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# WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

## Statistical Report

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JANUARY 1965

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Aggregate world production of major crops in 1964-65 was about 1 percent above 1963-64. This is a somewhat smaller gain than in each of the two previous years. Increases in world production since 1955-59 have been slightly less than the increases in population during this period.

The output of bread grains in 1964-65 was 9 percent above 1963-64 primarily because of a record wheat crop of 9.2 billion bushels. The previous record wheat crop was 8.8 billion in 1962-63. USSR wheat production was 500 million bushels above the poor 1963-64 crop. World stocks of wheat in the major exporting countries on July 1, 1964, were about 225 million bushels below the mid-1963 level. Rye production was up slightly in 1964-65.

The world production of rough rice in 1964-65, excluding Communist Asia, was estimated at a record 164 million metric tons, slightly above the 1963-64 crop. Increases in rice production are still not keeping up with the rapidly growing populations in the rice consuming countries of the world.

The 1964-65 combined output of major feed grains was down 5 percent from 1963-64. This reflects a smaller corn crop--largely because of the drought-reduced United States crop--and a continued decline in world oat production. The 1964-65 world barley crop, 4.2 billion bushels, set a new record. Feed grain stocks in the major exporting countries on July 1, 1964, were above the mid-1963 level.

The world sugar situation is changing. For several years prior to 1964-65, production lagged behind consumption, reflecting several poor crops in Europe and a substantial reduction in Cuban production. However, in response to high prices and favorable market outlooks, producers in many countries increased production. Weather conditions were very favorable for sugar in key producing countries in 1964-65. This year's production of centrifugal sugar, 65.5 million short tons, was an alltime record, exceeding the previous record of 60.1 million tons in 1960-61. Ample world supplies are now in prospect and prices have declined significantly from the high level of 1963 and the first half of 1964.

Production of the major fruit items, citrus, apples, pears and raisins, was about the same as last year. Prune production was substantially above the short crop of last year, but only slightly above other recent years. Tree nuts were above last year and much larger than average.

Potato production was below last year. While the crop in Europe was much smaller, it was adequate for food needs and probably reflects the downward trend in food consumption of potatoes. Hop production was slightly below last year, but well above average.

Estimated world production of selected agricultural commodities,  
average 1955/56-1959/60, annual 1961/62 - 1964/65

Commodity	Unit	Average 1955/56- 1959/60	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64 <u>1/</u>	1964/65 <u>1/</u>	Percentage change 1964/65 over 1963/64
Wheat.....	Mil. bushel....	7,965	7,880	8,760	8,335	9,170	10
Rye.....	.....do.....	1,440	1,340	1,245	1,185	1,225	3
Rice, rough <u>2/</u> .....	Mil. M.T.....	132	153	151	163	164	1
Corn.....	Mil. bushel....	6,480	7,460	7,510	8,055	7,755	-4
Barley.....	.....do.....	3,255	3,455	3,910	4,070	4,210	3
Oats.....	.....do.....	4,080	3,410	3,375	3,200	2,970	-7
Molasses, industrial.....	Mil. gallon....	2,440	2,942	2,831	2,994	3,000	0
Sugar, centrifugal <u>3/</u> .....	Mil. s.t.....	49.7	57.1	54.9	59.3	65.5	10
Sugar, non-centrifugal.....	.....do.....	7.3	6.8	6.9	7.8	7.7	-1
Fruits, citrus.....	.....do.....	<u>4/</u> 16.0	18.4	16.7	18.0	18.0	0
Apples and pears <u>5/</u> .....	Mil. bushel....	603	684	768	794	800	1
Prunes <u>6/</u> .....	Thou. s.t.....	197	213	217	187	237	27
Raisins <u>6/</u> .....	.....do.....	515	567	569	556	560	1
Walnuts, unshelled <u>6/</u> .....	.....do.....	150	144	182	170	174	2
Filberts, unshelled <u>6/</u> .....	.....do.....	164	163	175	181	238	31
Almonds, shelled <u>6/</u> .....	.....do.....	92.6	156	101	124	131	6
Potatoes <u>7/</u> .....	Mil. cwt.....	5,303	5,304	4,784	5,263	4,964	-6
Dry beans <u>8/</u> .....	.....do.....	88.5	101	99.6	111	99.6	-10
Dry peas <u>9/</u> .....	.....do.....	13.3	10.6	12.9	12.8	13.4	5
Hops <u>10/</u> .....	Mil. pounds....	157	150	177	203	195	-4
Soybeans.....	Mil. bushel....	894	1,047	1,031	1,063	1,088	2
Peanuts.....	Mil. s.t.....	14.6	15.1	15.8	16.4	17.6	7
Flaxseed.....	Mil. bushel....	132	117	134	128	116	-9
Cottonseed.....	Mil. s.t.....	21.2	22.1	23.2	24.0	24.9	4
Sesame seed.....	Thou. s.t.....	1,612	1,668	1,673	1,627	1,656	2
Castor beans.....	.....do.....	548	616	654	667	741	11
Sunflower seed.....	.....do.....	5,654	7,085	7,455	6,599	7,240	10
Rapeseed.....	.....do.....	3,839	4,185	4,117	3,807	3,735	-2
Olive oil.....	.....do.....	<u>11/</u> 1,092	1,451	1,034	1,825	1,200	-34
Palm oil.....	.....do.....	1,394	1,410	1,365	1,390	1,395	0
Palm kernel oil.....	.....do.....	447	440	405	410	420	2
Coconut oil.....	.....do.....	2,286	2,395	2,325	2,445	2,410	-2
Tobacco.....	Mil. pounds....	8,518	7,723	8,679	9,520	9,727	2
Coffee.....	Mil. bags <u>12/</u> ..	58.4	72.0	67.7	68.1	51.9	-24
Tea.....	Mil. pounds....	1,909	2,231	2,258	2,271	2,326	2
Cocoa.....	Thou. M.T.....	886	1,129	1,157	1,233	1,270	3
Pepper, black & white <u>13/</u> .....	Mil. pounds....	144	151	147	165	174	5
Cotton.....	Mil. bales <u>14/</u> ..	43.7	45.1	47.7	50.2	51.8	3
Jute.....	Mil. pounds....	4,400	5,500	5,052	5,005	5,095	2
Sisal.....	.....do.....	1,173	1,313	1,405	1,440	1,446	0
Henequen.....	.....do.....	298	376	369	330	362	10
Abaca.....	.....do.....	259	194	222	260	254	-2

Note: Revised January 1965. Data are largely from World Summaries issued on individual crops but some have been revised to include latest estimates. For tobacco, oils (except olive oil) and oilseeds, tea and hard fibers, the data relate to the calendar year of the first year shown; for other commodities, harvests in northern countries in the first year shown are combined with those in the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Excludes Communist Asia and U.S.S.R. 3/ Selected countries only. 4/ 1956-60 average. 5/ Dessert and cooking, 20 countries. 6/ Commercial crop only. 7/ 32 countries. 8/ 30 countries. 9/ 19 countries. 10/ 24 countries. 11/ 1954/55-1957/58 average. 12/ 60 kg. bags of 132 lbs. 13/ Major exporting countries only. 14/ 480 lb. net bale.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Production of vegetable oils in 1964-65 was only slightly greater than in the previous year, and nearly one-fourth above average. Of the edible oils, a highlight was a reduction of about one-third from last year in the production of olive oil, virtually all in the Mediterranean Basin. There were fairly substantial increases in the production of peanuts and sunflowerseed, with less expansion of both cottonseed and soybeans. Essentially no changes occurred in the production of the palm oils. Of the industrial oilseeds, flaxseed output declined 9 percent, whereas castorbean production rose 11 percent owing chiefly to the record output in Brazil.

World tobacco production set a new record of 9.7 billion pounds in 1964-65. This was 2 percent above 1963-64, the previous record.

Regarding beverages, tea and cocoa increased to new alltime records but coffee declined 24 percent because of the sharp reduction in Brazil where a combination of severe droughts, frosts, and fires seriously affected coffee trees and outturn. Despite the bad weather in Brazil, coffee supplies, including quality coffees, are still fully adequate to meet any foreseeable import requirements.

The upward trend in cotton production continues, reaching an alltime record in 1964-65 of 51.8 million bales, 3 percent above 1963-64. A significant increase occurred in cotton production in Communist China. Despite continued increases in consumption, cotton production is still exceeding consumption with world stocks continuing to grow. Henequen production was up with little change occurring in the production of jute, abaca and sisal.

#### WORLD PRODUCTION OF OILS AND FATS FORECAST AT NEW HIGH IN 1965

World production of oils and fats in 1965 is forecast at a record 35.8 million short tons, slightly larger than the previous record of 1964 but one-fifth above the 1955-59 average. The estimated 400,000 ton expansion from 1964 is accounted for entirely by indicated increases in edible oils and animal fats.

Highlighting the entire production pattern will be the decline of an estimated one-third from 1964 in Mediterranean Basin olive oil production, most of it being in Spain, Italy, Greece and Portugal. Of notable significance also, however, is the expected increases in the production of oils from U.S. soybeans, from peanuts produced in Nigeria, Senegal, India, and Mainland China, from soybeans in Mainland China and from sunflowerseed in the USSR. The U.S. share of total world production may approach one-third this year compared with somewhat more than one-fourth in the last decade.

For the fifth successive year world production of edible vegetable oils in 1965--processed mainly from oilseed crops harvested in 1964--is expected to increase from a year earlier. Outturn is forecast at an alltime high of 16.2 million tons, 2 percent above that of 1964. The increase reflects expansion in virtually all oils except olive oil, with the most significant gains, both absolute and relative, foreseen in peanut, soybean, sunflower and rapeseed oils. A major portion of the gain, however, will be offset by the loss foreseen in olive oil output. The edible vegetable oils group accounts for almost three-fourths of the total world supply of vegetable oils and almost 45 percent of the total production of all major oils and fats.

Production of cottonseed oil in 1965 probably will be slightly larger than that of last year. World cottonseed production in the U.S. marketing year beginning August 1, 1964 was estimated at 4 percent above the previous record high of a year earlier. Major increases were expected in Mainland China, the United States, Central America, Argentina, the Sudan, Syria, and Turkey. However, partially offsetting these increases were decreases foreseen in Pakistan, Greece, Spain, and Iran. U.S. cottonseed oil production represents about 40 percent of the estimated world total.

A record tonnage of peanut oil likely will be produced in 1965 from the estimated record peanut outturn of 1964. Exceeding the previous year's alltime high by an estimated 7 percent, the 1964 peanut crop was characterized by increases in all of the 5 major producing countries--India, Mainland China, Nigeria, the United States, and Senegal. Moreover, larger crops than in the previous year also were produced in the Sudan, Argentina, Burma and a number of other countries, with declines in only a few countries, including Brazil and South Africa.

A substantial increase to an alltime high also is foreseen in soybean oil, reflecting the record world soybean crop of 1964 and the somewhat larger carryover of old-crop beans in the United States. Virtually all of the relatively small net gain in world soybean production from a year earlier is attributed to the increased production that is believed to have occurred in Mainland China. Production in the United States was virtually the same as a year earlier; in Brazil production was down almost 3 million bushels and in Japan 2 million bushels. Soybeans are by far the major single source of vegetable oils, accounting for one-fifth of the world total and for over 10 percent of the estimated total world production of all fats and oils.

Production in 1965 of sunflowerseed oil, which had declined substantially in 1964 because of reduced Soviet seed production, is expected to approach a record level. This year's expected gain primarily reflects greater yields as well as expanded acreage of sunflowerseed in the Soviet Union. Production of oil in Europe will increase somewhat from 1964 due to sunflower acreage expansion and increased yields in Yugoslavia while outturn in both Rumania and Bulgaria will approximate the levels attained in 1964. In South America, oil production from seed harvested in 1964 is expected to decline, reflecting a reduced output in Uruguay. Production in Argentina and Chile is expected to approximate the levels of last year. Turkish production will increase sharply reflecting introduction of the higher yielding Orobanche-resistant varieties.

World production of rapeseed oil in 1965, extracted primarily from the crops to be harvested in 1965, probably will be significantly above the low level of last year. India's production, sharply reduced in 1964 because of inadequate moisture, is expected to recover substantially. Mainland China's 1964 production was estimated at a level significantly above production of each of the 3 previous years, reflecting expanded acreage as well as higher yields. Production in 1965 likely will range considerably above the 1961-63 average though sharply below the 1955-59 average. Major exporting countries of Canada, Sweden, France, Denmark and West Germany will probably continue to give strong emphasis to production of rapeseed. Pakistan, the third largest producer, is likely to show a significant gain from last year's sharply reduced production, pending normal climatic conditions.

No significant change in sesameseed oil production is indicated this year. Increased seed production in India, Sudan, Colombia and Venezuela more than offset declines in the Mexican and Burmese crops. Production of safflower-seed oil in 1965 is expected to be somewhat smaller than in the previous year in view of the smaller crop anticipated in the United States.

Olive oil production, primarily in the Mediterranean Basin, will decline about one-third in 1965, reflecting the reduced olive crop in 1964. Major factors in the decline from last year's high level include overall cyclical off-year production declines in the major producing countries of Southern Europe, markedly lower production in Spain accentuated by inadequate moisture, reduced Italian production reflecting damage from heavy rains in the pre-harvest period, a sharp drop in Greek production because of olive kernel borer and dacus fly infestations, and a severe decline in Portuguese production due to adverse weather.

Corn oil production in 1965 will continue the long-time upward trend mainly because of the increase expected in the United States, presently the source of about 85 percent of the world total. Production in other countries, largely Italy, the Netherlands, Brazil and Mexico, varies but little from year to year.

World production of the palm oils in 1965 is expected to be below the level of the previous year. Rainfall in the main coconut producing areas of the Philippines was, in general, more favorable to an increase in potential availabilities during the first half of 1965. A resumption of the uptrend in coconut output may be offset by typhoon damage to the coconut crop in the second half of 1964.

The decline in palm oil and palm kernel oil production this year reflects the disruption of production in the Congo (Leopoldville). Much of the major palm producing areas continues to be under complete or partial rebel control. No appreciable change in production of palm produce is foreseen in Nigeria and continued increases in production are likely for Malaysia.

A slight decline may occur in the production of industrial oils in 1965. It now appears that linseed oil outturn may be smaller than expected earlier and castor oil production may not reach the high level of 1964.

World production of flaxseed in 1964 was the smallest in the last decade, reflecting reduced crops from a year earlier in all four of the major producing countries, the United States, Canada, Argentina, and India. The release of the first estimate of the Argentine crop and the sharp reduction in the final estimate of the U.S. crop caused the estimate of world production to be considerably smaller than foreseen earlier. The decline in oil production may not fully reflect the sharp decline in flaxseed production because the latter will be tempered by the large carry-in stocks in the United States, Canada and Argentina.

Castor oil production from 1965-crop beans may not reach the record outturn of 1964. The new castor crop in India is expected to increase moderately from last year's, but in Brazil an expansion comparable to that of 1964 appears highly unlikely.

Tung oil production in 1964-65 is expected to approximate that of last year, possibly gaining slightly. A sharp rise in U.S. output will be largely offset by a smaller outturn in both Argentina and Paraguay. Currently there is no indication of any significant change in Mainland China's 1964-65 output. Recent price increases reflect reports of frost damage during September 1964 in Argentina and Paraguay to nuts which will be harvested in April-June, thus reducing prospective oil production in 1965-66.

World aggregate production of animal fats in 1965 is expected to increase slightly from last year's record reflecting largely a prospective increase in lard outturn as well as a probable new record outturn of tallow and greases.

World butter output is expected to increase slightly in 1965. Butter prices continued to show strength throughout last year, and current market conditions continue to encourage a relatively high level of output during 1965, particularly in New Zealand, Denmark and Canada.

During 1965 lard production is expected to increase, possibly slightly exceeding the 1959 record. The increase will be due largely to a sizable gain in Soviet production reflecting larger feed supplies. Most of the gain will be recorded later this year as spring pigs reach market weights. Increased output in Eastern and Western Europe will be partly offset by reduced production in North America. World production of lard dropped slightly in 1964 primarily because of the sharp decline in the USSR following the poor feed crop production in 1963. In 1964 other areas including North America, South America and Eastern Europe recorded slight gains while production in West Europe approximated the previous year's level.

World output of tallow and grease will probably continue to rise in 1965, exceeding last year's record. The rise largely reflects anticipated further increases in Canada and the United States. In Australia and New Zealand production apparently was at a record in 1964 and further increases are likely this year. Output in Argentina is expected to continue at a relatively low level, and supplies for export will continue small. In Western Europe tallow output has remained relatively unchanged at high levels during the past 3 years, and no significant increase is expected this year. Production in the USSR, which was at a peak in 1963 and declined in 1964, is likely to rise somewhat in 1965. Supplies may continue short relative to requirements for soap manufacture and industrial needs.

OILS AND FATS (oil or fat equivalent): Estimated world production, average 1955-59, annual 1957-64 and forecast 1965 1/

Commodity	Average 1955-59		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 2/	Forecast 1965
	1,000 short tons	short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
<b>Edible vegetable oils 3/:</b>											
Cottonseed.....	2,081	2,030	1,970	2,200	2,280	2,230	2,440	2,565	2,565	2,565	2,605
Peanut.....	2,364	2,390	2,570	2,660	2,325	2,395	2,520	2,665	2,765	2,765	3,005
Soybean.....	3,024	2,965	3,200	3,665	3,615	3,660	4,020	4,160	4,290	4,290	4,580
Sunflowerseed.....	1,439	1,560	1,370	1,690	1,575	1,595	1,285	2,235	2,235	2,235	2,450
Rapeseed.....	1,209	1,235	1,235	1,235	1,280	1,320	1,295	1,200	1,275	1,275	1,275
Sesameseed.....	590	555	500	605	565	525	565	590	575	575	585
Safflowerseed.....	89	84	86	86	112	127	202	210	210	210	185
Olive oil.....	1,089	1,200	1,250	1,195	1,300	1,480	1,450	1,035	1,825	1,825	1,200
Corn oil.....	170	165	170	190	195	210	280	280	280	280	265
Total.....	12,035	12,224	12,351	13,712	13,462	13,575	15,175	15,590	15,590	15,590	16,150
<b>Palm oils 5/:</b>											
Cocunut.....	2,286	2,485	2,170	2,035	2,240	2,395	2,325	2,445	2,445	2,445	2,400
Palm kernel.....	447	425	460	455	440	440	405	420	420	420	410
Palm.....	1,394	1,400	1,405	1,425	1,455	1,410	1,365	1,390	1,390	1,390	1,385
Babassu kernel.....	51	51	57	66	70	75	70	72	72	72	70
Total.....	4,178	4,361	4,092	3,968	4,201	4,315	4,170	4,315	4,315	4,315	4,265
<b>Industrial oils 3/:</b>											
Linseed.....	1,138	1,405	1,100	1,125	1,075	1,065	1,040	1,100	1,090	1,083	1,083
Castorbean.....	230	245	245	240	265	280	280	290	320	320	300
Oil-ticia.....	9	11	16	1	22	18	28	28	28	28	27
Tung.....	128	145	150	141	135	120	108	106	121	121	122
Perilla.....	6	5	5	6	6	8	6	6	6	6	4
Total.....	1,511	1,811	1,516	1,513	1,533	1,473	1,463	1,526	1,526	1,526	1,533
<b>Animal fats:</b>											
Butter (fat content).....	4,014	4,050	4,130	4,090	4,250	4,295	4,375	4,275	4,300	4,300	4,325
Lard 6/.....	3,727	3,610	3,620	4,080	4,000	4,045	4,075	4,075	3,980	3,980	4,095
Tallow and grease.....	3,243	3,265	3,250	3,465	3,440	3,640	3,645	3,945	4,240	4,240	4,310
Total.....	10,984	10,925	11,000	11,635	11,690	11,960	12,095	12,295	12,295	12,295	12,730
<b>Marine oils:</b>											
Whale.....	427	440	435	417	418	428	390	295	295	295	230
Sperm whale.....	119	110	135	130	122	120	130	149	170	170	155
Fish (including liver).....	428	368	368	475	511	669	750	695	710	710	735
Total.....	974	918	938	1,022	1,051	1,217	1,270	1,099	1,130	1,130	1,120
Estimated world total.....	29,628	30,255	30,115	31,650	31,957	32,940	33,920	34,410	35,400	35,400	35,800

1/ Years indicated are those in which the predominant share of the given oil or fat was produced from its related raw material. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimates of U.S. oil production include actual oil produced plus the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds; estimates for other countries are based upon the production of various oilseeds times the estimated normal proportions crushed for oil. 4/ 1955-58 average. 5/ Estimated on the basis of exports and information available on production and consumption in the various producing areas. 6/ Rendered lard only in most countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Production of marine oils in 1965 is currently expected to be below the level of the previous year. A further reduction in Antarctic baleen whale oil production is certain with the reduction in catch restrictions and the employment of less catch material. Early reports from the Antarctic confirm poor results. Although there was a slight increase in the world's productive capacity for fishmeal and oil during 1964, production in 1965 will be determined by the counteracting trends between the major producers in the size of the catch and oil yields.

#### INTERNATIONAL DRY PEA TRADE IN 1963 SIMILAR TO PREVIOUS YEAR

International trade in dry peas of 18 reporting countries totaled 5.6 million bags of imports and 5.1 million bags of exports in the calendar year 1963. This was not much different from the international trade reported by these same countries in 1962. It is 25 to 30 percent more than the average of their trade in 1955-59.

Excluded from the above is trade of non-reporting Communist and many small trading countries. This unreported trade could be substantial. For example, the United Kingdom and Germany, the world's two largest pea importers imported about 600,000 bags of peas from such non-reporting exporters as New Zealand, Australia, Communist East Europe, Africa, and India. This 600,000 bags should be added to the total exports in the table.

The United States, the world's largest exporter, sent 13 percent of its total 1963-64 exports to areas which do not report their international trade. These include 33 small importing countries in the Caribbean, Central America, Africa, and Asia. Together, these 33 countries took approximately 300,000 bags out of a total U.S. export of 2,400,000 bags in that marketing year. This 300,000 bags should be added to the total imports in the table.

Of the 5.6 million bags of imports reported by the 18 countries in 1963, 50 percent were taken by the United Kingdom and Germany. The largest of the other dozen reporting importers was the Netherlands, with imports of 517,000 bags. These probably were for re-export as Dutch traders normally engage in this type of business. The Netherlands also is the world's second largest exporter of peas grown domestically.

Of the 5.1 million bags of exports reported by the 18 countries, 75 percent were provided by the United States and the Netherlands. The largest of the other 8 reporting exporters was Belgium which supplied 457,000 bags in 1963. Belgium also is a sizable exporter of peas imported.



Principal destinations of the major exporting countries in 1963 were as follows:

PEAS: Destinations of exports from major exporting countries, 1963

Destination	United States		Netherlands		Belgium	
	1,000 bags	Percent of total	1,000 bags	Percent of total	1,000 bags	Percent of total
United Kingdom .....	865	36.6	403	28.5	38	8.3
West Germany .....	299	12.7	450	31.8	83	18.2
Venezuela .....	291	12.3	--	--	--	--
Netherlands .....	148	6.3	--	--	258	56.5
Canada .....	146	6.2	--	--	--	--
Other .....	614	25.9	563	39.7	78	17.0
Total .....	2,363	100.0	1,416	100.0	457	100.0

Principal sources of imports of the major importing countries in 1963 were as follows:

PEAS: Source of imports of major importing countries in 1963

Source	United Kingdom		Germany		Netherlands	
	1,000 bags	Percent of total	1,000 bags	Percent of total	1,000 bags	Percent of total
United States .....	857	46.9	176	16.9	43	8.3
Netherlands .....	398	21.8	423	40.6	--	--
New Zealand .....	177	9.7	--	--	--	--
Australia .....	87	4.8	--	--	--	--
Canada .....	65	3.6	--	--	--	--
Benelux .....	--	--	97	9.3	253	48.9
Morocco .....	--	--	55	5.3	96	18.6
Other .....	244	13.2	291	27.9	--	24.2
Total .....	1,828	100.0	1,042	100.0	517	100.0

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

PEAS, DRY EDIBLE: International trade, average 1955-59, annual 1961-1963

Continent and country	Average 1955-59		1961		1962		1963	
	Exports 1,000 bags 1/	Imports 1,000 bags 1/	Exports 1,000 bags 1/	Imports 1,000 bags 1/	Exports 1,000 bags 1/	Imports 1,000 bags 1/	Exports 1,000 bags 1/	Imports 1,000 bags 1/
<b>North America:</b>								
Canada	212	51	122	24	172	46	124	130
United States	1,119	57	1,545	75	2,310	34	2,363	19
Total	1,331	108	1,667	99	2,482	80	2,487	149
<b>South America:</b>								
Argentina	52	--	32	--	172	--	85	--
Brazil	--	79	--	104	--	145	--	88
Chile	16	--	--	--	9	--	34	--
Colombia	--	6	--	22	--	--	--	--
Venezuela	--	81	--	265	--	243	--	223
Total	68	166	32	391	181	388	119	311
<b>Europe:</b>								
Belgium-Luxembourg	320	228	259	243	577	380	457	362
France	82	294	73	209	288	277	137	433
Germany, West	--	1,137	--	1,163	27	1,337	98	1,042
Italy	--	90	--	121	--	236	--	258
Netherlands	1,634	452	1,592	286	1,738	910	1,416	517
Sweden	75	13	12	75	4	76	5	78
Switzerland	--	82	--	108	--	149	--	195
United Kingdom	--	1,538	--	1,374	--	1,935	--	1,828
Total	2,111	3,834	1,936	3,579	2,634	5,300	2,113	4,713
<b>Asia:</b>								
Japan	--	79	--	88	--	144	--	233
Malaysia	--	329	--	157	--	90	--	202
Total	--	408	--	245	--	234	--	435
<b>Africa:</b>								
Morocco	402	--	294	--	529	--	334	--
Grand total	3,912	4,516	3,929	4,314	5,826	6,002	5,053	5,608

1/ 100 pound bags.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

INTERNATIONAL DRY BEAN TRADE  
UP SHARPLY IN 1963

Dry bean exports from 35 reporting free world countries totaled 7.8 million bags in calendar year 1963. This was 46 percent more than these same countries exported in 1962 and 39 percent more than the 1955-59 average of their exports.

A sizable part of the world's international trade in beans is not reported; for example, the very considerable exports that normally move from Communist China and Burma to Japan. Most of this, however, is not the kind of beans traded in the Western Hemisphere. Much of China's export is azuki and broad beans, and much of Burma's export is a type of lima bean and miscellaneous pulses similar to and including mung beans.

The United States was the world's largest exporter in 1963, supplying 59 percent of the total of the 35 countries. In 1962, the United States supplied 40 percent, and in 1955-59 supplied 47 percent.

The second largest exporter was Mexico which supplied almost 700,000 bags or 13 times as many as in 1962 and unquestionably a record for that country. A decade ago, Mexico was second largest importer from the United States. Mexico imported 1.2 million bags from the United in 1952-53, and 191,000 bags in 1963-64, according to U.S. export data. Mexican bean production has increased rapidly in the last few years making Mexico the Free World's third largest producer -- exceeded by Brazil and the United States only.

U.S. exports in calendar year 1963 included 106,000 bags donated to foreign charity, and 440,000 bags under other titles of P.L. 480. Of the 4.5 million bags exported, exclusive of charity, 31 percent went to Britain, 27 percent to EEC Europe, 4 percent to the Caribbean, 7 percent to Venezuela, 5 percent to Spain and 4 percent to Australia and Japan in about equal quantities.

Mexico's exports went 56 percent to Switzerland and 38 percent to the Netherlands, obviously for re-export. The Dutch and Swiss import figures for 1963 and the Dutch figures for the first half of 1964 do not include any beans from Mexico. This does not mean that the Mexican reports are incorrect. The shipments could have been, and probably were, diverted.

The largest importers in 1963 were the United Kingdom, Japan, and West Germany, in that order of quantity. Together they imported 54 percent of the total of the 35 countries. The U.K. imports were up 42 percent from 1962, Japan's were up 45 percent and Germany down one percent. All three were above their respective 1955-59 averages.

U.S. RICE EXPORTS UP SLIGHTLY  
IN FIRST FOUR MONTHS

United States rice exports in the first four months (August-November) of the current marketing year were 267,800 metric tons in terms of milled rice. This was 1 percent more than the 264,800 tons exported in the same months of the preceding year. (Continued on page 16)

The major sources of these countries' imports in 1963 were:

Beans: Imports by major source for 3 major importing countries in calendar year 1963

Source	: United Kingdom <u>1/</u> :		Japan		: Germany, West <u>2/</u> :	
	: 1,000 : : metric : : tons :	: Percent : : of : : total :	: 1,000 : : metric: : : tons :	: Percent : : of : : total :	: 1,000 : : metric: : : tons :	: Percent : : of : : total :
United States .....	<u>3/</u> 65.8	75.0	7.9	16.8	7.5	25.8
Canada .....	12.5	14.2	--	--	--	--
United Kingdom .....	--	--	--	--	6.1	21.0
Netherlands .....	--	--	--	--	3.6	12.3
Ethiopia .....	0.2	0.2	--	--	8.7	29.9
Chile .....	--	--	--	--	2.5	8.6
Burma .....	--	--	36.4	77.5	--	--
Argentina .....	--	--	1.7	3.6	--	--
Madagascar .....	<u>4/</u> 4.2	4.8	--	--	--	--
Kenya .....	0.7	0.8	--	--	--	--
Other .....	4.4	5.0	1.0	2.1	0.7	2.4
Total .....	87.8	100.0	47.0	100.0	29.1	100.0

1/ White and lima beans only.

2/ Excludes 24,900 tons of low-value beans assumed to be for feed.

3/ Includes 2800 tons of lima beans.

4/ Butter beans.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

## BEANS, DRY EDIBLE: International Trade, average 1955-59, annual 1961-1963

Continent and country	Average 1955-59		1961		1962		1963	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
<b>North America:</b>								
Canada .....	--	--	104	89	340	67	296	68
Costa Rica .....	6	50	--	1	--	1	39	2
El Salvador .....	--	93	1	277	--	343	13	320
Guatemala .....	--	24	19	1	5	6	6	19
Mexico .....	89	378	--	109	53	72	697	191
Nicaragua .....	39	14	10	--	80	--	22	--
Panama .....	2/	9	--	37	--	37	--	31
United States .....	2,610	141	1,637	122	2,146	53	4,608	2
Total .....	2,744	709	1,771	636	2,624	579	5,681	633
<b>South America:</b>								
Argentina .....	35	--	94	--	210	--	216	--
Brazil .....	--	--	--	5	--	87	--	23
Chile .....	496	--	551	--	419	--	347	--
Colombia .....	--	133	--	29	--	--	--	--
Peru .....	--	6	4	15	6	18	7	4
Venezuela .....	--	34	--	40	--	268	--	348
Total .....	531	173	649	89	635	373	570	375
<b>Europe:</b>								
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	99	241	42	108	83	268	110	310
France .....	139	399	171	365	92	680	54	811
Germany, West .....	14	589	42	718	54	1,204	48	1,193
Greece .....	3	179	15	23	115	18	8	106
Italy .....	142	149	243	25	186	46	58	274
Netherlands .....	258	281	357	421	233	334	265	503
Portugal .....	80	81	129	25	201	7	--	60
Spain .....	2	37	12	11	55	27	15	285
Sweden .....	--	57	--	31	--	39	--	53
Switzerland .....	2/	73	--	87	--	90	--	67
United Kingdom .....	--	1,520	--	1,299	--	1,449	--	2,063
Yugoslavia .....	140	69	226	--	18	--	7	69
Total .....	877	3,675	1,237	3,113	1,037	4,162	565	5,794
<b>Asia:</b>								
Burma .....	545	--	458	--	441	--	444	--
Japan 3/ .....	115	624	336	349	58	899	11	1,307
Lebanon .....	--	--	4	24	--	24	--	51
Malaysia .....	--	--	--	273	--	314	22	291
Turkey .....	193	--	63	--	19	--	21	--
Total .....	853	624	861	646	518	1,237	498	1,649
<b>Africa:</b>								
Angola .....	266	2/	209	--	224	--	243	11
Madagascar .....	312	--	342	--	269	--	206	--
Morocco .....	8	2	38	13	17	4	6	16
Total .....	586	2	589	13	510	4	455	27
Grand total .....	5,591	5,183	5,107	4,497	5,324	6,355	7,769	8,478

1/ 100 pound bags. 2/ Less than 500 bags. 3/ Azuki and kidney beans only.  
or estimated

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Pronounced increases in shipments to several African countries, new large exports to the Philippine Republic, and increased quantities to Western Europe more than offset declines in exports to some countries to which rice was exported in 1963.

During the four months, exports to Western Europe show the largest percentage increase--73 percent--as compared with the August-November 1963 period. While the principal increase occurred in exports to West Germany, moderate advances were also registered in exports to several other European countries.

Major decreases were as follows, with August-November 1963 exports in parentheses in tons: Indonesia, 0 (42,400); India, 68,400 (88,700); Dominican Republic, 100 (10,500); Saudi Arabia, 11,200 (17,400), and Poland, 0 (4,200).

November exports totaled 68,500 metric tons, a 26 percent decrease from shipments of November 1963. This decrease was due mainly to reduced exports to India and Indonesia. Shipments to these countries were 20,000 tons as compared to 52,900 tons the same month in 1963. (Table on page 17)

#### ARGENTINE GRAIN EXPORTS UP 88 PERCENT

Argentina exported 3.8 million metric tons of grain during July-November 1964. This represents an increase of 88 percent over the exports during the same period last year. Exports of all grains continue to run substantially above shipments for the comparable period in 1963. Production of all grains for the 1963 crop was high, thus resulting in larger exports during the year. Prospects for another large crop in grains is expected for 1964. Planting of corn and grain sorghums is nearing completion under favorable conditions. Corn and wheat are the leading grains exported and are 47 and 31 percent respectively of the total grains exported.

Wheat exports totaled 1.2 million tons and more than doubled the 572,000 tons shipped during July-November 1963. Shipments to Brazil, all countries of the Common Market, and the United Kingdom showed substantial increases. The Argentine Government is working hard to find markets for as much wheat as possible, which may be the largest exportable surplus that the country has had in many years. Exports to Colombia, Uruguay, Venezuela, East Germany, Norway, Communist China, and Republic of South Africa totaled 207,000 tons compared with none last year. Czechoslovakia and Portugal received shipments during July-November 1963 compared to none this year.

Corn shipments totaled 1.8 million metric tons and showed an increase of 60 percent over the 1.1 million tons shipped during the same period a year earlier. Increased shipments took place in most of the countries, particularly, Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom. Exports to Cuba, Uruguay, East Germany, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Communist China totaled 113,000 tons compared with none during July-November 1963.

(Continued on page 18)

RICE MILLED <sup>1/</sup>: U.S. exports to specified countries, November 1964 with comparisons

Destination	August-November		October		November	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.
Western Hemisphere:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Canada .....	10.3	7.9	3.2	2.2	4.9	3.1
Nicaragua .....	2.5	1.8	0	0.9	2/	0
Bahamas .....	2.1	1.2	0.4	.3	1.2	0.4
Jamaica .....	2.6	3.1	0.9	1.0	0.6	.7
Dominican Republic .....	10.5	0.1	2/	.1	2/	0
Trinidad .....	2/	2/	0	2/	2/	0
Netherlands Antilles .....	1.6	2.3	.4	.5	.3	.5
Venezuela .....	0.7	2/	.7	2/	2/	0
Peru .....	.3	.5	2/	.1	.1	.2
Chile .....	1.2	1.5	.2	.4	.7	.3
Other countries .....	1.9	2.2	.1	.5	.2	.2
Total .....	33.7	20.6	5.9	6.0	8.0	5.4
Western Europe:						
EEC						
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	3.0	1.3	.9	.2	1.7	.8
France .....	.5	2.0	0	.8	.2	.5
Germany, West .....	5.3	8.2	2.1	.5	2.4	1.4
Italy .....	2/	2/	0	0	0	0
Netherlands .....	4.2	3.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	2/
Total .....	13.0	14.5	4.1	2.8	5.6	2.7
Other Western Europe:						
Portugal .....	2/	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden .....	1.3	2.1	.6	.7	.1	.3
United Kingdom .....	5.1	6.5	1.7	2.1	1.1	1.3
Switzerland .....	1.1	2.9	.2	1.1	.4	.5
Other countries .....	2.0	4.9	.6	1.6	.8	.7
Total .....	9.5	16.4	3.1	5.5	2.4	2.8
Eastern Europe:						
Poland .....	4.2	0	0	0	4.2	0
U.S.S.R. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total .....	4.2	0	0	0	4.2	0
Total Europe .....	26.7	30.9	7.2	8.3	12.2	5.5
Asia:						
Iraq .....	.4	1.6	.2	.8	0	.6
Israel .....	2.3	3.3	.8	.1	1.1	2.3
Kuwait .....	2.3	2.3	.5	.6	1.2	1.5
Saudi Arabia .....	17.4	11.2	5.7	3.5	5.5	3.7
Aden .....	1.6	2.6	.3	.7	.4	.8
India .....	88.7	68.4	39.5	48.3	39.2	20.0
Indonesia .....	42.4	0	15.2	0	13.7	0
Japan .....	2/	2/	0	2/	2/	0
Malaysia .....	.1	.1	.1	0	0	.1
Nansei and Nanpo Islands n.e.c. ....	12.6	12.2	6.1	5.9	1.9	4.0
Philippines, Republic of .....	2/	50.0	0	2/	0	0
Other countries .....	.6	1.3	0	.2	.1	0
Total .....	168.4	153.0	68.4	60.1	63.1	33.0
Africa:						
West Africa, n.e.c. ....	.2	10.1	2/	5.1	.1	5.1
Ghana .....	8.1	11.9	2.5	1.7	2.9	3.5
Liberia .....	6.2	11.3	2.3	2.8	1.7	2.8
Congo, Republic of .....	3.2	8.8	0	1.4	0	7.2
South Africa, Republic of .....	13.7	12.9	1.9	4.3	3.2	3.6
Other countries .....	1.8	5.5	.6	.8	.5	1.2
Total .....	33.2	60.5	7.3	16.1	8.4	23.4
Oceania:						
Total .....	2.8	2.8	.6	.3	.3	1.2
World total .....	264.8	267.8	89.4	90.8	92.0	68.5

<sup>1/</sup> Includes small quantity of rough rice in milled equivalent.

<sup>2/</sup> Less than 50 tons.

Source: Bureau of Census

Sorghum exports totaled 391,000 tons compared with 297,000 tons shipped during the same period last year. This was a 32 percent increase and was attributed mainly to larger shipments to West Germany, Spain, Communist China, and Japan. However, this increase was partly offset by decreased exports of 119,000 tons to Belgium-Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Denmark, the United Kingdom, and Israel.

Exports of rye, oats and barley totaled 402,000 tons during July-November 1964 and showed a sharp increase over the 41,000 tons shipped during July-November 1963. Only Italy and West Germany received rye during the first five months of fiscal 1963, while Brazil and Italy were the only markets receiving barley. These exports are now going to eight markets for rye and seven markets for barley with increased shipments of 219,000 tons. Exports of oats have increased more than five times the quantity shipped during the same period last year.

#### U.S. FEED GRAIN EXPORTS INCREASE 17 PERCENT

Exports of U.S. feed grains for July-November 1964 totaled 7.2 million metric tons - up 17 percent from the 6.1 million tons for July-November 1963.

Table A shows exports of feed grains by country of destination, comparing July-November 1964 with July-November 1963. Shipments of feed grains to Canada include a substantial quantity for transshipment to other destinations.

Table B shows the quantities and destination of feed grains inspected for export from Canadian ports, and exports from Table A adjusted to a new total which reflects transshipments during July-November 1964, as compared with July-November 1963. These inspections were 2 percent less than those during the same period a year ago.

Corn shipments totaled 5.5 million metric tons and showed an increase of 20 percent over the 4.5 million tons shipped during July-November 1963. Greater shipments to Canada, (in part transshipments) all countries of the Common Market, the United Kingdom, and Japan showed substantial increases. This was partly offset by smaller shipments to Mexico, Greece, Ireland, East Germany, Hungary, and Israel. Exports to Yugoslavia decreased substantially due to an estimated all-time record production.

Exports of oats totaled 39,000 metric tons and showed a decrease of 30 percent from the 55,000 tons shipped during July-November 1964. This decline occurred in all countries with the exception of Belgium-Luxembourg and West Germany which showed substantial increases. Increases in all coarse grains for West Germany may be expected for use in feed mainly because of the record hog population and, to a smaller degree, because of a certain shortage of roughage and potatoes. It appears also almost certain that the industrial use of brewing barley will increase. Because of these larger requirements we anticipate increased imports of coarse grain notwithstanding the larger crop and reduced export possibilities.

(Continued on page 22)



## GRAIN: Argentine exports by country of destination, July-November 1963 and July-November 1964

Destination	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
<b>July-November 1963:</b>							
United States .....	--	--	4,262	--	--	--	4,262
Canada .....	--	--	--	--	--	70	70
Barbados .....	--	--	250	--	--	353	603
Bolivia .....	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	2,000
Brazil .....	254,385	--	--	7,605	2,490	--	264,480
Paraguay .....	1,800	--	--	--	--	--	1,800
Peru .....	100,444	--	--	--	--	--	100,444
<b>EEC:</b>							
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	6,654	--	91,943	1,000	--	34,508	134,105
France .....	17,117	--	1,903	--	--	600	19,620
Germany, West .....	17,069	165	32,285	--	--	44,095	93,614
Italy .....	105,030	2,724	803,044	22,414	2,100	4,564	939,876
Netherlands .....	29,630	--	151,424	--	--	55,620	236,674
EEC subtotal .....	175,500	2,889	1,080,599	23,414	2,100	139,387	1,423,889
Austria .....	--	--	499	--	--	--	499
Czechoslovakia .....	18,054	--	--	--	--	--	18,054
Denmark .....	--	--	50	2,000	--	29,925	31,975
Spain .....	--	--	2,089	--	--	--	2,089
Sweden .....	--	--	--	--	--	27	27
Switzerland .....	--	--	9,973	600	--	700	11,273
Portugal .....	11,176	--	--	--	--	--	11,176
United Kingdom .....	8,598	--	29,621	--	--	76,948	115,167
Yugoslavia .....	--	--	--	--	--	483	483
Israel .....	--	--	--	--	--	28,750	28,750
Japan .....	--	--	6,998	--	--	20,596	27,594
Total .....	571,957	2,889	1,134,341	33,619	4,590	297,239	2,044,635
<b>July-November 1964:</b>							
United States .....	--	--	4,455	--	--	--	4,455
Canada .....	--	--	--	--	--	75	75
Barbados .....	--	--	800	--	--	764	1,564
Brazil .....	408,111	--	--	6,912	7,141	--	422,164
Colombia .....	21,855	--	--	--	--	--	21,855
Cuba .....	--	--	35,763	--	--	--	35,763
Ecuador .....	100	--	--	--	--	--	100
Paraguay .....	18,189	--	--	--	--	--	18,189
Peru .....	133,304	--	--	--	--	--	133,304
Trinidad .....	--	--	167	--	--	200	367
Uruguay .....	21,450	--	27,771	900	1,050	500	51,671
Venezuela .....	10,160	--	--	--	--	--	10,160
<b>EEC:</b>							
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	36,111	3,489	100,816	2,400	500	19,596	162,912
France .....	102,929	--	12,865	--	--	520	116,314
Germany, West .....	10,570	850	59,455	19,593	8,252	89,365	188,085
Italy .....	50,544	913	1,239,649	71,012	152,438	9,733	1,524,289
Netherlands .....	169,198	23,426	140,512	57,707	7,452	30,909	429,204
Total EEC .....	369,352	28,678	1,553,297	150,712	168,642	150,123	2,420,804
Austria .....	--	--	4,080	--	--	--	4,080
Denmark .....	--	--	58	10,542	--	--	10,600
Finland .....	--	2,080	--	--	--	--	2,080
Germany, East .....	54,466	--	1,634	--	--	--	56,100
Hungary .....	--	--	11,904	--	--	--	11,904
Norway .....	11,833	5,468	508	--	--	--	17,809
Spain .....	384	--	68,607	--	--	19,419	88,410
Sweden .....	--	3,400	--	--	--	40	3,440
Switzerland .....	--	--	8,281	6,290	--	--	14,571
United Kingdom .....	108,668	40	56,131	--	--	46,358	211,197
Yugoslavia .....	--	--	1,962	--	--	950	2,912
China, Mainland .....	53,681	--	33,616	--	--	14,172	101,469
China, Naturalist .....	--	--	--	--	9,652	--	9,652
Japan .....	--	--	9,886	--	--	158,146	168,032
Singapore .....	--	--	--	--	--	500	500
South Africa, Republic of .....	11,989	--	--	--	--	--	11,989
Total .....	1,223,542	39,666	1,818,920	175,356	186,485	391,247	3,835,216

Compiled from FAO Cerealists.

Table A.--FEED GRAINS 1/: U.S. Exports to Principal Countries, July-November 1963 and July-November 1964

Destination	July-November 1963						July-November 1964					
	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total	Metric tons	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total	Metric tons
<b>Western Hemisphere:</b>												
Canada	988,694	7,236	75,836	951	1,072,717	1,229,872	--	83,393	1,447	1,314,712	1,447	1,314,712
Mexico	202,235	512	6,067	2,977	211,791	15,360	210	37,810	6,869	60,249	14	64,589
Others	16,292	582	7	10,577	27,458	49,427	783	14	14,465	54,589	14	54,589
Total	1,207,221	8,330	81,910	14,505	1,311,966	1,294,659	993	121,217	22,781	1,439,650	993	1,439,650
<b>Western Europe:</b>												
Belgium-Luxembourg	291,475	2,489	869	126,275	421,108	339,587	5,410	7,532	197,380	549,909	--	549,909
France	6,700	--	--	--	6,700	37,288	--	--	786	38,074	--	38,074
Germany, West	191,571	729	73,661	32,780	298,741	418,695	7,543	125,588	31,090	582,916	--	582,916
Italy	423,861	15,893	39,250	--	479,044	558,638	--	56,095	122	614,855	--	614,855
Netherlands	582,162	24,101	37,957	268,018	912,238	737,151	23,049	42,540	353,198	1,155,938	--	1,155,938
Total	1,495,769	43,212	151,777	427,073	2,117,831	2,091,359	36,002	231,755	582,576	2,941,692	--	2,941,692
<b>Others Western Europe:</b>												
Austria	14,080	--	--	--	14,080	24,228	--	--	--	24,228	--	24,228
Denmark	11,004	--	8,700	7,804	27,508	11,540	--	14,184	--	25,724	--	25,724
Greece	66,535	--	--	--	66,535	41,765	--	--	--	41,765	--	41,765
Ireland	49,615	--	--	--	49,615	21,687	--	--	1,062	22,739	--	22,739
Norway	20,585	--	--	--	20,585	31,376	--	--	--	31,376	--	31,376
Spain	124,165	--	--	--	124,165	145,472	--	13,926	--	159,398	--	159,398
Sweden	1,224	--	--	--	1,224	1,258	--	--	--	1,258	--	1,258
Switzerland	17,605	2,341	--	7,329	27,275	47,199	1,800	1,372	--	50,371	--	50,371
United Kingdom	588,050	--	--	9,477	597,527	646,892	--	--	44,018	690,910	--	690,910
Other	28,260	--	576	--	28,836	11,856	--	968	--	12,824	--	12,824
Total	921,123	2,341	9,276	24,610	957,350	983,273	1,800	30,450	45,070	1,060,593	--	1,060,593
<b>Eastern Europe:</b>												
Bulgaria	--	--	--	--	--	1,168	--	--	--	1,168	--	1,168
Germany, East	15,894	--	9,910	--	25,804	--	--	5,455	--	5,455	--	5,455
Hungary	48,412	--	--	--	48,412	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Poland	--	--	48,421	81,402	129,823	24,041	--	48,754	47,285	120,080	--	120,080
Yugoslavia	50,749	--	18,065	--	68,814	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	115,055	--	76,396	81,402	272,853	25,209	--	54,209	47,285	126,703	--	126,703
Total Europe	2,531,947	45,553	237,449	533,085	3,348,034	3,099,841	37,802	316,414	674,931	4,128,988	--	4,128,988
<b>Asia:</b>												
India	14,029	--	--	10	14,039	48,033	--	--	--	48,033	--	48,033
Israel	93,219	--	10,523	63,309	167,051	62,511	--	--	34,364	96,875	--	96,875
Japan	520,877	195	96,761	417,217	1,035,050	793,419	--	107,575	323,792	1,224,786	--	1,224,786
Korea, Republic of	6,104	1,187	68,097	2,114	77,502	5,250	61	63,822	--	69,133	--	69,133
Pakistan	1,578	--	--	--	1,578	226	--	--	--	226	--	226
Others	32,538	70	50	13,187	45,845	33,794	45	4	166	34,009	--	34,009
Total	668,345	1,452	175,431	495,837	1,341,065	943,233	106	171,401	358,322	1,473,062	--	1,473,062
<b>Africa:</b>												
Egypt	94,242	--	--	--	94,242	88,756	--	--	--	88,756	--	88,756
Canary Islands	11,329	--	--	--	11,329	24,173	--	--	--	24,173	--	24,173
Others	32,484	--	--	6,091	38,575	12,923	--	--	11,912	24,835	--	24,835
Total	138,055	--	--	6,091	144,146	125,852	--	--	11,912	137,764	--	137,764
<b>Oceania:</b>												
World Total	4,545,570	55,335	494,790	1,049,518	6,145,213	5,463,705	38,901	609,032	1,067,946	7,179,584	--	7,179,584

1/ Excluding milled products.

2/ Includes seed corn, except sweet and exports for relief.

Table B.--FEED GRAINS 1/: U.S. Exports as adjusted through Canadian ports July-November 1963 and July-November 1964

Destination	Inspected for export from Canadian ports													
	July-November 1963						July-November 1964							
	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total		Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total			
Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons		Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons				
EEC:														
Belgium-Luxembourg	31,470	--	--	--	31,470	--	--	--	--	--	32,542	--	--	32,542
France	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,404	--	--	3,404
Germany, West	2,032	--	261	--	2,293	--	--	--	--	20,335	--	--	20,335	
Italy	53,010	--	23,145	--	76,155	--	--	--	--	59,266	--	--	59,266	
Netherlands	228,168	5,139	12,171	--	245,478	--	--	--	--	4,899	--	--	4,899	
EEC Subtotal	314,680	5,139	35,577	--	355,396	--	--	--	--	84,500	--	--	84,500	
Ireland	77,267	--	--	--	77,267	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	71,065
Poland	--	--	103,051	--	103,051	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Spain	78,587	--	--	--	78,587	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trieste	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,167	--	--	12,167
United Kingdom	210,084	--	8,252	--	218,336	--	--	--	--	239,603	--	--	--	239,603
Yugoslavia	7,671	--	--	--	7,671	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Israel	--	--	11,975	--	11,975	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Egypt (U.A.R.)	8,128	--	--	--	8,128	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	696,417	5,139	158,855	--	860,411	--	--	--	--	84,500	--	--	--	846,310
	Adjusted totals for listed countries													
EEC:														
Belgium-Luxembourg	322,945	2,489	869	--	126,275	--	--	--	--	452,578	--	--	--	5,410
France	6,700	--	--	--	6,700	--	--	--	--	40,692	--	--	--	786
Germany, West	193,603	729	73,922	--	32,780	--	--	--	--	301,034	--	--	--	7,543
Italy	476,871	15,893	62,435	--	555,199	--	--	--	--	580,507	--	--	--	115,361
Netherlands	810,330	29,240	50,129	--	268,018	--	--	--	--	1,157,717	--	--	--	23,049
EEC Subtotal	1,810,449	48,351	187,355	--	427,073	--	--	--	--	2,473,228	--	--	--	36,002
Ireland	126,882	--	--	--	126,882	--	--	--	--	92,752	--	--	--	--
Poland	--	--	151,472	--	151,472	--	--	--	--	232,874	--	--	--	48,754
Spain	202,752	--	--	--	202,752	--	--	--	--	145,472	--	--	--	13,926
Trieste	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,167	--	--	--	--
United Kingdom	795,134	--	8,252	--	9,477	--	--	--	--	815,863	--	--	--	44,018
Yugoslavia	58,420	--	18,065	--	76,485	--	--	--	--	179,026	--	--	--	--
Israel	93,219	--	22,498	--	63,309	--	--	--	--	62,511	--	--	--	34,364
Egypt (U.A.R.)	102,370	--	--	--	102,370	--	--	--	--	88,756	--	--	--	--
Total	3,192,226	48,351	387,642	--	581,261	--	--	--	--	4,209,480	--	--	--	709,295

1/ Excluding milled products.

2/ Includes seed corn, except sweet, and exports for relief.

Barley exports totaled 609,000 metric tons compared with 495,000 tons last year and showed an increase of 23 percent. Larger shipments went to all countries with the exception of East Germany, Yugoslavia, Israel, and the Republic of Korea.

Sorghum shipments totaled 1.1 million tons and showed a slight increase of 2 percent over the same period a year ago. Shipments were considerably larger to Belgium-Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. However, shipments to Switzerland, Poland, Israel, and Japan were much smaller.

Preliminary forecast for July-November 1964 indicates that total feed grain exports will be approximately 8.6 million tons - 7 percent higher than the 8.0 million tons exported during the first six months of fiscal year 1963-64.

#### UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR SLIGHTLY HIGHER

United States exports of wheat and flour (grain equivalent) between July 1 and November 30, 1964, were slightly higher than for the same period last year, but are by no means following the same sharp curve upward which has been evidenced for the past year. By July-November 1963, U.S. exports were already 43 percent higher than the previous year or the highest since World War II. Total exports for the current July-November period amount to 315 million bushels, or less than 2 percent over July-November 1963.

Much of this is due, of course, to the decreasing need in Western Europe for importing wheat. A near record harvest of wheat was reported in all countries of Western Europe except Portugal and Spain, with particular gains in France, Greece, the United Kingdom, and Italy. Consequently exports of wheat and flour to this area which amounted to 45 million bushels in the first five months of 1964 fiscal year only reached a total of 17 million bushels during the first five months of this fiscal year.

Exports to countries in Eastern Europe, however, doubled during this period with almost all of the 13 million bushels going to Yugoslavia. No influx of the large shipments to the USSR were evidenced until January 1964.

Over 56 percent of all wheat and flour shipments, 177 million bushels, went to the Asiatic countries. This was 9 percent more than was shipped to this area in the July-November 1963 period. Exports of wheat and flour to India alone totalled 97 million bushels or 31 percent of all U.S. exports for the period. Another 15 percent went to Pakistan and Japan.

Approximately 72 percent of the shipments to African countries went to the United Arab Republic. Thirty million bushels was destined for this country out of 41 million bushels to the African continent.

Grain shipments to date in this fiscal year dropped almost 2 percent under those for the same period last year. Out of 274 million bushels exported, 35 percent was destined for India, 13 percent to Brazil, and 11 percent to Pakistan. Shipments to Brazil also denoted an increase of almost 100 percent over those to that country during July-November 1963. A poor crop has made wheat a major deficit food item in Brazil which is reflected in the huge grain exports to that country from the United States.

Flour exports, on the other hand, increased 13 percent during July-November 1964 as compared with July-November 1963. Out of 40 million bushels, 33 percent or 13 million bushels were exported to the United Arab Republic.

Table A shows exports of wheat and flour by country of destination comparing the July-November 1964 period with July-November 1963. Shipments of wheat to Canada are predominantly for transshipment to other destinations.

Table B shows the quantities and destination of wheat inspected for export from Canadian ports and exports from Table A adjusted to a new total which reflects transshipments during July-November 1964 compared with the same period a year earlier. These inspections amounted to less than one-third of those reported in the first five months of the 1963-64 fiscal year.

Exports of U.S. wheat and flour are expected to reach 386 million bushels by December 31, 1964, as compared with 384 million bushels in the first six months of the 1963-64 fiscal year.

#### CANADIAN EXPORTS OF BARLEY AND OATS UP 27 PERCENT

Canadian exports of barley and oats totaled 258,000 metric tons during July-October 1964--27 percent more than the 203,000 tons shipped during a similar period last year. Barley shipments accounted for the substantial increase, while exports of oats declined considerably.

Barley exports for July-October 1964 totaled 238,000 tons and showed a gain of 66 percent over the 144,000 tons shipped during the same period a year earlier. About two-fifths of the total barley exports went to the United States. Shipments to Communist China, Italy and Peru totaled 66,000 tons compared with none during July-October 1963. However, this was partly offset by decreased shipments to the United Kingdom and the Republic of Korea.

Exports of oats totaled 19,000 tons--a decrease of 67 percent from the 59,000 tons shipped during July-October 1963. All major markets showed a marked decline with the exception of the United Kingdom which increased by 47 percent. (Table on page 27)

Table A.--WHEAT AND FLOUR 1/: U.S. exports by country of destination,  
July-November 1963 and July-November 1964

Destination	July-November 1963			July-November 1964		
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada 3/	22,541	111	22,652	8,007	90	8,097
Mexico	4/	594	594	19	577	596
British Honduras	--	95	95	--	98	98
Canal Zone	--	2	2	--	5	5
Costa Rica	2	304	306	2	304	306
El Salvador	566	47	613	214	43	257
Guatemala	920	33	953	914	53	967
Honduras	251	51	302	331	45	376
Nicaragua	118	95	213	255	52	307
Panama, Republic of	347	143	490	297	100	397
Bahamas	4/	13	13	--	10	10
Barbados	20	29	49	9	49	58
Dominican Republic	586	70	656	360	76	436
Haiti	351	48	399	883	49	932
Jamaica	6	217	223	--	523	523
Leeward and Windward Islands	--	27	27	--	30	30
Netherlands Antilles	--	115	115	--	133	133
Trinidad and Tobago	2	485	487	--	491	491
Bolivia	--	1,584	1,584	1	2,840	2,841
Brazil	17,670	143	17,813	35,101	403	35,504
British Guiana	--	371	371	11	525	536
Chile	984	299	1,283	3,957	763	4,720
Colombia	2,101	336	2,437	1,976	154	2,130
Ecuador	277	3	280	396	73	469
Paraguay	155	126	281	392	2	394
Peru	1,938	121	2,059	1,211	181	1,392
Surinam	--	138	138	--	163	163
Uruguay	--	21	21	--	20	20
Venezuela	4,175	147	4,322	4,612	126	4,738
Total	53,010	5,768	58,778	58,948	7,978	66,926
Western Europe:						
EEC						
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,738	11	2,749	226	3	229
France	5,725	--	5,725	811	3	814
Italy	2,348	1,162	3,510	2,316	690	3,006
Netherlands	6,932	570	7,502	4,431	344	4,775
West Germany	4,560	8	4,568	919	4	923
Total	22,303	1,751	24,054	8,703	1,044	9,747
Other Western Europe:						
Azores	--	--	--	232	--	232
Cyprus	377	11	388	--	4/	4/
Denmark	19	--	19	--	1	1
Finland	--	4/	4/	--	--	--
Gibraltar	--	2	2	--	3	3
Greece	446	871	1,317	--	315	315
Iceland	6	175	181	4	163	167
Ireland	41	--	41	--	--	--
Malta	--	--	--	--	18	18
Norway	967	9	976	--	--	--
Portugal	799	333	1,132	2,229	482	2,711
Spain	2,915	--	2,915	--	120	120
Sweden	438	6	444	20	4	24
Switzerland	3,864	--	3,864	455	--	455
Turkey	4,542	152	4,694	1,978	79	2,057
United Kingdom	5,212	79	5,291	740	123	863
Total	19,626	1,638	21,264	5,658	1,308	6,966
Eastern Europe:						
Hungary	110	--	110	--	--	--
Poland	3,028	392	3,420	913	91	1,004
Rumania	--	--	--	41	--	41
Yugoslavia	1,902	642	2,544	11,455	124	11,579
Total	5,040	1,034	6,074	12,409	215	12,624
Total Europe	46,969	4,423	51,392	26,770	2,567	29,337

Table A.--WHEAT AND FLOUR 1/ U.S. Exports by Country of Destination,  
July-November 1963 and July-November 1964 (Continued)

Destination	July-November 1963			July-November 1964		
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Asia:						
Aden .....	--	--	--	--	14	14
Afghanistan .....	1,286	78	1,364	40	1	41
Arabia Peninsula States .....	110	26	136	--	60	60
Bahrein .....	--	144	144	--	215	215
Cambodia .....	--	8	8	--	--	--
Ceylon .....	--	444	444	--	628	628
India .....	64,383	81	64,464	96,679	165	96,844
Indonesia .....	--	444	444	--	3	3
Iran .....	95	303	398	3,488	95	3,583
Iraq .....	1,847	19	1,866	29	431	460
Israel .....	4,086	34	4,120	3,902	50	3,952
Jordan .....	539	1,635	2,174	--	1,630	1,630
Kuwait .....	4	421	425	22	375	397
Laos .....	4	49	53	--	20	20
Lebanon .....	45	475	520	--	608	608
Macao .....	--	77	77	--	57	57
Malaysia .....	47	78	125	36	47	83
Pakistan .....	26,044	17	26,061	28,910	51	28,961
Philippines .....	3,361	125	3,486	2,212	255	2,467
Saudi Arabia .....	9	1,121	1,130	76	1,778	1,854
Syrian Arab Republic .....	--	--	--	--	35	35
Thailand .....	--	20	20	--	35	35
Vietnam .....	6	1,022	1,028	95	1,160	1,255
Hong Kong .....	60	324	384	101	181	282
Japan .....	31,793	1,178	32,971	18,785	333	19,118
Korea .....	13,203	505	13,708	5,690	2,955	8,645
Nansei and Nanpo Islands .....	218	274	492	298	259	557
Taiwan .....	5,566	588	6,154	5,222	247	5,469
Total .....	152,706	9,490	162,196	165,585	11,688	177,273
Africa:						
Algeria .....	4,164	425	4,589	2,796	165	2,961
Libya .....	--	83	83	--	1	1
Morocco .....	1,012	1,236	2,248	75	1,512	1,587
Sudan .....	1,178	1,352	2,530	1,047	1,424	2,471
Tunisia .....	1,297	88	1,385	382	169	551
United Arab Republic .....	12,986	9,812	22,798	16,366	13,361	29,727
Angola .....	456	36	492	471	41	512
Burundi and Rwanda .....	--	4	4	--	4	4
Cameroon, Federal Republic of .....	--	29	29	--	35	35
Canary Islands .....	--	5	5	449	--	449
Congo (Leopoldville) .....	66	2,337	2,403	63	1,001	1,064
Gabon .....	--	7	7	--	4	4
Ghana .....	4	60	64	--	56	56
Guinea .....	--	14	14	--	1	1
Liberia .....	3	37	40	1	64	65
Madeira Islands .....	92	32	124	275	12	287
Mauritania .....	--	--	--	--	3	3
British East Africa .....	116	60	176	--	--	--
Nigeria .....	839	30	869	1,078	10	1,088
Sierra Leone .....	6	--	6	--	49	49
Senegal .....	--	--	--	4/	15	15
Togo .....	239	--	239	--	1	1
Western Africa, n.e.c. .....	63	353	416	--	11	11
Western Portuguese Africa .....	--	17	17	--	23	23
Ethiopia .....	7	20	27	--	12	12
French Somaliland .....	--	23	23	--	30	30
Kenya .....	--	--	--	3	3	6
Malagasy Republic .....	2	9	11	17	9	26
Mozambique .....	123	4/	123	--	1	1
Somali Republic .....	1	--	1	--	18	18
South Africa, Republic of .....	3,045	32	3,077	--	1	1
North Rhodesia, South Rhodesia and Nyasaland .....	33	--	33	57	--	57
Total .....	25,732	16,101	41,833	23,080	18,036	41,116
Oceania:						
Australia .....	--	3	3	--	5	5
British West Pacific Islands .....	--	1	1	--	5	5
New Zealand .....	--	1	1	--	2	2
Trust Territory of the Pacific .....	--	21	21	--	34	34
Total .....	--	26	26	--	46	46
World total .....	278,417	35,808	314,225	274,383	40,315	314,698

1/ Data includes shipments for relief or charity. 2/ Grain equivalent. 3/ The bulk of exports to Canada are for transshipment to other destination - see Table B. 4/ Less than 500 bushels.

Table B.--WHEAT AND FLOUR: U.S. exports as adjusted for transshipment through Canadian ports, July-November 1963 and July-November 1964

	: <u>July-November 1963</u> :		: <u>July-November 1964</u> :	
	: Wheat in-	: Adjusted	: Wheat in-	: Adjusted
	: spected for :	: totals for :	: spected for :	: totals for :
	: exports from:	: listed :	: export from :	: listed :
	: Canadian :	: countries :	: Canadian :	: countries :
	: ports :	:	: ports :	:
	:	:	:	:
	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :
	: <u>bushels</u> :	: <u>bushels</u> :	: <u>bushels</u> :	: <u>bushels</u> :
EEC:	:	:	:	:
Belgium-Luxembourg ...:	3,146	5,895	38	267
France .....	269	5,994	--	814
Germany, West .....	552	5,120	78	1,001
Italy .....	--	3,510	--	3,006
Netherlands .....	8,569	16,071	423	5,198
Total .....	12,536	36,590	539	10,286
	:	:	:	:
Venezuela .....	742	5,064	--	4,738
Brazil .....	108	17,921	--	35,504
United Kingdom .....	986	22,250	584	1,447
Ireland .....	194	194	84	84
Spain .....	230	3,339	1,023	1,143
Portugal .....	781	1,913	564	3,275
Yugoslavia .....	--	2,544	2,820	14,399
Poland .....	1,363	4,783	--	1,004
U.S.S.R. ....	--	--	1,677	1,677
United Arab Republic ..	5,921	28,719	--	29,727
Canary Islands .....	708	713	436	2,562
Nigeria .....	507	1,376	--	1,088
Madeira Islands .....	331	455	--	287
Mozambique .....	413	536	--	1
Total .....	24,820	126,397	7,727	107,222



BARLEY AND OATS: Canadian exports by country of destination,  
July-October 1963 and July-October 1964

Destination	July-October 1963			July-October 1964		
	Oats	Barley	Total	Oats	Barley	Total
Western Hemisphere:						
United States	11,469	35,972	47,441	6,718	92,716	99,434
Barbados	--	--	--	33	--	33
Jamaica	--	--	--	29	--	29
Panama	181	--	181	41	--	41
Peru	--	--	--	--	2,848	2,848
Trinidad	--	--	--	92	--	92
Total	11,650	35,972	47,622	6,913	95,564	102,477
Europe:						
EEC						
Belgium-Luxembourg	7,234	--	7,234	510	--	510
France	--	--	--	488	--	488
Germany, West	676	--	676	--	--	--
Italy	8,852	--	8,852	--	14,479	14,479
Netherlands	13,441	--	13,441	5,925	--	5,925
EEC subtotal	30,203	--	30,203	6,923	14,479	21,402
Ireland	894	--	894	--	--	--
Switzerland	9,203	--	9,203	518	--	518
United Kingdom	3,448	41,782	45,230	5,080	28,830	33,910
Total	43,748	41,782	85,530	12,521	43,309	55,830
Asia:						
China, Mainland	--	--	--	--	48,161	48,161
Japan	--	36,886	36,886	--	43,649	43,649
Korea, Republic of	--	28,250	28,250	--	7,722	7,722
Saudi Arabia	--	914	914	--	--	--
Total	--	66,050	66,050	--	99,532	99,532
Africa:						
South Africa, Republic of	1,767	--	1,767	--	--	--
Mozambique	1,871	--	1,871	102	--	102
Total	3,638	--	3,638	102	--	102
Unspecified 1/	207	--	207	--	--	--
World total	59,243	143,804	203,047	19,536	238,405	257,941

1/ Bagged seed.

CANADIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR  
EXPORTS UP 24 PERCENT

Canada exported over 199 million bushels of wheat and flour to all destinations between July 1 and October 31, 1964. This amount represented an increase of 24 percent over the amount exported between July 1 and October 13, 1963.

Over 63 percent of these shipments went to European countries. Out of a total of 126 million bushels exported to this area, 71 million bushels or 57 percent was destined for Eastern European countries. Czechoslovakia and Poland have long-term agreements to buy Canadian wheat which is reflected in the tremendous increase in exports to these countries. East Germany and Czechoslovakia took 10 times more wheat and flour in the first four months of this fiscal year as compared with the same period last year. Shipments to Poland more than doubled, and East Germany, not a market last year, has taken over 5 million bushels to date this year. Exports to the USSR, while representing the second largest amount from Canada, were 6 percent under those for the July-October 1963 period.

Exports to Western European countries during July-October 1964 were generally less than in July-October 1963, particularly to the EEC. Those to the United Kingdom, while less than during July-October 1963, still represented the largest amount destined for any one country during July-October 1964 or 16 percent of the total Canadian exports for this period.

Exports of wheat and flour to the Asiatic countries almost doubled those for the same period last year, largely because of shipments to Communist China which increased almost 300 percent, to India and Pakistan with 100 percent increases, and Japan with an increase of 27 percent.

Over 75 percent of the 4 million bushels destined for Africa went to the Republic of South Africa. Canada also sent almost 3 million bushels of wheat and flour to Cuba under USSR sponsorship.

Approximately 94 percent of Canada's exports of these commodities were in the form of wheat grain. A trend to more markets for bulk grain and less in the form of flour is expected as more countries construct their own mills. The United Kingdom, the USSR and Communist China were the largest markets for wheat grain.

