0 | 356.4 | 3.8 | 258.3 | 15.4 | 27.9 | --- | 55.2 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 5.9 | 34.6 | 44.5 | 40.0 | 4.3 |  | 62.9 | --- | 138.6 | 1,578.9 |
| Government Program |  | 293.2 | 23.7 | 0.4 | 41.6 | 1.4 |  |  | 26.7 |  |  | 0.1 | --- | --- | 32.8 | , | 0.8 | --- |  | 8.7 |  | 13.9 | 1.443 .3 |
| Gommercial | : | 202.8 | 8.7 | 0.6 | 314.8 | 2.4 | 258.3 | 15.4 | 1.2 | 2 --- | 55.2 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 5.9 | 1.8 | 44.5 | 39.2 | 4.3 |  | 54.2 | --- | 124.7 | 1,135.6 |
| Minnesota | : | 22.7 | 8.8 | 8 --- | 49.9 | --- | 53.3 | 3.0 | 7.4 | --- | 15.2 | --- | 0.3 | 3.0 | 19.6 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 1.5 |  | 9.2 |  | 19.9 | 226.3 |
| Government Program | : | 13.4 | 6.4 | - --- | 3.4 | --- |  | --- | 7.1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 18.6 | --- | 0.1 | --- |  | 1.3 | ---- | 1.6 | 51.9 |
| Gommerctal ...... |  | 9.3 | 2.4 | 4 --- | 46.5 | --- | 53.3 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 3 --- | 15.2 | --- | 0.3 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 6.6 | 5.8 | 1.5 |  | 7.9 | -.. | 18.3 | 174.4 |
| İwa ...... | : | 1.2 | 2.0 | --- | 118.6 | --- | 112.6 | --- | 20.5 | --- | 40.0 | --- | 0.3 | 0.2 | 6.9 | 17.5 | 12.7 | 0.8 |  | 24.6 | --- | 34.4 | 3923 |
| Government Program |  | 0.7 | 1.5 | . 5 --- | 8.3 | --- |  | --- | 19.6 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 6.5 | --- | 0.2 | -- |  | 3.4 | --- | 1.2 | 41.4 |
| Commerctal ..... |  | 0.5 | 0.5 | 5 --- | 110.3 | 3 --- | 112.6 | --- | 0.9 | --- | 40.0 | --- | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 17.5 | 12.5 | 0.8 |  | 21.2 | --- | 33.2 | 350.9 |
| Missouri | : | 42.9 | 7.5 | 1.0 | 27.0 | 3.8 | 57.1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 1.6 |  | 6.0 | --- | 15.3 | 174.1 |
| Government Program |  | 25.4 | 5.5 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 1.4 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.1 | --- | --- | 2.1 | --- | 0.1 | --- |  | 0.8 | --- | 1.3 | 39.6 |
| Commercial .... |  | 17.5 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 24.5 | 2.4 | 57.1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 1.6 |  | 5.2 | --- | 14.0 | 134.5 |
| North Dakota | : | 127.6 | --- | --- | 9.7 | --- | 3.0 | 7.2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.1 |  | 0.6 | --- | 14.5 |  |
| Government Program |  | 75.4 | --- | --- | 0.1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.6 | --- | --. | --. |  | 0.1 | --- | 2.5 | 78.7 |
| Commercial | : | 52.2 | --- | --- | 9.6 | 6 --- | 3.0 | 7.2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1.4 | --- | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.1 |  | 0.5 | --- | 12.0 | 86.9 |
| South Dakota | : | 53.7 | --- | ---- | 13.2 | --- | 4.5 | 5.2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1.6 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 0.1 |  | 3.8 | --- | 8.4 |  |
| Government Program |  | 31.7 | --- | ---- | 1.2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1.5 | --- | 0.1 | --- |  | 0.5 | --- | 1.2 | 36.2 |
| Commercial .... |  | 22.0 | --- | --- | 12.0 | --- | 4.5 | 5.2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.1 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 0.1 |  | 3.3 | --- | 7.2 | 58.9 |
| Nebraska ... | : | 70.3 | 2.5 | - --- | 88.9 | --- | 13.5 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.8 | 1.7 | 9.0 | 9.9 | 0.1 |  | 12.7 | --- | 20.1 | 229.5 |
| Government Program | : | 41.6 | 1.8 | 8 --- | 14.4 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---- | 1.6 | --- | 0.2 | --- |  | 1.8 | --- | 2.0 | 63.4 |
| Commercial |  | 28.7 | 0.7 | 7 --- | 74.5 | 5 --- | 13.5 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.8 | 0.1 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 0.1 |  | 10.9 | --- | 18.1 | 166.1 |
| Kansas | : | 177.6 | 11.6 | 6 --- | 49.1 | --- | 14.3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.3 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 0.1 |  | 6.0 | --- | 26.0 | 296.0 |
| Government Program | : | 105.0 | 8.5 | 5 --- | 11.7 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |  | --- | 1.9 | --- | 0.1 | --- |  | 0.8 |  | 4.1 | 132.1 |
| Commercial .... | : | 72.6 | 3.1 | --- | 37.4 | --- | 14.3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 0.1 |  | 5.2 | --- | 21.9 | 163.9 |
| South atlantic ...... | : | 25.2 | --- | --- | 57.1 | 28.4 | 64.6 | --- | 0.4 | 0.3 | 3.3 | 426.8 | 66.9 | 26.1 | 3.0 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 22.3 |  | 7.9 | 23.2 | 73.8 | 841.4 |
| Government Program | : | 14.7 | --- | --- | 3.9 | 10.4 | --- | --- | 0.3 | 0.2 |  | 91.0 |  | 0.1 | 2.9 | --- | 6.0 | 0.1 |  | 1.1 | --- | 4.0 | 128.7 |
| Gommercial ..... | : | 10.5 | --- | ---- | 53.2 | 18.0 | 64.6 | --- | 0.1 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 335.8 | 66.9 | 26.0 | 0.1 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 22.2 |  | 6.8 | 23.2 | 69.8 | 712.7 |
| Delaware ... | : | 1.2 | --- | ---- | 3.8 | --- | 3.0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | -- | 0.3 | 1.0 | --- | $2 / 0.5$ |  | 2.5 |  | 210.7 | --- | 1.3 | 14.7 |
| Government Program | : | 0.7 | --- | --- | 0.1 | --- | --- | --- | -- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{0} 0.1$ |  |  | 0.9 |
| Commercial |  | 0.5 | --- | --- | 3.7 | --- | 3.0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.3 | 1.0 | --- | 0.5 | 0.4 | 2.5 |  | 0.6 | -- | 1.3 | 13.8 |
| Maryland ... | : | 3.6 | --- | --- | 7.6 | --- | 4.5 | --- | --- | --- |  | 9.7 | 1.1 | 1.4 |  |  |  | 3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Government Program | : | 2.1 | --- | --- | 0.5 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2.1 |  |  | 0.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.1 | 35.1 5.8 |
| Commercial | : | 1.5 | --- | --- | 7.1 | --- | 4.5 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 7.6 | 1.1 | 1.4 | --- | --- | --- | 3.2 |  | --- | --- | 2.9 | 29.3 |
| Virginia .. | : | 6.0 | --- | - --- | 5.5 | --- | .6.0 | --- | --- | --- |  | 37.7 | 3.8 | 2.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Government Program |  | 3.5 | --- | --- | 0.4 | --- | -.- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 8.0 |  |  | 2.0 |  |  | 1.2 |  | 0.3 | 3.4 | 6.9 | 14.6 |
| Commercial |  | 2.5 | --- | --- | 5.1 | --- | 6.0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 29.7 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.2 |  | 1.9 | 3.4 | 6.5 | 65.1 |
| West Virginia | : | 1.2 | --- |  | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |  | 0.2 | 2.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Government Program |  | 0.7 | --- | - --- | --- |  |  |  | --- | ---- | -.- | 0.2 | 2.7 |  |  |  |  | 0.5 |  | 0.3 |  | 0.5 |  |
| Commercial ......... |  | 0.5 | --- | - --- | --- |  | --- | --- | --- | -- | -- | 0.2 | 2.7 | --- | --- | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 |  | 0.3 |  | 0.5 | 5.0 |
| Covernment Program |  |  |  |  |  | 2.8 | 21.0 | --- | 0.4 | --- | 0.8 | 265.5 | 2.2 | 2.2 | --- | 0.9 | 0.6 | 5.5 |  | 1.3 | 4.8 | 32.1 | 366.2 |
| Gommercial ............... |  | 3.0 | --- | - --- | 17.5 | 1.8 | 21.0 | ---- | 0.3 0.1 | --- | ---8 | 56.6 208.9 | 2.2 | 2.2 | ---- | ---9 | --- | --- |  | 0.2 | --- | 2.1 30.0 | 65.8 300.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Garolina ... |  | 2.4 | --- | - --- | 4.4 | 11.4 | 18.0 | --- | --- | 0.1 | 1.0 | 52.7 | 3.6 | 1.5 | --- | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 |  | 0.4 | 0.3 | 9.4 | 106.9 |
| Government Program |  | 1.4 | --- | - --- | 0.3 | 4.2 | --- |  | --- | 0.1 | , | 11.3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |  | 0.1 | --- | 0.6 | 18.0 |
| Commercial ...... |  | 1.0 | --- | - --- | 4.1 | 7.2 | 18.0 | --- | --- | --- | 1.0 | 41.4 | 3.6 | 1.5 | --- | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 |  | 0.3 | 0.3 | 8.8 | 88.9 |

Table 2.--Value of export shares of agricultural commoditics, by region and State, and type of export, United States, fiscal year 1968 *-Continued

| Region, State, and type of export | Wheat | Wheat flour | Rice exclud- ing paddy | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { feed } \\ & \text { rains } \\ & 1 / \end{aligned}$ | $:$ Colton, exclud en ing $\vdots$ incers | Seans | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Flax- } \\ & \text { seed } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Soy- } \\ & \text { bean } \\ & \text { oil } \end{aligned}$ | $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ sotron $\vdots$ sed $\vdots$ $\vdots$ | Prote in meal $\vdots$ $\vdots$ | Tobacco <br> funa- <br> face <br> :ured | Fruits and preparations | : Vege- : tables and aprepa- :rations: $\vdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Datry } \\ & \text { prod- } \\ & \text { wets } \end{aligned}$ | Meats : and apod proct ucts uecrind- ind ind poulery: | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hides } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { skins } \end{aligned}$ | 'Poulery: : ucts | Lard and tallow (edible: and in- ind edible): | Nuts and arepa- prations $\vdots$ | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| South attantic- Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mil1tion | dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Georgia .... | 2.4 | --- | --- | 14.0 | 14.2 | 9.8 | --- |  | 0.2 | 1.5 | 48.4 | 2.5 | 1.0 | --- | 1.4 | 1.2 | 8.5 | 1.7 | 13.6 | 11.6 | 132.0 |
| Government Program | 1.4 |  |  | 1.0 | 5.2 |  |  |  | 0.1 |  | 10.3 |  | --- | --- | -- |  | 0.1 | 0.2 |  | 0.6 | 18.9 |
| Coronercial | 1.0 | --- | --- | 13.0 | 9.0 | 9.8 |  | --- | 0.1 | 1.5 | 38.1 | 2.5 | 1.0 | --- | 1.4 | 1.2 | 8.4 | 1.5 | 13.6 | 11.0 | 113.1 |
| Florida | 1.2 | --- | --- | 2.9 | --- | 2.3 | --- |  |  |  | 12.6 | 50.7 | 16.8 | --- | 1.0 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 8.9 | 101.1 |
| Government Program | 0.7 |  |  | 0.2 | --- |  |  |  |  | --- | 2.7 | -- | 0.1 | --- |  |  |  | 0.2 |  | 0.1 | 4.0 |
| Commercial ..... | 0.5 |  |  | 2.7 | --- | 2.3 | --- | --- |  |  | 9.9 | 50.7 | 16.7 | --- | 1.0 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 8.8 | 97.1 |
| east south central | 26.3 | 3.0 | 8.8 | 22.1 | 90.7 | 78.1 | --- | 11.9 | 1.6 | 29.5 | 40.9 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 7.9 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 10.4 | 7.3 | 3.6 | 34.3 | 390.5 |
| Government Program | 15.4 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 33.4 |  |  | 11.4 | 0.7 |  | 8.7 |  |  | 7.6 |  |  | 0.1 | 1.1 | --- | 2.8 | 88.6 |
| Commercial | 10.9 | 0.8 | 5.2 | 20.5 | 57.3 | 78.1 | --- | 0.5 | 0.9 | 29.5 | 32.2 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 10.3 | 6.2 | 3.6 | 31.5 | 301.9 |
| Kentucky | 6.0 | --- | --- | 11.0 | --- | 8.3 | --- | --- |  |  | 29.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 1.4 | --- | 6.1 | 69.2 |
| Government Program | 3.5 | --- |  | 0.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6.3 |  |  | 4.3 |  |  |  | 0.2 |  | 0.5 | 15.6 |
| Comercial | 2.5 | --- | --- | 10.2 | --- | 8.3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 23.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 1.2 | --- | 5.6 | 53.6 |
| Tennessee | 7.2 | 3.0 | --- | 5.2 | 10.0 | 21.0 | --- | 8.9 | 0.3 | 18.4 | 6.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 3.3 | --- | 8.9 | 101.9 |
| Government Progr | 4.2 | 2.2 |  | 0.4 | 3.7 |  |  | 8.5 | 0.1 |  | 1.4 |  | -- | 3.1 |  | --- | -- | 0.5 | --- | 0.8 | 24.9 |
| Comnercial | 3.0 | 0.8 | --- | 4.8 | 6.3 | 21.0 | --- | 0.4 | 0.2 | 18.4 | 5.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 2.8 | --- | 8.1 | 77.0 |
| Alabama | 2.4 | --- | --- | 5.2 | 12.3 | 9.8 | --- | --- | 0.2 | 1.5 | 4.9 | 0.8 | 1.2 | --- | 0.8 | 0.8 | 6.2 | 1.2 | 3. | 4.9 | 55.6 |
| Government Progr | 1.4 | --- | --- | 0.4 | 4.5 | --- | --- | --- | 0.1 |  | 1.0 |  |  | --- |  |  | 0.1 | 0.2 |  | 0.2 | 7.9 |
| Conmercial | 1.0 | --- | --- | 4.8 | 7.8 | 9.8 | --- | --- | 0.1 | 1.5 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 1.2 | --- | 0.8 | 0.8 | 6.1 | 1.0 | 3.4 | 4.7 | 47.7 |
| Mississippi | 10.7 | --- | 8.8 | 0.7 | 68.4 | 39.0 | --- | 3.0 | 1.1 | 9.6 | --- | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 1. | 0.2 | 14. | 163.8 |
| Covernment Progr | 6.3 |  | 3.6 |  | 25.2 | -- |  | 2.9 | 0.5 |  | --- |  |  | 0.2 |  |  |  | 0.2 |  | 1.3 | 40.2 |
| Commercial | 4.4 | --- | 5.2 | 0.7 | 43.2 | 39.0 | --- | 0.1 | 0.6 | 9.6 | --- | 0.3 | 0.3 | --- | 1.1 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 13.1 | 123.6 |
| west south central | 132.4 | 6.4 | 262.6 | 125.6 | 247.4 | 103.6 | 0.1 | 6.7 | 3.5 | 27.4 | --- | 3.9 | 9.9 | 2.2 | 7.8 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 9.9 | 8.9 | 94.5 | 1,076.1 |
| Government Program | 78.3 | 4.7 | 106.0 | 37.4 | 91.0 |  |  | 6.4 | 1.6 |  |  |  |  | 2.1 |  | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.4 |  | 10.7 | 339.8 |
| Cormercial ....... | 54.1 | 1.7 | 156.6 | 88.2 | 156.4 | 103.6 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 27.4 | --- | 3.9 | 9.9 | 0.1 | 7.8 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 8.5 | 8.9 | 83.8 | 736.3 |
| Arkansas | 15.5 | --- | 81.1 | 0.5 | 32.3 | 71.3 | --- | 6.7 | 0.5 | 13.7 | --- | 1.1 | 0.8 | --- | 0.4 | 0.6 | 7.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 22.4 | 254.8 |
| Government Program | 9.2 |  | 32.7 | 0.1 | 11.9 |  |  | 6.4 | 0.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.1 | 0.1 |  | 2.0 |  |
| Commerctal | 6.3 | --- | 48.4 | 0.4 | 20.4 | 71.3 | --- | 0.3 | 0.3 | 13.7 | --- | 1.1 | 0.8 | --- | 0.4 | 0.6 | 7.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 20.4 | 192.1 |
| Loutsiana | 2.4 | --- | 83.5 | 0.3 | 26.6 | 24.0 | --- | --- | 0.3 | 1:0 | --- | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 13.6 | 155.2 |
| Government Program | 1.4 | --- | 33.7 | 0.1 | 9.8 |  | --- | --- | 0.1 | , | --- |  | --- | 0.1 |  |  |  | 0.1 |  | 1.4 | 46.7 |
| Conmercial | 1.0 | --- | 49.8 | 0.2 | 16.8 | 24.0 | --- | --- | 0.2 | 1.0 | --- | 0.3 | 0.3 |  | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 12.2 | 108.5 |
| Oklahoma | 71.6 | 2.4 | --- | 6.2 | 12.3 | 3.0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 10.1 | 114.9 |
| Government Program | 42.3 | 1.8 | --- | 1.8 | 4.5 | --- | --- |  | --- | --- | --- | --- |  | 0.8 |  |  |  | 0.2 |  | 1.7 | 53.1 |
| Commercial | 29.3 | 0.6 | --- | 4.4 | 7.8 | 3.0 |  |  | --- |  |  |  | 0.3 | --- | 1.3 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 3.4 | 8.4 | 61.8 |
| Texas ... | 42.9 | 4.0 | 98.0 | 118.6 | 176.2 | 5.3 | 0.1 | --- | 2.7 | 12.7 | --- | 2.5 | 8.5 | 1.3 | 5.6 | 8.3 | 3.7 | 7.2 | 5.2 | 48.4 | 551.2 |
| Government Program | 25.4 | 2.9 | 39.6 | 35.4 | 64.8 |  |  |  | 1.3 |  |  |  |  | 1.2 |  | 0.1 |  | 1.0 |  | 5.6 | 177.3 |
| Commercial | 17.5 | 1.1 | 58.4 | 83.2 | 111.4 | 5.3 | 0.1 | --- | 1.4 | 12.7 | --- | 2.5 | 8.5 | 0.1 | 5.6 | 8.2 | 3.7 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 42.8 | 373.9 |
| mountain. | 184.9 | 2.7 | --- | 29.4 | 39.0 | --- | 0.1 | --- | 0.3 | 2.5 | --- | 7.9 | 20.7 | 1.8 | 6.4 | 8.4 | 0.8 | 9.4 | 0.2 | 30.3 | 344.8 |
| Government Program | 109.2 | 2.0 | --- | 5.3 | 14.4 |  |  |  | 0.1 |  |  |  | 0.1 | 1.7 |  | 0.1 | --- | 1.2 |  | 4.3 | 138.4 |
| Commercial | 75.7 | 0.7 | --- | 24.1 | 24.6 | --- | 0.1 | --- | 0.2 | 2.5 | --- | 7.9 | 20.6 | 0.1 | 6.4 | 8.3 | 0.8 | 8.2 | 0.2 | 26.0 | 206.4 |
| Montana | 90.6 | 0.9 | --- | 3.5 | --- | --- | 0.1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.7 | --- | 0.9 | --- | 9.4 | 107.1 |
| Government Progra | 53.6 | 0.7 | --- |  |  |  |  |  | --- |  |  |  |  | 0.1 |  | - |  | 0.1 | --- | 1.8 | 56.3 |
| Comnercial | 37.0 | 0.2 | --- | 3.5 | --- | --- | 0.1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.3 | --- | 0.6 | 0.7 | --- | 0.8 | --- | 7.6 | 50.8 |
| Idaho | 44.1 | --- | --- | 2.1 | --- | --- | --- |  | --- | --- |  | 1.4 | 8.8 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.9 | --- | 1.0 | --- | 5.8 | 66.2 |
| Government Progr | 26.1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |  |  |  |  | , | 0.1 | 1.3 | --- | --- | --- | 0.1 | --- | 0.9 | 28.5 |
| Commercial | 18.0 | --- | --- | 2.1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1.4 | 8.7 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.9 | --- | 0.9 | --- | 4.9 | 37.7 |
| Wyoming | 6.0 | --- | --- | 0.3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.5 | --- | 0.1 | 0.1 | --- | 0.1 | --- | 0.7 | 7.8 |
| Government Program | 3.5 | --- | --- | --- |  | --- | --- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.1 | 6 |
| Conmercial | 2.5 | --- | --- | 0.3 | --- | --- |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.5 |  | 0.1 | 0.1 | --- | 0.1 | --- | 0.6 | 4.2 |


| Region, State, and type of export | a $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ | Wheat : $\vdots$ $\vdots$ | Wheat flour |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { feed } \\ & : \text { grains } \\ & : \quad \underline{1 /} \end{aligned}$ | 'Cotton, excluding : inters: | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Soy- } \\ & \text { beans } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Flax- } \\ & \text { seed } \end{aligned}$ | Soybean oil | :Cotton- <br> : seed <br> : oil | Protei meal | Tobacco: unmanu- <br> factured | Fruits and preparations | Vege- tables and prepa- rations: : | Dairy products |  | Hides and skins | : Poultry <br> products | : lard: $\vdots$ and :tallow : (edible $\vdots$ and (in- :edible) : | Nols and :prepa:rations $\qquad$ | Other | : Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MOUNTAIN-Contínued | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Million | dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colorado | : | 31.0 | --- | --- | 9.5 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.5 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 0.3 | 4.8 | --- | 5.5 | 62.8 |
| Government Program |  | 18.3 | --- | --- | 1.6 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.1 | --- | 0.1 | - | 0.7 | --- | 0.7 | 21.5 |
| Commercial |  | 12.7 |  |  | 7.9 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.5 | 3.4 | --- | 3.4 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 4.1 | --- | 4.8 | 41.3 |
| New Mexics | : | 2.4 | --- | --- | 5.5 | 10.0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | -- | 1.2 | --- | 0.5 | 0.8 | --- | 0.9 | 0.2 | 2.0 |  |
| Covernment Program |  | 1.4 | --- | --- | 1.6 | 3.7 | --- | --- | --- |  | --- | --- | --- | - | --- | - | -- | --- | 0.1 | -- | 0.2 | 7.11 |
| Commercial |  | 1.0 | --- | --- | 3.9 | 6.3 | --- | --- | --- |  | --- | --- | --- | 1.2 | --- | 0.5 | 0.8 | --- | 0.8 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 16.5 |
| Arizona ... | : | 2.4 | --- | --- | 8.1 | 29.0 | --- | --- | --- | 0.3 | 2.5 | --- | 5.5 | 6.0 | -- | 0.5 | 0.7 | --- | 0.7 | --- | 5.4 |  |
| Covernment Program |  | 1.4 | --- | --- | 2.1 | 10.7 | --- | --- |  | 0.1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.1 | --- | 0.4 | 14.8 |
| Connercial |  | 1.0 | --- | --- | 6.0 | 18.3 | --- | --- |  | 0.2 | 2.5 | --- | 5.5 | 6.0 | --- | 0.5 | 0.7 | --- | 0.6 | --- | 5.0 | 46.3 |
| Utah ...... | : | 7.2 | 1.8 | --- | 0.3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.9 | --- | 1.3 | 14.5 |
| Government Program |  | 4.2 | 1.3 |  | --- | --- |  |  |  | - | --- | --- | -- | --- | 0.2 | --- | -- | -- | 0.1 | -- | 0.2 | 6.0 |
| Comnercial |  | 3.0 | 0.5 | --- | 0.3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.5 | 0.5 | --- | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.8 | --- | 1.1 | 8.5 |
| Nevada .... | : | 1.2 | --- | --- | 0.1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.1 | 0.1 | --- | 0.1 | --- | 0.2 | 1.8 |
| Government Program | : | 0.7 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0./ |
| Comonercial |  | 0.5 | --- | --- | 0.1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.1 | 0.1 | --- | 0.1 | --- | 0.2 | 1.1 |
| pacific ... | : | 128.7 | 7.7 | 66.8 | 26.1 | 64.6 | --- | 0.1 | --- | 0.8 | 2.8 | --- | 164.1 | 62.4 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 12.1 | 4.3 | 12.4 | 4.7 | 55.3 | 629.9 |
| Covernment Program | . | 76.1 | 5.7 | 27.0 | 3.3 | 23.8 | --- | --- | --- | 0.4 | --- | --- | --- | 0.1 | 7.7 | --- | 0.2 | --- | 1.7 | --- | 4.7 | 150.7 |
| Commercial .. | : | 52.6 | 2.0 | 39.8 | 22.8 | 40.8 | --- | 0.1 | --- | 0.4 | 2.8 | --- | 164.1 | 62.3 | 0.3 | 9.0 | 11.9 | 4.3 | 10.7 | 4.7 | 50.6 | 479.2 |
| Washington | : | 94.2 | 2.5 | --- | 1.1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 28.2 | 6.4 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 1.9 | --- | 13.3 | 152.2 |
| Government Program | . | 55.7 | 1.8 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1.0 | --- | --- | --- | 0.3 | --- | 1.9 | 60.7 |
| Commercial ....... | : | 38.5 | 0.7 | --- | 1.1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 28.2 | 6.4 | --- | 1.4 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 1.6 | --- | 11.4 | 91.5 |
| Oregon | : | 25.0 | 2.0 | --- | 0.9 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 8.5 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 4.3 | 48.8 |
| Government Program | : | 14.8 | 1.5 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.1 | --- | --- | --- | 0.1 | --- | 0.5 | 17.0 |
| Commercial | : | 10.2 | 0.5 | --- | 0.9 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 8.5 | 4.8 | --- | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 3.8 | 31.8 |
| California | : | 9.5 | 3.2 | 66.8 | 24.1 | 64.6 | --- | 0.1 | --- | 0.8 | 2.8 | --- | 113.9 | 50.9 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 9.3 | 3.3 | 9.4 | 4.6 | 36.3 | 413.3 |
| Government Pragram |  | 5.6 | 2.4 | 27.0 | 3.3 | 23.8 | --- | --- | --- | 0.4 | -- | --- |  | 0.1 | 6.6 | -- | 0.2 | --- | 1.3 | --- | 2.3 | 73.0 |
| Comnercial | . | 3.9 | 0.8 | 39.8 | 20.8 | 40.8 | --- | 0.1 | --- | 0.4 | 2.8 | --- | 113.9 | 50.8 | 0.3 | 6.8 | 9.1 | 3.3 | 8.1 | 4.6 | 34.0 | 340.3 |
| Hawaii ..... | : | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 13.5 | 0.3 | --- | 0.1 | 0.2 | --- | 0.1 | --- | 1.4 | 15.6 |
| Government Program | : | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |  | --- | --- | --- | --- | - |
| Commercial ....... | : | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |  | --- | --- | --- | 13.5 | 0.3 | --- | 0.1 | 0.2 | --- | 0.1 | --- | 1.4 | 15.6 |
| Alaska .... |  | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Government Program |  | -- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Conmercial ....... | : | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |  | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| OTHER 4/ |  | --- | 8.7 | --- | 1.7 | 0.9 | --- | --- | 22.9 | 1.0 | 39.7 | --- | --- | --- | 16.5 | 0.5 | 1.2 | --- | 0.6 | --- | 9.0 | 102.7 |
| Covernment Program |  | --- | 6.4 | --- | - | 0.3 | --- | --- | 21.8 | 0.5 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 15.8 | --- | --- | --- | 0.1 | --- | 1.5 | 46.4 |
| Commercial ..... |  | --- | 2.3 | --- | 1.7 | 0.6 | --- | --- | 1.1 | 0.5 | 39.7 | --- | --- | --- | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.2 | -- | 0.5 | --- | 7.5 | 56.3 |
| united states |  | 1,192.5 | 85.0 | 339.2 | 1,000.3 | 474.8 | 750.7 | 15.7 | 117.2 | 7.5 | 253.0 | 493.6 | 287.4 | 169.2 | 115.7 | 104.4 | 111.3 | 58.7 | 143.9 | 40.6 | 554.4 | 6,315.1 |
| Government Program |  | 704.6 | 62.5 | 137.0 | 119.9 | 174.7 | --- | --- | 112.0 | 3.5 | - | 105.2 | --- | 0.4 | 110.3 | --- | 1.8 | 0.3 | 20.1 | --- | 50.2 | 1,602.5 |
| Commercial ........ | : | 487.9 | 22.5 | 202.2 | 880.4 | 300.1 | 750.7 | 15.7 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 253.0 | 388.4 | 287.4 | 168.8 | 5.4 | 104.4 | 109.5 | 58.4 | 123.8 | 40.6 | 504.2 | 4,712.6 |

[^2]to each State to derive exports of dairy products. Cattle, calf, and hog slaughter was used to approximate meat exports. Likewise, cattle and calf slaughter served to apportion hides and skins, and hog, cattle, and calf slaughter formed the basis for allocation of lard and tallow exports. The distribution of poultry exports among the States was accomplished by relating them to the aggregate comercial broiler and turkey production.
(3) Feed grains, fruits, and vegetables were distributed among the States according to sales information instead of production. The use of production data instead of quantity sold in allocating feed grains would have included in the allocation factor feed grains that were actually retained for use on the farm. Sales data for fruits and vegetables served to avoid the compilation of production data for many fruit and vegetable items on the export list. The sales data for fruits and vegetables correlated highly with production data.
(4) In apportioning the exports of major commodity groups among the States, total exports and exports under Government-financed programs were considered separately. The ratio of program exports to total exports for individual commodity groups was retained in the State-by-State allocation. The relative importance of Government programs in national export statistics was assumed to be the same for specific commodities for individual States.
(5) The valuation of exports by State is based upon the official valuation of U.S. exports rather than the domestic price. This method more accurately reflects the regional and State stakes in the Nation's export market. The export value of U.S. agricultural exports is the value at the port of exportation. It is based upon the selling price (or the cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port.
(6) U.S. agricultural exports listed according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census export classification include mainly unprocessed agricultural commodities but they also include some processed and semiprocessed agricultural products. The principal unprocessed commodities were wheat, rice, cotton, flaxseed, feed grains, tobacco, and soybeans. These products accounted for 67 percent of U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal year 1968. The processed and semiprocessed items include animal products (dairy products, meats, hides and skins, poultry, and lard and tallow), processed fruits and vegetables, and other products such as flour, lard, protein meal, and vegetabie oils.

## Export Shares by Region and State in 1967/68

Value estimates of regional and State export shares by commodity and commodity group for $1967 / 68$ are summarized in table 2. Although every important U.S. farming region and State has a significant share in the export market for agricultural products, three of the nine regions accounted for over 60 percent of the Nation's $\$ 6,315$ million of farm exports in 1967/68. These three regions (West North Central, East North Central, and West South Central) include 16 States: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas.

Largest State shares of agricultural exports in 1967/68 were attributed to Illinois ( $\$ 585.3$ million), Texas ( $\$ 551.2$ million), California ( $\$ 413.3$ million), Iowa ( $\$ 392.3$ million), North Carolina ( $\$ 366.2$ million), Kansas ( $\$ 296.0$ million), Arkansas ( $\$ 254.8$ million), Indiana ( $\$ 251.5$ million), Nebraska ( $\$ 229.5$ million), and Minnesota ( $\$ 226.3$ million), (fig. 5). Many other States has significant shares of the agricultural market, particularly for certain products.
AGRICULTURAL EXPORT SHARES, UNITED STATES, 1967/68


West North Central Region,--The West North Central Region in 1967/68 contributed $\$ 1,579$ million of farm products. Of this total, commercial sales for dollars accounted for $\$ 1,136$ million and the balance was under Government-financed programs. Iowa and Kansas were the leading exporting States followed by Nebraska, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Iowa furnished feed grains, soybeans, soybean meal, tallow, lard, meats, and hides and skins. Kansas supplied wheat, wheat flour, feed grains, and soybeans. Nebraska supplied wheat, feed grains, soybeans, meats, hides and skins, lard, and tallow. Minnesota contributed feed grains, soybeans, soybean oil, dairy products, wheat and flour, soybean meal, lard, tallow, meats, and hides. Wheat and feed grains were the principal exports of North Dakota and South Dakota. The West North Central Region supplied about one-fourth of the Nation's farm products exported in 1967/68. It furnished nearly all of the flaxseed; nearly half of the lard and tallow; over a third of the soybeans, feed grains, and hides and skins; onefifth of the protein meal; and about one-fifth of value of all other farm commodities combined.

East North Central Region. --Agricultural exports attributable to the East North Central Region amounted to $\$ 1,182$ million, including $\$ 957$ million of commercial sales for dollars and $\$ 225$ million of exports under Government-financed programs. Illinois dominated the region's exports with nearly half of the five-State total. Indiana and Ohio were followed by Michigan and Wisconsin. Illinois, the Nation's leading exporter, contributed feed grains, soybeans, soybean oil, wheat, protein meal, lard, tallow, and hides and skins. Indiana and Ohio exported chiefly feed grains, soybeans, and wheat. Michigan was important for its wheat, feed grains, fruits, and vegetables. Wisconsin's dairy products were followed by feed grains, vegetables and preparations, hides and skins, and lard and tallow.

West South Central Region. --Exports attributable to the West South Central Region were valued at $\$ 1,076$ million in $1967 / 68$. Texas was the leading State with over half of the four-State total followed by Arkansas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma. Texas, with its export share of $\$ 551$ million, ranked second to Illinois as the Nation's chief export supplier. Texas exported principally cotton, feed grains, wheat, rice, and protein meal. Arkansas was the source of soybeans, rice, cotton, and poultry. Louisiana was a major supplier of rice, cotton, and soybeans. Oklahoma's major commodities exported were wheat, cotton, and feed grains.

Agricultural exports of the West South Central Region accounted for 17 percent of the Nation's export total. The region led all others in the supplies of rice and cotton, furnishing three-fourths of the rice exports and over half of the cotton exported from the United States. This region was also a major supplier of poultry products, wheat, feed grains, soybeans, hides and skins, protein meal, lard, tallow, vegetables, nuts and preparations, and meats.

Other regions.--The remaining six regions accounted for less than two-fifths of agricultural exports in 1967/68. In order of importance, these regions were South Atlantic (13 percent of farm product exports), Pacific (10 percent), East South Central ( 6 percent), Mountain (5 percent), Middle Atlantic (2 percent) and New England (three-tenths of 1 percent). The residue of nearly 2 percent is accounted for by the fact that some States production and sales information used to apportion the exports did not identify every State by name, and several commodities could not be completely allocated among the States.

The South Atlantic Region with exports valued at $\$ 841$ miliion was the source of 86 percent of the Nation's tobacco exports, 57 percent of the nuts and preparations, 38 percent of the poultry products, 23 percent of the fruits, and 15 percent of the vegetables. It also contributed soybeans, cotton, feed grains, meat, hides and skins, lard, and tallow. The Pacific Region, with $\$ 630$ million in agricultural exports, provided over half of the fruits, nearly two-fifths of the vegetables, and one-fifth
of the rice. It also supplied cotton, meat, hides and skins, wheat, lard and tallow, poultry and dairy products, feed grains, and protein meal.

The East South Central Region with an export share at $\$ 391$ million supplied one-fifth of the cotton exports, one-sixth of the poultry products, and 12 percent of the protein meal. This region also supplied soybeans, soybean oil, wheat, tobacco, dairy products, and meats and products.

The Mountain Region, with exports of $\$ 345$ million, supplied 5 percent of total agricultural exports and was an important supplier of wheat and vegetables and preparations. Other products exported from this area include hides and skins, lard and tallow, cotton, and feed grains.

The Middle Atlantic Region with exports of $\$ 147$ million supplied 8 percent of the fruit. It was also a supplier of hides and skins, meat and meat products, lard and tallow, and small amounts of tobacco, poultry meats, wheat, and feed grains.

New England's exports of $\$ 22$ million included tobacco, fruits and preparations, and vegetables and preparations.

## Export Shares by Region and State in 1967/68 With Comparisons

U.S. agricultural exports in $1967 / 68$ amounted to $\$ 6,315$ million, the third highest figure on record. In 1965/66, these exports totaled $\$ 6,681 \mathrm{million}$; in $1959 / 60$, they were $\$ 4,517$ million; while in 1953/54, the year preceding the inauguration of Public Law 480 exports, they were on1y $\$ 2,936$ million (table 3 ).

Regions. --Most of the gain in exports since the $1953 / 54$ period was accounted for by the West North Central Region and the East North Central Region. These areas accounted for 54 percent of the total gain in the national exports to 1967/68. This gain resulted primarily from increased commercial sales of feed grains, soybeans, and protein meal. Exports from the West North Central Region increased threefold and accounted for about one-third of the total gain for the entire country. The East North Central Region increased by nearly threefold to $\$ 1,182$ million, the gain amounted to 22 percent of the total. Most of the increase occurred since 1959/60. Exports from the West South Central Region were $\$ 524$ million larger than in 1953/54. The West South Central Region accounted for about 16 percent of the increase in total U.S. agricultural exports since 1953/54. The other six regions contributed about one-fourth to the increase in agricultural exports from 1953/54 to 1967/68.