Flour shipments amounted to 13 million bushels or 45 percent more than during July-October 1963. United Kingdom received 28 percent of the over-all total, the USSR 23 percent, and Cuba, 17 percent.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Canadian exports by country of destination, July-October 1963 and July-October 1964

Destination	July-October			July-October 1964		
	Wheat	Flour 1/2	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/2	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
<b>Western Hemisphere:</b>						
United States	206	270	476	--	275	275
Miquelon and St. Pierre	--	5	5	--	6	6
British Honduras	--	16	16	--	12	12
Costa Rica	--	165	165	--	267	267
Honduras	--	14	14	--	13	13
El Salvador	300	4	304	294	2/	294
Guatemala	100	11	111	100	5	105
Nicaragua	--	220	220	102	1	103
Panama	--	74	74	78	32	110
Bahamas	--	108	108	--	85	85
Berbados	--	52	52	2/	54	54
Bermuda	--	41	41	2,086	37	2,123
Cuba	894	--	894	617	2,218	2,835
Dominican Republic	546	37	583	--	20	20
French West Indies	--	1	1	--	1	1
Haiti	--	30	30	--	14	14
Jamaica	4	404	408	4	476	480
Leeward and Windward Islands	--	356	356	--	307	307
Netherlands Antilles	--	95	95	--	70	70
Trinidad and Tobago	--	530	530	--	437	437
British Guiana	--	6	6	--	11	11
Chile	--	5	5	--	1	1
Colombia	--	--	--	--	1	1
Ecuador	371	--	371	444	--	444
Peru	731	17	748	385	12	397
Surinam	--	22	22	--	18	18
Venezuela	2,293	--	2,293	3,993	--	3,993
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,445</b>	<b>2,483</b>	<b>7,928</b>	<b>8,103</b>	<b>4,373</b>	<b>12,476</b>
<b>Western Europe:</b>						
<b>EEC</b>						
Belgium-Luxembourg	8,601	22	8,623	5,106	35	5,141
France	3,168	--	3,168	2,155	--	2,155
Italy	2,859	--	2,859	2,004	2	2,006
Netherlands	2,026	--	2,030	776	--	776
West Germany	15,745	--	15,745	8,629	--	8,629
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,399</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>32,425</b>	<b>18,670</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>18,707</b>
<b>Other Western Europe:</b>						
Austria	--	--	--	679	--	679
Denmark	21	2	23	--	1	1
Gibraltar	--	12	12	--	--	--
Greece	--	1	1	--	5	5
Iceland	--	2	2	--	2	2
Ireland	2,136	--	2,136	--	--	--
Malta	281	--	281	452	--	452
Norway	1,667	--	1,667	1,601	--	1,601
Portugal	--	45	45	--	23	23
Spain	--	--	--	--	8	8
Sweden	22	1	23	11	1	12
Switzerland	3,473	--	3,473	2,014	--	2,014
United Kingdom	30,059	4,101	34,160	27,520	3,581	31,101
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,659</b>	<b>4,164</b>	<b>41,823</b>	<b>32,277</b>	<b>3,621</b>	<b>35,898</b>
<b>Eastern Europe:</b>						
Albania	--	--	--	2,147	--	2,147
Bulgaria	--	--	--	3,661	--	3,661
Czechoslovakia	1,430	--	1,430	16,006	--	16,006
Eastern Germany	--	--	--	5,133	--	5,133
Poland	7,300	--	7,300	15,323	--	15,323
U.S.S.R.	30,548	--	30,548	25,890	2,887	28,777
Yugoslavia	7,422	--	7,422	--	--	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,700</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>46,700</b>	<b>68,160</b>	<b>2,887</b>	<b>71,047</b>
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>116,758</b>	<b>4,190</b>	<b>120,948</b>	<b>119,107</b>	<b>6,545</b>	<b>125,652</b>

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Canadian exports by country of destination, July-October 1963 and July-October 1964 (Continued)

Destination	July-October 1963			July-October 1964		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
<b>Asia:</b>						
Aden .....	--	17	17	--	13	13
Qater .....	--	1	1	--	--	--
Burma .....	79	49	128	--	159	159
Ceylon .....	--	611	611	--	--	--
India .....	--	--	--	3,201	--	3,201
Indonesia .....	--	--	--	--	126	126
Iran .....	--	2	2	--	2	2
Israel .....	1,195	5	1,200	1,065	--	1,065
Jordan .....	--	1	1	--	2/	2/
Kuwait .....	--	8	8	--	11	11
Lebanon .....	--	20	20	--	257	257
Malaysia .....	183	250	433	301	172	473
Pakistan .....	--	--	--	1,837	--	1,837
Philippines .....	3,268	--	3,268	2,717	--	2,717
Portuguese Asia n.e.c. ....	--	6	6	--	2	2
Saudi Arabia .....	704	1	705	314	3	317
Thailand .....	--	107	107	--	141	141
Communist China .....	6,507	--	6,507	25,728	--	25,728
Korea, Republic of .....	511	--	511	--	--	--
Hong Kong .....	246	295	541	308	270	578
Japan .....	15,683	74	15,757	19,946	19	19,965
British East Indies .....	--	3	3	--	--	--
Taiwan .....	78	--	78	240	--	240
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>28,454</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>29,904</b>	<b>55,657</b>	<b>1,175</b>	<b>56,832</b>
<b>Africa:</b>						
Angola .....	--	1	1	--	2	2
British Africa n.e.c. ....	--	224	224	--	--	--
Cameroon .....	--	--	--	--	2/	2/
Congo (Leopoldville) .....	--	16	16	--	35	35
Gambia .....	--	--	--	--	12	12
Ghana .....	--	244	244	--	289	289
Liberia .....	--	41	41	--	21	21
Nigeria .....	219	21	240	202	1	203
Portuguese Africa n.e.c. ....	--	27	27	--	26	26
Guinea .....	--	--	--	--	1	1
Sierra Leone .....	--	--	--	--	227	227
Ivory Coast .....	--	--	--	--	1	1
Togo .....	--	62	62	--	52	52
British East Africa .....	--	--	--	--	3	3
Mozambique .....	188	10	198	--	12	12
Tanganyika .....	--	2	2	--	2	2
Northern Rhodesia .....	--	--	--	9	--	9
Nyasaland .....	--	17	17	--	4	4
Republic of South Africa .....	407	--	407	2,870	--	2,870
Southern Rhodesia .....	--	--	--	48	--	48
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>1,479</b>	<b>3,129</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>3,817</b>
<b>Oceania:</b>						
Fiji .....	--	2	2	--	1	1
French Oceania .....	--	1	1	--	--	--
United States Oceania .....	163	1	164	153	2/	153
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>154</b>
Unspecified 3/ .....	216	--	216	251	--	251
<b>World total .....</b>	<b>151,850</b>	<b>8,792</b>	<b>160,642</b>	<b>186,400</b>	<b>12,782</b>	<b>199,182</b>

1/ Grain equivalent. 2/ Less than 50 bushels. 3/ Includes bagged seed wheat.

Compiled from records of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.



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# WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

## Statistical Report

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WORLD RAISIN PACK  
ABOVE AVERAGE

The 1964 world raisin pack is now estimated at 560,900 short tons. Though slightly smaller than originally forecast, the 1964 pack is nearly 15,000 tons larger than the 1963 pack and over 36,000 tons larger than average. The earlier 1964 estimate of 50,000 tons for Iran has been reduced by 10,000 tons, making it the shortest Iranian pack since 1949. The estimate of the 1963 Cyprus pack has been sharply reduced; that pack only totaled 2,000 tons according to official statistics.

RAISINS: Estimated commercial production,  
average 1958-62, annual 1962-64

Country	Average : : 1958-62 :	1962	1963	1964
: - - - - - Short tons - - - - -				
Australia:				
Lexias .....	8,200	8,500	7,600	9,000
Sultanas.....	71,600	89,500	61,300	94,200
Cyprus.....	9,200	12,000	2,000	<u>2/</u> 9,200
Greece.....	61,600	96,500	59,000	75,000
Iran.....	60,600	55,000	65,000	40,000
South Africa, Republic of.....	7,100	7,700	7,700	8,200
Spain.....	13,000	9,400	11,600	12,500
Turkey.....	88,800	99,000	66,000	75,000
Foreign total.....	<u>320,100</u>	<u>377,600</u>	<u>280,200</u>	<u>323,100</u>
United States.....	<u>204,400</u>	<u>191,000</u>	<u>1/266,000</u>	<u>237,800</u>
Grand total.....	<u>524,500</u>	<u>568,600</u>	<u>1/546,200</u>	<u>560,900</u>

1/ Includes 49,000 tons substandard rain-damaged raisins. 2/ 1958-62 average; 1964 estimate unavailable.

Foreign production, at 323,100 tons in 1964 was virtually the same as the 5-year (1958-62) average but nearly 43,000 tons above the 1963 level. Australia, Greece, South Africa, Spain, and Turkey all had larger crops than in 1963. Australian 1964 production was exceptionally heavy, the sultan pack of 94,200 tons being the largest in Australian history. There is still some uncertainty about the size of the Turkish pack with some sources predicting a lower outturn than 75,000 tons.

The California pack of 237,800 tons is 33,400 tons larger than average. Though it seems to be smaller than the 1963 pack of 266,000 tons, it is actually larger in terms of marketable raisins because 49,000 tons of the 1963 pack were substandard due to rain damage and only 217,000 tons were of marketable quality. Excluding substandard California raisins, the world pack would total 497,200 tons for 1963 making the 1964 pack nearly 64,000 tons larger than the 1963 pack.

As for current export availabilities, California has the largest stocks on hand, followed by Australia; modest tonnages are still held in Greece and Turkey, while Iranian supplies are extremely light.

RAISINS: Exports from 8 leading producing countries, average 1958-62, annual 1960-63 seasons 1/

Country	: Average : : 1958-62 :	1960	1961	1962	: Preliminary : 1963
		- - - - - Short tons - - - - -			
Australia.....	64,000	48,300	56,900	74,200	57,700
Greece.....	53,300	26,800	52,700	87,000	56,200
Iran.....	37,400	33,000	42,000	34,000	44,000
Turkey.....	76,500	68,000	78,900	91,200	55,000
Cyprus, S. Africa, Spain.....	17,200	19,800	18,100	19,100	9,000
Foreign total.....	248,400	195,900	248,600	305,500	221,900
United States.....	47,900	61,200	65,400	45,000	56,100
Grand total.....	296,300	257,100	314,000	350,500	278,000

1/ Marketing season beginning August and September for Northern Hemisphere countries and January for Southern Hemisphere countries.

Based on current indications, world raisin exports in 1964-65 may approximate 300,000 tons, representing a moderate increase, about 8 percent, over the subnormal 1963-64 export volume of 278,000 tons. Exports averaged 296,300 tons in the 5 years 1958-62.

The above export statistics do not include the relatively minor exports of Argentina and Chile (usually less than 2,000 tons annually) or those of Afghanistan which exports possibly 10,000 to 15,000 tons a year; however, complete data on Afghanistan's exports are not available. The sharp reduction in 1963-64 exports by the secondary producers (Cyprus, South Africa, and Spain) reflects a drastic decline in Cyprus' exports. In the 1963-64 season, Cyprus exported only 1,398 tons compared with 10,343 tons in 1962-63. In the 4 seasons, 1959-60 through 1962-63, Cyprus' exports averaged 9,378 tons.

U.S. raisin exports in the 1963-64 season totaled 56,069 tons. U.S. exports for the 3 months September through November 1964 amounted to 25,817 tons, or just 1,056 tons more than the 24,761 tons exported in the same 3 months of 1963.

Raisin prices have been strong this season and for most growths, i.e. Turkish, Greek, Australian, and Iranian, quotations in London are somewhat higher now than when the season opened while those for U.S. raisins have been well maintained. January 1965 prices for Turkey, Greece, and Iran were the highest in a number of years. While Australian and U.S. prices were higher in January 1964, their January 1965 levels were among the highest in recent years. Though U.S. raisins were still the highest priced, the price differential so far this crop year has been considerably smaller than in the past two years, except in comparison with Australian sultanas, the only growth that is lower-priced than a year ago.

RAISINS: Prices, landed, duty paid London,  
average, January 1961-65

Origin and type	January price				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	- - - - - U.S. Cents per pound - - - - -				
Turkey:					
No. 9.....	16.4	14.2	12.4	17.0	17.4
No. 10.....	16.6	14.0	12.6	17.4	17.7
Greece:					
No. 2.....	17.0	14.3	13.1	17.2	17.4
No. 4 Natural.....	16.5	13.9	12.7	17.0	17.0
Australia:					
4-Crown.....	17.6	13.6	12.8	18.6	17.6
5-Crown.....	17.8	14.0	13.2	19.0	17.9
Iran:					
Maragha/Urmia.....	15.6	12.3	12.1	13.4	15.4
California:					
Natural Thompson Seedless.....	16.6	15.0	19.8	19.4	18.8

WORLD STONE FRUIT  
PRODUCTION INCREASES

Apricots: Apricot production is about 12 percent below last year but 26 percent above the 1955-59 average.

Gains in North America and Asia during 1964 of 12 and 25 percent, respectively, are more than offset by a 32 percent decline in Europe. Production in France, largest European producer in 1963, decreased by 81 percent due to unfavorable weather at blooming time.

Cherries: Cherry production is about 20 percent above 1963 and 46 percent above the 1955-59 average.

Most of the increase in 1964 is attributed to the U.S., with a crop double that of 1963. West Germany, Italy and France continue to be major producers, ranking second, third and fourth behind the U.S.

Peaches: Production is slightly above last year with all major continents showing an increase making this year's crop 55 percent above the 1955-59 average.

European production is more than double the 1955-59 average with Italy accounting for most of this increase.

Plums and Prunes: Production is about 12 percent below last year but approximately 13 percent above the 1955-59 average. A decline of almost 50 percent in West Germany, which was the second largest producer in 1963, more than offsets the 27 percent increase in the U.S.

APRICOTS, FRESH: Production in specified countries, average 1955-59  
annual 1962-64

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964 <sup>1/</sup>
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Short	Short	Short	Short
	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>
<u>North America</u>				
Canada.....	4.8	7.7	2.5	7.0
Mexico.....	5.6	6.5	6.7	6.7
United States.....	201.7	166.2	200.3	221.0
Total.....	212.1	180.4	209.5	234.7
<u>South America</u>				
Argentina.....	12.7	14.8	14.8	15.1
Chile.....	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.4
Total.....	16.7	19.2	19.3	19.5
<u>Europe</u>				
Austria.....	9.8	21.2	41.2	20.0
France.....	52.3	60.6	179.7	34.2
Germany, West.....	1.2	2.2	4.6	3.4
Greece.....	12.7	17.6	12.8	26.4
Italy.....	39.5	53.3	65.5	71.5
Spain.....	99.2	120.0	118.9	111.3
Switzerland.....	4.1	4.1	14.3	5.5
Yugoslavia.....	19.8	27.2	21.2	38.5
Total.....	238.6	306.2	458.2	310.8
<u>Africa</u>				
South Africa, Rep. of .....	.6	.2	.2	.2
<u>Asia</u>				
Iran.....	60.7	74.4	22.0	38.5
Turkey.....	<sup>2/</sup> 19.4	<sup>2/</sup> 95.7	<sup>2/</sup> 83.6	<sup>2/</sup> 93.7
Total.....	80.1	170.1	105.6	132.2
<u>Oceania</u>				
Australia.....	35.3	45.9	38.7	36.1
New Zealand.....	3.8	5.0	4.0	4.0
Total.....	39.1	50.9	42.7	40.1
Total specified countries ...:	587.2	727.0	835.5	737.5

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes wild apricots.

CHERRIES, FRESH: Production in specified countries, average 1955-59  
annual 1962-64

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964 <sup>1/</sup>
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Short	Short	Short	Short
	tons	tons	tons	tons
<b>North America</b>				
Canada.....	15.0	15.9	18.8	27.7
United States.....	216.4	287.2	151.2	369.4
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>231.4</b>	<b>303.1</b>	<b>170.0</b>	<b>397.1</b>
<b>South America</b>				
Argentina.....	2.9	2.6	2.1	2.5
Chile.....	2.8	3.6	3.8	3.9
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.4</b>
<b>Europe</b>				
Austria.....	27.3	36.9	41.2	36.9
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	26.3	33.7	22.7	27.6
Denmark.....	7.2	<sup>2/</sup> 1.0	<sup>2/</sup> 2.0	<sup>2/</sup> 2.0
France.....	82.6	109.3	122.4	114.6
Germany, West.....	175.8	234.8	280.8	293.9
Greece.....	11.6	14.8	13.5	18.3
Italy.....	162.3	238.5	241.8	253.5
Netherlands.....	10.2	6.9	7.7	8.8
Norway.....	4.8	4.5	4.8	4.5
Spain.....	47.5	48.4	62.7	63.4
Sweden.....	10.8	9.9	12.1	12.1
Switzerland.....	51.1	60.6	60.6	57.3
United Kingdom.....	24.7	24.3	16.4	18.6
Yugoslavia.....	83.3	101.7	99.4	99.4
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>725.5</b>	<b>925.3</b>	<b>988.1</b>	<b>1,010.9</b>
<b>Asia</b>				
Japan.....	5.7	7.9	7.7	6.6
Turkey.....	55.6	68.2	71.2	77.0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>83.6</b>
<b>Oceania</b>				
Australia.....	6.3	7.4	7.5	7.5
New Zealand.....	.3	.4	.5	.5
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>
<b>Total specified countries....</b>	<b>1,030.5</b>	<b>1,318.5</b>	<b>1,250.9</b>	<b>1,506.0</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2/</sup> Commercial production only.

PEACHES, FRESH: Production in specified countries, average 1955-59  
annual 1962-64

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964 <sup>1/</sup>
	Million Bushels <sup>2/</sup>	Million Bushels <sup>2/</sup>	Million Bushels <sup>2/</sup>	Million Bushels <sup>2/</sup>
<b>North America</b>				
Canada.....	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.7
Mexico.....	2.6	3.3	3.4	3.4
United States.....	65.9	75.5	73.8	74.5
Total.....	71.1	81.1	79.6	80.6
<b>South America</b>				
Argentina.....	5.7	8.6	7.3	10.7
Chile.....	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
Total.....	7.4	10.4	9.1	12.6
<b>Europe</b>				
Austria.....	.2	.3	.4	.4
France.....	10.0	14.2	21.0	18.4
Germany, West.....	.9	1.7	1.1	1.6
Greece.....	1.6	3.2	2.6	4.3
Italy.....	25.2	47.5	58.2	60.1
Netherlands.....	.1	.1	.1	.1
Spain.....	3.7	4.9	6.0	6.9
Yugoslavia.....	.8	1.6	1.4	1.6
Total.....	42.5	73.5	90.8	93.4
<b>Africa</b>				
South Africa, Rep. of .....	.1	.1	.1	.1
<b>Asia</b>				
Japan.....	5.7	8.7	9.1	9.3
Turkey.....	2.4	3.4	2.9	3.7
Total.....	8.1	12.1	12.0	13.0
<b>Oceania</b>				
Australia.....	2.6	4.0	4.3	4.4
New Zealand.....	.7	.8	.8	.8
Total.....	3.3	4.8	5.1	5.2
<b>Total specified countries...</b>	<b>132.5</b>	<b>182.0</b>	<b>196.7</b>	<b>204.9</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2/</sup> 48 pounds.

PLUMS AND PRUNES, FRESH: Production in specified countries, average  
1955-59, annual 1962-64

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964 <sup>1/</sup>
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Short	Short	Short	Short
	tons	tons	tons	tons
<u>North America</u>				
Canada.....	16.0	12.2	17.5	16.3
Mexico.....	7.8	11.6	12.0	12.1
United States.....	535.5	546.8	488.8	619.9
Plums.....	90.5	90.5	114.7	127.5
Prunes.....	445.0	456.3	374.1	492.4
Total.....	559.3	570.6	518.3	648.3
<u>South America</u>				
Argentina.....	43.8	43.0	47.4	45.0
Chile.....	21.9	25.3	25.1	24.2
Total.....	65.7	68.3	72.5	69.2
<u>Europe</u>				
Austria.....	71.1	51.9	106.2	89.5
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	23.4	13.2	25.3	<sup>2/</sup> 24.2
France.....	107.8	255.7	172.0	110.2
Germany, West.....	314.0	271.2	679.7	345.5
Greece.....	13.5	10.6	10.3	13.5
Italy.....	95.9	118.5	137.9	133.5
Netherlands.....	13.7	11.9	14.9	13.2
Norway.....	15.3	14.7	21.1	17.4
Spain.....	63.5	54.3	67.2	66.1
Sweden.....	18.8	17.6	29.8	29.8
Switzerland.....	32.5	36.4	55.1	44.1
United Kingdom.....	86.4	76.5	90.7	56.4
Yugoslavia.....	755.3	910.2	855.4	870.8
Total.....	1,611.2	1,842.7	2,265.6	1,814.2
<u>Africa</u>				
South Africa, Rep. of ...	3.1	3.1	3.8	4.0
<u>Asia</u>				
Japan.....	47.5	48.8	56.1	35.2
Turkey.....	79.8	98.4	106.7	99.2
Total.....	127.3	147.2	162.8	134.4
<u>Oceania</u>				
New Zealand.....	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.8
<b>Total specified countries..</b>	<b>2,370.8</b>	<b>2,635.7</b>	<b>3,026.7</b>	<b>2,673.9</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2/</sup> Belgium only.

1964 WORLD DRIED  
FIG PACK DROPS

The 1964 commercial dried fig pack of the major producing countries, which is estimated at 133,500 short tons, showed a decline of 14,100 tons compared to the 1963 pack and a decline of 11,400 tons compared to the 1958-62 average. U.S. production, estimated at 19,400 tons, was the only reported increase from the previous season. All of the remaining principal producers experienced decreases in production. Estimates on Spain, an important fig paste exporter since 1961, are not available.

Exports of dried figs from Greece, Italy, Portugal, and Turkey in 1964-65 are expected to reach 57,600 short tons--a decline of 5,600 tons from the 1963-64 season. Compared to the 1963-64 figures, exports from Greece, Portugal, and Turkey are all expected to decrease, while Italy may show a slight increase.

Imports of all dried figs by the U.S. between September and November 1964 totaled 3,600 short tons. Dried figs accounted for 2,387 tons; fig paste 1,089; and prepared or preserved figs 124. Unofficial figures on imports into United States of fig paste show arrivals for the months August 1964 through January 1965 at 2,800 tons, a decrease of 1,300 tons compared with the same period in 1963-64. Turkish shipments are much behind normal. The drop in Turkish shipments is believed due to the reluctance of Turkish packers to risk the unusually high rejections by U.S. Food and Drug which they experienced the past 2 seasons. The Turkish minimum export price has been raised to 15 cents per pound c.i.f. New York as against 11.5 cents last season because of higher costs in packing to prevent rejections. Portuguese prices, near 12 cents c.i.f. New York are about 3 cents higher than last year.

FIGS, DRIED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1958-62, annual 1961-64

Country	: Average : : 1958-62 :	1961	: 1962	: 1963	: 1964
	: Short : tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Greece.....	: 29,000	31,000	28,000	32,000	28,500
Italy.....	: 40,000	40,000	33,000	34,000	30,000
Portugal.....	: 10,700	7,600	11,200	13,600	10,600
Turkey.....	: 45,600	55,000	47,000	50,000	45,000
Total foreign.....	: <u>125,300</u>	<u>133,600</u>	<u>119,200</u>	<u>129,600</u>	<u>114,100</u>
United States.....	: 19,600	18,500	20,000	18,000	19,400
Grand total.....	: <u>144,900</u>	<u>152,100</u>	<u>139,200</u>	<u>147,600</u>	<u>133,500</u>



FIGS, DRIED: Exports from specified countries  
average 1958-62, annual 1961-64 season beginning September

Country	Average 1958-62	1961	1962	1963	Forecast 1964
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Greece.....	15,700	16,700	14,800	16,100	15,000
Italy.....	3,800	3,600	3,200	2,900	3,300
Portugal.....	6,400	4,900	6,300	8,200	6,300
Turkey.....	34,900	39,500	36,600	36,000	33,000
Total.....	60,800	64,700	60,900	63,200	57,600

FIGS, DRIED: United States imports by country of origin,  
average 1958-62, annual 1961-64 year beginning September 1

Origin	Average 1958-62	1961	1962	1963	1964 <sup>1/</sup>
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
<u>Figs, dried:</u>					
Italy.....	171	229	110	102	48
Greece.....	1,942	2,111	2,162	2,128	2,140
Portugal.....	89	29	36	44	20
Spain.....	1	---	---	---	---
Turkey.....	221	215	298	262	174
Others.....	---	3	---	24	5
Total.....	2,424	2,587	2,606	2,560	2,387
<u>Fig paste:</u>					
Belgium-Luxembourg...	---	---	1	2	---
Italy.....	20	100	---	---	---
Greece.....	89	238	74	442	57
Portugal.....	2,987	2,230	2,229	5,404	767
Spain.....	328	636	1,003	1,831	240
Turkey.....	5,731	8,327	1,507	2,397	25
Total.....	9,155	11,531	4,814	2/10,305	1,089
<u>Figs, prepared or preserved</u>					
Israel.....	---	1	---	---	---
Greece.....	1	---	5	2	---
Italy.....	206	200	135	169	124
Total.....	207	201	140	171	124
Grand total.....	11,786	14,319	7,560	13,036	3,600

<sup>1/</sup> Three months September - November. <sup>2/</sup> Includes 229 tons not shown in country detail.

WORLD CURRANT PACK  
BELOW AVERAGE

The 1964 dried currant pack--in Australia, Greece and South Africa-- is now estimated at 96,400 tons, or 12,000 tons less than previously forecast. The present 1964 estimate though some 3,000 tons larger than the 1963 pack is 18,500 tons below the 5-year (1958-62) average of 114,900 tons.

The reduction of the earlier estimate is attributable to a smaller than expected output in Greece. The present estimate of 83,000 tons of Greek currants represents the smallest Greek crop since 1955. Serious downy mildew damage to the vines in 1963 was reportedly the main cause of the small 1964 crop. In contrast to Greece, Australia had a much larger pack in 1964 than in 1963. Production in the Republic of South Africa continued to be minor.

Greek exports in 1963-64 of 66,900 tons were much below the heavy volume of 81,700 tons shipped in 1962-63. They were also below average. Australian exports in calendar year 1963 were less than in 1962 and only about half of average. These decreases were consequences of the short 1963 crops and the unusually large Greek 1962-63 shipments.

Indications to date are that 1964-65 Greek exports will be even lower than in 1963-64 and may not be much over 60,000 tons. Australian 1964 calendar year exports bounced back from the depressed levels of the previous two years and are tentatively estimated at 7,800 tons.

Greek currant prices have held relatively firm after opening at exceptionally high levels. Greek prices, c and f, London in January 1965 were the highest in some years.

DRIED CURRANTS: Estimated commercial production in specified countries average 1958-62, annual 1961-64

Country	Average 1958-62	1961	1962	1963	1964
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Australia .....	11,500	14,500	8,700	7,500	12,600
Greece .....	102,400	102,000	120,000	85,000	83,000
South Africa, Republic of ..	1,000	900	800	800	800
Total .....	114,900	117,400	129,500	93,300	96,400

DRIED CURRANTS: Exports from specified countries  
average 1958-62, annual 1961-63

Country	: Average : : 1958-62 :	1961	1962	1963
	: Short : <u>tons</u>	Short <u>tons</u>	Short <u>tons</u>	Short <u>tons</u>
Australia:				
(Year beginning Jan. 1)...	7,100	9,300	4,800	3,600
Greece:				
(Year beginning Sept. 1)...	72,500	71,500	81,700	66,900

GREEK DRIED CURRANTS: Prices, c & f London,  
average, January 1962-65

Type	January price			
	1962	1963	1964	1965
	: U.S. : Cents : per : <u>pound</u>	U.S. Cents per <u>pound</u>	U.S. Cents per <u>pound</u>	U.S. Cents per <u>pound</u>
Vostizza (Aegion).....	13.6	13.2	16.0	17.6
Pyrgos.....	11.8	11.7	15.1	16.0
Kalamata.....	11.7	11.3	14.8	16.0

RECORD WORLD  
COCOA BEAN CROP

The 1964-65 world cocoa bean crop is estimated at 1,481,000 metric tons, 18 percent above the record 1963-64 outturn and 67 percent over the 1955-59 average. Favorable weather and more care in pest control has resulted in record West African crops, and production in other world cocoa areas is also above that of last season.

The Cocoa Producers Alliance (comprised of Ghana, Nigeria, Brazil, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, and Togo and producing over four-fifths of the world crop) re-entered the cocoa market after a 14 week period of suspended sales. The Alliance withdrew from selling in mid-October after prices fell below the "indicator" level of 23.75 cents per pound. February prices were still well below the indicator level.

At the January 25-27 meeting of the CPA in Lagos, Nigeria, members announced that 250,000 tons of cocoa beans would be diverted from traditional uses and that negotiations have been undertaken to sell to the margarine and soap industries at prices competitive with other fats and oils products.

Preliminary statistics indicate that 1964 world exports of cocoa beans may not reach the record level of 1,038,000 tons attained in 1963. Increased shipments by Nigeria, Brazil, and New Guinea were offset by smaller exports from Ghana and by sharp reductions in Mexico's and Ecuador's trade. As more cocoa processing plants become operational in major producing countries, cocoa product exports will show significant gains in 1965.

North America: Production in North America is estimated at 94,300 tons, up 7 percent over the 1963-64 outturn. More favorable weather has resulted in a moderate increase in the Dominican Republic and Mexico.

South America: The South American crop is placed at 214,600 tons, a gain of 4 percent over the previous year. Although production is up for the second consecutive season, output is still well below the 1955-59 average of 237,700 tons.

The Brazilian crop is estimated at 132,000 tons, up slightly over the previous season. The Bahia main crop outturned at 900,000 bags (54,000 tons), approximately the same as in the previous two seasons. The temporao crop is forecast at 1,200,000 bags (72,000 tons), compared with last year's crop of 1,150,000 bags (69,000 tons). Production from other States usually amounts to 100,000 bags (6,000 tons).

As a result of the Government's decision to abolish the 7 percent state export tax exemption for cocoa products and with the CPA ban on sales, several cocoa processing factories temporarily reverted to crushing castorbeans and others shutdown all operations.

(Continued on page 16)

COCOA BEANS: World total production for the crop year 1964-65 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	Preliminary
	1955/56- 1959/60					1964-65
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
<b>North America:</b>						
Costa Rica .....	9.4	11.1	12.3	11.0	11.8	12.0
Cuba .....	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.0
Dominican Republic .....	34.0	35.2	35.0	37.0	38.9	40.0
Grenada .....	1.5	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.9
Haiti .....	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.5	3.0
Jamaica .....	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.5	1.6	2.5
Mexico .....	13.8	16.5	21.0	26.0	21.0	24.0
Panama .....	1.5	1.4	1.2	.6	.7	.8
Trinidad and Tobago .....	8.4	7.0	6.5	6.4	5.4	5.5
Other North America 2/.....	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
<b>Total North America ...</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>94.3</b>
<b>South America:</b>						
Bolivia .....	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Brazil .....	173.3	122.0	116.0	111.0	129.3	132.0
Colombia .....	12.5	14.3	15.0	13.5	15.0	16.0
Ecuador .....	32.0	41.6	40.0	42.0	35.0	39.0
Peru .....	2.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3
Surinam .....	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3
Venezuela .....	15.6	12.1	12.4	14.6	19.6	21.0
<b>Total South America ...</b>	<b>237.7</b>	<b>195.7</b>	<b>189.5</b>	<b>187.4</b>	<b>205.4</b>	<b>214.6</b>
<b>Africa:</b>						
Angola .....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
Cameroon 3/.....	60.7	71.5	73.0	76.2	90.0	90.0
Congo, Brazzaville .....	.3	.6	.9	.7	.8	.8
Congo, Leopoldville .....	4.5	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.0	5.9
Fernando Po and Rio Muni .....	22.7	25.4	26.0	31.5	33.5	34.0
Gabon .....	2.6	4.1	2.4	3.7	3.3	3.9
Ghana .....	258.4	439.2	416.0	428.4	450.0	570.0
Ivory Coast .....	61.3	93.8	84.8	102.4	97.2	135.0
Liberia .....	.8	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Malagasy Republic .....	.4	.5	.6	.5	.5	.5
Nigeria 4/.....	127.0	198.4	193.9	178.8	219.5	270.0
Sao Tome and Principe .....	9.0	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Sierra Leone .....	2.7	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.5
Togo 5/.....	6.5	12.8	11.3	9.1	13.7	15.0
<b>Total Africa .....</b>	<b>557.3</b>	<b>867.4</b>	<b>830.4</b>	<b>852.9</b>	<b>929.9</b>	<b>1,140.5</b>
<b>Asia and Oceania:</b>						
Ceylon .....	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4
Indonesia .....	1.4	1.0	.8	1.1	1.0	1.0
New Guinea and Papua .....	3.6	7.6	10.7	14.2	17.0	19.0
New Hebrides .....	.9	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8
Philippines .....	2.0	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4
Western Samoa .....	3.8	3.6	4.4	3.6	4.9	5.0
<b>Total Asia and Oceania :</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>31.6</b>
<b>World total .....</b>	<b>886.5</b>	<b>1,164.9</b>	<b>1,129.2</b>	<b>1,157.5</b>	<b>1,252.6</b>	<b>1,481.0</b>

1/ Estimates are based on a crop year of October 1 to September 30. 2/ Includes Dominica, Guatemala, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Nicaragua, and St. Lucia. 3/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes former British Southern Cameroons. 4/ Prior to 1961-62 includes former British Southern Cameroons. 5/ Includes some Ghanaian cocoa marketed through Togo.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Production in Ecuador is estimated at 39,000 tons, up slightly over the small 1963-64 crop which was reduced by heavy infection of "monilia" pod-rot. A \$9 million cocoa processing facility is to be built near Guayaquil and an established chocolate confectionery firm in Guayaquil is planning to invest \$540,000 for the processing of 3,000 tons of cocoa products annually.

More recent information shows Venezuelan production to be increasing at a faster rate than previously reported. The 1963-64 outturn of 19,600 tons was the largest in 14 years. The continuation of favorable weather is expected to result in a even larger crop this season.

Africa: Record crops in Ghana, Nigeria, and Ivory Coast will boost African production to over 1 million tons. The African crop this year is expected to be about as large as total world production during the 1961-62 season.

Production in Cameroon is expected to approximate the record 1963-64 harvest of 90,000 tons. A new cocoa processing plant is being considered at Yaounde. The proposed facility will be built by Japanese interests and will have approximately the same capacity (15,000-20,000 tons) as the Douala factory.

Political instability is expected to result in a further decline in Congo's (Leopoldville) production this season. Although the plantations are reported to be in good condition, labor and transportation difficulties are expected to retard output for sometime.

Continued heavy crop purchases indicate that Ghanaian production will reach a record 570,000 tons this season. The main-crop harvest through February 4 totaled 510,000 metric tons, well above total production of any preceding year. Beginning with the 1965 mid-crop, growers will receive 11.66 U.S. cents per pound, compared with the current level of 12.6 cents. The United Ghana Farmers' Cooperative Council announced that the "voluntary" contribution of .94 cents per pound will go towards a trust fund to further the establishment of the proposed Agricultural Credit and Cooperative Bank.

The new Takoradi cocoa processing plant began operations last November and reportedly has an annual capacity of about 18,000 tons. The larger-capacity Tema facility is scheduled to begin limited operations in April.

Production in the Ivory Coast is estimated at a record 135,000 tons, 39 percent over the 1963-64 harvest. The country's first cocoa processing plant began operations in November and will utilize approximately 10,000 to 12,000 tons of cocoa beans annually.

Nigeria's crop is expected to reach 270,000 tons, 23 percent above last year's record. The drier weather this season has greatly reduced the incidence of pod-rot and effective spraying has reduced capsid damage. The \$5.6 million cocoa storage, handling, and fumigation facilities at Ikeja is being rushed to completion to facilitate the handling of the unusually large harvest. Two of the proposed six-shed complex (each with a capacity of 12,000 tons) have been completed and are in use, and construction has been accelerated on the remaining 4 sheds.

Asia and Oceania: Production continues to increase in this region. The 1964-65 crop is estimated at 31,600 tons, 7 percent above the previous season and more than double the 1955-59 average.

#### LENTIL PRODUCTION SLIGHTLY DOWN IN 20 COUNTRIES

Lentil production in 20 reporting countries is 1964 was estimated at 18.9 million bags, slightly less than last year but nearly 50 percent above the 1955-59 average.

Excluded from the foregoing estimate is unreported but sizable production in several African countries, and any production in communist East Europe and the USSR.

Of the 20 reporting countries, about half reported declines of production from last year and others increases. The major increases occurred in the United States and Morocco; the major decreases in India and Spain.

The world's lentil production centers in Asia. Almost 66 percent of the 20-country output came from India, Pakistan, Turkey, and Syria. The smallest of this four, produced almost as much as all the American producers combined and more than all the European producers.

The United States is now the largest lentil producer in the Western Hemisphere, the 1964 output being about half that of Syria. The U.S., Chile, and Argentina are the 3 leading lentil producers in the Americas. U.S. and Moroccan production have risen much more rapidly than in other countries. U.S. production in 1964 was nearly 7 times larger than the 1955-59 average and Morocco's was more than 5 times larger.

International lentil trade centers in West Europe as major importer. Countries in the Mediterranean basin and the Americas are the major exporters.

In calendar year 1963, the big exporters were Turkey, Spain, the U.S., Ethiopia, Morocco and Chile. Together they exported a total of approximately 2 million bags of lentils. The big importers were West Germany, France, the U.K., Italy, and Greece.

LENTILS: Acreage, yield, and production in specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1963 and 1964

Continent and country	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	Average 1955-59	1963	Average 1955-59	1963	Average 1955-59	1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags $\frac{2}{1}$	1,000 bags $\frac{2}{1}$
Americas:						
Argentina .....	31	36	641	739	688	266
Chile .....	64	78	486	449	500	348
Colombia .....	7	37	697	387	313	143
Mexico .....	8	12	665	785	785	94
Peru .....	11	12	891	981	998	121
United States .....	19	59	598	995	1,116	587
Total .....	140	234	603	666	692	844
Europe:						
France .....	31	27	708	698	732	222
Greece .....	52	36	509	537	624	262
Italy .....	63	49	514	643	641	325
Spain .....	101	109	582	679	428	589
Yugoslavia .....	4	4	577	512	535	26
Total .....	251	225	567	647	539	1,424
Asia:						
India .....	1,164	1,896	356	400	319	4,145
Jordan .....	56	39	370	233	868	207
Pakistan .....	246	422	466	465	493	1,149
Syria .....	227	200	499	639	773	1,130
Turkey .....	204	255	731	890	903	1,488
Lebanon .....	5	4	744	1,115	836	39
Total .....	1,902	2,816	429	470	443	8,158
Africa:						
Egypt .....	82	81	1,284	1,280	1,250	1,058
Ethiopia .....	$\frac{3}{300}$	$\frac{3}{320}$	500	625	625	1,508
Morocco .....	26	60	363	483	521	95
Total .....	408	461	652	725	705	2,661
Grand total .....	2,701	3,736	485	524	500	13,087

1/ Preliminary. 2/ 100 pound bags. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Trade estimate.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.



WORLD CORN CROP  
SECOND OF RECORD

The 1964 world corn crop is now estimated at 7,735 million bushels on the basis of latest information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. At this level the current estimate is second only to the record harvest of 8,030 million bushels in 1963--a 4 percent decline.

The predominant factor in the outturn is a 13 percent drop in the U.S. crop, which makes up 46 percent of world production in 1964 as compared with 51 percent in 1963. The Western European crop declined moderately because of a sharp drop in France's production, but all other major producing areas showed gains.

World production of the three principal feedgrains--corn, barley and oats--is estimated within 2 percent of the record outturn of 374 million short tons in 1963. World trade in feedgrains is expected to proceed on its upward trend, with the ranking importers of 1963-64--Italy, the United Kingdom, Japan, West Germany and the Netherlands--continuing to import at high levels.

North America's corn production is estimated at 3,935 million bushels, down 510 million bushels from a year earlier. U.S. production declined 543 million bushels, largely due to reduced acreage and smaller yields in the Corn Belt. Canada's record crop of 53 million bushels, up 46 percent from the 1963 crop, resulted largely from exceptional yields. Mexico also produced at a new high level of 263 million bushels, 5 percent above last year's record.

The corn crop in Western Europe is estimated at 320 million bushels, well below the 1963 level. France's harvest of 77 million bushels is sharply down from their exceptional 152-million-bushel outturn the previous year. Italy's crop of 152 million bushels, their third largest, is 3 million bushels below the 1961 record. Spain produced 44.5 million bushels, up 3 percent and a new record.

Corn production in Eastern Europe continues to increase, with the crop estimated at 735 million bushels. Substantial gains are indicated in both Yugoslavia and Rumania.

In the Soviet Union corn production increased to an estimated 460 million bushels, as compared with the 385-million-bushel level of the two previous years and the 500-million-bushel record of 1961. While there was some reduction in acreage, yields were apparently considerably improved.

Asia's corn crop is estimated at 1,010 million bushels as compared with 940 million bushels in 1963. Gains in acreage and yield are broadly shared by a number of countries.

Total corn production in Africa is estimated at 625 million bushels, up from 570 million bushels in 1963. The outlook in the Republic of South Africa is for a crop considerably larger than in 1963 and near the record of 1962. Prospects are variable in other countries. (Continued on page 22)

CORN: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1962-64, 1/

Continent and country	Average 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production				
	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964 4/	1955-59	1962	1963	1964 4/	1962	1963	1964 4/
	acres	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
<b>North America:</b>											
Canada	514	421	552	660	59.8	76.0	65.5	80.2	30,718	32,025	36,184
United States 5/	66,409	56,609	60,549	57,142	48.7	64.2	67.6	62.1	3,234,891	3,636,673	4,091,685
El Salvador	431	489	427	418	14.5	17.1	19.1	17.3	6,240	8,400	7,235
Guatemala	1,549	1,655	---	---	11.3	13.7	---	---	17,500	22,630	22,630
Honduras	822	988	997	---	11.7	12.1	12.1	---	9,630	11,050	---
Mexico	14,292	15,814	16,780	17,300	13.3	13.6	15.1	15.2	190,630	215,000	263,000
Nicaragua	369	347	---	---	12.5	14.2	---	---	4,620	4,930	---
Cuba	432	---	---	---	15.7	---	---	---	6,800	---	---
Estimated total 6/	85,810	77,740	82,770	80,030	41.0	50.9	53.7	49.2	3,515,000	3,955,000	4,445,000
<b>Europe:</b>											
Austria	125	134	123	124	47.0	56.7	62.2	62.9	5,870	7,600	7,650
France	1,455	2,139	2,352	2,258	41.8	34.7	64.8	34.3	60,770	74,250	152,400
Greece	537	440	478	403	19.1	23.8	25.7	29.3	10,270	10,490	12,280
Italy	3,272	2,970	2,960	2,860	42.6	43.3	49.3	53.1	139,280	128,470	145,850
Portugal	1,187	1,231	1,205	1,186	18.0	18.9	17.0	17.3	17,770	23,264	20,486
Spain	940	1,097	1,166	1,211	34.2	33.0	37.1	36.7	32,180	36,220	43,300
Estimated total Europe 6/	7,540	8,070	8,330	8,100	35.5	35.3	46.2	39.5	268,000	285,000	385,000
<b>Asia:</b>											
Albania	357	---	---	---	19.0	---	---	---	6,780	---	---
Bulgaria	1,841	1,609	1,619	1,668	27.2	37.9	43.9	43.8	50,000	61,000	71,000
Czechoslovakia	434	497	526	507	40.7	37.2	45.4	29.6	17,670	18,500	22,750
Hungary	3,194	3,185	3,184	2,995	36.2	40.1	43.9	41.7	115,600	127,600	139,790
Rumania	8,764	7,677	8,331	8,810	20.5	25.3	28.5	29.1	180,000	194,200	237,100
Yugoslavia	6,227	6,079	5,955	6,010	29.8	34.8	35.6	43.3	185,500	207,500	211,800
Estimated total Eastern Europe 6/	20,960	19,450	20,020	20,400	26.7	31.6	34.5	36.0	560,000	615,000	690,000
Estimated total all Europe 6/	28,500	27,520	28,350	28,500	29.1	32.7	37.9	36.8	828,000	900,000	1,075,000
<b>U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 5/</b>											
	11,925	17,300	17,300	16,060	26.8	22.3	22.3	28.6	320,000	385,000	385,000
<b>Asia:</b>											
Turkey	1,737	1,648	1,656	1,668	17.7	15.5	19.6	19.4	30,690	25,600	32,500
China, Mainland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	435,000	---	---
India	9,949	11,385	11,234	11,500	12.9	15.8	15.9	16.4	128,230	180,230	178,220
Indonesia	5,611	7,767	7,416	9,390	14.8	16.2	14.2	14.7	82,850	126,100	105,110
Japan 5/	121	104	95	89	32.2	39.2	42.9	38.2	3,400	4,080	3,400
Pakistan	1,097	1,150	1,249	---	16.4	16.7	16.7	---	18,020	19,200	20,880
Philippines	3,889	4,817	4,799	4,864	9.8	9.7	10.4	10.5	38,190	46,680	49,840
Thailand	275	830	1,107	1,147	21.7	32.3	32.0	33.6	5,060	26,770	35,430
Estimated total 6/	46,540	54,760	54,655	57,500	17.0	16.8	17.2	18.6	790,000	920,000	1,010,000

Africa:																				
Morocco	1,147	1,104	1,143	1,112	10.1	12.4	13.7	11.3	11,620	13,680	15,620	15,620	12,600							
U.A.R., Egypt	1,921	1,901	1,759	1,759	33.3	41.5	37.5	37.5	63,920	78,850	65,940	66,000	66,000							
Angola	1,453	---	---	---	10.3	---	---	---	15,000	19,000	---	---	---							
Congo, (Leopoldville)	1,182	---	---	---	16.7	---	---	---	19,690	---	---	---	---							
Former French West Africa	1,705	---	---	---	9.6	---	---	---	16,320	---	---	---	---							
Kenya <sup>1/</sup>	500	---	---	---	26.2	---	---	---	13,110	---	---	---	---							
Malagasy Republic	204	250	255	247	12.9	14.4	13.9	15.1	2,640	3,620	3,540	3,740								
Rhodesia, Malawi and Zambia	2,960	---	---	---	17.6	---	---	---	52,000	65,000	67,000	74,000								
South Africa, Republic of	9,540	---	---	---	14.9	---	---	---	141,950	240,000	185,000	235,000								
Estimated total <sup>6/</sup>	28,790	31,065	31,530	31,515	16.0	20.1	18.1	19.8	460,000	625,000	570,000	625,000								
South America:																				
Argentina	5,855	6,537	7,272	7,200	29.7	27.5	28.9	29.2	173,710	180,000	210,000	210,000	210,000							
Brazil	15,152	18,103	17,791	---	19.7	22.1	17.0	---	299,000	400,000	303,000	---	---							
Chile	169	1,80	184	185	28.2	33.1	33.5	32.4	4,760	5,960	6,167	6,000	6,000							
Colombia	1,585	1,720	1,809	1,831	19.0	17.2	17.0	17.2	30,170	29,680	30,790	31,500	31,500							
Ecuador	481	490	558	455	12.3	11.1	10.6	11.4	5,900	5,450	5,900	5,900	5,900							
Peru	605	658	672	690	19.1	21.7	22.3	22.8	11,530	14,250	14,960	15,750	15,750							
Uruguay	777	584	413	---	8.9	13.9	8.7	---	6,920	8,100	3,600	---	---							
Venezuela	702	1,194	---	---	19.1	17.8	---	---	13,380	21,280	16,940	---	---							
Estimated total <sup>6/</sup>	26,020	30,010	30,395	30,300	21.5	22.7	19.9	21.5	560,000	680,000	605,000	650,000	650,000							
Oceania:																				
Australia	180	209	215	200	31.7	35.9	31.2	31.0	5,700	7,500	6,700	6,700	6,200							
New Zealand	6	8	8	10	55.0	62.5	70.0	80.0	330	560	560	7,800	7,800							
Estimated total <sup>6/</sup>	190	217	223	210	32.1	37.3	32.7	31.3	6,100	8,100	7,300	7,000	7,000							
Estimated world total <sup>6/</sup>	227,780	238,620	245,230	244,120	28.4	31.3	32.7	31.7	6,480,000	7,475,000	8,030,000	7,735,000	7,735,000							

<sup>1/</sup> Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1964 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvest which begins early in 1965. <sup>2/</sup> Figures refer to harvested area as far as possible. <sup>3/</sup> Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. <sup>4/</sup> Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for the Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts. <sup>5/</sup> Corn for grain only. <sup>6/</sup> Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. <sup>7/</sup> Production on European holdings only. Allowances for native cultivation, not shown, are included in estimated total for Africa.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

The outlook for the approaching harvest in South America is for a somewhat better outturn than a year ago. In Argentina prospects are for an outturn equal to the previous crop of 210 million bushels, although short of the 220-million-bushel record of 1957. Brazil's crop is expected to be somewhat larger than the poor harvest of a year earlier.

Corn is a minor crop in Oceania and a crop of 7 million bushels is estimated.

#### GARBANZO PRODUCTION DOWN, MAINLY IN INDIA

Garbanzo production in 18 reporting countries totaled 128 million bags (100 pounds each) in 1964. This was 14 percent below 1963 and 15 percent below the 1955-59 average.

Garbanzo production is centered in India and countries west thereof through the Middle East and Mediterranean Basin. Production in many small producing countries in the Mediterranean Basin and the Middle East is not reported, however.

The decline of 1964 garbanzo production reflects principally the situation in India where 77 percent of the total reported production occurs. The decline is also reflected in the 4 garbanzo producing countries of Southern Europe.

Increased production was reported generally in South America and Africa, but these were more than offset by the decreases in Europe and much more than offset in India.

India's production was down 16 percent in 1964 from 1963 and 21 percent below the 1955-59 average. Pakistan, the world's second largest producer reports a 10 percent decline from 1963, but a 13 percent increase from the 1955-59 average.

Garbanzos are also known as chickpeas. They are a high-protein pulse crop which has been raised and consumed in the sub-continent and Middle East for centuries.

#### WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION AGAIN AT RECORD HIGH

World cotton production in 1964-65 is now estimated at a record 51.9 million bales. This figure is 0.4 million bales above the first 1964-65 estimate of last November, and reflects significant increases in the crop outturns in El Salvador, Nicaragua, Peru, Egypt, Sudan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and the USSR, which more than offset reductions in Brazil, Guatemala, India, and a few other countries.

This season's world production is larger than the 1963-64 crop of 50.2 million bales by 1.7 million, or 3 percent, and exceeds the 1955-59 average by 8.2 million bales. This is the fourth successive season in which world production has set a new record. Most of this year's increase took place outside of the United States. (Continued on page 24)

GARBANZOS (CHICKPEAS), DRY EDIBLE: Acreage and production in specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1963 and 1964

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1955-59	1963	1964 <sup>1/</sup>	Average 1955-59	1963	1964 <sup>1/</sup>	Average 1955-59	1963	1964 <sup>1/</sup>
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags <sup>2/</sup>	1,000 bags <sup>2/</sup>	1,000 bags <sup>2/</sup>
<b>Americas:</b>									
Argentina .....	18	12	17	883	900	726	159	108	126
Chile .....	25	28	27	439	392	426	108	109	117
Colombia .....	3/	15	3/	585	605	605	4/	35	86
Mexico .....	331	390	390	692	768	768	2,293	2,998	2,998
Peru .....	47	41	75	842	1,160	956	402	473	729
United States .....	3/	6	3/	750	1,000	700	60	55	42
Venezuela .....	4/	21	23	758	434	446	4/	161	110
Total .....	456	515	555	706	764	758	3,218	3,933	4,208
<b>Europe:</b>									
Greece .....	64	121	90	546	270	306	350	327	274
Italy .....	221	164	161	440	588	549	972	963	882
Portugal .....	121	161	152	335	265	225	406	428	342
Spain .....	685	605	573	446	515	483	3,057	3,115	2,771
Total .....	1,091	1,051	976	439	460	437	4,785	4,833	4,269
<b>Asia:</b>									
India .....	23,625	22,678	22,838	527	519	432	124,406	117,726	98,722
Lebanon .....	5	2	3/	491	625	551	24	15	22
Pakistan .....	3,168	3,151	2,879	396	498	492	12,540	15,702	14,179
Syria .....	71	77	77	329	489	490	234	375	375
Turkey .....	208	203	216	911	947	939	1,896	1,918	2,028
Total .....	27,077	26,111	26,014	514	520	443	139,100	135,736	115,326
<b>Africa:</b>									
Ethiopia .....	3/	570	3/	645	550	550	2,998	3,571	3/
Morocco .....	110	198	207	351	526	545	386	1,041	1,129
Total .....	680	843	852	498	547	549	3,384	4,612	4,679
Grand total .....	29,304	28,520	28,397	514	523	452	150,487	149,114	128,482

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2/</sup> 100 pound bags. <sup>3/</sup> Estimated. <sup>4/</sup> Two-year average.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

The total area devoted to cotton this season is now placed at 81.3 million acres--0.8 million above 1963-64, and slightly higher than the 1955-59 average. This season's record output is largely the result of a high average yield of 307 pounds of lint per acre, 8 pounds above the average in 1963-64.

Foreign Free World production in 1964-65 is now estimated at 22.5 million bales, up 3 percent from the previous alltime high in 1963-64. Major production increases occurred this season in Egypt, Mexico, Syria, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Argentina, Sudan, and Turkey. In Egypt, high yields under ideal growing conditions contributed to a bumper crop in 1964-65, despite a slight reduction in acreage. The 1964-65 Sudanese crop is expected to be considerably larger than last season's reduced outturn. Mexico's 1964-65 crop is up sharply from last season, a result mainly of a shift in cotton acreage to higher-yielding districts. Cotton production in Central American countries will reach new records this season because of expanded acreage and ideal growing conditions. Yields in Central America are among the highest in the world for rain-grown cotton, and production in El Salvador and Nicaragua has nearly doubled since 1960-61.

Recent estimates of Brazil's crop have been lowered because of a smaller Northern crop than previously indicated. Crop progress to date promises a larger Southern crop than a year ago. In India the 1964-65 crop is estimated at 4.9 million bales, down 0.3 million from a year ago because of lower yields in the North and Central belts. In Spain, drought conditions in rain-grown areas, uncertainties over government price policies, and rising production costs had an adverse effect on the 1964-65 crop.

Cotton production in Communist countries is forecast at 14.0 million bales, up 1.1 million from the previous season. The increase is mostly in Mainland China, where planted area, reportedly, was higher and growing conditions were improved over 1963-64. In the USSR, production in 1964-65 is reported at 8.2 million bales, another alltime record for that country.

Production in the United States this season is placed at 15.4 million bales, (December crop report), compared with 15.3 million in 1963-64 and the 1955-59 average of 13.0 million. Harvested area of 14.1 million acres is slightly below the 14.2 million acres harvested a year ago, but the estimated average yield of 524 pounds of lint per acre again set a new record.

Free World production of extra long staple cotton in 1964-65 is now estimated at 2.1 million bales, 0.3 million above last season's crop. Most of the increase is in Sudan, where ELS production may reach 675,000 bales, 65 percent above the insect-reduced crop of 407,000 bales a year earlier. Egypt's production of ELS cotton in 1964-65 is estimated at slightly over 1.0 million bales, compared with 946,000 a year ago. Peruvian production is now placed at 165,000 bales, against 180,000 in 1963-64. The U.S. crop is placed at about 129,000 bales of extra long staple cotton this season, compared with 165,000 in 1963-64.

COTTON: Acreage, yield, and production in specified countries, average 1955-59 and 1963 and 1964 1/

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield			Production 2/		
	Average			Average			Average		
	1955-59	1963	1964 3/	1955-59	1963	1964 3/	1955-59	1963	1964 3/
	acres	acres	acres	per acre	per acre	per acre	bales	bales	bales
<b>NORTH AMERICA:</b>									
United States.....	14,613	14,212	14,058	428	517	524	13,013	15,334	15,356
El Salvador.....	107	260	275	673	618	698	150	335	400
Guatemala.....	48	215	225	600	670	661	60	300	310
Honduras.....	14	21	32	343	709	750	10	31	50
Mexico.....	2,270	1,964	1,924	430	515	568	2,032	2,109	2,275
Nicaragua.....	209	285	325	423	691	738	184	410	500
West Indies.....	11	5	5	175	192	192	4	2	2
Total 4/.....	17,323	17,069	16,954	429	522	536	15,465	18,549	18,923
<b>SOUTH AMERICA:</b>									
Argentina.....	1,323	1,304	1,400	196	166	182	539	450	530
Brazil.....	4,320	5,750	6,000	166	192	184	1,490	2,300	2,300
Colombia.....	224	400	405	330	402	379	154	335	320
Ecuador.....	44	45	45	142	149	160	13	14	15
Paraguay.....	133	200	---	159	132	---	44	55	---
Peru.....	588	680	680	423	441	459	518	625	650
Venezuela.....	100	100	100	134	168	192	28	35	40
Total 4/.....	6,737	8,489	8,840	199	216	213	2,788	3,821	3,923
<b>EUROPE:</b>									
Greece.....	383	570	350	338	362	446	270	430	325
Italy.....	104	40	---	208	288	---	45	24	---
Spain.....	454	650	490	221	329	338	209	445	345
Bulgaria.....	219	135	---	153	160	---	70	45	---
Yugoslavia.....	33	28	28	175	223	257	12	13	15
Total 4/.....	1,426	1,484	1,104	217	319	348	644	987	800
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia):	5,270	6,100	6,150	616	637	640	6,750	8,100	8,200
<b>AFRICA:</b>									
Angola.....	129	100	100	130	120	96	35	25	20
Cameroon.....	128	140	---	120	240	---	32	70	---
Central African Republic.....	375	400	---	81	54	---	63	45	---
Chad.....	580	715	---	83	111	---	100	165	160
Congo, Leopoldville.....	848	300	---	138	96	---	243	60	---
Egypt.....	1,858	1,689	1,672	467	577	652	1,807	2,029	2,271
Kenya.....	102	135	135	56	64	71	12	18	20
Morocco.....	16	37	---	270	298	---	9	23	---
Mozambique.....	744	775	775	105	105	124	162	170	200
Nigeria.....	790	800	800	100	132	126	164	220	210
Rhodesia & Malawi.....	45	68	100	117	226	202	11	32	42
South Africa, Republic of.....	100	125	---	139	180	---	29	47	---
Sudan.....	784	1,100	1,100	306	205	327	500	469	750
Tanganyika.....	370	475	500	171	217	221	132	215	230
Uganda.....	1,670	1,986	1,950	89	76	80	308	315	325
Total 4/.....	8,709	9,159	9,063	201	210	241	3,654	4,007	4,550
<b>ASIA AND OCEANIA:</b>									
Aden.....	37	50	---	298	240	---	23	25	---
Afghanistan.....	175	300	350	192	280	240	70	175	175
Australia.....	18	45	45	133	171	235	5	16	22
Burma.....	336	500	550	104	62	79	73	65	90
China, Mainland.....	14,428	10,300	11,000	238	219	249	7,160	4,700	5,700
India.....	19,720	19,600	19,700	97	127	119	3,991	5,200	4,900
Iran.....	656	988	980	224	257	257	306	530	525
Iraq.....	127	100	---	170	120	---	45	25	---
Israel.....	13	31	32	738	960	960	20	62	64
Korea, South.....	208	61	---	129	142	---	56	18	---
Pakistan.....	3,490	3,670	3,670	189	254	248	1,376	1,940	1,900
Syria.....	623	721	710	340	466	507	441	700	750
Thailand.....	100	140	160	211	209	195	44	61	65
Turkey.....	1,554	1,553	1,650	228	355	349	738	1,150	1,200
Total 4/.....	41,593	38,191	39,164	166	185	190	14,383	14,713	15,510
World total 4/.....	81,058	80,492	81,275	258	299	307	43,684	50,177	51,906
Foreign Free World 4/.....	46,249	49,571	49,758	173	212	217	16,643	21,932	22,522
Communist countries 4/.....	20,196	16,709	17,459	333	371	386	14,028	12,911	14,028

1/ Years refer to crop years beginning August 1 in which major portion of crop was harvested. 2/ Production in bales of 480 pounds net. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and allowance for countries where data are not yet available.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

SUGAR STOCKS CHANGE  
LITTLE IN 1963-64

Sugar stocks in 42 selected countries totaled 5.4 million short tons at the beginning of the 1964-65 season. These countries had stocks of 5.2 million tons at the beginning of the 1963-64 year. The stock figures do not include invisible stocks which became rather large in several countries.

The countries included in this report account for about two-thirds of the total world production of centrifugal sugar, excluding Communist Bloc nations. World consumption during 1963-64 exceeded production by almost one million tons. There was a slight increase in "Free World" stocks and a decrease in Bloc stocks.

Stocks will increase considerably during the 1964-65 season, from the relatively low level at the beginning of the season. While world production during the year will exceed consumption by some 4 million tons, a considerable part of the buildup will be in Bloc countries. Production in the USSR will be much higher than a year earlier, and will probably exceed consumption. Cuba is also expected to have a substantial production increase over 1963-64 and will be shipping substantial amounts to Bloc countries.

Stock changes for most of the countries covered by this study were rather minor during 1963-64. The largest increase occurred in West Germany, and there were no substantial declines in any of the 42 selected countries. Stocks in the United States showed an increase and were larger by far than for any other country. The most notable declines took place in Argentina, India, the Netherlands, and the Republic of South Africa. While the overall level of stocks is not much different than the 1955-59 average individual countries in many cases show big differences.

It should be noted that the estimates in this study relate to carryover stocks at the beginning of each country's season, rather than the quantities on hand on a particular date for all countries. The stock figures, therefore, in most instances reflect the low point in stocks for a year in the individual countries. For the convenience of users, the month for which the sugar-making season begins is also shown in the table.

WORLD FLAXSEED PRODUCTION  
DOWN MODERATELY

The second estimate of world production of flaxseed in 1964 places the output at 120 million bushels, 7 percent less than that of 1963 and 9 percent less than the 1955-59 average. This was the smallest production since 1961.

The decline of an estimated 9 million bushels from a year earlier is due chiefly to reduced production in three of the four major producing countries, the United States, Canada, and India. Contrary to early indications, production in Argentina exceeded that of the previous year's.

Substantial declines from a year earlier in both the United States and Canada reduced the North American total by one-sixth, or 9 million bushels. In Canada increased acreage failed to offset unfavorable weather, and the

(Continued on page 28)



CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value): Stocks beginning of grinding season, in 42 selected countries  
average 1955-56 through 1959-60, annual 1961-62 through 1964-65

Country	Date <sup>1/</sup>	Sugar-making season				
		Average				
		1955-56 through 1959-60	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 <sup>2/</sup>
		1,000 short tons, raw value				
Chile .....	April 1	14	37	51	64	90
Colombia.....	May 1	46	80	41	33	7
Indonesia.....	May 1	30	37	28	30	(30)
Argentina.....	June 1	<sup>3/</sup> 95	386	97	61	13
Australia.....	June 1	168	222	154	184	243
Brazil.....	June 1	386	426	666	316	438
Mauritius.....	June 1	4	4	7	7	10
South Africa, Republic of ...	June 1	64	235	108	80	31
Ecuador.....	July 1	<sup>3/</sup> 32	43	52	17	(17)
Spain.....	July 1	130	222	227	50	66
British Guiana.....	August 1	9	10	3	10	10
Finland.....	August 1	41	49	53	47	52
Italy.....	August 1	278	494	203	156	90
Turkey.....	August 1	86	165	204	99	73
Canada.....	September 1	73	87	87	116	95
United Kingdom.....	September 1	638	756	676	613	609
Venezuela.....	September 1	71	72	80	44	71
Austria.....	October 1	87	98	36	26	57
Belgium.....	October 1	25	39	60	15	15
Costa Rica.....	October 1	11	11	10	15	17
Denmark.....	October 1	44	143	92	28	36
France.....	October 1	128	838	751	282	276
Germany, West.....	October 1	283	610	371	234	431
Ireland.....	October 1	29	60	61	15	22
Japan.....	October 1	99	153	193	120	106
Netherlands.....	October 1	77	174	330	220	156
Philippines.....	October 1	155	139	193	148	187
Sweden.....	October 1	135	165	170	109	127
U.S. and Insular Areas.....	October 1	1,230	1,160	1,075	1,236	1,301
El Salvador.....	November 1	6	1	2	3	3
Guatemala.....	November 1	6	3	6	8	8
India.....	November 1	494	1,326	1,131	208	90
Mexico.....	November 1	326	341	146	264	270
Taiwan.....	November 1	120	103	123	125	(100)
Thailand.....	November 1	14	88	85	38	41
Dominican Republic.....	December 1	102	103	55	26	33
Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika....	January 1	20	32	12	18	23
Nicaragua.....	January 1	<sup>3/</sup> 4	6	4	2	4
Peru.....	January 1	111	43	45	61	93
West Indies, Federation of....	January 1	16	17	11	46	40
Total.....		5,687	8,978	7,699	5,174	5,381

<sup>1/</sup> All stock carryover dates, except for January and April 1, apply to the first year mentioned at the head of each column. <sup>2/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>3/</sup> Less than 5-year average.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

outturn at 18.9 million bushels was down 11 percent from that of 1963. In the United States the combination of reduced acreage and inclement weather throughout most of the season resulted in an outturn of 24.4 million bushels, one-fifth less than in 1963.

The South American crops which were harvested late in 1964 and early in 1965 produced slightly more flaxseed than those of a year earlier. The second official estimate placed Argentina's production at 30.5 million bushels, slightly in excess of that realized in 1963. This surprisingly good outturn, following a seeded acreage which had been reduced by almost one-fifth from the previous year and dry conditions early in the season, resulted from yields well above those of the previous crop year.

In Uruguay acreage seeded to flaxseed declined by 12 percent from a year earlier, owing to the government's loan program which encouraged seeding wheat. If yields approximated the average of the previous 5 years, production probably was about 2.5 million bushels or slightly larger than in 1963. At an estimated 1.7 million bushels Brazil's outturn was double the exceptionally small one of the previous year.

European flaxseed production is believed to have increased slightly in 1964 although data for Communist controlled Eastern European countries are still incomplete. The probable expansion from a year earlier is attributed to an increase of over one-half in the Netherlands and one of 10 percent in Belgium. Production in France appears to have declined slightly. In the USSR flaxseed production is believed to have declined substantially in recent years because competing crops in producing areas have been yielding higher net returns.

Africa produces about 3 million bushels of flaxseed annually of which over 2 million is in Ethiopia, and most of the remainder is in the UAR and Morocco. No estimates are available for 1964 production in Ethiopia. Production in the UAR reportedly was up one-third from a year earlier, while that of Morocco increased by one-half.

Production in Asia was an estimated 11 percent less than in 1963, with the decline accounted for primarily by the reduction in India accentuated by declines in Pakistan, Turkey, and Japan. India's outturn at 15.2 million bushels was down 11 percent from the previous year. Acreage increased slightly, but yields were down because of the failure of winter rains and damage by a cold wave early in 1964. The new crop now being harvested is expected to be up substantially--to about 17 million bushels.

An expansion of one-third is estimated to have occurred in Oceania, due mainly to the large output in Australia. At a record of almost 1.7 million bushels, production in that country increased by nearly 45 percent from the previous year, reflecting increased acreage, particularly in Queensland, and above average yields in all major producing areas. In Queensland, where the bulk of the crop is grown, an increasing number of growers have been attracted to the production of flaxseed following the introduction of higher yielding varieties and a favorable price guaranteed by crushers.

FLAXSEED: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world, averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1962-64 1/

Continent and country	Harvested acreage				Yield per acre				Production						
	Average		Average		Average		Average		Average		Average				
	1950-54	1955-59	1962	1963	1964 2/	1950-54	1955-59	1962	1963	1964 2/	1950-54	1955-59	1962	1963	1964 2/
<b>North America:</b>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Canada.....	2,593	1,445	1,682	1,916	9.4	8.7	11.1	12.6	9.8	9.369	22,544	22,544	16,042	21,116	18,895
United States.....	4,306	4,358	2,808	3,183	8.7	7.9	11.5	9.8	8.6	36,809	34,242	32,230	31,151	24,408	24,408
Mexico.....	118	53	59	59	15.8	13.2	12.4	12.4	12.6	1,872	705	737	737	737	748
Total.....	5,421	7,004	4,512	4,924	4,866	...	...	...	...	43,050	51,491	49,009	53,004	44,011	44,011
<b>South America:</b>	1,656	2,327	3,250	3,006	2,653	10.9	9.9	10.1	10.1	11.5	17,888	23,093	33,014	30,353	30,510
Argentina.....	14	14	137	14	139	12.6	10.1	12.5	5.8	12.0	3/	925	1,711	802	1,665
Brazil.....	15	15	11	11	11	12.0	12.1	15.3	12.2	11.8	181	180	170	159	134
Chile 2/.....	322	314	375	325	286	9.6	8.0	8.4	7.5	8.7	3,682	2,504	3,254	2,144	2,595
Uruguay 4/.....	2,121	2,161	3,193	3,409	3,069	...	...	...	...	...	22,614	27,594	37,254	33,738	34,814
Total.....	2,121	2,161	3,193	3,409	3,069	...	...	...	...	...	22,614	27,594	37,254	33,738	34,814
<b>Europe:</b>	77	69	81	84	97	8.6	9.7	10.4	9.6	9.1	661	671	837	801	879
Belgium 5/.....	17	3	2	2	1	14.0	15.7	14.4	15.3	19.3	48	48	27	19	15
Denmark.....	85	3/	119	149	...	8.1	3/	13.4	...	...	689	3/	1,592	1/	2,075
France 6/.....	14	3/	7	...	...	12.2	10.5	...	...	...	173	3/	76	...	...
Germany, West 5/.....	7	...	...	...	...	5.3	5.2	4.6	5.3	...	31	...	6	...	...
Greece.....	45	30	16	15	15	10.0	10.9	12.2	12.4	...	456	331	200	182	177
Italy 5/.....	70	58	59	66	76	12.1	13.7	17.7	13.8	18.4	850	709	1,048	906	1,397
Netherlands 2/.....	30	33	22	17	...	4.5	6.4	10.2	9.5	...	136	245	220	157	...
Spain 2/.....	42	3	2	1	1	15.6	22.8	20.6	19.9	21.3	724	74	39	20	165
Sweden.....	145	330	339	345	370	...	...	...	...	...	4,353	3,950	4,620	4,330	4,955
Estimated total, West Europe 8/.....	33	6	2	2	...	5.4	5.2	7.8	...	...	177	29	14	...	...
Bulgaria.....	128	135	119	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	693	590	590	590	590
Czechoslovakia 5/.....	68	72	66	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	396	263	...	...
Germany, East 5/.....	37	8	15	19	...	7.0	9.8	8.7	12.2	...	258	82	232	...	...
Hungary.....	61	286	324	324	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,541	2,113	2,559	2,360	...
Poland 5/.....	3/	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3/	2,541	2,559	2,360	...
Romania.....	58	72	75	93	...	5.8	5.3	6.1	7.6	...	350	380	461	709	...
Estimated total, East Europe 8/.....	625	605	620	575	565	...	...	...	...	...	4,740	3,720	4,130	4,195	4,065
Estimated total Europe 8/.....	1,040	935	959	920	935	...	...	...	...	...	9,093	7,610	8,790	8,515	8,920
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 5/.....	4,420	5,063	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,105	19,786	...	...	...
Africa:	10	3/	7	...	...	6.5	3/	2.7	...	...	66	3/	17	...	...
Algeria.....	...	...	252	...	...	...	...	8.0	8.7	...	732	1,497	2,008	2,165	...
Ethiopia.....	175	98	40	26	37	6.2	6.1	10.0	8.4	9.2	1,104	600	400	221	335
Morocco.....	9	14	28	27	34	14.8	15.6	15.6	15.7	16.1	127	227	439	425	555
U.A.R. 5/.....	290	270	335	335	335	...	...	...	...	...	2,139	2,425	2,910	2,879	3,120
Estimated total 8/.....	96	74	72	72	72	...	...	...	...	...	898	780	748	709	630
Turkey (Europe and Asia) 4/ 5/.....	3,486	3,682	4,854	4,692	4,889	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.1	14,760	15,096	17,038	15,161	16,161
India 4/.....	44	36	27	21	20	20	3.9	5.0	5.5	3.2	141	141	137	118	118
Japan 4/ 5/.....	71	73	75	73	72	6.6	7.5	8.5	8.2	7.8	472	551	640	600	560
Pakistan 5/.....	3,735	3,950	5,135	4,955	5,100	...	...	...	...	...	16,500	17,140	20,005	18,980	16,930
Estimated total 8/.....	35	74	97	118	144	7.3	8.4	10.6	10.4	11.7	282	624	1,028	1,180	1,690
Australia 9/.....	15	3/	66	19	23	19.4	3/	2.0	17.9	21.9	260	3/	340	460	500
New Zealand.....	50	140	116	139	167	...	...	...	...	...	521	791	1,369	1,640	2,130
Total.....	17,283	20,129	19,650	19,245	18,930	...	...	...	...	...	110,182	132,137	133,870	128,755	119,985
Estimated world total 8/.....															