States.--The largest increases by State occurred in Texas and in four of the North Central States -- Kansas, Iowa, Indiana, and Illinois. Their value of exports in 1967/68 was from two to four times the 1953/54 level.

The top 10 States -- Illinois, Texas, California, Iowa, North Carolina, Kansas, Arkansas, Indiana, Nebraska, and Minnesota -- accounted for 60 percent of the overall increase in exports from 1953/54 to 1967/68. The major export increases included oilseeds and products, feed grains, wheat, and rice. Other gains since $1953 / 54$ were recorded for animal products and tobacco.
Table 3.--Value of export shares of agricultural commodities, by region and State, United States, fiscal years 1954, 1960, 1966, and 1968

N.A. = Not available


## SPECIAL in this issue

SMALLER COMMERCIAL SALES, DUE PARTLY TO LOWER PRICES, BROUGHT U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS IN FISCAL YEAR 1968 TO THIRD HIGHEST LEVEL

by
Eleanor N. DeBlois 1/
U.S. exports of farm products amounted to $\$ 6,315.1$ million in $1967 / 68$ (year ending June 30), 7 percent less than the record level of a year earlier. This total was 16 percent above the 1961-65 average and the third highest of record. All of the decline was in commercial exports. Dollar shipments of all commodity groups, except rice, were lower. Large world supplies of a number of commodities and lower prices contributed to the decline. In addition, a number of world situations affected U.S. agricultural exports. The war between Israel and several Arab Nations sharply reduced U.S. exports to some of these countries. The devaluation of the British pound and the Common Agricultural Policy of the EEC -- which encouraged production of grains, dairy products, eggs, and poultry meat -- reduced the demand for many U.S. agricultural products in 1967/68 (tables 4-6).

Exports under Food for Freedom programs, mostly authorized by P.L. 480, totaled $\$ 1,602.5$ million, slightly higher than a year earlier. Shipments in exchange for local currency declined 7 percent to $\$ 739.0$ million. Exports under long-term credit programs advanced to $\$ 293.1$ million, compared with $\$ 177.7$ million a year earlier. This is in line with the direction of Congress in the 1966 amendment to P.L. 480. It provided for a progressive transition from sales for local currency to sales for dollars and convertible local currency on credit terms. Donations authorized by Title II were nearly 6 percent less than in 1966/67, partly due to lower prices, as larger quantities of a number of commodities were made available for foreign donations under these programs in 1967/68. Shipments under the barter program amounted to $\$ 301.1$ million, 2 percent higher than the previous year's total. In recent years barter program contracts have been almost exclusively for overseas procurement for other U.S. agencies. This results in a saving of dollars that might otherwise be expended by the U.S. Government overseas and has led many analysts to classify barter program exports as dollar exports.

Titles I and II of P.L. 480 were extended for 2 years through December 31, 1970, by Public Law 90-426, approved July 29, 1968. This law also amends the barter program authority and includes a number of amendments designed primarily to improve the U.S. balance-of-payments position. The new law is briefly summarized under "Government Program Developments" on page 37.

## Commodity Developments

Grains.--U.S. exports of wheat grain amounted to $\$ 1,192.5$ million ( 700 million bushels) in 1967/68, compared with $\$ 1,181.0$ million ( 666 million bushels) a year earlier. The

[^3]Table 4.--U.S. agricultural exports under and outside specified Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports:


[^4]

[^5]Table 6 .--U.S. exports under specified Government-financed programs, commercial sales for dollars, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity, fiscal ye.ir 1968

$1 /$ Total exports of feed grains, excluding products, include the estimated value of donations of grain sorghums through voluntary
relief agencies under P. L. 480 , not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census: 1967 , $\$ 1.7$ million and 1968 , $\$ 0.9$ million.
$3 /$ Total exports of dairy products include the estimated value of donations of blended iood products through voluntary relief
agencies under P.L. 480 , not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census: 1967, $\$ 15.9$ million and 1968, $\$ 20.3$ million.
increase was due to larger exports under Government-financed programs, which totaled $\$ 704.6$ million ( 421 million bushe1s), up from $\$ 575.6$ million ( 324 million bushels) in 1966/67. Commercial exports were limited by a near record world wheat crop and declining world import requirements. Japan continued as the largest dollar market, taking a slightly larger quantity than in 1966/67. Shipments to EEC countries were more than 10 percent less than a year earlier (table 7).

The more than 20 -percent increase in the value of exports of wheat under Governmentfinanced programs was due principally to shipments amounting to $\$ 112.0$ million under the long-term convertible local currency credit program, authorized by the 1966 amendment to P.L. 480. Shipments under this program began to move in July-December 1967. In spite of bumper wheat harvests, India and Pakistan, the principal recipients of wheat under Government programs for a number of years, imported large quantities for local currencies and under long-term convertible local currency credits to build up stocks depleted by prolonged droughts. India also received wheat under the barter program. Brazil was the major destination for wheat under long-term dollar credits and under the barter program. Korea received wheat in exchange for local currency and under barter contracts. In addition to Brazil and India, important destinations for wheat under the barter program included Peru, the Republic of China (Taiwan), and Israe 1.

Exports of wheat flour declined 35 percent to $\$ 85.0$ million and accounted for the 3percent reduction in shipments of wheat and flour shown in table 6. Sharp drops in exports to a number of Near East and African countries, especially the United Arab Republic (Egypt), were largely responsible for the decline.

Reduced shipments of grain sorghums under Government-financed programs and lower prices for feed grains accounted for the decline of $\$ 152.0$ million in U.S. exports of feed grains, excluding products, to $\$ 1,001.2$ million from the year-earlier total. Exports of corn increased 14 percent in volume, but lower prices held the rise in value to 1 percent. Shipments of grain sorghums were about three-fifths of the quantity exported in 1966/67. Import requirements by India under the sales for foreign currency program were reduced because of larger grain crops in the country. In addition, corn prices have been more attractive to foreign buyers than prices of grain sorghums. Japan continued as the largest single dollar market for U.S. feed grains, followed by the Netherlands, Italy, the United Kingdom, and West Germany. India continued as the largest recipient of feed grains under food-aid programs, although the quantity was less than half the volume of the previous year (table 8).
U.S. exports of milled rice advanced $\$ 33.0$ million to $\$ 339.2$ million from the $1966 / 67$ total. A larger volume of commercial sales and higher prices largely accounted for the rise. Exports of rice from the United States reached the $\$ 100$ million level in 1958/59 and have more than tripled in the past 9 years. Leading dollar markets for U.S. rice during 1967/68 included the Republic of Korea, Hong Kong, the Republic of South Africa, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Nansei and Nanpo Islands, the Netherlands, and Liberia. Nearly one-third of the total went to South Vietnam in exchange for local currency. The sizable quantity that has been shipped to Indonesia under long-term convertible local currency credits helped combat rapid price rises in rice due in part to a temporary rice shortage and in part to a series of economic difficulties in the country.

Cotton.--A decline in commercial exports accounted for the drop in U.S. exports of cotton to $\$ 474.8$ million in $1967 / 68$ from $\$ 542.3$ million a year earlier. During JulyDecember 1967, exports lagged nearly 30 percent below last year's level, but during January-June 1968, they were higher than the comparable period of 1966/67, resulting in a 12 -percent decline for the fiscal year. Lower U.S. exports reflect expanded cotton production in foreign Free World countries, the working down of cotton stocks in major importing countries and smaller U.S. availabilities for export.

Table 7.--U.S. exports of wheat and grain equivalent of wheat products, under specified Government-financed programs, and commercial exports, fiscal years 1955-68


Table 8.--U.S. exports of feed grains and grain equivalent of feed grain products, under specified Government-financed programs, and commercial exports, fiscal years 1955-68


During the latter half of the year, major importing countries appeared to have drawn down their stocks and imports were more in line with consumption renirirements.

Japan continued as the leading dollar market, although the quantity purchased from the United States was over 15 percent less than in 1966/67. A part of the exports to Japan were under the CCC credit sales program and Export-Import Bank credits and guarantees. Other leading commercial outlets were Italy, Canada, France, the United Kingdom, and West Germany. Poland and Yugoslavia took substantial quantities under the CCC credit sales program. Major destinationsfor U.S. cotton under Governmentfinanced programs were India, Korea, and the Republic of China (Taiwan) in exchange for local currency; Indonesia under long-term convertible local currency credits; the Philippines under the long-term dollar credits; and the Republic of China and the Philippines under the barter program.

Tobacco, unmanufactured.--Lower commercial sales in 1967/68 led to a 10-percent dec1ine to $\$ 493.6 \mathrm{million}$ in exports of tobacco from the United States from the high level of a year earlier. U.S. tobacco exports were accelerated in $1966 / 67$ by large purchases by foreign importers who had delayed their purchases in anticipation of the broadened export payment program (which became effective in July 1966) and by continued sanctions against Rhodesian tobacco. In 1967/68, increased supplies were available from some foreign producing areas, stocks of U.S. tobacco had been built up in several major importing countries, and changes in foreign manufacturing procedures resulted in reduced requirements of U.S. leaf.

Exports to the United Kingdom, the principal dollar market, were moderately higher than in 1966/67. Shipments to the EEC fell about one-fifth and exports to Japan were about one-tenth lower. Exports under Government-financed programs were slightly lower than in 1966/67. Principal recipients under food-aid programs were South Vietnam, the Republic of China, and Pakistan in exchange for local currency; the Philippines under long-term dollar credits; and the United Kingdom, West Germany, Malaysia, Portugal, and Spain under the barter program.

Oilseeds and products.--U.S. exports of oilseeds and products declined 4 percent to $\$ 1,202.6$ million in $1967 / 68$ from the year-earlier total. A large part of the reduction was due to lower prices, especially for soybeans and soybean oil. Exports of soybeans rose 5 percent to 265 million bushels, but the value total dropped 4 percent to $\$ 750.7$ million. A larger quantity of soybean oil was shipped under Government-financed programs, but the value of program shipments was less than in $1966 / 67$.

Shipments to Japan accounted for 27 percent of the total value of U.S. soybean exports in $1967 / 68$ and exports to EEC countries, an additional 35 percent. Other leading markets included Spain, Denmark, the Republic of China, and Israel. Over 95 percent of U.S. exports of soybean oil moved under Government programs in 1967/68. Leading recipients were Pakistan and India in exchange for local currency.

Stimulated by strong demand for high-protein feeds for animal feeding, increased crushing capacity, especially in Western Europe and Japan, and record levels of production in the United States, exports of oilseeds and products from the United States increased phenomenally to $\$ 1.2$ billion in $1965 / 66$ from nearly $\$ 350 \mathrm{million}$ in $1954 / 55$ and have continued at that higher level. Commercial sales made up from 70 to 90 percent of the total, averaging 84 percent for the 14 -year period. Oilseeds and products have been the largest dollar export in all but one of the past 6 years.

Soybeans and products account for over four-fifths of the value of exports in this commodity group. Exports of soybeans, nearly all commercial sales, set yearly records each successive year, rising from about $\$ 150 \mathrm{million}$ in $1954 / 55$ to $\$ 780.0 \mathrm{mil1ion}$ in $1966 / 67$, and dropping to $\$ 750.7$ million in $1967 / 68$ due to lower prices. Exports of soybean oil, predominantly Government-financed, advanced from only $\$ 5$ million in $1954 / 55$
to $\$ 146$ million in 1966/67. Reflecting the increasing demand for the meal component of soybeans, shipments of oil cake and meal, which amounted to $\$ 15$ million in 1954/55, totaled over $\$ 100$ million in $1962 / 63$, over $\$ 200$ million in $1965 / 66$, and $\$ 240.7$ million at the end of the period (table 9).

Dairy products.--U.S. exports of dairy products amounted to $\$ 136.0$ million in 1967/68, little changed from the previous year. Government program exports rose to $\$ 110.3$ million from $\$ 102.9$ million in $1966 / 67$ and made up over four-fifths of the total. Commercial exports of U.S. dairy products totaled over $\$ 80$ million in 1965/66, declined to $\$ 34.7$ million in $1966 / 67$, and again to $\$ 25.7$ million in $1967 / 68$. Large exportable supplies of dairy products in several West European countries and large export subsidies for dairy products authorized by the EEC to maximize exports to third countries have made higher-priced U.S. dairy products less competitive in foreign markets.

Over 280 million pounds of a fortified corn-soya-milk blended food product were shipped under Government programs, compared with 195 million in 1966/67. This high-protein, low-cost food proved valuable when first introduced at a time when less nonfat dry milk was available and has gained wide acceptability for continued use in combating malnutrition. Shipments of nonfat dry milk, mostly donations, continued at a high level, amounting to 295 million pounds during the year. Donations of butter (exported as butter or butteroil), nearly all shipped during the latter half of the year, amounted to over 20 million pounds of butter or butter equivalent. Shipments of evaporated and condensed milk to Vietnam in exchange for local currency were reduced to 21 million pounds from 79 million a year earlier.

Animals and products, except dairy products.--Lower prices for lard, tallow, and cattle hides contributed to the 14 -percent drop in value of U.S. exports of animals and products to $\$ 509.3$ million in 1967/68 from the 1966/67 total. During 1967/68, exports of lard from the United States amounted to 186 million pounds, compared with 169 million pounds a year earlier. At the same time, the value declined to $\$ 16.5$ million from $\$ 18.9$ million. U.S. lard prices are the lowest since 1940. Lard produced in the United States is facing increased competition from exports from the EEC, which have been subsidized since July 1, 1967. U.S. exports of tallow rose 1 percent to 2,036 million pounds, but the value dropped 18 percent to $\$ 127.4$ million. Prices for inedible tallow were lower than last year, reflecting the large supplies of tallow available and the general decline in prices of other major fats and oils. Large world supplies of cattle hides and lower prices led to a 9 -percent drop in volume of exports of U.S. hides and skins and a 24 -percent decline in value to $\$ 111.3$ million.

Commercial exports made up 95 percent of shipments in this commodity group. Government program exports were principally tallow and relatively small quantities of other animals and products under AID programs. Most of the tallow under Government-financed programs was in exchange for local currency under Title I, P.L. 480. Pakistan and the Republic of Korea were the leading recipients.

Fruits and preparations.--U.S. exports of fruits and preparations dropped to $\$ 287.4$ million in 1967/68 from $\$ 319.9$ million the previous year. Reduced supplies and higher prices lessened the export movement of canned fruits to a little over half the volume of a year earlier and accounted for most of the decline in shipments of fruits and preparations. Large supplies at the beginning of the season partly offset a reduced pack of raisins and contributed to the 5 -percent rise in exports. Shipments of fresh fruits dropped 17 percent to 1,567 million pounds. A small U.S. crop with accompanying higher prices and large supplies in several exporting countries led to a reduction of almost 30 percent in exports of fresh apples. Exports of fresh oranges and grapefruit were lower than a year earlier when the U.S. crops were much larger. Despite the smaller production of lemons, U.S. exports of lemons and limes were about the same as a year earlier. Exports of fruit juices were up 13 percent. Although the pack of frozen orange juice concentrate in $1967 / 68$ was smaller than the previous year, carryover
Table 9.--U.S. exports of soybeans and soybean products under specified Government-financed programs, conmercial sales for dollars,

stocks were large and ample supplies were available for export. All exports of fruits and preparations were commercial shipments for dollars.

Vegetables and preparations.--U.S. exports of vegetables and preparations declined less than 2 percent to $\$ 169.2$ million in $1967 / 68$ from the 1966/67 total. Smaller exports of canned vegetables and dried beans and peas were nearly offset by a rise in shipments of fresh vegetables and other major vegetable items. Shipments of canned asparagus, corn, soups, and tomato products were lower than a year earlier. Because of tight supplies and high prices, U.S. exports of dry beans fell about a third. Exports of dry peas were off 13 percent. Exports of potatoes were about three-fifths above the 1966/67 volume and shipments of lettuce were up nearly a fifth. Governmentfinanced exports were limited to a relatively small quantity of dry edible beans donated under programs authorized by Title II, P.L. 480.

## Exports under Credit Sales Programs

Exports under short- and medium-term credit sales programs dropped sharply to $\$ 211.2$ million in 1967/68, less than half the total of a year earlier. Shipments under the CCC credit sales program were about 40 percent of $1966 / 67$ exports and disbursements under Export-Import loans and guarantees amounted to nearly 70 percent of those of the previous year. Exports under credit sales programs are included in "Exports outside Government Programs," "Sales for dollars," or "Commercial exports" in other tables in this report, but are shown separately in tables 10 and 11.

Exports under the CCC export credit sales program amounted to $\$ 140.6$ million against $\$ 339.3$ million a year earlier. Sharp drops in exports of grain sorghums, wheat and flour, and corn accounted for most of the decline. Exports of cotton were higher than the previous year. The largest purchasers of wheat under the program were Yugoslavia, Brazil, and Pakistan. Japan and Poland were the leading markets for cotton. All of the corn went to Greece and Poland. West Germany was the largest buyer of tobacco under the CCC program. All commodities exported under this program in 1967/68 were from commercial stocks.

Exports under credits or guarantees extended by the Export-Import Bank amounted to $\$ 70.6$ million, compared with $\$ 103.2$ million in $1966 / 67$. Most of the reduction was in cotton exports to Japan, which amounted to $\$ 67.6$ million in comparison with $\$ 101.4$ million a year earlier. In addition to cotton to Japan, a relatively small quantity of cotton was shipped to Australia, soybean meal to Hungary, and breeding stock to Mexico.

## Government Program Developments

Exports under Food for Freedom programs advanced to $\$ 1,602.5$ million in 1967/68 from \$1,574.8 million a year earlier. Sales for foreign currency authorized by Title I, P.L. 480 , dropped $\$ 57.6$ million to $\$ 739.0$ million. Exports under long-term credits advanced to $\$ 293.1$ million from $\$ 177.7$ million. Included in the $1967 / 68$ total for long-term credits were $\$ 133.1$ million for dollars on credit terms and $\$ 160.0$ million under convertible local currency credits. Long-term convertible local currency credits under the 1966 amendment to P.L. 480 began to move in July-December 1967. A progressive transition from sales for foreign currency to long-term credit sales was written into the 1966 amendment. Donations under Title II were 6 percent less than 1966/67 due partly to lower prices as quantities of a number of comodities were larger than a year earlier. Exports under the barter program were about 2 percent higher than the 1966/67 total. Shipments under AID programs added to $\$ 17.5$ million, less than half the $\$ 37.3$ million exported during the previous year. Commodities shipped under P.L. 480 for 1967/68 and 1966/67 are presented in tables 12-15. Titles I and II of Public Law 480 were extended for 2 years through December 31 , 1970, by P.L. $90-426$, which is summarized below.

Table 10.--U.S. credit sales of agricultural commodities: Value by commodity, fiscal year 1968 1/


Table ll.--U.S. credit sales of agricultural commodities:
Value by country, fiscal year 1968 1/

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|  | : |  |  |  | Year ending $J$ | ne 30 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | : |  |  | Public Law 480 |  |  |  | Total ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | gricultural | exports |
|  | : |  | : Long-term | :Government-to- | Donations |  |  | Un |  |  |
|  | : | Sales for | : dollar and | : Government | Dhators |  | 1 | : specified |  |  |
| Comnodity | Unit | foreign | convertible | donations for |  |  |  | : specified |  | All |
|  | : | currency | :foreign cur- | :disaster relief: | voluntary : | Barter <br> 4/ | $\text { :A.I.D. } 5$ | Government <br> programs | programs | All |
|  | : | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { :rency credit } \\ & : \text { sales } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { : and economic } \\ & \text { :development } 3 / \end{aligned}$ | :agencies 3/: |  |  |  | : 6 progra |  |
|  | : | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | : |  |  |  | -- Thous | nds -- |  |  |  |  |
|  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wheat ( 60 Lb .) | Bu. | 218,651 | 10.2,863 | 14,704 | 2,225 | 81,501 | 7/723 | 420, 667 | 279,659 | 700,326 |
| Wheat flour | Cwt. | 2,09 | 3,943 | 5,240 | 4,548 | 1,024 | --- | 16,847 | 5,621 | 22,468 |
| Bulgur wheat | Lb. | --- | 105,220 | 193.694 | 244,890 | --- | --- | 543,804 | 8/-9,359 | 534,445 |
| Rolled wheat | Lb. | -- | --- | 35,358 | 56,270 | --- | -- | 91,628 | 8,904 | 9/100,532 |
| Corn ( 56 Lb .) | Bu. | 2,923 | 11,214 | 3,403 | 31 | 21,190 | 54 | 38,815 | 527,974 | 566,789 |
| Grain sorghums ( 56 Lb.$)$ | Bu. | 40,593 | 8,049 | 367 | 576 | 2,274 | --- | 51,859 | 121,941 | 10/173,800 |
| Oats (32 Lb.) | Bu. | --- | --- | -- | --- | 143 | 4 | 147 | 5,374 | 5,521 |
| Cornmeal . | Cwt. | --- | --- | 1,406 | 1,780 | --- | --- | 3,186 | 905 | 4,091 |
| Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oat | Lb. | --- | --- | 54,150 | 38,920 | --- | -- | 93,070 | 20,401 | 10/113,471 |
| Rice, milled | Cut. | 12,957 | 3,708 | --- | --- | --- | 11/546 | 17,211 | 24,096 | 41,307 |
| Cotton, running bale | Eale | 764 | 133 | --- | --- | 394 | --- | 1,291 | 2,785 | 4,076 |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured | Lb. | 22,805 | 11,727 | --- | --- | 81,966 | 587 | 117,085 | 447,717 | 564,80< |
| Soybean oil | Lb. | 527,775 | 139,163 | 73,077 | 145,054 | 71,888 | 8.406 | 965,363 | 45,54? | 1,010,905 |
| Cottonseed oil | Lb. | --- | -- | --- | --- | 27,051 | --- | 27,051 | 24,741 | 51,79\% |
| Peanut oil | Lb. | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1,398 | 1,398 | 4,763 | 6,161 |
| Feeds and fodders (including oi | .: --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 12/ | $12 /$ | $12 /$ | 12/ |
| Milk, evaporated or condensed | Lb. | 21,263 | --- | --- | --- | --- |  | <1,263 | 30,460 | 51,723 |
| Milk, dry whole. | Lb. | 64 | --- | --- | ---- | --- | 234 | 298 | 11,524 | 11,82: |
| Milk, nonfat dry ......... | Lb. | 9,868 | --- | 78,658 | 206,690 | --- | 6 | 295,222 | 34,335 | 329,557 |
| Anhydrous milk fat and butter ( | Lb. | --- | --- | 289 | 20,029 | --- | - | 20,318 | 8.433 | 19,885 |
| Infants' and dietetic foods . | Lb. | : --- | ---- | 13/29,347 | 13/252,680 | --- | 804 | 282,831 | $8 \longdiv { - 4 , 7 7 6 }$ | 278,055 |
| Tallow, edible and inedible | Lb. | 210,519 | 59,667 | --- | --- |  | 27,601 | 297,787 | 1,738,234 | 2,036,021 |
| Eggs in the shell | Doz. | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 353 | 353 | 19,831 | 20,184 |
| Cattle .. | No. | -- | --- | --- | --- | --- |  | 1 | 52 |  |
| Raby chicks | No. | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 21 | 12) | 12/ | 29,813 |
| Hides and skins | No. | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 207 | 207 | 18,240 | 18,447 |
| Beans, dry edible | Cwt. | : --- | --- | 108 | 274 | --- | --- | 382 | 1,989 | 2,37? |
| Seeds, excapt oilseeds | Cwt. | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |  |  | 84, | 849 |
| Essential oils. | Lb. | : --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 315 | 315 | 10,336 | 10,651 |

[^7]Table $14--$ U. S. agricultural exports under and outside specified Government-financed programs
and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity, fiscal year 1967

See footnotes on page 36 .
Table 15.--U.S. agricultural exports under and outside specified Government-financed programs

and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity, liscal year 1967 , year ending june 30




[^8]Extension and amendment of P.L. 480.--Public Law 90-426, approved by the President on July 29, 1968, authorizes the continuation for 2 years through December 31, 1970, of the sales for foreign currency and long-term credit sales programs authorized by Title I and the donations programs authorized by Title II of P.L. 480. It amends the barter program authority and includes a number of amendments designed primarily to improve the U.S. balance-of-payments position.

Authorizations for the Titles I and II programs are continued at the same level as presently authorized; i.e., \$l.9 billion annually for Title I and $\$ 600$ million annually for Title II, plus carryover of unused authorizations.

The authority provided by P.L. 480 for the barter of agricultural commodities for strategic materials is limited by the new legislation to bilateral transactions. In recent years the barter program has been used almost exclusively as an offshore procurement program for other U.S. agencies. This helps to improve the U.S. balance-ofpayments position by using funds generated by agricultural commodity exports for purchases that otherwise would have resulted in spending of dollars abroad by the U.S. Government. Authority for overseas procurement for other U.S. agencies remains unchanged.

The new law includes a number of amendments designed to improve the U.S. balance-ofpayments position. An amendment, which reinforces a past policy, requires that steps be taken to obtain for the United States a fair share of any increase in commercial purchases of farm products by a food-aid recipient. An additional amendment makes it mandatory, rather than discretionary, for the U.S. Government to require countries purchasing U.S. agricultural commodities on long-term credit terms to make advance payments on delivery of the commodities in dollars or local currency. These payments are to be used for a number of activities that until now have required the expenditure of dollars abroad. The new legislation makes foreign currency under future agreements available for sales for dollars to U.S. and purchasing-country contractors for payment of wages earned in the country for public works projects. It permits convertibility of foreign currencies in future Title I sales to U.S. importers for procurement of materials or commodities in the purchasing nation.

The 1968 legislation prohibits financing by the CCC of P.L. 480 transactions by private exporters, including associated companies, which during the previous 6 months engaged in trade with North Vietnam.

Public Law 90-426 amends P.L. 480 to place increased emphasis on the use of foreign currency for rodent, insect, weed, and plant and animal pest control programs in developing nations, as well as on programs for population control and for international educational and cultural exchanges. Population control is added to the list of selfhelp measures to be considered before entering into agreements.

The new act reduces the size of the Joint Legislative-Executive Advisory Committee and provides for four meetings each calendar year.

Sales for foreign currency.--Exports in exchange for local currency declined to $\$ 739.0$ million in $1967 / 68$ from $\$ 796.6$ milion a year earlier. Sizable reductions in shipments of grains sorghums, corn, wheat flour, rice, and condensed and evaporated milk were partly offset by substantially larger exports of cotton and soybean oil. Shipments of wheat grain were slightly higher than a year earlier. In spite of bumper wheat harvests, India and Pakistan, the principal recipients of wheat for a number of years, continued to take large quantities to build up reserve stocks depleted by prolonged droughts. Exports of grain sorghums to India were less than half of the total of the past year and shipments of corn were also reduced. A reduction in shipments to South Vietnam accounted for most of the decline in exports of rice. Shipments of cotton to India and the Republic of Korea in 1967/68 were considerably larger than a year earlier. Pakistan and India continued as the principal destinations for soybean oil. With the
exception of a relatively small quantity of nonfat dry milk to Pakistan, all dairy products went to South Vietnam, although shipments of condensed and evaporated milk were substantially less than in 1966/67.

Long-term dollar and convertible foreign currency credit sales. --Exports under longterm credit sales programs authorized by Title I, P. L. 480 amounted to $\$ 293,1$ million in $1967 / 68$. Included in the total were $\$ 133.1$ million for dollars on credit terms and $\$ 160.0$ million under convertible local currency credits. The 1966 legislation that amended P.L. 480 continued under Title I the authority for sales for dollars on credit terms, previously authorized by Title IV, and in addition authorized payment in local currency on credit terms which permit conversion to dollars. Shipments under the convertible local currency credit sales programs began to move in 1967/68.

Exports of wheat under long-term credit sales programs amounted to $\$ 174.9$ million, threefifths of total shipments under these programs. Nearly two-thirds of the wheat, $\$ 112.0$ million, moved under convertible local currency credits and more than a third, \$62.9 million, were for dollars on credit terms. Brazil was the principal destination for wheat under long-term dollar credits and India and Pakistan, the largest recipients under convertible local currency credits.

Shipments of rice to Indonesia under the convertible local currency program amounted to $\$ 28.6$ million. This rice helped to combat rapid increases in the price of rice, Indonesia's principal crop and most important food item. Indonesia was also the largest recipient of cotton for convertible local currency credits, while the Philippines was the major destination for this commodity for dollars on credit terms. Ceylon, Bolivia, and the Congo (Kinshasa) received over 80 percent of the wheat flour; Spain, Israel, and Uruguay were the largest recipients of corn; and the Dominican Republic and Tunisia were the principal destinations for soybean oil under long-term credit sales programs.

Foreign donations.--Foreign donations programs are operated by foreign recipient governments under bilateral arrangements with the United States, on a multilateral basis through the World Food program (included with Government-to-Government donations in this report), and under the sponsorship of U.S. voluntary relief agencies and international organizations. Foreign donations amounted to $\$ 251.8$ million in 1967/68, compared with $\$ 267.3$ mil1ion in $1966 / 67$. The value reduction may be largely attributed to lower export market prices for a number of commodities that are important components of donations programs. During 1967/68, added emphasis was placed on the use of food donations to combat malnutrition and in self-help activities designed to promote economic development and increase agricultural production.

Government-to-Government donations in $1967 / 68$ were valued at $\$ 99.7$ million and included larger quantities of grain products, vegetable oils, and corn-soya-milk blended food product than in 1966/67. The major recipients were the Republic of Korea, South Vietnam, Brazil, Morocco, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) -- for the relief of refugees from Palestine -- and India.

Donations through voluntary relief agencies amounted to $\$ 152.1$ million. Shipments of the widely accepted high-protein corn-soya-milk blended food product were nearly $1 \frac{1}{2}$ times the year-earlier volume. Donations of rolled oats were $2 \frac{1}{2}$ times the quantity exported in 1966/67. Donations of nonfat dry milk through voluntary relief agencies amounted to 207 million pounds during both years. Donations of butter and butteroil, which were added to the list of commodities available for donation during the year, totaled over 20 million pounds. Shipments to Asia accounted for 39 percent of the value total. India was the principal Asian recipient. Latin American countries received 28 percent, including substantial quantities to Brazil, Colombia, and Chile. Turkey and Poland were the principal destinations for the 18 percent that went to European countries. Morocco, the Congo (Kinshasa), and Tunisia were the major recipients of the 15 percent destined for African countries.

Barter. --Exports under the barter program totaled $\$ 301.1$ million in $1967 / 68$, up from $\$ 295.9$ million a year earlier and second only to the high of $\$ 400.5$ million in 1956/57. Larger shipments of wheat and corn accounted for the rise. Exports of tobacco, vegetable oils, and grain sorghums were lower than a year ago. Cotton shipments were at approximately the same level as the past year. A relatively small quantity of oats moved under the program for the first time since 1959/60. Beginning in 1962/63, emphasis in the barter program has been on procurement of goods and services abroad for other U.S. agencies, resulting in a dollar saving and a favorable effect on the U.S. balance of payments. During recent periods many analysts have classified barter exports as a part of commercial sales for dollars.

Shipments to Brazil, the Republic of Korea, India, Peru, the Republic of China, and Israel accounted for nearly 80 percent of wheat exports under the barter program. Tobacco went to 31 countries, including sizable quantities to the United Kingdom, West Germany, Malaysia, Portugal, and Spain. The Republic of China and the Philippines were the major destinations for cotton. Nearly two-thirds of the corn shipped under barter contracts went to Poland, Portugal, the Canary Islands, and Chile.

## Area Review

Europe.--U.S. exports of farm products to Europe in 1967/68 fell to $\$ 2,421.2$ million from $\$ 2,705.8$ million in 1966/67. Lower prices for a number of important commodities, as well as substantially smaller shipments of wheat, grain sorghums, cotton, tobacco, cattle hides, and tallow, contributed to the decline. A sizably larger quantity of corn moved to the area at competitive prices. Exports of soybeans and lard were larger, but lower prices reduced the value totals.

Shipments to the EEC countries declined 7 percent, all countries except Italy taking less than a year earlier. Exports to EFTA were 12 percent lower with only Norway recording slightly larger purchases from the United States. Nearly half of total dollar exports went to this area, which included seven of the leading dollar markets. The United Kingdom, the largest market for U.S. tobacco, purchased $\$ 152.9$ million of this commodity, including $\$ 31.0$ million under the barter program. Exports under the barter program ranked the United Kingdom as the tenth largest recipient of Governmentfinanced program shipments (tables 16-19).

Asia.--U.S. exports of farm products to Asia amounted to $\$ 2,499.9$ million in $1967 / 68$, $\overline{3 \text { percent higher than a year earlier. For the first time, Asia was the largest area }}$ of destination for exports of U.S. agricultural commodities, accounting for 40 percent of the total, compared with 38 percent to Europe. Asia continued in second place as a dollar market and received over 70 percent of food-aid shipments. Commercial exports to Japan, the leading dollar market for the fifth consecutive year, amounted to $\$ 895.7$ million, compared with $\$ 929.4$ million in $1966 / 67$. Japan continued as the major commercial outlet for U.S. wheat, cotton, feed grains, and soybeans and ranked third as as market for U.S. tobacco. Seven of the largest recipients of food aid were Asian countries. India and Pakistan had large grain harvests in 1968, but continuted to import U.S. grains to build up stocks depleted by prolonged droughts. Exports to Asia under the sales for foreign currency program were lower than a year earlier, and shipments under long-term credit sales programs were nearly $2 \frac{1}{2}$ times the 1966/67 total.

North America.--North America continued as the third largest commercial market for U.S. agricultural commodities. Shipments to Canada, which make up nearly all of the total, amounted to $\$ 543.3$ million against $\$ 593.8$ million in $1966 / 67$. Included in the total to Canada was an estimated $\$ 79$ million of grains and soybeans transshipped through Canadian ports for export through the St. Lawrence Seaway. Canada is the principal market for U.S. fruits and vegetables, as well as an important outlet for U.S. corn, rice, soybeans, oil cake and meal, and meats.

Latin America.-- Commercial exports to Latin America amounted to $\$ 361.9$ million, little changed from a year earlier. Dollar exports to the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) amounted to $\$ 231.8$ million, nearly three-fifths of commercial exports to the area. Venezuela ranked tenth as a dollar market for U.S. farm products. Brazil was the fifth largest recipient of food-aid shipments. Other leading destinations for Government-financed exports were Peru, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Uruguay, and Bolivia. More than two-fifths of the Government program shipments to this area were under the barter program. Long-term credit sales made up over a fourth of the program total.

Africa.--Declines in both commercial and Government program shipments to Africa brought total U.S. agricultural exports to this area to $\$ 218.6$ million from $\$ 397.5$ million in 1966/67. Exports to some African countries, as well as to certain Asian countries, were adversely affected by the Arab-Israel military confrontation. Morocco was the ninth largest recipient of food-aid shipments. Other important destinations for shipments under Government programs were Tunisia, the Congo (Kinshasa), and Ghana.

Oceania.--Commercial exports of U.S. agricultural commodities to Oceania amounted to $\$ 43.9$ million in $1967 / 68$, compared with $\$ 48.8$ milliion in 1966/67. Program shipments included relatively small quantities to Australia and New Zealand under the barter program and donations to the Bristish Western Pacific Island through voluntary relief agencies.
 destination for Government-financed agricultural exports, fiscal year 1968
.

| Country | $: \frac{\text { Year ending June } 30}{\text { Sales for }}$ dollars | $:$ Country | $:$Year ending June 30 <br> $:$Covernment-financed <br> exports |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | : -- Million dollars -- : |  | -- Million dollars -- |
| Japan | 896 | ::India | 522 |
| Canada | 1/543 | ::Pakistan | 159 |
| Netherlands | 492 | ::Vietnam, South | 147 |
| West Germany | 380 | ::Korea, Republic of | 101 |
| United Kingdom | 367 | ::Brazil | 89 |
| Italy | 236 | ::China, Republic of (Taiwan) | 59 |
| Spain | 146 | ::Israel | 46 |
| France | 145 | ::Indonesia | 43 |
| Belgium and Iuxembourg | 139 | ::Morocco | 41 |
| Venezuela | 84 | :: United Kingdom | 31 |

$1 /$ Includes an estimated $\$ 79$ million of grains and soybeans transshiped through Canadian ports for export through the St. Lawrence Seaway.
Table 17. --U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs,

Tablel8.--U.S. agricultural exports under and outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports:

Table 18.--U.S. agricultural exports under and outside specilied Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by country of destination, fiscal year 1968 - Continued



Table 18.--U.S. agricultural exports under and outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports:








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[^10]Table 19.--U.S. agricultural exports under and outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports Value by country of destination, fiscal year 1967

Table 19.--U.S. agricultural exports under and outside specified Covernment-financed programs, and total agricultural exports:

Table 19．－－U．S．agricultural exports under and outside specified Government－financed programs，and total agricultural exports：


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Table 19..-U.S. agricultural exports under and outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports:

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| 34,729 | 35,193 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 1,272 | 1,640 |
| 3,118 | 3,118 |
| 280 | 280 |
| 7,565 | 8,530 |
|  |  |



## Asia - Continued


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Western Africa, n.e.c.................... 334

Mauritania ......................................................................
Mauritius and Dependencies



## SPECIAL in this issue

## 

## SELECTED PRICE SERIES OF INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

Prices of U.S. wheat, corn, and soybeans were weak during August (table 20). Most disturbing is the declining trend in the price of U.S. hard winter wheat, f.o.b. Gulf ports, the most common type of wheat exported from this country. The August average of $\$ 1.50$ a bushel masks a gradual decline during the month, from $\$ 1.52$ on August 1 to $\$ 1.47$ on August 29. These are seller's prices. The seller must pay for the export certificate and thus incurs a cost which he passes on to the buyer. Accordingly, the buyer's price for this type and location of wheat has been $\$ 1.73$, in conformity with the minimum price under the International Grains Arrangement. In August 1967, the price was $\$ 1.75$, just slightly above the minimum that became effective in July 1968.