1/ Harvests of the Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere countries in 1964 is combined with the Southern Hemisphere harvest which began late in 1963 and ends early in 1965. Estimates do not include China where annual production probably varies from 1 to 2 million bushels. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 5 years. 4/ Planted area. 5/ Acreage includes area for fiber. 6/ Acreage includes that harvested for seed and that portion of fiber acreage which is harvested for seed as well as fiber. 7/ Includes seed from fiber flax. 8/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 9/ Flaxseed from acreage grown for seed only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

U.S. FEED GRAIN  
EXPORTS CONTINUE UP

Exports of United States feed grain totaled 8.7 million metric tons during July-December 1964--9 percent above the same period of the preceding year. All feed grain shipments continue upward with the exception of oats.

Corn exports of 6.6 million metric tons during July-December 1964 were 11 percent over the similar period of last year. Greater shipments to all countries of the Common Market, the United Kingdom, India, and Japan accounted largely for the increase. Declines occurred chiefly in shipments to Mexico, Greece, Spain, and Israel. East Germany, Hungary, and Yugoslavia reported none during this period compared with a total of 257,000 tons for a comparable period last year; however, 36,000 tons were exported to Bulgaria and Poland during July-December 1964 compared to none during July - December 1963.

Exports of oats totaled 42,000 tons -- down 25 percent from the 56,000 tons shipped during July-December 1963. Reduced shipments occurred in all countries with the exception of Belgium-Luxembourg, West Germany, and the Netherlands.

Barley shipments showed an increase of 13 percent over the 617,000 tons shipped during a similar period of last year. This increase resulted from larger shipments to Mexico, most countries of the Common Market, Japan, and the Republic of Korea. This was partly offset by reduced shipments to Spain, Yugoslavia, and Israel.

Sorghum exports totaled 1.4 million tons and showed a slight increase over July-December 1963. Shipments to Mexico, Belgium-Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom showed substantial increases. However, exports to West Germany, Denmark, Ireland, Israel, and Japan were considerably below those of July-December 1963.

Shipments of feed grains to Canada are mostly for transshipment to other destinations. A separate table showing quantities and destinations of feed grains inspected for export from Canadian ports is omitted this month. The only transshipment through Canadian ports during December was 763 metric tons of corn for the United Kingdom.

Preliminary forecast for July 1964-January 1965 indicates that total feed grain exports will be approximately 9.0 million tons--6 percent less than the 9.6 million tons exported during the July 1963-January 1964 period. This decrease is attributed largely to the East Coast dock strike in the United States.

Table A.--FEED GRAIN 1/ : U.S. exports to principal countries, July-December 1963 and July-December 1964

Destination	July-December 1963				July-December 1964					
	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
<b>Western Hemisphere:</b>										
Canada	1,108,258	7,236	75,836	1,561	1,192,891	1,268,377	--	83,789	--	1,353,824
Mexico	204,176	566	7,386	2,984	215,112	15,988	343	44,778	--	22,825
Others	28,547	750	14	11,290	40,601	54,386	819	14	--	14,726
Total	1,340,981	8,552	83,236	15,835	1,448,604	1,338,721	1,162	128,581	39,209	1,507,703
<b>Western Europe:</b>										
<b>EEC</b>										
Belgium-Luxembourg	350,716	2,489	869	159,631	513,735	413,848	5,410	7,532	--	232,876
France	11,228	--	--	--	11,228	47,737	--	--	--	5,729
Germany, West	250,479	729	78,462	56,119	385,789	511,784	8,559	125,868	--	687,337
Italy	569,893	15,893	39,290	625,076	776,750	56,095	56,095	391	--	833,236
Netherlands	782,350	24,812	44,098	346,062	1,197,322	904,749	25,081	42,540	--	1,437,066
Total	1,964,696	43,923	162,719	561,812	2,733,150	2,554,868	39,050	232,035	744,818	3,670,771
<b>Other Western Europe:</b>										
Austria	14,080	--	--	--	14,080	24,228	--	--	--	189
Denmark	17,193	--	8,700	14,472	40,365	11,655	--	14,184	--	24,417
Greece	84,945	--	--	--	84,945	54,531	--	--	--	25,839
Ireland	49,615	--	--	9,550	59,165	39,388	--	--	--	54,531
Norway	24,832	--	--	--	24,832	48,725	--	--	1,722	41,110
Spain	298,267	--	44,707	--	342,974	189,652	--	13,926	--	48,725
Sweden	1,625	--	--	--	1,625	1,873	--	--	--	203,645
Switzerland	45,423	2,341	--	7,429	55,193	48,949	1,800	1,372	--	1,873
United Kingdom	825,497	--	--	22,034	847,531	858,151	--	--	--	66,481
Others	28,119	--	640	--	28,759	3,454	--	1,729	--	902,168
Total	1,389,596	2,341	54,047	53,485	1,499,469	1,280,606	1,800	31,211	59,336	1,372,973
<b>Eastern Europe:</b>										
Bulgaria	--	--	--	--	--	11,684	--	--	--	11,684
Germany, East	56,484	--	9,910	--	66,394	--	--	5,455	--	5,455
Hungary	113,918	--	--	--	113,918	--	--	--	--	--
Poland	--	--	48,421	91,873	140,294	24,041	--	48,754	--	157,926
Yugoslavia	86,436	--	56,492	--	142,928	--	--	--	--	--
Total	256,838	--	114,823	91,873	463,534	35,725	--	54,209	85,131	175,065
Total Europe	3,611,130	46,264	331,589	707,170	4,696,153	3,971,199	40,851	317,455	889,305	5,218,810
<b>Asia:</b>										
India	14,029	--	--	10	14,039	48,033	--	--	--	48,033
Israel	107,859	--	10,523	100,776	219,158	76,495	--	--	--	133,211
Japan	660,387	195	123,198	516,548	1,300,328	951,695	--	138,319	384,669	1,474,683
Korea, Republic of	6,104	1,187	68,097	2,114	77,502	5,250	--	115,134	--	120,386
Pakistan	1,578	--	--	--	1,578	226	--	--	--	226
Others	32,760	70	50	18,186	51,066	70,575	106	4	166	70,851
Total	822,717	1,452	201,868	637,634	1,669,671	1,152,274	106	253,457	441,551	1,847,288
<b>Africa:</b>										
Egypt	94,242	--	--	--	94,242	88,756	--	--	--	88,756
Canary Islands	11,354	--	--	--	11,354	34,173	--	--	--	34,173
Others	48,756	--	--	7,717	56,473	13,155	--	--	11,912	25,067
Total	154,352	--	--	7,717	162,069	136,084	--	--	11,912	147,996
<b>Oceania:</b>										
	4	--	--	--	4	120	--	--	--	120
World total	5,929,184	56,268	616,692	1,368,356	7,970,500	6,598,428	42,119	699,493	1,381,977	8,722,017

1/ Excluding milled products.

2/ Includes seed corn, except swet, and exports for relief.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF WHEAT  
AND FLOUR CONTINUE SLIGHT GAIN

United States exports of wheat and wheat flour (grain equivalent) totaled 389 million bushels during the first 6 months of the 1964-65 fiscal year. This represented an increase of only 1 percent over exports in the same 6-month period of 1963.

The acute slow-down for exports is reflected by the increased availability of wheat supplies in Western Europe, and the East Coast dock strike in the U.S. Shipments to this area were less than half of those during July-December 1963. Only exports of wheat and flour to Finland, Gibraltar, Iceland, and Portugal were larger this year than in the same period last year.

Exports of wheat and flour to Soviet satellite countries, however, were still increasing. The 15 million bushels shipped to these countries during July-December 1964 represented an increase of 13 percent over those exported during July-December 1963. Of the total shipment to this area, 92 percent went to Yugoslavia and the remainder to Poland and Rumania.

The Asiatic countries required approximately 16 percent more wheat and flour during July-December 1964 than during July-December 1963. Greater shipments to India accounted largely for this increase-- 63 percent more than last year.

Exports to the African countries were approximately 2 percent lower during the last 6 months of 1964 than in 1963. Of the 50 million bushels exported to this area over 73 percent went to the United Arab Republic.

Grain shipments increased less than 1 percent between July 1 - December 31, 1964, in comparison with the period July 1 - December 31, 1963. Over 36 percent of the total 340 million bushels went to India. Shipments to Brazil and Pakistan totaled another 22 percent.

Exports of flour were 6 percent higher in the first half of fiscal year 1964-65 as compared with the first half of 1963-64. Over 35 percent or 17 million bushels was destined for the United Arab Republic.

Shipments of wheat to Canada are predominantly for transshipment to other destinations. A separate table showing quantities and destinations of wheat inspected for export from Canadian ports is omitted this month. The only transshipment during December 1964 was approximately 1 million bushels to Yugoslavia. This compares with transshipment during December 1963 of 701,000 bushels destined for West Germany.

It is anticipated that United States exports of wheat and flour will only reach 417 million bushels by January 31, 1965 as compared with 459 million bushels in the first 7 months of the 1963-64 fiscal year. This sudden decline is attributed to the continued dock strike on the East Coast of U.S. (Tables on pages 34 and 35)

#### U.S. RICE EXPORTS BELOW A YEAR AGO

U.S. rice exports in the first 5 months of the current marketing year (August-December) showed a decline of 8 percent below exports in the same months of 1963-64. December was the first month in which this season's exports declined below the comparable volume of the year before, mainly because of the dock strike on the East Coast.

December exports, at 123,900 metric tons, were 23 percent below the 161,700 tons exported in December 1963. Increased exports to all other continents failed to offset a 51-percent decline--122,000 to 61,800 tons--in exports to Asia. This occurred chiefly in shipments to India and to some extent to Saudi Arabia.

U.S. rice exports, milled basis, from August through December totaled 391,700 metric tons compared with 426,600 in the same months in 1963. The reduction occurred mainly in a sharp drop in exports to India and Indonesia and partly in smaller exports to the Dominican Republic and Canada.

Exports to African countries, however, continued to rise. December exports of 16,400 tons brought the August-December total to Africa to 77,000 tons compared with 44,900 in the same months of 1963. The principal destinations were the Republic of South Africa, Ghana, Liberia, The Republic of Congo, Guinea, and Ivory Coast.

Exports to all regions of Europe also increased during the first 5 months. Those to Western Europe were 21,900 tons compared with 14,200 in the same months of 1963. December exports of 10,262 tons to Poland and 945 tons to Hungary brought the August-December exports to East Europe to 11,210 tons compared with 4,200 tons in the same months of 1963.

December exports to the EEC countries were nearly up to the 13,000 tons exported in December 1963. This brought the August-December total to 27,400 tons or slightly above those in the corresponding period of 1963. Increases in exports to West Germany and France more than offset declines in quantities going to the Netherlands and Belgium-Luxembourg.

Rice exports to other Western European countries rose substantially--from 14,200 to 21,900 tons--during the 5-month period. The principal countries taking more rice were the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, and Greece.

Table A.--WHEAT AND FLOUR 1/: U.S. exports by country of destination,  
July-December 1963 and July-December 1964

Destination	July-December 1963			July-December 1964		
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada 3/	23,231	139	23,370	8,399	118	8,517
Mexico	2	595	597	23	580	603
British Honduras	--	113	113	--	107	107
Canal Zone	--	4	4	--	5	5
Costa Rica	2	393	395	2	390	392
El Salvador	700	55	755	412	45	457
Guatemala	1,092	45	1,137	1,005	56	1,061
Honduras	326	61	387	476	55	531
Nicaragua	118	116	234	255	71	326
Panama, Republic of	414	159	573	510	109	619
Bahamas	4/	14	14	--	12	12
Barbados	20	49	69	9	54	63
Dominican Republic	801	71	872	520	94	614
Haiti	808	78	886	883	50	933
Jamaica	6	379	385	--	667	667
Leeward and Windward Islands	--	33	33	--	44	44
Netherlands Antilles	--	147	147	--	169	169
French West Indies	--	--	--	--	2	2
Trinidad and Tobago	2	628	630	4/	560	560
Argentina	--	13	13	--	5	5
Bolivia	--	2,380	2,380	1	3,106	3,107
Brazil	20,626	143	20,769	38,216	429	38,645
British Guiana	--	497	497	11	652	663
Chile	994	356	1,350	5,058	915	5,973
Colombia	2,447	361	2,808	2,571	160	2,731
Ecuador	332	74	406	633	73	706
Paraguay	155	126	281	778	13	791
Peru	2,558	140	2,698	1,249	186	1,435
Surinam	--	164	164	--	209	209
Uruguay	--	21	21	--	20	20
Venezuela	4,762	147	4,909	5,042	126	5,168
Total	59,396	7,501	66,897	66,053	9,082	75,135
Western Europe:						
EEC						
Belgium-Luxembourg	3,076	17	3,093	316	4	320
France	6,550	--	6,550	892	3	895
Italy	3,293	1,416	4,709	2,693	967	3,660
Netherlands	8,552	759	9,311	4,608	510	5,118
West Germany	6,208	8	6,216	998	6	1,004
Total	27,679	2,200	29,879	9,507	1,490	10,997
Other Western Europe:						
Azores	44	--	44	232	--	232
Cyprus	377	11	388	--	4/	4/
Denmark	19	--	19	--	2	2
Finland	--	4/	4/	209	4/	209
Gibraltar	--	3	3	--	5	5
Greece	909	970	1,879	1	463	464
Iceland	6	185	191	6	198	204
Ireland	102	--	102	75	--	75
Malta	--	--	--	--	18	18
Norway	1,338	10	1,348	--	--	--
Portugal	1,234	401	1,635	2,229	579	2,808
Spain	3,352	--	3,352	--	241	241
Sweden	438	6	444	20	4	24
Switzerland	4,385	--	4,385	455	4/	455
Turkey	5,739	161	5,900	4,397	79	4,476
United Kingdom	7,903	103	8,006	938	151	1,089
Total	25,846	1,850	27,696	8,562	1,740	10,302
Eastern Europe:						
Hungary	4,564	--	4,564	--	--	--
Poland	5,552	429	5,981	913	325	1,238
Rumania	--	--	--	41	--	41
Yugoslavia	1,902	748	2,650	13,615	359	13,974
Total	12,018	1,177	13,195	14,569	684	15,253
Total Europe	65,543	5,227	70,770	32,638	3,914	36,552



Table A.--WHEAT AND FLOUR 1/: U.S. exports by country of destination,  
July-December 1963 and July-December 1964 (Continued)

Destination	July-December 1963			July-December 1964		
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Asia:						
Aden .....	--	--	--	--	14	14
Afghanistan .....	1,286	1	1,287	40	1	41
Arabia Peninsula States .....	110	33	143	--	76	76
Bahrein .....	--	264	264	--	275	275
Cambodia .....	--	8	8	--	--	--
Ceylon .....	--	932	932	--	628	628
India .....	74,800	105	74,905	121,812	166	121,978
Indonesia .....	--	447	447	--	10	10
Iran .....	843	320	1,163	7,183	100	7,283
Iraq .....	1,847	19	1,866	31	567	598
Israel .....	4,086	34	4,120	3,902	90	3,992
Jordan .....	912	2,365	3,277	--	1,721	1,721
Kuwait .....	11	509	520	24	485	509
Laos .....	4	57	61	--	34	34
Lebanon .....	45	704	749	--	680	680
Macao .....	--	77	77	--	57	57
Malaysia .....	47	80	127	36	55	91
Pakistan .....	37,789	26	37,815	36,696	51	36,747
Philippines .....	5,739	253	5,992	2,676	280	2,956
Saudi Arabia .....	46	1,649	1,695	121	2,166	2,287
Syrian Arab Republic .....	--	--	--	--	35	35
Thailand .....	--	26	26	--	41	41
Vietnam .....	6	1,172	1,178	111	1,642	1,753
Hong Kong .....	98	371	469	101	215	316
Japan .....	35,779	1,419	37,198	25,048	368	25,416
Korea .....	13,251	553	13,804	8,344	3,052	11,396
Nansei and Nanpo Islands .....	425	310	735	429	293	722
Taiwan .....	6,198	646	6,844	6,680	319	6,999
Total .....	183,322	12,380	195,702	213,234	13,421	226,655
Africa:						
Algeria .....	5,348	661	6,009	3,176	235	3,411
Libya .....	--	182	182	--	2	2
Morocco .....	1,438	1,340	2,778	75	1,682	1,757
Sudan .....	1,178	1,352	2,530	1,318	1,424	2,742
Tunisia .....	1,297	88	1,385	382	176	558
United Arab Republic .....	15,771	13,806	29,577	19,585	17,258	36,843
Angola .....	456	47	503	471	46	517
Burundi and Rwanda .....	--	--	--	--	5	5
Cameroon, Federal Republic of .....	--	33	33	--	37	37
Canary Islands .....	--	5	5	449	--	449
Congo (Leopoldville) .....	72	3,203	3,275	63	1,388	1,451
Gabon .....	--	--	--	--	4	4
Ghana .....	4	86	90	--	78	78
Guinea .....	--	--	--	--	1	1
Liberia .....	3	53	56	1	74	75
Madeira Islands .....	287	32	319	275	17	292
Mauritania .....	--	--	--	--	3	3
British East Africa .....	116	62	178	--	--	--
Nigeria .....	839	36	875	1,503	11	1,514
Sierra Leone .....	--	77	77	--	60	60
Senegal .....	--	--	--	4/	15	15
Togo .....	239	--	239	--	4	4
Western Africa, n.e.c. ....	19	34	53	--	11	11
Western Portuguese Africa .....	--	32	32	--	27	27
Ethiopia .....	--	20	20	--	14	14
French Somaliland .....	8	33	41	--	30	30
Kenya .....	--	--	--	3	6	9
Malagasy Republic .....	2	9	11	17	10	27
Mozambique .....	123	4/	123	--	1	1
Somali Republic .....	1	--	1	--	18	18
South Africa, Republic of .....	3,045	32	3,077	--	1	1
North Rhodesia, South Rhodesia Nyassaland .....	52	--	52	438	--	438
Total .....	30,298	21,223	51,521	27,756	22,638	50,394
Oceania:						
Australia .....	--	3	3	--	5	5
British West Pacific Islands .....	--	2	2	--	5	5
New Zealand .....	--	1	1	--	2	2
Trust Territory of the Pacific .....	--	21	21	--	37	37
Total .....	--	27	27	--	49	49
World total .....	338,559	46,358	384,917	339,681	49,104	388,785

1/ Data includes shipments for relief or charity. 2/ Grain equivalent. 3/ The bulk of exports to Canada are for transshipment to other destination - see Table B. 4/ Less than 500 bushels.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RICE MILLED 1/: U.S. exports to specified countries, December 1964 with comparisons

Destination	August-July		August-December		December	
	1955/56- 1959/60	1963-64	1963	1964	1963	1964
	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.	m. t.
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada .....	14.7	45.8	17.4	13.1	7.1	5.2
Nicaragua .....	0.6	9.2	2.5	1.8	0	2/
Bahamas .....	1.1	5.0	2.5	1.6	0.4	0.4
Jamaica .....	.2	9.5	3.3	4.2	.7	1.2
Dominican Republic .....	2/	45.5	10.6	0.2	.1	.1
Netherlands Antilles .....	2.4	4.8	2.0	2.6	.4	.3
Venezuela .....	2.8	2.7	0.7	2/	0	2/
Peru .....	15.3	37.5	.4	6.6	2/	6.1
Chile .....	1.9	6.9	1.6	1.8	.4	.3
Other countries .....	3/ 185.0	7.9	2.0	2.9	2.2	.6
Total .....	224.0	174.8	42.0	34.8	9.3	14.2
Western Europe:						
EEC						
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	15.5	15.7	5.7	1.9	2.7	.6
France .....	.8	.5	.5	2.6	0	.6
Germany, West .....	17.4	45.4	12.5	17.9	7.2	9.6
Italy .....	.2	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Netherlands .....	9.3	36.3	7.4	5.0	3.1	2.0
Total .....	42.2	97.9	26.1	27.4	13.0	12.8
Other Western Europe:						
Sweden .....	1.2	4.0	1.8	2.6	.5	.5
United Kingdom .....	8.9	42.4	7.9	10.3	2.8	3.9
Switzerland .....	1.6	8.9	2.3	4.3	1.2	1.4
Other countries .....	2.9	9.5	2.2	4/ 4.7	.3	.7
Total .....	14.6	64.8	14.2	21.9	4.8	6.5
Eastern Europe:						
Poland .....	.1	15.0	4.2	10.3	0	10.3
U.S.S.R. ....	0	68.3	0	0	0	0
Total .....	.1	83.3	4.2	11.2	0	10.3
Total Europe .....	57.9	246.0	44.5	60.5	17.8	29.6
Asia:						
Iraq .....	3.5	27.3	.4	1.7	0	.1
Israel .....	1.9	8.9	2.3	3.7	0	.3
Kuwait .....	3.1	4.3	2.5	3.8	.2	1.5
Saudi Arabia .....	4.8	43.5	23.1	12.9	5.7	1.7
Aden .....	.9	6.0	2.3	3.3	.7	.7
India .....	82.1	353.8	192.3	114.6	103.6	46.3
Indonesia .....	92.1	61.7	42.4	0	2/	0
Japan .....	22.8	105.2	2/	2/	0	0
Nansei and Nanpo Islands n.e.c. ....	7.4	63.9	24.3	22.0	11.7	9.8
Philippines, Republic of .....	16.0	24.9	2/	50.0	0	0
Other countries .....	5/ 165.1	21.4	.9	2.7	.1	1.4
Total .....	399.7	720.9	290.5	214.7	122.0	61.8
Africa:						
West Africa, n.e.c. ....	0	6/ 33.3	.3	.3	.1	.1
Ghana .....	1.9	26.8	9.4	16.0	1.3	4.2
Guinea .....	7/	42.3	0	0	0	0
Ivory Coast .....	7/	18.0	0	10.1	0	0
Liberia .....	14.4	31.2	10.5	14.5	4.4	3.2
Congo, Republic of .....	.1	12.9	3.5	10.8	.2	2.0
South Africa, Republic of .....	3.6	56.9	17.1	18.6	3.5	5.7
Sierra Leone .....	0	13.1	.4	.3	.1	2/
West Portuguese Africa .....	2/	4.6	.1	2.0	.1	0
Other countries .....	8/ 21.5	4.4	3.6	4.4	2.0	1.2
Total .....	41.5	234.5	44.9	77.0	11.7	16.4
Oceania:						
Total .....	2.3	8.9	3.7	4.7	.9	1.9
World total .....	9/ 783.0	1,385.1	426.6	391.7	161.7	123.9

1/ Includes small quantity of rough rice in milled equivalent. 2/ Less than 50 tons. 3/ Includes 167,300 tons to Cuba. 4/ Includes 1,635 tons to Denmark and 1,070 to Greece. 5/ Includes 107,200 tons to Pakistan. 6/ Includes rice to Senegal and Togo. 7/ Not separately reported. 8/ Includes 10,800 tons to French West Africa. 9/ Includes 57,600 tons of ground rice for animal feed and Section 416 donations.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

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# WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Statistical Report

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COFFEE PRODUCTION ESTIMATE  
CHANGES LITTLE SINCE DECEMBER

The Foreign Agricultural Service's fourth estimate (March) of the 1964-65 world coffee crop places total production at 52.3 million bags, with exportable production at 37.8 million bags. These estimates show a slight increase over those of last December and remain substantially below 1963-64 estimates of 68.2 and 54.2 million bags total and exportable production, respectively.

Total and exportable production in North America is practically unchanged at 10.3 and 7.4 million bags, respectively. Exportable production will probably be lower than had been expected in Mexico and Guatemala, and a little higher in Costa Rica.

Exportable production in South America is still estimated at 11.6 million bags, even though total production is now estimated at 20.7 million, slightly higher than the December estimate. This is due to a larger crop than previously foreseen in Colombia; however, the increase is expected to be domestically consumed. The total 1964-65 crop in Brazil is still estimated at 10.0 million bags, of which 3.0 million is shown as exportable production (total production minus domestic consumption).

Total 1964-65 African production is now estimated at 17.0 million bags, with exportable at 16.2 million. Both of these estimates are above those of December, due to larger-than-expected crops in Cameroon, the Ivory Coast, and Kenya. Estimates of domestic consumption on the African Continent generally remain very low.

In Asia and Oceania, total and exportable production remain at about 4.3 and 2.6 million bags, respectively, almost the same as estimated in December. Both figures are approximately 200,000 bags above the 1963-64 level.

Exportable production in the smaller producing countries in 1964-65 (with comparable 1963-64 data in parentheses), in bags of 132.276 pounds, is estimated as follows: Jamaica 15,000 (17,000); Puerto Rico 25,000 (25,000); Bolivia 20,000 (20,000); Paraguay 40,000 (45,000); Surinam 8,000 (8,000); Dahomey 28,000 (28,000); Gabon 18,000 (17,000); Ghana 48,000 (48,000); Liberia 58,000 (58,000); Nigeria 33,000 (33,000); Congo (Brazzaville) 14,000 (14,000); Sao Tome and Principe 5,000 (5,000); Sierra Leone 80,000 (80,000); Spanish Guinea 110,000 (110,000); New Caledonia 30,000 (30,000); Papua and New Guinea 80,000 (75,000); Portuguese Timor 33,000 (30,000).

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1964-65 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	4th estimate
	1955/56- 1959/60	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
<b>North America:</b>					
Costa Rica .....	658	1,025	930	970	600
Cuba .....	207	200	50	---	---
Dominican Republic .....	421	450	420	525	525
El Salvador .....	1,327	1,800	1,540	1,885	1,780
Guatemala .....	1,158	1,500	1,700	1,565	1,390
Haiti .....	435	525	425	365	380
Honduras .....	262	290	335	320	340
Mexico .....	1,369	1,500	1,250	1,950	1,700
Nicaragua .....	334	395	460	405	480
Panama .....	3/ 10	40	19	26	27
Trinidad & Tobago .....	37	35	53	68	72
Other 4/ .....	171	88	122	55	63
<b>Total North America .....</b>	<b>6,389</b>	<b>7,848</b>	<b>7,304</b>	<b>8,134</b>	<b>7,357</b>
<b>South America:</b>					
Brazil .....	23,360	28,000	20,000	19,000	3,000
Colombia .....	6,550	6,800	6,500	6,800	6,900
Ecuador .....	422	650	570	460	600
Peru .....	251	570	605	630	630
Venezuela .....	472	310	370	395	425
Other 5/ .....	44	50	73	77	72
<b>Total South America .....</b>	<b>31,099</b>	<b>36,380</b>	<b>28,118</b>	<b>27,362</b>	<b>11,627</b>
<b>Africa:</b>					
Angola .....	1,427	2,750	3,050	2,750	3,045
Burundi 6/ .....	---	---	295	145	195
Cameroon 7/ .....	396	820	805	875	920
Central African Republic .....	3/ 37	140	100	180	145
Congo (Leopoldville) .....	1,164	850	1,050	1,050	950
Ethiopia .....	850	1,100	1,150	1,225	1,200
Guinea .....	8/ 105	220	200	160	185
Ivory Coast .....	2,063	1,600	3,300	4,300	3,650
Kenya .....	399	505	615	720	830
Malagasy Republic .....	812	700	900	800	900
Ruanda-Urundi 9/ .....	10/ 118	390	---	---	---
Rwanda 6/ .....	---	---	195	120	120
Tanzania 11/ .....	369	390	455	560	560
Togo .....	121	170	175	225	220
Uganda .....	1,454	1,933	2,930	2,785	2,885
Other 12/ .....	308	284	367	396	397
<b>Total Africa .....</b>	<b>9,623</b>	<b>11,852</b>	<b>15,587</b>	<b>16,291</b>	<b>16,202</b>
<b>Asia and Oceania:</b>					
India .....	223	315	370	600	555
Indonesia .....	1,120	1,650	2,080	1,600	1,850
Philippines .....	---	---	---	---	---
Yemen .....	74	80	72	70	70
Other 13/ .....	63	150	135	139	147
<b>Total Asia and Oceania .....</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>2,195</b>	<b>2,657</b>	<b>2,409</b>	<b>2,622</b>
<b>World exportable production .....</b>	<b>48,591</b>	<b>58,275</b>	<b>53,666</b>	<b>54,196</b>	<b>37,808</b>

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior to 1959-60 which was based on "registrations" of current crop minus port consumption and coastwise shipments. 2/ 132,276 pounds each. 3/ 2-year average. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1962-63 shown as Ruanda-Urundi. 7/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. 8/ 3-year average. 9/ Prior to 1959-60, Ruanda-Urundi shown in Congo (Leopoldville). Beginning 1962-63 shown as Burundi and Rwanda. 10/ 1 year only. 11/ Prior to 1964-65 year was shown as Tanganyika. Now includes Zanzibar as well. 12/ Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 13/ Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

GREEN COFFEE: World total production for the marketing year 1964-65 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	4th
	1955/56- 1959-60				estimate 1964-65
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
<b>North America:</b>					
Costa Rica .....	734	1,140	1,050	1,100	740
Cuba .....	713	800	650	475	600
Dominican Republic .....	549	600	570	675	675
El Salvador .....	1,436	1,900	1,650	2,000	1,900
Guatemala .....	1,357	1,700	1,900	1,775	1,600
Haiti .....	600	725	675	610	625
Honduras .....	321	365	410	395	420
Mexico .....	1,716	2,350	2,200	2,900	2,700
Nicaragua .....	376	440	505	450	525
Panama .....	3/ 27	85	73	85	90
Trinidad & Tobago .....	44	42	60	75	80
Other 4/ .....	427	392	416	314	351
<b>Total North America .....</b>	<b>8,300</b>	<b>10,539</b>	<b>10,159</b>	<b>10,854</b>	<b>10,306</b>
<b>South America:</b>					
Brazil .....	28,300	35,000	27,000	26,000	10,000
Colombia .....	7,360	7,800	7,500	7,800	8,000
Ecuador .....	521	850	800	700	850
Peru .....	324	710	770	815	830
Venezuela .....	835	750	850	890	925
Other 5/ .....	63	101	124	128	123
<b>Total South America .....</b>	<b>37,403</b>	<b>45,211</b>	<b>37,044</b>	<b>36,333</b>	<b>20,728</b>
<b>Africa:</b>					
Angola .....	1,443	2,800	3,100	2,800	3,100
Burundi 6/ .....	---	---	300	150	200
Cameroon 7/ .....	405	835	825	900	950
Central African Republic .....	3/ 41	145	105	185	150
Congo (Leopoldville) .....	1,195	900	1,100	1,100	1,000
Ethiopia .....	1,100	1,430	1,490	1,575	1,550
Guinea .....	8/ 114	235	215	175	200
Ivory Coast .....	2,130	1,650	3,350	4,350	3,700
Kenya .....	415	525	635	740	850
Malagazy Republic .....	902	800	1,000	900	1,000
Ruanda-Urundi 9/ .....	10/ 120	460	---	---	---
Rwanda 6/ .....	---	---	200	125	125
Tanzania 11/ .....	375	400	470	575	575
Togo .....	122	172	177	230	225
Uganda .....	1,508	1,945	2,945	2,800	2,900
Other 12/ .....	332	316	400	429	431
<b>Total Africa .....</b>	<b>10,202</b>	<b>12,613</b>	<b>16,312</b>	<b>17,034</b>	<b>16,956</b>
<b>Asia and Oceania:</b>					
India .....	712	765	930	1,145	1,100
Indonesia .....	1,343	1,850	2,330	1,900	2,200
Philippines .....	199	680	550	550	560
Yemen .....	88	90	82	80	80
Other 13/ .....	179	295	280	319	337
<b>Total Asia and Oceania .....</b>	<b>2,521</b>	<b>3,680</b>	<b>4,172</b>	<b>3,994</b>	<b>4,277</b>
<b>World total production .....</b>	<b>58,426</b>	<b>72,043</b>	<b>67,687</b>	<b>68,215</b>	<b>52,267</b>

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. 2/ 132,276 pounds each. 3/ 2-year average. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Martinique, and Puerto Rico. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay, and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1962-63 shown as Ruanda-Urundi. 7/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. 8/ 3-year average. 9/ Prior to 1959-60, Ruanda-Urundi shown in Congo (Leopoldville). Beginning 1962-63 shown as Burundi and Rwanda. 10/ 1 year only. 11/ Prior to 1964-65 year was shown as Tanganyika. Now includes Zanzibar as well. 12/ Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 13/ Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD SOYBEAN PRODUCTION  
RISES TO NEW RECORD

The second estimate of world soybean production in 1964 confirms the early indication of a record crop of 1.1 billion bushels. This was 3 percent larger than the previous record in 1963 and one-fifth above the 1955-59 average.

The estimated increase of 28 million bushels from the previous year is attributed to the presumed increase in Mainland China. Relatively small absolute increases in the United States, Canada, Indonesia, Colombia, Mexico and several other countries were virtually offset by declines in Japan, the USSR, and Brazil.

The United States accounted for about 65 percent of the 1964 crop, Mainland China for nearly 30 percent and other countries the small balance.

Soybean production in the United States at a record 700 million bushels exceeded that of the previous year by only 519,000 bushels or less than one percent but was above the 1955-59 average by 45 percent.

Growers harvested a record 30.7 million acres of beans, 8 percent more than the previous record in 1963. However, yields averaged only 22.8 bushels per acre or 1.7 bushels less than the average of a year earlier. High temperatures and lack of sufficient rain, particularly in the heart of the soybelt, were primary factors in the low yields.

Canadian production approximated a record 7.0 million bushels, almost 40 percent above the reduced outturn of the previous year. Acreage increased only slightly, but the average yield per acre at 30.2 bushels was 8.3 bushels above that of 1963.

Soybean acreage in Mainland China in 1964 is believed to have recovered to that of 1960, following a sharp decline from the 1955-59 average between 1960 and 1963. In general, weather conditions were better than normal. Consequently, the outturn has been estimated at 315 million bushels, 10 percent more than in the previous year.

Soybean production in Indonesia is estimated at 14.7 million bushels, one-sixth larger than the revised estimate of the 1963 crop. Both acreage and average yields were above those of the previous year.

Continuing the downward trend of the last decade, Japan's soybean area in 1964 at 535,000 acres was 7 percent less than that of a year earlier. Increased damage from diseases and insects in recent years resulting in low average yields have discouraged soybean production and encouraged diversion to feed crops. Unfavorable growing conditions in 1964 in some areas and extremely adverse conditions in Hokkaido--the major producing area--reduced yields to abnormally low levels. The final official estimate placed the outturn at 8.8 million bushels, one-fourth less than in 1963.

(Continued on page 8)



SOYBEANS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world, averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1962-64 <sup>1/</sup>

Continent and country	Average <sup>2/</sup>		1963		1964 <sup>3/</sup>		Average		1963		1962		1963		1964 <sup>3/</sup>	
	1950-54 : 1955-59		1,000 acres		1,000 acres		1950-54 : 1955-59		1962		1961		1963		1964 <sup>3/</sup>	
	Average acres	Yield bushels	Average acres	Yield bushels	Average acres	Yield bushels	Average acres	Yield bushels	Average acres	Yield bushels	Average acres	Yield bushels	Average acres	Yield bushels	Average acres	Yield bushels
North America:																
United States <sup>4/</sup>	188	245	221	28.9	231	28.9	22.0	25.3	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9
Mexico	14,747	21,344	27,604	28,560	30,738	24.2	22.7	24.2	24.5	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.8
	---	5/ 1	26	20.1	125	20.1	5/ 26.0	20.1	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3
South America:																
Argentina	2	2	24	17.3	48	17.3	14.2	14.5	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6
Brazil	5/ 157	234	775	19.7	840	16.4	22.1	19.7	14.1	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5
Colombia	---	5/ 23	38	21.9	49	21.9	5/ 20.3	21.9	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8
Paraguay	---	5/ 2	4	24.0	10	24.0	---	24.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0
Europe:																
Italy	2	1	1	26.2	1/	26.2	---	26.2	26.9	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7
Rumania	55	55	21	6.9	21	6.9	6.6	6.9	4.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Yugoslavia	12	15	19	17.6	13	17.6	10.3	17.6	19.4	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8
Other Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)	28	6	19	---	14	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	813	899	1,920	6.8	2,000	6.8	5/ 6.0	6.8	5.2	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Africa:																
Congo, (Leopoldville) <sup>5/</sup>	9	5/ 17	---	10.3	---	10.3	7.4	5/ 10.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nigeria <sup>5/</sup>	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Asia:																
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	8	15	11	12.9	16	12.9	12.9	12.4	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1
China	28,219	27,630	19,520	14.5	19,770	14.5	11.7	12.6	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5
Ceylon	5/ 25	50	40	8.6	---	8.6	---	8.6	8.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cambodia	62	106	135	9.2	136	9.2	9.2	11.6	14.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
China, Taiwan	1,066	1,359	1,469	10.2	1,483	10.2	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
Indonesia	1,036	898	656	16.0	535	16.0	18.3	16.8	20.3	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5
Japan	625	669	710	7.8	698	7.8	8.1	8.2	8.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Korea, South	54	56	67	15.1	79	15.1	13.0	15.1	15.3	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7
Thailand	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, excluding Rumania, "Other Europe", U.S.S.R., Mainland China, and North Korea <sup>10/</sup>	18,065	25,130	31,960	32,980	35,120	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Estimated world total <sup>10/</sup>	48,020	54,695	54,770	56,045	59,735	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest. Southern Hemisphere crops which are harvested in the early part of the year are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested the latter part of the same year. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Acreage harvested for beans. 5/ Less than 5 years. 6/ Planted area. 7/ Less than 500 acres. 8/ Includes Rwanda and Burundi. 9/ Quantities purchased by the Nigerian Marketing Boards for export. Local consumption is small. 10/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

After a number of years of relatively static production, Thailand's soybean crop rose in 1963 to 1.2 million bushels, then in 1964 to an estimated record 1.5 million bushels. Farmers reportedly will plant more soybeans in 1965 if prices continue at or near present improved levels, as soybeans are a good "second" crop as well as a good cash crop.

At an estimated 7.5 million bushels, soybean production in the USSR was over one-fourth less than that of 1963. In the Soviet Far East, where the bulk of the commercial crop is grown, heavy rains prevailed from mid-August until at least mid-September, according to official sources. Moreover, temperatures were unusually low.

Brazil's 1964 production estimate has been revised to 11.2 million bushels, 6 percent less than the previous year's outturn. Acreage reportedly declined about 8 percent, but yields averaged slightly more than those of 1963. The new crop now being harvested is expected to be the largest on record, barring unfavorable weather.

Soybean production has expanded sharply in the last decade in Mexico, Colombia and Argentina. At 2.4 million bushels in 1964 Mexico's crop was up one-fourth from a year earlier while Colombia's at 1.8 million bushels was up one-half. Argentina's production, however, declined one-fourth from the high of 1963 to 515,000 bushels in 1964.

#### INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GARBANZOS

Exports of garbanzos (chickpeas) from 17 reporting countries in 1963 (latest year of available data) totaled 1.6 million bags of 100 pounds each. Reported imports for that year totaled approximately 600,000 bags.

The difference between the quantities exported and imported is accounted for by exports to non-reporting importers. For example, Morocco, the largest of the exporters, reported 180,000 bags of garbanzos exported to Cuba in 1963; 65,000 to Algeria; 28,000 to Libya; 22,000 to Jordan; 28,000 to Communist East Europe, and 15,000 to Ceylon. Turkey, a declining exporter, sent 30,000 bags to Jordan and 15,000 to Israel in 1963. Similar explanation applies to differences between total exports and imports in 1961 and 1962.

Total exports of the 17 countries in 1963 were 25 percent larger than exports in 1962, but 8 percent smaller than in 1961.

The larger exporters of garbanzos are Morocco, Ethiopia, Turkey, Portugal, and Mexico. The larger importers among the reporting countries are France, Italy, and Greece. Among the larger nonreporting importing countries are Cuba, and several countries in North Africa and Communist East Europe.

While the bulk of international trade in garbanzos centers in the Mediterranean Basin, Southern and Eastern Europe, and Cuba, the world's production centers in India and Pakistan. These two countries produce 90 percent of the world's garbanzos.

GARBANZOS (CHICKPEAS): International trade, annual 1961 - 1963

Continent and country	1961		1962		1963	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	1,000 bags <u>1/</u>	1,000 bags <u>1/</u>	1,000 bags <u>1/</u>	1,000 bags <u>1/</u>	1,000 bags <u>1/</u>	1,000 bags <u>1/</u>
Americas:						
Argentina .....	--	5	--	11	--	--
Brazil .....	21	--	57	--	16	--
Chile .....	--	11	--	25	--	7
Colombia .....	22	--	9	--	9	--
Mexico .....	1	147	1	60	2	141
United States .....	54	<u>2/</u> 26	71	<u>2/</u> 67	71	<u>2/</u> 50
Venezuela .....	35	--	28	--	29	--
Total .....	133	189	166	163	127	198
Europe:						
France .....	137	5	133	4	215	10
Greece .....	30	3	2	6	8	2
Italy .....	83	2	95	4	127	2
Portugal .....	--	279	--	157	--	121
Spain .....	126	<u>3/</u> --	143	6	42	18
Total .....	376	289	373	177	392	153
Asia:						
Lebanon .....	<u>3/</u> 24	--	138	--	51	--
Syria .....	--	<u>4/</u> 99	--	<u>4/</u> 136	--	<u>4/</u> 121
Turkey .....	--	404	--	230	--	58
Total .....	24	503	138	366	51	179
Africa:						
Ethiopia .....	--	181	--	110	--	188
Morocco .....	--	583	--	469	--	893
Total .....	--	764	--	579	--	1,081
Grand total .....	533	1,745	677	1,285	570	1,611

1/ 100 pound bags. 2/ Includes cowpeas but assumed principally garbanzos.  
3/ Marketing year June 1961-May 1962. 4/ Fiscal years 1962, 1963, and 1964.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

WORLD WALNUT  
PRODUCTION RISING

Preliminary 1964 data place commercial walnut production in the major producing countries (exclusive of the Soviet Bloc and Communist China) at 179,700 short tons. This represents an increase of 12 percent over the 1958-62 average, and 6 percent over 1963. Italy's production continued to decline for the third consecutive year, while the United States, France and Turkey all reported larger packs.

The estimated 43,000 tons of 1964-65 exports, though not much different from 1963-64, are well below the 1958-62 average, partly because of increased consumption within the exporting countries. France in 1962 and 1963 exported the biggest portion of the foreign total (exclusive of exports from the Soviet Bloc and Communist China) followed by Italy and India. About the same pattern should prevail in 1964-65.

U.S. domestic walnut prices opened strong, weakened, and subsequently remained firm below last year's level. On the London market, French and Turkish prices, which are down from March 1964, have leveled off but not yet stabilized. Indian Light halves opened higher, rose, and have remained fairly firm while light pieces have shown little change from last year.

U.S. walnut imports which amounted to 174 short tons (shelled basis) during October 1964 through January 1965 have not kept pace with those in the same period of 1963-64 when they amounted to 354 tons.

U.S. exports of 145 tons shelled and 958 tons unshelled basis during the first three months of the 1964 crop year are also down from the previous year.

WORLD ALMOND CROP  
ABOVE AVERAGE

The 1964 world commercial almond crop is estimated at 127,100 short tons, shelled basis. The crop was 22 percent above the 1958-62 average and the largest since a record 155,500 tons were harvested in 1961. In addition to the crop, estimated stocks of 11,100 tons were on hand in major producing countries at the beginning of the season.

Both foreign and U.S. production were above the 1963 and the 1958-62 average levels. All foreign producers except Italy had larger crops than in 1963 and all except Iran and Morocco had above average crops. U.S. production in 1964, at 42,000 tons, (kernel basis) was 22 percent above 1963 and 49 percent larger than the 1958-62 average crop of 28,200 tons.

(Continued on page 12)

WALNUTS, UNSHELLED BASIS: Estimated commercial production in selected countries, average 1958-62, and annual 1961-64

Country	Average 1958-62	1961	1962	1963	Preliminary 1964
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
France.....	26,000	20,400	31,000	30,000	34,000
India.....	12,600	10,500	12,000	13,000	13,000
Iran.....	6,500	4,200	6,700	3,000	1/
Italy.....	25,900	20,000	36,000	22,000	20,000
Syria.....	3,300	6,000	4,000	7,500	3,900
Turkey.....	8,200	10,800	7,600	7,000	9,500
Yugoslavia.....	3,800	4,300	4,500	4,000	4,000
Foreign total.....	86,300	76,200	101,800	86,500	90,900
United States.....	74,300	67,500	79,900	83,100	2/ 88,800
Grand total.....	160,600	143,700	181,700	169,600	179,700

1/ No estimate available; totals assume 1958-62 average production.

2/ Walnut Control Board estimate.

WALNUTS, UNSHELLED BASIS: Exports from selected countries, average 1958-62 and 1961-64 crop years 1/

Country	Average 1958-62	1961	1962	1963	Estimated 1964
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
France.....	15,200	12,100	17,500	15,900	---
India.....	10,900	13,200	8,600	9,200	---
Iran.....	2,700	3,000	3,700	2,300	---
Italy.....	16,200	16,400	14,800	10,100	---
Turkey.....	4,700	5,700	6,300	3,200	---
Yugoslavia.....	1,100	600	1,700	1,800	---
Foreign total.....	50,800	51,000	52,600	42,500	43,000
United States.....	1,800	1,300	1,400	1,700	---
Grand total.....	52,600	52,300	54,000	44,200	---

1/ Crop year beginning October 1 in France, Italy, Turkey, Yugoslavia and the United States, and March 21 in Iran.

Stocks in major producing countries, estimated at 11,100 tons at the beginning of the 1964 season were above last season's but less than half of 1958-62 average stocks of 24,400 tons. These stocks are about equally divided between foreign producers and the United States.

Exports from major producing countries for the 1963-64 season are estimated at 71,700 tons, shelled basis--6 percent above the 1958-62 revised average of 67,700 tons. World exports in 1964-65 may reach 75,000 tons.

U.S. exports of almonds amounted to a record 9,500 tons (shelled equivalent) during the 1963-64 season. This total consisted of 9,184 tons shelled and 626 tons inshell almonds. The 1962-63 totals were 4,663 tons shelled and 130 tons inshell for a shelled equivalent of only 4,700 tons.

U.S. imports of almonds were negligible during the 1963-64 season; only 119 tons of shelled and 66 tons of blanched almonds entered.

In spite of above average supplies for the current season, prices of foreign almonds have been nearly as high as during the two previous seasons when supplies were below average. Bari shelled unselected almonds averaged 63.2 cents a pound (f.o.b. Bari) during February 1965. Prices rose slightly in early March in response to reports of some frost in Spain.

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Estimated commercial production in selected countries, average 1958-62 and 1962-64 crop years

Country	: Average : : 1958-62 :	: 1962 : :	: 1963 : :	: Preliminary : : 1964
	: Short : <u>tons</u>	Short <u>tons</u>	Short <u>tons</u>	Short <u>tons</u>
Iran.....	8,000	8,000	5,500	7,200
Italy.....	32,300	14,500	42,000	38,000
Morocco.....	3,800	2,200	3,100	3,300
Portugal.....	3,400	4,300	1,300	3,600
Spain.....	28,600	20,000	29,000	33,000
Total foreign.....	76,100	49,000	80,900	85,100
United States <sup>1/</sup> .....	28,200	26,600	34,500	42,000
Grand total.....	104,300	75,600	115,400	127,100
Beginning stocks.....	24,400	24,500	8,600	11,100
Total supplies.....	128,700	100,100	124,000	138,200

<sup>1/</sup> Source: Almond Control Board.

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Exports from selected countries,  
average 1958-62 and 1961-64 crop years

Country	Average 1958-62	1961	1962	Preliminary 1963	Forecast 1964
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Iran 1/.....	5,300	7,000	6,600	1,800	---
Italy.....	27,300	48,000	20,600	33,500	---
Morocco.....	2,000	1,200	1,100	1,500	---
Portugal.....	3,100	5,000	3,900	2,400	---
Spain.....	24,900	33,800	15,000	23,000	---
Total foreign.....	62,600	95,000	47,200	62,200	65,000
United States.....	5,100	4,900	4,700	9,500	10,000
Grand total.....	67,700	99,900	51,900	71,700	75,000

1/ Iranian series revised to a September 23 - September 22 crop year basis.

ALMONDS SHELLED UNSELECTED: Monthly average prices f.o.b. Bari,  
marketing seasons 1960-64

Month	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound
September.....	47.8	38.7	65.2	64.4	64.7
October.....	46.9	38.2	66.0	69.3	63.7
November.....	46.5	39.4	69.6	66.6	61.9
December.....	46.0	41.9	68.5	62.6	62.0
January.....	46.2	45.0	69.0	64.9	63.1
February.....	45.6	45.8	67.0	63.2	63.2
March.....	42.4	49.4	60.9	62.5	--
April.....	41.1	47.3	58.9	61.2	--
May.....	42.0	61.3	62.3	63.5	--
June.....	44.2	63.7	65.0	65.2	--
July.....	43.0	60.7	61.9	65.1	--
August.....	42.1	62.8	61.1	66.2	--

## SUBSTANTIAL GRAIN SUPPLY IN EXPORTING COUNTRIES

The total grain supply in the four principal exporting countries on January 1, 1965 was the lowest in the last 7 years, according to estimates of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

Stocks of wheat, rye, barley, oats, and corn in the four countries are estimated at 242 million short tons. This is 17 million tons below the aggregate supply on January 1, 1964 and 36 million tons lower than the record level of 1961. All grains except rye showed declines. Lower corn stocks are the predominant factor in the reduced supply level.

Compared with January 1964 supplies, total grain holdings were down 6 percent. The United States showed the biggest change, a decline of 19 million tons, 13 million tons of which were in corn holdings. Canada's stocks were down moderately, while those of Argentina and Australia were up about 2 million tons each.

In addition to the five grains covered in this report, the U.S. holds grain sorghum stocks of 27 million tons. This is 2 million tons less than U.S. grain sorghum supplies in January 1964, although a half million tons above the 1959-63 average. Wheat supplies in the four countries are estimated at 3.2 billion bushels, slightly lower than the 1964 total. Corn stocks of 4.0 billion bushels are down nearly a half billion bushels. Barley and oats supplies are moderately lower while rye stocks gained slightly.

Viewing stocks by country, the United States total for the five grains is 173 million tons, 19 million tons, or 10 percent, lower than a year earlier and 43 million tons below the peak in 1961. Wheat stocks of 1.4 billion bushels are 171 million bushels less than last year and the lowest level since 1958. Corn stocks at 3.9 billion bushels, are down 462 million bushels, and the lowest since 1959. Barley and oats supplies are down moderately while rye stocks are somewhat higher.

Total grain stocks in Canada are estimated at 39 million tons, 1.4 million tons lower than a year ago. Wheat stocks total 914 million bushels, up 10 million bushels. Stocks of barley and oats are moderately lower while those of rye are up slightly.

Southern Hemisphere figures represent total supplies in the country, i.e., carryover of old grain plus the estimated harvest of small grains nearing completion in early January. Argentine corn, however, as is the case for all Northern Hemisphere grains, represents stocks of old grain on January 1 from previous harvests.

The Argentine grain supply, at 16.3 million tons, compares with stocks of 14.2 million tons a year earlier. Corn and rye supplies are up moderately and those of wheat substantially. Stocks of barley and oats declined.

Australia's grain stocks totaling 14.3 million tons, vs. 12.3 million a year earlier, are at a new record level. While oats and barley supplies showed small gains, wheat stocks at 380 million bushels are 18 percent above the previous high of a year ago.



GRAINS: Estimated stocks in principal exporting countries, January 1, 1945-1965 1/

Country and year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats <u>2/</u>	Corn	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	1,000 short tons
United States:						
Average 1945-49.....	764	16	200	898	2,062	100,272
Average 1950-54.....	1,040	16	196	856	2,582	122,344
1955.....	1,481	26	285	967	2,849	147,242
1956.....	1,567	29	307	1,039	3,074	157,886
1957.....	1,489	19	292	788	3,408	160,242
1958.....	1,385	20	361	925	3,594	166,206
1959.....	1,820	25	396	1,039	3,868	189,732
1960.....	1,875	20	361	766	4,344	199,362
1961.....	2,068	26	358	852	4,687	216,228
1962.....	1,983	19	336	775	4,495	206,346
1963.....	1,817	24	346	770	4,217	193,882
1964.....	1,614	15	333	773	4,384	191,952
1965 <u>3/</u> .....	1,443	21	310	712	3,922	172,527
Canada:						
Average 1945-49.....	382	8	116	292	<u>4/</u>	19,432
Average 1950-54.....	563	20	194	351	<u>4/</u>	28,073
1955.....	740	28	225	290	<u>4/</u>	33,314
1956.....	840	27	250	342	<u>4/</u>	37,770
1957.....	970	20	274	485	<u>4/</u>	44,481
1958.....	945	20	268	390	<u>4/</u>	41,972
1959.....	870	13	267	365	<u>4/</u>	39,077
1960.....	850	12	262	330	<u>4/</u>	37,734
1961.....	935	14	248	350	<u>4/</u>	40,344
1962.....	670	8	160	280	<u>4/</u>	28,924
1963.....	765	9	173	412	<u>4/</u>	34,358
1964.....	904	12	245	435	<u>4/</u>	40,731
1965 <u>3/</u> .....	914	15	213	374	<u>4/</u>	39,310
Argentina:						
Average 1945-49.....	262	21	47	71	79	12,924
Average 1950-54.....	217	32	36	68	35	10,338
1955.....	325	30	55	50	30	13,550
1956.....	260	30	55	55	25	11,540
1957.....	300	40	67	85	40	14,208
1958.....	265	33	50	80	45	12,614
1959.....	290	35	50	60	60	13,520
1960.....	260	38	52	70	55	12,772
1961.....	195	22	40	65	25	9,166
1962.....	210	21	38	60	45	10,020
1963.....	180	8	20	35	35	7,644
1964.....	343	21	55	71	35	14,223
1965 <u>3/</u> .....	421	28	40	55	38	16,318
Australia.....						
Average 1945-49.....	162	<u>4/</u>	13	29	<u>4/</u>	5,636
Average 1950-54.....	209	<u>4/</u>	30	46	<u>4/</u>	7,726
1955.....	245	<u>4/</u>	30	50	<u>4/</u>	8,870
1956.....	280	<u>4/</u>	40	75	<u>4/</u>	10,560
1957.....	207	<u>4/</u>	47	60	<u>4/</u>	8,293
1958.....	132	<u>4/</u>	34	37	<u>4/</u>	5,368
1959.....	220	<u>4/</u>	67	110	<u>4/</u>	9,968
1960.....	245	<u>4/</u>	40	100	<u>4/</u>	9,910
1961.....	315	<u>4/</u>	65	112	<u>4/</u>	12,802
1962.....	255	<u>4/</u>	41	93	<u>4/</u>	10,122
1963.....	309	<u>4/</u>	46	105	<u>4/</u>	12,054
1964.....	323	<u>4/</u>	49	88	<u>4/</u>	12,274
1965 <u>3/</u> .....	380	<u>4/</u>	52	102	<u>4/</u>	14,280
Total:						
Average 1945-49.....	1,570	45	376	1,290	2,141	138,264
Average 1950-54.....	2,029	68	456	1,321	2,617	168,481
1955.....	2,791	84	595	1,357	2,879	202,976
1956.....	2,947	86	652	1,511	3,099	217,756
1957.....	2,966	79	680	1,418	3,448	227,229
1958.....	2,727	73	713	1,432	3,639	226,160
1959.....	3,200	73	780	1,574	3,928	252,297
1960.....	3,230	70	715	1,266	4,399	259,778
1961.....	3,513	62	711	1,379	4,712	278,540
1962.....	3,118	48	575	1,208	4,540	255,412
1963.....	3,071	41	585	1,322	4,252	247,938
1964.....	3,184	48	682	1,367	4,419	259,180
1965 <u>3/</u> .....	3,158	64	615	1,243	3,960	242,435

1/ Data for Northern Hemisphere countries represent stocks remaining on January 1; estimates for Southern Hemisphere countries include the recently harvested new crop of small grains as well as carryover stocks of old grain on January 1.  
2/ Canadian oats in bushels of 34 pounds; data for other countries in bushels of 32 pounds. 3/ Preliminary.  
4/ Production small and stocks are of minor importance.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

1964 WORLD BREAD GRAIN  
HARVEST SHOWS 10 PERCENT GAIN

Revised estimates place the world's 1964 production of wheat and rye at a record high of 309 million short tons, according to latest information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. This exceeds the combined 1963 crop of these bread grains by 27 million tons--or 10 percent.

The increase is principally in wheat, although rye production showed a small gain of 4 percent. Totals for both grains reflect improved production in North and South America, Western Europe, and Oceania and a recovery to normal crop levels in the Soviet Union.

World wheat production of 9,170 million bushels is a new record and compares with that of 8,315 million bushels a year earlier and the previous record of 8,760 million bushels in 1962. The world rye crop, at 1,230 million bushels, while being 50 million bushels above that of 1963, is slightly below the 1962 total and 15 percent lower than the 1955-59 average.

Wheat production in North America totaled 1,970 million bushels, second only to the 2,026 million-bushel crop of 1952. U.S. production was 1,290 million bushels, largest since 1960. Larger harvested acreage plus higher yields accounted for the good crop. Canada's production of 600 million bushels, although 17 percent below the 1963 record, was well above the 1955-59 average of 466 million bushels. An increase of 2 million acres in harvested area was outweighed by a sharp drop in yield. Mexico's record crop of 77 million bushels was 19 percent above the 1963 outturn and 73 percent over the 1955-59 average.

North America's rye production of 45.7 million bushels was up 3.6 million bushels from 1963 and 26 percent over the 5-year average. The principal change was a 4.3 million-bushel increase in the U.S. crop.

Western Europe's wheat production at 1,570 million bushels was 204 million bushels higher than the 1963 crop and second only to the 1,620 million-bushel total of 1962. The largest gains occurred in France, Greece, the United Kingdom and Italy. Spain's crop was off 34 million bushels. Acreage and yield were both close to those of the 1962 record year.

Rye production in Western Europe totaled 240 million bushels, up 15 million bushels. Western Germany accounted for most of the gain.

In Eastern Europe wheat production is estimated at 650 million bushels, slightly above the 1963 crop and 18 percent over the 1955-59 average. Hungary registered an increase of 20 million bushels and Yugoslavia a 9 million-bushel decline.

Rye production at 385 million bushels was down 10 million bushels. Poland's large crop was 6 million bushels below that of 1963.

The wheat crop in the Soviet Union was similar to that of 1962 and is estimated at 2 billion bushels. This represents a generally good crop in the principal producing regions in contrast to the disastrous spring wheat harvest of 1963. Soviet rye production is estimated at 500 million bushels, up moderately from the previous year's crop, but well below the 5-year average of 635 million bushels.

Asia's wheat production is estimated at 1,940 million bushels. This is moderately below the 1963 outturn, due principally to smaller crops in Turkey and India. Rye production in Turkey, the only important producer in Asia, is placed at 26.6 million bushels, 6.9 million bushels lower than a year earlier but above the 5-year average.

Wheat production in Africa is an estimated 220 million bushels. This is lower than in 1963 largely because of smaller crops in Algeria and Tunisia.

In South America wheat production is placed at 430 million bushels, up from 375 million a year ago. The Argentine crop, estimated at 340 million bushels, is their largest since 1938. The outturns in Uruguay and Brazil recovered sharply from low levels in 1963.

Australia's record wheat harvest is now estimated at 380 million bushels, well over last year's high. Both increased acreage and yield contributed to the large current crop. (Tables following pages)

#### U.S. SPECIFIED VEGETABLE FIBER IMPORTS DOWN IN 1964

U.S. imports of hard and miscellaneous fibers in 1964 totaled 127,250 long tons valued at \$35.1 million, a decline from 1963 of 13 percent in quantity and 6 percent in value. Kapok was the only fiber of these groups to increase in both quantity and value. Abaca increased in value but decreased in quantity.

Large declines were reported in sisal, henequen, and coir, with the largest drop in istle. United States industry depends upon imports for its entire supply of these vegetable fibers.

Hard fibers, used mainly in cordage, floor coverings, and various industrial uses, accounted for 86 percent of the quantity and 85 percent of the value of these two groups of fibers, including sisal as the major fiber with 52 percent of the grand total, abaca, 21 percent; and henequen, 13 percent. Of the Miscellaneous fibers, kapok was first with 14 percent of the grand total.

The average unit value in 1964 compared with 1963 remained constant for henequen at \$188 per long ton. Sisal increased to \$266 from \$256 and abaca to \$371 from \$308. The average unit value through 1960-64 was larger than in 1955-59 for sisal and henequen, but smaller for abaca. (Continued on page 21)

WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1962-64 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production				
	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	Average 1955-59	1962	Average 1955-59	1962	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
<b>North America:</b>											
Canada .....	22,730	26,817	27,566	29,685	20.4	21.1	26.2	20.2	465,618	565,554	723,442
United States .....	49,128	43,541	45,209	49,170	22.3	25.1	25.3	26.2	1,093,357	1,093,667	1,142,013
Mexico .....	2,214	1,818	2,006	1,962	20.4	30.4	32.3	34.3	44,615	55,190	64,890
Estimated total 5/ .....	74,160	72,260	74,860	80,910	21.7	23.7	25.8	24.3	1,606,000	1,715,000	1,931,000
<b>Europe:</b>											
Austria .....	634	668	679	699	32.8	38.8	37.3	39.4	20,800	25,950	25,340
Belgium .....	498	522	493	533	53.6	58.7	56.6	62.0	26,670	30,660	27,880
Denmark .....	179	381	333	316	58.8	62.1	54.6	62.6	10,520	23,660	18,190
Finland .....	314	590	590	663	23.9	21.9	24.7	25.8	7,510	15,490	14,600
France .....	10,432	11,292	9,511	10,932	34.3	45.1	39.6	45.8	358,210	509,040	376,580
Germany, West .....	3,045	3,245	3,400	3,560	45.5	51.8	52.4	53.5	138,680	168,000	178,000
Greece .....	2,704	2,697	2,311	2,984	21.4	24.1	22.0	26.7	57,760	65,020	50,960
Ireland .....	361	319	319	214	42.3	50.6	43.7	46.6	15,280	16,130	10,190
Italy .....	12,145	11,257	10,859	10,892	27.2	31.0	27.5	29.0	329,880	348,950	298,610
Netherlands .....	250	328	312	374	57.2	67.6	62.5	69.9	14,290	22,160	19,490
Norway .....	35	24	17	18	32.4	31.2	38.2	41.1	1,130	750	650
Portugal .....	2,009	1,801	1,675	1,853	12.1	13.2	11.1	9.0	24,290	23,700	18,540
Spain .....	10,728	10,507	10,475	10,057	15.4	16.8	17.0	14.4	165,400	176,800	178,540
Sweden .....	831	776	671	741	33.7	41.3	34.8	41.7	28,030	32,030	23,390
Switzerland .....	243	266	250	251	44.7	56.4	42.2	54.6	10,860	14,990	10,550
United Kingdom .....	2,098	2,256	1,928	2,203	43.5	60.1	53.0	61.8	101,720	146,010	111,920
Estimated total Western Europe 5/ .....	46,560	47,100	43,800	46,350	28.2	34.4	31.2	33.9	1,313,000	1,620,000	1,366,000
<b>Bulgaria .....</b>											
Bulgaria .....	3,466	3,074	3,064	3,138	20.8	24.7	22.6	23.8	79,000	76,000	69,300
Czechoslovakia .....	1,818	1,693	1,779	1,903	30.0	35.7	36.5	21.6	54,500	60,400	64,900
Germany, East .....	1,026	1,045	1,053	1,063	41.1	43.4	42.0	41.5	42,160	45,400	44,200
Hungary .....	3,112	2,706	2,412	2,747	22.0	26.6	23.2	27.6	68,500	72,000	55,970
Poland .....	3,581	3,442	3,810	4,052	23.4	28.8	29.6	27.8	83,900	99,200	112,700
Romania .....	7,302	7,519	7,100	7,314	16.2	19.8	19.6	19.1	118,600	148,900	139,620
Yugoslavia .....	4,750	5,263	5,288	5,189	21.5	22.8	27.4	26.2	102,000	120,000	145,140
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/ .....	25,310	24,990	24,760	25,670	21.8	25.0	25.6	25.3	552,000	625,000	633,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/ .....	71,870	72,090	68,560	72,020	25.9	31.1	29.2	30.8	1,865,000	2,245,000	2,000,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/ .....	159,000	166,500	160,000	160,600	12.0	12.0	9.2	12.5	1,910,000	2,000,000	1,470,000

Asia:												
Iraq	2,540	3,931	--	--	--	10.1	--	--	95,950	99,210	110,230	97,370
Israel	137	119	--	--	--	17.6	15.6	34.6	27,120	39,890	16,530	22,050
Jordan	638	704	129	138	--	8.6	5.8	--	2,420	4,110	2,010	4,780
Lebanon	162	146	--	--	--	10.4	12.6	--	5,460	4,110	2,790	10,840
Syria	2,540	3,314	3,311	--	--	10.2	12.9	10.1	1,680	1,840	1,650	1,470
Turkey	16,990	16,000	17,500	19,770	--	13.4	15.7	--	25,940	42,880	29,400	36,740
China, Mainland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	228,000	250,000	290,000	260,000
India	30,393	33,410	33,748	32,878	--	10.9	13.2	10.8	329,930	442,350	397,890	356,700
Japan	1,551	1,588	1,442	1,252	--	32.5	37.8	36.4	50,480	59,890	26,290	45,710
Korea, Republic of	317	328	290	361	--	14.1	16.2	8.3	4,470	5,300	2,420	6,100
Pakistan	11,496	12,310	12,592	12,500	--	11.6	12.3	12.1	133,190	149,410	154,860	153,740
Estimated total 5/	141,960	144,860	145,280	149,650	--	13.3	13.8	13.4	1,890,000	2,295,000	1,965,000	1,940,000
Africa:												
Algeria	4,658	4,522	4,991	--	--	10.0	11.6	--	46,364	45,000	58,050	44,100
Egypt	1,561	1,510	1,453	1,557	--	34.4	37.9	37.8	53,780	58,540	55,120	58,790
Morocco	3,888	3,677	4,084	3,917	--	9.2	10.8	11.2	35,720	45,830	43,920	43,920
Tunisia	2,908	2,100	2,900	2,600	--	6.1	6.9	6.2	17,800	14,500	24,000	16,200
South Africa, Republic of	2,406	2,552	2,940	2,978	--	9.5	10.1	11.0	27,550	25,730	32,440	38,070
Estimated total 5/	17,610	16,200	18,160	17,830	--	11.1	12.4	12.3	195,000	210,000	235,000	220,000
South America:												
Argentina	11,598	8,495	12,815	--	--	19.5	22.2	--	225,680	190,000	300,000	340,000
Brazil	2,386	--	--	--	--	10.3	--	--	24,460	10,000	5,000	11,000
Chile	2,030	2,082	2,104	2,093	--	20.0	22.5	20.2	40,600	46,820	48,480	42,250
Colombia	412	371	279	262	--	12.8	16.0	11.8	5,290	5,950	3,300	3,120
Peru	365	390	371	376	--	14.2	14.8	14.9	5,170	5,770	5,510	5,510
Uruguay	1,604	990	875	1,306	--	11.8	16.8	18.3	18,950	16,610	8,700	22,950
Estimated total 5/	18,680	14,140	17,940	18,820	--	17.3	19.8	20.9	324,000	280,000	375,000	430,000
Oceania:												
Australia	9,889	16,469	16,475	17,980	--	17.0	18.6	21.1	168,320	306,910	327,960	380,000
New Zealand	103	225	203	181	--	46.7	40.7	44.2	4,810	9,160	9,950	8,000
Total Oceania	9,992	16,694	16,678	18,161	--	17.3	18.9	20.3	173,130	316,070	337,910	388,000
Estimated world total 5/	493,270	502,840	501,480	517,990	--	16.1	17.4	16.6	7,965,000	8,760,000	8,315,000	9,170,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of the Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1964 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1964 and end early in 1965. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries, for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Foreign Agricultural Service estimates for production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1962-64 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production		
	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	Average 1955-59	1962	1963
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
<b>North America:</b>									
Canada.....	577	624	652	16.2	19.3	19.7	9,362	12,044	12,848
United States.....	1,729	1,987	1,594	15.6	20.5	18.3	27,030	40,803	29,215
Total.....	2,306	2,611	2,246	15.8	20.2	18.7	36,392	52,847	42,063
<b>Europe:</b>									
Austria.....	525	516	385	31.0	35.7	33.0	16,254	18,420	12,700
Belgium.....	170	97	101	45.5	49.2	48.0	7,732	4,770	4,850
Denmark.....	270	430	287	40.5	47.0	43.8	10,946	20,200	12,560
Finland.....	217	202	189	22.9	19.7	25.9	4,969	3,990	7,190
France.....	888	600	558	20.3	23.4	24.5	18,055	14,020	13,660
Germany, West.....	3,634	2,696	2,812	40.5	43.3	45.3	147,130	116,630	142,070
Greece.....	115	63	51	14.9	15.1	15.7	1,719	950	800
Italy.....	178	138	130	23.5	26.5	23.3	4,190	3,660	3,020
Netherlands.....	380	264	261	46.2	50.6	47.2	17,540	13,350	12,330
Norway.....	2	4	3	33.0	40.0	33.3	66	160	100
Portugal.....	636	764	788	11.3	8.8	10.8	7,185	6,750	8,500
Spain.....	1,420	1,201	1,082	14.1	14.8	15.4	20,050	17,830	16,690
Sweden.....	258	186	111	11.9	32.2	29.2	8,320	6,890	3,240
Switzerland.....	31	37	43	44.6	64.0	48.1	1,382	2,370	2,070
United Kingdom.....	22	17	21	37.1	40.0	41.9	816	680	880
Estimated total Western Europe 5/.....	8,760	7,220	6,830	30.5	31.9	32.9	267,000	230,000	225,000
Bulgaria.....	320	147	148	13.9	13.1	12.7	4,440	1,930	1,890
Czechoslovakia.....	1,278	1,090	1,053	29.8	33.1	32.9	38,140	36,060	34,640
Germany, East.....	2,672	2,005	2,027	30.4	31.9	30.6	81,152	63,900	61,960
Hungary.....	1,019	573	515	18.1	16.0	17.2	18,110	9,170	8,480
Poland.....	12,668	11,614	10,830	22.5	22.7	25.9	285,280	263,200	280,460
Romania.....	395	190	198	15.1	15.5	16.0	5,960	2,950	3,080
Yugoslavia.....	628	437	388	15.7	15.2	15.8	9,864	6,650	6,140
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/.....	19,020	16,090	15,180	23.3	23.9	26.0	443,000	385,000	395,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/.....	27,780	23,310	22,010	25.6	26.4	28.2	710,000	615,000	620,000
<b>U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/.....</b>	44,735	41,800	37,000	14.2	12.9	12.4	635,000	540,000	460,000
<b>Asia:</b>									
Turkey.....	1,611	1,525	1,650	15.0	16.1	20.3	24,086	24,600	33,500
South America:									
Argentina.....	2,660	708	1,619	12.0	9.2	13.1	31,816	6,500	21,180
Estimated world total 5/.....	79,470	70,340	64,920	18.1	17.7	18.2	1,440,000	1,243,000	1,180,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1964 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1964 and end early in 1965. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yields per acre calculated from acreage and production shown. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Foreign Agricultural Service estimates for production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

The areas of supply changed somewhat in 1964 compared with the 1955-59 average. Asia and Africa gained in percentage of the total, but North and South America declined. In 1964, North America, South America, and Africa contributed approximately the same quantity each to total 68 percent of the imported hard and miscellaneous fibers.