The price of Australian wheat, c.i.f. U.K., also declined in August; but at $\$ 69$ a metric ton, it was still higher than during the January-May period. Argentine wheat, c.i.f. U.K., was quoted for the first time since March. The price shown in table 20 is an average of a 30.88 pound sterling a long ton quotation for September shipment and of two 29.75 pound quotations for January-February 1969 shipment from the new crop.

These quotations for Australian and Argentine wheat are in line with c.i.f. U. K. quotations for U.S. whats, 30.1 pounds sterling a long ton for American No. 2 Hard Winter wheat and 28.6 pounds for American No. 2 Red Winter wheat (not shown in table 20). These quotations, equaling $\$ 71$ and $\$ 68$ a metric ton, respectively, tend to reflect Gulf port buyer's prices plus ocean freight.

The price of Canadian No. 1 Northern wheat, in store Fort WilliamsPort Arthur, continued to climb; at Canadian $\$ 2$ a bushel, it was closer to its year-earlier level than any month during the last year.

Prices of both U.S. and Argentine corn, c.i.f. U.K., dropped to extremely low levels. As was observed for U.S. No. I hard winter wheat, f.o.b. Gulf ports, the monthly average corn price quotations are composed of higher quotations earlier in the month and lower ones later. Toward the end of August, similarly low prices for U.S. No. 2 yellow corn, $\$ 51$ to $\$ 52$ a metric ton, were quoted in Genoa, Italy. While corn prices dropped, the c.i.f. U.K. sorghum grain price remained at the July level and its discount below the price of U.S. corn became again abnormally small, making corn a much more attractive buy than sorghum grain.

The price of soybeans, c.i.f. U.K., dropped 4 percent from July to August, to its lowest level in several years. The price of Thai rice for export was at its lowest level in I $\frac{1}{2}$ years, but still considerably higher than it had been for many years before February 1967. The c.i.f. Liverpool price of Memphis Territory, strict-middling cotton, $1-1 / 16$ inch continued nominally at 34.55 cents per pound.
Table 20.--Selected price series of international significance

1/ Neminal after August 1967.
2/ U.S./Argentine sorghums transshipped from Continental European ports. 3/ Preliminary.
Source: Monthly Bulletin of Agficultural Economics and Statistics, FA0, and for recent months, original sources.


## Export Fact Sheet

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: FISCAL YEAR 1968

U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal year 1968 dropped from year-earlier leve1, but were above the 1961-65 average: U.S. agricultural exports totaled \$6,315 million in 1967/68 (year ending June 30). This figure was 7 percent below the record $\$ 6,772$ million in $1966 / 67$, but 16 percent above the 1961-65 average. The export value of wheat and flour, feed grains, animal products, fruits and vegetables, cotton, tobacco, and oilseeds and oilseed products declined. However, export records were achieved for rice and oil cake and meal. Most of the decline in value was due to lower prices. Although the value of agricultural exports fell 7 percent, the decline in quantity was less than 2 percent.

Exports of farm products, at one-fifth of total U.S. exports, were equivalent to 15 percent of the $\$ 42,788$ million in cash receipts that $U . S$. farmers received from farm marketings in 1967.

The output from one of every four harvested acres is exported: The output of about 71 million acres of U.S. cropland moved abroad last fiscal year. This market provided an outlet for nearly three-fourths of the U.S. production of dry edible peas; almost two-thirds of the rice and wheat (including product equivalent); about half of the cotton and hides and skins; about two-fifths of the soybeans (including oil equivalent), and tallow; one-fourth of the flaxseed and grain sorghums; and one-fifth of the nonfat dry milk, lemons and limes, and dry edible beans.

The United States is the world's largest exporter of farm products: In 1967/68, U.S. farmers supplied nearly one-fifth of world's agricultural exports. U.S. farm product exports in 1967/68 required the financing, inland transportation, storage, and ocean transportation for 58 million long tons of cargo -- enough to fill 1.4 million freight cars or 5,000 cargo ships. In moving these exports, an average of 14 ships departed each day from U.S. ports.

Three-fourths of U.S. agricultural exports were commercial sales for dollars: Of the $\$ 6.3$ billion U.S. agricultural exports in $1966 / 67$, $\$ 4.7$ billion were commercial sales for dollars and $\$ 1.6$ billion moved under Public Law 480 (foreign currency sales, long-term credit sales, donations, barter, and AID programs).

Moreover, so that products such as wheat, wheat flour, and tobacco, could compete in the world market, the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) made export payments to exporters in cash and sold limited quantities of a fer commodities from stocks at less than domestic market prices.

An estimated $\$ 1.4$ billion moved with such export assistance; $\$ 0.8$ billion as commercial sales for dollars, and $\$ 0.6$ billion under Government-financed programs. Export payments and differentials between domestic market prices and CCC export sales prices are estimated at over $\$ 100$ million, but are not included in the value of agricultural exports in table 21. The decline from the previous year's $\$ 289$ million export

Table 21.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value of commercial sales for dollars and Government programs, fiscal years 1951-68


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

2/ Sales for foreign currency, long-term credit sales, barter, and donations.
payment total was primarily due to the termination of the export payment programs for rice, flaxseed, and linseed oil and to lower average export payments on wheat.

Recent export gains stemmed mainly from dollars sales: Since 1960, about 86 percent of the $\$ 2.2$ billion gain in agricultural exports were commercial sales for dollars and 14 percent were P.L. 480 and AID shipments. Exports under program and commercial sales are shown in table 21.
U.S. agricultural exports are promoted in principal foreign markets: The United States conducts vigorous promotion programs to improve sales of U.S. agricultural commodities in important foreign markets. These include product demonstrations, trade fairs, trade centers, and technical assistance. About 60 U.S. trade associations in cooperation with more than 100 foreign trade associations, work with the U.S. Department of Agriculture to develop markets for virtually all agricultural commodities. Development work is going on in more than 70 countries.

Nearly three-fourths of agricultural exports go to 15 countries: U.S. agricultural products are exported to over 150 countries around the world. However, in 1967/68, 73 percent of the $\$ 6,315$ million went to 15 countries (table 22 ). The top five markets were Japan, Canada, India, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. The chief export market area was Asia, which received total agricultural exports valued at $\$ 2,500$ million. Japan, the largest Asian recipient as well as world market, received U.S. farm products valued at $\$ 898$ million. Japan's purchases were almost all sales for dollars. India, the third largest U.S. market for agricultural exports, accounted for over a half billion dollars. European countries followed Asia, and received total

Table 22.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by country of destination, £iscal year 1968

| Country | : Not adjusted for export <br> : to Canada for storage 1 |  | Adjusted for exports to Canada for storage 1/ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll} : & \text { Rank } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Value | Rank | Value |
|  | -- Million dollars -- |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Japan | $: 1$ | 898.3 | 1 | 902.7 |
| Canada | 2 | 543.3 | 4 | 464.8 |
| India | 3 | 511.1 | 2 | 518.1 |
| Netherlands | 4 | 494.1 | 3 | 513.3 |
| United Kingdom | 5 | 397.9 | 5 | 405.8 |
| West Germany . . | 6 | 386.8 | 6 | 396.9 |
| Italy | 7 | 237.6 | 7 | 241.0 |
| Korea, Republic of (South) | : 8 | 179.1 | 8 | 179.1 |
| Pakistan ................. | : 9 | 169.0 | 9 | 169.0 |
| Spain ... | : 10 | 158.3 | 10 | 163.7 |
| South Vietnam | : 11 | 153.9 | 11 | 153.9 |
| France. | $: 12$ | 144.9 | 12 | 146.2 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | : 13 | 139.2 | 13 | 144.0 |
| Taiwan .......... | : 14 | 121.5 | 14 | 122.1 |
| Brazil | : 15 | 112.2 | 15 | 112.2 |
| Other | --- | 1,667.9 | --- | $1,682.3$ |
| Total | : --- | 6,315.1 | --- | 6,315.1 |

1/ Refers to U.S. exports of grains and soybeans shipped to Canadian ports on the lower St. Lawrence River for storage and reloading into vessels bound for transoceanic destinations.
exports valued at $\$ 2,421$ million. The EEC, was the largest single market area in Europe, accounting for $\$ 1,403$ million. Exports to the European Free Trade Association amounted to $\$ 653$ million. Other marketing areas and the value of their receipts of exports were: Canada (\$543 million), Latin America (\$587 miliion), Africa (\$219 million), and Oceania (\$46 million).
U.S. exports to Canada included $\$ 78.5$ million in shipments of grains and soybeans to lower St. Lawrence River ports in Canada for storage and subsequent shipment to other foreign ports -- mostly Europe.

## Exports by commodity, fiscal year 1968 (except where noted otherwise)

WHEAT

FEED
GRAINS

Exports and grain equivalent of flour were 752 million bushels in 1967/68, valued at $\$ 1,277$ million -- 3 percent below the $1966 / 67$ level. About three-fifths (quantity) was exported under P.L. 480 and AID shipments.

Exports were 49 percent of the 1967 U.S. production and 42 percent of world wheat trade.

Shipments of corn, barley, oats, and grain sorghums totaled 20.1 million metric tons (including major products) -- 6 percent below the export volume in 1966/67. Feed grains, including products, were valued at $\$ 1,036$ miliion; 15 percent (quantity) moved under Government programs.

Total exports of feed grains were nearly one-fourth of 1967 sales from farms; grain sorghums exports were 28 percent of the 1967 volume sold from farms, corn was 23 percent, barley was 11 percent, and oats -- 2 percent. Corn exports were the second highest on record -- 567 million bushels.

COTTON

TOBACCO

FRUITS AND
PREPARATIONS

SOYBEAN AND
COTTONSEED OIL

DAIRY
PRODUCTS

The quantity of soybean exports reached a record 265 million bushels, valued at $\$ 751$ million. This volume was 3 percent above the record high in $1965 / 66$ and 5 percent above that exported in 1966/67.

All moved as commercial exports. Although included under price support programs, soybeans moved abroad without export payment.

Exports of soybeans only were more than one-fourth of U.S. production, and with the soybean equivalent of oil, the exports were 41 percent of the 1967 production. U.S. exports accounted for 91 percent of the world soybean trade in calendar year 1967.

Cotton exports totaled 4.1 million bales (excluding linters), valued at $\$ 475$ million. In quantity, $1967 / 68$ exports were 11 percent below 1966/67, while value was down 12 percent. The limited supply of U.S. long-staple cotton resulted in larger export quantities of the lower priced short-staple cotton, and an overall decrease in total export value for U.S. cotton in 1967/68.

Exports were equivalent to 54 percent of the 1967 production, and about one-fourth of world cotton trade.

Nearly one-third (quantity) was exported under P.L. 480 and AID programs.

Tobacco exports totaled 565 million pounds (export weight), valued at $\$ 494$ million; 21 percent (quantity) moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs.

Exports were equivalent to 32 percent of production in 1967; they were more than a fourth of the Free World tobacco trade in calendar year 1967.

Shipments of fruits and preparations totaled $\$ 287$ million, 10 percent less than the $\$ 320$ million in $1966 / 67$; all were commercial sales for dollars.

Value of exports was nearly one-fifth of U.S. 1967 commercial sales (farm cash receipts). It included $\$ 146$ million in fresh fruits, $\$ 45^{\circ}$ million in canned fruits, $\$ 48$ million in dried fruits, and $\$ 42$ million in fruit juices.

Exports totaled 1,063 million pounds ( 95 percent soybean oil and 5 percent cottonseed oil), valued at $\$ 125$ million; 93 percent under P.L. 480 and AID programs.

Shipments were 15 percent of the 1967 oil production; U.S. exports of cottonseed and soybean oil accounted for 69 percent of world exports of these products.

Exports valued at $\$ 136$ million (including $\$ 20.3$ million donations, blended foods) down 1 percent from 1 ast year; over 80 percent (value) moved under Government-financed programs.

Exports were 4 percent of U.S. milk output in calendar year 1967 and included 330 million pounds of nonfat dry milk, 52 million pounds of condensed and evaporated milk, and 12 million pounds of dry whole milk.

Rice exports totaled 41.4 million bags (milled basis), valued at $\$ 341$ million; quantity was 5 percent higher than $1966 / 67$ and value was up 11 percent. Forty-two percent (quantity) moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs.

Exports were 64 percent of 1967 U.S. rice production. They were 27 percent of world rice trade (excluding Mainland China) in calendar year 1967.

Exports of oil cake and meal totaled 3.1 million short tons, valued at $\$ 253$ million. Although price per ton was down from 1967, the 17 -percent increase in quantity exported boosted the total value by 8 percent.

Shipments were more than one-fifth of U.S. oil cake and meal production in marketing year 1967, and were nearly one-third of total world trade in calendar 1967.

TALLOW
vegetables AND
PREPARATIONS

HIDES
AND
SKINS

POULTRY
PRODUCTS

VARIETY
MEATS

LARD

Exports reached 2.0 billion pounds, valued at $\$ 127$ million; 15 percent (quantity) moved under Government-financed programs.

Exports totaled two-fifths of U.S. production and two-thirds of world trade in calendar 1967.

Exports totaled $\$ 169$ million, slightly lower than the previous year; nearly 2 percent (value) moved under Government-financed programs.

Shipments were about one-tenth of the farm value of vegetables, including potatoes, melons, dry beans, and dry peas. Exports of fresh vegetables totaled $\$ 68$ million; dried beans and peas, $\$ 42$ million, and canned and other prepared vegetables, $\$ 59$ million.

Exports totaled 18.4 million pieces, valued at $\$ 111$ million. About two-thirds of the exports were cattle hides, and 11 percent was calf skins. Nearly a half of the U.S. production of cattle hides was exported in calendar year 1967; 1 percent (quantity) moved under Government-financed programs.

Exports totaled $\$ 59$ million in 1967/68; less than 1 percent moved under Government-financed programs.

Exports included 161 million pounds of poultry meat, 12 million dozen hatching eggs, and 1.2 million pounds of egg solids.

Exports were 199 million pounds, valued at $\$ 52$ million. Exports were mainly beef tongues and pork and beef livers, amounting to about 10 percent of U.S. output in calendar year 1967.

Shipments totaled 186 million pounds, valued at $\$ 16$ million. A11 was exported for dollars.

Exports were 9 percent of U.S. lard production and 25 percent of world lard trade in calendar year 1967.


## Import Fact Sheet

U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS: FISCAL YEAR 1968

The value of U.S. agricultural imports increases by 5 percent: U.S. agricultural imports for consumption during the year ended June 30,1968 , amounted to $\$ 4,657$ million, compared with the $\$ 4,454$ level in the 2 preceding years. Imports of supplementary farm products expanded to $\$ 2,846$ million from $\$ 2,668$ million in $1966 / 67$, and complementary imports rose to $\$ 1,811$ million from $\$ 1,786$ million. Values are f.o.b. foreign ports.

The United States is the third largest importer of agricultural products: The United Kingdom remained the world's leading agricultural importer in 1967, taking \$5.64 billion. West Germany imported $\$ 4.63$ billion, and the United States, $\$ 4.62$ billion. Japan was in fourth place with $\$ 3.3$ billion, followed by France and Italy (\$2.61 billion each), and the Netherlands ( $\$ 1.45$ billion). Ranking is based on c.i.f. values.

Per capita imports of farm products remain at $\$ 23$ : Annual per capita imports of agricultural commodities have changed very little since the late 1920's. In 1925-29, U.S. farm imports per capita averaged \$19. Price increases accounted for nearly 75 percent of the rise in agricultural import value since the 1920's. The volume index of U.S. agricultural imports moved up to 120 (1957-59 = 100), from 114 in 1966/67, and from an average of 95 in 1925-29.

Nearly three-fifths of U.S, agricultural imports originate in 20 countries: U.S. imports of agricultural commodities come from some 130 countries. During 1967/68, 20 countries accounted for about 70 percent of the total import value (table 23). These countries supplied 79 percent of the supplementary farm imports and 54 percent of the complementary products. Brazil continued to lead all other suppliers by a wide margin, followed by Mexico and the Philippines. The Dominican Republic replaced Indonesia as the eighth largest supplier, and Denmark slipped to twelfth from tenth place in 1966/67. Peru and Italy moved ahead of Ecuador and France into thirteenth and fourteenth positions, respectively; Turkey replaced India as the seventeenth principal source.

Supplementary products account for 61 percent of U.S. agricultural imports: Supplementary farm imports rose to 61 percent of total U.S. agricultural purchases in 1967/68, compared with 60 percent in $1966 / 67$ and 56 percent in 1965/66. Increases in these competitive imports from a year earlier were most pronounced for beef, fruits (apples, oranges, strawberries, grapes, pears, canned pineapples, and fruit juices other than pineapple juice), vegetables (fresh carrots, eggplant, garlic, onions, potatoes, turnips, canned mushrooms, peas, pimientos, tomatoes, and tomato paste and sauce), cashew nuts, coconut meat, coconut oil, copra, raw sugar, raw cotton, tobacco, and wines. Some supplementary products indicated declines, such as "Colby" cheese, butterfat-sugar mixtures, casein, crude bristles, cotton linters, palm oil, tung oil, molasses, cucumbers, and tomatoes. The volume of apparel wool and hide imports was higher, but value fell.