In value, Africa and South America increased in relative importance to the total, but Asia and North America decreased. The 2 Americas and Asia (with Oceania) contributed about equally to 60 percent of the 1964 value.

Countrywise, the Philippines supplied the largest value of these fibers with \$8.3 million. Next in importance, with value in millions of dollars were: Brazil (7.2), East Africa (Tanzania, Kenya, and Uganda) (4.9), Mexico (3.9), Thailand (3.5), and Haiti (2.9). These 8 countries together furnished 87 percent of both quantity and value of the hard and miscellaneous fibers.

Sisal comes mostly (87 percent) from Brazil, East Africa, and Haiti. Henequen and istle are almost entirely from Mexico, abaca from the Philippines, crin vegetal from Morocco, and raffia from the Malagasy Republic. Coir is furnished principally (94 percent) by Ceylon, Mexico and other American countries, and India. Thailand supplies 80 percent of the kapok and Indonesia, 17 percent. Palmyra, piassava, and palm-leaf fibers are mostly from Nigeria, other West African countries, and Brazil. Other fibers of lesser importance come from Nigeria, India, Brazil, Mexico, Malagasy Republic, and many other countries.

(Table next page)

SPECIFIED VEGETABLE FIBERS: U.S. imports for consumption  
of hard and miscellaneous fibers, quantity and value,  
1964 with comparisons

Fibers	Calendar Year			
	Average 1955-59	1963 <sup>1/</sup>	1964 <sup>1/</sup> Preliminary	1964 change from 1963
	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons
Hard fibers:				
Sisal <sup>2/</sup> .....	106,922	70,700	66,221	-4,479
Heneguen <sup>2/</sup> .....	22,346	20,292	16,330	-3,962
Abaca .....	39,502	28,026	26,299	-1,727
Istle .....	2,471	6,963	875	-6,088
Total .....	171,241	125,981	109,725	-16,256
Miscellaneous:				
Kapok .....	4,377	11,966	13,004	+1,038
Coir .....	632	1,279	648	-631
Crin vegetal .....	386	85	60	-25
Palmyra <sup>3/</sup> .....	2,910	<sup>4/</sup> 1,130)		
Raffia .....	285	<sup>4/</sup> 199)		
Broomroot fiber ...	6	<sup>4/</sup> 5)		
Other, n.e.s., <sup>1/</sup> ..	867	1,981)	3,813	+498
Total .....	9,463	16,645	17,525	+880
Total all fibers ....	180,704	142,626	127,250	-15,376
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Hard fibers:				
Sisal <sup>2/</sup> .....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sisal <sup>2/</sup> .....	16,427	18,080	16,978	-1,102
Heneguen <sup>2/</sup> .....	3,407	3,819	3,581	-238
Abaca .....	14,600	8,636	9,100	+464
Istle .....	529	1,348	170	-1,178
Total .....	34,963	31,883	29,829	-2,054
Miscellaneous:				
Kapok .....	2,279	4,046	4,319	+273
Coir .....	94	103	80	-23
Crin vegetal .....	33	7	6	-1
Palmyra <sup>3/</sup> .....	753	<sup>4/</sup> 281)		
Raffia .....	147	<sup>4/</sup> 71)		
Broomroot fiber ...	6	<sup>4/</sup> 3)		
Other, n.e.s., <sup>1/</sup> ..	165	463)	833	+15
Total .....	3,477	4,974	5,238	+264
Total all fibers ....	38,440	36,857	35,067	-1,790

<sup>1/</sup> Data for 1963 and 1964 not comparable with those of preceding years because of changes in classifications beginning September 1, 1963.

<sup>2/</sup> Imports from Mexico, Cuba, and El Salvador include little sisal and their total represents total heneguen; imports from all other countries represent total sisal.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes palmyra, piassava, and other palm fibers not separately classified.

<sup>4/</sup> January-August. Included in "other" beginning September 1, 1963.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.





WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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# WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

## Statistical Report

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1964 PRUNE  
PACK LARGE

The 1964 world dried prune pack is now estimated at 241,300 short tons, the largest since the 1946 pack of 245,800 tons. It is 54,300 tons larger than the 1963 pack and 49,600 tons or 26 percent above the 1958-62 average.

The U.S. pack of 179,300 tons is 35 percent above the 1963 volume and the largest since 1956. It is also 33 percent above average. The increase in the U.S. crop alone accounts for 46,300 tons of the 54,300-ton increase in world production over the 1963 level.

PRUNES, DRIED: Commercial production in selected countries,  
average 1958-62, annual 1961-64

Country	Average 1958-62	1961	1962	1963	1964
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Argentina .....	7,400	7,300	7,700	6,900	10,500
Australia .....	3,900	5,000	3,700	5,900	5,100
Chile .....	5,700	5,600	5,700	5,500	5,600
France .....	7,400	7,200	13,200	8,300	10,000
Italy .....	1,200	1,400	1,300	1,500	1,300
South Africa, Republic of .....	2,000	1,200	1,800	2,000	2,000
Yugoslavia .....	29,200	43,300	31,000	23,900	27,500
Foreign total .....	56,800	71,000	64,400	54,000	62,000
United States .....	134,900	141,900	152,500	133,000	179,300
Grand total .....	191,700	212,900	216,900	187,000	241,300

1/ Unofficial estimate; California estimate 178,300 tons by Prune Administrative Committee and Oregon official crop estimate 1,000 tons.

Production abroad, estimated at 62,000 tons, is 15 percent above the 1963 pack and 9 percent above average. Some countries showed a distinct increase for 1964 over 1963, i.e. Argentina, France, and Yugoslavia, while Australia and Italy showed declines. Chile and South Africa experienced little change.

The above figures on world production do not include the production of Rumania, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Iran. Production in the latter two countries is of minor magnitude; for the former two, reliable data are not available.

Revised figures for world exports (only for the countries shown in the table below) in 1963-64 indicate that 74,657 tons of prunes moved in international commerce. U.S. exports in 1963-64, though down slightly from 1962-63, represented a larger share of world trade in 1963-64 because foreign countries' exports declined more than U.S. exports. Yugoslav, Australian, and Chilean exports were smaller.

PRUNES, DRIED: Exports from principal producing countries, average 1958-62, annual 1961-64 1/

Country	: Average : : 1958-62 :	1961	: 1962	: 1963	: Preliminary : 1964
	: Short : tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Argentina .....	4,200	3,343	4,384	4,321	8,400
Australia .....	1,600	2,297	2,220	1,839	2,100
Chile .....	3,200	3,357	3,311	2,850	2,500
France .....	800	1,102	893	1,000	<u>2/</u> 500
South Africa	:	:	:	:	:
Republic of .....	600	97	154	200	<u>2/</u> 200
Yugoslavia .....	21,700	16,559	29,529	24,366	<u>2/23,000</u>
Foreign total ...	<u>32,100</u>	<u>26,755</u>	<u>40,491</u>	<u>34,576</u>	<u>2/36,700</u>
United States .....	<u>38,300</u>	<u>44,150</u>	<u>42,473</u>	<u>40,081</u>	<u>2/48,000</u>
Grand total .....	<u>70,400</u>	<u>70,905</u>	<u>82,964</u>	<u>74,657</u>	<u>2/84,700</u>

1/ Year beginning January 1 in Argentina, Australia, Chile, and the Republic of South Africa; August 1 in France; September 1 in the United States; and October 1 in Yugoslavia. 2/ Unofficial forecast.

World exports this season, 1964-65, are expected to total about 85,000 tons, or approximately 10,000 tons more than the 74,657 tons exported in 1963-64. Should this expectation materialize, 1964-65 world trade in dried prunes will have been the largest since 1957-58 when over 89,000 tons were shipped.

Larger U.S. shipments will account for nearly all of the increase in world exports. Based on current indications U.S. exports should approximate 48,000 tons as against 40,081 tons in 1963-64 and 38,300 tons for the 5-year average. California export prices are appreciably lower than a year ago. U.S. exports in the first five months of the season, September 1964 through January 1965, have amounted to 26,554 tons as against 22,318 tons in the same period of 1963-64. Information on sales for subsequent shipment indicate a still greater increase over 1963-64 exports than through January 1965. Exports by the other prune-producing countries are expected to be only slightly larger, in aggregate, than in 1963-64.

RECORD LARGE  
WORLD FILBERT HARVEST

The commercial harvest of filberts in 1964 by the world's four main producing countries is estimated at a record 258,400 short tons, unshelled basis. This would be a 38 percent increase from the 187,400 ton 1963 crop and 59 percent above the 1958-62 average.

Filbert production in the United States, estimated at 8,400 tons, was below average while Italy's crop was far below both 1963 and the 1958-62 average levels. The Spanish crop was down from 1963 but above average. Turkish production, now estimated at 200,000 tons, made up over three quarters of the world total. This is double Turkey's 1963 crop and over 110 percent above average. However, the government-sponsored filbert cooperative Fiskobirlik bought the bulk of the crop and will probably withhold a substantial amount from the market this season.

Exports during the 1963-64 season from the three Mediterranean countries totaled 150,600 short tons, unshelled basis. This is substantially above the volume of any other recent year and 11 percent above average. Turkish exports, at 105,800 tons, were the largest on record, exceeding the 1959-60 peak by a slight margin. Spanish exports were also above average but Italian shipments were the lowest in recent years. During the 1964-65 season Italian and Spanish exports are expected to be down somewhat but Turkish exports should more than make up the difference.

(Continued on page 7)

FILBERTS, UNSHELLED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1958-62 and 1962-64 crop years

Country	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Forecast 1964
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Italy .....	44,400	44,000	61,000	33,000
Spain .....	15,200	13,500	19,500	17,000
Turkey .....	93,800	110,000	100,000	200,000
Total foreign .....	153,400	167,500	180,500	250,000
United States .....	9,200	7,800	6,900	8,400
Grand total .....	162,600	175,300	187,400	258,400

FILBERTS, SHELLED, KERASSUNDES: Prices, f.o.b. Turkish port  
first week each month 1960-64 marketing seasons

First week of:	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
:	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
:	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
:	per	per	per	per	per
:	<u>pound</u>	<u>pound</u>	<u>pound</u>	<u>pound</u>	<u>pound</u>
October.....:	47.0	53.7	62.5	60.3	45.1
November.....:	50.2	59.4	64.1	58.1	45.7
December.....:	49.5	59.7	62.9	53.3	44.8
January.....:	50.8	63.8	62.5	55.2	45.1
February.....:	54.9	64.8	61.6	52.7	46.7
March.....:	54.3	63.5	61.0	50.8	44.8
April.....:	54.3	64.8	60.6	48.9	--
May.....:	48.6	58.4	58.4	46.4	--
June.....:	48.9	57.5	57.2	48.3	--
July.....:	50.8	54.3	57.8	47.6	--
August.....:	52.7	57.8	57.5	46.7	--
September.....:	54.0	57.2	60.3	45.7	--

FILBERTS: Exports from selected countries, average 1958-62,  
and 1961-64 marketing years

Type and Country	Average : 1958-62	1961	1962	1963	Preliminary 1964
:	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short
:	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>
Unshelled					
Italy.....:	13,200	13,200	13,300	14,300	---
Spain.....:	900	1,000	600	1,400	---
Turkey.....:	900	200	300	700	---
Total.....:	15,000	14,400	14,200	16,400	---
Shelled					
Italy.....:	8,100	10,900	8,100	7,100	---
Spain.....:	5,000	4,500	4,300	5,700	---
Turkey.....:	45,800	43,900	46,800	52,600	---
Total.....:	58,900	59,300	59,200	55,400	---
Unshelled Equivalent					
Italy.....:	31,000	37,200	31,100	29,900	22,000
Spain.....:	11,900	10,900	10,200	13,900	12,000
Turkey.....:	92,500	88,000	103,300	105,800	120,000
Total.....:	135,400	136,100	144,600	150,600	154,000



U.S. imports of shelled filberts totaled 2,671 tons during the 1963-64 season. During the first four months (October - January) of the 1964-65 season, imports amounted to 1,081 tons compared to 1,399 tons in the same period of 1963-64. As usual, imports of unshelled filberts were negligible.

Prices of foreign filberts during the first half of the 1964-65 season are lower than they have been for several years. However, a new Turkish export regulation has been adopted which is designed to keep export prices above 46 cents per pound f.o.b. Turkey. If this is successful, world prices should not drop below present levels despite the huge crop.

#### SMALLER WORLD OLIVE PACK

The 1964 table olive production of the three major producing countries is estimated to have dropped roughly 50 percent from the previous year and may total 93,800 short tons. The sharply reduced pack is 9,000 tons above the short 1962 production, but 58,500 tons below the 1959-63 average. All three countries, Spain, Italy, and Greece have alternate "on" and "off" years in production; 1964 was the "off" year for all three.

Exports have fluctuated somewhat during the last 4 years and have reflected a slight downward trend. The 1964-65 export forecast of the three leading production areas is 62,100 tons--down 8,200 tons from the 1959-63 average and nearly as much from the 1963-64 volume.

Spain, generally the world's leading olive producer, has the largest 1964 pack amounting to approximately 39,700 tons--down 29,000 tons from the 1963 pack mainly because of low yields and heavy fly infestation. Spanish olives "exportable to the U.S." may amount to 28,400 tons and when added to the 17,100 tons of other varieties should bring total exports to roughly 45,500 tons.

A reduced 1964 Greek edible olive pack of 31,600 tons is anticipated because of adverse weather conditions and fruit damage resulting from the dacus fly. The large carryover from 1963 is expected to offset decreased production, consequently exports during the 1964-65 season may approximate 16,500 tons as compared to 18,900 in 1963-64.

Italian olive production in 1964 is expected to be much smaller than the previous year and may total 22,500 tons--down 37,700 tons from 1963 and 22,000 from the 1959-63 average. Italy has been a net importer of olives, and its exports are of minor importance in the world export supply.

TABLE OLIVES: Production in selected countries,  
average 1959-63, annual 1961-64

Country	Average 1959-63	1961	1962	1963	1964
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Greece.....	48,100	91,000	13,000	59,000	31,600
Italy.....	44,500	50,800	36,800	60,200	22,500
Spain <u>1/</u> .....	59,700	57,900	35,000	69,400	39,700
Total.....	152,300	199,700	84,800	188,600	93,800

1/ Of this production, an average of 59,700 tons in 1959-63; 35,000 tons in 1962; 58,400 tons in 1963; and 12,100 tons in 1964 were considered "exportable to the U.S." quality.

TABLE OLIVES: Exports from selected countries,  
average 1959-63 and annual 1/ 1961 through 1964

Country	Average 1959-63	1961	1962	:Preliminary: 1963	: Forecast 1964
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Greece.....	17,900	19,000	18,900	18,900	16,500
Italy.....	500	300	<u>2/</u> 200	<u>2/</u> 300	<u>2/</u> 100
Spain <u>3/</u> .....	51,900	48,700	41,300	50,100	45,500
Total.....	70,300	68,000	60,400	69,300	62,100

1/ Greece--November - October; Spain--December - November; Italy--calendar year.

2/ Estimate.

3/ Includes exports of both "exportable to the U.S." and "other exportable" quality olives.

WORLD HARD FIBERS  
PRODUCTION CONTINUES UPWARD

World production of the three principal hard fibers for cordage--sisal, abaca, and henequen--is estimated at 2,133.7 million pounds in 1964, compared with 2,059.3 million in 1963 and an average of 1,729.4 million in 1955-59. The 1964 estimate is 4 percent over that for the preceding year and 23 percent over the 1955-59 average.

Sisal showed the largest increase, rising to 1,539 million pounds in 1964 from 1,466 million produced in 1963, an increase of 5 percent. Henequen increased 5 percent to 348.5 million pounds from 332.4 million. Abaca production fell 6 percent to 246.2 million pounds from 260.9 million in the preceding year.

Larger sisal harvests in six of the seven principal producing countries accounted for the large total in 1964. Tanzania and Brazil now furnish 64 percent of the world crop, compared with 58 percent in 1955-59.

African countries produce 62 percent of the world's sisal and ship most of their crop as raw fiber. African production has increased 216.7 million pounds or 30 percent since 1955-59. Brazil, with an increase of 84 percent in the same period retains about a third of its crop for domestic manufacture.

The Philippines (producing most of the abaca) and Western Hemisphere countries (with practically all of the henequen and more than a third of the sisal) consume large quantities of their hard fibers in domestic mills. They manufacture ropes, twines, and other fiber products both for domestic use and for export.

Exports of sisal from Tanzania, the largest producer, go mainly to European countries which accounted for 407 million of the total of 634 million pounds in 1963. The United States and Canada furnished the most important markets outside of Europe, taking 43 million and 41 million pounds, respectively. Brazil sends more than half of its 287 million pounds of sisal exports to Europe, and about a fourth to the United States.

The Philippines exported about a third of its 228 million pounds of abaca to Europe during 1964. It exported 57 million to the United States and 67 million to Japan. Japan, the United States and the United Kingdom together accounted for 71 percent of the total. Practically all of the henequen exports from Mexico is to the United States. (Table next page)

HARD FIBERS: World production by countries, calendar years, average 1955-59, annual, 1962 through 1964

Fiber and area	Average	Calendar year		
	1955-59	1962	1963 <sup>1/</sup>	1964 <sup>1/</sup>
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
<u>SISAL</u>				
Western Hemisphere:				
Brazil .....	258.6	396.8	451.6	475.9
Haiti .....	77.1	58.0	44.1	55.1
Venezuela .....	14.7	18.6	24.7	<sup>2/</sup> 20.0
Other <sup>2/</sup> .....	8.4	2.7	2.4	2.1
Total .....	358.8	476.1	522.8	553.1
Africa:				
Angola .....	105.2	151.8	136.6	147.7
Kenya .....	98.5	131.3	157.1	148.5
Malagasy Republic <sup>3/</sup> .....	27.1	48.1	53.0	57.3
Mozambique .....	66.0	59.8	69.2	70.5
Tanzania .....	425.1	479.4	480.0	514.9
Uganda .....	1.1	.9	.8	.8
Other <sup>2/</sup> .....	10.4	11.0	11.1	10.4
Total .....	733.4	882.3	907.8	950.1
Asia and Oceania:				
China (Taiwan) .....	10.9	17.0	22.1	25.3
Indonesia .....	65.2	18.0	8.6	6.1
Sabah (North Borneo) <sup>2/</sup> .....	3.2	1.5	1.0	1.0
Other <sup>2/</sup> .....	1.0	3.8	3.7	3.4
Total .....	80.3	40.3	35.4	35.8
Total sisal .....	1,172.5	1,398.7	1,466.0	1,539.0
<u>ABACA</u>				
Western Hemisphere .....	12.2	1.6	2.9	3.0
Asia and Africa:				
Sabah (North Borneo) .....	6.2	7.6	9.0	9.0
Indonesia .....	2.5	1.0	.8	<sup>2/</sup> .7
Philippines <sup>4/</sup> .....	237.8	210.9	247.1	232.5
Other <sup>2/</sup> .....	.6	.5	1.1	1.0
Total abaca .....	259.3	221.6	260.9	246.2
<u>HENEQUEN</u>				
Mexico .....	269.9	344.9	300.7	317.5
Cuba .....	21.5	22.4	22.4	<sup>2/</sup> 22.4
El Salvador .....	4.8	7.8	6.6	6.0
Other <sup>2/</sup> .....	1.4	2.7	2.7	2.6
Total henequen .....	297.6	377.8	332.4	348.5
Total sisal, abaca, and henequen	1,729.4	1,998.1	2,059.3	2,133.7

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2/</sup> Foreign Agricultural Service estimates.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes Comoro Islands.

<sup>4/</sup> Data include only fiber inspected by the Philippine Fiber Inspection Service and represent generally only 90 to 95 percent of total Philippine production. Converted at 278.88 pounds to the bale.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

WORLD OUTPUT OF DAIRY  
PRODUCTS INCREASED IN 1964

Overall world output of manufactured dairy products (milk equivalent-fat basis) in the principal dairy countries in 1964 increased over 1963.

In Western Europe, milk production was up in Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, and Norway, but down in France, West Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. In the Netherlands, it was practically the same as in the earlier year.

Milk production in Australia and New Zealand set new records.

In Canada, milk production was about the same as in the preceding year. In the United States, it was up slightly, and exceeded the record set in 1962.

Creamery butter production in 1964 increased 2 percent over 1963. Output in Western Europe fell just short of last year, in spite of heavier production in West Germany, France, Denmark, Norway, and Ireland.

The record output produced in New Zealand reflected both the higher milk production and the good export demand. Production expanded significantly in Australia, surpassing the record set in 1956.

In Canada, creamery butter production was maintained at the 1963 level; U.S. output gained slightly.

Factory cheese production rose 5 percent. In Western Europe, output increased 5 percent; all countries in that area reported heavier production except Norway.

Output in Australia, 10 percent above the preceding year, was a record. In New Zealand, also, production was the highest yet reported.

In both Canada and the United States, more cheese was manufactured in 1964 than in 1963.

Production of canned milk (condensed and evaporated) was 3 percent higher. In Western Europe, (represented by four countries), output was up in all but West Germany, where it approximated that of the earlier year. Australia established another record with an increase in production of all types of canned milk of 25 percent. Output in Canada and the United States gained very little over 1963.

Dried milk production (most of which is nonfat dry milk) increased 6 percent. The heavier output in France, West Germany, the Netherlands, and Belgium accounted for the 7 percent gain in production in Western Europe. Australia manufactured both dried whole milk and nonfat dry milk in larger quantities than in 1963. New Zealand reports only nonfat dry milk, production of which was up 29 percent to a new high. Heavier production of nonfat dry milk accounted for nearly all the increase in total dried milk production in both Canada and the United States.

FACTORY DAIRY PRODUCTS: Output in  
principal producing and exporting countries, 1963 and 1964 (Preliminary)

Country	BUTTER							
	1963				1964			
	January		July		January		July	
	through	through	through	through	through	through	through	through
June	December	June	December	June	December	June	December	
Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent
pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	compared
								with
								1963
								1964
								1964
								with
								1963
Canada	160,791	195,505	162,901	193,428	356,296	356,329	100	
United States	829,960	590,189	830,800	603,385	1,420,149	1,434,185	101	
Belgium	-	-	-	-	112,152	110,671	99	
Denmark	174,384	154,763	179,014	163,140	329,147	342,154	104	
Finland	108,936	110,979	121,120	-	219,715	-	-	
France	273,370	332,895	329,367	303,794	606,265	633,161	104	
Germany, West	546,004	479,810	558,432	482,069	1,025,814	1,040,501	101	
Ireland	44,455	65,811	49,663	72,110	110,266	121,773	110	
Netherlands	110,171	98,012	96,098	101,073	208,183	197,171	95	
Norway	25,726	14,440	26,344	14,188	40,166	40,532	101	
Sweden	97,209	89,190	93,097	81,618	186,399	174,715	94	
Switzerland	43,950	32,550	34,801	31,778	76,500	66,579	87	
United Kingdom	61,152	35,616	31,584	20,832	96,768	52,416	54	
Argentina	65,164	49,475	58,771	1/ 51,459	114,639	1/ 110,230	96	
So. Africa, Rep. of	49,975	46,947	-	-	96,922	-	-	
Australia	182,905	274,129	179,572	295,339	457,034	474,911	104	
New Zealand	178,683	312,412	219,879	327,354	491,095	547,233	111	
CHEESE								
Canada 2/	56,002	83,365	61,669	81,930	139,367	143,599	103	
United States	854,238	777,200	899,310	803,665	1,631,438	1,702,975	104	
Denmark	141,094	125,663	149,251	124,560	266,757	273,811	103	
France	418,278	484,506	485,338	505,630	902,784	990,968	110	
Netherlands	226,189	219,597	215,583	234,319	445,786	449,902	101	
Norway	52,751	41,132	54,234	38,405	93,883	92,639	99	
Sweden	64,346	58,891	66,875	57,905	123,237	124,780	101	
Switzerland	73,444	80,908	75,012	86,365	154,322	161,377	105	
United Kingdom 3/	-	-	-	-	234,304	246,400	105	
Argentina	143,550	174,574	164,616	1/ 155,021	318,124	1/ 319,667	100	
So. Africa, Rep. of	15,558	17,645	-	-	33,203	-	-	
Australia	47,457	79,995	49,195	91,226	127,452	140,421	110	
New Zealand	78,265	131,040	83,372	139,530	209,305	222,902	106	
CANNED MILK								
Canada 4/	168,304	170,676	180,646	160,117	338,980	340,763	100	
United States 5/	1,049,893	926,341	1,049,300	933,600	1,976,234	1,982,900	100	
France	108,232	127,111	114,809	166,284	1/ 235,343	1/ 281,093	119	
Germany, West	546,085	453,119	551,951	448,133	999,204	1,000,084	100	
Netherlands	485,826	506,123	515,748	509,869	991,949	1,025,617	103	
United Kingdom	221,536	186,592	244,160	180,544	408,128	424,704	104	
Argentina	8,162	14,325	11,673	1/ 10,373	22,487	1/ 22,046	98	
Australia 6/	72,864	115,385	99,520	135,440	188,249	234,960	125	
DRIED MILK 7/								
Canada 8/	97,358	100,635	106,523	118,854	197,993	225,377	114	
United States 8/	1,302,907	907,790	1,319,400	937,250	2,210,697	2,256,650	102	
Belgium	-	-	-	-	127,825	139,190	109	
France	183,134	258,227	245,451	280,346	441,361	525,797	119	
Germany, West	182,634	137,511	203,452	171,910	320,145	375,362	117	
Netherlands	142,783	94,139	131,588	108,898	236,922	240,486	101	
Sweden	43,898	33,587	44,486	29,809	77,485	74,295	96	
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	53,572	52,029	97	
United Kingdom	101,024	66,976	71,680	53,760	168,000	125,440	75	
Argentina	16,948	16,121	19,534	1/ 13,535	33,069	1/ 33,069	100	
Australia	49,907	71,570	52,309	86,468	121,477	138,777	114	
New Zealand 9/	36,071	87,842	53,110	107,296	123,913	160,406	129	

1/ Partially estimated. 2/ Cheddar cheese only. 3/ Total cheese production. 4/ Both bulk and case goods. 5/ Evaporated whole and condensed whole case goods only. 6/ Includes mixtures of full cream and skimmed milk, mixtures of full cream, skim and buttermilk, and "coffee and milk." 7/ Dried whole milk and nonfat solids production. 8/ Includes dried milk for animal feeding. 9/ Nonfat dry milk production only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

U.S. IMPORTS OF SOFT  
VEGETABLE FIBERS DOWN IN 1964

United States imports of soft vegetable fibers (other than cotton) in 1964 totaled 77,593 long tons valued at \$11.8 million, representing decreases of 4 percent in quantity and 19 percent in value from comparable data for 1963. The United States depends almost entirely on imports to meet its needs for soft fibers. Imports of jute, the principal soft fiber in this grouping, were down 6 percent in 1964 from 1963. Sunn fiber imports were also down in 1964 while imports of flax and hemp exceeded 1963 receipts.

Imports of raw jute in 1964 totaled 72,972 tons, or 94 percent of total purchases of soft vegetable fibers, and were valued at \$10.3 million. After the partition of India and Pakistan in 1947, Pakistan became the principal supplier of raw jute fiber to the United States. Most of U.S. jute requirements, however, are imported as woven fabrics (mainly burlaps) for making bags, backing for tufted carpets, and other uses. In 1964, the total value of imports of manufactured jute goods, which come mainly from India, Pakistan, and Europe, amounted to \$173 million, as compared with \$179 million in 1963.

Imports of all classes of flax in 1964 totaled 3,596 tons, substantially above 1963 due mainly to a sharp increase in imports of flax straw from Canada. A breakdown of total 1964 flax purchases (with 1963 quantities in parentheses) include tow, noils, waste and advanced waste-- 1,675 tons (1,615); flax straw -- 1,403 (20); unhackled flax -- 462 (575); and hackled flax 56 tons (1). (Table on page 14)

WORLD PEANUT PRODUCTION  
SETS NEW RECORD

The second estimate of world production of peanuts in 1964 places the outturn at a record 17.5 million short tons, unshelled basis. This is 4 percent above the previous record of 1963 and one-fifth above the 1955-59 average.

The estimated 645,000-ton expansion from a year earlier is attributed largely to increases in 4 of the 5 major producing countries-- India, Mainland China, the United States and Senegal--offset only partially by declines in Nigeria, Brazil, South Africa and Malawi.

North America produced about 6 percent more peanuts than in 1963. Output in the United States, at 1.1 million tons, was 9 percent above that of 1963, more than one-third above the 1955-59 average, and one of the largest crops of the post World War II period. The 1.4 million acres picked and threshed was slightly less than acreage of the previous year but the average yield of 1,569 pounds per acre exceeded the previous record of 1963 by 134 pounds.

(Continued on page 15)

SOFT VEGETABLE FIBERS (other than cotton), UNMANUFACTURED: U.S. imports for consumption, fibers by countries of origin, quantity and value, calendar year 1964 with comparisons

Fibers, by countries or areas of origin	Quantity				Value			
	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964 1/	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964 1/
	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
<b>SOFT FIBERS</b>								
Jute and jute butts:								
North and South America .....	27	412	4,371	2,816	3,259	83,563	1,460,551	620,936
Europe .....	315	113	56	497	37,810	24,532	8,312	58,654
Africa .....	323	0	0	112	35,455	0	0	23,420
India .....	3,025	994	354	1,238	536,387	128,551	55,264	162,387
Pakistan .....	54,731	53,607	62,667	61,001	11,846,353	10,958,388	10,512,370	8,492,369
Thailand .....	278	22,197	9,013	6,729	57,154	2,429,465	1,008,489	894,745
Other Asia .....	48	541	846	579	4,799	51,933	82,810	58,704
Total jute and jute butts:	58,747	77,864	77,307	72,972	12,521,217	13,676,432	13,127,796	10,311,215
Flax (all classes) 2/:								
Belgium and Luxembourg .....	2,044	2,144	2,013	1,722	902,658	968,700	1,063,403	1,001,728
France .....	121	39	1	30	72,356	20,280	271	11,858
Netherlands .....	372	278	155	265	121,703	119,795	90,329	138,690
United Kingdom .....	81	65	39	83	30,890	33,601	17,218	31,085
Canada .....	70	0	0	1,402	33,794	0	0	20,749
Other countries .....	104	15	3	94	29,815	4,839	2,197	51,418
Total flax (all classes) :	2,792	2,541	2,211	3,596	1,191,216	1,147,215	1,173,418	1,255,528
Sunn 3/:								
India .....	1,589	1,124	1,249	851	259,807	194,229	291,445	170,309
Other countries .....	9	0	18	134	1,545	0	4,200	29,673
Total sunn .....	1,598	1,124	1,267	985	261,352	194,229	295,645	199,982
Hemp 3/:								
Italy .....	31	0	0	0	21,177	0	0	0
Yugoslavia .....	71	123	29	39	35,715	66,979	14,651	21,560
Other Europe .....	3	16	5	0	1,224	14,510	3,720	0
Other countries .....	33	0	0	1	15,065	0	0	164
Total hemp .....	138	139	34	40	73,181	81,489	18,371	22,724
Ramie:								
Brazil .....	7	0	0	0	2,684	0	0	0
Philippines .....	14	0	0	0	5,547	0	0	0
Total ramie .....	21	0	0	0	8,231	0	0	0
Total soft fibers .....	63,296	81,668	80,819	77,593	14,055,197	15,099,365	14,615,230	11,789,449

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Weights of all classes added without conversion to equivalent fiber basis.

3/ Includes some waste and advanced waste, beginning September 1963.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of the U. S. Department of Commerce.



African peanut production was down moderately from a year earlier. The smaller outturn is accounted for largely by the decline now estimated to have occurred in Nigeria. Early prospects favored an alltime record high outturn in that country, but claims now are that heavy rains caused rotting in the ground, and this, followed by the earlier-than-usual harmattans (dry winds) in late September and early October resulted in considerable kernel shrivelling. Purchases by the Nigerian Marketing Boards for crushing and export are now expected to approximate 772,800 short tons (690,000 long tons), shelled basis, compared with purchases of 881,134 tons (786,727) from the 1963 crop and 976,098 tons (871,516) from the record outturn of 1962. Purchases of this volume would indicate a total crop of slightly less than 1.4 million tons, unshelled basis, a decline of 10 percent from a year earlier.

Senegal produced a large crop of peanuts in 1964 as a result of favorable weather. Commercial purchases for crushing and exports from the 1964 crop are forecast at 926,000 short tons (840,000 metric tons), unshelled basis, compared with 873,545 tons (792,475) from the 1963 crop and the record 994,000 tons (901,764) from the 1961 crop. Total production is estimated at 1,050,000 short tons, unshelled basis, about 6 percent above last year's estimated total.

Mexico's crop was almost one-fifth less than that of a year earlier, reflecting the encouragement given to corn production in Jalisco, and the resulting decline in acreage in that important producing state. Although 1964 was an unprofitable year for the Mexican peanut processors, they are optimistic about 1965. Domestic consumption continues to rise and the export market for unshelled nuts reportedly looks good.

Peanut crops in South America, harvested early in 1964, were in aggregate one-fourth less than a year earlier because of the sharp decline in Brazil. After reaching a peak in 1962, Brazil's production declined moderately in 1963 then, because of extremely poor weather, declined again in 1964 by over 40 percent, to only 385,000 tons. This year's weather has been favorable, and the 1965 harvest now underway is expected to yield about 645,000 tons. While the bulk of the crop has normally been grown in Sao Paulo, production in Parana is expected to rise rapidly within the next few years. In fact, because production is expected to increase substantially in 1965, peanuts probably will be crushed this year for the first time in Parana.

In Argentina acreage was at a record high, but wet weather delayed the harvest and reduced yields, and the 1964 outturn at 367,000 tons was only moderately above the previous year's reduced crop. The third official estimate of acreage planted for the 1965 crop is an alltime high of 936,500 acres. Growing conditions were generally favorable despite some areas of below-normal rain and others of excessive rain. The recent drought is believed to have caused only limited damage in Cordoba, where most of the crop is grown. Consequently, production may approximate 450,000 to 460,000 tons.

Uruguay's 1964 peanut outturn was virtually the same as that of a year earlier. However, a serious drought reportedly has reduced this year's crop by over one-half. (Continued on page 17)

PEANUTS 1/: Acreage and production in specified countries and the world, averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1962-64

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Production				
	Average		1962	1963	1964 3/	Average		1962	1963	1964 3/
	1950-54	1955-59				1950-54	1955-59			
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
North America:										
United States.....	1,718	1,501	1,412	1,409	1,405	763	799	905	1,011	1,102
Mexico.....	136	163	181	188	151	78	92	99	103	83
Cuba.....4/	24	30	---	---	---	6	9	---	---	---
Dominican Republic.....5/	68	117	124	124	124	24	59	57	53	58
Estimated total 5/:	1,955	1,825	1,805	1,805	1,765	870	960	1,090	1,195	1,270
South America:										
Argentina.....	336	526	691	657	851	154	261	477	344	367
Brazil.....	339 6/	486 6/	1,177 6/	1,045 6/	899	161	270	714	666	385
Paraguay.....	31	28	26	---	30	12	11	10	---	11
Uruguay.....	19	20	25	23	19	6	6	9	8	8
Estimated total.....	750	1,105	1,970	1,805	1,855	345	565	1,230	1,055	795
Europe:										
Greece.....	6	5	7	7	7	5	5	7	7	6
Italy.....	11	13	14	12	11	9	12	14	13	12
Spain.....	20	18	16	---	---	14	10	11	9	---
Estimated total excluding U.S.S.R. 5/:	50	45	45	40	40	30	30	35	30	30
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	24 4/	1	7/	7/	7/	---	---	7/	7/	7/
Africa:										
Sudan.....	103	339	735	920	---	25	129	263	322	---
United Arab Republic.....	29	38	55	55	52	23	34	55	50	50
Angola.....4/	---	94	---	---	---	4/8/	5 4/	22	36	38
Cameroon.....	320	328	297	301	310	90	110	109	112	115
Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Central African Rep. and Gabon.....4/	412	556	---	---	---	101	193	---	---	---
Congo, (Leopoldville).....4/	705	692	---	---	---	196	193	94	99	95
Gambia.....4/	215	---	---	---	---	72	80	84	85	90
Ghana.....4/	136 4/	137	---	---	---	49	45	110	115	---
Guinea.....4/	136 4/	---	---	---	---	30 4/	28	22	---	---
Malagasy Republic.....	57	102	100	---	---	21	31	35	35	37
Mali.....	411	---	---	---	---	103	124	121	127	130
Mozambique 9/.....	---	---	---	---	---	20	40	35	41	52
Niger.....	313	690	798	787	---	72	162	226	243	253
Nigeria.....	---	4/ 3,500	---	---	---	851	1,103	1,670	1,535	1,380
Malawi (Nyasaland).....	)	)	)	)	)	---	---	217	166	120
Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia).....	)	)	)	)	)	---	---	---	---	---
Zambia (Northern Rhodesia).....	)	)	)	)	)	---	---	171	180	176
Senegal.....	1,684 4/	2,175	2,505	2,595	2,645	600 4/	925	955	995	1,050
Tanzania 9/.....	188	---	---	---	---	32	22	28	34	30
Uganda.....	379	425	615	---	---	184	186	180	180	---
South Africa.....	445 4/	550 6/	722 6/	973 6/	1,077	144	204	204	294	233
Estimated total 5/:	9,335	12,100	14,065	14,555	14,760	2,905	4,075	5,270	5,345	5,155
Asia:										
Israel.....	4	12	9	10	7	7	17	14	14	10
Turkey (Europe and Asia).....	12	20	25	23	22	12	23	27	25	25
China, Mainland.....	4,295	5,814	3,755	4,005	4,645	2,435	3,065	1,800	2,095	2,525
Burma.....	726	905 6/	1,506 6/	1,489 6/	1,600	189	266	476	361	480
China, Taiwan 6/.....	210	248	238	241	250	67	96	105	101	127
India.....	11,859	14,717	16,962	16,814	17,000	3,812	5,000	5,314	5,832	6,175
Indonesia.....	714	816	916	855	1,013	346	379	426	349	445
Japan.....	59	91	159	152	155	34	76	165	167	151
Philippines.....	61	71	49	48 6/	62	17	20	12	12	16
Thailand.....	178	221	211	202 6/	237	85	123	---	125	132
Estimated total excluding U.S.S.R. 5/:	18,190	23,030	24,030	24,045	25,195	7,025	9,135	8,555	9,175	10,185
Oceania: Australia.....	21	39	34	35	45	10	19	17	22	30
Estimated world total 5/.....	30,325	40,145	41,950	42,285	43,660	11,195	14,785	16,200	16,820	17,465

1/ Peanuts in the shell. Southern Hemisphere peanut crops, which are harvested from April to June, are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested from September through December of the same year. 2/ Harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Less than 5 years. 5/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 6/ Planted area. 7/ Less than 500 acres and 500 tons. 8/ Exports. 9/ Commercial crop.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Estimates of total peanut production in Malawi, Rhodesia and Zambia, formerly the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, again have been revised upward on the basis of more complete data. Aggregate production in 1964 is believed to have reached 404,000 tons, 10 percent less than in the previous year. Peanut crops in these countries are grown principally by Africans for their own subsistence, with relatively small quantities grown by Europeans. It is generally believed that only about 25 percent of total production is marketed commercially. Despite estimated declines in the last 2 years, output in all 3 countries has trended sharply upward in recent years and the outlook is for continued expansion.

In South Africa drought during the growing season dimmed the early outlook for increased production in 1964 and outturn at 233,000 tons was down one-fifth from a year earlier. Again this year, reportedly unprecedented drought and heat have prevailed since the first of February, and the 1965 crop is expected to approximate only about 245,000 tons, considerably less than early indications.

Estimates of peanut production in the Sudan have been revised upward. Official data for 1964 are not yet available, but production is believed to have declined from the 1963 outturn, which was officially placed at 322,000 tons. Early expectations were for increased production in view of larger plantings and substantial rains.

In line with early indications peanut production in Asia expanded significantly in 1964 from the previous year, with production up in all major growing areas. At the unofficial estimate of almost 6.2 million tons, India's outturn reached a new high, exceeding the previous year's record by 6 percent. Expanded acreage reportedly was due in part to the acute shortages of supplies experienced a year earlier, boosting prices of peanuts and peanut oil, and partly to favorable weather in most areas.

The early estimate of 1964 peanut production in Mainland China remains unchanged at 2.5 million tons (World Agricultural Production and Trade, November 1964). A downward trend in peanut production is believed to have occurred from the peak year of 1956 until 1963, during which time increasing emphasis was centered on grain production. With the improvement of the food situation and a pressing need for more vegetable oil, peanut acreage and production appear to have increased in 1963 and again in 1964.

Following a year of reduced peanut production in 1963, resulting in a shortage of edible oil, the government of Burma planned to increase production sharply in 1964. An unofficial estimate places the outturn at 480,000 tons, up one-third from the previous year.

As for other major producing countries of Asia, 1964 crops in both Indonesia and Taiwan increased one-fourth from a year earlier and in Thailand by 6 percent. Japan's production declined 10 percent.

WORLD APPLE PRODUCTION  
DOWN, PEARS UP

World apple production in important exporting countries in 1964-65 is about 2 percent below the previous year, while pears show a 14 percent increase.

The reduction in apples is a result of poorer crops in Western Europe, particularly France, West Germany, and Yugoslavia. This reduction is not completely offset by a 7-percent increase in North America. Most other areas are about the same level as last year. Adverse weather hit during the growing season and caused the European loss. West Germany, the largest single apple importer in the world, was affected the most, therefore providing a stimulus to exports.

All world areas for pear production in 1964 were above the previous year, except Australia and Asia whose output was down 20 percent and 5 percent respectively.

On the other hand, North America reflected a substantial increase, primarily owing to a gain in the United States of almost 55 percent after the very short 1963 crop. However, this 1964 level was about average for the United States. Western Europe reports a 10 percent increase which is an aggregate of small gains in a number of countries. No single country reported a really large increase except Italy which was up 5.5 million bushels or about 12 percent.

REDUCTION IN MEDITERRANEAN  
BASIN OLIVE OIL ESTIMATE

In 1964-65 production of pressed olive oil in the major producing countries of the Mediterranean Basin is now estimated at about 1.1 million short tons. This is 61,000 tons below the volume forecast in December (World Agricultural Production and Trade Statistical Report, December 31, 1964). Moreover it is one-fourth below the average of the last four marketing years but somewhat above the small outturn of 1962-63. Supplies of olive oil in 1964-65, however, declined significantly less than production, reflecting heavy carry-in stocks from 1963-crop olives.

Factors most strongly influencing the sharp reduction estimated for 1964-65 from the exceptionally large outturn of 1963-64 include: (1) general cyclical off-year production declines in the major producing countries of Southern Europe; (2) drastically lower production in Spain, reflecting serious drought; (3) reduced production in Italy, reflecting damage caused by heavy rains; (4) a markedly smaller outturn in Greece due to olive kernel borer and dacus fly infestations; and a severe decline in Portuguese production because of adverse weather.

(Continued on page 20)

APPLES and PEARS: Production in specified countries, dessert and cooking, average 1955-59, annual 1962-64 1/

Continent and Country	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964 2/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushels 3/	Bushels 3/	Bushels 3/	Bushels 3/
<b>APPLES</b>				
<b>North America:</b>				
Canada.....	15,999	20,095	23,016	17,228
Mexico.....	2,687	3,455	3,520	3,582
United States 4/.....	116,233	125,575	125,505	140,345
Total.....	135,119	149,125	152,041	163,155
<b>Europe:</b>				
Austria 5/.....	11,743	11,023	10,793	11,551
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	8,236	6,017	6,643	6,487
Denmark 4/.....	4,441	3,362	3,812	4,340
France 5/.....	20,210	39,361	45,332	43,403
Germany, West.....	54,677	77,604	90,090	55,850
Greece.....	3,914	6,442	6,109	7,199
Italy.....	64,522	100,231	107,309	109,376
Netherlands.....	12,502	10,360	12,660	17,223
Norway.....	2,653	2,937	2,268	2,568
Spain 5/.....	9,544	11,767	16,213	12,401
Sweden.....	8,955	12,565	9,967	11,966
Switzerland.....	16,610	22,046	18,372	20,209
United Kingdom 3/.....	22,784	22,269	24,425	30,007
Yugoslavia.....	3,525	8,129	12,660	6,189
Total.....	250,518	334,353	367,253	341,491
<b>Asia:</b>				
Japan.....	32,998	45,929	53,048	50,304
Lebanon.....	1,562	3,353	3,261	3,904
Turkey.....	8,096	14,785	15,005	15,157
<b>South America:</b>				
Argentina.....	17,054	21,770	17,040	20,622
Chile 4/.....	2,100	2,503	2,526	2,572
<b>Africa:</b>				
South Africa 6/.....	1,576	2,910	3,910	4,166
<b>Oceania:</b>				
Australia.....	11,569	16,054	16,874	17,940
New Zealand.....	3,122	3,380	4,133	4,238
<b>Total Specified countries 7/.....</b>	<b>463,716</b>	<b>594,162</b>	<b>635,091</b>	<b>623,631</b>
<b>PEARS</b>				
<b>North America:</b>				
Canada.....	1,360	1,720	1,688	1,946
Mexico.....	776	934	944	970
United States 4/.....	29,942	29,294	19,378	29,977
Total.....	32,080	31,948	22,010	32,695
<b>Europe:</b>				
Austria 5/.....	1,906	3,086	2,425	2,734
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	5,145	2,328	2,231	3,066
Denmark 4/.....	255	273	265	366
France 5/.....	7,837	13,624	14,727	13,404
Germany, West.....	15,017	20,326	16,651	21,341
Greece.....	1,799	1,510	1,924	2,258
Italy.....	20,559	38,509	42,394	47,655
Netherlands.....	4,409	4,056	4,762	6,614
Norway.....	366	394	309	275
Spain.....	4,236	5,472	6,967	7,055
Sweden.....	1,429	2,690	1,896	2,513
Switzerland.....	9,172	9,700	7,055	8,818
United Kingdom 3/.....	2,653	2,320	2,865	3,060
Yugoslavia.....	2,904	4,453	3,519	4,409
Total.....	77,687	108,021	110,070	123,538
<b>Asia:</b>				
Japan.....	7,713	14,299	15,009	14,506
Lebanon.....	180	132	86	265
Turkey.....	4,502	5,047	6,684	6,393
<b>South America:</b>				
Argentina.....	4,515	4,321	4,638	4,731
Chile 4/.....	269	363	397	397
<b>Africa:</b>				
South Africa 6/.....	1,626	2,355	2,831	2,840
<b>Oceania:</b>				
Australia.....	4,335	5,100	6,226	5,085
New Zealand.....	505	511	679	724
<b>Total specified countries 7/.....</b>	<b>133,501</b>	<b>175,822</b>	<b>168,632</b>	<b>191,424</b>

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1964 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which began late in 1964 and ended early in 1965.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Basic production data reported in units other than bushels converted to 48 lb. equivalents for apples and 50 lb. equivalents for pears.

4/ Commercial crop.

5/ Excludes cider apples and pears reported separately.

6/ Deciduous Fruit Board handlings.

7/ May include some cider apples or pears in countries not reported separately.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Production in Spain, the traditional major olive oil producing and exporting country, is now estimated by the Foreign Agricultural Service at 225,000 tons compared with an estimated 650,000 tons in 1963-64. The drastic decline resulted from tree exhaustion compounded by inadequate moisture. This decline is being reflected in a significant decline in exports, from November 1, 1964 through February, which approximated those in the like period of 1962-63 despite heavy carry-in stocks from the 1963-64 outturn.

In Italy olive oil production this year will exceed that in Spain-- a phenomenon which in the last 10 years has occurred only twice--in 1957-58 and in 1961-62. Italian production is estimated at nearly two-fifths below the revised estimate of last year's record outturn, largely reflecting an off-year decline. Although olives are grown widely throughout most of the Italian Peninsula, including Sicily and Sardinia, production since before World War II has been below domestic needs. Olive production, however, does provide the advantage of utilizing more arid regions not suited to other crops.

Greece's 1964-65 outturn is down sharply from the high volume of 1963-64 to approximately that of the 1954-55/1957-58 average. The decline occurred notwithstanding favorable growing conditions because of a cyclic decline, accented by severe attacks of both dacus fly and olive kernel borer. Despite the sharp decline in production, ample supplies are available for domestic needs reflecting large carry-in stocks on November 1, 1964. Olive oil is, however, blended with soybean oil and being sold to lower income consumers in oil deficit areas such as Macedonia, Thrace and Ipirus. According to a recent official revision the 1961-62 outturn is now placed at 273,211 tons--9 percent above that formerly estimated.

Portugal's 1964-65 output is down by more than one-half from a year earlier to the smallest since 1950-51. The decline resulted mainly from the biennial production cycle but also adverse weather. Consequently, it is expected that a substantial volume of olive oil will be imported to cover the deficit for domestic consumption. Despite the deficit, however, domestic consumption and exports are expected to approximate those those of a year ago.

Turkish production rose substantially due to favorable growing conditions, accented by additional output from newly cultivated groves and the use of improved cultural practices. Further expansion of production is expected to result as the government under its 1963-67 Development Plan promotes cultivation of non-productive groves along the Anotolian Peninsula. Most of the olives are currently produced in the Aegean and Eastern Mediterranean Districts.

In Syria and Jordan production is significantly above that in 1963-64. The rise in both countries was influenced by increases in the number of productive trees as well as by favorable weather. Although some increase in domestic consumption is anticipated, most of the increase in supplies in both countries is expected to be channeled into export markets.

OLLIVE OIL 1/: Mediterranean Basin, estimated production, average  
1954/55-1957/58 and annual 1957/58-1964/65

Country	Annual											
	4 yr. average: 1954/55- 1957/58	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	2/	1964/65	2/	
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	
Europe:												
France.....	6	5	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	
Greece.....	144	180	102	176	87	273	342	230	230	142	142	
Italy.....	274	389	288	321	419	434	342	593	593	375	375	
Portugal.....	86	111	68	101	104	125	68	109	109	53	53	
Spain.....	358	375	380	496	550	375	360	650	650	225	225	
Yugoslavia.....	4	5	4	1	3	4	3	12	12	8	8	
Total.....	872	1,065	884	1,097	1,165	1,212	837	1,596	1,596	805	805	
Middle East:												
Israel.....	2	1	5	1	1	2	3/	1	1	2	2	
Jordan.....	7	2	9	1	2	24	1	8	8	20	20	
Syria.....	8	14	14	6	11	19	19	13	13	23	23	
Lebanon.....	9	7	12	6	8	10	8	11	11	9	9	
Turkey.....	69	48	100	73	87	105	55	72	72	110	110	
Total.....	95	72	140	87	109	160	83	105	105	164	164	
Africa:												
Algeria.....	23	23	20	22	21	15	19	20	20	22	22	
Morocco.....	23	10	39	24	27	21	27	20	20	21	21	
Tunisia.....	60	55	145	50	138	37	50	106	106	95	95	
Libya.....	7	14	3	7	3	17	6	3	3	15	15	
Total.....	113	102	207	103	189	90	102	149	149	153	153	
Total Mediterranean.....	1,080	1,239	1,191	1,287	1,463	1,462	1,022	1,850	1,850	1,122	1,122	

1/ Total pressed oil in marketing year beginning November 1; excludes sulfur oil extracted from residues.

2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 tons.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers and results of office research and related information.

In Tunisia, the world's second largest olive oil exporting country, production is estimated to have declined from the relatively high volume of 1963-64 reflecting extensive damage from early rains in the northern and central regions. Reportedly a government-owned grove in northern Tunisia, planted principally to the Chatawi variety, has become infected with "bacterial knot" caused by Pseudomonas sevastanoi. Attempts at eradication of the disease have as yet not been successful. The susceptibility of the Chamlali variety, the other major variety of olives grown in Tunisia, is not known. Although it is regarded as a serious disease, it spreads rather slowly and in California reportedly has been kept in check. Under the agricultural development plan (1962-71) the Tunisian government is attempting to stimulate olive oil production by planting new groves, improving cultural practices and replacing low yielding trees. Roughly one-fifth of Tunisia's national income is derived from olive oil production, in "on-years".

#### WORLD BARLEY AND OATS PRODUCTION DECLINES SLIGHTLY

World production of barley and oats in 1964 was 3 percent below the record 1963 level, according to revised estimates of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Combined production of the two grains is estimated at about 144 million short tons, 4 million tons lower than a year earlier.

World barley production is now estimated at 4,080 million bushels, a new record, even though acreage declined by 5 million acres. An estimated 25 percent increase in the crop in the Soviet Union was the strongest factor in the over-all production.

The Canadian barley crop at 578 million bushels was off 9 percent, with a 16 percent decline in yield. U.S. production at 403 million bushels was down 2.5 million bushels, with yield at a record 37.8 bushels per acre on 8 percent lower acreage.

Western Europe had a record barley crop with the United Kingdom and Denmark showing big gains. Yield at 54.6 bushels per acre is 28 percent above the 1955-59 average for that region. The crop was off sharply in India, Turkey, and North Africa. South American production was down moderately principally because of a 21 percent drop in Argentina. The Australian crop was down 13 percent.

World oat production of 2,910 million bushels was 8 percent below that of 1963, and 29 percent below the 1955-59 average. The Canadian and U.S. crops were each off by nearly 100 million bushels to account for most of the decline in the world total. Western European production was moderately lower, with a 12 percent decline in France's area as the main factor. The crop in Poland was down 21 percent accounting for most of the decline in Eastern European production. Turkey's oat crop was off 10 percent. South American production was down 6 percent principally because of a smaller Argentine crop. Australia's crop showed a 45 percent gain, with a substantial increase in acreage. (Tables on pages 24, 25, 26, and 27)



WORLD CATTLE NUMBERS  
REACH NEW HIGH

In early 1965 there were an estimated 1,084 million cattle and buffalo in the world, 2 percent more than 1964 and 11 percent above the 1956-60 average. Numbers increased in all geographical regions in 1964 with the largest gains in South America, Oceania, and the USSR. More moderate increases occurred in Asia and North America but smaller increases were registered in Europe, both Eastern and Western, and in Africa.

High cattle prices and the good outlook for export demand are encouraging expansion of cattle numbers in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Mexico, and in many Central and South American countries. Conditions seem favorable for further marked expansion in cattle numbers and beef production in most of these countries. Feed shortages and low returns from dairying caused numbers to decline slightly in most countries of Europe from 1963 to 1964 but numbers are now increasing as feed supplies have improved and dairying is more profitable.

Numbers in North America are 17 percent above the 1956-60 average. New record highs have been reached in the United States, Mexico, Canada, and in several Central American countries. The rate of increase is likely to slow down and numbers may even decline in the United States and Canada, but further increases in most of the other countries are expected in the next few years.

South America has 175 million cattle, about 12 percent more than the 1956-60 average. Numbers in Argentina and Chile are near 1956-60. The cattle population in Argentina dropped sharply in 1962 and 1963 owing to high slaughter during two drought years. Although numbers have been increasing since, the population now is still not quite up to 1956-60. In Uruguay large slaughter in the past 2 years has brought numbers below the record highs reached in 1963 and 1964. However, numbers in 1965 are still considerably above the 1956-60 average. Apparently the cattle population has reached new records in Brazil, Colombia, Peru, and Venezuela.

Numbers in Western Europe increased 400,000 head in 1964 after having dropped 1.6 million during 1963. The decline was due to shortages of feed in the area as a whole during the winter of 1962-63 and a sharp increase in cattle prices to record levels which encouraged slaughter. At the same time there were surpluses of dairy products and the outlook for dairying did not appear good.

Feed supplies during the winter of 1963-64 were larger than a year earlier so that farmers were not forced to sell cattle, but the high prices still encouraged larger slaughter. By late 1964 the dairy supply situation had changed appreciably; the surpluses vanished and milk and butter prices rose. Slaughter cattle prices continued at or near record

(Continued on page 28)

OATS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest  
average 1955-59, annual 1962-64 1/

Continent and Country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production			
	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964 1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
<b>North America:</b>										
Canada 5/	9,716	10,591	9,488	38.6	46.6	47.8	43.6	374,764	493,610	453,102
United States	33,093	22,675	21,683	38.6	45.0	45.2	43.2	1,278,145	1,020,371	979,400
Mexico	21	211	222	23.0	20.6	24.8	25.7	5,308	4,340	5,510
Estimated total 6/	43,040	33,480	31,390	38.6	45.3	45.8	41.8	1,660,000	1,518,000	1,438,000
<b>Europe:</b>										
Austria	447	372	376	53.1	61.5	62.6	63.8	23,740	22,890	23,540
Belgium	365	309	285	86.2	95.1	95.6	90.8	31,470	29,400	27,240
Denmark	575	405	460	89.1	103.6	100.5	108.6	51,210	41,960	46,230
Finland	1,111	1,127	1,097	43.3	37.7	51.5	47.4	48,160	42,500	56,500
France	4,424	3,351	3,143	50.7	53.2	62.2	57.2	224,270	178,430	195,570
Germany, West	355	326	289	70.8	80.8	84.0	83.8	156,630	160,700	159,900
Greece	2,211	1,990	1,903	28.9	31.0	32.2	35.7	11,000	10,660	9,350
Ireland	490	346	331	70.2	78.9	79.7	80.7	34,380	27,300	26,390
Italy	1,039	1,015	988	36.1	40.5	38.2	33.8	37,490	41,140	37,750
Luxembourg	49	41	38	37	59.0	62.2	44.6	2,890	2,550	2,870
Netherlands	368	294	278	87.3	108.8	105.2	110.8	32,140	32,000	29,240
Norway	157	131	109	59.4	56.1	71.3	67.1	9,320	7,350	7,770
Portugal	756	710	732	9.9	10.1	9.3	7.6	7,450	7,140	6,780
Spain	1,408	1,357	1,300	26.3	26.0	24.7	21.4	37,000	35,340	32,110
Sweden	1,299	1,275	1,281	45.2	58.7	63.4	70.3	58,750	74,860	81,250
Switzerland	48	36	30	80.2	94.2	82.3	93.6	3,850	3,390	2,470
United Kingdom	2,348	1,519	1,295	69.6	80.5	77.7	81.2	163,310	122,290	100,660
Estimated total Western Europe 6/	17,450	14,600	13,940	53.6	57.5	61.0	60.1	935,000	840,000	850,000
<b>Europe 6/</b>										
Bulgaria	405	376	370	29.9	20.9	27.0	29.6	12,120	7,800	9,990
Czechoslovakia	1,292	1,107	1,011	50.2	56.3	54.3	48.7	64,830	62,350	54,900
Germany, East	1,124	920	778	64.4	74.1	67.1	67.5	72,338	68,200	52,220
Hungary	348	208	222	42.0	38.1	32.9	24.6	14,605	7,920	7,300
Poland	4,136	3,914	4,156	3,889	40.8	46.9	39.6	168,650	188,770	195,000
Rumania	835	427	217	27.0	26.9	27.8	25.3	22,530	11,500	9,000
Yugoslavia	880	766	778	27.4	27.4	30.6	26.7	24,090	21,010	23,770
Estimated total Eastern Europe 6/	9,070	7,760	7,680	41.9	47.7	46.2	41.8	380,000	370,000	355,000
<b>Estimated total all Europe 6/</b>	26,520	22,360	21,620	49.6	54.1	55.7	53.7	1,315,000	1,210,000	1,205,000

U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) <sup>1/</sup>	17,050	14,100	14,100	22,4	22,6	18,1	19,5	845,000	385,000	255,000	270,000
Asia:											
Turkey	866	1,013	1,000	29,3	30,6	32,7	27,9	25,406	31,000	32,700	29,300
Syria	19	--	--	24,0	--	--	--	456	--	--	--
China, Mainland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65,000	--	--	--
Japan	216	207	186	56,4	50,0	54,7	57,2	12,188	10,360	10,180	9,670
Estimated total <sup>6/</sup>	4,610	4,900	4,750	4,740	21,4	22,3	21,5	105,000	105,000	106,000	102,000
Africa:											
Algeria	257	--	--	18,8	--	--	--	4,840	--	--	--
Morocco	69	60	58	22,8	29,8	16,7	22,4	1,570	1,790	1,000	1,300
Tunisia	55	--	--	12,0	--	--	--	660	--	--	--
Republic of South Africa	400	--	--	15,1	--	--	--	6,040	7,500	8,100	9,100
Estimated total <sup>6/</sup>	810	810	850	18,1	17,3	17,1	18,8	15,000	14,000	14,000	16,000
South America:											
Argentina	2,016	1,018	1,713	--	32,1	36,4	--	64,620	33,565	62,420	55,460
Chile	259	282	267	30,8	32,4	34,2	30,7	7,970	9,130	9,140	8,280
Uruguay	182	199	211	19,6	19,6	18,2	29,7	2,798	3,900	3,850	5,830
Estimated total <sup>6/</sup>	2,454	1,580	2,270	30,3	31,6	33,9	33,5	77,000	50,000	77,000	72,000
Oceania:											
Australia	3,183	3,292	3,673	20,0	26,1	25,1	27,9	63,630	86,010	85,290	192,380
New Zealand	39	21	24	62,3	61,4	70,0	69,2	2,430	1,290	1,680	7,800
Total Oceania	3,222	3,313	3,416	20,5	26,4	25,5	28,2	66,060	87,300	86,970	104,180
Estimated world total <sup>6/</sup>	116,840	83,500	78,400	75,800	35,0	40,4	38,4	4,085,000	3,370,000	3,180,000	2,910,000

<sup>1/</sup> Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1964 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1964 and end early in 1965. <sup>2/</sup> Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. <sup>3/</sup> Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. <sup>4/</sup> Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts. <sup>5/</sup> Production and yield reported in bushels of 34 pounds. <sup>6/</sup> Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. <sup>7/</sup> Tentative unofficial estimates for production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and related information.

BARLEY: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest  
average 1955-59, annual 1962-64 1/

Continent and Country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production		
	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	Average 1955-59	1962	1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels per acre	Bushels per acre	Bushels per acre	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
<b>North America:</b>									
Canada .....	8,971	5,287	6,160	5,455	26.5	31.4	35.8	30.6	33.6
United States .....	14,391	12,430	11,566	10,670	29.5	35.1	37.8	32.0	35.1
Mexico .....	594	583	586	593	14.3	11.0	14.0	12.8	14.8
Estimated total 5/ .....	23,960	18,300	18,310	16,720	28.0	33.3	34.7	34.6	37.5
<b>Europe:</b>									
Austria .....	419	477	566	561	40.8	53.6	50.1	49.6	51.1
Belgium .....	229	319	332	317	63.4	71.9	66.6	74.7	74.7
Denmark .....	1,692	2,051	2,318	2,347	65.1	73.9	67.3	76.9	76.9
Finland .....	518	508	648	623	29.0	24.4	34.9	32.0	32.0
France .....	4,452	5,377	6,186	5,787	44.4	50.3	54.0	53.0	53.0
Germany, West .....	2,142	2,813	2,826	2,842	52.1	61.1	57.2	63.3	63.3
Greece .....	491	459	451	464	22.3	25.2	24.7	35.1	35.1
Ireland .....	279	406	429	453	57.7	68.2	63.1	55.5	55.5
Italy .....	571	518	504	486	23.2	25.3	25.5	23.8	23.8
Netherlands .....	183	247	249	215	70.9	80.1	71.4	80.3	80.3
Norway .....	312	405	443	449	43.2	38.9	48.0	49.1	49.1
Portugal .....	370	332	312	321	10.4	10.0	9.0	6.7	6.7
Spain .....	3,785	3,580	3,576	3,388	21.8	27.7	26.6	23.9	23.9
Sweden .....	655	914	1,194	1,164	40.9	48.7	47.3	53.9	53.9
Switzerland .....	63	87	79	76	54.4	65.8	55.2	62.9	62.9
United Kingdom .....	2,611	3,987	4,713	5,063	56.8	67.6	65.3	68.2	68.2
Estimated total Western Europe 5/ .....	18,800	22,510	24,850	23,580	42.6	51.8	51.7	54.6	54.6
<b>Bulgaria</b> .....	655	749	741	766	32.2	36.7	33.5	37.2	37.2
Czechoslovakia .....	1,641	1,715	1,710	1,705	37.6	46.9	43.5	35.7	35.7
Germany, East .....	825	925	1,045	1,050	45.8	54.3	48.7	48.1	48.1
Hungary .....	1,171	1,354	1,200	1,297	33.2	38.8	33.3	29.0	29.0
Poland .....	1,857	1,638	1,850	1,840	28.9	36.9	36.7	31.6	31.6
Rumania .....	781	620	550	485	21.7	31.0	29.2	25.2	25.2
Yugoslavia .....	923	867	865	914	23.7	25.2	27.8	26.8	26.8
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/ .....	7,880	7,890	7,980	8,080	31.7	39.0	37.6	34.7	34.7
Estimated total all Europe 5/ .....	26,680	30,400	32,830	31,660	39.4	48.5	48.3	49.5	49.5
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/ .....	25,000	40,000	50,600	50,600	17.6	18.0	14.8	18.6	18.6



(Continued from page 23)

levels. Cattle numbers increased in all EEC countries during 1964, except Italy. The total for the six countries in 1965 was 48 million compared with 47.8 million a year earlier and the peak of 49.0 million in 1963.

Conditions were somewhat the same in other West European countries. Ireland has been the exception where numbers have continued to rise steadily. In the past 2 years numbers have continued to decline in Denmark which has increased exports and thereby capitalized on the strong demand for cattle and beef in other West European countries.

Apparently there was a slight increase in cattle numbers in Eastern Europe during 1964 and the total in 1965 of 33 million head was 9 percent above 1956-60. Numbers in Yugoslavia are below 1963 due to the large slaughter and large exports of cattle and meat in recent years. Cattle production in most other countries in the area have increased only moderately in recent years due to emphasis on other production enterprises.

Cattle numbers in the USSR are reported at 87 million head, an increase of 2 percent over 1964 and 31 percent above 1956-60. Numbers have recovered from the sharp drop during 1963 which was caused by a shortage of winter feed. Official estimates of the USSR show a greater increase in numbers in that country since 1956-60 than in any other major area of the world.

In most African countries numbers continue to show a steady upward trend but the rate of increase for the continent as a whole apparently is relatively slow. Numbers in 1965 are estimated at 120 million, 0.5 percent more than a year earlier, and only 7 percent above 1956-60.

Bovine numbers in Asia show mixed trends. The 398 million head in 1965 is 2 percent above 1964 and 6 percent above the average. In India, they are probably increasing slowly and steadily each year. In China numbers declined sharply in 1958-59 when individual farms were being merged into collectives. In the past 2 years, Chinese numbers apparently have increased as the food and feed situation has become more favorable. Numbers in Japan have been fairly stable in recent years at a level considerably above 1956-60. Not much increase is expected in the future under ordinary conditions. In recent years in the Philippines some beef cattle ranches have been formed and there has been a moderate increase in cattle numbers. This development has been slow in view of large amounts of good land which could be developed for pastures.

Numbers in Oceania increased 2 percent during 1964 to a new record high and are 17 percent above average. Numbers in both Australia and New Zealand are at new all-time high. Both countries have a very large potential for increasing both cattle numbers and beef production.