Table 23.--U.S. agricultural imports by principal country of origin, fiscal year 1968

| Country | Supplementary | Complementary | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | -- Million dollars -- |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Brazil | 129 | 387 | 516 |
| Mexico | 281 | 73 | 354 |
| Philippines | 311 | 5 | 316 |
| Australia . | 286 | 1 | 287 |
| Canada ... | 198 | 16 | 214 |
| Colombia | 15 | 153 | 168 |
| New Zealand | 138 | 18 | 156 |
| Dominican Republic | 105 | 30 | 135 |
| Indonesia ........ | 119 | 5 | 124 |
| Argentina | 98 | 14 | 112 |
| Netherlands | 93 | 16 | 109 |
| Denmark | 102 | 4 | 106 |
| Peru ... | 64 | 23 | 87 |
| Italy | 74 | 12 | 86 |
| Ecuador | 11 | 69 | 80 |
| France . . | 68 | 10 | 78 |
| Turkey | 75 | 1 | 76 |
| India | 52 | 23 | 75 |
| Malaysia . | 5 | 69 | 74 |
| Costa Rica | 21 | 53 | 74 |
| Other | 601 | 829 | 1,430 |
| Total | 2,846 | 1,811 | 4,657 |

## Supplementary Imports by Principal Commodity

## DUTIABLE

 CATTLEU.S. imports of dutiable cattle in 1967/68 totaled 927,000 head, compared with 890,000 head last year. Value rose to $\$ 78.5$ million from $\$ 77.7$ million. Cattle imports consisted mainly of feeder types weighing from 200-700 pounds. In this category, Mexico shipped 578,000 head and Canada 143,000 head. Imported cattle accounted for 2.7 percent of U.S. commercial slaughter.

Beef and veal imports amounted to 1,069 million pounds, valued at $\$ 441$ million. Fresh chilled boneless beef imports were 869 million pounds worth $\$ 352$ million; Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica were the principal suppliers. Canned corned beef imports rose to 94 million pounds and $\$ 37$ million. Imports of beef and veal in brine totaled 50 million pounds, valued at $\$ 28$ million. Argentina is the largest supplier of corned and brined beef. Fresh or frozen veal imports amounted to nearly 17 million pounds and \$8 million, mostly from New Zealand.

Pork imports were 317 million pounds, valued at $\$ 208$ million. Canned hams and shoulders accounted for 219 million pounds worth \$162 million. Denmark and the Netherlands, followed by Poland, were the principal sources of canned hams. Fresh or frozen pork
imports, mostly from Canada, were 51 million pounds, valued at nearly $\$ 20$ million.

Fresh or frozen mutton imports, primarily from Australia, were 67 million pounds worth $\$ 17$ million. Lamb purchases -- largely from New Zealand, the leading supplier of U.S. lamb imports -totaled 15 million pounds, valued at $\$ 5$ million.

Meat imports of all types made up 15 percent of U.S. agricultural imports. Beef imports accounted for 5 percent of U.S. commercial production. Veal and pork imports were less than 3 percent of production.

APPAREL
WOOL

DAIRY
PRODUCTS

Apparel wool imports in $1967 / 68$ totaled 187 million pounds (greasy basis), valued at $\$ 108$ million. Australia led the principal suppliers by a wide margin, followed by New Zealand, South Africa, and Uruguay. Imports accounted for 53 percent of U.S. apparel wool consumption.
U.S. imports of dairy products fell to $\$ 86$ million in 1967/68 from $\$ 133$ miliion a year earlier. Cheese accounted fur $\$ 56$ million or 65 percent of dairy product imports in 1967/68. Principal cheese suppliers and types were Denmark (blue-mold), New Zealand (cheddar), the Netherlands (Edam and Gouda), Switzerland (Emmenthaler and Gruyere), and Italy (Parmesan and Provolone). Casein imports, mostly from New Zealand, Argentina, and Australia, were 101 million pounds valued at $\$ 24$ million. The reduction in U.S. dairy products from last year occurred mainly in "Colby" type cheese and butterfat-sugar mixtures, which were brought under quotas in July 1967.
U.S. imports of oilbearing materials grossed 705 million pounds and $\$ 68$ million in 1967/68. Copra made up 670 million pounds, valued at $\$ 40$ million. Virtually all copra deliveries came from the Philippines.

Imports of vegetable oils and waxes totaled 858 million pounds ( $\$ 134$ million) ; coconut oil was the largest component at 442 million pounds ( $\$ 61$ million). All coconut oil imports originated in the Philippines. Palm kernel oil, mostly from Congo (Kinshasa), added 107 million pounds ( $\$ 15$ million). Spain supplied most of the olive oil, Brazil the castor oil, and the principal source of cocoa butter shifted to Ghana.

Imports of oilseeds and products accounted for about 10 percent of U.S. fat and oil consumption in calendar year 1967 and $4 \frac{1}{2}$ percent of U.S. agricultural imports.

Cane sugar imports totaled nearly 4.8 million short tons, valued at $\$ 611$ million. More than 80 percent came from 10 countries. Principal suppliers, were the Philippines ( $1,169,000$ tons), the Dominican Republic ( 686,000 tons), Brazil ( 632,000 tons), Mexico ( 541,000 tons), Peru (391,000 tons), Australia (197,000 tons), Jamaica (107,000 tons), Colombia (94,000 tons), Ecuador ( 90,000 tons), and India ( 83,000 tons). Other important sources included Taiwan, South Africa, Guyana, Argentina, Costa Rica, French West Indies, and Guatemala.

Inedible molasses imports were 350 million gallons ( $\$ 42$ million). Mexico was the largest supplier followed by the Dominican Republic, Australia, Jamaica, and Brazil.

Sugar made up 13 percent of total U.S. agricultural imports and 46 percent of U.S. sugar consumption.

FRUITS AND
PREPARATIONS

NUTS AND PREPARATIONS

VEGETABLES AND PREPARATIONS

TOBACCO

GRAINS AND
PREPARATIONS

Imports of fruits amounted to $\$ 162$ milion in 1967/68, 22 percent above last year. Principal types and suppliers were olives (Spain), canned pineapples (Taiwan), strawberries (Mexico), canned oranges (Japan), fresh apples (Canada), fresh oranges (Mexico), melons (Mexico), pears (Australia), and grapes (Chile).
U.S. imports of fruits and preparations accounted for 8 percent of cash receipts from fruit marketings in calendar year 1967 and $3 \frac{1}{2}$ percent of total agricultural imports.

Imports of edible nuts in $1967 / 68$ totaled $\$ 92$ million, composed mostly of coconut meat ( $\$ 17$ miliion) , cashew nuts ( $\$ 44$ million), pistachios (\$11 million), brazil nuts (\$8 million), filberts (\$4 million), and chestnuts (\$3 million). Principal suppliers were, respectively, the Philippines, India, Iran, Brazil, Turkey and Italy.
U.S. imports of vegetables were 12 percent above 1966/67 at $\$ 175$ million. Tomatoes made up the bulk of U.S. vegetable imports. Fresh tomato purchases added up to $\$ 44$ million, and canned tomato products to $\$ 39 \mathrm{million}$ in $1967 / 68$. The fresh tomatoes came predominantly from Mexico; canned whole tomatoes ( $\$ 13$ million) were mainly from Italy, and the tomato paste and sauce ( $\$ 26$ million) came mostly from Portugal. Canned mushrooms, chiefly from Taiwan, rose to nearly $\$ 13$ million. Fresh vegetables, such as cucumbers, eggplant, garlic, onions, peppers, and squash, enter the United States from Mexico in late winter and spring.

Imports were equal to 7 percent of cash receipts from vegetable marketings in calendar year 1967 and less than 4 percent of U.S. agricultural imports.
U.S. imports of unmanufactured tobacco, which consist mainly of oriental leaf and scrap, were 18 percent higher in volume than during 1966/67. Imports for consumption totaled 219 million pounds valued at $\$ 142$ million. Turkey, Greece, and Yugoslavia were the principal sources of oriental leaf.

Foreign shipments of unmanufactured tobacco accounted for 16 percent of U.S. factory consumption and 3 percent of agricultural imports.

Imports of grains and preparations, valued at $\$ 45$ million, consisted mostly of bakery products and barley. Bakery products -including biscuits, cakes, wafers, and similar items -- accounted for $\$ 18$ million; principal suppliers were Canada and the United Kingdom. Barley imports, chiefly from Canada, were $\$ 9$ million.

Unmanufactured cotton imports totaled 151,000 bales ( 480 pounds net each), valued at $\$ 25$ million in 1967/68. Long-staple cotton imports -- staple length over $1-3 / 8$ inches -- were 91,000 bales, mostly from Sudan, Egypt, and Peru. Short-staple imports -- less than $1-1 / 8$ inches staple length -- were 56,000 bales, mainly from Mexico, India, and Pakistan. Imports of cotton linters, chiefly from Mexico, amounted to 148,000 bales worth $\$ 5$ million.

## Complementary Imports by Principal Commodity

U.S. imports of green coffee in $1967 / 68$ amounted to 3 billion pounds and \$1 billion. Major LAFTA suppliers were Brazil (984 million pounds, $\$ 335$ million) , Colombia (385 million pounds, \$153
million), and Mexico (143 million pounds, \$54 million). Central American members of CACM sent 212 million pounds ( $\$ 78$ million). African countries were the source of 877 million pounds ( $\$ 277$ million); leading African suppliers included Angola, Uganda, Ethiopia, and the Ivory Coast. Coffee imports from Asia totaled 203 million pounds ( $\$ 53$ million), mostly from Indonesia.

Imports of soluble coffee and coffee essences were 28 million pounds ( $\$ 29$ million); Brazil was the principal supplier.

Coffee made up 23 percent of U.S. agricultural imports in 1967/68.

Imports of fresh bananas were 3.8 billion pounds, valued at $\$ 176$ million. Panama ( $\$ 45$ million), Honduras ( $\$ 44$ million), Ecuador ( $\$ 39$ million), and Costa Rica ( $\$ 35$ million) were the largest sources.

Crude rubber imports totaled 1.1 billion pounds worth $\$ 164$ million. Dried natural rubber in the form of smoked sheet or crepe amounted to 968 million pounds ( $\$ 141$ million), mostly from Indonesia ( 391 million pounds), Malaysia ( 348 million pounds), and Liberia ( 66 million pounds). Latex imports, chiefly from Liberia, Malaysia, and Indonesia, in that order, were 117 million pounds ( $\$ 23$ million).

Imports of cocoa beans -- 524 million pounds worth $\$ 133$ million -- originated principally in Ghana ( 168 million pounds), Nigeria ( 89 million pounds), Brazil ( 82 million pounds), the Dominican Republic ( 50 million pounds), and the Ivory Coast (36 million pounds).

Imports of chocolate were valued at nearly \$19 million, mostly from the Netherlands ( $\$ 4$ million), the United Kingdom and Ireland (slightly less than $\$ 3$ million each), and Belgium and Canada (nearly $\$ 2$ million each). Prepared cocoa imports, chiefly from the Netherlands, added \$12 million.

SILK

CARPET WOOL

Most of the U.S. tea imports in 1967/68, 142 million pounds worth $\$ 57$ million, were from Ceylon ( 52 million pounds), and India (2l million pounds). Indonesia, the Netherlands, and Kenya also shipped tea to the United States.

Unground black pepper imports amounted to 45 million pounds (\$12 million); principal suppliers were Indonesia, Brazil, and India.

Vanilla bean imports were 1.6 million pounds valued at $\$ 7$ million, mainly from Malagasy Republic.

Raw silk imports were 2.2 million pounds valued at $\$ 17$ million; leading suppliers were Italy (\$8 million), Republic of Korea ( $\$ 5.5$ million), and Japan ( $\$ 3$ million).

Valued at $\$ 43$ million, 127 million pounds (greasy basis) of carpet wool were imported by the United States in 1967/68. Major sources were New Zealand ( 56 million pounds), Argentina ( 38 million pounds), and the United Kingdom (11 million pounds). The remainder came mostly from Pakistan (nearly 6 million pounds), Ireland (3.6 million pounds), Syria ( 2.2 million pounds), and France and Lebanon ( 1.8 million pounds each).

## Export Highlights

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: JULY-AUGUST 1968

U.S. exports of farm products totaled $\$ 955$ million in July-August 1968, 2 percent above the figure for the corresponding months of 1967 (table 24). For July-August 1968, grains and preparations and oilseeds and products contributed to the decline. Exports of cotton, animal products, and tobacco increased, more than offsetting the declines.

Agricultural exports in July were $\$ 466$ million or $\$ 6$ million below those of July 1967. August exports were up from the corresponding month in 1967. The lower export value for grains and preparations and oilseeds and products reflected generally the lower prices that have prevailed in 1968 , compared with the 1967 price level (table 25 ).

Exports of animals and animal products in July-August 1968 were valued at $\$ 111$ million, 9 percent above those of the same months in 1967. Exports of animal fats and oils declined substantially from July-August 1967 (19 percent) due mainly to the rather sharp drop in exports of tallow. Increased hog slaughter in Western Europe has increased the competition for animal fats and oils in that area, and as a result, exports of lard and tallow to Western Europe totaled $\$ 7$ million in July-August 1968, 10 percent below those of July-August 1967. Exports of meat and meat products (excluding poultry) totaled $\$ 20$ million, 11 percent above those of July-August 1967. The European Economic Community (EEC), one of the major markets for U.S. exports of variety meats, received sharply reduced quantities of variety meats in July-August 1968, compared with those of July-August 1967. Little change took place in the export value of poultry exports during July-August 1968, compared with the corresponding months of 1967. However, exports of hides and skins, and dairy products were up substantially in the 1968 period. Hides and skins were 18 percent more, and dairy products rose 50 percent to $\$ 25$ million, compared with $\$ 16$ million in July-August 1967. Larger exports of anhydrous milk fat and infant's and dietetic foods with milk base accounted for much of the increase in dairy exports.

The value of cotton exports in July-August 1968 came to $\$ 68$ million, 26 percent above the $\$ 54$ million in July-August 1967. This increase reflected both larger export quantities and higher cotton prices. Although July-August normally reflects the seasonal low in cotton exports, those of July and August 1968 were substantially above the quantity exported in 1967. The uncertainty of the supplies in the world's producing countries encouraged foreign buyers to purchase from available stocks. In addition, sales made during the early months of 1968 for future delivery were being completed during the months of July and August.

Exports of grains and preparations were valued at $\$ 381$ million in July-August 1968, 10 percent below a year earlier. U.S. exports of wheat (including wheat flour equivalent) were down 23 percent from the July-August 1967 period. All of the decline occurred in exports of wheat grain. Although the value of feed grain exports was up 4 percent from July-August 1967, quantity increased 17 percent above the July-August 1967 total. Shipments of corn totaled 106 million bushels during the 2 -month period -66 percent higher than July-August 1967. However, due to a substantially lower per

Table 24.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity, July-August 1967 and 1968

bushel price, value was up only 46 percent. Partially offsetting the substantial increase in corn exports were declines for oats, barley, and sorghum grains. Sorghum exports were down more than a third in quantity and about 42 percent in value. Rice shipments continued to move into export channels at a higher rate than in 1967. For July-August 1968, the value of rice exports totaled $\$ 35$ million, 3 percent higher than the corresponding months of 1967.

Soybeans, which account for more than half the total export value of all oilseeds and products, totaled 34 million bushels in July-August 1968, slightly more than the quantity exported in 1967. Due to substantially lower prices, the total export value for these 2 months was 2 percent below that of July-August 1967. The quantity of protein meal exported thus far in fiscal year 1969 totaled 525,000 short tons, 21 percent higher than the same period last year. However, due to the lower prices of protein meal, the value of exports was up 16 percent. Exports of cottonseed and soybean oil totaled $\$ 11$ million in July-August 1968, 45 percent below the total last year. Increased competition in Western Europe -- the principal U.S. market for vegetable oils -- has continued to reduce the demand for U.S. soybean oil. Sunflowerseed oil from Eastern Europe continued to compete well in the European market, despite the lower prices for U.S. oils.
U.S. tobacco exports in July-August 1968 -- $\$ 89$ miliion -- were 41 percent higher than the like months a year earlier. Little change occurred in the value of fruit and preparation exports, which totaled $\$ 53$ miliion for the first 2 months of fiscal 1969. Vegetable exports were also about the same, totaling $\$ 24$ million in July-August 1968. Fresh vegetable exports -- notably tomatoes -- increased significantly.

## U.S. Agricultural Exports to the European Economic Community: July-August 1968

U.S. exports of farm products to the European Economic Community (EEC) totaled \$237 million during July-August 1968, 18 percent higher than in the like months a year earlier (table 27). However, these exports were about 5 percent below those of JulyAugust 1966. Exports of commodities subject to the variable import levies of the EEC accounted for the increase, rising about 29 percent from July-August 1967. Exports of commodities not subject to the EEC's variable levies were 10 percent higher than those of July-August 1967.

Among the exports of variable-levy commodities, feed grains accounted for most of the increase. In July-August 1968, feed grain exports to the EEC totaled $\$ 67$ million, 36 percent higher than the $\$ 49$ million in July-August 1967. Exports of rice totaled nearly $\$ 4$ million in July-August 1968, about 24 percent less than the value in July-August 1967. The decline reflects a sharp reversal from the earlier months of 1968 , when U.S. rice exports to the EEC were running substantially higher than the first half of 1967. Exports of wheat and wheat flour were 31 percent higher than those of July-August 1967. Dairy products and beef and veal were considerably higher but exports of poultry and eggs continued to decline and reached a low of $\$ 2$ million for July-August 1968.

Among the commodities not subject to the EEC's variable import levies, exports of soybeans totaled $\$ 27$ million, about 6 percent below those of July-August 1967. Oil cake and meal exports rose slightly. Tobacco exports totaled $\$ 36$ miliion in JulyAugust 1968, up substantially from $\$ 22$ million in July-August 1967. Among the other non-variable-levy commodities, cotton exports declined about 9 percent. Several of the remaining commodities increased, such as canned fruits, hides and skins, and vegetables oils. While total exports of fruits and vegetables were down about onefourth from July-August 1967, exports of canned fruits were about 4 percent
higher. I/ A substantial increase also occurred in exports of vegetable oils, which totaled more than $\$ 2$ million in July-August 1968, compared with $\$ 0.9$ million in JulyAugust 1967.

Table 25.--Average unit price of selected commodities exported in July-August 1967 and 1968


[^11]Table $26 .--U . S . a g r i c u l t u r a l ~ e x p o r t s ~ t o ~ t h e ~ E u r o p e a n ~ E c o n o m i c ~ C o m m u n i t y: ~$ Value by commodity, July 1966-68


Compiled from U.S. Bureau of the Census data.