## CATTLE AND BUFFALO: Number in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1963-65

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1963	1964 1/	1965 1/	Month of estimate
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	
<b>North America:</b>					
Canada (excluding New- foundland).....	10,220	11,206	11,552	11,900	Dec. 1 2/
Mexico.....	19,320	25,367	26,838	28,400	Spring
United States 3/.....	93,899	103,736	106,488	107,152	Jan.
Puerto Rico.....	431	495	515	---	Jan.
Costa Rica.....	988	1,122	1,117	1,106	Jan.
El Salvador.....	888	918	919	920	Oct. 2/
Guatemala.....	1,080	1,263	---	---	---
Honduras.....	1,166	1,595	1,641	1,694	Dec. 2/
Nicaragua.....	1,377	1,734	1,821	1,910	---
Panama.....	4/ 636	839	858	880	Jan.
Cuba.....	5,460	---	---	---	Dec. 2/
Dominican Republic.....	947	850	---	---	July
<b>Total North America 5/.....</b>	<b>137,800</b>	<b>154,500</b>	<b>159,000</b>	<b>161,800</b>	
<b>South America:</b>					
Argentina.....	43,385	40,112	40,500	43,000	June 30
Bolivia.....	6/ 2,317	---	---	---	Jan.
Brazil 7/.....	68,879	79,139	79,918	81,515	Dec. 31 2/
Chile.....	8/ 2,917	2,935	2,900	2,890	Dec. 2/
Colombia.....	14,046	15,600	15,800	16,000	Oct. 2/
Ecuador.....	1,383	1,630	1,650	---	Aug.
Paraguay.....	3,770	---	---	---	---
Peru.....	3,401	3,927	3,801	3,800	Dec. 31 2/
Uruguay.....	7,414	8,617	8,719	8,500	May & June
Venezuela.....	8,288	10,000	---	---	Mid year
<b>Total South America 5/.....</b>	<b>156,000</b>	<b>168,300</b>	<b>170,200</b>	<b>174,800</b>	
<b>Europe:</b>					
<b>Western</b>					
<b>EEC</b>					
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	2,392	2,687	2,480	9/ 2,528	Jan.
France.....	18,086	20,286	20,147	20,155	Oct. 2/
Germany, West 10/.....	12,276	13,355	13,014	13,044	Dec. 2/
Italy 7/.....	8,811	9,189	8,972	8,970	Jan.
Netherlands.....	2,910	3,521	3,226	3,315	Dec. 2/
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>44,475</b>	<b>49,038</b>	<b>47,839</b>	<b>48,012</b>	
Austria.....	2,311	2,437	2,311	2,350	Dec. 2/
Denmark 11/.....	3,177	3,393	3,197	3,183	Jan.
Finland.....	12/ 1,898	2,022	2,013	1,938	Dec. 2/
Greece 7/.....	1,084	1,201	1,188	1,183	Dec. 2/
Ireland.....	4,077	4,301	4,369	4,524	Jan.
Norway.....	1,066	1,096	1,071	1,050	Dec. 2/
Portugal.....	1,144	1,116	1,116	1,140	Dec. 2/
Spain.....	13/ 3,048	3,683	3,670	3,723	Nov. 2/
Sweden.....	12/ 2,497	2,487	2,602	2,444	Oct. 2/
Switzerland.....	1,677	1,716	1,698	1,720	April
United Kingdom.....	10,954	11,604	11,438	11,679	Dec. 2/
<b>Total Western Europe 5/.....</b>	<b>77,500</b>	<b>84,200</b>	<b>82,600</b>	<b>83,000</b>	
Albania 7/.....	6/ 424	---	---	---	---
Bulgaria 7/.....	1,666	1,759	---	---	Jan.
Czechoslovakia.....	6/ 4,164	4,507	4,480	4,436	Jan. 1
Germany, East.....	3,967	4,508	4,540	4,550	Dec. 3 2/
Hungary.....	2,011	1,906	1,883	---	March
Poland.....	8,375	9,841	9,940	---	June 30
Rumania 7/.....	4,563	4,566	4,637	---	Jan.
Yugoslavia 7/.....	5,129	5,414	5,167	5,211	Jan. 15
<b>Total Eastern Europe 5/.....</b>	<b>30,300</b>	<b>32,900</b>	<b>32,700</b>	<b>32,900</b>	
<b>Total Europe 5/.....</b>	<b>107,800</b>	<b>117,100</b>	<b>115,300</b>	<b>115,900</b>	
U.S.S.R. (Europe & Asia).....	66,400	87,000	85,300	87,100	Jan. 1

(Continued)

CATTLE AND BUFFALO: Number in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1963-65 (continued)

Continent and country	Average	1963	1964 1/	1965 1/	Month of estimate
	1956-60				
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	
<b>Africa:</b>					
Algeria 14/.....	777	---	---	---	Nov. 20 2/
Ethiopia.....	21,996	22,000	---	---	---
Morocco.....	2,555	2,980	2,800	2,920	Jan. 1
Sudan, Republic of.....	7,006	---	7,100	---	Dec. 2/
Tunisia.....	541	---	---	---	Dec. 31 2/
Egypt 7/.....	2,830	3,221	3,252	3,252	Jan. 1
Angola.....	1,221	---	---	---	Dec. 31 2/
Burundi and Rwanda.....	974	---	---	---	Dec. 31 2/
Cameroon.....	1,269	---	---	---	Dec. 2/
Congo (Leopoldville).....	6/ 967	---	---	---	Dec. 31 2/
Guinea.....	6/ 1,135	1,455	---	---	---
Kenya.....	7,337	7,286	---	---	---
Malagasy Republic.....	6,359	---	---	---	Dec. 2/
Malawi 15/.....	333	365	383	---	Dec. 31 2/
Mali, Republic of.....	6/ 3,190	---	---	---	---
Mauritania.....	6/ 825	---	---	---	---
Mozambique.....	904	1,142	1,127	---	---
Niger.....	6/ 2,800	3,500	---	---	---
Nigeria.....	6/ 9,500	---	---	---	---
Southern Rhodesia.....	3,414	3,717	3,850	---	Dec. 31 2/
Senegal.....	6/ 1,320	---	---	---	---
Tanzania 16/.....	7,228	8,146	8,175	8,250	Dec. 2/
Uganda 17/.....	3,330	3,465	---	---	---
Upper Volta.....	1,630	1,840	---	---	---
Zambia 18/.....	1,058	1,271	1,270	---	Dec. 31 2/
Bechuanaland.....	1,290	1,352	---	---	Aug. & Sept.
South Africa, Republic of.....	11,900	---	---	12,500	Aug. 31
South West Africa.....	2,552	---	---	---	---
Swaziland.....	484	---	---	---	Sept.
<b>Total Africa 5/.....</b>	<b>112,300</b>	<b>118,600</b>	<b>119,800</b>	<b>120,400</b>	
<b>Asia:</b>					
Iran 7/.....	5,403	4,805	4,805	4,805	March 1
Iraq 7/ 17/.....	6/ 2,000	---	---	---	Mar. 21
Turkey (Europe & Asia) 7/.....	13,175	13,822	13,817	13,760	Dec. 31 2/
Syria 7/.....	488	345	359	362	Dec. 31 2/
China Mainland 7/.....	19/ 63,000	---	---	---	Dec. 2/
Burma 7/.....	7,791	---	---	---	March
Cambodia 7/.....	1,356	1,793	---	---	Dec. 2/
Ceylon 7/.....	2,232	---	---	---	---
China, Taiwan 7/.....	416	409	394	---	Dec. 2/
India 7/.....	207,119	---	---	---	---
Indonesia 7/.....	7,853	9,561	---	---	Dec. 2/
Japan.....	3,159	3,482	3,444	3,450	Feb. 1
Korea, South.....	955	1,256	1,367	---	Dec. 31 2/
Laos 7/.....	555	---	---	---	---
Malaysia 7/ 20/.....	675	685	684	---	---
Pakistan 7/.....	29,762	---	---	---	---
Philippines 7/.....	4,713	4,790	4,790	4,870	Mar. 1
Thailand 7/.....	11,202	12,665	13,120	---	Mar. 31
Vietnam, South 7/.....	1,365	1,922	---	---	Dec. 31 2/
<b>Total Asia 5/.....</b>	<b>376,200</b>	<b>386,400</b>	<b>391,500</b>	<b>397,600</b>	
<b>Oceania:</b>					
Australia.....	16,673	18,549	19,004	19,500	Mar.
New Zealand.....	5,852	6,691	6,697	6,810	Jan.
<b>Total Oceania 5/.....</b>	<b>22,800</b>	<b>25,500</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>26,600</b>	
<b>Total World 5/.....</b>	<b>979,300</b>	<b>1,057,400</b>	<b>1,067,100</b>	<b>1,084,200</b>	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ October-December numbers are included under the following year for comparison and totals. 3/ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii prior to 1961. 4/ August. 5/ Includes an allowance for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Less than a 5-year average. 7/ Includes buffaloes. 8/ January. 9/ December. 10/ Includes Saarland. 11/ Includes Faroe Islands. 12/ June. 13/ May. 14/ Taxed only. 15/ Formerly Nyasaland. 16/ Formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar. 17/ On native farms. 18/ Formerly Northern Rhodesia. 19/ 1957 only. 20/ Formerly North Borneo (Sabah), Malaya, Sarawak, and Singapore.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches and other representatives abroad, results of office research and related information. April 19, 1965.



WORLD HOG  
NUMBERS INCREASED

1965 world hog numbers are estimated at 460 million head reversing the decline registered a year ago. The 1965 figure is 6 percent above the 1964 total and 7 percent above the 1956-60 level.

In the U.S. there was a marked decrease from 1964 but in all other areas there were increases ranging from a reported 29 percent in the USSR to 2 or 3 percent in the lesser developed countries. This has been a continuation of a substantial upward trend from the 1956-60 level in all areas except Asia and North America.

The sharp decline in U.S. hog numbers last year was the result of relatively low prices in the second half of 1963. Farmers bred fewer sows in anticipation of continued low prices. This pattern carried on throughout 1964. June-November 1964 farrowings were, in fact, 8 percent less than a year earlier. January 1965 hog numbers in the U.S. -- at 53 million -- were therefore much lower than a year ago.

Hog numbers in Canada and Mexico have increased in recent years due primarily to a general strengthening of prices.

In South America hog numbers have continued to advance at a rapid pace since the late 1950's. Brazil accounts for the great bulk of hogs in that area. The steady expansion has been the result of continued efforts to maintain output at levels sufficient to satisfy domestic requirements.

Together, the countries of the EEC account for 37.6 million hogs -- up 22 percent from the 1956-60 level. Apart from a moderate decline during 1963 due to feed scarcities, the expansion has been rather steady. Larger domestic production has been spurred by increased demand resulting from rising income levels. Despite increased output high prices have generally been maintained thus encouraging further expansion. Similarly, domestic policies have tended to favor increased production.

EEC-CAP regulations affecting hogs and pork were implemented in July 1962. These regulations have tended to restrict imports of hogs thus encouraging local production.

West Germany, with 18.2 million head, is the largest single producer in the EEC and in Western Europe as a whole. Except for a slight reduction during 1963 hog numbers have trended upward in each of the EEC countries for the reasons described above.

Denmark and the United Kingdom -- each counting around 8 million hogs -- are Western Europe's largest producers outside the EEC. In each case numbers have moved steadily upward since

1956-60. No dip was noted in 1963. Feed scarcities in most parts of Europe were not sufficient to offset the greater incentive to expand provided by relatively high prices.

Poland's 13 million hogs top the list of big producers in Eastern Europe followed by East Germany and Hungary. Expansion has been steady in recent years but may have been slowed last year due to reported outbreaks of disease. The pattern has been similar in Yugoslavia which, together with Poland, exports hogs and pork to various West European countries.

Soviet Union hog numbers turned upward last year following a sharp cut-back caused by feed shortages in 1963. January 1965 hog numbers are estimated at 52.8 million.

The bulk of Asia's 133 million hogs are in Mainland China where numbers fell off sharply for several years following communalization in 1958. Since the end of 1961 numbers have been edging upward again. The Philippines and Japan are important and developing producers in the region.

In Africa hog numbers are estimated at 5.1 million head -- only 1 percent of the world total. Over 25 percent of these are located in the Republic of South Africa. Expansion has been gradual in recent years.

Hog numbers in Australia and New Zealand are increasing at a slow but steady rate.

HOGS: Number in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1963-65

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1963	1964 <u>1/</u>	1965 <u>1/</u>	Month of estimate
	:Thousands	:Thousands	:Thousands	:Thousands	
<b>North America:</b>					
Canada (excluding New- foundland).....	5,404	4,993	5,348	5,575	Dec. 1 <u>2/</u>
Mexico.....	8,224	8,972	9,325	9,600	Spring
United States <u>3/</u> .....	55,168	58,883	58,119	53,052	Jan. 1
Puerto Rico.....	82	163	154	---	Jan. 1
Costa Rica.....	119	86	87	88	Jan. 1
El Salvador.....	256	323	323	322	Oct. 1 <u>2/</u>
Guatemala.....	401	381	---	---	Spring
Honduras.....	600	767	798	---	Aug.
Nicaragua.....	349	---	---	---	
Panama.....	<u>4/</u> 217	208	217	224	Jan.
Cuba.....	1,675	---	---	---	Dec. <u>2/</u>
Dominican Republic.....	1,446	900	1,171	---	July
Total North America <u>5/</u> .....	75,600	78,800	79,100	74,600	
<b>South America:</b>					
Argentina.....	3,608	3,412	3,400	3,500	June 30
Brazil.....	43,259	52,941	55,990	57,669	Dec. 31 <u>2/</u>
Chile.....	<u>6/</u> 987	975	980	970	Dec. <u>2/</u>
Colombia.....	1,724	2,300	2,400	2,400	Oct. 1 <u>2/</u>
Ecuador.....	1,219	1,530	1,650	---	Aug.
Peru.....	1,376	1,620	1,565	1,590	Dec. 31 <u>2/</u>
Uruguay.....	394	407	408	408	May
Venezuela.....	2,721	3,400	---	---	Mid year
Total South America <u>5/</u> .....	56,400	67,800	71,100	72,900	
<b>Europe:</b>					
<b>Western</b>					
<b>EEC</b>					
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	1,410	1,859	1,563	1,746	Jan.
France.....	8,075	9,080	8,967	9,087	Oct. <u>2/</u>
Germany, West <u>7/</u> .....	14,821	16,869	16,643	18,169	Dec. <u>2/</u>
Italy.....	3,935	4,684	5,020	5,120	Jan.
Netherlands.....	2,650	3,156	3,022	3,525	Dec. <u>2/</u>
Total <u>5/</u> .....	30,891	35,648	35,215	37,647	
Austria.....	2,852	2,849	2,925	3,131	Dec. <u>2/</u>
Denmark <u>8/</u> .....	<u>9/</u> 5,233	7,260	7,444	8,205	Jan.
Finland.....	<u>10/</u> 481	520	492	528	Dec. <u>2/</u>
Greece.....	634	626	621	621	Dec. <u>2/</u>
Ireland.....	791	1,014	1,013	1,158	Jan.
Norway.....	407	424	453	620	Dec. <u>2/</u>
Portugal.....	1,639	1,895	1,740	1,440	Jan.
Spain.....	<u>11/</u> 5,377	6,118	6,055	5,011	Oct. <u>2/</u>
Sweden.....	2,057	2,159	2,045	2,084	Oct. <u>2/</u>
Switzerland.....	1,217	1,314	1,426	1,540	April
United Kingdom.....	6,264	7,250	7,466	7,958	Dec. <u>2/</u>
Total Western Europe <u>5/</u> .....	57,900	67,100	66,900	70,000	
<b>Eastern</b>					
Albania.....	<u>12/</u> 100	---	---	---	
Bulgaria.....	1,838	2,066	2,097	---	Jan.
Czechoslovakia.....	<u>12/</u> 5,412	5,897	5,845	6,139	Jan. 1
Germany, East.....	8,279	8,045	9,200	---	Dec. 3 <u>2/</u>
Hungary.....	5,594	5,428	6,358	---	March
Poland.....	11,934	11,653	12,918	---	June 30
Rumania.....	<u>12/</u> 4,319	4,518	4,658	---	Jan.
Yugoslavia.....	4,898	5,013	6,106	---	Jan. 15
Total East Europe <u>5/</u> .....	42,400	42,740	47,300	48,460	
Total Europe <u>5/</u> .....	100,300	109,840	114,200	118,460	
USSR (Europe & Asia).....	44,240	70,000	40,900	52,800	Jan. 1

(Continued)

HOGS: Number in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1963-65 (continued)

Continent and country	Average	1963	1964 <u>1/</u>	1965 <u>1/</u>	Month of estimate
	: 1956-60 :	:	:	:	
	:Thousands:	Thousands:	Thousands:	Thousands:	
<b>Africa:</b>					
Algeria <u>13/</u> .....	72	---	---	---	Nov. 20 <u>2/</u>
Angola.....	282	---	---	---	Dec. 31 <u>2/</u>
Burundi-Rwanda..... <u>12/</u>	57	---	---	---	Dec. 31 <u>2/</u>
Cameroon.....	250	---	---	---	Dec. <u>2/</u>
Congo (Leopoldville)..... <u>12/</u>	348	---	---	---	Dec. 31 <u>2/</u>
Ivory Coast.....	74	---	---	---	
Kenya.....	55	35	---	---	
Malagasy Republic.....	316	---	450	---	Dec. <u>2/</u>
Malawi <u>14/</u> .....	89	105	128	---	Dec. 31 <u>2/</u>
Mozambique.....	85	82	98	---	
Nigeria..... <u>12/</u>	300	---	---	---	
Rhodesia, Southern.....	107	133	130	---	Dec. 31 <u>2/</u>
Togo..... <u>12/</u>	209	---	---	---	
Upper Volta.....	24	---	---	---	
Zambia <u>15/</u> .....	57	72	60	---	Dec. 31 <u>2/</u>
South Africa, Republic of..	1,232	---	---	1,400	Aug. 31
<b>Total Africa <u>5/</u>.....</b>	<b>4,380</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,100</b>	
<b>Asia:</b>					
Iran.....	35	31	31	31	
Turkey (Europe & Asia)..... <u>12/</u>	120	125	125	---	Dec. 31 <u>2/</u>
China Mainland..... <u>16/</u>	111,000	69,000	---	---	Dec. <u>2/</u>
Burma.....	574	---	---	---	
Cambodia.....	421	689	---	---	March
China Taiwan.....	3,238	2,921	2,676	2,800	Dec. <u>2/</u>
India..... <u>12/</u>	5,150	---	---	---	
Indonesia.....	1,704	1,723	---	---	Dec. <u>2/</u>
Japan.....	1,705	3,296	3,461	4,200	Feb. 1
Korea, South.....	1,275	1,672	1,510	---	Dec. 31 <u>2/</u>
Laos.....	450	---	---	---	Dec. <u>2/</u>
Malaysia <u>17/</u> .....	999	---	1,600	---	
Philippines.....	7,680	9,340	10,000	10,900	March 1
Thailand.....	3,826	4,150	3,900	---	Mar. 31
Vietnam, South.....	2,528	2,953	---	---	Dec. 31 <u>2/</u>
<b>Total Asia <u>5/</u>.....</b>	<b>146,100</b>	<b>111,100</b>	<b>122,400</b>	<b>133,100</b>	
<b>Oceania:</b>					
Australia.....	1,325	1,440	1,468	1,500	Mar.
New Zealand.....	654	766	771	780	Jan.
<b>Total Oceania <u>5/</u>.....</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>	
<b>Total World <u>5/</u>.....</b>	<b>429,220</b>	<b>444,840</b>	<b>435,200</b>	<b>459,460</b>	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ October-December numbers are included under the following year for comparison and totals. 3/ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii prior to 1961. 4/ August. 5/ Includes an allowance for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ January. 7/ Includes Saarland. 8/ Includes Faroe Islands. 9/ December. 10/ June. 11/ May. 12/ Less than a 5-year average. 13/ Taxed only. 14/ Formerly Nyasaland. 15/ Formerly Northern Rhodesia. 16/ 1956 and 1957 represent middle of the preceding year. 17/ Formerly North Borneo (Sabah), Malaya, Sarawak and Singapore.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.  
April 16, 1965.



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# WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

## Statistical Report

MAY 1965

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ANOTHER RECORD TEA  
CROP EXPECTED

The 1965 world tea crop is forecast at 2,416 million pounds, 21 million pounds over the record 1964 harvest. The continuation of the upward trend in world tea production is attributed to expanding acreage, increased use of fertilizers, and to the replanting of existing estates with higher yielding bushes.

Although there has been a series of successive record crops over the last several years, rising consumption--in producing countries as well as in importing countries--thus far has been able to absorb the ever-increasing world production.

Asia: Asian production--which accounts for 92 percent of the world crop--is forecast at 2,236 million pounds, 1 percent above the preceding year and 23 percent over the 1955-59 average.

Production in Ceylon is estimated at a record 490 million pounds. The 1964 crop of 481.8 million pounds was adversely affected by poor weather and in part to a reduction in fertilizer usage. Also adding to the smaller harvest was the sharply curtailed buying by Iraq--the principal market for the low-grown teas--resulting in reduced output on many of the estates producing the Iraq-type teas.

Production in India--the world's largest tea producer--is expected to exceed the record 1964 outturn of 823.8 million pounds. The large 1964 harvest was attributed to a bumper North Indian crop, especially in the Assam Valley and Dooars Districts. South Indian production was down nearly 4 million pounds from the preceding year because of insufficient rainfall.

The government plans to encourage increased production by setting up a Tea Finance and Guarantee Corporation which would directly provide or otherwise facilitate medium and long-term credits for the development of tea estates. Other measures are being considered by the government to promote tea production and exports which include rebates on tax rates as developmental allowance and speedier refund of excise duties paid on tea that is exported.

India and Ceylon have agreed to set up a joint Tea Commission to promote tea sales in foreign markets. The Commission will consist of three senior officials of each Government and will meet periodically to formulate plans for the development, pricing, and sales promotion of tea for the export markets. (Cont. on page 5)

## TEA: World production for calendar year 1965, with comparisons

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963	1964 <sup>1/</sup>	Forecast 1965
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
<b>Asia:</b>						
Ceylon .....	395.9	455.2	467.0	484.6	481.8	490.0
China, Mainland <sup>2/</sup> ..	279.8	345.0	350.0	350.0	350.0	350.0
India .....	695.9	781.3	764.4	762.6	823.8	825.0
Indonesia .....	100.2	96.4	104.1	84.8	100.0	100.0
Iran .....	13.2	22.5	27.6	28.5	28.5	30.0
Japan .....	163.2	179.4	170.8	178.8	183.6	185.0
Malaysia .....	5.2	5.8	6.3	6.0	6.5	6.5
Pakistan .....	53.5	58.5	51.6	54.2	63.2	70.0
Taiwan .....	33.2	39.8	43.5	46.5	40.3	42.0
Turkey .....	5.6	12.0	18.2	22.0	25.0	27.0
USSR .....	63.7	81.9	90.7	94.3	100.0	100.0
Viet Nam, South .....	8.1	10.7	10.0	10.4	10.5	10.5
Total .....	1,817.5	2,088.5	2,104.2	2,122.7	2,213.2	2,236.0
<b>Africa:</b>						
Congo, Leopoldville ..	4.9	7.5	8.5	11.5	10.0	8.0
Kenya .....	23.1	27.9	36.2	39.9	44.6	45.0
Malawi .....	20.7	31.5	29.4	26.3	27.3	26.0
Mauritius .....	1.7	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.2
Mozambique .....	15.2	23.4	20.7	19.0	22.2	22.0
Rhodesia .....	1.5	2.4	2.8	2.7	3.2	3.0
Tanzania .....	6.1	9.8	9.5	11.1	10.6	11.0
Uganda .....	8.0	11.3	13.9	13.6	16.8	17.0
Total .....	81.2	116.6	123.8	127.4	137.7	135.2
<b>South America:</b>						
Argentina .....	5.2	18.0	21.0	24.0	27.5	27.0
Brazil .....	3.1	6.2	11.1	13.5	14.0	15.0
Peru .....	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0
Total .....	10.2	26.7	34.8	40.3	44.4	45.0
Grand total .....	1,908.9	2,231.8	2,262.8	2,290.4	2,395.3	2,416.2

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.<sup>2/</sup> Estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

The Indonesian crop is expected to equal the 1964 harvest of 100 million pounds. Although production levels have been maintained on the former Dutch and British estates, the quality of exports has been declining.

Pakistan's production is forecast at 70 million pounds, an increase of nearly 7 million pounds over the record 1964 crop. The acreage has been expanded to 88,000 acres from 84,000 the year before, and 180,000 acres are planned to be under cultivation by 1970. Because of the larger crops, exports are once again being permitted on a limited scale.

Turkey--formerly a tea importer--has become self-sufficient in tea and has exported 3.4 million pounds during 1964. Production is forecast at 27 million pounds, 2 million over the 1964 outturn.

Africa: African tea production is forecast at 135.2 million pounds, down slightly from the bumper 1964 harvest of 137.7 million. Unusually dry weather during the early part of the year has curtailed output in most producing areas.

Kenya's crop is expected to approximate the record 1964 outturn of 44.6 million pounds. The 1965 crop has been adversely affected by dry weather and hail damage. Several tea factories in the Kericho District were operating on a 2-3 day week basis because of smaller harvests. However, new areas coming into bearing and with improving weather, production is expected to be maintained at the 1964 level.

Production in Malawi is estimated at 26 million pounds, down about 5 percent from the 1964 harvest. Output during January totaled 3.5 million pounds, compared with 5.4 million for January 1964. Mozambique's crop is estimated at 22 million pounds, about the same as the 1964 harvest.

Production for Tanzania is forecast at 11 million pounds. Output in 1964 was reduced to 10.6 million pounds because of a prolonged drought late in the year. The 1965 crop has also been affected by dry weather. Production through February totaled 3.4 million pounds, compared with 4.6 million during the corresponding period a year earlier.

Uganda's production is expected to reach 17 million pounds. At the onset of the 1964 season, nearly 23,000 acres were in tea, but only about two-thirds were mature plants. An additional 20,000 acres are scheduled to be planted in tea by 1973. Lack of adequate rainfall has curtailed early harvesting this season, but production is expected to pick up because weather conditions have improved.

South America: South American tea production has gained rapidly during the last decade and is estimated at a record 45 million pounds.

Production in Argentina is expected to approximate the record 1964 harvest of 27.5 million pounds. Argentina's tea production has shown marked expansion during the last decade, however, the industry--which is dependent upon hand labor--is being threatened by the newly enacted minimum wage law which has nearly doubled workers wages and has made production unprofitable for many tea growers.

Brazilian production is continuing the upward trend and is estimated at 15 million pounds, nearly five times the 1955-59 average. Peru's crop will also be larger this year. Approximately 8,000 acres are now in tea and the 1965 harvest is anticipated to yield 3 million pounds.

About 1,200 acres are presently being cleared for tea cultivation in Ecuador. Currently only Argentina, Brazil, and Peru are producing tea on a commercial scale in the Western Hemisphere.

#### MILK PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION IN PRINCIPAL PRODUCING COUNTRIES IN 1964

Production: Milk production in 18 primary producing countries in 1964 increased less than 1 percent over 1963. Production in these countries, which represent approximately 60 percent of estimated total world output, was 401 billion pounds; in 1963, it was 399 billion pounds.

In Western Europe, the largest producing area, production was slightly below 1963. The principal factors contributing to this decrease were a widespread decline in cow numbers, and in several countries, unfavorable weather and pasture conditions during the summer. Among the countries in which milk production declined as compared to a year ago were France, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Norway and the United Kingdom.

In Denmark, conditions were more favorable than in 1963 and milk production was up, despite lower cow numbers. Higher yields from fewer cows also accounted for the higher milk production in Belgium and Finland. Production in West Germany was maintained at the 1963 level in spite of a decrease in cow numbers. Ireland's record production was attributed to an increase in cow numbers, better breeding practices and care of the dairy herds.

(Continued on page 9)

COWS' MILK: Production and utilization in specified countries, 1964 (preliminary) and 1963

Country	Production				Utilization				
	Milk cows 1,000 head	Production per cow Pounds	Milk production Million lbs.	Fluid milk Million lbs.	Butter Million lbs.	Cheese Million lbs.	Canned milk Million lbs.	Other uses Million lbs.	Feed Million lbs.
Canada	2,906	6,363	18,491	6,039	8,348	1,762	732	786	824
United States	16,065	7,880	126,598	59,200	31,580	15,512	5,056	13,042	2,208
Austria	1,117	6,160	6,881	2,447	2,011	593	33	582	1,215
Belgium	999	8,912	8,903	2,372	4,692	424	175	486	754
Denmark	1,370	8,419	11,534	1,969	6,713	1,719	3/	692	441
Finland	1,185	7,116	8,432	2,641	4,772	589	0	303	127
France	8,909	6,192	55,161	11,123	19,295	10,442	3/	3/3,178	11,123
Germany, West	5,833	7,873	45,922	12,331	23,642	2,888	4/2,518	4/314	4,229
Greece	460	2,598	1,195	635	176	181	0	0	203
Ireland	1,393	4,739	6,602	1,473	3,244	360	3/	3/598	927
Italy 5/	3,300	5,778	20,471	6,163	3,148	5,787	3/	3/674	4,699
Netherlands	1,665	9,211	15,335	2,178	4,954	4,369	2,055	1,135	644
Norway	552	6,658	3,675	1,856	1,006	611	3/	3/329	163
Sweden	1,220	6,565	8,009	3,009	3,682	783	2	225	308
Switzerland 6/	897	7,408	6,698	2,461	1,029	1,903	3/	3/203	1,102
United Kingdom	4,149	6,860	28,462	20,116	1,825	2,625	963	1,203	1,700
Australia	3,265	4,900	16,000	3,390	10,118	1,442	3/	3/968	82
New Zealand 8/	2,011	6,267	12,603	1,131	9,039	1,824	3/	3/271	338
Total of above countries	57,296	--	400,972	140,564	139,274	53,814	11,534	24,699	31,087
Canada	2,914	6,325	18,432	5,966	8,378	1,701	729	791	867
United States	16,534	7,561	125,009	58,800	31,466	14,809	4,978	12,675	2,281
Austria	1,111	6,050	6,722	2,423	1,991	582	28	516	1,182
Belgium	1,044	8,399	8,769	2,254	4,840	393	143	413	726
Denmark	1,464	7,659	11,213	1,892	6,501	1,713	3/	666	441
Finland	1,196	6,925	8,282	2,782	4,692	570	0	96	142
France	9,710	5,751	55,842	11,123	19,068	10,669	3/	3/2,724	12,258
Germany, West	5,920	7,710	45,641	12,376	23,352	2,722	4/2,501	4/444	4,276
Greece	436	2,647	1,155	638	158	168	0	0	191
Ireland	1,318	4,817	6,348	1,432	3,182	221	3/	3/559	954
Italy 5/	3,403	5,784	20,905	6,217	3,187	6,193	3/	3/308	5,000
Netherlands	1,717	9,004	15,456	2,196	4,993	4,405	2,070	1,144	648
Norway	573	6,422	3,680	1,858	1,004	620	3/	3/30	168
Sweden	1,254	6,699	8,400	3,142	3,924	800	2	212	320
Switzerland 6/	918	7,423	6,872	2,410	1,263	1,834	3/	3/196	1,169
United Kingdom	4,260	6,810	29,012	19,800	2,900	2,498	929	1,134	1,751
Australia	3,263	4,690	15,305	3,291	9,748	1,307	3/	3/877	82
New Zealand 8/	1,997	6,066	12,114	1,178	8,468	1,912	3/	3/223	333
Total of above countries	59,032	--	399,157	139,778	139,115	53,117	11,380	22,978	32,789

COWS' MILK: Production and utilization in specified countries, 1956-60

Country	Production			Utilization					
	Milk cows	Production per cow	Milk production	Fluid milk	Butter	Cheese	Canned milk	Other uses	Feed
	1,000 head	Pounds	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.
Canada	3,041	5,724	17,407	6,157	7,714	1,211	715	912	698
United States	18,889	6,538	123,500	58,960	31,011	13,180	5,861	11,679	2,809
Austria	1,144	5,287	6,048	2,392	1,855	389	8	281	1,123
Belgium	997	8,345	8,320	2,035	5,219	169	108	77	712
Denmark	1,437	8,095	11,633	1,734	7,349	1,447	2/	603	500
Finland	1,137	6,254	7,118	2,797	3,600	476	0	51	194
France	9,402	4,896	46,037	9,774	17,853	8,230	2/	1,304	8,876
Germany, West	5,624	7,042	39,604	12,346	18,915	2,248	4/	1,798	4,085
Greece	357	2,219	801	448	112	84	0	0	157
Ireland	1,246	4,794	5,973	1,256	3,431	74	2/	363	849
Italy	3,584	5,459	21,167	5,835	3,605	6,200	3/	82	5,445
Netherlands	1,540	8,982	13,833	2,622	4,161	3,946	1,573	821	710
Norway	618	5,770	3,566	1,643	713	661	2/	268	281
Sweden	1,366	6,337	8,657	3,175	4,039	847	8	148	440
Switzerland	910	7,089	6,518	2,364	1,280	1,637	3/	155	1,082
United Kingdom	3,886	6,810	26,463	18,128	2,150	2,417	938	1,067	1,763
Australia	2,528	5,540	14,005	2,992	9,156	960	3/	815	82
New Zealand	1,956	5,961	11,660	1,054	8,306	1,825	3/	149	326
Total of above countries	59,662	--	372,310	135,712	130,469	46,001	11,009	18,987	30,132

1/ Includes milk used for cream. 2/ Includes milk used for ice cream, dried whole milk, minor products, waste and balance, unless otherwise indicated.  
 3/ Canned milk included with other uses. 4/ Dried milk included with canned milk. 5/ Production and utilization include sheep and goat milk. 6/ Production and utilization include goat milk. 7/ Estimated. 8/ Years ending May 31. 9/ Years ending June 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

In Australia and New Zealand, weather and pasture conditions were above normal, and new production records were established.

Cow numbers in Canada continued the downward trend evident for several years, but yields were somewhat higher and production was about the same as a year ago.

In the United States, cow numbers were down, but production per cow was up 4 percent, the largest year-to-year gain since 1958. Total milk production for the year was at a record high.

Use: Slightly larger quantities of milk were utilized for fluid consumption in 1964 than in 1963. In Western Europe, fluid milk consumption was somewhat higher, despite lower consumption in about half of the reporting countries. Fluid use increased in Australia, Canada and the United States, but declined in New Zealand.

Milk for butter production was virtually unchanged. Less milk was used for this purpose in Western Europe, but more in the Southern and Western Hemispheres.

There was a slight increase in the amounts going into cheese making. Practically the same quantity was used for cheese in Western Europe in both years. In Australia, Canada and the United States, more milk went into cheese production; in New Zealand, less.

Milk for canning was up about 1 percent, all countries reporting increased use for this purpose except the Netherlands.

The quantity of milk going into dry whole milk and other products increased more than 7 percent. Only West Germany, the Netherlands and Canada took less milk for this use in 1964 than in 1963.

Milk for feed was down about 5 percent. In Western Europe, the quantity of milk fed to livestock in 1964 was smaller by about 5 percent. In Oceania, slightly more milk was used for feed than in the earlier year; in the Western Hemisphere, slightly less.

#### WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION AT NEW RECORD IN 1964-65

World cotton production in 1964-65 is now estimated at 51.6 million bales. The present estimate is about 3 percent above the 50.2 million produced in 1963-64 and 7.9 million above the 1955-59 average. The record crop is expected to exceed world consumption by about 1.6 million bales. World cotton stocks at the end of the current season are expected to climb to 26.6 million bales, despite record consumption.

The 1964-65 crop was grown on an estimated 81.6 million acres-- 1.1 million above 1963-64 and 0.5 million above the 1955-59 average. The upward trend in average yields continued, and is largely attributed to the increased use of improved cultural practices, insecticides, and fertilizers in many foreign producing countries as well as in the United States.

Final ginnings in the United States showed a 1964-65 crop of 15.2 million bales. The season's average yield of 517 pounds per acre was equal to last year's record. Harvested acreage was 1 percent below a year earlier. The 1964 crop is over 1.0 million bales greater than the sum of estimated consumption and exports. Stocks are expected to exceed 13.0 million bales on July 31.

Foreign free world production is now estimated at a record 22.4 million bales. This is about 0.4 million bales above last season's alltime high and 35 percent above the 1955-59 average. This figure, although a record, is somewhat lower than the February estimate because of downward revisions in production in El Salvador, Brazil, India, and Pakistan which more than offset upward revisions in Argentina, Mexico, Nicaragua, and a few other countries.

Central American countries produced about 1.2 million bales of cotton in 1964-65, an increase of 13 percent from last season. Most of the increase was in Nicaragua, where total production exceeded 0.5 million bales. The crop in El Salvador was reduced from earlier estimates because of late season windstorms and delays in harvesting. Mexico's production of about 2.4 million bales is up sharply from the 2.1 million a year ago, largely because of the shift of production from lower to higher-yielding districts.

The Argentine crop of 0.6 million bales is up substantially, largely because of very favorable weather conditions throughout the season. In Brazil this season's estimated production of 2.2 million bales is 0.1 million below a year earlier. The 1964-65 North Brazilian production of 0.8 million bales was 0.2 million bales smaller than a year earlier; however, the Southern crop is 0.1 million larger than a year ago.

African production was nearly 0.6 million bales above a year earlier, principally because of a sharp comeback from last year's low production level in the Sudan and an unusually good crop in Egypt of 2.3 million bales, 14 percent above a year ago.

In India, the 1964-65 crop is now estimated at 4.8 million bales, down 0.4 million from a year earlier because of heavy rain and insect damage last fall in the Northern and Central belts. The 1964-65 Pakistani crop of 1.8 million bales is down 7 percent from a year ago because of unusually heavy rains in the lower Sind areas. Favorable growing conditions, together with adequate insect control, contributed to Syria's record production of 780,000 bales this season.

Communist countries as a group produced an estimated 14.0 million bales this season, 1.1 million more than last season. Most of the increase occurred in Mainland China, where acreage was higher and growing conditions more favorable than a year ago. Production of 8.2 million bales in the Soviet Union this season is another record for that country.



COTTON: Acreage, yield, and production in specified countries, average 1955-59 and 1963 and 1964 1/

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield			Production 2/		
	Average			Average			Average		
	1955-59	1963	1964 3/	1955-59	1963	1964 3/	1955-59	1963	1964 3/
	acres	acres	acres	per acre	per acre	per acre	bales	bales	bales
<b>NORTH AMERICA:</b>									
United States.....	14,613	14,212	14,060	428	517	517	13,013	15,334	15,180
El Salvador.....	107	260	275	673	618	585	150	335	335
Guatemala.....	48	215	225	600	670	661	60	300	310
Honduras.....	14	21	32	343	709	750	10	31	50
Mexico.....	2,270	1,964	1,935	430	515	594	2,032	2,109	2,395
Nicaragua.....	209	285	325	423	691	775	184	410	525
West Indies.....	11	5	5	175	192	192	4	2	2
Total 4/.....	17,327	17,069	16,967	428	522	533	15,465	18,549	18,827
<b>SOUTH AMERICA:</b>									
Argentina.....	1,323	1,304	1,400	196	166	206	539	450	600
Brazil.....	4,320	5,750	6,000	166	192	176	1,490	2,300	2,200
Colombia.....	224	400	405	330	402	356	154	335	300
Ecuador.....	44	45	45	142	149	160	13	14	15
Paraguay.....	133	200	200	159	132	156	44	55	65
Peru.....	588	680	680	423	441	459	518	625	650
Venezuela.....	100	100	134	134	168	192	28	35	40
Total 4/.....	6,737	8,489	8,875	199	216	210	2,788	3,821	3,878
<b>EUROPE:</b>									
Greece.....	383	570	350	338	362	411	270	430	300
Italy.....	104	40	---	208	288	---	45	24	22
Spain.....	454	650	490	221	329	343	209	445	350
Bulgaria.....	219	135	---	153	160	---	70	45	---
Yugoslavia.....	33	28	25	175	223	230	12	13	12
Total 4/.....	1,430	1,484	1,100	217	319	338	647	987	774
<b>U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia):</b>									
	5,270	6,100	6,150	616	637	640	6,750	8,100	8,200
<b>AFRICA:</b>									
Angola.....	129	100	100	130	120	96	35	25	20
Cameroon.....	128	140	175	120	240	192	32	70	70
Central African Republic.....	375	400	370	81	54	58	63	45	45
Chad.....	580	715	740	83	111	104	100	165	160
Congo, Leopoldville.....	848	300	---	138	96	---	243	60	30
Egypt.....	1,858	1,689	1,672	467	577	665	1,807	2,029	2,315
Kenya.....	102	135	135	56	64	71	12	18	20
Morocco.....	16	37	---	270	298	---	9	23	---
Mozambique.....	744	775	775	105	105	124	162	170	200
Nigeria.....	790	800	800	100	132	114	164	220	190
Rhodesia, Malawi, & Zambia.....	45	68	100	117	226	202	11	32	42
South Africa, Republic of.....	100	125	---	139	180	---	29	47	50
Sudan.....	784	1,100	1,100	306	205	327	500	469	750
Tanzania.....	370	475	500	171	217	221	132	215	230
Uganda.....	1,670	1,986	2,150	89	76	73	308	315	325
Total 4/.....	8,727	9,154	9,288	201	210	237	3,653	4,012	4,579
<b>ASIA AND OCEANIA:</b>									
Aden.....	37	55	---	298	201	---	23	23	27
Afghanistan.....	175	300	350	192	280	240	70	175	175
Australia.....	18	45	50	133	171	384	5	16	40
Burma.....	336	500	600	104	62	72	73	65	90
China, Mainland.....	14,428	10,300	11,000	238	219	249	7,160	4,700	5,700
India.....	19,720	19,600	19,700	97	127	117	3,991	5,200	4,800
Iran.....	656	988	980	224	257	247	306	530	505
Iraq.....	127	100	---	170	120	---	45	25	---
Israel.....	13	31	32	738	960	1,080	20	62	72
Korea, South.....	208	61	---	129	142	---	56	18	---
Pakistan.....	3,490	3,670	3,670	189	254	235	1,376	1,940	1,800
Syria.....	623	721	710	340	466	527	441	700	780
Thailand.....	100	140	160	211	209	195	44	61	65
Turkey.....	1,554	1,553	1,650	228	355	349	738	1,150	1,200
Total 4/.....	41,603	38,203	39,230	166	185	188	14,382	14,710	15,347
<b>World total 4/.....</b>									
	81,094	80,499	81,610	259	299	304	43,685	50,179	51,605
Foreign Free World 4/.....	46,280	49,606	50,130	173	212	215	16,644	21,947	22,412
Communist countries 4/.....	20,201	16,681	17,420	333	371	386	14,028	12,898	14,013

1/ Years refer to crop years beginning August 1 in which major portion of crop was harvested. 2/ Production in bales of 480 pounds net. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and allowance for countries where data are not yet available.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD EXPORTS OF FLAXSEED AND  
LINSEED OIL UP SLIGHTLY IN 1964

World exports of flaxseed and linseed oil in calendar 1964 at 49 million bushels, seed equivalent basis, were only slightly more than in 1963 but 3.3 million bushels less than the 1955-59 average and 2.5 million less than the average of the 5 previous years, 1959-63. The expansion in exports from the United States and Canada more than offset the decline in exports from Argentina and Uruguay. Roughly 55 percent of the world trade in 1964 moved out as oil and 45 percent as seed.

FLAXSEED AND LINSEED OIL: Exports from major producing countries  
and world totals, average 1955-59, annual 1959-64 1/

(In terms of flaxseed equivalent)

Country	:Average: :1955-59:	1959 :	1960 :	1961 :	1962 :	1963 :	1964 <u>2/</u>
			<u>Million bushels</u>				
United States .....	11.5	9.4	7.0	5.6	4.3	4.2	7.9
Canada .....	14.7	12.7	14.9	14.9	11.7	12.0	15.8
Argentina .....	17.1	25.2	21.8	27.2	30.7	25.5	22.3
Uruguay .....	2.3	1.8	2.3	3.1	3.0	3.8	1.0
India .....	4.0	2.4	.9	.1	.1	( <u>3/</u> )	.2
Others, excl. Europe .....	2.5	3.1	2.4	1.4	2.2	2.7	1.6
World total .....	52.1	54.6	49.3	52.3	52.0	48.2	48.8

1/ Excludes re-exports of flaxseed and exports of linseed oil produced from imported flaxseed. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 50,000 bushels.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Argentine exports, at the equivalent of 22.3 million bushels of flaxseed, were one-eighth less than those of 1963 but almost one-third more than the 1955-59 average. Over 85 percent of the total exports, which consisted mainly of oil, went to Europe and almost 10 percent went to the Soviet Union.

Canada, the world's leading exporter of flaxseed as such, shipped the equivalent of 15.8 million bushels of seed in 1964 (14.8 million as seed and 1.0 million as oil). Normally about one-third of the seed and virtually all of the oil go to the United Kingdom.

(Continued on page 15)

FLAXSEED: Exports from specified countries,  
average 1955-59, annual 1960-64

Continent and country	Average : 1955-59	: 1960	: 1961	: 1962	: 1963 <u>1/</u>	: 1964 <u>1/</u>
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels
North America:						
United States.....	7,299	4,149	4,527	3,942	3,408	6,947
Canada.....	14,062	14,508	13,854	11,515	11,537	14,844
Mexico.....	16	2	---	---	---	---
Total.....	<u>21,377</u>	<u>18,659</u>	<u>18,381</u>	<u>15,457</u>	<u>14,945</u>	<u>21,791</u>
South America:						
Argentina.....	---	2,195	3,511	155	815	22
Brazil.....	125	55	177	274	965	---
Uruguay.....	8	---	216	1,078	---	---
Total.....	<u>133</u>	<u>2,250</u>	<u>3,904</u>	<u>1,507</u>	<u>1,780</u>	<u>22</u>
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg..	286	594	797	729	1,002	<u>2/</u> 912
Denmark.....	17	11	7	1	2	3
Germany, West.....	11	2	2	3	38	94
Netherlands.....	573	473	470	351	551	399
Sweden.....	8	1	---	---	---	---
Total.....	<u>895</u>	<u>1,081</u>	<u>1,276</u>	<u>1,084</u>	<u>1,593</u>	<u>1,408</u>
Africa:						
Algeria.....	9	---	---	---	---	---
Ethiopia <u>3/</u> .....	<u>4/</u> 654	741	646	1,020	1,463	1,181
Morocco.....	169	400	86	92	72	37
Tunisia.....	11	---	---	---	---	---
Total.....	<u>843</u>	<u>1,141</u>	<u>732</u>	<u>1,112</u>	<u>1,535</u>	<u>1,218</u>
Asia:						
China, Mainland <u>5/</u> ..	649	787	146	500	---	---
India.....	<u>6/</u>	<u>6/</u>	<u>6/</u>	<u>6/</u>	<u>6/</u>	<u>6/</u>
Iran <u>7/</u> .....	118	1	52	---	---	---
Iraq.....	203	191	195	271	72	---
Turkey.....	158	31	23	---	39	62
Total.....	<u>1,128</u>	<u>1,010</u>	<u>416</u>	<u>771</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>62</u>
Grand total....	<u>24,376</u>	<u>24,141</u>	<u>24,709</u>	<u>19,931</u>	<u>19,964</u>	<u>24,501</u>

1/ Preliminary; partly estimated. 2/ January-October. 3/ Year ending September  
10/ 4/ Year ending December 10. 5/ Unofficial estimates. 6/ Less than 500 bushels.  
7/ Year beginning March 21.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

LINSEED OIL: Exports from specified countries,  
average 1955-59, annual 1960-64

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962	1963 <u>1/</u>	1964 <u>1/</u>
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North America:						
United States.....	40,343	28,491	10,257	3,165	8,181	9,552
Canada.....	5,803	3,301	9,900	2,223	4,020	9,498
Total.....	46,146	31,792	20,157	5,388	12,201	19,050
South America:						
Argentina.....	162,450	186,244	225,261	291,113	234,641	211,777
Uruguay.....	21,666	21,886	27,844	17,984	36,574	9,814
Total.....	184,116	208,130	253,105	309,097	271,215	221,591
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg..	9,505	1,720	6,162	1,891	1,676	2,041
Denmark.....	56	125	56	58	34	37
France.....	2,060	2,241	2,037	773	611	995
Germany, West.....	3,731	6,116	5,248	5,842	5,805	5,872
Italy.....	65	123	31	19	18	15
Netherlands.....	23,711	10,861	10,742	7,534	7,888	10,246
Sweden.....	88	342	46	25	23	3/42
Switzerland.....	1,653	<u>4/</u> 741	<u>4/</u> 700	<u>4/</u> 639	<u>4/</u> 474	<u>4/</u> 470
United Kingdom.....	11,583	9,695	9,826	8,555	4,214	6,362
Total.....	52,452	31,964	34,848	25,336	20,743	26,080
Africa:						
Morocco.....	1,340	1,653	---	---	---	---
Asia:						
India.....	37,899	8,863	840	1,225	432	1,632
Japan.....	158	37	451	127	870	2,820
Total.....	38,057	8,900	1,291	1,352	1,302	4,452
Oceania:						
Australia <u>5/</u> .....	210	30	39	59	16	28
Grand total....	322,321	282,469	309,440	341,232	305,477	271,201

1/ Preliminary; partly estimated. 2/ January-October. 3/ January November.  
4/ Includes soybean oil. 5/ Year ending June 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

The United States exported the equivalent of 7.9 million bushels of flaxseed (6.9 million as seed and 1.0 million as oil)--almost double 1963 exports. The Netherlands continued to be the major market, accounting for two-thirds of the total.

Indian oil exports of 1,637 short tons, equivalent to 0.2 million bushels of seed, went largely to the United Kingdom and Pakistan. Exports from India have declined to minor quantities in recent years, largely because prices of Indian oil have been high in relation to world prices. Because of expanding domestic demand as opposed to the almost static level of production, prices probably will continue high and export prospects remain dim. Exports of seed as such are prohibited.

In Uruguay, government taxes on exports favored exporting oil rather than seed, and no flaxseed as such was exported in 1964. Linseed oil exports at 9,814 tons, equivalent to 1.6 million bushels of seed, went mainly to Europe.

(For a summary of world flaxseed production and trade, see Foreign Agriculture Circular, FFO 6-65, April 1965.

#### 1964 MEAT PRODUCTION DOWN SLIGHTLY

Total meat production in the 44 leading countries during 1964--estimated at 112.2 billion pounds--was slightly less than the record high set in 1963. Still, last year's level was 15 percent above the 98 billion pound average registered during 1956-60.

Compared with the previous year, 1964 output of beef and veal increased by almost one percent, but this was offset by declines in pork--down roughly 4 percent--and mutton, lamb, and goatmeat. Of the total meat output, beef and veal comprised about 53 percent, pork about 39 percent and mutton, lamb, and goatmeat about 7 percent. Horsemeat accounts for less than 1 percent of the total.

Since the mid-1950's, total meat production has risen at a rate roughly parallel to population growth but lagging somewhat behind rapidly expanding demand for red meat. Higher living levels associated with large incomes in the industrialized areas of the world has spurred demand to new highs each year.

Beef and veal production amounted to an estimated 59.4 billion pounds last year--about 400 million pounds above the 1963 level. A two billion pound increase in the United States--world's largest producer--was partly offset by significant declines in South America and Western Europe. Slight increases, however, were registered in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and a few other individual countries.

Pork production in 1964 totaled around 43.3 billion pounds--off 1.6 billion pounds from 1963. Slight to moderate increases in most areas were offset by a substantial 2.6 billion pound reduction in the USSR. The sharp cutback in 1964 Soviet pork output was caused by the previous year's unusually heavy slaughter, forced by feed shortages. Soviet hog numbers were reduced drastically by the end of 1963. In order to rebuild herds the following year, slaughter and pork production were thereby restricted. In Western Europe, pork output has increased steadily in proportion to a continued expansion in hog numbers over the past several years. The United States--leading pork producer--recorded a slight increase last year compared with 1963.

World production of mutton, lamb, and goatmeat amounted to 8.5 billion pounds in 1964--off only slightly from 1963. Little change was noted by the three leading producers--USSR, Australia, and New Zealand. In the United States, 1964 production was somewhat under 1963 and slightly below the 1956-60 level.

During 1964, total red meat production increased over 1963 in North America (by an estimated 2.3 billion pounds), Eastern Europe (by 60 million pounds), Asia (by 127 million pounds), and in Oceania (by 147 million pounds); it decreased from 1963 in South America (by 1 billion pounds), Western Europe (by 8 million pounds), USSR (by 2.8 billion pounds), and in Africa (by 19 million pounds). Total meat production in South America last year was, in fact, slightly below the 1956-60 average level. (Tables on page 17 and 18)

#### WORLD SHEEP NUMBERS UNCHANGED IN 1965

World sheep numbers in 1965 are estimated at 986 million head, down slightly from each of the two previous years, but 5 percent above the average for 1956-60.

For the second straight year, numbers were reduced sharply in the USSR and this was the major reason for the drop in world numbers. There was a continuation of the decrease in numbers in both the United States, Canada, and Western Europe.

Numbers continued to increase in Australia and New Zealand and there was another reported increase in Argentina. Drought in the other two Southern Hemisphere countries, Uruguay and the Republic of South Africa, was responsible for the slight drop in numbers in those countries.

Australian numbers were estimated to have reached a record 169 million in March, 1965. Higher wool prices in the two previous seasons led to retention of more wethers and breeding ewes. However, drought has affected much of the sheep area in recent months, and wool prices in the 1964-65 season have averaged about one-fifth less than the previous season. These two factors could bring a leveling off or even a decline in the current year. (Continued on page 19)

MEAT 1/: Production in 44 countries, average 1956-60, annual 1962-64

Continent and country	Beef and veal				Pork 2/			
	Average				Average			
	1956-60	1962	1963	1964 3/	1956-62	1962	1963	1964 3/
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
<b>North America:</b>								
Canada.....	1,343	1,419	1,539	1,693	980	978	978	1,061
Mexico.....	882	999	1,064	1,042	406	444	458	465
United States.....	15,352	16,311	17,350	19,435	11,135	11,836	12,439	12,523
Cuba.....	410	4/	4/	4/	83	4/	4/	4/
Total 5/.....	17,987	19,044	20,240	22,450	12,604	13,318	13,930	14,099
<b>South America:</b>								
Argentina.....	4,984	5,244	5,408	4,211	409	351	337	386
Brazil.....	3,037	2,989	3,000	3,020	1,041	1,296	1,267	1,296
Chile.....	308	317	298	289	58	56	54	55
Colombia.....	683	797	862	896	110	122	122	119
Paraguay.....	275	265	271	4/	---	---	---	---
Peru.....	151	172	161	154	74	97	68	68
Uruguay.....	576	600	707	812	45	54	56	55
Total 5/.....	10,014	10,384	10,707	9,652	1,737	1,976	1,904	1,979
<b>Europe:</b>								
<b>Western</b>								
<b>EEC</b>								
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	447	432	591	531	446	526	535	512
France.....	2,919	3,642	3,556	3,393	2,446	2,802	2,681	2,722
Germany, West.....	2,071	2,513	2,416	2,324	3,371	3,893	3,845	4,052
Italy.....	1,053	1,552	1,424	1,252	930	1,015	956	1,158
Netherlands.....	481	616	713	630	816	922	926	977
Total EEC.....	6,971	8,805	8,700	8,130	8,009	9,158	8,943	9,421
Austria 6/.....	278	315	318	300	451	481	485	493
Denmark.....	357	396	428	369	1,158	1,381	1,504	1,572
Finland.....	151	178	195	213	135	149	147	150
Greece.....	49	77	111	121	51	62	74	80
Ireland.....	188	244	244	204	197	249	240	244
Norway.....	108	130	123	126	116	128	117	122
Portugal.....	86	115	108	99	198	197	199	171
Spain.....	311	360	380	489	504	568	686	750
Sweden.....	285	343	363	335	463	489	462	484
Switzerland.....	217	264	246	237	262	287	336	347
United Kingdom.....	1,783	2,024	2,083	1,903	1,481	1,735	1,778	1,861
Total Western Europe.....	10,784	13,251	13,299	12,526	13,025	14,884	14,971	15,695
<b>Eastern</b>								
Bulgaria.....	158	178	191	4/	221	265	223	4/
Czechoslovakia.....	391	471	452	4/	669	698	714	4/
Germany, East.....	338	458	4/	4/	1,046	829	4/	4/
Hungary.....	248	302	313	4/	618	665	670	4/
Poland.....	641	857	964	1,021	1,792	2,026	1,740	1,740
Yugoslavia.....	300	498	485	476	487	527	524	573
Total Eastern Europe 5/.....	2,076	2,764	2,890	2,912	4,833	5,010	4,750	4,793
USSR (Europe & Asia).....	5,250	6,180	6,930	6,750	5,360	6,610	7,110	4,460
<b>Africa:</b>								
Egypt.....	386	426	357	327	4	5	4	3
South Africa, Rep. of.....	842	925	1,070	1,096	118	117	118	116
Total 5/.....	1,228	1,351	1,427	1,423	122	122	122	119
<b>Asia:</b>								
Burma.....	7/ 12	2	2	2	7/ 112	114	116	119
China, Taiwan.....	6	14	18	4/	384	479	471	4/
Japan.....	298	322	410	467	325	715	616	628
Philippines.....	130	111	117	121	406	515	538	569
Turkey.....	205	256	247	262	1	1	8/	8/
Total 5/.....	651	705	794	871	1,228	1,824	1,741	1,791
<b>Oceania:</b>								
Australia.....	1,744	1,949	2,086	2,198	220	269	247	260
New Zealand.....	559	643	643	645	90	91	95	102
Total 5/.....	2,303	2,592	2,729	2,843	310	360	342	362
Total 44 countries 5/.....	50,293	56,271	59,016	59,427	39,219	44,104	44,870	43,298

(Continued)

Continent and country	Mutton, lamb and goatmeat				Total meat production			
	Average 1956-60	1962	1963	1964 3/	Average 1956-60	1962	1963	1964 3/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:								
Canada.....	32	33	31	29	2,355	2,430	2,548	2,783
Mexico.....	116	126	128	129	1,422	1,597	1,680	1,667
United States.....	728	809	770	715	27,215	28,956	30,559	32,673
Cuba.....	2	4/	4/	4/	495	4/	4/	4/
Total 5/.....	878	970	931	875	31,487	33,360	35,131	37,455
South America:								
Argentina.....	378	366	325	265	5,771	5,961	6,070	4,862
Brazil.....	86	100	104	106	4,164	4,385	4,371	4,422
Chile.....	63	58	58	57	429	431	410	401
Colombia.....	4	4	4	4	797	923	988	1,019
Paraguay.....	---	---	---	---	275	265	271	4/
Peru.....	79	85	83	88	304	354	312	310
Uruguay.....	113	99	102	107	734	753	865	974
Total 5/.....	723	712	676	627	12,474	13,072	13,287	12,258
Europe:								
Western								
EEC								
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	5	4	5	3	936	1,042	1,163	1,077
France.....	264	289	260	269	5,838	6,951	6,724	6,623
Germany, West.....	35	29	29	29	5,524	6,468	6,319	6,434
Italy.....	102	106	104	101	2,162	2,777	2,588	2,606
Netherlands.....	19	19	17	13	1,344	1,580	1,672	1,635
Total EEC.....	425	447	415	415	15,804	18,818	18,466	18,375
Austria 6/.....	3	3	3	3	745	812	817	803
Denmark.....	2	2	2	2	1,529	1,798	1,949	1,954
Finland.....	6	4	3	4	301	338	354	377
Greece.....	155	162	195	198	255	301	380	399
Ireland.....	71	81	85	83	456	574	569	531
Norway.....	31	32	32	33	260	295	278	287
Portugal.....	44	47	47	44	333	364	359	320
Spain.....	219	278	252	280	1,072	1,250	1,361	1,563
Sweden.....	3	3	4	4	772	852	847	841
Switzerland.....	5	7	7	7	494	569	601	597
United Kingdom.....	472	560	540	563	3,736	4,319	4,401	4,327
Total Western Europe.....	1,436	1,626	1,585	1,636	25,757	30,290	30,382	30,374
Eastern								
Bulgaria.....	105	134	132	4/	484	577	546	4/
Czechoslovakia.....	24	24	24	4/	1,091	1,200	1,197	4/
Germany, East.....	---	---	---	4/	1,385	1,288	4/	4/
Hungary.....	12	15	15	4/	910	1,005	1,010	977
Poland.....	62	54	48	4/	2,520	2,984	2,790	2,841
Yugoslavia.....	117	128	110	110	914	1,162	1,125	1,163
Total Eastern Europe 5/.....	320	355	329	329	7,304	8,216	8,033	8,093
USSR (Europe & Asia).....	1,610	1,940	1,940	1,940	12,630	15,140	16,390	13,560
Africa:								
Egypt.....	69	51	40	39	459	482	401	369
South Africa, Rep. of.....	241	286	318	307	1,201	1,328	1,506	1,519
Total 5/.....	310	337	358	346	1,660	1,810	1,907	1,888
Asia:								
Burma.....	7/	56	56	58	180	172	176	179
China, Taiwan.....	1	1	4/	4/	391	494	490	4/
Japan.....	17	14	12	9	688	1,106	1,087	1,139
Philippines.....	7	9	9	9	546	638	667	702
Turkey.....	232	268	271	288	438	525	518	550
Total 5/.....	313	348	351	365	2,243	2,935	2,938	3,065
Oceania:								
Australia.....	1,013	1,329	1,304	1,315	2,977	3,547	3,637	3,773
New Zealand.....	792	1,036	1,028	1,030	1,441	1,770	1,766	1,777
Total 5/.....	1,805	2,365	2,332	2,345	4,418	5,317	5,403	5,550
Total 44 countries 5/.....	7,395	8,653	8,502	8,463	97,973	110,140	113,471	112,243

1/ For calendar years - carcass weight basis: Beef and veal, pork, mutton, lamb and goatmeat; horsemeat is included in the total meat figures for Japan, Philippines, Western and Eastern Europe. Excludes variety, rabbit, and poultry meat. 2/ Production for Canada, United States, and Eastern Europe, which excludes lard and rendered pork fat are not comparable with those for some other countries which exclude only commercial lard. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Not available. 5/ Includes an allowance for any missing data from countries shown. 6/ Includes variety meats. 7/ Less than a 5-year average. 8/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of United States agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.



New Zealand numbers in 1965 are continuing to expand slowly as they have in recent years. The national flock of breeding ewes is expected to reach 37.5 million by June, and with normal lambing in the coming season, numbers should continue to expand at least for another year.

The return of favorable growing conditions and high world wool prices spurred an increase in sheep numbers in Argentina. However, economic instability at home, high cattle prices, and lower wool prices may discourage continued expansion.

Uruguayan sheep numbers are expected to show a slight drop in 1965 as the result of drought in January and February in the main sheep producing areas.

Although no official figures are available, it has been estimated that sheep numbers dropped slightly during the latest drought in the Republic of South Africa.

SHEEP: Number in specified countries, average 1956-60,  
annual 1963-65

Continent	Average	1963	1964 <sup>1/</sup>	1965 <sup>1/</sup>	Change	
	1956-60				1965	1965
					1956-60	1964
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Percent	Percent
	head	head	head	head		
North America .....	39,700	38,800	36,600	35,400	-10.8	- 3.3
South America .....	120,900	122,100	125,100	126,200	+ 4.4	+ .9
Europe:						
Western .....	77,800	81,800	79,700	77,300	- .6	- 3.0
Eastern .....	40,600	42,400	42,800	43,200	+ 6.4	+ .9
Total Europe .....	118,400	124,200	122,500	120,500	+ 1.8	- 1.6
USSR .....	119,500	139,700	133,900	125,200	+ 4.8	- 6.5
Africa .....	134,800	147,300	148,800	149,600	+11.0	+ .5
Asia .....	209,400	206,400	205,800	206,900	- 1.2	+ .5
Oceania .....	193,800	208,900	216,300	222,500	+14.8	+ 2.9
Total world .....	936,500	987,400	989,000	986,300	+ 5.3	- .3

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

SHEEP: Number in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1963-65

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1963	1964 <sup>1/</sup>	1965 <sup>1/</sup>	Month of estimate
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	
<b>North America:</b>					
Canada (excluding Newfoundland).....	1,076	886	860	833	Dec. 1 <sup>2/</sup>
United States <sup>3/</sup> .....	31,761	30,170	28,021	26,668	Jan. 1
Guatemala.....	811	702	690	---	April
Mexico.....	5,398	6,460	6,513	6,600	Spring
Cuba.....	209	---	---	---	Dec. <sup>2/</sup>
Total North America <sup>4/</sup> .....	39,700	38,800	36,600	35,400	
<b>South America:</b>					
Argentina.....	47,291	46,074	47,500	48,000	June 30
Bolivia..... <sup>5/</sup>	5,566	---	---	---	Jan.
Brazil.....	19,286	19,718	21,033	21,453	Dec. 31 <sup>2/</sup>
Chile..... <sup>6/</sup>	7,340	7,530	7,580	7,500	Dec. <sup>2/</sup>
Colombia.....	1,189	1,500	1,600	1,800	Jan. 1
Ecuador.....	1,511	1,910	2,050	---	August
Falkland Islands.....	610	637	---	---	
Paraguay.....	400	---	---	---	
Peru.....	15,147	16,340	15,879	16,000	Dec. 31 <sup>2/</sup>
Uruguay.....	22,373	22,000	22,300	22,100	May
Total South America <sup>4/</sup> .....	120,900	122,100	125,100	126,200	
<b>Europe:</b>					
<b>Western</b>					
<b>EEC.....</b>					
Belgium & Luxembourg...	99	60	58	---	Jan.
France.....	8,565	8,945	8,926	8,539	Oct. <sup>2/</sup>
Germany, West <sup>7/</sup> .....	1,192	981	898	839	Dec. <sup>2/</sup>
Italy.....	8,495	7,857	7,840	7,800	Jan.
Netherlands.....	365	267	260	287	Dec. <sup>2/</sup>
Total EEC <sup>4/</sup> .....	18,716	18,110	17,982	17,523	
Austria.....	214	153	145	147	Dec. <sup>2/</sup>
Denmark <sup>8/</sup> .....	37	61	70	---	July
Finland..... <sup>9/</sup>	431	166	143	131	Dec. <sup>2/</sup>
Greece.....	9,213	9,666	9,525	9,460	Dec. <sup>2/</sup>
Iceland.....	741	---	---	---	Dec. <sup>2/</sup>
Ireland.....	2,847	3,333	3,387	3,456	Jan.
Norway.....	958	960	1,009	1,043	Dec. <sup>2/</sup>
Portugal <sup>10/</sup> .....	4,554	5,029	5,030	5,031	Jan.
Spain..... <sup>11/</sup>	20,913	22,099	19,869	17,618	Nov. <sup>2/</sup>
Sweden.....	148	184	221	---	June
Switzerland.....	210	235	240	250	April
United Kingdom.....	18,621	20,841	21,081	21,297	Dec. <sup>2/</sup>
Total West Europe <sup>4/</sup> .....	77,800	81,800	79,700	77,300	
<b>Eastern</b>					
Albania..... <sup>5/</sup>	1,629	---	---	---	
Bulgaria.....	8,111	10,107	10,308	---	Jan.
Czechoslovakia..... <sup>5/</sup>	878	524	527	568	Jan. 1
Germany, East.....	1,989	<sup>12/</sup> 1,792	1,902	2,003	Dec. 3 <sup>2/</sup>
Hungary.....	2,078	3,043	3,305	---	March
Poland.....	3,917	3,056	3,022	---	June 30
Rumania.....	10,929	12,168	12,400	---	Jan.
Yugoslavia.....	11,062	10,055	9,726	10,100	Jan. 15
Total East Europe <sup>4/</sup> .....	40,600	42,400	42,800	43,200	
Total Europe <sup>4/</sup> .....	118,400	124,200	122,500	120,500	
USSR (Europe & Asia).....	119,500	139,700	133,900	125,200	Jan. 1

(Continued)

## SHEEP: Number in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1963-65 (continued)

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1963	1964 <sup>1/</sup>	1965 <sup>1/</sup>	Month of estimate
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	
Africa:					
Algeria <sup>13/</sup> .....	6,220	---	---	---	Nov. 20 <sup>2/</sup>
Ethiopia.....	20,780	24,250	24,634	---	
Libya.....	1,263	---	---	---	
Morocco.....	10,454	13,140	13,500	13,717	
Sudan.....	6,754	---	---	---	Dec. <sup>2/</sup>
Tunisia.....	3,233	4,006	---	---	Dec. 31 <sup>2/</sup>
Egypt.....	1,318	1,612	1,628	1,628	Jan. 1
Burundi and Rwandi.....	520	---	---	---	Dec. 31 <sup>2/</sup>
Cameroon.....	522	---	---	---	Dec. <sup>2/</sup>
Congo (Leopoldville).....	<sup>5/</sup> 667	---	---	---	Dec. 31 <sup>2/</sup>
Guinea.....	<sup>5/</sup> 335	---	---	---	
Ivory Coast.....	<sup>5/</sup> 365	---	---	---	
Kenya.....	7,453	---	---	---	
Malagasy Republic.....	<sup>5/</sup> 270	320	387	---	Dec. 31 <sup>2/</sup>
Mali.....	<sup>5/</sup> 4,300	---	---	---	
Mauritania.....	<sup>5/</sup> 1,950	---	---	---	
Niger.....	<sup>5/</sup> 2,100	---	---	---	
Nigeria.....	<sup>5/</sup> 7,500	---	---	---	
Rhodesia, Southern.....	269	388	387	---	Dec. 31 <sup>2/</sup>
Senegal.....	<sup>5/</sup> 650	---	---	---	
Tanzania <sup>14/</sup> .....	2,852	2,544	2,700	2,750	Dec. <sup>2/</sup>
Togo.....	<sup>5/</sup> 368	---	---	---	
Uganda <sup>15/</sup> .....	1,084	760	861	---	
Upper Volta.....	<sup>5/</sup> 1,150	---	---	---	
Basutoland.....	1,280	---	---	---	
South Africa, Rep. of..	38,100	---	---	---	Aug. 31
South West Africa.....	3,149	---	---	---	
Total Africa <sup>4/</sup> .....	134,800	147,300	148,800	149,600	
Asia:					
Cyprus.....	395	410	430	---	Dec. <sup>2/</sup>
Iran.....	23,640	22,400	20,195	20,195	Mar. 21
Iraq <sup>15/ 16/</sup> .....	<sup>5/</sup> 9,040	---	---	---	Mar. 21
Jordan.....	470	---	---	---	Dec. <sup>2/</sup>
Saudi Arabia.....	<sup>5/</sup> 3,800	---	---	---	Nov. <sup>2/</sup>
Turkey.....	29,613	31,614	32,279	33,000	Dec. 31 <sup>2/</sup>
Syria.....	5,032	---	4,000	4,100	Dec. 31 <sup>2/</sup>
Yemen.....	<sup>5/</sup> 3,970	---	---	---	
China Mainland.....	<sup>5/</sup> 55,134	---	---	---	Dec. 1 <sup>2/</sup>
India.....	<sup>5/</sup> 39,500	40,700	40,900	---	
Japan.....	881	389	274	200	Feb. 1
Pakistan.....	6,805	---	---	---	
Total Asia <sup>4/</sup> .....	209,400	206,400	205,800	206,900	
Oceania:					
Australia.....	149,220	158,626	164,980	169,000	Mar.
New Zealand.....	44,535	50,190	51,290	53,500	June
Total Oceania.....	193,800	208,900	216,300	222,500	
Total World.....	936,500	987,400	989,000	986,300	

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2/</sup> October-December numbers are included under the following year for comparison and totals. <sup>3/</sup> Does not include Alaska and Hawaii prior to 1961. <sup>4/</sup> Includes an allowance for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. <sup>5/</sup> Less than a 5-year average. <sup>6/</sup> January. <sup>7/</sup> Includes Saarland. <sup>8/</sup> Excludes Faroe Islands. <sup>9/</sup> June. <sup>10/</sup> Includes Azores and Madeira Islands. <sup>11/</sup> May. <sup>12/</sup> November. <sup>13/</sup> Taxed only. <sup>14/</sup> Formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar. <sup>15/</sup> On Native farms. <sup>16/</sup> Includes goats.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches and other representatives abroad, results of office research and related information.

TOBACCO HARVEST IN FIRST HALF  
OF 1965 UP SLIGHTLY

World tobacco harvest in the first half of calendar year 1965, mainly in the Southern Hemisphere, is forecast at 3.1 billion pounds--up slightly from the 3.0 billion last season, but almost 30 percent larger than the 1955-59 annual average of 2.4 billion.

Record harvests are forecast for Brazil, Colombia, Pakistan, and Thailand. Adverse weather, mainly drought, reduced the harvests in Argentina, and the Republic of South Africa. Blue mold, hail, and frost further reduced the Australian crop from earlier expectations and frost damage adversely affected the New Zealand crop. Reduced flue-cured plantings in Rhodesia, Zambia, India, the Philippines, and Mauritius caused smaller harvests in those countries this season. In some countries tobacco is harvested in both six-month periods of the year, but all production is summarized in this report. 1/

Production by Areas

North America, including Caribbean area: Harvest in the first half of 1965 is forecast at 289 million pounds--up 7 percent from the 1964 harvest of 270 million. All countries in this area expect to harvest larger crops this season, except El Salvador, and Haiti. The Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, and Puerto Rico accounted for most of the increase over last season.

South America: Harvest is forecast at 692 million pounds, or one-fifth larger than the 571 million harvested in 1964. Record harvests in both Brazil and Colombia accounted for most of the increase over 1964. Planted acreages in all countries in this area, except Paraguay, were up from 1964 but drought reduced the 1965 harvest in Argentina. Also, favorable weather conditions in Brazil, Colombia, Paraguay, and Venezuela, enhanced yields over last season.

Africa: Harvest is forecast at 508 million pounds--down slightly from the 1964 harvest of 524 million. Reduced plantings of flue-cured tobaccos in Rhodesia, Zambia, and Mauritius accounted for the drop in the 1965 harvest from a year ago. All other countries in this area expect larger harvests this season, except the Republic of South Africa where drought has reduced final outturn of all kinds of leaf tobaccos, except flue-cured.

Asia: Harvest during the first half of 1965 is placed at 1,582 million pounds, or down slightly from the 1964 harvest of 1,596 million. A smaller harvest of flue-cured tobaccos in India, along with all kinds of tobaccos in the Philippines, more than offset expected increases in all other countries in this area.

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1/ Included in this category are Colombia, the Malagasy Republic, Ceylon, Pakistan, and Thailand.

Oceania: Harvest in this area is forecast at 32.6 million pounds, or almost one-fourth smaller than the 1964 harvest of 43.5 million. Reduced flue-cured plantings, in conjunction with blue mold, hail, and frost damage, reduced the Australia crop and frost damage adversely affected the 1965 harvest in New Zealand.

Production by Kinds

Increases are forecast for all kinds of tobacco harvested during the first half of 1965, except other light air-cured, including Maryland. Flue-cured is estimated at 1,066 million pounds--up slightly from the 1964 harvest of 1,049 million. The record harvest in Brazil, along with moderate increases forecast for Argentina, Venezuela, the Republic of South Africa, Indonesia, Pakistan, Taiwan, and Thailand, more than offset smaller harvests in Rhodesia, Zambia, India, the Philippines, Mexico, and Australia caused by reduced plantings. Also, unfavorable weather conditions reduced yields in both New Zealand and Australia, with blue mold reportedly severely damaging the 1965 harvest in Australia.

Burley production continues its upward trend. The 1965 harvest of 61 million pounds is slightly over 3 times the 1955-59 annual average of 19 million. Other light air-cured, including Maryland, almost equals last year's harvest of 39.7 million pounds. Oriental and semi-oriental is estimated at 23.9 million pounds, compared with 21.2 million in 1964. Light sun-cured is forecast at 177 million pounds, or up nearly 8 percent from the 1964 harvest of 164 million. Dark air-cured types are expected to rise to 929 million pounds from 900 million last season. Harvest of dark sun-cured types is currently placed at 769 million pounds, compared with the 1964 harvest of 745 million. Fire-cured production is forecast at 39.4 million pounds, or almost 27 percent above the 1964 harvest of 31.1 million, but still 22 percent below the 1963 record harvest of 50.4 million.

LEAF TOBACCO: Estimated world production by kinds in first half of calendar year 1965, with comparisons--farm sales weight 1/

Kinds	Production			
	Average	1963 <u>2/</u>	1964 <u>2/</u>	1965 <u>2/</u>
	1955-59			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Flue-cured .....	615,432	905,652	1,049,274	1,066,061
Burley .....	18,906	52,965	54,138	60,962
Other light air-cured .....	27,233	31,868	39,702	39,654
Oriental and semi-oriental ..	15,587	20,191	21,172	23,862
Light sun-cured .....	146,682	189,108	163,625	176,562
Dark air-cured .....	816,062	984,622	900,210	928,870
Dark sun-cured .....	749,035	827,338	745,484	768,575
Fire-cured .....	34,408	50,439	31,115	39,370
Total .....	2,423,345	3,062,183	3,004,720	3,103,916

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight normally reported in trade statistics. 2/ Preliminary; subject to revision.

LEAF TOBACCO: Estimated acreage, yield and production for countries harvesting in first half of calendar year 1965, with comparisons, farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested						Yield per acre						Production												
	Average 1955-59		1963 2/		1964 2/		1965 2/		Average 1955-59		1963 2/		1964 2/		1965 2/		Average 1955-59		1963 2/		1964 2/		1965 2/		
	1,000 acres	acres	1,000 acres	acres	1,000 acres	acres	1,000 acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	
<b>North America:</b>																									
Costa Rica.....	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	686	995	1,029	933	933	2,230	3,297	2,953	2,230	3,297	2,953	2,230	3,297	2,953	3,389		
El Salvador.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	656	1,063	1,071	1,071	1,071	1,905	2,850	3,000	1,905	2,850	3,000	1,905	2,850	3,000	3,000		
Guatemala.....	6	4	5	5	6	6	6	6	544	706	811	804	804	3,210	2,961	4,257	3,210	2,961	4,257	3,210	2,961	4,853			
Honduras.....	11	10	14	14	17	17	17	17	588	491	506	442	442	6,106	4,954	7,105	6,106	4,954	7,105	6,106	4,954	7,731			
Mexico.....	90	67	74	74	83	83	83	83	827	1,122	1,218	1,115	1,115	74,277	75,294	89,895	74,277	75,294	89,895	74,277	75,294	92,593			
Nicaragua.....	3	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	691	661	680	681	681	2,252	6,725	7,110	2,252	6,725	7,110	2,252	6,725	7,150			
Panama, Republic of.....	1	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	723	832	775	781	781	926	2,600	1,707	926	2,600	1,707	926	2,600	2,000			
Cuba.....	148	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	748	--	--	--	--	110,361	--	--	110,361	--	--	110,361	--	--	--		
Dominican Republic.....	53	6	62	62	47	47	47	47	810	890	944	1,072	1,072	43,021	55,376	44,000	43,021	55,376	44,000	43,021	55,376	50,000			
Haiti.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	281	405	405	405	405	1,600	2,500	2,500	1,600	2,500	2,500	1,600	2,500	2,500			
Jamaica.....	1	4	7	7	12	12	12	12	810	838	843	845	845	1,007	3,000	5,550	1,007	3,000	5,550	1,007	3,000	9,800			
Puerto Rico.....	28	29	29	29	30	30	30	30	1,000	1,249	1,099	1,200	1,200	28,060	35,600	32,000	28,060	35,600	32,000	28,060	35,600	36,000			
<b>Total North America...</b>	<b>353 :3/</b>	<b>293 :3/</b>	<b>292 :3/</b>	<b>292 :3/</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>274,955 :3/</b>	<b>265,157 :3/</b>	<b>270,977 :3/</b>	<b>274,955 :3/</b>	<b>265,157 :3/</b>	<b>270,977 :3/</b>	<b>274,955 :3/</b>	<b>265,157 :3/</b>	<b>270,977 :3/</b>	<b>289,016</b>		
<b>South America:</b>																									
Argentina.....	90	116	131	131	146	146	146	146	808	1,049	813	671	671	72,932	121,253	107,143	72,932	121,253	107,143	72,932	121,253	107,143	98,105		
Bolivia.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	700	700	700	700	700	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100		
Brazil.....	444	543	486	486	564	564	564	564	689	758	622	746	746	306,009	411,817	302,409	306,009	411,817	302,409	306,009	411,817	420,859			
Chile.....	8	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	1,838	2,052	1,969	1,919	1,919	14,113	14,149	11,706	14,113	14,149	11,706	14,113	14,149	10,981			
Colombia.....	55	54	54	54	57	57	57	57	1,456	1,698	1,706	1,713	1,713	80,389	92,110	92,305	80,389	92,110	92,305	80,389	92,110	97,223			
Paraguay.....	16	49	30	30	27	27	27	27	937	1,338	927	1,245	1,245	14,682	66,140	27,500	14,682	66,140	27,500	14,682	66,140	33,000			
Peru.....	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	1,045	879	892	904	904	6,951	6,565	7,834	6,951	6,565	7,834	6,951	6,565	7,500			
Uruguay.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	957	595	595	595	595	651	441	441	957	651	441	957	651	441			
Venezuela.....	7	15	16	16	17	17	17	17	1,506	1,259	1,291	1,318	1,318	10,996	18,450	20,950	10,996	18,450	20,950	10,996	18,450	21,825			
<b>Total South America...</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>508,823</b>	<b>733,025</b>	<b>571,388</b>	<b>508,823</b>	<b>733,025</b>	<b>571,388</b>	<b>508,823</b>	<b>733,025</b>	<b>571,388</b>	<b>692,034</b>		

Africa:												
Angola.....	7	10	11	485	529	561	594	3,305	5,291	6,173	6,834	
Cameroun.....	11	13	13	493	556	539	570	5,423	7,335	7,495	7,495	
Congo (Leopoldville).....	( 9	4	3	{ 759	774	775	800	{ 6,746	2,975	2,535	3,300	
Rwanda and Burundi.....	(	5	5	{	640	660	660	{	3,200	3,300	3,500	
Gabon, Central African Rep. and Congo (Brazzaville):												
.....	7	8	7	561	561	556	581	3,660	4,700	4,000	5,000	
Ghana.....	1	8	15	464	501	399	400	588	4,011	5,500	6,000	
Ivory Coast.....	4/	18	18	4/	305	306	306	4/	5,400	5,500	5,500	
Kenya.....	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	947	1,476	1,500	1,500	
Malagasy Republic.....	19	21	20	500	561	559	564	9,718	11,800	11,400	11,400	
Malawi.....	140	136	80	237	344	340	345	33,346	46,875	27,133	38,329	
Mauritius.....	1	1	1	1,288	1,165	1,300	1,300	961	827	1,063	700	
Mozambique.....	7	11	10	486	526	534	531	3,246	5,570	5,450	5,100	
Nigeria.....	45	39	48	574	411	603	605	28,790	16,260	28,790	30,000	
Rep. of South Africa.....	90	83	83	624	754	816	770	56,047	62,200	67,500	63,852	
Rhodesia.....	189	234	260	800	786	1,177	1,151	184,279	184,279	305,907	278,550	
Tanzania.....	8	12	13	685	470	500	523	5,619	5,856	5,400	6,800	
Uganda.....	11	11	12	510	484	500	571	5,701	5,419	6,600	6,400	
Zambia.....	14	25	30	677	750	798	914	9,175	18,986	28,634	27,742	
Total Africa.....	559	639	634	--	--	--	--	321,095	392,460	523,780	508,002	
Asia:												
Burma.....	104	124	123	876	849	692	695	90,944	105,280	85,120	89,600	
Cambodia.....	39	25	25	353	526	500	505	13,602	13,228	12,500	13,000	
Ceylon.....	15	18	18	551	500	500	500	8,480	9,000	9,000	9,000	
India.....	933	1,028	1,060	639	784	737	752	596,366	806,400	802,800	767,500	
Indonesia.....	419	453	422	365	417	403	412	153,267	188,934	169,975	184,305	
Laos.....	5	12	13	469	446	412	444	2,343	5,512	5,350	6,000	
Pakistan.....	221	216	210	1,079	1,104	1,051	1,057	238,568	220,800	220,800	224,600	
Philippines.....	185	248	256	514	672	627	675	95,277	166,778	169,754	155,424	
Taiwan.....	21	22	22	1,629	1,763	1,710	1,750	34,651	38,389	37,617	40,000	
Thailand.....	143	123	126	393	539	536	541	56,126	66,090	67,651	77,310	
Vietnam, South.....	22	20	20	658	764	771	747	14,479	15,035	15,400	15,500	
Total Asia.....	2,107	2,289	2,295	--	--	--	--	1,304,103	1,635,446	1,595,967	1,582,239	
Oceania:												
Australia.....	12	29	29	785	924	1,183	855	9,651	27,148	34,127	23,625	
New Zealand.....	3	5	6	1,438	1,670	1,596	1,525	4,718	8,947	9,381	9,000	
Total Oceania.....	15	34	35	--	--	--	--	14,369	36,095	43,508	32,625	
Total countries shown.....	3,665	4,050	3,991	--	--	--	--	2,423,345	3,062,183	3,004,720	3,103,916	

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight which is normally reported in trade statistics.  
 2/ Preliminary; subject to revision.  
 3/ Includes estimates for countries listed for which data are not available.  
 4/ Not available.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD COTTONSEED PRODUCTION  
AT ALLTIME HIGH

The second estimate of world production of cottonseed in the marketing year beginning August 1, 1964 confirms the early forecast of a record outturn of 24.8 million short tons (World Agricultural Production and Trade, October 1964). This estimate exceeds that of 1963 by 3 percent and the 1955-59 average by one-sixth.

While U.S. production increased slightly from a year earlier, most of the increase in world production was outside the United States. Major expansions, both relative and absolute, occurred in Mexico, Argentina, the Sudan, the United Arab Republic and Mainland China. The most significant declines in production were in India, Pakistan, Greece, Brazil, and Spain.

Cottonseed output increased slightly in North America with larger cotton crops in virtually all major producing countries. U.S. production at 6.2 million tons was 1 percent above that of 1963 but one-sixth above the 1955-59 average. Cotton acreage declined slightly, but average yields of seed were about 2 percent above those of the previous year. The high yields resulted from continued use of improved cultural practices and generally favorable growing conditions in most producing areas.

Mexico's seed production increased sharply from last year's mainly as a result of a shift in cotton acreage from lower to higher-yielding districts. Production in other Central American countries, except El Salvador, is estimated at new records because of further acreage expansion and ideal growing conditions. Outturn in these countries has more than tripled since the 1955-59 average period.

Cottonseed production in South America is up only slightly from a year earlier. Estimated at around 1.1 million tons, Brazil's output, however, is down moderately, mainly because heavy late-season rains sharply reduced the crop in the northeast. In Argentina, seed production is about one-third larger than the reduced output of a year earlier because of increased acreage and improved yields. And, in Peru, seed production is moderately above the reduced outturn of last year.

Europe's relatively small production of cottonseed declined an estimated one-fifth because of the sharply reduced cotton crops in Spain and Greece. In Spain many farmers, discontent with government support prices, shifted from cotton to other crops in 1964-65. In Greece, cotton acreage was reduced as large areas of nonirrigated land were planted to wheat. Diversion from cotton was largely the result of the fact that the cotton subsidy was not announced until the 1964-65 planting season had passed. However, labor shortage and rising production costs also were factors.

Seed production in the Soviet Union is placed at 3.9 million tons, slightly larger than last year's, on the basis of the Government estimate of the 1964-65 cotton crop.



COTTONSEED: Production in specified countries and the world,  
averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1961-64

Continent and country	Year beginning August 1 1/					
	Average		1961	1962	1963 2/	1964 2/
	1950-54	1955-59				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short	short	short	short	short	short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
North America:						
United States.....	5,808	5,370	5,978	6,139	6,192	6,225
El Salvador.....	25	72	124	158	161	161
Guatemala.....	11	32	77	134	160	166
Honduras.....	1	5	9	11	17	27
Mexico.....	640	975	958	1,164	1,012	1,145
Nicaragua.....	44	94	130	173	209	268
Haiti.....	4	3	3	3	3	3
Total 3/.....	6,535	6,560	7,290	7,795	7,765	8,010
South America:						
Argentina.....	283	275	253	312	230	306
Brazil.....	794	715	1,212	1,104	1,104	1,056
Colombia.....	37	82	192	200	179	160
Paraguay.....	30	22	23	26	28	33
Peru.....	240	277	350	360	334	347
Venezuela.....	7	15	15	15	19	21
Total 3/.....	1,400	1,395	2,055	2,030	1,905	1,935
Europe:						
Greece.....	70	138	228	209	219	153
Italy.....	17	24	13	10	13	12
Spain.....	30	100	235	248	214	168
Bulgaria.....	45	37	19	36	24	---
Total 3/.....	210	325	515	520	490	385
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	2,845	3,240	3,385	3,215	3,890	3,935
Africa:						
Sudan.....	175	221	454	335	205	340
United Arab Republic.....	772	830	726	945	918	990
Angola.....	13	18	10	15	13	10
Central African Republic.....)	69	32	23	26	23	23
Chad.....)		51	64	77	84	82
Congo (Leopoldville).....	113	124	38	38	31	15
Mozambique.....	75	83	97	69	87	102
Nigeria.....	58	84	84	122	112	97
Rhodesia, Malawi, and Zambia 4/:	7	6	13	12	16	21
Tanzania 5/.....	28	67	71	89	110	117
Uganda.....	148	157	78	151	161	166
Total 3/.....	1,505	1,740	1,750	2,005	1,900	2,105
Asia and Oceania:						
Iran.....	99	163	283	227	283	270
Iraq.....	14	24	21	20	13	---
Syria.....	126	235	305	368	374	400
Turkey.....	318	376	484	551	586	612
China, Mainland.....	2,755	4,010	2,296	2,352	2,632	3,192
Afghanistan.....	31	39	48	67	98	98
Burma.....	51	41	53	50	36	50
India.....	1,906	2,235	2,282	2,744	2,912	2,688
Korea, South.....	39	29	21	14	9	---
Pakistan.....	673	702	768	862	989	918
Thailand.....	17	23	31	33	33	35
Australia.....	1	2	4	5	8	19
Total 3/.....	6,045	7,920	6,690	7,380	8,045	8,385
Estimated world total 3/..:	18,540	21,180	21,685	22,945	23,995	24,755

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 4/ Formerly Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, respectively. 5/ Formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Data for countries other than the United States, the United Arab Republic and the Sudan were calculated from lint-production estimates.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

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The substantial gain estimated for seed production in Africa from the 1964-65 cotton crop is due mainly to the sharp expansion in the Sudan and the sizable increase in the United Arab Republic. Estimated seed production from Sudan's cotton crop reflects an increase of two-thirds from the severely reduced level of last year. The expansion is attributed to favorable weather and improved insect control measures. Seed production from the record 1964-65 cotton crop in the United Arab Republic is estimated at almost a million tons--an increase of 8 percent from the previous year's. Higher yields achieved this year are attributed to generally favorable growing conditions, more general use of improved cultural practices and changes to higher yielding varieties.

The moderate gain estimated for Asia this year stems largely from the expansion that is believed to have occurred in Mainland China. On the basis of the reportedly larger cotton acreage and relatively favorable growing conditions, seed production in Mainland China is estimated at about 3.2 million tons or one-fifth above the estimated outturn from the 1963-64 cotton crop.

India's production is placed at about 2.7 million tons against 2.9 million last year. A major factor in the smaller production despite a slight increase in acreage was unusually heavy rains and insect damage in some important cotton-growing areas.

A slight reduction in yields this year from the extremely high levels of 1963-64 reduced Pakistan's cottonseed production moderately. However, production in recent years has increased significantly from the 1955-59 average. Expansion is expected to continue with improved irrigation systems, increased use of fertilizers and the adoption of higher yielding varieties.

Syria's production is estimated at an alltime high. The large outturn is attributed to exceptionally favorable weather. Turkey's seed production also increased moderately from a year earlier, but Iran's declined by about the same proportion.

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JUN 30 1965

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

# WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

## Statistical Report

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WORLD COFFEE CROP  
LARGEST SINCE 1959-60

Early indications are that 1965-66 world coffee crop will be the largest since 1959-60, and up almost 50 percent from the relatively small crop in 1964-65. The Foreign Agricultural Service's first estimate of the new crop is for a total of 75.5 million bags, of which 60.8 million will be exportable.

In 1959-60, when the crop totaled more than 78.9 million bags, Brazil produced about 44.0 million bags or about 56 percent of the world total. In 1965-66 Brazilian production, of about 32 million bags, is expected to be only about 43 percent of the total thus indicating the increasing production in other parts of the world. Africa, for example, produced 12.5 million bags (16 percent of the world crop) in 1956-60 but is expected to produce 17.5 million bags (23 percent) in 1965-66.

Production in North America is expected to total 10.9 million bags in 1965-66, of which 8.0 million will be exportable. This is about 700,000 bags higher than 1964-65 due to a larger crop over most of the area with the biggest increase coming in Guatemala which had suffered a disease reduced crop in 1964-65. The most notable exception to this uptrend in production will be in Nicaragua where producers will be experiencing a "down" year in their production cycle.

A large crop in Brazil will be the principal factor in more than doubling South American production in 1965-66 as compared with 1964-65. Total production for the area is forecast at 42.8 million bags, of which 33.6 million bags will be exportable production. This compares with 19.7 and 10.6 million bags, respectively, in 1964-65. Production in Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela is also expected to be up slightly.

African production should reach 17.5 million bags in 1965-66, with 16.8 million exportable, up slightly from 1964-65. Production is expected to increase in the Ivory Coast, Cameroon, the Congo (Leopoldville), Kenya, and Uganda. Slight decreases are anticipated in Angola and the Malagasy Republic.

Exportable production in the smaller producing countries is expected to change little in 1965-66; hence, is estimated to be as follows (with comparable 1964-65 estimates in parentheses), in bags of 132.276 pounds each: Jamaica 20,000 (15,000); Puerto Rico 25,000 (25,000); Bolivia 20,000 (20,000); Paraguay 40,000 (40,000); Surinam 8,000 (8,000); Dahomey 28,000 (28,000); Gabon 18,000 (18,000); Ghana 48,000 (48,000); Liberia 58,000 (58,000); Nigeria 33,000 (33,000); Congo (Brazzaville) 14,000 (14,000); Sao Tome and Principe 5,000 (5,000); Sierra Leone 90,000 (90,000); Spanish Guinea 110,000 (110,000); New Caledonia 30,000 (30,000); Papua and New Guinea 80,000 (80,000); Portuguese Timor 33,000 (33,000).

GREEN COFFEE: World total production for the marketing year 1965-66, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1st estimate
	1955/56- 1959/60				1965-66
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
<b>North America:</b>					
Costa Rica .....	734	1,050	1,100	800	885
Cuba .....	713	650	475	600	600
Dominican Republic .....	549	570	690	675	700
El Salvador .....	1,436	1,650	2,000	1,900	2,080
Guatemala .....	1,357	1,900	1,775	1,500	1,740
Haiti .....	600	590	530	565	600
Honduras .....	321	410	395	420	420
Mexico .....	1,716	2,200	2,855	2,700	2,900
Nicaragua .....	376	505	450	550	475
Panama .....	3/ 27	73	85	90	90
Trinidad & Tobago .....	44	60	75	80	75
Other 4/ .....	427	416	314	351	349
<b>Total North America .....</b>	<b>8,300</b>	<b>10,074</b>	<b>10,744</b>	<b>10,231</b>	<b>10,914</b>
<b>South America:</b>					
Brazil .....	28,300	27,000	26,000	9,000	32,000
Colombia .....	7,360	7,500	7,800	8,000	8,000
Ecuador .....	521	800	700	835	865
Peru .....	324	770	815	870	900
Venezuela .....	835	850	890	850	875
Other 5/ .....	63	124	128	123	123
<b>Total South America .....</b>	<b>37,403</b>	<b>37,044</b>	<b>36,333</b>	<b>19,678</b>	<b>42,763</b>
<b>Africa:</b>					
Angola .....	1,443	3,100	2,800	3,200	3,100
Burundi 6/ .....	---	110	250	200	225
Cameroon 7/ .....	405	825	900	950	1,000
Central African Republic .....	3/ 41	105	210	135	150
Congo (Leopoldville) .....	1,195	1,100	1,100	950	1,100
Ethiopia .....	1,100	1,490	1,575	1,550	1,550
Guinea .....	8/ 114	215	175	170	170
Ivory Coast .....	2,130	3,350	4,350	3,500	4,000
Kenya .....	415	635	740	800	830
Malagasy Republic .....	902	1,000	835	1,050	885
Ruanda-Urundi 9/ .....	10/ 120	---	---	---	---
Rwanda 6/ .....	---	85	145	175	175
Tanzania 11/ .....	375	470	560	550	560
Togo .....	122	177	230	225	225
Uganda .....	1,508	2,945	2,900	3,000	3,100
Other 12/ .....	332	400	429	441	441
<b>Total Africa .....</b>	<b>10,202</b>	<b>16,007</b>	<b>17,199</b>	<b>16,896</b>	<b>17,511</b>
<b>Asia and Oceania:</b>					
India .....	712	1,020	1,240	1,065	1,180
Indonesia .....	1,343	2,330	1,900	2,200	2,000
Philippines .....	199	550	550	655	675
Yemen .....	88	82	80	90	90
Other 13/ .....	179	280	319	337	337
<b>Total Asia and Oceania .....</b>	<b>2,521</b>	<b>4,262</b>	<b>4,089</b>	<b>4,347</b>	<b>4,282</b>
<b>World total production .....</b>	<b>58,426</b>	<b>67,387</b>	<b>68,365</b>	<b>51,152</b>	<b>75,470</b>

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. 2/ 132,276 pounds each. 3/ 2-year average. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Martinique, and Puerto Rico. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay, and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1962-63 was shown as Ruanda-Urundi. 7/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. 8/ 3-year average. 9/ Prior to 1959-60, Ruanda-Urundi shown in Congo (Leopoldville). Beginning 1962-63 shown as Burundi and Rwanda. 10/ 1 year only. 11/ Prior to 1964-65 year was shown as Tanganyika. Now includes Zanzibar as well. 12/ Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Congo (Brazzaville), Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 13/ Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1965-66, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1st
	1955/56- 1959/60				estimate 1965-66
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
<b>North America:</b>					
Costa Rica	658	930	970	660	745
Cuba	207	50	---	---	---
Dominican Republic	421	420	540	525	545
El Salvador	1,327	1,540	1,885	1,780	1,950
Guatemala	1,158	1,700	1,565	1,290	1,530
Haiti	435	425	365	400	435
Honduras	262	335	320	340	335
Mexico	1,369	1,250	1,855	1,700	1,885
Nicaragua	334	460	405	500	425
Panama	3/ 10	19	26	27	25
Trinidad & Tobago	37	53	68	70	65
Other 4/	171	122	55	63	68
Total North America	6,389	7,304	8,054	7,355	8,008
<b>South America:</b>					
Brazil	23,360	20,000	19,000	2,000	25,000
Colombia	6,550	6,500	7,200	6,900	6,800
Ecuador	422	630	525	650	675
Peru	251	605	630	670	695
Venezuela	472	370	395	350	370
Other 5/	44	73	77	72	72
Total South America	31,099	28,178	27,827	10,642	33,612
<b>Africa:</b>					
Angola	1,427	3,050	2,750	3,145	3,040
Burundi 6/	---	105	245	195	220
Cameroon 7/	396	805	875	920	970
Central African Republic	3/ 37	100	205	130	145
Congo (Leopoldville)	1,164	1,050	1,050	900	1,050
Ethiopia	850	1,150	1,225	1,200	1,200
Guinea	8/ 105	200	160	155	155
Ivory Coast	2,063	3,300	4,300	3,450	3,950
Kenya	399	615	720	780	810
Malagasy Republic	812	900	735	950	785
Ruanda-Urundi 9/	10/ 118	---	---	---	---
Rwanda 6/	---	80	140	170	170
Tanzania 11/	369	455	545	535	545
Togo	121	175	225	220	220
Uganda	1,454	2,930	2,885	2,985	3,085
Other 12/	308	367	396	407	407
Total Africa	9,623	15,282	16,456	16,142	16,752
<b>Asia and Oceania:</b>					
India	223	365	620	425	530
Indonesia	1,120	2,080	1,600	1,850	1,650
Philippines	---	---	---	---	---
Yemen	74	72	70	80	80
Other 13/	63	135	139	147	147
Total Asia and Oceania	1,480	2,652	2,429	2,502	2,407
World exportable production	48,591	53,416	54,766	36,641	60,779

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior to 1959-60 which was based on "registrations" of current crop minus port consumption and coastwise shipments. 2/ 132,276 pounds each. 3/ 2-year average. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1962-63, was shown as Ruanda-Urundi. 7/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. 8/ 3-year average. 9/ Prior to 1959-60, Ruanda-Urundi shown in Congo (Leopoldville). Beginning 1962-63 shown as Burundi and Rwanda. 10/ 1 year only. 11/ Prior to 1964-65 year was shown as Tanganyika. Now includes Zanzibar as well. 12/ Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Congo (Brazzaville), Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 13/ Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD SUGAR CROP  
AT HIGH RECORD

The Foreign Agricultural Service's second estimate (June) of the 1964-65 world sugar crop places total production at 70.1 million short tons, raw value. This is by far an alltime record production and exceeds the 1963-64 crop by 18 percent. It reflects both increased acreage and exceptionally favorable weather conditions in almost all producing areas.

Production of sugar from sugarcane accounts for 54 percent of the total sugar production for 1964-65. This compares with 57.2 percent in 1963-64 and 59.1 percent for the 1955-59 average.

Production gains were particularly significant for North America, Europe and Asia. There was little change in total African production in 1964-65 as typhoons in Mauritius reduced that crop, thereby offsetting gains made in other countries.

The United States production totalled 6.5 million tons in 1964-65, just slightly above the 1963-64 crop. Cuban production made a significant comeback from the very low production the previous year, which was reduced by hurricane damage. Outturn for the Dominican Republic crop, however, is estimated somewhat lower than the previous season. Brazil, the largest producer in South America, showed a significant gain over the previous season. This country has announced plans for expanding both acreage and mill capacity.

Sizeable increases in sugar production were made in several Western European countries. These include Belgium, France, West Germany, Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.

In Eastern Europe, Poland recorded a significant increase in 1964-65. The crop in Czechoslovakia, however, showed a reduction. The USSR recorded the largest increase of any country for the 1964-65 season. Acreage was increased for this crop by about 10 percent, and yields were much higher than for the previous season.

India showed the largest gain in Asia, with a sizeable increase in Turkey. The Republic of the Philippines crop increased over the previous season.

While it is still too early in the 1965-66 growing season to make estimates for that crop, weather conditions in some countries have not been nearly as favorable as they were a year earlier. Australia, Dominican Republic, and South Africa have experienced droughts which will likely reduce their crops. Several countries which had planned expansion of sugar production are now slowing down on these plans in view of the very large 1964-65 crop.



NONCENTRIFUGAL SUGAR 1/: Production in specified countries, average 1955-56 through 1959-60, annual 1962-63 through 1964-65 2/

Continent and country	Average	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 <u>3/</u>
	1955-56 through 1959-60			
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:				
El Salvador.....	30	27	27	20
Guatemala.....	70	40	40	40
Mexico.....	147	132	132	132
Nicaragua.....	25	23	23	22
Panama.....	4	5	5	5
Total.....	276	227	227	219
Asia:				
Burma.....	160	174	157	160
China: Mainland.....	545	242	242	242
Taiwan.....	24	24	24	24
India.....	3,950	4,299	4,960	4,960
Indonesia.....	303	330	330	330
Japan.....	26	19	25	25
Pakistan.....	1,258	728	672	610
Philippines.....	70	50	52	61
Thailand.....	50	143	154	165
Vietnam.....	21	40	36	40
Total.....	6,407	6,049	6,652	6,617
South America:				
Colombia.....	486	675	715	728
Ecuador.....	26	40	40	40
Peru.....	30	27	25	28
Venezuela.....	71	42	42	42
Total.....	613	784	822	838
Total of above countries...	7,296	7,060	7,701	7,674

1/ Noncentrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panela, papelon, chancaca, rapadura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc.

2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangements here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began.

3/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) 1/: Production in specified countries. average 1955-56  
through 1959-60, annual 1962-63 through 1964-65 2/

Continent and country	Average			
	1955-56	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 <u>3/</u>
	through 1959-60			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
North America (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Canada (beet).....	151	153	159	160
Mexico.....	1,380	1,870	2,097	2,368
United States				
Continental (beet).....	2,088	2,598	3,086	3,300
Continental (cane).....	572	853	1,183	1,147
Hawaii.....	1,013	1,101	1,179	1,150
Puerto Rico.....	1,036	990	989	900
Virgin Islands of the U.S.....	11	16	16	4
British Honduras.....	12	31	38	44
Costa Rica.....	44	96	100	110
El Salvador.....	51	68	86	118
Guatemala.....	70	152	159	158
Honduras.....	17	30	30	34
Nicaragua.....	61	111	105	113
Panama.....	25	40	54	63
Cuba.....	5,883	4,211	4,000	6,000
Dominican Republic.....	883	847	970	900
Guadeloupe.....	146	185	184	201
Haiti.....	61	67	68	70
Jamaica.....	419	542	531	580
Martinique.....	83	102	68	80
Trinidad and Tobago.....	205	255	255	275
West Indies: Barbados.....	183	214	180	210
Leeward & Windward Islands <u>4/</u>	94	76	72	60
Total North America.....	14,488	14,608	15,609	18,045
South America (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Argentina.....	906	858	1,157	1,074
Bolivia.....	11	55	101	83
Brazil.....	3,110	3,576	3,620	4,087
British Guiana.....	330	355	290	375
Chile (beet).....	40	119	119	133
Colombia.....	297	449	399	470
Ecuador.....	93	149	130	130
Paraguay.....	30	38	41	56
Peru.....	800	904	861	914
Surinam.....	10	13	16	16
Uruguay (beet and cane).....	27	57	44	84
Venezuela.....	205	292	339	387
Total South America.....	5,859	6,865	7,117	7,809
Europe (beet unless otherwise indicated):				
Austria.....	282	286	355	360
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	393	383	405	632
Denmark.....	353	225	403	470
Denmark <u>5/</u> .....	-	10	65	76
Finland.....	38	49	57	50
France.....	1,571	1,795	2,218	2,645
Germany, West.....	1,590	1,635	2,228	2,310
Greece <u>6/ 7/</u> .....	0	29	42	73
Ireland.....	126	151	160	157
Italy.....	1,271	1,099	1,023	1,116
Netherlands.....	490	503	461	700
Portugal				
Azores and Madeira.....	13	13	18	18
Spain (cane and beet).....	470	529	448	558
Sweden.....	314	239	272	294
Switzerland.....	40	33	50	61
United Kingdom.....	818	836	900	1,126
Total West Europe.....	7,769	7,815	9,105	10,646

- Continued

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) 1/: Production in specified countries, average 1955-56 through 1959-60, annual 1962-63 through 1964-65 2/ - continued

Continent and country	Average			
	1955-56	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 3/
	through 1959-60			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
Europe - continued				
Albania 7/	12	14	12	12
Bulgaria 7/	137	169	170	270
Czechoslovakia 7/	860	1,112	1,191	935
Germany, East 7/	804	790	822	840
Hungary	332	468	512	540
Poland	1,152	1,464	1,570	1,975
Rumania	244	337	343	420
Yugoslavia	219	272	375	395
Total East Europe	3,760	4,626	4,995	5,387
Total Europe	11,529	12,441	14,100	16,033
USSR (Europe and Asia)	5,632	6,600	6,475	10,600
Africa (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Ethiopia	35	69	73	76
Egypt	340	381	421	489
Congo (Leopoldville)	31	49	45	33
Kenya 7/	29	39	59	41
Tanzania 7/ 8/	28	44	66	72
Uganda 7/	89	124	145	147
Malagasy Republic	55	102	127	129
Mauritius	612	587	756	572
Mozambique	165	203	200	167
Reunion	219	225	280	280
Southern Rhodesia 9/	9	91	140	172
South Africa, Republic of 10/	989	1,193	1,265	1,395
Swaziland	-	84	94	96
Other Africa 11/	93	171	177	147
Total Africa	2,694	3,362	3,848	3,816
Asia: (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Iran (beet and cane)	119	180	198	200
Turkey (Europe and Asia) (beet)	408	467	565	876
China: Mainland (cane and beet)	836	900	1,150	1,300
Taiwan	963	876	916	953
Burma	38	72	60	60
India 12/	2,737	2,979	3,470	3,980
Indonesia	903	608	725	715
Japan (beet; incl. cane beginning 1959-60)	86	225	256	302
Pakistan	174	240	333	280
Philippines	1,356	1,714	1,856	1,920
Ryukyu Islands 13/	23	166	141	270
Thailand	102	147	194	304
Other Asia (cane and beet) 14/	33	127	127	143
Total Asia	7,778	8,701	9,991	11,303
Oceania (cane):				
Australia	1,428	2,000	1,883	2,132
Fiji	210	279	330	330
Total Oceania	1,638	2,279	2,213	2,462
World total (cane)	29,324	31,716	33,983	37,983
World total (beet)	20,294	23,140	25,370	32,035
World total (cane and beet)	49,618	54,856	59,353	70,068

1/ Centrifugal sugar, as distinguished from noncentrifugal, includes cane and beet sugar produced by the centrifugal process, which is the principal kind moving in international trade.

2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes Antigua, St. Kitts and St. Vincent. St. Lucia discontinued January 1, 1964.

5/ Danish beets exported to Finland, Sweden and West Germany, in terms of sugar, not included in the production for those countries. 6/ No sugar produced prior to 1961-62. 7/ Production refers to calendar year for the first of the two years indicated. 8/ Formerly Tanganyika, beginning 1964-65 includes Zanzibar. 9/ Prior to 1964-65 included Malawi and Zambia. 10/ Beginning 1962-63 Swaziland reported separately. 11/ Other Africa includes Algeria, French Somaliland, Somali Republic, Sudan, Angola, Congo (Brazzaville) and Liberia. 12/ Includes Knandsari. 13/ Prior to this issue, included in "Other Asia." 14/ Other Asia includes Afghanistan, Israel, Syria, South Vietnam, Iraq, Lebanon and Ceylon.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD TOBACCO EXPORTS  
SET NEW RECORD

World exports of unmanufactured tobacco set a new record of 1,874 million pounds in 1964, 10.9 percent above the previous high of 1,690 million in 1962, and 12.3 percent above the 1,669 million shipped out in 1963. The big increase in total exports reflects record shipments from many of the most-important exporting countries, including Rhodesia-Zambia-Malawi, India, Brazil, the Philippines, Canada, and Greece.

Principal Exporting Countries

United States: U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1964, at 510.4 million pounds, were 1 percent above those of 1963. Export value was \$413 million, up 2.4 percent from 1963. Exports of flue-cured at 391.5 million pounds last year were down 3 percent from the previous year, with smaller exports to the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark, West Germany, and Australia more than offsetting increases to Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, Belgium-Luxembourg, and Thailand.

Exports of burley totaled a record 53 million pounds in 1964 or 19 percent more than in 1963. Major purchasers of burley last year included West Germany, Sweden, Mexico, Egypt, and Italy. Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured exports, at 20.8 million pounds, were up sharply from those of 1963. Virginia fire-cured exports dropped from 5.2 million in 1963 to 4.6 million. Maryland rose 15 percent from 10.7 million to 12.3 million in 1964. Foreign purchases of Green River, One Sucker, and cigar tobaccos were larger. On the other hand, exports of Black Fat dropped from 4.2 million in 1963 to 3.7 million last year.

Rhodesia-Zambia-Malawi: Tobacco exports from the three countries formerly comprising the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland totaled 252 million pounds--a new record level, one-sixth above the previous high of 216 million in 1962. Flue-cured exports, at about 223 million in 1964, represented 88 percent of the total. This compares with 181 million pounds in 1963. Larger exports to most major markets, including the United Kingdom, West Germany, the Netherlands, Japan, and Australia pushed the total to its record high.

Exports of fire-cured tobaccos from Rhodesia-Zambia-Malawi in 1964, at 19.4 million pounds, were a little below those of 1963. The United Kingdom, canary Islands, and France were the leading purchasers. Burley exports totaled 6.7 million pounds--a little less than in 1963--with principal foreign outlets including the Netherlands, Hong Kong, Switzerland, and West Germany.

India: India's exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1964 set a new record of 158 million pounds, compared with the previous high of 150 million in 1963. Shipments of flue-cured reached 136 million pounds, or 86 percent of the total, compared with 114.5 million in the previous year. Major destinations for India's flue-cured tobacco in 1964 included the USSR, the United Kingdom, Japan, Yugoslavia, and East Germany. The USSR--the most-important purchaser--took 71 million pounds--more than half the total. The United Kingdom took 33.4 million pounds, and Japan, 7.8 million.

Greece: Greece exported a record quantity of 158 million pounds of tobacco last year, 15 percent above the 1963 level. West Germany, with purchases of 46.9 million pounds last year, was the largest market. The United States took 40 million, or about 6 million less than in 1963. Other leading markets for Greek leaf in 1964 were: France 11.2 million pounds; the USSR 9.1 million; Italy 8.8 million; Poland 7 million; and Switzerland 3.7 million. Total exports to the six Common Market countries in 1964 rose to 70.8 million pounds, from 53.3 million in 1963. Consignments to the Soviet Bloc countries in 1964 were 25.3 million pounds, compared with 17.8 million in 1963, with significant increases in exports to Poland and Hungary accounting for most of the gain.

Brazil: Brazil exported a record 133 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco in 1964, 36 percent more than the 98 million shipped out during 1963. Larger exports to practically all major destinations, with the exception of West Germany and Belgium-Luxembourg, accounted for the increase. Exports to the United States, Spain, France, and Algeria were more than double the 1963 shipments. Other principal markets for Brazilian leaf last year included the Netherlands, the USSR, Denmark, and Switzerland.

Turkey: Turkey's exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1964, at 125.6 million pounds, recovered somewhat from the abnormally low level of 98.3 million in 1963. Larger exports to the United States, West Germany, Hungary, the United Kingdom, Israel, and the Netherlands last year more than offset smaller shipments to Poland, East Germany, Switzerland, Belgium-Luxembourg, Japan, Finland, the USSR, and France. The United States purchased about 79 million pounds in 1964, or 63 percent of the total. Turkey's record exports had been recorded in 1962, when some 200 million pounds moved into export channels.

Canada: Exports from Canada reached the record total of 52.5 million pounds in 1964, with flue-cured accounting for about 93 percent. The United Kingdom, as usual, was the biggest purchaser, taking about 34 million pounds of flue-cured last year. West Germany, with 3 million, ranked second. Combined purchases by Soviet Bloc countries, that bought Canadian tobacco for the first time, totaled 3.7 million pounds.

Other Exporters: Several other important producing countries had record or near-record tobacco exports in 1964. These include Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Paraguay, and Yugoslavia.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: International trade 1/, averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1963-64

Continent and Country	Average 1950-54		Average 1955-59		1963 2/		1964 2/	
	Exports 1,000 pounds	Imports 1,000 pounds	Exports 1,000 pounds	Imports 1,000 pounds	Exports 1,000 pounds	Imports 1,000 pounds	Exports 1,000 pounds	Imports 1,000 pounds
<b>North America:</b>								
Canada.....	31,050	1,412	37,223	2,100	39,309	2,613	52,475	3,392
United States.....	473,640	101,906	499,795	129,304	505,484	168,121	510,402	168,748
Costa Rica.....	45	97	5	155	54	129	3/	30
El Salvador.....	34	3,313	163	3,126	32	3,077	3/	3,100
Guatemala.....	--	673	--	718	122	248	4/	120
Honduras.....	3,803	5/	3,325	169	3,267	89	4/	3,500
Mexico.....	5/	3,307	955	4,804	2,159	5,717	19,808	3,086
Nicaragua.....	2	699	--	817	--	540	--	270
Cuba.....	36,642	--	53,228	--	35,000	--	30,000	--
Dominican Republic.....	29,763	86	27,389	465	36,914	--	54,980	--
Jamaica.....	190	1,048	106	1,524	987	2,070	635	2,186
Trinidad and Tobago.....	--	1,414	--	1,719	--	1,691	--	1,600
Total.....	575,724	114,094	622,189	144,901	648,678	184,295	672,020	182,812
<b>South America:</b>								
Argentina.....	973	3,121	3,084	155	29,472	240	23,873	319
Brazil.....	64,847	218	63,618	78	97,694	10	132,862	4
British Guiana.....	--	622	--	--	--	4/	--	700
Chile.....	--	688	91	685	--	3,926	--	2,806
Colombia.....	9,315	239	11,059	13	25,063	10	36,312	11
Paraguay.....	7,267	26	5,692	5	22,128	6/	27,906	15
Peru.....	10	649	1,343	575	500	51	220	--
Surinam.....	--	137	--	159	--	218	--	240
Uruguay.....	--	9,118	--	9,007	--	6,056	--	9,361
Venezuela.....	--	601	--	597	43	590	4/	250
Total.....	82,412	15,419	84,887	11,986	174,900	11,801	221,198	13,706
<b>Europe:</b>								
Austria.....	1,470	19,899	1,677	23,985	551	24,081	886	22,308
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	2,023	48,717	1,008	54,264	4,458	63,873	4,630	63,500
Denmark.....	595	23,974	1/	25,304	1,038	27,555	1/	34,296
France.....	1,183	69,912	4,740	73,042	5,077	104,467	3,000	108,001
Germany, West.....	676	114,993	1,661	164,528	2,914	262,311	3,307	279,395
Greece.....	88,077	--	127,743	3	136,511	4	157,523	3
Ireland.....	--	17,044	--	11,872	--	14,026	--	13,999
Italy.....	22,160	8,290	25,547	17,073	24,599	62,856	11,243	49,824
Netherlands.....	8,352	69,370	7,522	71,773	6,228	87,364	7/	99,855
Norway.....	--	8,818	263	9,504	324	12,864	392	11,351
Portugal.....	4	10,679	8	11,992	--	13,650	--	13,386
Spain.....	--	48,270	2,445	47,106	169	44,333	1	60,258
Sweden.....	10	21,221	55	17,657	22	19,197	20	31,086
Switzerland.....	3	24,458	--	27,377	103	38,205	80	39,556
United Kingdom.....	7,149	302,358	2,680	319,435	3,072	324,634	3,970	312,652
Malta.....	--	962	--	738	--	800	--	800
Finland.....	--	10,407	--	11,290	--	15,342	21	13,402
Yugoslavia.....	15,712	2,988	39,723	11,224	37,537	22,196	49,806	3/
Total.....	147,414	802,380	215,203	888,167	222,603	1,137,758	244,960	1,159,872

<b>Africa:</b>										
Algeria.....	27,716	9,856	19,048	15,009 : 3/	1,000 : 3/	10,000 : 3/	7,000 : 3/	8,000		
Morocco.....	493	4,997	558	4,876	259	8,954	403	10,516		
Tunisia.....	117	5,465	720	5,548 : 6/	45 : 6/	5,443 : 4/6/	450 : 4/6/	7,500		
U.A.R., (Egypt).....	--	26,278	--	25,564	--	27,355	--	29,514		
Angola.....	1,690	425	825	665	2,921	586	3,702	712		
Cameroon.....	1,420	1,573	2,153	1,952	2,308	1,653	2,315 : 3/	2,205		
Canary Islands.....	--	1,240	--	6,108	--	1,761	--	14,000		
Congo (Brazzaville).....	702	612	1,318	1,004	840	1,764 : 3/	1,250 : 3/	1,750		
Congo (Leopoldville).....	155	6,554	148	9,869	34	8,292 : 3/	100	10,983		
Ghana.....	--	1,534	--	2,180	1	2,119 : 3/	5 : 3/	2,200		
Malagasy Republic.....	8,596	37	8,804	1,256	8,204	1,130	11,658 : 3/	1,200		
Mozambique.....	361	327	772	462	1,960	686 : 6/	1,543	1,764		
Nigeria.....	--	6,596	--	5,568	8	3,684	110 : 4/	4,000		
Rhodesia, Zambia, Malawi.....	116,811	6,406	149,496	4	213,404	49	252,195	--		
Sierra Leone.....	--	1,598	--	1,670	--	2,142	--	2,496		
South Africa, Republic of.....	2,823	2,989	2,144	8,489	18,711	5,202	15,358	4,738		
Total.....	160,884	76,487	185,986	90,224	249,695	92,820	296,089	101,578		
<b>Asia:</b>										
Aden.....	--	--	5,461	9,332 : 4/7/	4,700 : 4/	7,500 : 3/7/	6,500 : 3/	10,000		
Cyprus.....	1,440	872	1,409	1,123	2,116	1,244	1,626	1,667		
Lebanon.....	911	771	1,745	572	3,307	661 : 3/	3,000 : 3/	600		
Turkey.....	132,971	12	146,417	--	98,332	--	125,642	--		
Syria.....	5,387	1,137	1,156	601	3,278	175 : 3/	3,500	847		
Burma.....	395	288	290	835	--	--	--	--		
Cambodia.....	1	13,748	1,291	1,445	--	700	--	600		
Ceylon.....	1,224	1,737	554	1,932	180	2,570 : 4/	1	2,000		
Taiwan.....	45	908	177	2,213	2,978	4,852	3,761	2,676		
Hong Kong.....	6,979	11,470 : 7/	1,428	9,531	281	18,334	394	18,735		
India.....	84,405	4,354	92,265	3,195	149,838	1,215	158,073	2,304		
Indonesia.....	30,192	13,484	33,116	15,430	28,461	1,973	35,715	--		
Japan.....	1,254	11,810	6,274	11,816	15,393	34,885	15,327	64,134		
Laos.....	--	--	--	--	--	1,100	--	1,100		
Malaysia 10/.....	175	462 : 7/	2,590	4,673	375	18,084 : 3/	12	14,854		
Pakistan.....	20	7,453	196	1,531 : 3/	218 : 3/	2,500 : 3/	300 : 3/	940		
Philippines.....	19,281	22,374	22,192	8,238	54,608	4,994	72,500	883		
Thailand.....	21	5,488	8,333	10,292	8,337	8,098	12,561	10,531		
Vietnam, South.....	--	--	299	8,023	222	5,637	--	11,495		
Total.....	284,701	96,368	325,193	90,782	372,534	114,522	438,912	143,366		
<b>Oceania:</b>										
Australia.....	1	31,388	179	42,802	331	27,474	278	28,487		
New Zealand.....	--	6,290	2	6,994	226	4,712	101	4,732		
Total.....	1	37,678	181	49,796	557	32,186	379	33,219		
<b>Total world.....</b>										
1,251,136 : 1,142,426 : 1,433,639 : 1,275,856 : 1,668,967 : 1,573,382 : 1,873,558 : 1,634,553										

1/ Does not include trade of Sino-Soviet bloc countries due to lack of comparable data. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Approximated from unofficial sources. 4/ Estimated from data for less than 1 year. 5/ Fiscal year ending March 31. 6/ Includes manufactured products. 7/ Re-exports. 8/ Data not comparable with previous years. 9/ Less than a five year average. 10/ Includes States of Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak, Brunei, and Sabah.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD BUTTER AND CHEESE  
PRODUCTION UP IN 1964

Total world butter production in 1964 is estimated at 10.9 billion pounds--slightly over that of 1963 (10.8 billion) and 6 percent above the 10.1 billion estimated for 1956-60.

Production in Western Europe dropped slightly below the 1963 level. Countries in that area in which output declined included the Netherlands, Sweden, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. Output was up in France, Denmark, Finland, Austria, and Ireland. In West Germany, it showed little change from a year ago.

Oceania's output was up 8 percent and; in South America, it was up 5 percent. North America's production was maintained at the 1963 level.

Creamery butter production in 1964 in 33 countries was 9.1 billion pounds, compared with 8.8 billion pounds in 1963 and 7.8 billion pounds in the 1956-60 period.

In Western Europe, output was only fractionally below 1963. In West Germany, the largest producing country in that area, production was up 1 percent to a record 1,040 million pounds. France reported a 3-percent increase to 763 million pounds. Denmark's production rose 4 percent to 342 million pounds. Gains in output also occurred in Finland, Austria, Norway and Ireland.

Production in the USSR, the world's largest producer of creamery butter, was reported at 1,863 million pounds, 9 percent higher than in 1963.

In Oceania, output was up 8 percent. In South America, it increased 7 percent. In North America, production was about 1 percent higher than that of a year earlier.

Total cheese production in 32 countries reporting output in 1964 was 7.5 billion pounds, 2 percent above 1963. Compared with the 1956-60 average, the gain was 18 percent.

Output in Western Europe, which accounted for more than half of the total cheese produced in 1964, increased slightly over the preceding year, with all countries reporting increased production except Italy and Norway.

In Oceania, output was 8 percent above 1963 output. In South America, production rose 2 percent, and in North America, 4 percent.

Factory cheese production in 29 countries in 1964 is estimated at 6.3 billion pounds - 4 percent above 1963 and 22 percent above the 1956-60 average.

In Western Europe, output increased 3 percent. Norway was the only country in that area in which production declined below the 1963 level.

In Oceania, factory cheese output was up 8 percent. Production in South America increased 2 percent, in North America, 4 percent.



## Butter: World Production, Average 1956-60, Annual 1963 and 1964

Continent and Country	Average 1956-60		1963		1964 <sup>1/</sup>	
	Factory	Total	Factory	Total	Factory	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:						
Canada -----	320	332	356	362	356	361
United States-----	1,385	1,484	1,420	1,453	1,434	1,460
South America:						
Argentina <sup>2/</sup> -----	130	130	115	115	110	110
Brazil <sup>3/</sup> -----	67	111	54	98	71	115
Chile-----	7	14	9	15	9	15
Colombia-----	14	24	20	33	22	36
Peru-----	--	5	--	6	--	7
Uruguay-----	5	12	7	16	7	16
Venezuela <sup>2/</sup> -----	9	9	8	8	<sup>3/</sup> 8	<sup>3/</sup> 8
Europe:						
Austria-----	65	82	74	88	76	90
Belgium -----	107	195	112	184	111	172
Denmark-----	367	367	329	329	342	342
Finland-----	169	181	220	226	225	231
France-----	509	760	743	953	763	961
Germany, West -----	773	836	1,026	1,087	1,010	1,083
Greece <sup>4/</sup> -----	--	23	--	26	--	26
Ireland-----	100	143	110	135	122	144
Italy-----	--	143	--	125	--	123
Luxembourg <sup>2/</sup> -----	10	10	<sup>3/</sup> 10	<sup>3/</sup> 10	<sup>3/</sup> 10	<sup>3/</sup> 10
Netherlands -----	187	187	208	208	197	197
Norway-----	33	41	40	45	41	45
Portugal-----	6	6	5	5	5	5
Sweden-----	184	186	186	187	175	176
Switzerland-----	68	68	76	76	67	67
United Kingdom -----	63	85	97	106	52	58
Bulgaria <sup>2/</sup> -----	16	16	21	21	<sup>3/</sup> 26	<sup>3/</sup> 26
Czechoslovakia <sup>2/</sup> -----	120	120	163	163	<sup>3/</sup> 163	<sup>3/</sup> 163
Germany, East <sup>2/</sup> -----	349	349	371	371	<sup>3/</sup> 385	<sup>3/</sup> 385
Hungary <sup>2/</sup> -----	33	33	39	39	42	42
Poland <sup>2/</sup> -----	184	184	179	179	192	192
Rumania <sup>2/</sup> -----	20	20	36	36	<sup>3/</sup> 42	<sup>3/</sup> 42
U.S.S.R. -----	1,460	<sup>5/</sup> 1,777	1,713	1,949	1,863	2,099
Africa:						
Kenya <sup>2/</sup> -----	12	12	12	12	12	12
South Africa, Rep. of <sup>6/</sup> -----	85	93	96	99	89	92
Oceania:						
Australia-----	424	431	457	464	475	482
New Zealand -----	471	478	491	498	547	554
Total -----	<sup>7/</sup> 7,752	<sup>8/</sup> 10,100	<sup>7/</sup> 8,803	<sup>8/</sup> 10,800	<sup>7/</sup> 9,079	<sup>8/</sup> 10,900

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2/</sup> Creamery butter only. <sup>3/</sup> Estimated. <sup>4/</sup> Made from the milk of cows, buffalos, sheep and goats. <sup>5/</sup> Less than a 5-year average. <sup>6/</sup> Years ending September 30. <sup>7/</sup> Total factory production in above countries. <sup>8/</sup> World total butter production estimated on basis of change in production in countries shown, which represents about 92 percent of total production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Cheese: <sup>1/</sup> Production in Specified Countries, Average 1956-60, Annual 1963 and 1964

Continent and Country	Average 1956-60		1963		1964 <sup>2/</sup>	
	Factory	Total	Factory	Total	Factory	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:						
Canada -----	109	110	155	156	160	161
United States-----	1,411	1,411	1,631	1,631	1,703	1,703
South America:						
Argentina <sup>3/</sup> -----	263	263	318	318	320	320
Brazil <sup>4/</sup> -----	86	132	85	142	88	145
Chile-----	20	28	21	32	22	33
Colombia -----	75	107	92	132	98	140
Peru-----	--	19	--	22	--	22
Uruguay-----	8	19	9	20	8	17
Europe:						
Austria -----	44	48	62	66	65	69
Belgium -----	39	42	62	65	68	70
Denmark -----	229	229	267	267	274	274
Finland -----	58	58	75	75	77	77
France <sup>5/</sup> -----	816	900	1,039	1,096	1,054	1,107
Germany, West <sup>3/</sup> -----	342	342	304	304	320	320
Greece <sup>6/</sup> -----	--	170	--	236	--	239
Ireland <sup>3/</sup> -----	7	7	21	21	31	31
Italy <sup>5/</sup> -----	--	821	--	826	--	772
Netherlands -----	386	411	446	466	450	468
Norway <sup>7/</sup> -----	79	80	94	95	93	94
Portugal <sup>3/</sup> -----	5	5	8	8	8	8
Sweden -----	115	115	123	123	125	125
Switzerland <sup>7/</sup> -----	136	140	154	154	161	161
United Kingdom -----	214	226	216	234	227	246
Bulgaria <sup>3/</sup> , <sup>8/</sup> -----	84	84	150	150 <sup>4/</sup>	141 <sup>4/</sup>	141
Czechoslovakia <sup>3/</sup> -----	82	82	99	99 <sup>4/</sup>	99 <sup>4/</sup>	99
Germany, East <sup>3/</sup> -----	71	71	97	97 <sup>4/</sup>	104 <sup>4/</sup>	104
Hungary <sup>3/</sup> -----	21	21	40	40	39	39
Poland <sup>3/</sup> -----	33	33	40	40 <sup>4/</sup>	40 <sup>4/</sup>	40
Rumania <sup>3/</sup> -----	70	70	96	96 <sup>4/</sup>	121 <sup>4/</sup>	121
Africa:						
South Africa, Rep. of <sup>3/</sup> , <sup>9/</sup> -	28	28	33	33	31	31
Oceania:						
Australia-----	95	95	127	127	140	140
New Zealand -----	211	211	209	209	223	223
Total of above countries	5,137	6,378	6,073	7,380	6,290	7,540

<sup>1/</sup> Whole milk cheese made from cows' milk, unless otherwise noted. <sup>2/</sup> Preliminary.  
<sup>3/</sup> Factory production only. <sup>4/</sup> Estimated. <sup>5/</sup> Made from the milk of cows, sheep and goats. <sup>6/</sup> Made from the milk of cows, buffalos, sheep and goats. <sup>7/</sup> Made from the milk of cows and goats. <sup>8/</sup> Made from the milk of cows and sheep. <sup>9/</sup> Years ending September 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD CORN CROP CONFIRMED AS  
SECOND LARGEST ON RECORD

Latest information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service indicates world 1964 corn production at 7,670 million bushels, confirming the crop as second to the record of 8,010 million bushels in 1963. The 1964 total is 4 percent below that of a year earlier and somewhat above the 1962 crop of 7,480 million bushels.

The United States production of 3,549 million bushels, although off 13 percent from the 1963 crop, made up 46 percent of the world total. Canada and Mexico had record crops in 1964.

The total European crop of 1,080 million bushels in 1964 was slightly larger than that of the previous year. Western European production, at 320 million bushels, was down 16 percent, principally because of a sharp drop in the French harvest. In contrast, the Eastern European crop, at 760 million bushels, was up 11 percent. Yugoslavia's production at 274 million bushels and Rumania's at 263 million bushels were both at record levels.

Corn production in the Soviet Union, currently estimated at 360 million bushels, was well above the 1963 crop but not equal to that of 1962.

Asian production of 990 million bushels was 50 million bushels larger than in the previous year because of larger crops in Indonesia, India, Thailand and the Philippines.

The African corn crop is estimated at the same level as last year. Production in the Republic of South Africa, which suffered from severe drought and heat, as it did a year ago, is currently placed at 164 million bushels, down from 168 million bushels in 1963.

Corn was a good crop in South America in 1964, totaling 740 million bushels, up 13 percent. Brazil's record production of 454 million bushels, up nearly 100 million bushels from 1963, was the principal factor in the South American increase. The crops in Argentina, Uruguay and Chile were all reduced by drought. (Tables 18 and 19)

WORLD EXPORTS OF PALM  
OIL AND PALM KERNELS

World exports of palm oil, provisionally estimated at 535,700 metric tons in 1964, were up 1 percent from 1963. Palm kernel and palm kernel oil exports, on an oil-equivalent basis, also rose 1 percent to total 357,600 tons from 353,900 in 1963.

Although Africa supplied about 57 percent of the palm oil entering world trade in 1964, total African shipments were down 2 percent from 1963 largely because of the decline in exports from the Congo (Leopoldville). While Congolese shipments fell 11 percent, shipments from Nigeria rose 7 percent to total 136,400 tons. This increase enabled  
(Cont. on page 20)

CORN: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1962-64 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production		
	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	Average 1955-59	1962	1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
<b>North America:</b>									
Canada .....	514	421	553	59.8	76.0	65.5	30,718	32,025	36,184
United States 5/.....	66,409	56,609	60,549	48.7	64.2	67.6	3,234,891	3,636,673	4,091,685
E1 Salvador .....	431	499	427	14.5	17.1	19.1	6,240	8,400	8,200
Guatemala .....	1,549	1,832	--	11.3	12.4	--	17,500	22,630	23,000
Honduras .....	822	988	--	11.7	12.1	12.1	9,630	11,950	12,050
Mexico .....	14,292	15,814	16,780	13.3	13.6	15.1	190,630	215,000	252,900
Nicaragua .....	369	347	350	12.5	14.2	13.5	4,620	4,930	4,725
Cuba .....	432	--	--	15.7	--	--	6,800	--	--
Estimated total 6/ .....	85,310	77,910	82,850	41.2	50.8	53.7	3,515,000	3,955,000	4,450,000
<b>Europe:</b>									
Austria .....	125	134	123	47.0	56.7	62.1	5,870	7,600	7,640
France .....	1,455	2,139	2,352	41.8	34.7	64.8	60,770	74,250	152,400
Greece .....	537	440	478	19.1	25.3	25.7	10,270	10,490	12,280
Italy .....	3,272	2,768	2,769	42.6	46.4	49.0	139,280	128,470	135,650
Portugal .....	1,187	1,231	1,205	15.0	18.9	17.0	17,770	23,264	20,490
Spain .....	940	1,097	1,203	34.2	33.0	38.3	32,180	36,220	46,100
Estimated total Western Europe 6/ .....	7,560	7,850	8,170	35.4	36.3	46.5	268,000	285,000	380,000
<b>U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 5/ .....</b>									
Albania .....	357	299	376	19.0	16.2	20.0	6,780	4,840	7,500
Bulgaria .....	1,841	1,609	1,668	29.4	38.1	41.8	50,500	61,260	68,190
Czechoslovakia .....	435	586	526	40.1	31.6	43.3	17,440	18,540	22,750
Hungary .....	3,193	3,183	3,185	35.9	40.1	43.9	114,720	127,600	139,800
Rumania .....	8,775	7,677	8,330	22.9	25.3	28.2	200,660	194,160	234,790
Yugoslavia .....	6,182	6,079	5,955	31.1	34.1	35.6	185,420	207,500	211,800
Estimated total Eastern Europe 6/ .....	20,930	19,460	20,020	27.7	31.6	34.2	580,000	615,000	685,000
Estimated total all Europe 6/ .....	28,490	27,310	28,190	29.8	33.0	37.8	848,000	900,000	1,065,000
<b>U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 5/ .....</b>									
Asia:									
Turkey .....	1,737	1,648	1,656	17.7	15.5	19.6	30,690	25,600	32,500
China, Mainland .....	9,949	11,385	11,234	12.9	15.8	15.9	128,100	180,230	178,220
Indonesia .....	5,611	7,767	7,416	14.8	16.2	14.2	82,850	126,100	105,110
Japan 5/ .....	121	104	95	32.2	39.2	42.9	3,900	4,080	4,075
Pakistan .....	1,097	1,150	1,249	16.4	16.7	16.7	18,020	19,200	20,880
Philippines .....	3,889	4,817	4,799	9.7	10.4	11.5	38,190	46,680	52,070
Thailand .....	275	830	1,107	21.7	31.6	32.0	5,960	26,200	35,430
Estimated total 6/ .....	46,120	54,760	54,650	16.9	16.8	17.2	780,000	920,000	940,000
Estimated total all U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 5/ .....	11,925	17,300	17,300	26.8	22.3	19.4	296,700	385,000	335,000
Estimated total all U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 5/ .....									
Turkey .....	1,737	1,648	1,668	17.7	15.5	19.6	30,690	25,600	32,500
China, Mainland .....	9,949	11,385	11,234	12.9	15.8	15.9	128,100	180,230	178,220
Indonesia .....	5,611	7,767	7,416	14.8	16.2	14.2	82,850	126,100	105,110
Japan 5/ .....	121	104	95	32.2	39.2	42.9	3,900	4,080	4,075
Pakistan .....	1,097	1,150	1,249	16.4	16.7	16.7	18,020	19,200	20,880
Philippines .....	3,889	4,817	4,799	9.7	10.4	11.5	38,190	46,680	52,070
Thailand .....	275	830	1,107	21.7	31.6	32.0	5,960	26,200	35,430
Estimated total 6/ .....	46,120	54,760	54,650	16.9	16.8	17.2	780,000	920,000	940,000

Africa:													
Morocco	1,147	1,105	1,143	1,122	10.1	12.4	13.9	11.2	11,620	13,680	15,620	12,600	
U.A.R., Egypt	1,921	1,901	1,786	1,723	33.3	41.5	41.2	44.2	63,920	78,850	73,500	76,140	
Angola	1,453	--	--	--	10.3	--	--	--	15,000	19,000	21,000	22,000	
Congo (Leopoldville)	1,182	--	--	--	16.7	--	--	--	16,690	--	--	--	
Former French West Africa	1,705	--	--	--	9.6	--	--	--	16,320	--	--	--	
Kenya <sup>Z/</sup>	500	--	--	--	26.2	--	--	--	13,110	--	--	--	
Malagasy Republic	204	250	255	247	12.9	14.4	14.7	15.1	2,640	3,620	3,740	3,740	
Rhodesia, Zambia, and Malawi	2,960	--	--	--	17.6	--	--	--	52,000	65,000	67,000	74,000	
South Africa, Republic of	9,540	--	--	--	14.9	--	--	--	141,950	240,000	168,500	164,000	
Estimated total <sup>6/</sup>	28,750	31,030	31,810	32,070	15.7	20.0	17.3	17.1	450,000	620,000	550,000	550,000	
South America:													
Argentina	5,855	6,537	7,272	7,200	29.7	27.5	28.9	27.2	173,710	180,000	210,000	196,000	
Brazil	15,152	19,570	17,791	--	19.7	21.0	19.9	--	299,000	410,100	358,900	454,400	
Chile	169	180	184	192	28.2	33.1	39.3	31.8	4,760	5,960	7,240	6,100	
Colombia	1,585	1,720	1,809	1,831	19.0	17.2	17.0	17.2	30,170	29,680	30,790	31,500	
Ecuador	481	519	494	--	12.3	11.4	10.4	--	5,900	5,900	5,120	6,300	
Peru	605	674	699	749	19.1	21.2	21.4	21.6	11,530	14,270	14,960	16,140	
Uruguay	777	584	413	--	8.9	13.9	8.7	--	6,920	8,100	3,580	2,500	
Venezuela	702	1,194	1,054	1,112	19.1	17.8	16.1	16.8	13,380	21,280	16,940	18,700	
Estimated total <sup>6/</sup>	25,780	31,520	30,260	32,460	21.5	21.9	21.6	22.8	555,000	690,000	655,000	740,000	
Oceania:													
Australia	180	209	215	222	31.7	35.9	31.2	30.6	5,700	7,500	6,700	6,800	
New Zealand	6	8	8	8	55.0	62.5	70.0	70.0	330	600	560	560	
Estimated total <sup>6/</sup>	190	217	223	230	32.1	37.3	32.7	32.2	6,100	8,100	7,300	7,400	
Estimated total <sup>6/</sup>	226,570	240,050	245,290	242,220	28.5	31.2	32.6	31.2	6,450,000	7,480,000	8,010,000	7,670,000	

<sup>1/</sup> Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1964 is combined with preliminary estimates for the Southern Hemisphere harvest beginning early in 1965. <sup>2/</sup> Figures refer to harvested area as far as possible. <sup>3/</sup> Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. <sup>4/</sup> Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for the Southern Hemisphere, preliminary estimates. <sup>5/</sup> Corn for grain only. <sup>6/</sup> Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. <sup>Z/</sup> Production on European holdings only. Allowances for native cultivation, not shown, are included in estimated total for Africa.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Nigeria to surpass the Congo and become the leading world supplier in 1964. Exports from the Malay States and Singapore increased 18,000 tons or 17 percent, while those from Indonesia were estimated at slightly lower levels.

African palm kernel exports accounted for 91 percent of the 1964 world trade compared with 93 percent in 1963. A greater proportion of the African palm kernel supply was processed and shipped in the form of oil in 1964 than in the year before. Palm kernel oil exports rose 31 percent or 11,700 tons, reflecting increased supplies from the Congo and Angola.

Palm kernel shipments from the major West African producing countries, Nigeria, Dahomey, Sierra Leone, Republic of Guinea, and Angola, were in smaller volume than in 1963. Palm kernel shipments from Indonesia, however, were up an estimated 14,700 tons. (Tables 21 and 22)

#### WORLD HOPS PRODUCTION DOWN SLIGHTLY

World hops production during 1964 is now estimated at 195.3 million pounds--a slight increase over earlier estimates. The 1964 crop was second only to the 1963 crop of 202.1 million pounds. In spite of a widespread drought, all European countries had an above average crop except Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. However, of the major European producers, only West Germany and Yugoslavia had a larger crop than in 1963. The North American crop was above both the average and the 1963 levels.

The Southern Hemisphere's 1965 crop is already harvested and the estimates (in pounds) with 1964 crop in parentheses are: Argentina - 209,000 (269,000); Australia - 3,050,000 (2,224,000); New Zealand - 930,000 (662,000); and the Republic of South Africa - 153,000 (133,000) pounds. Though all Southern Hemisphere crops were above their 1964 level, all except New Zealand's were substantially below average, due to adverse weather conditions.