Table 27.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Commity: Value by commodity, August and July-August 1966-69


## Import Highlights

## U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS: JULY-AUGUST 1968

Imports of agricultural products by the United States totaled $\$ 881$ million in JulyAugust, compared with $\$ 716$ million for the same months of 1967. Supplementary imports amounted to $\$ 521$ million against $\$ 442$ million last year, and complementary products rose to $\$ 359$ million from $\$ 274$ million (table 28).

Sharpest increases in imports of supplementary items took place for dairy products, hides and skins, beef, apparel wool, fruits, edible nuts, wines, coconut oil, and cane sugar. Complementary commodities that were higher than during the same period in 1967 included bananas, coffee, tea, cocoa, rubber, and carpet wool. Imports of fibers, crude drugs, and essential oils were also above last year.

Heavier than normal shipments of most agricultural imports brought the total value in July to nearly $\$ 439$ million from $\$ 347$ million last July; August imports were $\$ 442$ million, compared with $\$ 369$ million in August of 1967.

The major suppliers of U.S. agricultural imports during July and August 1968 were Brazil, the Philippine Republic, Mexico, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, and Indonesia (table 30).

Table 28.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Value by commodity, July-August 1967 and 1968

Table 29.--U.S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country,

Table 29.--U.S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country,


[^12]Table 30.--U.S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country,

$\frac{1}{2} /$ Not available by countries.
$\underline{2}$ Less than $\$ 500$.
Table 30.--U.S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country,

|  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Table 31.--U.S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,

| Commodity exported |  | August |  |  |  | July-Anenst |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Quantity |  | lu |  | Quantity ${ }^{\text {a }}$ : ${ }^{\text {alue }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1967 | 19681/ | 1967 | 1968 1/ |  | $1967 / 68$ | $1968 / 691$ | 1967/68 | 1968/69 1/ |
|  | : $\quad$ |  |  | 1,000 | 1,000 |  |  |  | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| animals and animal products | : | Thousands | Thousands | dollars | dollars | : | Thousands | Thousands | dollars | dollars |
| Anfmals, live | : $\quad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cattle .... | No. | 5 | 2 | 1,778 | 1,293 | : | 8 | 5 | 3,053 | 2,527 |
| Poultry, live - | : $:$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baby chicks (chickens) | No. | 2,082 | 2,038 | 1,228 | 1,069 | : | 4,340 | 4,489 | 2,204 | 2,625 |
| Other live poultry... | : --- : | 2/ | 2/ | 155 | 355 | : | $2 /$ | 2/ | 411 | 562 |
| Other | : --- : | $2 L$ | $2 /$ | 883 | 509 | : | $2 /$ | $2 /$ | 1,594 | 876 |
| Total animals, live | : --- : | $=$ | --- | 4,044 | 3,226 | : | --- | --- | 7,262 | 6,590 |
|  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dasiry products | : |  |  |  |  | : |  |  |  |  |
| Anhydrous milk fat, including donations | Lb. | 171 | 1,938 | 142 | 1,727 | : | 288 | 2,527 | 240 | 2,251 |
| Butter, including donations ........... | Lb. | 19 | 48 | 14 | 35 | : |  | 720 | 38 | 515 |
| Cheese and curd, including donations .. | Lb. | 567 | 618 | 376 | 416 | : | 1,094 | 1,081 | 692 | 720 |
| Infants' and dietetic foods (milk base) | Lb. | 3,664 | 2,320 | 1,140 | 1,080 | : | 5,928 | 4,840 | 2,201 | 2,274 |
| Milk and cream - | : |  |  |  |  | : |  |  |  |  |
| Condensed or evaporated | Lb. | 1,447 | 7,721 | 232 | 1,845 | : | 4,815 | 17,394 | 745 | 4,030 |
| Dry, whole milk and cream | Lb. : | 815 | 1,418 | 199 | 183 | : | 1,524 | 3,113 | 364 | 479 |
| Fresh | Gal. : | 103 | 123 | 131 | 179 | : | 186 | 245 | 254 | 329 |
| Nonfat dry, including donations | Lb. | 18,024 | 46,241 | 3,830 | 8,579 | : | 48,546 | 72,891 | 10,101 | 13,571 |
| Other .. |  | $2 /$ | $2)$ | 487 | 591 |  | $2 /$ | 2) | 999 | 947 |
| Total dafry products | : --- : | -- | -- | 6,551 | 14,635 | : | --- | --- | 15.634 | 25,116 |
|  | : |  |  |  |  | : |  |  |  |  |
| Eits, ofls, and greases | : $\quad$ |  |  |  |  | : |  |  |  |  |
| Lard and other rendered pig fat | Lb. | 16,293 | 15,900 | 1,510 | 1,244 | : | 35,900 | 26,268 | 3,414 | 2,170 |
| Tallow - | Lb |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Edible .................... | Lb. | 184,810 | 474 207,183 | 8 12,032 | 34 11,612 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 380 \\ 388,666 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 852 \\ 368,160 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ 25,935 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 61 \\ 21,129 \end{array}$ |
| Inedible (including grease) ...... | Lb. | $\begin{array}{r}184,810 \\ 7,089 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}207,183 \\ 14,102 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}12,032 \\ 742 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}11,612 \\ 1,184 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}388,666 \\ 18,848 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}368,160 \\ 20,970 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}25,935 \\ 1,636 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}21,129 \\ 1,863 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Total fats, ofls, and greases | Lb. | 208,302 | 237,659 | 14.292 | 14,074 | : | 443,794 | 416,250 | 31,017 | 25,223 |
|  | : $\quad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Meat and meat preparations | : |  |  |  |  | : |  |  |  |  |
| Beef and veal (except offals) | Lb. | 2,517 | 2,358 |  |  | : | 5,160 | 4,546 | 3,383 | 3,224 |
| Pork (except offals) ... | Lb. | 3,018 | 10,303 | 1,064 | $3,759$ | : | 4,961 | 14,407 | 1,840 | 5,278 |
| Offals, edible (variety meats) | Lb. | 16,464 | 20,065 | 4,252 | 4,835 | - | 32,210 | 33,303 | 8,355 | 7,953 |
| Sausage casings .............. | Lb. | 869 | 1,166 | 668 | + 671 |  | 2,219 | 1,721 | 1,416 | 1,142 |
| Other (including meat extracts) ....... | Lb. | 1,922 | 2,235 | 910 | 1,216 |  | 3,798 | 4,038 | 1,893 | 2,058 |
| Total meat and preps. (except poultry) | Lb. | 24,790 | 36,127 | 8,622 | 12,129 |  | 48,348 | 58,015 | 16,887 | 12,655 |
|  | : : |  |  |  |  | : |  |  |  |  |
| PQultry products | : : |  |  |  |  | : |  |  |  |  |
| Eggs, dried and otherwise preserved | Lb. | 67 | 110 | 46 | 108 | : | 233 | 227 | 177 | 212 |
| Eggs in the shell, for hatching ... | : Doz.: | 581 | 691 | 548 | 819 | : | 1,128 | 1,582 | 1,084 | 1,660 |
| Eggs in the shell, other | Doz | 406 | 663 | 137 | 251 | : | 723 | 954 | 24.4 | 350 |
| Poultry meat (whole or parts) Eresh, | : |  |  |  |  | : |  |  |  |  |
| chilled or frozen - | Lb |  |  |  |  | : |  |  |  |  |
| Chickens | : Lb. |  |  | 2,086 |  |  |  | 15,509 5,503 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,661 \\ & 2,711 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,802 \\ & 1,78 \end{aligned}$ |
| Turkeys ... | : Lb. | 5,076 | 3,344 | 1,186 | 1,442 |  | 2,036 | 2,616 | 2,684 | - 868 |
| Poultry, canned and poultry specialties | Lb. | 1,321 | 1,323 | 368 | 391 |  | 2,593 | 2,158 | 799 | 612 |
| Total poultry products | : --- | --- | --- | 5,335 | 5,006 | : | --- | --- | 2.360 | 9.285 |

Table 31.--U.S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, August and July-August 1967 and 1968-- Continued

Table 31．－－U．S．agricultural exports：Quantity and value by commodity， August and July－August 1967 and 1968 －－Continued

| August |  |  |  | July－August |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q Quantity |  | Value |  | Quantity |  | Value |  |
| － 1967 | $19681 /$ | 1967 | $19681 /$ | 1967／68 | $1968 / 691$ | 1967768 | $1968 / 69$ 1／ |
| ：Thoysands | Thousands | $\begin{gathered} 1,000 \\ \text { dollars } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,000 \\ \text { dollars } \end{gathered}$ | Thousands | Thousands | $\begin{gathered} 1,000 \\ \text { dollars } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,000 \\ \text { dollars } \end{gathered}$ |
| 2，162 | 1，418 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 36，401 | 1,418 60,203 | 49，560 | 71，692 | 9,936 63,982 | 106，325 | $\begin{aligned} & 12,163 \\ & 88,065 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,258 \\ 128,150 \end{array}$ |
| 15，763 | 15，162 | 20，306 | 17，662 | 40，777 | 25，960 | 53，074 | 30，614 |
| 309 | 908 | 671 | 602 | 3，648 | 924 | 2，789 | －619 |
| 1，385 | 1，958 | 73，244 | 91，330 | 2，930 | 3，424 | 156，091 | 161，641 |
| 6，012 | 12，212 | 403 | 771 | 11，505 | 18，505 | 789 | 1，192 |
| 3，505 | 3，008 | 148 | 135 | 6，768 | 5，298 | 291 | 239 |
| 279 | 262 | 1，199 | 968 | 743 | 523 | 3，271 | 2，092 |
| 4，799 | 7，843 | 560 | 767 | 10，681 | 16，167 | 1，212 | 1，641 |
| 6，226 | 9，092 | 440 | 566 | 9，953 | 10，971 | 695 | 700 |
| 1，425 | 2，002 | 75，994 | 94，537 | 3，022 | 3，502 | 162，349 | 167，505 |
| 195，235 | 169，183 | 15，571 | 14，735 | 416，769 | 404，056 | 33，106 |  |
| 1，435 | －15 | 138 | 1： | 3，192 | 4， 953 | 293 | 81 |
| 126，168 | 169，192 | 15，709 | 14，736 | 418，844 | 404，675 | 33，399 | 35，348 |
| 92 | 233 | 123 | 267 | 476 | 354 | 635 | 407 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63，105 | 46，855 | 109，461 | 76，238 | 120，807 | 94，905 | 211，068 | 155，778 |
| 1，312 | 1，938 | 4，952 | 7，478 | 2，247 | 3，638 | 8，702 | 13，921 |
| 961 | 1，351 | 2，423 | 2，981 ： | 2，157 | 2，186 | 5，137 | 4，788 |
| 67，058 | 52，625 | 116，836 | 86，697： | 128，086 | 105，386 | 224，907 | 174，487 |
| 1，034 | 1，174 | 483 | 482 | 2，296 | 2，699 | 1，033 | 1，033 |
| $2 /$ | $2 /$ | 1，042 | 955 | 2／ | 2） | 2，063 | 2，099 |
| ：－－－ | －－－ | 210，187 | 197，674 | ：－－－ | －－ | 424，386 | 380，8 |


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|  | $507^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ | 2GE6 ${ }^{\text {ch }}$ | TSL＇9E | ： | $488^{6} \varepsilon$ | 8\＆6 ${ }^{6}$ | 99I＇て乙 | $0^{\circ} 70^{\circ}$ โ乙 |
| $767^{\circ} \mathrm{OL}$ | 2LG＇8I | 工7ら＇L6 | てIて＇0ST | ： | $62 z^{6}+$ | $916^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ | ことO「07 | ELZ＇LT |
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Lb．
Lb． OL＇W Rye（ 56 1b．）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Wheat flour，wholly of U．S．wheat Other wheat products ．．．．．．．．．．．．． Total wheat and wheat products Bakery products


Total grains and preparations ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．

品号号号品
－．．．．．．．．．

ailseeds and products
Oils，including donations－
Cottonseed oil ．．．．．．．．．．．





Oil cake and meal

$:$

Malt and flour（incl
Corn grits and hominy
Corn meal，including
Oat meal，groats，and rolled oats，etc．
Total feed grains and products ．．．．．．．
Rice－
Paddy or rough ．．．．．．．．．．．．
Rye（56 lb．）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Other，including donation
$\qquad$

Tobacco，unmanufactured

Dark－fired Kentucky and Tennessee ．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Flue－cured ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Maryland ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．

$\begin{array}{r}9,565 \\ 1,398 \\ 3,023 \\ 68,858 \\ 2,959 \\ 2,756 \\ \hline 88,559 \\ \hline \text { Continued－－}\end{array}$

 －- －$-\vec{N}$



Commodity exported

Barley（48 lb．）．．．．．．．
Corn，including donati
Oats（ 32 1b．）…
Total tobacco，unmanufactured
Table 3l．－－U．S．agricultural exports：Quantity and value by commodity， August and July－August 1967 and 1968－－Continued

| August |  |  |  | July－August |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Quantity |  | $V$ glue |  | Que |  | Value |  |
| ： 1967 | $19681 /$ | 1967 | $19681 /$ | ： $1967 / 68$ | $1968 / 691$ | $1967 / 68$ | 1968／69 1／ |
| ：Thousands | Thousands | $\begin{array}{r} 1,000 \\ \text { dollars } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,000 \\ \text { dollars } \end{array}$ | Thousands | Thousends | $\begin{gathered} 1,000 \\ \text { dollars } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,000 \\ \text { dollers } \end{gathered}$ |
| 2，377 | 1，901 | 813 | 421 | 5，141 | 5，812 | 1，551 | 1，458 |
| 539 | 897 | 98 | 170 | 1，324 | 1，605 | 241 | 314 |
| 1，402 | 734 | 310 | 190 | 3，319 | 2，431 | 718 | 536 |
| 606 | 1，399 | 112 | 294 | 1，842 | 2，052 | 337 | 436 |
| 2，475 | 3，335 | 415 | 504 | 4，824 | 5，519 | 820 | 887 |
| 7，399 | 8，266 | 1，748 | 1，579 | 16，450 | 17，419 | 3，667 | 3，631 |
| 25，746 | 23，377 | 2，054 | 2，189 | 55，544 | 33，415 | 4，220 | 3，156 |
| 14，942 | 12，481 | 1，078 | 864 | 26，329 | 25，160 | 1，850 | 1，757 |
| 4，063 | 4，114 | 204 | 220 | 10，545 | 9，453 | 673 | 470 |
| 6，373 | 4，499 | 272 | 187 | 25，036 | 19，063 | 1，036 | 829 |
| 10，970 | 13，955 | 345 | 369 | 93，207 | 80，190 | 2，680 | 2，328 |
| 5，019 | 15，203 | 517 | 1，449 | 13，506 | 36，196 | 1，774 | 3，826 |
| 7，032 | 5，048 | 643 | 392 | －37，290 | 31，305 | 2，529 | 1，890 |
| 33，457 | 42，819 | 1，981 | 2，617 | 179，584 | 176，207 | 8，692 | 9，343 |
| ：3，734 | 1，841 | 647 | 338 | 4，628 | 4，225 | 869 | 789 |
| ：1，756 | 3，206 | 625 | 1，162 | 3，728 | 5，195 | 1，324 | 1，963 |
| 118 | 78 | 128 | 89 | ： 217 | 157 | 241 | 191 |
| ： 446 | 1，049 | 265 | 540 | ： 830 | 1，954 | 536 | 1，023 |
| $2 /$ | ， 21 | 1，396 | 1，205 | － 21 | － $2 /$ | 2．747 | 2，506 |

$\begin{array}{ll}2,545 & 3,074 \\ 1,511 & 1,015\end{array}$ $n$
0
0
0
0
$n$
$n$

Commodity exported $\quad:$ Uni

[^13]
 －－－ ．
 1／Preliminary．
2／Reported in value only．＂other hides and skins，＂reported in value only．
Table 32.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,

| Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY | August |  |  |  | July-August |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity |  | Value |  | Quantity |  | Value |  |
|  | 1967 | $19681 /$ | 1967 | 1968.1/ | 1967/68 | 1968/69 1 | 1967/68 | 1968/69 1/ |
|  |  |  | 1,000 | 1,000 |  |  | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| ANLMALS AND ANTMAL PRODUCTS | Thousands | Thousands | dollars | dollars | Thousands | Thousands | dollars | dollars |
| Animals, live |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cattle (dutiable) | 30 | 31 | 3,074 | 3,410 | 48 | 68 | 4,769 | 7,187 |
| Cattle for breeding (free) | 1 | 1 | 386 | 594 | 2 | 2 | 830 | 1,066 |
| Horses . ................. | $2 /$ | $2 /$ | 598 | 763 | $2 /$ | $2 /$ | 988 | 1,371 |
| Other (including live poultry) | $3$ | $3 /$ | 292 | 343 | $3 /$ | $3 /$ | 648 | 877 |
| Total animals, live ........ | - | --- | 4,350 | 5,110 | -- | --- | 7.235 | 10,501 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dairy products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blue-mold cheese | 337 | 447 | 181 | 242 | 589 | 906 | 318 | 496 |
| Cheddar | 103 | 667 | 61 | 258 | 107 | 1,067 | 62 | 409 |
| Colby | 712 | 791 | 195 | 226 | 6,334 | 831 | 1,836 | 235 |
| Edam and Gouda | 922 | 3,699 | 436 | 928 | 1,421 | 7,479 | 664 | 1,960 |
| Pecorino | 1,016 | 1,091 | 641 | 669 | 2,056 | 2,433 | 1,217 | 1,439 |
| Swiss | 2,341 | 10,758 | 1,143 | 3,366 | 3,870 | 18,735 | 1,997 | 5,866 |
| Other | 1,811 | 6,061 | 966 | 2,165 | 4,891 | 12,928 | 2,264 | 4,577 |
| Total cheese | 7,242 | 23,514 | 3,623 | 7,854 | 19,268 | 44,379 | 8,358 | 14,982 |
| Butter | 90 | 37 | 49 | 23 | 113 | 82 | 61 | 50 |
| Casein or lactarene | 8,850 | 14,222 | 2,180 | 3,199 | 18,205 | 26,624 | 4,630 | 5,936 |
| Other | 31 | 31 | 159 | 388 | 31 | 31 | 1,605 | 769 |
| Total dairy products | -- | --- | 6,011 | 11,4,64 | --- | -- | 14,654 | 21,737 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hides and skins (except furs) |  |  |  | : |  |  |  |  |
| Calf skins | 196 | 350 | 92 | 200 | 430 | 621 | 233 | 353 |
| Cattle hides | 1,024 | 2,439 | 146 | 315 | 1,798 | 4,971 | 24.6 | 713 |
| Goat and kid skins | 718 | 469 | 657 | 301 | 1,627 | 907 | 1,620 | 676 |
| Sheep and lamb skins | 3,754 | 5,694 | 1,959 | 3,923 | 8,651 | 12,814 | 4,342 | 8,796 |
| Other 4/ ............ | 1,208 | 2,174 | 828 | 916 | 3,579 | 4,411 | 2,006 | 1,856 |
| Total hides and skins | 6,900 | 11,126 | 3,682 | 5,655 | 16,085 | 23, 724 | 8,447 | 12,394 |
|  |  |  |  | : |  |  |  |  |
| Meat and meat preparations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beef and veal - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen | 88,113 | 102,693 | 36,187 | 44,269 | 174,000 | 185,075 | 71,178 | 78,621 |
| Other.. | 11,942 | 10,489 | 5,028 | 4,916 | 24,442 | 32,711 | 10,073 | 16,134 |
| Total beef and veal | 100,055 | 113,182 | 41,215 | 49,185 | 198,442 | 217,786 | 81,251 | 94.755 |
| Mutton, goat, and lamb | 4,644 | 7,186 | 1,268 | 2,012 | 8,379 | 13,092 | 2,297 | 3,648 |
| Pork - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fresh, chilled, or frozen | 4,354 | 3,508 | 1,726 | 1,558 | 8,495 | 7,465 | 3,418 | 3,169 |
| Hams and ahoulders, canned, cooke | 16,218 | 16,559 | 11,882 | 12,194 | 33,910 | 35,751 | 25,143 | 26,487 |
| Other | 3,889 | 3,466 | 2,290 | 1,912: | 7,608 | 7.758 | 4, 175 | 4,521 |
| Total pork | 24.461 | 23,533 | 15,898 | 15,671: | 50,013 | 50,974 | 32,736 | 34,177 |
| Sausage casings ${ }^{\text {²,................. }}$ | 3.655 | 3.996 | 1,708 | 1,848: | $7,413$ | $7,831$ | 3,514 2,785 | 3,806 3,054 |
| Other (including meat extracts) ... Total meat and prepa. (except pou | 3.655 | 3.996 | $\frac{1,448}{61,537}$ | 1,518: | 7,413 | 7,831 | 122,583 | 139,440 |
|  |  |  |  | : |  |  |  |  |
| Poultry products |  |  |  | : |  |  |  |  |
| Eggs, dried and otherwise preserved | 2/1 | 48 | $2 /$ | 41 | 5 | 53 | 2 | 50 |
| Eggs in the shell. | 116 | 65 | 159 | 77 : | 232 | 129 | 328 | 146 |
| Poultry meat . . . . . . . . | 55 | 40 | 106 | 67 : | 65 | 80 | 142 | 142 |
| Total poultry products | --- | --- | 265 | 185 | --- | --- | 472 | 338 |

Table $32 .--U . S$. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, August and July-August 196.7 and 1968--Continued

| Commodity fmported SUPPLEMENTARY | Unit | August |  |  |  | July-August |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Quantity |  | Value |  | Quantity |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1967 | 1968 1/ | 1967 | 1968 1/ | 1967/68 | 1968/69 1/ | 1967/68 | : 1968/69 17 |
|  | : |  |  | 1,000 | 1,000 |  |  | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Other animal products |  | Thousands | Thousands | dollars | dollars | Thousands | Thousands | dollars | dollars |
| Bones, hoofs, and horns ................... | --- : | $3 /$ | 3 | 343 | 357 | 3 |  | 720 | 606 |
| Bristles, crude or prepared | Lb. | 158 | 259 | 800 | 624 | 298 | 580 | 1,320 | 1,413 |
| Fats, ofls, and greases | Lb. | 1,268 | 483 | 80 | 47 | 2,929 | 2,408 | 168 | 134 |
| Feathers and down, crude and sorted | Lb. | 447 | 583 | 752 | 767 | 782 | 1,356 | 1,216 | 1,848 |
| Gelatin, edible | Lb. | 1,048 | 1,203 | 679 | 705 | 1,651 | 1,938 | 1,054 | 1,089 |
| Hair, unmanufactured | Lb. | 443 | 535 | 507 | 445 | 942 | 1,251 | 1,046 | 958 |
| Honey . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Lb. | 1,681 | 1,754 | 163 | 181 | 3,010 | 2,805 | 285 | 292 |
| Wool, unmanufactured (except free in bond). | G.Lb. | 11,315 | 13,539 | 6,926 | 7,596 | 21,099 | 29,931 | 12,360 | 16,527 |
| Other . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  | 11,31 | 31 | 2,036 | 1,840 : | 3/ | 3/ | 3,944 | 4,089 |
| Total other animal products .............. | --- | -- | - | 12,286 | 12,562: | -- | -- | 22,113 | 26,956 |
| Total animals and animal products ...... | --- |  | --- | 88,131 | 105,210: | - | --- | 175,504 | 211,366 |
|  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| VEGETABLE PRODUCTS | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton, unmanufactured ( 480 lb .) | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton ..................................... | Bale | 20 | 20 | 3,837 | 4,099 | 28 | 27 | 1,027 | 4,341 |
| Linters | Bale | 14 | 15 | 531 | 533 |  |  |  |  |
| Total cotton and linters | Bale | 34 | 35 | 4,368 | 4,632: | 52 | 49 | 5,308 | 5,281 |
|  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fruits and preparations : | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apples, fresh ................................ | Lb. : | 4 664 | 3216 | 695 | 493 : | 11,078 | 10,950 | 1,772 |  |
| Strawberries ............................... | Lb. | 4,966 | 3,639 | 695 | 493 : | 11,078 | 6,540 | 1,353 | 1,259 |
| Other berries | Lb. | 2,341 | 2,423 | 400 | 434 : | 5,250 | 5,781 | 1,420 | 1,697 |
| Cherries | Lb. : | 1,459 | 1,768 | 461 | 547 : | 5,026 | 5,781 | 1,412 | 1,697 |
| Dates | Lb. : | 877 | 198 | 90 | $15:$ | 1,104 | 3 1,979 | 129 |  |
| Figs ......................................... | Lb. : | 366 | 594 | 26 | 69 : | 1,746 689 | 1,979 1,913 | 129 | 175 |
| Grapes . . . ................................... | Lb. : | 52 18 | 76 53 | 3 1 | 5: | 689 409 | 1,913 581 | 63 16 | 175 |
| Melons ..................................... | Lb. : | 18 | 53 1,698 | 2,533 | 3,961: | 1,944 | 3,003 | 4,976 | 7,032 |
| 0lives in brine ........................... | Gal: | 992 5,106 | 1,698 7,598 | 2,533 983 | 1,428: | 11,645 | 13,278 | 2,219 |  |
| Oranges, mandarin, canned | Lb. | 5,106 327 | 7,598 1,346 | 983 18 | 1,428: | 11,645 508 | 13,278 3,149 | 2,219 31 | 2,505 190 |
| Oranges, other .............................. : | Lb. : | 327 18,936 | 1,346 24,009 | 18 2,192 | 2,748: | 36,332 | 3,149 50,342 | + $\begin{array}{r}31 \\ 4,121\end{array}$ | 5,715 |
| Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved .: | Lb. : | 18,936 | 24,009 | 2,192 | 2,748: | 36,332 | 50,342 | 4,121 | 5,715 153 |
| Pineapple juice ............................ | Gal.: | 227 | 289 | ${ }^{84}$ | 63 : | 490 | 684 | 147 2,466 | $\begin{array}{r}153 \\ 3.196 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| other ....... |  | 31 | 31 | 1,279 | 1,684: | 3/ | $3 /$ | 2,466 | 3,196 |
| Total fruits and preparations ........... | --- | - | -- | 8,808 | 11,532: | -- | -- | 18,918 | 24,324 |
|  | : |  |  |  | : |  |  |  |  |
| Grsins and preparations | Bu : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barley grain (48 lb.) .......................... | Bu. : | 933 32 | 198 | 1,266 155 | 161 : | 1,751 |  | 2,350 | 366 |
|  | Cwt.: | 32 32 | 33 55 | 155 58 | 161: | 38 | 196 |  | 275 |
| Corn grain ( 56 lb .) | Bu. : | 32 | 55 | 58 93 | 79: | 38 203 | 196 | 193 |  |
| Oats grain ( 32 lb ) . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (...................... | Bu. : | 91 | 81 | 93 | 79 : | 203 | 196 | 193 | 195 |
| Rice .......................................... | Lb. : | 5 | 22 | 1 | $30:$ | 51 | 71 | 10 | 39 |
| Rye grain (56 lb.) ........................... | Bu. : | 0 | 249 | 0 | 304 : | 43 | 249 | 52 | 304 |
| Wheat grain ( 60 lb.$)$ | Bu. | 21 | 45 | 41 | 146 : | 21 | 56 | 41 | 180 |
| Wheat flour ........ | Cwt.: | 0 | 6 | 0 | $28:$ | 0 | 11 | 0 | 47 |
| Biscuits, cakes, wafers, etc. .............. | Lb. | 4,418 | 5,611 | 1,608 | 2,082 : | 7,889 | 10,502 | 2,829 | 3,810 |
| Bread, yeast-leavened ........................ | Lb. | 1,976 | 1,749 | 261 | 237 : | 3,319 | 3,443 | 473 | 473 |
| other .......................................... : | --- | 31 | 3/ | 485 | 472. | 3/ | 3/ | 995 | 875 |
| Total grains and preparations ...........: | --- | -- | -- | 3,968 | 3,873: | - -- | --- | 7.077 | 7,251 |

Table 32．－－U．S．agricultural imports for consumption：Quantity and value by commodity，
August and July－August 1967 and $1968--$ Continued August and July－August 1967 and 1968 －－Continued

| August |  |  |  |  | July | ust |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Quantity |  | Value |  | Quantity |  | Value |  |
| 1967 | 1968 1／ | 1967 | 1968 1／ | $1967 / 68$ | 1968／69 | 1967／68 | 1968／69 1／ |
| Thousands | Thousands | $\begin{gathered} 1,000 \\ \text { dol1ars } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,000 \\ \text { do } 11 \mathrm{ars} \end{array}$ | Thousands | Thousands | $\begin{array}{r} 1,000 \\ \text { dollars } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,000 \\ \text { dollars } \end{array}$ |
| 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 ： | 22 | 53 | 9 | 30 |
| 7，767 | 8，284 | 1，890 | 1，665： | 8，829 | 14，293 | 2，212 | 2，929 |
| 9，308 | 7，971 | 4，716 | 4，556： | 15，136 | 17，842 | 7，597 | 10，190 |
| 9，347 | 17，581 | 1，106 | 3，537： | 14，783 | 35，990 | 1，763 | 7，467 |
| 1，050 | 21 | 680 | 8 ： | 2，936 | 351 | 1，947 | 219 |
| 3 | $3 /$ | 608 | 327 ： | －31 | $3 /$ | 1，876 | 611 |
| －－ | －－－ | 9，003 | 10，094： | －－－ | －－－ | 14，404 | 21，446 |


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 $\begin{array}{r}146 \\ 2,129 \\ \hline 14,826\end{array}$ $\rightarrow$
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Commodity imported
SUPPIEMENTARY

| Commodity imported SUPPI，EMENTARY |
| :---: |
| Nuts and preparations |
| Almonds |
| Brazil nuts |
| Cashew nuts |
| Coconut meat．£resh，prepared |
| Pistache nuts |
| Other |
| Total nuts and preparations |

 Oilseeds and products
Oils，arude or refined
Cocon butter ．．．．．．．．
Cocor butter ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．

 Total oils（except essential）．．．．．．．．． Oilseeds

Oil cake and meal ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Total oilseeds and products ．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Susar and related products

Total sugar and related products ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Less than 500 .
4 Excludes the number of "other hides and skins" reported in value only.


Table 34--Tmports: Quantity indexes of foreign trade in agricultural products, fiscal years i962-68, monthly and accumulated, July 1967 to date


U.S. foreign agricultural trade statistics in this report include official U.S. data based on compilations of the Bureau of the Census. Agricultural commodities consist of (1) nonmarine food products and (2) other products of agriculturs which have not passed through complex processes of manufacture such as raw hides and skins, fats and oils, and wine. Such manufactured products as textiles, leather, boots and shoes, cigarettes, naval stores, forestry products, and distilled alcoholic beverages are not considered agricultural.

The trade statistics exclude shipments between the 50 States and Puerto Rico, between the 50 States and the island possessions, between Puerto Rico and the island possessions, among the island possessions, and intransit through the United States from one foreign country to another when documented as such through U.S. Customs.

EXPORTS The export statistics also exclude shipments to the U.S. armed forces and diplomatic missions abroad for their own use and supplies for vessels and planes engaged in foreign trade. Data on shipments valued at less than $\$ 100$ are not compiled by commodity and are excluded from agricultural statistics but are reflected in nonagricultural and overall export totals in this report. The agricultural exports statistics include shipments under P.L. 83-480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance $A c t$ ), and related laws; under P.L. 87-195 (Act for International Development) ; and involving Government payments to exporters. (USDA payments are excluded from the export value.) Separate statistics on Government program exports are compiled by USDA from data obtained from operating agencies.

The export value, the value at the port of exportation, is based on the selling price (or cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port. The country of destination is the country of ultimate destination or where the commodities are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured. When the shipper does not know the ultimate destination, the shipments are credited to the last country, as known to him at the time of shipment from the United States, to which the commodities are to be shipped in their present form. Except for Canada, export shipments valued $\$ 100-\$ 499$ are included on the basis of sampling estimates; shipments to Canada valued $\$ 100-\$ 1,999$ are sampled.

[^14]The import value, defined generally as the market value in the foreign country, excludes import duties, ocean freight, and marine insurance. The country of origin is defined as the country where the commodities were grown or processed. Where the country of origin is not known, the imports are credited to the country of shipment.

Imporic similar 10 agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States and others that are interchangeable in use to any significant extent with such U.S. commodities are supplementary, or partly competitive. All other commodities are complementary, or noncompetitive.

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

## OFFICLAL BUSINESS

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    Otice ol Maragement Services
    US. Dopartanept of Acriculoure
    Washington, D&. 20250
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10/68 Foreign Agricultural Trade


[^0]:    1/ Includes programs authorized under Public Law 83-480 and Mutual Security (AID) programs.
    $\underline{\underline{2}}$ / Includes donations through voluntary relief agencies not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census.
    3/ Preliminary data (unrevised).
    4/ Less than $\$ 500,000$.

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

[^2]:    * Year ending June 30 .
    1/ Includes corn, grain sorghums, barley, and oats.
    

[^3]:    1/ International Economist, Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch, Foreign Development and Trade Division, Economic Research Service.

[^4]:    1/ Authorized by Title 1. P.L. 480. 2/ Shipments under agreements signed through December 11 , 808

    Authorized by Title II, P.L. 480.
    Authorized by the Charter Act of the Comodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P.L. 480, and other legislation.
    Sales for foreign currency, economic aid and expenditures under development loans authorized by F.L.'s 165, 665, and 87-195.
    shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit and credit guarantees for
    (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.
    8/ Less than one-half percent.

[^5]:    
    
    

[^6]:     8/ Includes wheat flour.
    
    
    
     3/ Authorized by Title II, P.L. 480, as amended by P.L. 89-808.

    5/ Authorized by the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P.L. 480, and other legislation. 6/ "Total agricultural exports outside specified Government progran 10/ Less than \$50,000.
    

[^7]:    1/ Authorized by Thipments under dollar credit sales agreements signed through December 31, 1966, authorized by Title IV, P.L. 480. Shipments under dollar credit and convertible foreign currency sales agreements signed from January 1, 1967, authorized by Title I, P.L. 480, as amended by P.L. 89-808.

    Authorized by the Charter Act of the Comnodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303. Title III, P.L. 480, and other legislation.
    5 Authorized by the P.L. 87-195: Includes expenditures under commodity (non-project) programs, project programs, and economic development loans.
    6/ "Total agricultural exports outside specified Government programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some
    commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods. (2) sales of Covernment-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash. 8/ The excess of the covernment portion over total agricultural exports may be attributed to lags in reporting or to diffrrencts in classification pronedure.

    10 The quantity show for total agricultural exports of erain sorghums; oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats; and infants' and dietetic foods includes the quantity r. fort d by the Bureau of the Census plus the quantity shown as foreign donations through voluntary relief agencies. Felief shipments of these commoditi-s were not separat:ly : II) Uuantity estinated.
    (3) Bl nded food product (corn-soya-milk).

[^8]:    $\frac{1}{2}$ Authorized by Title I, P.L. 480. January 1, 1967, authorized by Title I, P.L. 480, as amended by P.L. 89-808.
    
    $5 /$ Authorized by the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303. Title III, P.L. 480 , and other legislation. 6/ Includes expenditures under commodity (non-project) programs, project programs, and economic development loans, authorized by P. L. 87-195. transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices. and (3) export payments in cash
    $\bar{q}$ The excess of the Government program portion over total agricultural exports may ce attriouted to lags in reporting or to differences in classification procedures.

    11 The quantity shown for total agricultural exports to grain sorghums; oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats; and infants' and dietetic foods includes the quantity reported by the Bureau of the Census plus the quantity shown as foreign donations through voluntary relief agencies. 13 Blended food product (corn-soya-milk).

[^9]:    Madeira Islands ....................

[^10]:    
     , as amended by P.L. 89-808. Includes expenditures under commodity (non-project) programs, project programs, and economic development loans.
     sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash.
    

[^11]:    1/ Beginning with July 1968, the table showing agricultural exports to the European Economic Community lists canned fruits as separate non-variable-levy commodity (tables 26-27). This commodity group is not included in the fruit and vegetable total. Due to changes in the EEC trade policy regarding imports of processed products containing sugar, the total value of canned fruits was separated from total fruits and vegetables to provide further detail. Although the sugar in such products used for processing is subject to the EEC's variable-levy system, the total value of canned fruits will be maintained with the non-variable-levy commodities.

[^12]:    2/ Not available by countries.

[^13]:    号号

    Vegetables and preparations
    Canned（prepared or preserved） Asparagus ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
     other ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．： Lb ． Dried beans，including donations ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Lb．号号号 Lb．
    Lb．
    Lb．
    Lb．
    Gal．
    Lb．

[^14]:    IMPORTS Imports for consumption are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouses for consumption. The agricultural statistics exclude low-value shipments from countries not identified because of illegible reporting, but they are reflected in nonagricultural and overall import totals in this report.