World beer production in 1964 is estimated at about 425 million barrels up 6 percent from the 400 million level of 1963. At an assumed world hopping rate of .45 pounds per barrel, world requirements for 1963 crop hops should have approximated 190 million pounds. Carryover stocks were moderately increased after having fallen considerably below normal. The estimated requirements for 1964 crop hops should slightly exceed the production--causing a slight decline of stocks.

The European hops market has been strong throughout the season with very few stocks remaining in growers hands in West Germany. Much of the 1965 crop of West German hops has been sold on advance contract; Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia also have entered futures contracts heavily. While it is still too early to forecast the 1965 world crop, production in the Southern Hemisphere did increase and there are indications of moderate acreage increases in West Germany and Yugoslavia. In addition, the United Kingdom marketing allotment was increased to 102 percent of basic quota for 1965. (Table on page 23)

PAIM OIL: Exports from principal exporting countries,  
average 1955-59, annual 1958-64

Continent and Country	Average :1955-59	: 1958	: 1959	: 1960	: 1961	: 1962	: 1963	: 1964
----- 1,000 Metric tons -----								
Africa:								
Angola.....	8.8	9.0	8.7	13.0	14.6	15.1	16.7	17.8
Cameroon <sup>2/</sup> .....	6.6	6.7	8.0	8.9	9.8	7.1	9.8	3/ 9.5
Congo, Brazzaville.....	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.6	3.4	3.9	3.2	2.7
Congo, Leopoldville <sup>4/</sup> ..	160.2	163.0	183.9	167.2	154.4	151.1	143.0	127.5
Dahomey.....	12.3	12.3	5.9	10.7	9.0	9.2	9.6	3/ 10.5
Guinea, Portuguese.....	.6	.5	.6	.2	5/	.1	.1	---
Guinea, Spanish.....	2.6	4.4	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.2	3/ 3.0	3.0
Ivory Coast <sup>6/</sup> .....	.5	.2	-1.7	-1.2	-4.8	-4.5	-3.3	3/ -4.0
Liberia <sup>6/</sup> .....	5/	5/	---	5/	---	---	3/ -1.1	-1.1
Nigeria <sup>7/</sup> .....	174.2	166.9	179.3	178.0	167.2	120.6	127.7	136.4
Sao Tome and Principe..	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	3/ 1.0
Togo.....	.9	.6	.1	.7	.9	.3	.2	3/ .2
Other.....	---	---	---	---	---	.3	.1	---
Total.....	371.0	367.7	391.6	385.0	358.4	307.5	311.0	304.5
Asia:								
Indonesia.....	121.0	131.6	103.1	108.5	117.7	100.3	109.8	3/ 105.0
Malaysia <sup>6/</sup> .....	61.3	68.9	70.2	91.5	89.2	98.6	108.2	126.2
Total.....	182.3	200.5	173.3	200.0	206.9	198.9	218.0	231.2
Grand Total.....	553.3	568.2	564.9	585.0	565.3	506.4	529.0	535.7

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Including West Cameroon data which had been included in Nigerian statistics prior to October 1960. 3/ Estimated. 4/ From July 1960 excludes production from Katanga, Rwanda, and Burundi; in 1961 excluding production from South Kasai, Kivu, and Oriental Province as well. 5/ Less than 50 tons. 6/ Net Exports. 7/ 1955-60 data adjusted on basis of West Cameroon purchases.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

PALM KERNELS: World exports, by principal producing countries, average 1955-59, annual 1960-64

Continent and country	Average : 1955-59	: 1960	: 1961	: 1962	: 1963	: 1964	1/
----- 1,000 Metric tons -----							
Africa:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Angola.....	10.7:	5.2:	10.2:	11.6:	18.0:	16.7	
Cameroon, Rep. of 2/:	21.5:	20.9:	19.4:	16.8:	19.4:	3/ 12.5	
Congo (Brazzaville):	7.0:	6.5:	6.1:	7.7:	9.7:	6.4	
Congo (Leopoldville)4/:	41.1:	20.2:	12.8:	18.9:	3.0:	1.1	
Dahomey.....	49.8:	61.3:	48.5:	43.9:	50.6:	3/ 50.0	
Guinea, Portuguese..:	16.1:	6.8:	16.7:	17.6:	11.7:	9.1	
Guinea, Rep. of....:	21.3:	23.0:	18.7:	22.7:	23.7:	13.9	
Guinea, Spanish....:	3.8:	4.0:	4.0:	2.9:	3/ 3.5:	3/ 3.0	
Ivory Coast.....	13.4:	16.4:	12.5:	10.7:	10.4:	3/ 12.0	
Liberia 5/.....	12.1:	15.2:	12.9:	8.5:	6.6:	6.9	
Nigeria 6/.....	434.3:	419.3:	417.2:	372.5:	404.7:	400.5	
Sao Tome & Principe:	4.7:	4.4:	4.2:	4.3:	3.5:	3/ 4.0	
Senegal.....	2.3:	4.2:	4.9:	5.6:	4.0:	3/ 2.0	
Sierra Leone.....	57.0:	55.4:	58.7:	62.0:	53.6:	53.4	
Togo.....	9.6:	14.2:	11.1:	10.4:	12.7:	14.5	
Others.....	10.6:	6.8:	5.2:	4.4:	4.9:	6.4	
Total.....	715.3:	683.8:	663.1:	620.5:	640.0:	612.4	
Asia:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Indonesia.....	37.5:	33.5:	32.6:	31.1:	31.3:	3/ 46.0	
Malaysia 5/.....	15.6:	22.4:	19.4:	14.3:	16.0:	11.6	
Total.....	53.1:	55.9:	52.1:	45.4:	47.3:	57.6	
World total.....	768.4:	739.7:	715.1:	665.9:	687.3:	670.0	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Including West Cameroon data formerly included in Nigerian statistics prior to October 1960. 3/ Estimated. 4/ From July 1960 excludes production from Katanga, Rwanda, and Burundi; in 1961 excluding production from South Kasai, Kivu, and Oriental Province as well. 5/ Net exports. 6/ 1955-60 data adjusted on basis of West Cameroon purchases.

PALM KERNEL OIL: World exports, by principal producing countries, average 1955-59, annual 1960-64

Continent and country	Average : 1955-59	: 1960	: 1961	: 1962	: 1963	: 1964	1/
----- 1,000 Metric tons -----							
Angola.....	.2:	1.1:	3.4:	2.6:	1.6:	2.2	
Cameroon, Rep. of....:	.6:	.5:	.4:	.8:	.6:	2/ .6	
Congo (Leopoldville..):	50.1:	52.4:	50.0:	41.9:	32.0:	45.7	
Malaysia.....	---	---	.3:	.1:	.4:	2/ .1	
Nigeria.....	---	3/ :	---	.1:	3.2:	.9	
Others.....	.1:	.1:	---	---	---	---	
Total.....	51.0:	53.9:	54.0:	45.5:	37.8:	49.4	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Less than 50 tons.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.



HOPS: Production in specified countries,  
average 1958-62, annual 1962-65 <sup>1/</sup>

Country	: Average : : 1958-62 :	Revised : : 1962 :	Revised : : 1963 :	Revised : : 1964 :	Preliminary : 1965
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	: Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Canada.....	: 1,318	1,456	1,455	1,523	---
United States.....	: 45,635	44,231	51,422	53,378	---
Argentina.....	: 309	305	274	269	209
Austria.....	: 243	265	342	300	---
Belgium.....	: 3,206	2,741	3,317	3,400	---
France.....	: 4,632	3,485	5,104	5,351	---
Germany, West.....	: 35,282	33,977	39,808	40,600	---
Spain.....	: 1,111	1,823	2,576	2,927	---
United Kingdom.....	: 27,829	29,883	30,955	28,203	---
Czechoslovakia.....	: 14,438	15,642	19,859	14,000	---
Germany, East.....	: 2,644	3,250	5,852	4,400	---
Hungary.....	: <sup>2/</sup> 607	909	856	1,000	---
Poland.....	: 3,871	4,641	5,710	6,000	---
Rumania.....	: <sup>2/</sup> 706	728	794	900	---
Yugoslavia.....	: 10,437	11,574	10,406	13,470	---
U.S.S.R. ....	: 13,355	13,228	13,228	9,000	---
South Africa, Republic of....	: 197	159	201	133	153
Japan.....	: 3,083	3,615	4,390	6,046	---
Australia.....	: 3,748	3,689	3,767	2,224	3,050
New Zealand.....	: 918	888	664	662	930
Others <sup>3/</sup> .....	: 294	928	1,159	1,500	---
Total.....	: 173,863	177,417	202,139	195,286	---

<sup>1/</sup> Revised series: Production shown by calendar year of harvest for both Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

<sup>2/</sup> Three year average 1960-62.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes Mexico, Switzerland and Sweden all years; Bulgaria 1962 to date.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

WORLD OUTPUT OF LARD  
DOWN SHARPLY IN 1964

Production of lard in 1964 in the major producing countries is estimated at 6,690 million pounds, down 6 percent from the 7,130 million pounds produced in 1963.

The major reason for the decline was the drop in the USSR associated with the sharp decline in hog numbers in the previous year.

Pork production dropped sharply in Western Europe in late 1963, but had largely recovered by the end of 1964 as the production cycle reversed itself. Production of lard in the EEC and Western Europe in 1964 recovered to about the level of 1962.

In 1965 competition from European produced lard is likely to have some effect on U.S. exports to the United Kingdom, currently the world's major lard importer.

Production in the United States in 1964 was practically unchanged from the previous year, but is forecast to be down in 1965 paralleling the drop in hog slaughter.

WORLD FISH  
OIL EXPORTS

World gross exports of fish oil, including fish liver oil, remained at a record level in 1964. World exports increased less than 1 percent but were more than twice the 1955-59 average.

Peru, the United States, Iceland, and the Republic of South Africa are the most important world suppliers of fish oil, accounting for nearly 75 percent of the world's gross exports and about 95 percent of the world's net exports of fish oil in 1963-64. Although several European countries export sizable quantities of fish oil, the area as a whole is a net importer and takes most of the world's exports of fish oil. Much of the domestic production of fish oil in Europe is retained for domestic consumption, normally in the country of origin, or exported to other European countries as in the case of Iceland, Portugal, Western Germany, and Denmark. In addition, Norway, Western Germany, and the Netherlands import large quantities of fish oil for further processing and export largely to other European countries.

Exports from Peru reached a record 147,300 tons in 1964, an increase of 21 percent from 1963. This increase enabled Peru to surpass the United States and become the leading world supplier. Exports from the Republic of South Africa, Chile, Denmark, and Canada rose, while exports from the other major suppliers, the United States and Iceland, declined. Norway's reported exports of fish oil were up slightly in 1964, but are probably much larger than indicated owing to the exclusion of hardened fish oils which are not classified separately in trade returns.

(Tables on page 26)

LARD 1/: Estimated production in specified countries,  
average 1956-60, annual 1962-64

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1962	1963	1964 <u>2/</u>
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:				
Canada.....	140	124	137	143
United States.....	2,615	2,480	2,476	2,477
Mexico <u>3/</u> .....	80	91	95	99
Total North America <u>4/</u> .....	2,890	2,750	2,760	2,770
South America:				
Argentina <u>5/</u> .....	61	53	51	53
Brazil.....	191	203	181	---
Chile.....	24	31	31	33
Colombia.....	28	32	31	28
Total South America <u>4/</u> .....	350	370	350	350
Europe:				
Western				
EEC				
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	34	40	39	37
France.....	164	185	173	168
Germany, Western <u>6/ 7/</u> .....	551	581	584	593
Italy.....	81	84	77	90
Netherlands.....	28	31	32	34
Total EEC.....	858	921	905	922
Austria.....	79	80	80	80
Denmark.....	59	78	79	80
Portugal.....	45	42	41	39
Spain.....	21	21	26	29
Sweden.....	18	14	14	12
United Kingdom.....	22	22	22	23
Total Western Europe <u>4/</u> .....	1,130	1,220	1,210	1,230
Bulgaria <u>5/ 7/</u> .....	59	71	60	---
Czechoslovakia <u>5/ 7/</u> .....	179	187	191	---
Germany, Eastern <u>5/ 7/</u> .....	196	156	165	---
Hungary <u>5/ 7/</u> .....	116	125	126	---
Poland <u>5/ 7/</u> .....	480	543	464	---
Yugoslavia <u>5/ 7/</u> .....	241	265	255	---
Total Eastern Europe <u>4/</u> .....	1,270	1,350	1,260	1,280
Total Europe <u>4/</u> .....	2,400	2,570	2,470	2,510
USSR (Europe and Asia) <u>5/ 7/</u> .....	1,000	1,240	1,330	840
Other countries:				
Africa:				
South Africa, Republic of <u>5/ 7/</u> .....	22	22	22	22
Total Africa <u>4/</u> .....	30	30	30	30
Asia:				
Japan <u>7/</u> .....	58	129	111	113
Total Asia <u>4/</u> .....	110	200	180	180
Total <u>4/</u> .....	6,790	7,170	7,130	6,690

1/ Estimates of rendered lard except where otherwise noted. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Commercial. 4/ Includes an allowance for any missing data from countries shown and minor producing countries not shown. 5/ Calculated from pork production. 6/ Includes Saarland. 7/ Includes unrendered pork fat in terms of lard.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attachés and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.  
June 8, 1965

FISH OIL (INCLUDING FISH LIVER OILS) 1/: World gross exports,  
average 1955-59, annual 1959-64

Continent and country	Average : :1955-59 :	1959 :	1960 :	1961 :	1962 :	1963 :	1964 <u>2/</u> :
----- 1,000 Short tons -----							
North America:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Canada.....	8.5 :	14.8 :	15.2 :	4.4 :	3.2 :	6.4 :	15.8
Mexico.....	.7 :	.7 :	<u>3/</u> :	.8 :	.3 :	.2 :	.3
United States	64.1 :	72.2 :	71.8 :	61.2 :	61.5 :	131.2 :	75.7
Total.....	73.3 :	87.7 :	87.0 :	66.4 :	65.0 :	137.8 :	91.8
South America:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Argentina.....	.5 :	.4 :	1.0 :	.6 :	.4 :	.5 :	.5
Chile.....	<u>4/</u> .1 :	.1 :	6.6 :	5.1 :	12.0 :	12.7 :	15.1
Peru.....	5.5 :	18.9 :	38.6 :	112.8 :	166.0 :	121.3 :	147.3
Total.....	6.0 :	19.4 :	46.2 :	118.5 :	178.4 :	134.5 :	162.9
Europe:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark.....	12.5 :	16.1 :	7.4 :	10.5 :	16.8 :	22.9 :	33.5
France.....	1.1 :	1.6 :	2.4 :	2.7 :	2.8 :	4.0 :	3.2
Germany, West.....	17.9 :	31.6 :	26.2 :	25.3 :	22.9 :	19.7 :	16.2
Iceland.....	21.1 :	18.9 :	54.5 :	35.2 :	72.5 :	71.2 :	68.6
Netherlands <u>5/</u> <u>6/</u> .....	10.4 :	16.0 :	7.8 :	5.2 :	2.6 :	2.8 :	2.7
Norway <u>6/</u> .....	21.3 :	21.8 :	18.4 :	24.0 :	18.6 :	21.2 :	22.3
Portugal.....	5.1 :	5.7 :	4.9 :	7.4 :	6.7 :	10.5 :	7.5
Sweden.....	2.5 :	3.0 :	2.5 :	3.4 :	2.0 :	3.4 :	3.0
United Kingdom.....	3.8 :	3.7 :	3.7 :	3.2 :	2.6 :	2.7 :	2.2
Others (incl. USSR) <u>7/</u> :	1.7 :	2.3 :	2.0 :	2.8 :	2.9 :	2.6 :	2.8
Total.....	97.4 :	120.7 :	129.8 :	119.7 :	150.4 :	161.0 :	162.0
Africa:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Angola.....	8.1 :	5.6 :	7.3 :	3.3 :	2.9 :	3.4 :	8.1
Morocco.....	2.7 :	4.3 :	5.7 :	4.5 :	4.9 :	5.7 :	5.8
South Africa, Rep of <u>8/</u>	15.2 :	26.6 :	37.4 :	50.3 :	50.4 :	35.3 :	49.2
Total.....	26.0 :	36.5 :	50.4 :	58.1 :	58.2 :	44.4 :	63.1
Asia and Oceania:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Japan.....	5.8 :	3.6 :	3.8 :	2.7 :	3.2 :	2.0 :	2.3
Others <u>7/</u> .....	1.2 :	1.7 :	1.0 :	.8 :	.7 :	.8 :	.8
Total.....	7.0 :	5.3 :	4.8 :	3.5 :	3.9 :	2.8 :	3.1
World total.....	209.7 :	269.6 :	318.2 :	366.2 :	455.9 :	480.5 :	482.9

1/ Hardened fish oils have been included wherever separately classified in export statistics. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Under 50 tons. 4/ 1959 only. 5/ May include some whale oil prior to 1960. 6/ Excludes sizeable quantities of hardened fish oils exported annually which are not separately classified in trade returns. 7/ Includes estimates for minor exporting countries. 8/ Including the territory of South West Africa.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.



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# WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

## Statistical Report

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JULY 1965

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WORLD VANILLA BEAN  
EXPORTS LARGER

Exports of vanilla beans from major producing countries during 1964 amounted to approximately 2.3 million pounds, up 25 percent over the previous year and equaling the high levels achieved in 1961 and 1962. The increase is attributed to the recovery of exports from the Malagasy Republic, which usually accounts for one-half of the vanilla beans entering into world trade. Exports from Mexico, formerly a large supplier, continued to decline, and French Polynesian shipments approximated the 1961-63 average level.

World consumption of vanilla beans has been static over the years as vanilla prices have been characterized by erratic price swings, which has discouraged larger usage. Because of the uncertainty of supplies and cost of vanilla, vanillin has captured a large portion of the market and has become the most widely used substitute.

Production of vanilla beans in the Malagasy Republic -- the world's largest producer -- is expected to be down sharply from the 1964 harvest of 1.9 million pounds because of unfavorable weather conditions. However, stocks held from previous crops are estimated to approximate 2 million pounds, or enough to supply world requirements for nearly 1 year. A series of successive large crops over the past several years has resulted in a rather large build up of stocks and a weakening of prices. Malagasy vanilla is currently selling for \$5 per pound (New York Spot), compared with July 1963 prices of about \$8 per pound.

As a result of the resumption of large scale buying by the United States, total 1964 exports from the Malagasy Republic amounted to 1,384,000 pounds, more than double those of the previous year, but slightly below the 1,411,000 pounds shipped in 1962. Malagasy exports to the United States amounted to 1,237,000 pounds, up 670,000 from 1963 and comprised 89 percent of the total. France, West Germany, and the United Kingdom took most of the remainder. Malagasy's 1964 vanilla exports earned \$6.4 million and accounted for 7 percent of the foreign exchange earnings.

At the conclusion of a joint meeting held in early June, the Malagasy Republic, Reunion, and Comores adopted a common policy to enter into a marketing agreement for vanilla exports. Although no quotas were disclosed, the f.o.b. export price would remain at \$10.20 per kilogram (\$4.63 per pound) as stipulated in the July 1964 marketing agreement between the Malagasy Republic and U. S. Vanilla Bean and Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Associations.

Under the July 1964 agreement, the U.S. bought .8 million pounds at \$10.20 per kilogram, less an 80-cent advertising discount to be returned to the purchaser -- and an additional 20 cents to be subtracted for brokerage commissions. Through an extension of the agreement, the Malagasy Republic set export quotas of 926,000 pounds at similar price arrangements for shipment to the U. S. during the first half of 1965.

VANILLA BEANS: Exports by major producing countries,  
1964 with comparisons

Country	Average	1960	1961	1962	1963	Preliminary
	1955-59					1964
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Malagasy Republic ..	855	595	1,290	1,411	644	1,384
French Polynesia ..	349	392	492	461	492	<u>1/</u> 480
Mexico .....	257	256	227	86	49	<u>1/</u> 35
Comores .....	129	176	198	106	456	<u>1/</u> 235
Reunion .....	117	68	93	73	132	<u>1/</u> 75
Indonesia .....	23	22	51	99	<u>1/</u> 56	<u>1/</u> 85
Seychelles .....	10	17	9	15	5	3
Dominica .....	15	2	2	1	2	<u>1/</u> 2
Guadeloupe .....	6	---	---	4	9	<u>1/</u> 4
Uganda .....	4	5	6	2	2	5
Total .....	1,765	1,533	2,368	2,258	1,847	2,308

1/ Estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

VANILLA BEANS: United States imports by country of origin

Country of origin	Average	1962	1963	1964	January-May	
	1955-59				1964	1965
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Malagasy Republic ...	830	1,273	861	1,366	394	674
Indonesia .....	22	129	56	85	24	51
French Polynesia ....	73	65	62	41	18	2
Mexico .....	219	74	31	24	5	20
France .....	10	8	39	19	13	47
Uganda .....	5	12	2	---	---	<u>1/</u>
Others .....	19	18	14	94	76	58
Total .....	1,178	1,579	1,065	1,629	530	852

1/ Less than 500 pounds.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of U. S. Department of Commerce.

Uganda is increasing vanilla acreage and plans to open its first vanilla processing factory this year. The plant will convert cured beans into a semi-finished product and the entire output will be exported to the United States.

The French Polynesian islands of Tahiti, Moorea, Raiatea, Tahaa, Huahine, and Bora Bora, remain the world's second largest vanilla producers. Exports during the first 9 months of 1964 totaled 340,000 pounds, compared with 348,000 pounds for the corresponding 1963 period. Total 1964 exports are expected to reach the high levels of the past few years.

Imports of vanilla beans into the United States -- by far the world's largest consumer -- during 1964 amounted to 1.6 million pounds, up 53 percent from the previous year and 3 percent above the 1962 level. Larger purchases from the Malagasy Republic, which supplied nearly 1.4 million pounds, representing 84 percent of total in 1964, were responsible for the increase. Imports from Mexico fell 23 percent from the previous year to only 24,000 pounds.

United States imports during January-May 1965 totaled 852,000 pounds, compared with 530,000 pounds during the similar 1964 period. Continued large purchases from the Malagasy Republic were responsible for the increase.

#### WORLD CITRUS PRODUCTION SETS NEW RECORD

Florida's continuing recovery from frost damage experienced in 1962 together with a large crop in the Mediterranean area resulted in record world citrus production in 1964. Although most of the major producing areas remained relatively free from adverse weather conditions, droughts were reported in several Southern Hemisphere areas and frost and storms caused some damage in Spain and Italy, respectively.

Oranges. World orange and tangerine production from the 1964 bloom is estimated at a record 461 million boxes, 10 percent above 1963 and 29 percent above the 1955-59 average. An increase of 29 million boxes in the United States and record large production in the Mediterranean area and Japan more than offset the reduced output in the Southern Hemisphere.

Grapefruit. World production of grapefruit is estimated at 52.2 million boxes in 1964, an 18 percent increase over 1963 but only slightly above the 1955-59 average. The U.S. crop is approximately 40.7 million boxes, 6.5 million boxes more than in 1963. Production in Israel and Mexico, the second and third leading producers in 1964, also increased.

Limes. Lime production for the specified countries increased to 5.1 million boxes in 1964 as compared to 4.8 million boxes in 1963 and the 1955-59 average of 3.8 million boxes.

Lemons. World lemon production in 1964 is estimated at a record 47.9 million boxes, up slightly from 47.3 million boxes in 1963 but 28 percent above the 1955-59 average. A decline of 4.4 million boxes in the U.S. was more than offset by increases in Spain and in Italy.

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries, average 1955-59  
annual 1962-64 1/

Oranges, including tangerines

Area	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964 <u>2/</u>
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
North America:				
British Honduras.....	247	758	847	1,000
Cuba.....	2,395	2,500	2,500	2,500
Dominican Republic.....	753	800	800	800
Jamaica.....	525	1,929	1,995	2,301
Mexico.....	20,340	24,769	25,207	24,880
Trinidad and Tobago.....	281	271	360	571
United States.....	129,673	106,915	96,355	125,360
Total.....	154,214	137,942	128,064	157,412
Mediterranean Area:				
Algeria.....	11,122	13,228	10,708	11,653
Cyprus.....	1,034	1,280	1,921	1,953
Egypt.....	9,317	11,137	12,569	12,000
Greece.....	5,645	7,231	7,024	10,407
Iran.....	1,380	1,417	1,417	1,400
Israel.....	12,914	17,300	19,099	22,990
Italy.....	23,950	26,068	33,790	37,642
Lebanon.....	2,375	3,179	3,370	3,811
Morocco <u>3/</u> .....	10,215	13,900	19,200	18,815
Spain.....	35,384	48,038	58,286	58,920
Syria.....	89	202	183	220
Tunisia.....	1,750	1,458	2,268	2,200
Turkey.....	5,106	7,796	10,683	10,074
Total.....	120,281	152,234	180,518	192,085
Far East:				
Japan.....	25,608	34,113	38,788	41,897
Taiwan.....	1,121	1,994	2,343	2,500
Total.....	26,729	36,107	41,131	44,397
Northern Hemisphere total...	301,224	326,283	349,713	393,894
South America:				
Argentina <u>4/</u> .....	18,879	21,778	22,525	20,131
Brazil <u>4/</u> .....	19,600	26,000	24,000	25,000
Chile.....	1,133	1,244	1,339	1,260
Surinam.....	186	121	149	37
Uruguay.....	1,076	1,412	1,669	1,323
Total.....	40,874	50,555	49,682	47,751
Other Southern Hemisphere:				
Australia <u>5/</u> .....	4,716	6,348	6,651	5,349
New Zealand.....	12	22	21	27
South Africa, Rep. of.....	10,061	11,300	13,356	14,494
Southern Hemisphere total...	55,663	68,225	69,710	67,621
World total.....	356,887	394,508	419,423	461,515

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries, average 1955-59,  
annual 1962-64 1/

Grapefruit				
Area	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964 <u>2/</u>
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
North America:				
British Honduras.....	210	232	317	325
Cuba.....	198	200	50	50
Jamaica.....	412	621	690	700
Mexico.....	166	193	198	207
Trinidad and Tobago.....	687	572	599	800
United States.....	43,074	34,740	34,210	40,700
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>44,747</b>	<b>36,558</b>	<b>36,064</b>	<b>42,782</b>
Mediterranean Area:				
Algeria.....	150	100	100	100
Cyprus.....	218	350	370	350
Israel.....	1,718	2,549	3,689	4,409
Morocco <u>3/</u> .....	244	200	329	368
Spain.....	43	167	69	165
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,373</b>	<b>3,366</b>	<b>4,557</b>	<b>5,392</b>
<b>Northern Hemisphere total....</b>	<b>47,120</b>	<b>39,924</b>	<b>40,621</b>	<b>48,174</b>
South America:				
Argentina <u>4/</u> .....	708	1,364	1,667	1,998
Surinam.....	109	132	127	40
Other Southern Hemisphere:				
Australia.....	181	210	197	210
New Zealand.....	68	104	89	93
South Africa, Republic of..	482	1,146	1,507	1,656
<b>Southern Hemisphere total....</b>	<b>1,548</b>	<b>2,956</b>	<b>3,587</b>	<b>3,997</b>
<b>World total.....</b>	<b>48,668</b>	<b>42,880</b>	<b>44,208</b>	<b>52,171</b>
Limes (Acid)				
Egypt.....	1,152	1,553	1,364	1,400
Mexico.....	2,347	2,977	2,997	3,142
United States.....	334	400	450	560
<b>Total specified countries.....</b>	<b>3,833</b>	<b>4,930</b>	<b>4,811</b>	<b>5,102</b>

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries, average 1955-59,  
annual 1962-64 <sup>1/</sup>

		Lemons			
Area	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964 <sup>2/</sup>	
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	
	: Boxes	: Boxes	: Boxes	: Boxes	
North America:					
United States.....	16,334	12,990	19,040	14,610	
Mediterranean Area:					
Algeria.....	420	200	200	200	
Cyprus.....	278	430	450	400	
Egypt.....	82	57	38	50	
Greece.....	1,563	2,635	2,426	2,459	
Israel.....	398	853	881	900	
Italy.....	10,189	10,396	14,115	16,300	
Lebanon.....	504	957	1,102	1,218	
Morocco <sup>3/</sup> .....	226	200	256	262	
Spain.....	1,526	2,321	1,717	4,699	
Tunisia.....	405	261	392	403	
Turkey.....	1,107	1,619	1,716	1,571	
Total.....	16,698	19,929	23,293	28,462	
Northern Hemisphere total...	33,032	32,919	42,333	43,072	
South America:					
Argentina <sup>4/</sup> .....	2,590	2,300	2,292	2,431	
Chile.....	780	1,276	1,305	1,276	
Uruguay.....	288	377	392	319	
Total.....	3,658	3,953	3,989	4,026	
Other Southern Hemisphere...					
Australia <sup>5/</sup> .....	444	505	474	442	
New Zealand.....	44	59	46	47	
South Africa, Rep. of.....	219	407	414	355	
Southern Hemisphere total...	4,365	4,924	4,923	4,870	
World total.....	37,397	37,843	47,256	47,942	

<sup>1/</sup> Northern Hemisphere harvests begin in the fall of year shown and Southern Hemisphere in the spring following the year shown. Production in foreign countries converted to boxes of the following weights: oranges, 70 pounds; grapefruit and limes, 80 pounds; lemons, 76 pounds. <sup>2/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>3/</sup> Excludes production in areas formerly known as Spanish Morocco and Tangier. <sup>4/</sup> Includes unharvested production and fruit not of export variety or grade. <sup>5/</sup> Production from the bloom of indicated years is harvested the two following years, i.e., crop from the bloom of 1962 is harvested 1963-64.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attache's and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

1964 WORLD SUNFLOWERSEED  
PRODUCTION AT NEW RECORD

Sunflowerseed production in calendar year 1964, estimated at 8.4 million short tons, set a new record. This reflected a 25 percent increase from the relatively small output of 1963 and a 12 percent increase from the revised estimate of the previous record of 1962.

The record 1964 crop primarily reflected: (1) an all-time high in Soviet production chiefly resulting from significantly higher yields although there was some increase in planted area; (2) sharply increased production in Turkey reflecting acreage expansion as well as higher yields; and (3) continued expansion in Yugoslavia's output largely due to higher yields.

General prospects for 1965 indicate a probable decline in aggregate production, due to a somewhat smaller output in the USSR, offset by increases in Argentina, Yugoslavia, and Canada.

North America: Canadian production of sunflowerseed, the major source of U.S. imports, rose somewhat in 1964. The rise reflected a substantial increase in planted area largely offset by yields markedly lower than in the preceding year. Based on farmers' planting intentions, output in 1965 may increase substantially.

South America: Argentina's output of sunflowerseed approximated that in 1963 despite reduced acreage, which resulted from yields substantially above those of 1963. Uruguayan production declined sharply reflecting reduced plantings as well as yields. However, in Chile, production increased due largely to higher yields.

According to preliminary estimates, production from crops harvested in the first half of 1965 increased by more than 250,000 tons. The gain largely reflected favorable yields and expanded plantings in Argentina offset in part by a further decline in Uruguayan production because of reduced acreage.

Europe: The 1964 sunflowerseed production in Europe was estimated slightly above the large volume of 1963. The rise chiefly reflected higher yields in Rumania and Yugoslavia. Because of reduced acreage, production in Bulgaria, Hungary, and France declined. Spain, a major importer of vegetable oils, is reportedly attempting to stimulate production but output continues to be insignificant.

USSR: Estimated at a new high, Soviet sunflowerseed production, concentrated largely in the Ukraine and North Caucasus, increased by more than one-third from the reduced tonnage of 1963. The gain chiefly reflected higher yields although acreage was 6 percent above that in the previous year. Despite the fact that the 1964 crop was reported to have been relatively high in moisture content, production (oil basis) will increase substantially with substantial quantities available for export.

Africa: Production of sunflowerseed in the Republic of South Africa, which accounts for the bulk of Africa's output, declined significantly in 1964. The decline reflected sharply-reduced yields resulting from drought despite expanded acreage. Prospects for 1965 indicate little change in output.

SUNFLOWERSEED 1/: Production in specified countries and estimated world total, averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1957-64

Continent and country	Average		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 2/	1964 2/
	1950-54	1955-59	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:										
Canada.....	3.6	9.7	6.0	11.1	16.2	14.6	12.1	8.7	18.0	19.9
United States.....	3/									
Total.....	6.8	9.7	6.0	11.1	16.2	14.6	12.1	8.7	18.0	19.9
South America:										
Argentina.....	705.1	618.9	688.9	836.2	426.6	894.0	644.8	948.0	509.3	507.1
Chile.....	73.5	51.6	48.7	54.7	60.5	55.5	36.6	35.3	43.6	49.7
Uruguay.....	97.6	93.1	86.7	144.1	53.3	79.8	62.8	87.9	96.1	69.9
Other 4/.....	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Total.....	877.6	764.9	825.6	1,036.3	541.7	1,020.6	745.5	1,072.5	650.3	626.7
Europe:										
Bulgaria.....	255.2	254.6	230.5	244.4	307.3	378.8	332.2	393.5	367.0	363.8
France.....	6.9	4.8	4.1	3.4	3.6	6.9	13.4	28.3	48.7	33.3
Hungary.....	256.7	142.0	99.4	110.1	126.8	74.6	116.2	144.7	139.1	123.5
Italy.....	5.6	5.5	6.0	6.2	4.9	6.4	6.8	4.9	4.9	4.1
Rumania 6/.....	278.7	346.2	281.0	315.4	583.3	575.1	530.6	495.5	557.7	569.7
Yugoslavia.....	99.8	100.0	102.2	87.7	125.7	108.4	129.0	150.0	210.0	250.0
Other 4/.....	17.9	23.4	23.9	23.0	25.6	23.3	22.7	25.5	29.1	26.8
Total.....	900.8	876.5	747.1	790.2	1,177.2	1,173.5	1,150.9	1,242.4	1,356.5	1,371.2
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 7/.....	2,100.0	3,713.0	2,859.0	4,721.0	3,081.0	4,049.0	4,851.0	4,848.0	4,370.0	5/ 6,000.0
Africa:										
Ethiopia.....	11.0	11.2	11.0	12.1	11.0	13.2	27.6	28.1	5/ 30.0	30.0
Morocco.....	6.2	1.3	0.6	1.7	2.0	4.3	0.2	2.5	9.6	11.4
Kenya.....	3.3	2.6	2.2	3.1	2.8	2.0	2.4	1.5	2.1	1.1
Mozambique.....	1.4	2.2	3.1	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.8
Tanzania 8/.....	8.5	10.0	14.2	9.9	5.3	8.3	7.0	14.0	8.5	6.0
South Africa, Republic of.....	48.9	79.4	82.2	75.7	110.4	100.0	123.7	108.4	108.8	85.1
Other 4/.....	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.6	3.0	1.7	2.6	2.4
Total.....	81.0	108.0	114.9	105.2	135.0	131.6	166.1	158.4	164.4	138.8
Asia:										
Turkey.....	111.7	122.9	104.7	104.7	140.7	135.6	82.7	60.6	90.4	165.0
Other 9/.....	6.5	56.6	68.0	81.4	77.0	72.9	76.7	79.7	77.0	80.0
Total.....	118.2	179.5	172.7	186.1	217.7	208.5	159.4	140.3	167.4	245.0
Oceania:										
Australia.....	1.5	2.0	2.9	1.7	2.5	3.1	2.2	1.0	2.9	3.0
World total.....	4,085.9	5,653.6	4,728.2	6,851.6	5,171.3	6,600.9	7,087.2	7,471.3	6,729.5	8,404.6

1/ Southern Hemisphere sunflower crops which are harvested early in the calendar year are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere which are harvested in the latter months of the same year. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 5 years. 4/ Includes estimates for minor producing countries. 5/ Estimated. 6/ Includes production from intercropping. 7/ Estimated; official Soviet data ("barn yields") less 8 percent dc.kage. 8/ Commercial crop only. 9/ Includes estimates for Mainland China as well as for minor producing countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.



Asia: Following a marked downtrend, Turkish sunflowerseed production in 1964 expanded to a high in recent years. The rise reflects a shift to Russian varieties of seed which are resistant to the parasite Orobanche. The new varieties of seed are reported to be higher in oil content and have resulted in significantly higher seed yields. Further expansion in production is expected in the future.

LARGE WORLD  
ALMOND CROP FORECAST

The 1965 world commercial almond crop is forecast at 133,200 short tons--up slightly from last year's 128,400 ton crop and well above the 114,100 ton average. The crop, however, will still be well below the record 155,500 ton harvest in 1961. Total supplies (including stocks) in producing countries for the 1965-66 marketing season are indicated at 154,800 tons, or 15,300 tons above 1964-65 supplies.

Both foreign and U.S. production are above the 1964 and 1959-63 average levels. All foreign producers except Spain are expected to have larger crops than in 1964 and all are above average. The U.S. crop at 44,000 tons would exceed the previous record harvest of 42,200 tons in 1959.

Stocks in producing countries are estimated at 21,600 tons of which 11,600 tons were foreign stocks and about 10,000 tons U.S. stocks. All of these are tentative estimates.

Exports from the six major producing countries during the 1964-65 season now drawing to a close are expected to total 74,200 tons--the highest level since 99,900 tons were shipped in 1961-62. 1958-62 average exports by these six countries totaled 67,700 tons.

U.S. exports of almonds during the year ending July 31, 1965, were a record 10,000 tons shelled equivalent, according to unofficial preliminary data. The previous record was in 1963-64 when 9,500 tons (9,184 tons shelled and 626 tons inshell) were shipped. During the 10-month (August 1964-May 1965) period, U.S. shipments of shelled almonds totaled 7,952 tons and inshell exports were 503 tons. During the same period a year earlier, the totals were 8,866 tons shelled and 623 tons inshell.

U.S. imports of almonds were negligible during the 1964-65 season with only 135 tons of shelled, 1 ton of inshell, and 69 tons of blanched almonds entering during the 10 months, August 1964-May 1965. Total 1963-64 imports were 119 tons shelled and 66 tons blanched.

Prices of foreign almonds have remained relatively strong with shelled unselected Baris averaging over 65 cents a pound in June 1965 after having fallen to 61.2 cents in April. The monthly average has remained above 60 cents since April 1963.

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Estimated commercial production in selected countries, average 1959-63 and 1963-65 crop years

Country	Average 1959-63	1963	Preliminary 1964	Forecast 1965
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Iran.....	7,300	5,500	7,200	7,700
Italy.....	37,600	42,000	39,000	40,000
Morocco.....	3,120	3,100	3,300	7,000
Portugal.....	3,180	1,300	2,600	3,500
Spain.....	29,800	31,000	35,000	32,000
Total foreign.....	81,000	82,900	87,100	90,200
United States <sup>1/</sup> .....	33,100	34,500	41,300	44,000 <sup>2/</sup>
Grand total.....	114,100	117,400	128,400	134,200
Beginning stocks .....	21,800	7,600	11,100	21,600
Total supplies.....	135,900	125,000	139,500	155,800

<sup>1/</sup> Source: Almond Control Board.

<sup>2/</sup> Forecast based on data.

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Exports from selected countries, average 1958-62 and 1961-64 crop years<sup>1/</sup>

Country	Average 1958-62	1961	1962	Preliminary 1963	Forecast 1964
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Iran.....	5,300	7,000	6,600	1,800	3,300
Italy .....	27,300	48,000	20,600	33,400	30,000
Morocco .....	2,000	1,200	1,100	1,500	2,300
Portugal .....	3,100	5,000	3,900	2,400	2,100
Spain.....	24,900	33,800	15,000	23,000	26,500
Total foreign.....	62,600	95,000	47,200	62,100	64,200
United States.....	5,100	4,900	4,700	9,500	10,000
Grand total.....	67,700	99,900	51,900	71,600	74,200

<sup>1/</sup> Iranian series revised to a September 23 - September 22 crop year basis; Morocco--calendar year following year shown; all others--year beginning August 1.

ALMONDS SHELLLED UNSELECTED: Monthly average prices f.o.b. Bari,  
Italy marketing seasons 1960-64

Month	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	U.S. Cents per <u>pound</u>	U.S. Cents per <u>pound</u>	U.S. Cents per <u>pound</u>	U.S. Cents per <u>pound</u>	U.S. Cents per <u>pound</u>
September .....	47.8	38.7	65.2	64.4	64.7
October .....	46.9	38.2	66.0	69.3	63.7
November .....	46.5	39.4	69.6	66.6	61.9
December .....	46.0	41.9	68.5	62.6	62.0
January .....	46.2	45.0	69.0	64.9	63.1
February .....	45.6	45.8	67.0	63.2	63.2
March .....	42.4	49.4	60.9	62.5	62.5
April .....	41.1	47.3	58.9	61.2	61.2
May .....	42.0	61.3	62.3	63.5	63.0
June .....	44.2	63.7	65.0	65.2	65.2
July .....	43.0	60.7	61.9	65.1	---
August .....	42.1	62.8	61.1	66.2	---

SMALLER WORLD  
FILBERT CROP FORECAST FOR 1965

The 1965 commercial harvest by the four main producing countries is forecast at 182,200 short tons. This would be just a little over two-thirds as large as the record 260,900 ton 1964 crop but still well above the 163,900 ton average. There is also a heavy carryin of 1964-crop Turkish filberts.

Turkey, which had a record shattering 200,000 ton harvest in 1964, has a much smaller but still above average 1965 crop--forecast at 110,000 tons. The Spanish harvest is forecast at 19,000 tons--virtually the same as last year's 19,500 ton crop but well above the 16,809-ton average. Italy's crop is forecast at 46,000 tons as compared to 33,000 tons in 1964 and an average of 49,000 tons.

Exports from the Mediterranean countries during the 1964-65 season are expected to reach a record 156,700 tons. The previous record was 151,900 tons in 1963-64. Spanish exports, forecast at 14,700 tons for the year ending September 30, 1965, will be almost identical to the 14,300 tons shipped the year before and only moderately above average. Italy, on the other hand, will have shipped only 21,000 tons during the 1964-65 season--well down from the 29,900 ton 1963-64 season and the 31,000 ton average. Most of the increase in world filbert trade in recent years has been due to a fairly rapid increase in Turkish exports which are indicated at a record 121,000 tons for the 1964-65 season. Turkey's 1963-64 exports totaled 107,700 tons while the 1958-62 average was 92,500 tons.

U.S. imports of shelled filberts totaled 1,874 tons during the eight months October 1964-May 1965. During the same period a year earlier imports totaled 2,132 tons and for the entire 1963-64 season they were 2,671 tons. As usual, imports of inshell filberts were negligible.

Prices of shelled Kerassundes (f.o.b. Turkish port) have ranged narrowly between 44 and 49 cents per pound. This is the lowest the market has been in five years but it is still remarkably stable and a fairly high level in light of the record 1964 Turkish crop. Extremely tight control of export prices by the Turkish Filbert Coop, Fiskobirlik, and the Turkish Government has evidently been responsible for the market stability.

The heavy carryover of Turkish filberts will undoubtedly have some depressing effect on the market for new crop nuts. However, much depends on how the carryover will be disposed of by the Turkish Government.

FILBERTS, SHELLED, KERASSUNDES: Prices, f.o.b. Turkish port  
first week each month 1960-64 marketing seasons

First week of	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	per	per	per	per	per
	<u>pound</u>	<u>pound</u>	<u>pound</u>	<u>pound</u>	<u>pound</u>
October .....	47.0	53.7	62.5	60.3	45.1
November .....	50.2	59.4	64.1	58.1	45.7
December .....	49.5	59.7	62.9	53.3	44.8
January .....	50.8	63.8	62.5	55.2	45.1
February .....	54.9	64.8	61.6	52.7	46.7
March .....	54.3	63.5	61.0	50.8	44.8
April .....	54.3	64.8	60.6	48.9	44.1
May .....	48.6	58.4	58.4	46.4	43.5
June .....	48.9	57.5	57.2	48.3	47.0
July .....	50.8	54.3	57.8	47.6	48.3
August .....	52.7	57.8	57.5	46.7	---
September .....	54.0	57.2	60.3	45.7	---

FILBERTS: Exports from selected countries, average 1958-62,  
and 1961-64 marketing years

Type and Country	Average 1958-62	1961	1962	1963	Preliminary 1964
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
<b>Unshelled</b>					
Italy.....	13,200	13,200	13,300	14,300	---
Spain.....	900	1,000	700	1,300	---
Turkey.....	900	200	300	700	---
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>14,400</b>	<b>14,300</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>---</b>
<b>Shelled</b>					
Italy.....	8,100	10,900	8,100	7,100	---
Spain .....	5,000	4,500	4,300	5,900	---
Turkey .....	45,800	43,900	46,800	53,500	---
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>58,900</b>	<b>59,300</b>	<b>59,200</b>	<b>66,500</b>	<b>---</b>
<b>Unshelled Equivalent</b>					
Italy.....	31,000	37,200	31,100	29,900	21,000
Spain .....	11,900	10,900	10,300	14,300	14,700
Turkey .....	92,500	88,000	103,300	107,700	121,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>135,400</b>	<b>136,100</b>	<b>144,700</b>	<b>151,900</b>	<b>156,700</b>

FILBERTS, UNSHELLED: Estimated commercial production in  
specified countries, average 1959-63 and 1963-65 crop years

Country	Average 1959-63	1963	Preliminary 1964	Forecast 1965
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Italy.....	49,000	61,000	33,000	46,000
Spain.....	16,800	22,000	19,500	19,000
Turkey.....	90,400	100,000	200,000	110,000
<b>Total foreign....</b>	<b>154,800</b>	<b>183,000</b>	<b>252,500</b>	<b>175,000</b>
United States.....	9,100	6,900	8,000	7,200
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>163,900</b>	<b>189,900</b>	<b>260,500</b>	<b>182,200</b>

## WORLD FISHMEAL TRADE EXPANDING RAPIDLY

World exports of fishmeal, including fish solubles and similar products, reached a record 2,610,400 short tons during 1964, reflecting increased shipments from all major suppliers. World exports increased 556,300 tons or 27 percent from the previous high of 1963, and were more than four times the 1955-59 average.

Fishmeal is a valuable high-protein material that contains the amino acids necessary for good animal nutrition. It is usually incorporated in balanced feed mixtures of vegetable substances to which minerals and vitamins are added. The bulk of the fishmeal is used in poultry and hog rations and, when prices are competitive with other protein concentrates, in other livestock rations. Both the hog and poultry industries have been among the major growth sections of agriculture in the United States and Western Europe.

In general exports of fishmeal follow the pattern of production as the greater part of the output in the major producing countries, Peru, Republic of South Africa (including the Mandated Territory of South West Africa), Chile, Norway, Iceland, Denmark, Angola, and Morocco is exported. The major exceptions are the United States, Japan, and the USSR, where virtually all the production is retained for domestic use.

There has been a marked change in the regional pattern of world exports. Prior to 1959 Europe was the leading exporting region but with the rapid development in the productive capacity for fishmeal in other parts of the world, South America has become the leading exporting region and Africa has emerged as an important source of supply. Exports from North America continue, as in the past, almost entirely from Canada. Asian exports are insignificant compared with those from other regions.

As a result of the rapid large scale development of the fishmeal industry in Peru during the period 1957-59 and the resultant excess availabilities of supplies, a serious fall in international price levels for fishmeal was experienced in 1959 and 1960. In consequence of the disruptive market conditions during this period, an international agreement among the leading exporting countries was signed in late 1960 with the view of regulating the output of fishmeal by imposing an export quota system upon each member.

The signatories to the agreement, Peru, Republic of South Africa, Norway, Iceland, and Angola, formed the Fishmeal Exporter's Organization (FEO). Chile became a member at the end of 1963. Members of the FEO agreed to pursue a common policy with the objectives of promoting the consumption of fishmeal and of ensuring a continuity of supply to world markets at stable and profitable prices. The activities of this Organization have since brought about a considerable improvement in international price levels and in the stability of the fishmeal market.

The six member countries of the FEO account for over 90 percent of world exports of fishmeal. Peru, the world's leading producer, accounted

for 66 percent of total exports by FEO countries in 1964; the Republic of South Africa, 11 percent; Norway, 8 percent; Chile, 6 percent; Iceland, 6 percent; and Angola, 3 percent.

FISHMEAL: Production and exports by member countries of the Fishmeal Exporter's Organization, annual 1962-64

Countries	Production			Exports		
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short	short	short	short	short	short
	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>
Angola.....	36.2	34.7	65.8	35.9	33.1	62.6
Chile.....	102.3	119.3	159.3	80.3	95.7	153.0
Iceland.....	105.9	96.7	140.8	78.2	109.2	137.0
Norway.....	133.3	145.7	204.9	68.0	114.7	197.8
Peru.....	1,235.5	1,277.8	1,711.0	1,175.1	1,278.3	1,561.4
South Africa.....	221.8	262.3	283.7	212.6	219.4	249.7
Total.....	1,835.0	1,936.5	2,565.5	1,650.1	1,850.4	2,361.5

Fishmeal Exporter's Organization, Paris, France.

By areas of destination the percentage distribution of Peruvian fishmeal shipments in 1964, with 1963 figures in parentheses, were as follows: Western Europe 57.1 (61.2); North and South America 26.2 (25.0); Eastern Europe 9.4 (7.0); and Asia and Oceania 7.3 (6.8) percent.

Most of the increase in world supplies of fishmeal since 1959 has been absorbed by Western European countries and by the United States, the world's leading importer of this commodity. Four countries, the United States, the United Kingdom, Western Germany, and the Netherlands accounted for almost two-thirds of world exports in 1963-64. Increased imports have also been recorded by countries in South and Central America, Asia, and Eastern Europe.

Imports into specified countries in 1964 increased 24 percent or 449,400 tons from 1963. Imports in 1963 increased 15 percent and those in 1962 increased 20 percent. Purchases by the European Economic Community rose 192,300 tons in 1964, those by the United Kingdom 94,900 tons, and those by the United States 94,300 tons. There was a reduction of 39,500 tons in Spanish purchases in 1964.

In addition, combined imports of fishmeal by Eastern Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria in 1964 declined to an estimated 112,000 tons from an estimated 130,000 in 1963. Estimated purchases in 1964 by Eastern Germany fell to 55,000 tons from 82,500 in 1963. Imports into Czechoslovakia and Hungary, however, increased in 1964 to an estimated 19,500 and 31,500 tons, respectively, from an estimated 17,000 and 26,500 tons in 1963.

FISHMEAL 1/: Exports from specified countries, average 1955-59,  
annual 1959-64

Country	Average 1955-59	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 <u>2/</u>
-----1,000 short tons-----							
Canada <u>3/</u> .....	44.3	46.9	35.5	40.6	48.2	56.7	63.4
Greenland.....	.4	.6	.6	.7	1.2	1.2	1.5
Panama.....	.6	1.9	--	1.3	.9	.8	2.5
Argentina.....	1.9	2.7	.1	.3	1.7	3.5	2.0
Chile.....	10.0	19.1	26.6	45.8	80.3	95.7	162.1
Peru.....	109.1	306.1	571.3	838.4	1,175.0	1,278.4	1,562.0
Belgium.....	2.4	2.3	4.7	4.2	6.4	3.4	3.0
Denmark <u>3/</u> .....	54.8	77.7	35.4	47.1	68.0	74.5	77.1
Faeroe Islands....	.6	.7	.9	1.2	2.2	1.9	1.8
France.....	<u>4/</u> 1.1	.8	4.6	3.7	1.7	2.0	2.7
Germany, West <u>5/</u> ..	6.8	8.0	6.3	.9	9.5	6.0	7.7
Iceland.....	42.1	48.7	60.5	78.0	76.8	114.8	138.8
Netherlands.....	6.7	9.2	6.2	5.2	6.6	3.9	7.9
Norway.....	148.0	98.3	112.4	141.6	65.9	113.9	201.2
Portugal.....	1.3	.6	2.5	5.0	2.9	.8	4.8
Sweden.....	.9	1.1	.3	.6	.3	.3	.2
U.S.S.R.....	4.1	5.3	4.4	5.4	4.1	3.7	<u>6/</u> 4.0
Angola.....	72.8	56.5	49.7	55.5	35.9	30.8	60.0
Morocco.....	13.0	16.0	15.3	20.9	17.6	22.0	24.1
South Africa <u>3/7/</u> ..	78.9	110.1	139.7	186.7	228.7	235.8	276.8
Japan.....	15.4	26.5	6.9	5.3	20.0	4.0	6.8
Total.....	615.2	839.1	1,083.9	1,488.4	1,853.9	2,054.1	2,610.4

1/ Includes solubles and similar products. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Including solubles, dry-weight basis. 4/ 1957-59 average. 5/ Including small quantities of meat meal. 6/ Estimate. 7/ Including the production of South West Africa.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.



FISHMEAL: Imports into specified countries, average  
1955-59, annual 1959-64

Country	Average : 1955-59	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 1/
-----1,000 short tons-----							
Canada.....	--	--	2.1	6.4	.2	3.0	4.9
Mexico.....	3.9	10.4	16.8	13.6	22.1	30.7	38.3
United States....	107.7	147.3	133.5	221.4	255.8	386.5	480.8
Brazil.....	--	--	--	4.1	5.8	2.3	2/ 5.0
Colombia 3/.....	.2	--	.6	.6	1.8	2.8	3.7
Venezuela.....	2.9	5.0	4.8	12.9	14.6	16.6	16.0
Austria.....	12.7	14.1	24.0	26.5	30.9	33.4	40.1
Belgium.....	24.7	32.9	54.8	44.0	62.8	56.6	4/70.8
Denmark.....	12.8	14.8	20.8	30.6	17.1	13.6	20.5
Finland.....	3.3	3.9	7.2	13.7	17.8	8.0	19.6
France.....	30.5	43.9	35.1	66.4	90.9	84.3	115.6
Germany, West 3/..	128.1	166.1	212.6	295.3	365.8	332.4	438.9
Ireland.....	3.4	4.3	4.4	4.8	5.8	9.5	11.1
Italy.....	10.7	14.6	33.7	34.3	53.6	67.5	100.8
Netherlands.....	88.0	110.1	150.3	178.9	190.2	193.7	200.7
Poland.....	2.1	2.2	7.1	11.8	17.3	31.7	2/50.0
Greece 3/.....	5/ 3.2	5.7	10.1	9.4	10.2	12.7	14.0
Spain.....	1.4	--	10.2	14.6	41.5	84.1	44.6
Sweden.....	13.7	20.6	19.3	24.5	26.1	33.0	43.6
Switzerland 3/...	14.0	17.0	30.5	27.4	31.4	32.0	42.3
United Kingdom....	127.2	164.7	186.3	257.6	305.0	310.5	405.4
Yugoslavia.....	1.8	8.1	13.9	3.8	3.1	25.8	6/31.4
Rhodesia/ Nyasaland 7/....	4.9	5.3	4.7	5.9	5.4	5.9	9.1
Israel.....	14.3	13.3	17.7	13.1	11.4	11.3	2/12.0
Malaysia 8/.....	3.6	6.8	11.6	15.1	16.8	20.3	9/17.6
Japan.....	--	--	21.4	25.7	42.4	92.9	112.7
Philippines.....	3.8	5.4	3.3	10.3	6.9	2/ 7.0	2/ 8.0
Total.....	618.9	816.5	1,036.8	1,372.7	1,652.7	1,908.1	2,357.5

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Includes small amounts of meat meal. 4/ January-November. 5/ 1956-59 average. 6/ January-June. 7/ Now the independent countries of Malawi, Zambia, and Rhodesia. 8/ Malay States and Singapore only. 9/ January-September.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD PRODUCTION  
OF WHALE OIL

World production of baleen whale oil during 1965 (the 1964-65 Antarctic season and the 1965 summer season) is forecast at 210,000 short tons, 16 percent below the 249,100 produced in 1964. The 1965 world sperm oil output also is forecast at a lower level--155,000 tons compared with 171,900 in 1964--down 10 percent.

These estimates are based upon the assumption that production of baleen and sperm whale oil from whaling grounds outside the Antarctic will not change significantly from that of 1964. The most important of these grounds are in the North Pacific, where production (especially sperm oil) has increased in recent years because of increasing whaling activities by the USSR, in particular, but also by Japan and Canada. The USSR and Japan operated 4 and 3 pelagic expeditions, respectively, in the Pacific North during the 1964 summer season.

The production of baleen oil in the 1964-65 Antarctic whaling season totaled 165,445 tons, 17 percent (or 33,967 tons) below the previous season's output. All countries registered a decline. Sperm oil production amounted to 54,453 tons, 18 percent (or 12,358 tons) below that of the previous season. All countries, except Norway, registered declines.

The output for the Antarctic whaling season accounted for 80 and 39 percent of the total world production of baleen and sperm oil, respectively, in 1964, as against 82 and 29 percent in 1963.

WHALE OIL: Antarctic season production, 1962-63 to 1964-65

Participating country	Baleen oil			Sperm oil 1/		
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 2/	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 2/
-----Short tons-----						
Pelagic whaling:						
Japan.....	124,865	105,133	92,822	11,611	22,505	12,396
USSR.....	58,563	40,184	32,507	17,671	31,428	30,019
Norway.....	34,636	37,940	32,802	8,140	9,421	10,767
Netherlands.....	11,790	8,989	--	3,278	2,888	--
United Kingdom..	12,535	--	--	2,425	--	--
Total.....	242,389	192,246	158,131	43,125	66,241	53,183
South Georgia:						
Japan:						
Grytviken.....	--	3,628	2,772	--	277	950
Leith Harbor...	--	3,538	4,541	--	293	320
Total.....	--	7,166	7,314	--	570	1,270
-----						
Total Antarctic..	242,389	199,412	165,445	43,125	66,811	54,453

1/ Including catch of sperm whales north of 40 degrees South Latitude on voyage to and from the Antarctic. 2/ Preliminary.

The Norwegian Whaling Gazette, No. 4, April 1965, Oslo.

The 1964-65 pelagic season resulted in a total production of 158,131 tons of baleen oil and 53,183 tons of sperm oil, a decline of 18 and 20 percent, respectively, from 1963-64. The season ran from December 12, 1964, to April 7, 1965. During the season, 15 factory ships (7 Japanese, 4 Soviet, and 4 Norwegian) and 172 catching boats were in operation; 1 less factory ship and 18 less catching boats than in the previous season. The Netherlands factory ship, which was sold to Japan in 1964, did not participate.

Altogether the pelagic expeditions caught 6,984 blue whale units (BWU) as compared with 8,429 in 1963-64. The following table shows the maximum catch permissible and the actual catch obtained by the individual pelagic nations.

Participating country	1962-63		1963-64		1964-65		1965-66
	season		season		season		season
	Quota	Results	Quota	Results	Quota	Results	Quota
	Blue Whale Units	Blue Whale Units	Blue Whale Units	Blue Whale Units	Blue Whale Units	Blue Whale Units	Blue Whale Units
Japan .....	6,150	6,150	4,600	4,600	4,160	4,125	2,340
USSR .....	3,000	2,816	2,000	2,001	1,600	1,586	900
Norway .....	4,200	1,380	2,800	1,485	2,240	1,273	1,260
Netherlands .....	900	458	600	343	---	---	---
United Kingdom .....	750	502	---	---	---	---	---
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>11,306</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>8,429</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>6,984</b>	<b>4,500</b>

NOTE: The blue whale is the statistical unit in relation to which smaller whales are expressed. One blue whale unit equals one blue whale, or two fin whales, or two and one-half humpback whales, or six sei whales.

The Norwegian expedition thus achieved the poorest results in 1964-65, only 56.8 percent of their quota, while both the Japanese and the Soviet quotas were nearly filled.

The two Antarctic land stations in South Georgia, Grytviken and Leith Harbor were operated by Japanese whaling companies in both the 1963-64 and 1964-65 seasons. The output of baleen oil increased slightly to 7,314 tons and that of sperm oil to 1,270 tons during 1964.

At the seventeenth International Whaling Commission conference held in June, the maximum catch for the 1965-66 Antarctic pelagic season was reduced to 4,500 BWU from 8,000. According to the international quota agreement, the maximum catch shall be apportioned as follows: Japan--2,340 units; Norway--1,260 units; and the USSR--900 units.

At last season's yield of 22.6 tons per BWU, this would give an output of 101,700 tons--56,400 below 1964-65--assuming all countries obtain their quota. Consequent to the reduction of the whaling quota the Japanese, reportedly, will send only 5 expeditions to the Antarctic during the 1965-66 season. This further reduction in the catch limit demonstrates the concern over diminishing whale stocks in the Antarctic.

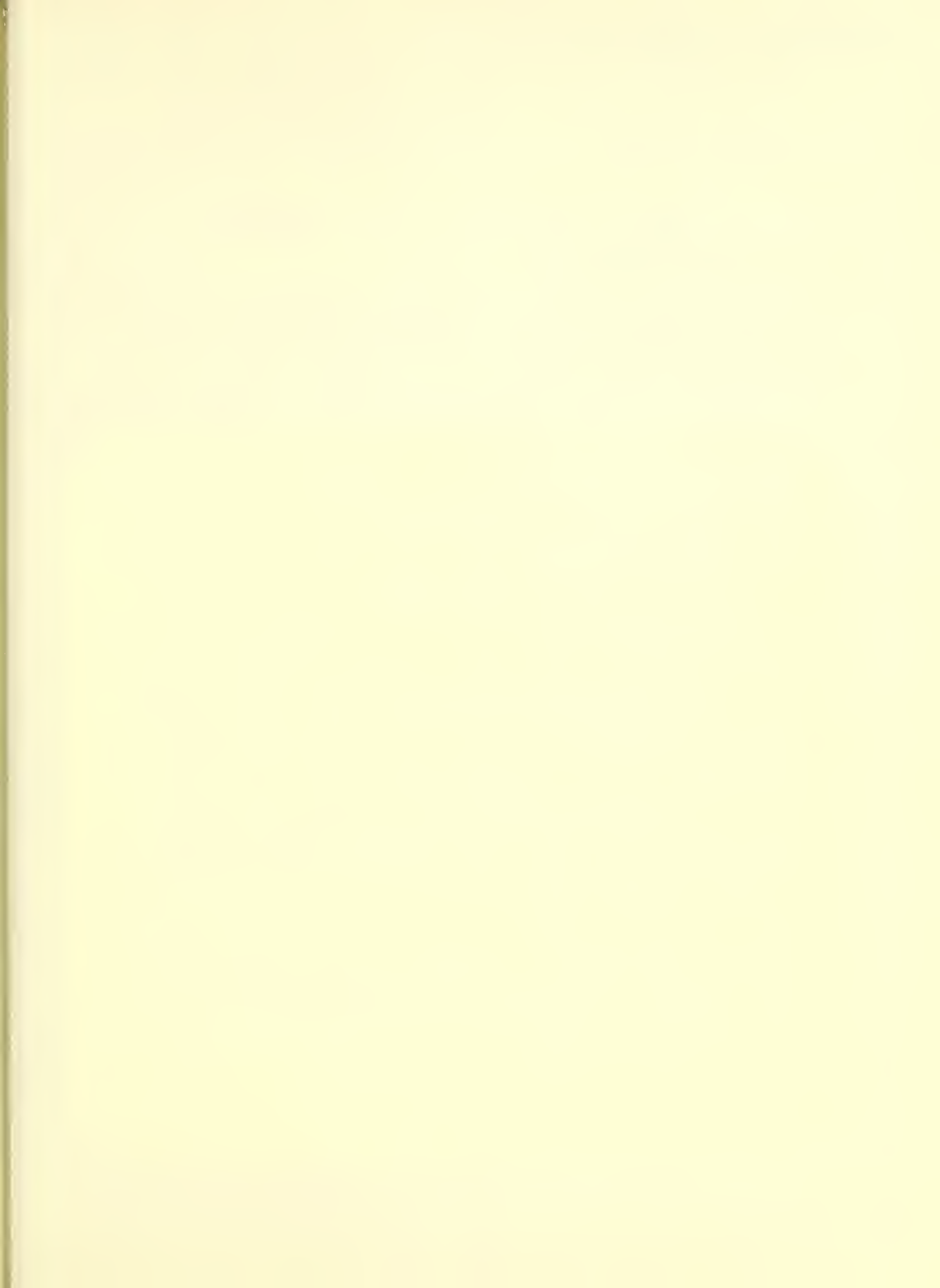
The USSR and Japan are firmly entrenched as the leading world producers of whale oil. Virtually all the Soviet output is retained for domestic use. Japan, besides satisfying her own domestic requirements, is the major world supplier of both baleen and sperm oil. Norway and the Republic of South Africa are also important contributors to world supplies. The member countries of the European Economic Community, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the USSR, account for virtually all the world's imports of whale oil.

WHALE OIL: World production, annual 1961-64

Country	Baleen oil				Sperm oil			
	1961	1962	1963	1964 <u>1/</u>	1961	1962	1963	1964 <u>1/</u>
	1,000 short tons				1,000 short tons			
Japan .....	126.8	143.4	140.1	127.0:	34.9	37.3	42.0	51.2
USSR .....	65.7	81.5	81.1	61.0:	27.6	29.2	52.0	63.9
Norway .....	126.4	94.6	34.9	38.3:	14.6	14.0	9.2	9.8
Netherlands .....	24.3	13.6	11.8	9.0:	1.9	3.3	3.3	2.9
United Kingdom .....	54.6	36.1	12.5	---:	2.7	3.7	2.4	---
Australia .....	12.5	5.8	.7	---:	3.5	4.5	4.6	5.6
South Africa .....	8.9	6.6	6.5	4.6:	7.7	11.5	11.4	12.1
Peru .....	---	---	---	.2:	14.4	12.6	11.4	14.1
Chile .....	1.6	.3	.4	2.0:	7.1	7.0	5.3	4.8
Canada .....	---	2.2	2.4	2.6:	---	.9	.8	.6
Iceland .....	1.1	2.3	2.3	2.0:	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6
Brazil .....	2.6	2.1	1.0	.7:	.4	.4	.2	<u>2/</u>
United States <u>3/</u> .....	1.8	1.1	.7	1.4:	.4	.3	.3	.2
Portugal .....	<u>2/</u>	---	---	---	2.6	2.8	3.3	3.0
New Zealand .....	.8	.3	.1	<u>2/</u> :	---	<u>2/</u>	.9	1.0
Spain .....	.5	.1	.1	.2:	.5	.7	.5	1.0
Denmark (Faeroe Islands) .....	---	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	.1:	---	.1	.1	.1
World total .....	427.7	390.1	294.6	249.1:	119.9	129.8	149.2	171.9

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 50 tons. 3/ Including Ryukyu Islands.

Source: The Norwegian Whaling Gazette, Oslo and International Whaling Statistics, Oslo.



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# WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

## Statistical Report

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WORLD TOBACCO PRODUCTION DOWN  
SLIGHTLY IN LAST HALF OF 1965

Production of tobacco in countries harvesting during the last half of calendar year 1965 is estimated at 6,766 million pounds, down almost 4 percent from the 7,037 million harvested in the same period last year.

Smaller harvests in the United States, Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Belgium, Italy, West Germany, Japan, and Poland more than offset increases forecast for practically all other countries harvesting during the last half of the current season. The smaller harvests indicated for the above mentioned countries are due to smaller plantings, except for Japan, where yields per acre were reduced by unseasonable weather.

Larger harvests in Canada, Bulgaria, the USSR, Mainland China, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Syria, Lebanon, and South Korea are attributed to larger plantings. Also, the rapid recovery made from the blue-mold incidence of recent past seasons is significant in Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, and for most of the Southwestern Asian countries. This season, isolated recurrences of blue-mold in seed beds were reported in Greece, West Germany, Italy, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Czechoslovakia, Spain, Libya, Tunisia, Lebanon, Iran, and Syria, but actual crop damage in most of these countries has been negligible.

Production by Areas

North America: Harvest during the last half of 1965 is forecast at 2,181 million pounds -- down 8.4 percent from the 2,380 million harvested last year.

Total U.S. production (July estimate) is tentatively placed at 2,002 million pounds -- down 10.1 percent from the 1964 harvest of 2,227 million. The decline results from new limitations in the form of acreage-poundage quotas for flue-cured tobacco, and from basic acreage allotment cuts for all kinds of tobaccos, except for cigar type tobaccos and Perique.

The Canadian crop is forecast at 179 million pounds -- up 16.5 percent from the 154 million harvested last year. Larger harvests of flue-cured and cigar tobaccos are expected to more than offset the sharp drop in burley and moderate declines in other kinds of leaf tobacco. The 1965 Ontario flue-cured crop is currently forecast at 165 million pounds from 88,000 acres, compared with the 1964 harvest of 136.6 million pounds from 73,500 acres.

Europe: The 1965 harvest is forecast at 1,481 million pounds -- down 3.2 percent from the 1,530 million harvested last year but still 30 percent above the 1955-59 annual average of 1,142 million.

All countries in Western Europe expect to harvest smaller crops this season except for Austria, France, and Switzerland. Most of the decline is attributed to smaller plantings and unfavorable weather conditions.

Harvest in Eastern Europe is forecast at 844 million pounds or about 4 percent below last season's harvest of 878 million. Smaller crops in Yugoslavia and Poland due to reduced plantings more than offset increases forecast for practically all of the other countries in this area.

The 1965 harvest in the USSR is forecast at 530 million pounds, compared with 507 million in 1964. Larger plantings of oriental types of tobacco are expected to account for most of the increase over last season; whereas, the production of makhorka, a dark air-cured kind, is expected to continue its downward trend.

LEAF TOBACCO: Production by kinds, estimated harvest in second half calendar year 1965, with comparisons -- farm sales weight 1/

Kinds	: Average : 1955-59	: 1963 <u>2/</u>	: 1964 <u>2/</u>	: 1965 <u>2/</u>
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	: <u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Flue-cured.....	: 2,303,553	2,419,649	2,556,515	2,385,239
Burley.....	: 578,494	881,749	759,929	760,250
Other light	:			
air-cured.....	: 69,833	49,026	62,671	58,812
Light sun-cured.....	: 654,875	609,563	636,284	638,726
Oriental and	:			
semi-oriental.....	: 1,090,775	1,368,473	1,792,138	1,718,831
Dark air-cured.....	: 1,184,951	984,299	1,029,614	1,009,392
Dark sun-cured.....	: 107,052	88,795	91,965	92,891
Fire-cured.....	: 106,231	101,973	108,103	101,826
Total.....	: 6,095,764	6,503,527	7,037,219	6,765,967

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight normally reported in trade statistics. 2/ Preliminary.

Africa: The tobacco harvest in the latter half of 1965 is forecast at 40.3 million pounds -- up 7.5 percent from the 37.5 million for last season but still slightly under the 1955-59 annual average of 42.2 million. Increases are forecast for all countries in this area.

Asia: All countries, except Turkey and Japan, this season expect to harvest larger crops. Harvest for this area during the last half of 1965 is forecast at 2,533 million pounds or down about 2 percent from the 1964 harvest of 2,582 million.

Turkey expects a crop of 318 million pounds -- exceeded only by the 1964 record harvest of 392 million. The decline in production was caused by reduced plantings in the low lands due to high rainfall and flooding conditions and to blue-mold destroying some seed beds. The harvest in Japan is placed at 449 million pounds -- down 4.3 percent from the 1964 harvest of 468 million. Continued cool weather adversely affected flue-cured yields and caused yields per acre for other kinds of leaf tobacco to decline slightly despite increases in plantings.

The 1965 harvest in South Korea is expected to set a new record of 90.0 million pounds, compared with 87.4 million last year. Other countries expecting to harvest larger crops include Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Syria, Lebanon and Mainland China. The 1965 flue-cured harvest in Mainland China is expected to be slightly larger than last season but still below the 1955-59 annual average of 604 million pounds.

#### Production by Kind

The harvest by kinds indicates declines for flue-cured, oriental, other light air-cured (including Maryland), and fire-cured types of tobacco; whereas, the production of the other kinds shows only slight changes from last season.

Flue-cured production is forecast at 2,385 million pounds -- down 6.7 percent from the 1964 harvest of 2,557 million. The U.S. flue-cured crop is placed at 1,169 million pounds (July estimate) -- nearly 16 percent below the 1,388 million harvested in 1964.

Total burley production is expected to equal last year's harvest of 760 million pounds. U.S. burley production is placed at 619 million pounds (July estimate) compared with 620 million in 1964. Other light air-cured (including Maryland) is estimated at 59 million pounds or nearly 6 percent below last season's figure of 63 million.

Oriental and semi-oriental tobaccos harvested during the last half of 1965 are forecast at 1,719 million pounds, exceeded only by the 1964 high of 1,792 million. Production of dark air-cured types is currently estimated at 1,009 million pounds, or down slightly from the 1964 harvest of 1,030 million. Harvest of fire-cured tobacco, estimated at 102 million pounds, is expected to be about 6 percent below last year's figure of 108 million pounds. The harvests of light sun-cured and dark sun-cured types are expected to exceed the 1964 totals slightly.



1965 WOOL PRODUCTION  
DOWN SLIGHTLY

World wool production in 1965 (including the 1965-66 season in the Southern Hemisphere) is estimated at 5,705 million pounds, down about 2 percent from the previous year.

The amount of wool available for movement into world trade from the major producing countries is expected to be slightly less than a year ago. Carry-over stocks of wool are at about the same level as a year ago.

Australian production in 1965-66 is forecast to decline about 6 percent to 1,694 million pounds, the result of drought conditions occurring this year in New South Wales and Queensland. Not only will the clip per head in the affected areas be below average, but cold weather losses of weakened sheep are likely to be higher, while lambings will also be reduced. Consequently, a smaller number of sheep will be shorn in the coming season.

New Zealand production in 1964-65 amounted to about 625 million pounds. Estimates for the 1965-66 season place production at about 650 million pounds, an increase of 4 percent. Exceptionally favorable climatic conditions reportedly have caused good growth during the past year and midwinter sheep numbers are expected to show a sizable increase.

Argentine wool production in 1965-66 is forecast at 463 million pounds, up 13 million pounds from the previous season. Carry-over stocks are expected to be higher than a year ago. Exports during the remainder of the current season will be encouraged by the suspension of the export sales tax which has been extended until September 30.

Early season estimates place Uruguayan production in 1965-66 well below the previous year. Drought conditions were prevalent in the major sheep areas in the past year and this is expected to reduce substantially the coming season's clip.

South African wool production in 1965-66 is expected to drop about 2 million pounds below the previous year. This is the second year of declining wool production in South Africa. Continued drought and early snow and cold weather are expected to bring about this smaller clip.

WOOL: Production in specified countries, greasy basis, average 1956-60  
annual 1963-64 1/

Continent and country	Average	1963	1964	1965 <sup>2/</sup>	Percent change	
	:1956-60	: 1963	: 1964	: 1965	: 1965 : 1965	: 1965 : 1965
	: Million	: Million	: Million	: Million	: Percent	: Percent
	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: 1956-60:	: 1964
<b>North America:</b>						
Canada.....	7.7	6.8	6.3	6.0	-22	- 5
United States <sup>3/</sup> .....	308.8	287.1	264.6	250.0	-19	- 6
Mexico.....	9.6	12.9	11.0	11.0	+ 4	--
Total North America <sup>4/</sup>	330.0	310.0	285.0	270.0	-18	- 5
<b>South America:</b>						
Argentina.....	448.1	436.5	450.0	463.0	+ 3	+ 3
Brazil.....	60.4	58.5	61.2	61.2	+ 1	--
Chile.....	48.7	53.8	55.6	57.3	+18	+ 3
Falkland Islands.....	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.5	--	--
Peru.....	20.9	24.2	22.0	22.0	+ 5	--
Uruguay.....	180.2	194.0	189.6	180.0	--	- 5
Total South America <sup>4/</sup>	780.0	790.0	800.0	805.0	+ 3	+ 1
<b>Europe:</b>						
France.....	62.9	61.7	62.0	60.0	- 5	- 3
Germany, West.....	11.5	10.5	8.3	8.0	-30	- 4
Greece.....	25.1	26.8	26.7	26.6	+ 6	--
Ireland.....	21.2	26.2	26.9	27.6	+30	+ 3
Italy.....	30.4	29.4	29.2	27.7	- 9	- 5
Norway.....	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	--	--
Portugal.....	23.8	25.6	25.9	26.0	+ 9	--
Spain.....	72.6	81.3	80.7	79.4	+ 9	- 2
United Kingdom.....	116.3	130.6	126.8	128.4	+10	+ 1
Total West Europe <sup>4/</sup> ..	385.0	415.0	410.0	405.0	+ 5	- 1
Bulgaria.....	38.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	+31	--
Hungary.....	16.3	22.0	22.0	24.0	+47	+ 9
Poland.....	20.4	17.0	16.5	16.0	-22	- 3
Rumania.....	44.6	52.5	53.0	53.0	+19	--
Yugoslavia.....	31.2	29.1	29.0	28.0	-10	- 3
Total East Europe <sup>4/</sup> ..	180.0	195.0	200.0	200.0	+11	--
Total Europe <sup>4/</sup> .....	565.0	610.0	610.0	605.0	+ 7	- 1
U.S.S.R. (Europe & Asia)	690.0	825.0	753.0	727.0	+ 5	- 3

(Continued)

WOOL: Production in specified countries, greasy basis, average 1956-60  
annual 1963-64 1/

(Continued)

Continent and country	:Average :1956-60	: 1963	: 1964	: 1965	Percent change	
					: 1965 : 1956-60	: 1965 : 1964
	:Million :pounds	:Million :pounds	:Million :pounds	:Million :pounds	:Percent	:Percent
Africa:						
Algeria.....	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	--	--
Morocco.....	34.9	34.0	40.0	44.0	+26	+10
Tunisia.....	7.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	+15	--
Egypt.....	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.5	+ 5	--
South Africa, Rep. 5/.....	323.2	322.9	310.0	308.0	- 5	- 1
Total Africa 4/.....	405.0	405.0	400.0	400.0	- 1	--
Asia:						
Iran.....	41.9	41.9	39.7	41.9	--	+ 5
Iraq.....	24.7	25.0	25.0	25.0	+ 1	--
Turkey (Europe & Asia)....	91.2	92.6	99.2	101.4	+11	+ 2
Syria.....	18.2	18.7	22.0	29.8	+64	+35
India.....	73.8	75.0	78.0	80.0	+ 8	+ 3
Japan.....	7.5	3.2	2.2	2.2	-71	--
Pakistan.....	32.5	32.5	31.5	32.5	--	--
Total Asia 4/ 6/.....	510.0	510.0	525.0	550.0	+ 8	+ 5
Oceania:						
Australia.....	1,578.8	1,781.7	1,799.4	1,693.9	+ 7	- 6
New Zealand.....	538.3	616.0	625.0	650.0	+21	+ 4
Total Oceania 4/.....	2,120.0	2,400.0	2,425.0	2,345.0	+11	- 3
Total World 4/ 7/.....	5,400.0	5,850.0	5,800.0	5,705.0	+ 6	- 2

1/ For summary purposes wool produced mostly in the spring in the Northern Hemisphere is combined with that produced in the season beginning July 1 or October 1 of the same year in the Southern Hemisphere. Pulled wool is included for most countries at its greasy equivalent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Converted "pulled wool" to greasy basis at 1.7. 4/ Includes estimates for other producing countries. 5/ Includes Basutoland and South West Africa. 6/ Includes mainland China. 7/ Rounded to nearest five million.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign government, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD SESAMESEED  
PRODUCTION UP IN 1964

World production of sesameseed in 1964 is estimated at 1.7 million short tons, 4 percent above the previous year's estimate and 5 percent above the 1955-59 output. This increase was due almost entirely to substantial increases in output in the Sudan, India, Venezuela, Columbia, and Burma. These more than offset the decreased output in Mexico, Turkey, and Mainland China.

Asia accounts for about two-thirds of the world's sesame output. Production in India in 1964 is estimated to have risen 6 percent from the preceding year's output. The increase in production was mainly in Rajasthan and is attributed to an increase in acreage and to favorable weather during the growing season.

No official information on the production of sesameseed in Mainland China has been available in recent years. However, production since 1959 is believed to have trended downwards. The proportion of the total world's production of sesame accounted for by China declined from over 40 percent for the 1950-54 period to 25 percent for the 1955-59 period. Elsewhere in Asia, sesameseed production increased last year in Burma, Pakistan, Thailand, and Syria, whereas in Turkey output declined with the reduction in sown acreage.

Production of sesame in Africa, which accounted for an estimated one-fifth of the world's output in 1964, increased 14 percent from the previous year owing to increased output from the Sudan. Production in the Sudan, which normally accounts for about one-half of Africa's output, increased 29 percent. In Nigeria and Tanzania, where the sesame crop is a commercial one grown primarily for the export market, production increased slightly in Nigeria but fell by half in Tanzania. Elsewhere in Africa, sesame is cultivated on a fairly large scale in Uganda, Ethiopia, and the United Arab Republic.

In the Western Hemisphere, Mexico, Venezuela, and Colombia are the only sizeable producers. Production in Nicaragua and El Salvador has tended to decline in recent years with the expansion of cotton. Smaller sesame output in Mexico in 1964 was attributed to its displacement by wheat in irrigated areas and by corn in non-irrigated areas. In Venezuela and Colombia, however, output has increased markedly under government programs and output in both countries was at record levels in 1964.



SESAMESEED 1/: Production in specified countries and estimated world total, average 1955-59, annual 1959-64

Continent and country	Average : 1955-59	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 2/	1964 2/
----- 1,000 short tons -----							
North America:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United States.....	3.3:	3.9:	1.8:	1.5:	.5:	.7:	.4
El Salvador.....	2.8:	3.0:	3.0:	3.4:	1.6:	1.0:	.8
Mexico.....	120.4:	138.3:	142.4:	161.8:	161.2:	164.7:	132.3
Nicaragua.....	8.1:	9.2:	9.0:	6.8:	6.4:	5.7:	5.2
Total 3/.....	137.3:	156.6:	158.3:	175.5:	172.4:	174.9:	141.7
South America:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Colombia.....	17.2:	19.8:	22.0:	25.1:	23.1:	38.6:	60.6
Venezuela.....	16.7:	21.8:	17.9:	27.4:	31.0:	34.0:	51.7
Total 3/.....	35.0:	42.3:	41.4:	54.3:	59.0:	74.4:	114.8
Europe:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece.....	11.3:	11.5:	9.4:	8.9:	7.1:	12.0:	8.1
Total 3/4/.....	21.4:	22.8:	19.6:	19.0:	16.8:	21.8:	17.8
Africa:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ethiopia.....	41.2:	45.0:	41.9:	33.1:	33.6:	---	---
Somalia.....	6.4:	7.7:	9.5:	5.0:	5.0:	---	---
Sudan.....	164.5:	197.7:	139.7:	255.7:	172.4:	168.7:	217.0
U.A.R. ....	17.5:	17.2:	16.9:	11.5:	16.7:	28.2:	30.0
Congo (Leopoldville)....	6.0:	6.6:	5.5:	3.3:	2.2:	2.2:	---
Central African Rep. 5/:	2.0:	1.5:	1.5:	.5:	.9:	1.9:	---
Cameroon, East.....	2.5:	2.5:	2.8:	2.8:	---	---	---
Kenya.....	.7:	1.2:	1.5:	2.0:	2.1:	2.0:	---
Tanzania 5/6/.....	8.1:	11.4:	10.6:	13.4:	9.7:	11.1:	5.2
Uganda.....	33.4:	35.1:	37.6:	38.1:	---	---	---
Mozambique.....	1.9:	2.1:	1.4:	2.8:	4.4:	3.3:	3.5
Nigeria 5/.....	19.8:	23.2:	30.8:	23.1:	24.7:	22.5:	26.3
Total 3/.....	313.4:	364.3:	313.7:	408.4:	329.7:	336.9:	383.6
Asia:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Burma.....	56.2:	74.1:	71.9:	86.1:	87.4:	59.4:	78.4
China, Mainland 7/.....	406.0:	425.0:	375.0:	340.0:	330.0:	330.0:	300.0
India.....	473.5:	407.9:	353.9:	417.8:	511.5:	484.2:	513.9
Pakistan.....	37.9:	38.3:	35.0:	41.1:	37.5:	37.1:	38.1
Turkey.....	51.9:	51.3:	48.5:	48.5:	45.2:	44.1:	37.5
Thailand.....	16.8:	18.5:	20.5:	13.7:	17.6:	17.9:	19.2
Syria.....	8.3:	7.7:	4.1:	4.6:	6.5:	5.8:	6.1
Japan.....	6.0:	5.4:	5.8:	5.5:	5.4:	5.2:	4.6
Ceylon.....	7.6:	11.1:	11.5:	7.2:	---	---	---
Korea, South.....	2.1:	2.4:	2.3:	3.1:	3.4:	3.3:	---
China, Taiwan.....	3.3:	3.4:	4.3:	5.0:	4.4:	2.7:	---
Cambodia.....	1.9:	1.0:	1.7:	8.7:	13.0:	---	---
Lebanon.....	.9:	.4:	.3:	.4:	.4:	.4:	.6
Jordan.....	3.6:	2.9:	2.0:	2.5:	2.1:	1.9:	---
Iraq.....	13.5:	7.1:	6.4:	5.0:	5.6:	6.7:	---
Iran.....	11.5:	13.2:	12.1:	6.6:	---	---	---
Total 3/.....	1,105.4:	1,074.0:	960.0:	999.8:	1,089.1:	1,028.0:	1,039.5
Estimated world total.....	1,612.5:	1,660.0:	1,493.0:	1,657.0:	1,667.0:	1,636.0:	1,698.0

1/ Southern Hemisphere sesame crops, which are harvested early in the calendar year are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere which are harvested in the latter months of the same year. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 4/ Includes USSR. 5/ Commercial crops only. 6/ Territory of Tanganyika. 7/ Unofficial estimates indicative of changes in the size of the crop rather than actual quantities harvested.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

## WORLD COPRA AND COCONUT OIL EXPORTS

World exports of copra and coconut oil in 1964, provisionally estimated at 1,312,900 long tons (oil-equivalent basis), were virtually equivalent to those in 1963. An increase in coconut oil supplies almost offset the decline in copra supplies.

World exports of copra during 1964 declined 4 percent from 1963. This mainly reflected the 13 percent (or 121,200 ton) decline in Philippine registered exports. The Philippine Republic accounted for 59 percent of world exports in 1964 as against 64 percent in 1963. Unregistered shipments of copra from the Philippines have ceased to be an important factor in world copra trade although they continue on a significant scale from Indonesia. There were somewhat larger shipments of copra from Indonesia, Ceylon, Papua, and New Guinea in 1964 than in 1963.

World exports of coconut oil rose 10 percent during 1964. Exports from Ceylon increased 45 percent (or 36,500 tons) from those in 1963. Registered exports from the Philippine Republic were 7 percent (or 14,300 tons) above the previous year's volume and accounted for 53 percent of world supplies in 1964. Supplies from Fiji were larger while supplies from Malaysia continued to decline. (Table pages 13 and 14)

## WORLD TRADE IN POULTRY MEAT, 1964

Following a setback in 1963, international trade in poultry meat in 1964 reached a record high. Imports into the eight major world markets in 1964 totaled 573.9 million pounds, up 11 percent from the previous year. West Germany, by far the largest world market, accounted for 71 percent of the total world trade in poultry meat, as imports amounted to 407.4 million pounds. This was 28 million pounds above the quantity imported in 1963. Of the countries exporting poultry meat to West Germany, Member States of the EEC accounted for about 50 percent of the total trade. Dutch shipments to West Germany were up nearly 9 percent in 1964 totaling 143 million pounds. Belgium shipments to Germany more than doubled in 1964 when compared with the previous year and French shipments were up about 40 percent over 1963. West German purchases of poultry meat from the United States in 1964 were 92.8 million pounds, up about 19 percent from a year earlier, but only 47 percent of the record 174.1 million pounds shipped in 1962. Most of the U.S. increased trade occurred in poultry parts as German imports of U.S. broilers reached a new low. The major factor in the upward trend in poultry meat consumption in West Germany in 1964 was the high consumer prices of beef and veal.

In 1964 sharp increases in poultry meat trade with Japan were again noted. Japanese imports in 1964 totaled 13.1 million pounds, a 70 percent increase over the previous year. The U.S. continued to supply most of the market accounting for about 11.6 million pounds in 1964. Also Canada, the United Kingdom, Austria, Italy and Peru showed sizable increases in the amount of poultry meat imported in 1964. (Continued on page 16)

Table 1.--COPRA: World exports, by principal exporting continents and countries, average 1955-59, annual 1958-64

Continent and country	Average: 1955-59	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 <sup>1/</sup>	1964 <sup>1/</sup>
----- 1,000 long tons -----								
<b>REGISTERED EXPORTS <sup>2/</sup></b>								
Asia:								
Philippines.....	813.0:	736.1:	652.3:	804.9:	640.7:	824.5:	928.7:	807.5
Indonesia.....	203.3:	115.1:	129.2:	163.8:	231.1:	106.5:	104.4: <sup>3/</sup>	165.0
West Irian.....	4.9:	5.6:	4.9:	5.8:	5.5: <sup>3/</sup>	4.0: <sup>3/</sup>	3.0: <sup>3/</sup>	3.0
Malay, Singapore <sup>4/</sup> .....	-62.5:	-55.9:	-27.0:	-5.5:	-17.8:	-44.2:	-17.8:	-16.2
Sabah <sup>4/</sup> .....	14.1:	12.6:	13.7:	15.2:	18.7:	16.3:	17.5:	16.1
Sarawak <sup>4/</sup> .....	.4:	.1:	-.3:	-1.3:	-1.5:	-.4:	-2: <sup>3/</sup>	-.3
Ceylon.....	46.2:	27.7:	42.6:	29.1:	54.9:	72.4:	43.1:	58.1
Other.....	1.9:	3.4:	1.6:	4.7:	2.0:	1.7:	1.5: <sup>3/</sup>	1.5
Total Asia.....	1,021.3:	844.7:	817.0:	1,016.7:	933.6:	980.8:	1,080.2:	1,034.7
Oceania:								
New Guinea.....	61.1:	55.8:	49.7:	52.1:	67.1:	58.8:	53.4:	58.4
Papua.....	15.2:	15.3:	12.6:	15.4:	16.1:	14.9:	14.7:	15.8
New Hebrides.....	30.4:	33.0:	34.5:	23.5:	31.9:	31.0:	35.1:	36.1
Solomon Islands.....	20.6:	20.4:	22.6:	19.7:	25.2:	24.1:	24.3:	24.6
French Oceania.....	20.0:	17.1:	19.3:	23.5:	21.3:	26.4:	22.8:	24.5
Western Samoa.....	14.4:	10.1:	16.8:	14.6:	12.9:	12.8:	15.0:	14.8
Gilbert and Ellice Isl...:	6.9:	7.5:	8.0:	10.3:	6.1:	7.3:	6.0:	5.6
Trust Territories (U.S.)..:	10.2:	8.7:	7.7:	10.1:	9.9:	14.1:	9.2:	11.3
Tongo Islands.....	19.4:	13.8:	15.9:	16.2:	17.4:	8.7:	9.9:	10.8
Fiji.....	2.8:	.7:	.1:	2.5:	5.9:	6.9:	6.0:	6.7
Other.....	4.7:	4.1:	4.5:	3.1:	3.1:	4.6: <sup>3/</sup>	3.7: <sup>3/</sup>	4.0
Total Oceania.....	205.7:	186.5:	191.7:	191.0:	216.9:	209.6:	200.1:	212.6
Africa:								
Mozambique.....	40.1:	43.7:	37.0:	40.1:	59.1:	52.0:	45.7:	43.1
Zanzibar.....	6.4:	10.0:	8.0:	4.5:	7.4:	7.6:	11.5:	10.0
Seychelles.....	5.5:	5.5:	4.3:	4.6:	4.8:	5.7:	5.2:	7.0
Togo.....	4.1:	3.0:	5.0:	3.4:	4.7:	1.9:	2.9:	3.7
Nigeria.....	6.0:	5.4:	8.0:	6.7:	2.6:	1.5:	2.8:	7.8
Comoro Islands.....	2.4:	2.6:	2.5:	3.2:	3.4:	3.5:	3.2:	3.2
Sao Tome and Principe....:	4.4:	5.0:	5.0:	4.7:	5.6:	6.4:	5.0: <sup>3/</sup>	5.0
Other.....	7.3:	5.7:	9.2:	4.9:	5.2:	3.3:	10.3: <sup>3/</sup>	9.0
Total Africa.....	76.2:	80.9:	79.7:	72.1:	92.8:	81.9:	86.6:	88.8
Americas:								
Mexico.....	.2:	---	.8:	---	---	---	20.5:	16.4
Jamaica.....	---	---	---	---	---	4.6:	.3:	---
Dominican Republic.....:	2.0:	1.5:	5.0:	4.4:	5.5:	3.0:	7.0: <sup>3/</sup>	5.0
Total Americas.....	2.2:	1.5:	5.8:	4.4:	5.5:	7.6:	27.8:	21.4
World total.....	1,305.4:	1,113.6:	1,094.2:	1,284.2:	1,248.8:	1,279.9:	1,394.7:	1,357.5
<b>UNREGISTERED <sup>5/</sup></b>								
Philippines to:								
Sabah.....	28.6:	41.0:	31.9:	38.8:	29.1:	13.2:	5.3:	6.3
Other.....	50.4:	66.0:	25.9:	129.3:	280.4:	37.7:	.8:	.5
Indonesia to:								
Sabah.....	14.3:	13.7:	13.8:	25.7:	20.1:	15.2:	16.9:	10.4
Other.....	61.9:	99.5:	52.8:	42.0:	23.6:	65.8:	35.1: <sup>3/</sup>	15.0
World total.....	155.2:	220.2:	124.4:	235.8:	353.2:	131.9:	58.1:	32.2
World total, regis- tered and unregistered:	1,460.6:	1,333.8:	1,218.6:	1,520.0:	1,602.0:	1,411.8:	1,452.8:	1,389.7

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2/</sup> Officially recorded shipments. <sup>3/</sup> Estimated. <sup>4/</sup> Net exports. <sup>5/</sup> Excess of imports from the Philippines and Indonesia over recorded exports to destinations listed, after allowances were made for the time shipments were afloat, for shrinkage, for loss, and for diversions enroute to destination.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Table 2.--COCONUT OIL: World exports, by principal exporting continents and countries, average 1955-59, annual 1958-64

Continent and country	Average : 1955-59	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 <sup>1/</sup>	1964 <sup>1/</sup>
----- 1,000 long tons -----								
Asia:								
Philippines-registered..	83.6:	89.6:	64.4:	59.2:	72.8:	137.9:	212.1 :	226.4
unregistered <sup>2/</sup> .....	2.6:	1.8:	2.6:	.2:	.2:	.1:	.1 :	.1
Indonesia-registered....	1.1:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
unregistered <sup>2/</sup> .....	.5:	.6:	1.4:	2.3:	.1:	.2:	.9 :	---
Malay, Singapore <sup>3/</sup> .....	79.8:	67.5:	37.4:	37.8:	54.2:	39.8:	34.5 :	19.9
Ceylon.....	70.0:	44.3:	69.4:	55.5:	91.8:	102.4:	81.1 :	117.6
Sarawak <sup>3/</sup> .....	1.2:	1.4:	1.2:	1.5:	3.1:	1.8:	2.0 : <sup>3/</sup>	2.0
Other <sup>4/</sup> .....	.6:	.7:	---	.5:	2.8:	2.0:	1.5 : <sup>3/</sup>	2.0
Total Asia.....	239.4:	205.9:	176.4:	157.0:	225.0:	284.2:	332.2 :	368.0
Oceania:								
Fiji.....	20.6:	21.8:	14.9:	18.0:	23.7:	18.2:	20.0 :	22.8
New Guinea.....	15.4:	23.3:	23.7:	17.8:	19.7:	22.6:	23.1 :	22.7
Other.....	.9:	1.0:	.9:	.2:	.3:	.1:	.1 :	.1
Total Oceania.....	36.9:	46.1:	39.5:	36.0:	43.7:	40.9:	43.2 :	45.6
Africa:								
Mozambique.....	6.3:	5.8:	2.9:	1.8:	3.1:	3.2:	9.5 :	8.3
Zanzibar.....	3.3:	3.3:	1.5:	2.7:	2.5:	2.5:	1.2 :	.8
Other.....	.5:	.7:	.8:	.3:	.2:	.2:	.6 :	.8
Total Africa.....	10.1:	9.8:	5.2:	4.8:	5.8:	5.9:	11.3 :	9.9
World total.....	286.4:	261.8:	221.1:	197.8:	274.5:	331.0:	386.7 :	423.5

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2/</sup> Excess of exports from the Philippines and Indonesia over recorded exports after allowances were made for time shipments were afloat, for loss, and for diversions enroute.

<sup>3/</sup> Net exports.

<sup>4/</sup> Estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

POULTRY MEAT: Imports of major markets by country of origin, 1963 and preliminary 1964

Country of origin	West Germany		Switzerland		United Kingdom		Austria		Hong Kong		Japan		Greece		Canada		8-Country total		
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	
North America:																			
Canada	0.2	0.1	1/	-	0.7	1.6	-	-	0.1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
United States	77.7	92.8	11.3	8.6	3.3	4.3	4.2	3.7	9.6	15.7	7.3	11.6	17.3	9.4	7.9	10.3	138.6	156.4	2.7
Total	77.9	92.9	11.3	8.6	4.0	5.9	4.2	3.7	9.7	16.7	7.3	11.6	17.3	9.4	7.9	10.3	139.6	159.1	2.7
Western Europe:																			
Belgium and Luxembourg	18.3	26.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.3
Denmark	82.5	60.8	16.6	12.3	2.4	18.3	3.1	3.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.5	-	-	-	-	105.8
France	25.8	34.2	8.3	12.4	-	-	0.3	1.4	1/	-	-	-	2/	-	-	-	-	-	48.0
Germany, West	-	-	0.2	0.3	-	1/	0.1	0.1	1/	1/	-	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4
Ireland	-	-	-	-	2.5	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5
Italy	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8
Netherlands	133.1	143.1	9.2	10.6	3.5	4.9	5.3	5.2	1/	0.2	-	-	2/	-	-	-	-	-	151.1
Yugoslavia	3.2	2.2	1/	-	0.8	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0
Total	263.2	266.8	34.6	35.9	9.2	25.1	8.8	10.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.5	-	-	-	-	317.0
Eastern Europe:																			
Bulgaria	1.9	1.5	-	-	0.7	0.1	1/	0.1	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.6	-	-	-	-	3.9
Czechoslovakia	1.1	2.9	-	-	-	-	2.5	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6
Hungary	13.8	14.8	3.2	4.3	-	-	5.5	6.6	-	-	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	22.5
Poland	19.8	27.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.9	-	1/	-	-	0.8	1.0	-	-	-	-	22.7
Rumania	1.2	1.3	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	2.0
Total	37.8	47.6	3.3	4.5	1.5	0.8	9.3	10.1	-	1/	0.1	0.1	2.7	4.4	-	-	-	-	54.7
Asia:																			
China, Mainland	-	-	-	-	1/	1/	-	-	2.2	5.5	0.1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3
Israel	0.5	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6
Total	0.5	1/	-	-	1/	1/	-	-	2.3	5.5	0.1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9
Other: 3/	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.4	0.6	0.1	-	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	-	-	-	-	1.6
Grand total	379.4	407.4	49.3	49.0	15.1	32.4	22.4	24.4	13.0	22.8	7.7	13.1	21.0	14.5	7.9	10.3	515.8	573.9	67.5

1/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

2/ Included in other.

3/ Origin not specified.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. agricultural attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

The only major poultry meat exporting country which experienced a decrease in trade in 1964 was Denmark. However, Danish shipments, the majority of which go to West Germany, has been little affected by the high EEC poultry import levies until 1964. Under the first calendar year, 1963, of the EEC Poultry Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), Danish exports to West Germany declined only slightly, from 84.9 million pounds in 1962 to 82.5 million in 1963. In 1964, however, Danish exporters felt the full effect of the restrictive EEC poultry CAP as shipments to West Germany dropped to 60.8 million pounds, down 26 percent from the previous year.

In 1964, the United States maintained its position as the leading exporter of poultry meat to all markets, with the Netherlands second and Denmark third. Total U.S. exports of poultry meat to all markets in 1964 totaled about 231.2 million pounds, up 11 percent over the previous year but only 85 percent of the record 271 million pounds exported in 1962. In 1964 United States shipments of poultry meat went to about 80 countries and independent territories and were valued at \$61.3 million. With the exception of very small amounts moved under P.L. 480, Title I, all U.S. exports of poultry meat constitute dollar sales and all exports of these products move through regular commercial channels without benefit of subsidy.

World trade in poultry meat in 1965 will likely continue at a very high level as supplies of red meat, with the exception of pork, are expected to remain in short supply and prices are expected to increase. In the principal producing countries, poultry meat will again be in ample supply and priced attractively to consumers.

#### WORLD SUGAR TRADE CHANGES LITTLE IN 1964

World sugar exports were very near the same level in 1964 as in 1963. Exports amounted to 18.9 million short tons in 1964, compared with 19.0 million in 1963. There were increases for North America, East Europe, Asia, and Oceania. Small declines were registered for West Europe and Africa, while there was a sizable decline in exports from South America.

North America accounted for 38.7 percent of all exports in 1964, and was the largest net exporter. West Europe was the largest net importer however, the United States remained by far the largest single country importer in the world. The United Kingdom ranked second as an importer, while the USSR was third in this regard. On a net import basis, Japan ranks third.

Cuban exports in 1964 showed a marked increase over 1963. A large part of the increase was accounted for by exports to the USSR.

World consumption in 1965 is expected to rise more than in 1964. Trade in 1965 will probably be maintained at about the same level as in 1964.

SUGAR, CENTRIFUGAL RAW VALUE: International trade, average 1955-59, annual 1962, 1963 and 1964

Continent and country	Average		1962		1963		1964 1/	
	1955-59		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
<b>North America:</b>								
British Honduras.....	7	1	26	1	29	1	34	1
Canada.....	1	717	12	832	53	830	17	845
Costa Rica.....	4	3	24	2/	43	2/	40	0
El Salvador.....	7	2/	21	2/	20	2/	23	2/
Guatemala.....	1	2/	37	2/	51	2/	68	0
Honduras.....	2/	11	2/	5	2/	2	2/	3
Mexico.....	119	12	394	2/	438	2/	578	2/
Nicaragua.....	14	2/	44	2/	48	2/	54	2/
Panama.....	4	2/	4	2/	10	2/	19	2/
United States.....	30	4,323	3	4,671	4	4,486	5	3,596
<b>Caribbean:</b>								
Antigua.....	27	2/	21	0	28	0	21	0
Barbados.....	165	2/	153	0	192	0	157	0
Cuba.....	5,725	2/	5,656	0	3,881	0	4,603	0
Dominican Republic.....	744	2/	890	2/	719	2/	729	2/
Guadeloupe.....	134	0	190	0	182	0	179	0
Haiti.....	19	0	38	0	40	0	15	0
Jamaica.....	349	0	424	0	442	0	467	0
Martinique.....	78	0	87	0	86	0	58	0
Netherlands Antilles.....	0	8	0	8	0	7	0	7
St. Kitts.....	48	0	44	0	40	0	44	0
St. Lucia and St. Vincent.....	10	2/	2	0	1	0	1	0
Trinidad and Tobago.....	170	2/	188	2/	211	0	209	0
Other 3/.....	0	5	0	8	0	9	0	9
<b>Total North America....</b>	<b>7,656</b>	<b>5,080</b>	<b>8,258</b>	<b>5,525</b>	<b>6,518</b>	<b>5,335</b>	<b>7,321</b>	<b>4,461</b>
<b>South America:</b>								
Argentina.....	41	2/	36	0	364	0	50	2/
Bolivia.....	0	54	0	24	0	10	0	0
Brazil.....	553	0	491	0	581	0	279	0
British Guiana.....	291	2/	347	2/	326	2/	279	2/
Chile.....	0	235	0	145	0	292	0	166
Colombia.....	20	16	76	2/	50	0	28	0
Ecuador.....	14	5	74	1	52	3	57	-
Paraguay.....	6	2	2/	6	7	0	3	0
Peru.....	510	2/	528	2/	547	2/	468	2/
Uruguay.....	0	88	0	58	0	55	0	44
Venezuela.....	35	15	0	2/	36	2/	0	2/
Other 3/.....	1	7	3	1	3	1	1	1
<b>Total South America....</b>	<b>1,471</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>1,555</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>1,966</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>1,165</b>	<b>211</b>
<b>Europe:</b>								
<b>West</b>								
Austria.....	2	34	2/	52	2/	45	2/	2
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	118	57	82	10	81	68	108	41
Denmark.....	47	2/	11	13	108	54	168	20
Finland.....	0	173	0	182	0	150	0	215
France.....	646	489	761	474	964	425	727	566
Germany, West.....	13	309	46	175	5	339	17	71
Greece.....	0	117	0	140	0	100	0	121
Iceland.....	0	10	0	12	0	9	0	13
Ireland.....	6	60	25	57	30	48	20	53
Italy.....	85	40	2/	28	12	456	2/	544
Malta.....	0	13	0	17	0	16	0	11
Netherlands.....	60	269	14	139	19	247	7	288
Norway.....	1	167	1	169	1	220	1	116
Portugal.....	2/	144	2/	182	2/	172	2/	208
Spain 4/.....	1	58	0	56	2/	278	2/	316
Sweden.....	2	75	4	81	8	105	3	100
Switzerland.....	3	229	5	270	4	224	2	232
United Kingdom.....	748	2,835	381	2,414	489	2,817	532	2,547
<b>Total West Europe....</b>	<b>1,732</b>	<b>5,079</b>	<b>1,330</b>	<b>4,471</b>	<b>1,721</b>	<b>5,773</b>	<b>1,585</b>	<b>5,464</b>
<b>East:</b>								
Bulgaria.....	12	0	70	149	3	141	-	157
Czechoslovakia.....	319	0	506	165	541	165	430	55
Germany, East.....	179	11	255	354	216	270	159	89
Hungary.....	58	57	96	0	162	0	171	0
Poland.....	254	11	854	166	255	114	604	0
Rumania.....	0	36	57	44	48	54	-	-
Yugoslavia.....	18	102	29	161	30	67	15	131
<b>Total East Europe....</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>1,867</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>1,255</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>1,379</b>	<b>432</b>
<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>2,572</b>	<b>5,296</b>	<b>3,197</b>	<b>5,510</b>	<b>2,976</b>	<b>6,584</b>	<b>2,964</b>	<b>5,896</b>

SUGAR, CENTRIFUGAL, RAW VALUE: International trade, average 1955-59, annual 1962, 1963 and 1964 (continued)

Continent and country	Average		1962		1963		1964 <sup>1/</sup>	
	1955-59							
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
USSR (Europe and Asia).....	236	536	993	2,740	1,014	1,255	477	2,082
Africa:								
Algeria.....	0	231	0	217	0	246	0	236
Angola.....	37	0	40	0	26	0	27	0
Egypt.....	23	42	69	141	15	92	28	22
Ethiopia <sup>5/</sup> .....	0	7	1	5	9	2	13	2
Ghana.....	0	42	0	73	0	45	0	49
Kenya.....	2	37	2	37	2	21	2	36
Liberia.....	0	1	0	3	0	3	0	3
Libya.....	0	18	0	29	0	26	0	34
Malagasy Republic.....	27	2	67	2	74	2	58	2
Mauritius.....	579	0	567	0	640	0	628	0
Morocco.....	24	375	11	454	9	411	-	400
Mozambique.....	124	2	119	2	138	2	92	2
Nigeria.....	0	58	0	92	0	61	0	-
Reunion.....	197	0	238	0	229	0	204	0
Southern Rhodesia.....	0	64	0	43	51	7	72	2
Sierra Leone.....	0	10	0	22	0	15	0	-
Somali, Republic of.....	1	5	2	22	0	20	0	13
South Africa, Republic of:	240	2	528	2	646	2	641	2
Sudan.....	0	130	0	127	0	131	0	143
Tanzania.....	2	22	2	29	2	12	2	2
Togo.....	0	2	0	7	0	4	0	5
Tunisia.....	0	80	0	110	0	66	0	-
Uganda.....	2	2	45	1	54	0	4	2
Other <sup>3/</sup> .....	6	153	18	224	21	212	28	233
Total Africa.....	1,258	1,281	1,703	1,636	1,912	1,372	1,795	1,174
Asia:								
Aden.....	35	47	28	54	17	44	21	56
Afghanistan.....	0	23	0	41	0	42	0	52
Burma.....	0	27	0	28	0	17	0	40
Ceylon.....	0	190	0	200	0	172	0	264
China, Mainland.....	14	97	186	1,034	244	564	547	425
China, Taiwan.....	820	2	747	0	762	0	899	0
Cyprus.....	0	13	0	15	0	15	0	13
Hong Kong.....	63	126	42	236	37	232	48	206
India.....	49	56	420	0	563	0	302	0
Indonesia.....	139	1	36	0	125	0	114	0
Iran <sup>6/</sup> .....	0	298	0	316	0	248	0	300
Iraq.....	0	178	0	259	0	162	0	148
Israel.....	0	76	0	70	0	86	0	105
Japan.....	18	1,285	7	1,651	3	1,628	13	1,701
Jordan.....	0	39	0	61	0	54	0	43
Korea, South.....	0	71	0	57	0	45	0	23
Lebanon.....	2	29	0	57	0	44	0	-
Malaysia.....	21	274	45	320	13	312	64	316
Pakistan.....	3	74	0	138	0	64	0	60
Philippines.....	1,009	2	1,082	2	1,195	0	1,279	0
Syria.....	2	53	0	81	0	75	0	81
Thailand.....	3	20	44	2	59	2	54	2
Turkey (Europe and Asia).....	17	2	164	0	50	0	153	0
Vietnam.....	2	63	0	53	0	60	0	53
Other <sup>3/</sup> .....	76	159	111	286	14	161	11	202
Total Asia.....	2,269	3,201	2,912	4,957	3,082	4,025	3,505	4,088
Oceania:								
Australia.....	780	0	1,287	0	1,263	0	1,384	0
Fiji.....	185	2	224	2	288	2	345	0
New Zealand.....	2	121	2	147	2	134	2	137
Other <sup>3/</sup> .....	0	13	0	21	0	20	0	19
Total Oceania.....	965	134	1,511	168	1,551	154	1,729	156
Total world.....	16,427	15,950	20,129	20,771	19,019	19,086	18,956	18,068
U.S.-Offshore Trade.....	7/ 5	1,950	7/ 7	2,001	7/ 8	1,928	7/ 2	1,918
Puerto Rico.....	982	7/ 2	904	7/ 3	876	7/ 3	793	7/ 3
Hawaii.....	956	0	1,084	0	1,033	0	1,112	0
Virgin Islands.....	11	7/ 1	11	7/ 1	16	7/ 1	16	7/ 1
Guam.....	0	7/ 1	0	7/ 1	0	7/ 1	0	7/ 1
Total.....	1,954	1,954	2,006	2,006	1,933	1,933	1,923	1,923

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2/</sup> Less than 500 tons. <sup>3/</sup> Includes trade of other countries not shown separately. <sup>4/</sup> Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla considered provinces of Spain after January 1, 1953. <sup>5/</sup> Crop year. <sup>6/</sup> Iranian calendar year. <sup>7/</sup> Sugar and related products.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.



WORLD EXPORTS AND PRODUCTION OF OILSEEDS,  
OILS AND FATS AT RECORD HIGH IN 1965

The volume of oilseeds, oils and fats that will be traded on the world market in calendar year 1965 is forecast preliminarily at a record 10.8 million short tons, only fractionally more than the previous record of 1964. Currently, indications are that world exports may vary only slightly from last year's, despite the decline foreseen in exports from the United States, the source of over one-third of the world's total exports. The slight increase now projected results from aggregate expansion in exports from countries other than the United States.

U.S. exports may be down about 5 percent from the record of the previous year. This decline, the first since 1961, reflects a sharp reduction in exports of animal fats despite a moderate increase in shipments of edible oils.

Also of significance in world trade this year are expectations of: (1) A moderate rise in U.S. exports of soybeans and soybean oil and a decline in cottonseed oil; (2) a marked expansion in exports of Canadian rapeseed; (3) a substantial gain in exports of Russian sunflowerseed and oil; (4) a resumption of sizable shipments of edible oils from Argentina and a sharp increase in exports of linseed oil from that country; (5) an increase in fish oil exports from foreign sources, such as Peru, Iceland, Chile and Denmark; (6) a sharp decline in net olive oil exports from the Mediterranean Basin; and (7) a marked decline in sperm oil and another substantial decline in baleen whale oil.

World production in 1965 is forecast at about 36.3 million tons, 2 percent above last year's record. The expected net increase of almost 570,000 tons will result from a modest gain in edible oils and a slight gain in animal fats, partially offset by small declines in the palm, industrial, and marine oils.

Edible Vegetable Oils: Exports of edible vegetable oils this year will set a new record, presently forecast at almost 4.4 million tons. This would represent an increase of 7 percent from the previous high of 1964 and would exceed the 1955-59 average by almost two-thirds.

An above-average tonnage of cottonseed and cottonseed oil probably will be traded this year, although moderately less than the record movement of 1964. The United States supplies the major portion of the cottonseed oil that enters world trade, and in 1964 U.S. exports were boosted to a record level by large Public Law 480 foreign donations from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks. Moreover, dollar sales were stimulated by the virtual elimination of the differential in prices of soybean and cottonseed oils in the last quarter of 1964. The unusually low price premium of cottonseed oil in relation to soybean oil has continued to stimulate strong export demand this year, and U.S. exports, though down somewhat from last year, again are expected to reach a high level of approximately 310,000 tons (calendar year). U.S. seed production from the 1965 cotton crop was estimated as of August 1 at 6.1 million tons, down one percent from last year's.

OILSEEDS, OILS AND FATS (fat or oil equivalent): World exports <sup>1/</sup>, average 1955-59, annual 1957-64 and forecast 1965

Commodity	Average 1955-59		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963		1964 <sup>2/</sup>		Forecast 1965		
	1,000 short tons	short tons	1,000 short tons	short tons	1,000 short tons	short tons	1,000 short tons	short tons	1,000 short tons	short tons	1,000 short tons	short tons	1,000 short tons	short tons	1,000 short tons	short tons	1,000 short tons	short tons	1,000 short tons	short tons	
<b>Edible vegetable oils:</b>																					
Cottonseed.....	332	330	177	353	310	887	282	312	290	418											400
Peanut.....	928	883	938	900	810	887	810	1,040	1,054	1,030											1,060
Soybean.....	1,049	1,020	1,550	1,450	1,556	1,160	1,556	1,659	1,600	1,900											2,075
Sunflower <sup>3/</sup> .....	131	115	158	182	242	289	346	440	325	400											400
Rapeseed.....	96	106	129	96	127	83	158	137	140	225											225
Sesame.....	57	66	57	68	89	81	99	90	89	89											85
Safflower.....	13	11	29	12	36	24	42	42	86	65											65
Olive <sup>4/</sup> .....	52	62	39	60	76	94	96	96	31	104											70
Corn.....	3	1	5	6	10	12	15	9	4	5											5
Total.....	2,561	2,594	2,565	3,175	3,225	2,912	3,770	3,737	4,095	4,385											4,385
<b>Palm oils:</b>																					
Coconut.....	1,368	1,565	1,249	1,121	1,311	1,456	1,383	1,474	1,470	1,400											1,400
Palm kernel.....	454	431	473	463	443	623	623	558	583	595											595
Palm.....	610	595	626	623	645	0	0	10	0	0											1
Babassu kernel.....	3	2	3	5	0	0	0	0	1	0											1
Total.....	2,435	2,593	2,351	2,212	2,399	2,509	2,346	2,456	2,463	2,391											2,391
<b>Industrial oils:</b>																					
Linseed.....	502	598	449	522	468	500	492	464	525	525											525
Castor.....	149	168	147	156	174	184	178	205	214	230											230
Oiticica.....	8	8	7	3	10	13	21	7	14	15											15
Tung.....	71	71	84	68	59	44	42	41	47	44											44
Perilla.....	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/											6/
Total.....	730	845	687	748	702	741	733	717	743	811											811
<b>Animal fats:</b>																					
Butter (fat content).....	467	450	470	485	470	490	465	520	560	535											535
Lard.....	388	386	330	432	449	362	350	415	484	350											350
Tallow and greases.....	945	928	813	1,020	1,186	1,248	1,170	1,385	1,521	1,510											1,510
Total.....	1,799	1,764	1,613	1,937	2,105	2,100	1,985	2,320	2,565	2,395											2,395
<b>Marine oils:</b>																					
Whale.....	427	440	435	417	418	428	390	295	219	210											210
Sperm whale.....	119	110	135	130	122	120	172	155	172	155											155
Fish (including liver).....	160	144	147	184	245	295	386	405	407	440											440
Total.....	706	694	717	731	785	843	906	849	823	895											895
Grand total.....	8,302	8,490	8,033	8,803	9,226	9,105	9,740	10,079	10,694	10,790											10,790

<sup>1/</sup> Exports from producing countries. <sup>2/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>3/</sup> Includes exports of "edible vegetable oils" from the USSR and Rumania, believed to be mainly sunflowerseed oil.  
<sup>4/</sup> Net exports. <sup>5/</sup> 1955-58 average. <sup>6/</sup> Less than 500 tons.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

OILS AND FATS (oil or fat equivalent): Estimated world production, average 1955-59, annual 1957-64 and forecast 1965 1/

Commodity	Average 1955-59		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 2/	Forecast 1965	
	1,000 short tons	short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	
<b>Edible vegetable oils 3/:</b>												
Cottonseed.....	2,081	2,030	1,970	2,280	2,200	2,280	2,305	2,430	2,500	2,570	2,670	
Peanut.....	2,364	2,350	2,570	2,325	2,600	2,325	2,395	2,705	2,705	2,825	2,895	
Soybean.....	3,024	2,995	3,200	3,665	3,665	3,815	3,660	4,020	4,155	4,330	4,580	
Sunflowerseed.....	1,422	1,560	1,370	1,575	1,890	1,790	1,885	2,185	2,530	2,275	2,850	
Repesed.....	1,209	1,255	1,235	1,280	1,255	1,280	1,320	1,295	1,200	1,175	1,400	
Sesamesed.....	590	555	500	585	605	585	585	585	590	575	600	
Safflowerseed.....	89	84	86	127	112	140	140	202	244	188	188	
Olive oil.....	1,092	1,200	1,250	1,300	1,495	1,300	1,480	1,475	1,030	1,860	1,085	
Corn oil.....	170	165	170	195	170	210	225	240	240	245	250	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>12,041</b>	<b>12,224</b>	<b>12,351</b>	<b>13,482</b>	<b>13,712</b>	<b>14,025</b>	<b>14,937</b>	<b>15,204</b>	<b>15,204</b>	<b>16,043</b>	<b>16,510</b>	
<b>Palm oils 5/:</b>												
Coconut.....	2,286	2,485	2,170	2,035	2,440	2,240	2,395	2,325	2,445	2,440	2,350	
Palm kernel.....	447	425	460	440	455	440	440	405	410	445	410	
Palm.....	1,394	1,400	1,405	1,425	1,445	1,455	1,410	1,365	1,390	1,400	1,405	
Babassu kernel.....	51	51	57	66	53	75	70	77	77	80	85	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,178</b>	<b>4,361</b>	<b>4,092</b>	<b>4,201</b>	<b>4,201</b>	<b>4,315</b>	<b>4,170</b>	<b>4,322</b>	<b>4,305</b>	<b>4,305</b>	<b>4,250</b>	
<b>Industrial oils 3/:</b>												
Linseed.....	1,138	1,405	1,100	1,125	1,240	1,075	1,065	1,040	1,100	1,125	1,135	
Castorbean.....	230	245	245	240	295	275	265	275	295	370	300	
Oiticica.....	9	11	11	22	18	18	18	28	6	27	25	
Tung.....	128	145	150	141	136	120	108	108	100	123	128	
Perilla.....	6	5	5	6	6	5	5	7	6	6	2	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,511</b>	<b>1,811</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>1,513</b>	<b>1,534</b>	<b>1,473</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>1,507</b>	<b>1,507</b>	<b>1,619</b>	<b>1,590</b>	
<b>Animal fats:</b>												
Butter (fat content).....	4,014	4,050	4,130	4,090	4,080	4,250	4,295	4,375	4,375	4,445	4,495	
Lard 6/.....	3,727	3,610	3,820	4,080	4,080	4,000	4,045	4,075	4,075	3,970	4,075	
Tallow and grease.....	3,243	3,265	3,250	3,465	3,440	3,240	3,240	3,440	3,945	4,240	4,295	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>10,984</b>	<b>10,925</b>	<b>11,200</b>	<b>11,635</b>	<b>11,690</b>	<b>11,980</b>	<b>12,095</b>	<b>12,395</b>	<b>12,395</b>	<b>12,625</b>	<b>12,865</b>	
<b>Marine oils:</b>												
Whale.....	427	440	435	417	418	418	428	390	295	249	210	
Sperm whale.....	119	110	122	130	122	130	130	149	149	172	155	
Fish (including liver).....	428	384	384	475	511	669	669	750	655	710	740	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1,099</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>1,105</b>	
Estimated world total.....	29,688	30,255	30,115	31,950	31,958	33,010	33,930	34,527	35,173	36,320		

1/ Years indicated are those in which the predominant share of the given oil or fat was produced from its related raw material. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimates of U.S. oil production include actual oil produced plus the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds; estimates for other countries are based upon the production of various oilseeds times the estimated normal proportions crushed for oil. 4/ 1955-58 average. 5/ Estimated on the basis of exports and information available and consumption in the various producing areas. 6/ Rendered lard only in most countries.

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Large export supplies of cottonseed resulting from increased production may give rise to increased exports from the Sudan, following the small volume of 1964. And increased cotton production in Nicaragua and Syria also may result in slightly larger exports of seed this year.

Exports of peanuts and peanut oil in 1965 may be slightly larger than last year's, possibly exceeding the record level of 1963. Nigeria's exports are expected to decline for the second successive year, following two consecutive years of reduced production. Purchases for crushing and export from the 1964 crop are down from last year by more than 10 percent. In contrast, exports from Senegal likely will increase in line with the moderate increase in purchases for crushing and export from the 1964 crop. Under terms of the marketing agreement with France that country again has agreed to take the major portion of Senegal's exportable supply.

India's exports of peanut oil have been banned since July 1964 and exports of peanuts since January 1965. Whether some exports will be permitted before the end of the year remains to be seen. The 1965 peanut crop rose to a record high, but internal needs for edible oils are ever increasing and prices continue to rise.

U.S. exports of peanuts and peanut oil are expected to exceed last year's high level as substantial quantities in excess of domestic needs are available from last year's above-average crop.

Argentina will have a sizeable surplus of oil from the recent record harvest of peanuts. And, exports should be encouraged by the recent reduction in index values, which brings the price of Argentine oil more in line with current world prices.

The Brazilian Government has recently authorized the export of 105,000 metric tons of peanuts from this year's large crop. Exports from both Brazil and Argentina were negligible in 1964.

The steady expansion that has occurred in peanut production in recent years probably will continue this year. In the Southern Hemisphere, where crops already have been harvested, production set a new record in both Argentina and Brazil, but the outturn in South Africa was reduced by drought to about last year's level. In the Northern Hemisphere prospects favor expansion. U.S. production is up 4 percent from last year, according to the August 1 estimate. In India some increase can be expected in view of the pressing need for continued expansion and the efforts of various groups to promote such expansion. In Nigeria, the crop reportedly is two to three weeks late compared with 1964, reflecting a late start in the rainy season. Conditions otherwise are said to be generally favorable. Improved cultural practices, seed and fertilizer, increased acreage and better transportation could bring about increased production if rains are sufficient and timely. In Senegal the target for commercial production in 1965-66 has been set at an alltime high of one million tons. And in Mainland China, the campaign to raise more hogs reportedly should be an effective motivation to expand peanut acreage this year.

Exports of soybeans and soybean oil this year are expected to be up, possibly about 10 percent from last year and to exceed 2 million tons, oil basis, for the first time. The United States again, as in recent years, will account for close to 95 percent of the total. Strong demand and record export availabilities in the United States are expected to result in a total movement of beans and oil to foreign destinations in excess of 1.9 million tons, oil basis.

Soybean exports from Mainland China, though relatively small, are expected to increase substantially from last year's estimated 21 million bushels. The volume of soybeans that Mainland China has contracted to supply Japan this year plus some beans outside the agreement will mean that total shipments to that country will be up 3 to 4 million bushels. Exports to other countries may increase slightly; movement of Chinese beans through the Suez Canal during January-May at 4.1 million bushels were 2.5 million more than in the comparable period last year. And the Brazilian Government has authorized exports of 5.5 million bushels from the recent large harvest, in contrast to no exports of beans in 1964.

This year's world production of soybeans probably will reach a new high. Soybean acreage for harvest of beans in the United States is up an estimated 13 percent from last year's record, and bean production was estimated as of August 1 at a record 864 million bushels. It is conceivable, however, that Mainland China's crop may be slightly smaller than last year's. Acreage in Northeast China, the main area producing for export, may have been reduced by a prolonged dry spell. It also is likely that planting was delayed and growth was probably retarded until the advent of rains in late June and early July. Although total production may be only slightly less than in 1964, supplies for export reportedly may be significantly decreased if the expected decline in production in the Northeast occurs.

Exports of sunflowerseed and sunflowerseed oil in 1965 will gain sharply from the reduced volume of last year yet are expected to remain below the 1963 record. The gain chiefly reflects larger exports of both sunflowerseed and oil from the record Soviet crop harvested in 1964. Movements of oil from Argentina, following sharply increased availabilities from the harvest early this year, also will increase. These gains may be supplemented by larger exports of seed as such from Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Canada.

World production of sunflowerseed in 1965 probably will decline significantly from the 1964 record but remain substantially above output in previous years. The decline, reflecting reduced production in the USSR, Uruguay, and Bulgaria, will partly offset gains in Argentina, Yugoslavia and Turkey, which have markedly expanded their sunflower plantings.

In 1965 exports of rapeseed and rapeseed oil also will rise sharply to a new high, exceeding the previous record of 1958. The expansion is due largely to the expectation of record shipments of seed from Canada and France. Canada, whose 1965 rapeseed acreage has nearly quadrupled that of the annual average in the 1955-59 period, likely will attempt to expand sharply its exports of rapeseed from the unusually large crop now in prospect. France,

also, reflecting sharply increased seedings, is expected to harvest a record crop and will very likely achieve record net exports. Exports from Sweden and Denmark probably will decline slightly.

World production of rapeseed will increase to a new high in 1965 as a result of acreage expansion in Canada, France and Poland. The major producer, India, is expected to harvest a significantly larger outturn, reflecting both higher yields and acreage expansion. Mainland China, the second major producer, reportedly will exhibit some gain in outturn, reflecting increased harvested acreage and largely reduced winter kill. Pakistan's production will be up slightly because of higher yields. In West Germany, output will increase significantly because of increased seedings, as well as higher yields. And, in Sweden output will increase, reflecting expanded winter crop acreage. Danish production will, however, decline because of reduced seedings.

A relatively small decrease in world exports of sesameseed and oil, largely in the form of seed, is anticipated in 1965 as exportable supplies from the Sudan and Tanzania are likely to be down, offsetting slight increases from Nigeria and possibly Mexico. At present, it appears that the Sudanese exportable surplus will be some 15-20 percent below the 112,000 tons exported last year. A greater reduction is forecast for Tanzania. The 1965-66 Nigerian commercial crop, grown entirely for export, is expected to be well maintained. With production forecast at some 25 percent above 1964, Mexico may well have an exportable surplus of some magnitude.

Trade in safflowerseed and oil this year is expected to be down sharply from the high level of the preceding two years. Shipments from the United States, the leading exporter, during the first 6 months of this year were running some 61,500 tons below the January-June level last year. This reflects the smaller crop harvested in 1964. The state of the current safflower crop is uncertain but exports are likely to increase after August as new crop supplies become available.

Production of safflowerseed oil in 1965 is, however, expected to be only somewhat smaller than in the previous year owing to the marked increase in production from Mexico and Australia, which partly offset the reduction in the United States crop.

World net exports of edible olive oil in 1965 are expected to decline by one-third from last year's record volume. The indicated decline, 14 percent below the annual average of the 1961-64 period, chiefly reflects reduced movements from Spain, as well as estimates of an increase in intra-Basin trade due to larger imports by Italy and Portugal. This reduction in net trade results principally from the small oil outturn from 1964-crop olives. The decline will, in part, be offset by increased exports from Turkey, Jordan and Syria. Exports from Tunisia also are expected to increase from those of a year ago, reflecting increased availabilities. Imports into France will probably decline as a result of higher prices, thus freeing a somewhat larger volume for net exports from the Basin.

Overall prospects for olive oil production in 1965-66 currently indicate a somewhat less than normal "on-year" outturn. This reflects adverse weather which in some major producing areas, notably Spain, has reportedly reduced the prospects for the crop to be harvested this year.

World trade in corn-oil is of minor significance and is often not separately classified in trade statistics. In recent years the Netherlands and West Germany have been the largest known exporters. Exports trended upward from the mid-1950's to a high of about 15,000 tons in 1962 but have since declined. Exports in 1965 are not expected to vary greatly from the estimated 4,000 tons of 1964.

The United States is the world's largest producer of corn oil as well as the largest importer. World production probably will increase slightly this year, reflecting an increase in the United States.

Palm Oils: The modest decline from last year presently foreseen in exports of palm oils in 1965 is attributed mainly to the expected reduction in copra and coconut oil.

This year's world exports of copra and coconut oil may be moderately less than the tonnage trade in 1964. Rainfall in the main coconut producing areas of the Philippines was, in general, more favorable to an increase in potential availabilities during 1965. Exports, however, declined 4 percent or 19,000 tons, oil basis, in the first 7 months of the year. A resumption of the uptrend in coconut output appears to have been offset by typhoon damage to the coconut crop sustained in 1964. Taking into consideration copra arrivals into the two main Philippine copra ports, Manila and Cebu, the decline appears to have been confined to the north rather than the central and southern islands. The approach of the seasonal increase in production (from August), plus rainfall conditions, indicate satisfactory export supplies for the remainder of the year. The effects of the typhoon last November remain obscure at present. Currently, exports of copra and coconut oil, oil basis, from the Philippines are expected to be down 5 percent.

Copra production in Indonesia is expected to increase as a result of favorable weather throughout 1964. Exports may increase slightly. Reportedly, the government is making more efforts to allow producing regions to retain a larger share of export earnings. Malayan exports have remained at a low level reflecting a continued decline in production and reduced imports. Production in Ceylon is expected to decline because of failure of the north-east monsoon. This caused a severe drought in many areas of Ceylon's "dry-zone" during the last quarter of 1964 and the first quarter of 1965 and widespread lack of sufficient rainfall in the first quarter of this year. Production, therefore, will be affected in later months of 1965. Sales for export through the Sales Room in Colombo declined 10,000 tons in the first four months of the year.

Although exports from Papua and New Guinea decreased 4,700 tons, oil basis, during the first 3 months of this year, supplies are expected to increase toward the latter part of the year. Higher prices for copra plus the relatively favorable growing season probably will lead to record 1965-66 copra output. There was little change in exportable supplies from Fiji and other copra producing islands in the Pacific during the early months of 1965. Exports from Mozambique declined 1,700 tons, oil basis, during January-March. A heavy surtax charge imposed on copra exports is likely to curtail exports from this origin.

There are no indications as yet that exports of palm kernels and palm kernel oil will be significantly different from those of last year. Currently a decline in supplies appears likely. Exports during the last years averaged 27 percent of the total world copra and coconut oil exports.

Exports of palm kernels from the Malay States and Sierra Leone during the first quarter were down 200 and 900 tons, respectively. Palm kernel oil exports from the Congo (Leopoldville) through March declined 2,400 tons, equivalent to 5,100 tons of kernels. Exports of kernels from Nigeria, however, rose 4,500 tons during the same period.

There is little indication that the supply in major producing countries, with the possible exception of the Congo, has increased since. Cumulative purchases of palm kernels in Nigeria through June were down 11,600 tons. A larger percentage of the relatively small Malayan supply may be crushed for domestic consumption, as in 1963.

World supplies of palm oil are expected to be slightly larger this year than last, reflecting primarily a higher level of output from Nigeria and the Malay States, offsetting reduced availabilities from the Congo (Leopoldville) and Indonesia.

There has been a marked increase in Nigerian and Malayan supplies. Cumulative purchases of palm oil in Nigeria through June rose 12 percent (14,400 tons) and production in the Malay States rose 11,500 tons through March. Exports during the first quarter rose 9,700 tons from Nigeria but those from Malaysia were at the same level as last year during this period.

It appears likely that availabilities of palm oil from the Congo will be smaller this year. The sharp reduction of 19,800 tons in exports during January-March 1965 reflects the disruption of marketings the previous year owing to civil disturbances. There may well be an increase in exportable supplies later in the year, however.

Reduced shipments of palm oil from Indonesia appear likely in 1965. Increasing consumption plus political disturbances have made further inroads into exportable supplies from this source.



Exports of babassu kernels and oil from Brazil have been negligible in recent years because of the strong domestic demand for the oil. Total exports amounted to only 700 tons in 1963. Exports may be stimulated this year with the considerably higher world market prices prevailing for lauric acid oils.

Industrial Oils: Exports of industrial oils are expected to rise to a record level this year, exceeding last year's tonnage by possibly 10 percent. The expansion will be due to a sharp increase in shipments of flaxseed and linseed oil and a moderate increase in exports of castorbeans and oil.

Present indications are that exports of flaxseed and linseed oil in 1965 will exceed those of 1964 by 10 percent or more. Argentine oil has moved out at a sharply accelerated rate, totalling 193,000 short tons through June--88,000 tons more than in last year's comparable period. Shipments during the last half of the year from a reported exportable supply of 276,00 tons should be reduced considerably, but the total for the year may exceed last year's by some 40,000 tons. The first official forecast of area seeded to flaxseed in Argentina for the 1965-66 season is 3 million acres, up 2 percent from last year.

Flaxseed and linseed oil exports from the United States are expected to surpass last year's by over 10,000 tons of oil. Carryover stocks of flaxseed on July 1 were 2.3 million bushels less than a year earlier, but with the 1965 crop at 29.3 million bushels (August 1 estimate), up 4.9 million bushels, total supplies are 2.6 million bushels above last year's.

Exports from Canada, largely as seed, also may exceed those of 1964 as export availabilities during the crop year just ended exceeded those of the previous year. With acreage up 13 percent this year and a continuation of the excellent crop prospects to date, production could approximate 26 million bushels, 7 million more than last year's outturn.

Record exports of castorbeans and oil are expected this year, surpassing the previous high of 1964 by possibly 15,000 tons, oil basis. Production rose to an alltime high last year largely because of the record crop now reported to have been harvested in Brazil. This year's production in Brazil is expected to drop sharply, primarily because of a substantial decline in castor oil prices during the second half of 1964. This price decline reportedly resulted in reduced plantings during that period compared with a year earlier. In Bahia, unfavorable weather, particularly inadequate rain in the early growing season, has further hampered this year's crop. Moreover, also in Bahia, the large area planted in 1963 is expected to give a normally reduced crop in its second, and last year of production.

Castor oil exports from India are not expected to exceed the reduced level of 1964 because of restricted availabilities, strong domestic demand, and continued high internal prices. Castorbean production in India is a relatively constant volume from year to year, according to official figures.

Thailand, the world's major exporter of castorbeans as such, may export somewhat more beans this year than last in view of the modest increase in production there. No significant change in exports or production is foreseen in other castorbean producing countries this year.

World tung oil exports this year are expected to decline slightly, reflecting reduced exports from Argentina and Paraguay despite anticipation of a further increase in exports from Mainland China. Aggregate shipments through June from Buenos Aires, which are presumed to represent all of the exports from Argentina and Paraguay, were about 10 percent below those in the corresponding period of 1964. Reduced 1965 nut harvests in both countries resulted from frost damage in September 1964. These declines, however, are expected to be partly offset by a further increase in exports from Mainland China as a result of increased oil output from 1964-crop nuts.

An increased nut harvest in Mainland China this year, possibly 5 to 10 percent above that of 1964, is in prospect because of larger incentives being given to the peasants who harvest the nuts. The Chinese also claim significant acreage expansion, which could result in future gains in oil output.

Animal Fats: Aggregate exports of animal fats will decline moderately from last year's record because of a significant reduction in the shipments of lard as well as some decline in the shipments of butter and tallow and greases. Total output of animal fats will, however, be a record volume.

World trade in butter this year is expected to decline slightly from 1964. Increased production in Western Europe coupled with increasing stocks in the United Kingdom and other Western European countries will reduce the needs for butter imports from Oceania and North America into those important markets. However, trade between countries of the European Economic Community (EEC) is expected to increase at the expense of trade with third countries.

The outlook for butter production in 1965 indicates a moderate increase. The output in Western Europe, especially in the EEC countries, will probably account for most of the increase. Higher prices for milk and other dairy products are expected to stimulate milk and butter production in this area during 1965.

Estimates for 1965 show world lard production up slightly from last year and at about the same level as it was in 1963. However, U.S. slaughter in 1965 is expected to be somewhat below the 1964 volume. Trade in lard in 1964 was well above 1963. The United States continued its dominance of the lard export market supplying about 70 percent of world exports. With decreased production of lard in the United States in 1965 world exports are expected to be down significantly. Increased European domestic production will result in decreasing import demand.

A small increase in world production of tallow and greases is expected in 1965, due mainly to a possible increase in U.S. slaughter of cattle. The United States continued through 1964 to maintain its dominant position in the export market accounting for about two-thirds of world exports of tallow and greases. Trade in 1965 is expected to decrease slightly from 1964 with smaller supplies being available for export from U.S. production. Overall trade in tallow and greases in 1964 increased sharply over 1963. The increase in U.S. exports in 1964 was due mainly to larger shipments to less developed countries and Japan. This is in contrast to earlier increases, which occurred mainly in developed countries.

**Marine Oils:** World exports of marine oils will decline for the third consecutive year because of the further reduction in baleen whale oil supplies and the decline in sperm oil supplies.

Whale oil production has declined again, reflecting the reduction in the catch limit imposed, but reflecting also the continuing reduction in whale numbers. The production of baleen whale oil during the 1964-65 Antarctic season was some 34,000 tons less than in the previous season. The output of sperm oil also declined--by some 12,000 tons. All countries registered declines in the output of both baleen and sperm oil except Norway whose output of sperm oil rose slightly.

Production of fish oil in 1965 is currently predicted to increase from that of 1964, but there is little indication that any sizable increase in output will occur. Production of herring oil from Norway and Denmark has shown an expansion in the early months of this year as has production of anchovy oil from Peru and Chile. There were reports of poor fishing off the coast of Peru in July, and currently fishing is restricted there. The fish oil situation will depend mainly upon the early commencement of favorable fishing conditions in the fall for Peru and in the summer for the United States. U.S. production of menhaden oil through June was disappointingly small.

World exportable supplies are expected to be somewhat larger this year. Carry-in stocks were at a minimum level in most exporting countries, except Peru and Iceland. Exports from a number of countries, including Peru, Iceland, Chile and Denmark increased in the early months of 1965 from the corresponding period of a year earlier. Exports during the first 5 months of 1965 from Peru increased 50,900 tons from the January-May level of 1964. Exports of menhaden oil from the United States, however, declined 22,000 tons through May as a result of poor production and depleted stocks.

WORLD WHEAT CROP  
BELOW 1964 RECORD

World wheat production in 1965 -- with harvesting now well under way -- will be less than the bumper crop of 1964, despite excellent crops in a number of the principal wheat growing countries. Barring unforeseen bad weather in the remainder of the season, production could reach the near-record level of 1962.

Record and near-record crops are in prospect in the main wheat countries of North America, Europe, and Africa and in some countries of Asia. Offsetting these good crops, however, are sharp decreases in the harvests of the Soviet Union and Communist China -- two of the three largest world producers of wheat -- and also in Australia.

Production in the Soviet Union may be from 10 to 15 percent below the good 1964 harvest. Insufficient moisture seriously reduced the spring crop, which normally makes up about 60 percent of the annual production. Early forecasts were for a winter crop well above that of 1964, but as the season progressed, crop returns failed to meet the reported volume.

Communist China's wheat crop also is significantly below last year's harvest. Growers were unable to plant all the intended winter wheat acreage, and yields are believed to be below the large outturn of 1964. The winter crop comprises about 90 percent of China's wheat production.

Cool, wet weather has been more prevalent in a greater degree and in more countries of the Northern Hemisphere than in any recent years. This delayed crops of many countries generally from 10 days to two weeks. Although floods destroyed comparatively small acreages in a number of countries, the over all moisture resulted in very good crops over larger areas. Recently, continued cool, wet weather in some countries of Europe reportedly is reducing yields to some extent.

Wheat production of Western Europe may exceed the high level of 1964 and preliminary data indicate it is comparable with the record crop of 1962. France, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands are harvesting record crops, and West Germany has big crop. Italy's outturn, larger than first expected, has reached a near-record volume. Crops of Spain and Portugal were better than expected and are forecast larger than last year.

Production of Eastern Europe, excluding the Soviet Union, is still uncertain, but is expected to be less than the record harvest of 1964. Too much rain, resulting in floods, has been a problem in the Danube countries. While high levels of moisture apparently improved yields on

lands not hurt by floods, harvesting operations have been hampered by excessive moisture. Production is reported substantially increased in Poland while in Rumania and Bulgaria it appears at this time to be about on the level of average output during recent years. East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary have been particularly beset with moisture problems during the harvest which will result in reduced yields. Bad weather last fall brought reduced plantings of winter wheat in Yugoslavia, and latest reports are that 1965 production is down about 15 percent.

North America is harvesting bumper wheat crops. On the basis of August 1 conditions, the United States -- the second largest world producer -- will be 7 percent larger than the high 1964 level. With adequate moisture over more than the usual area, yields are the highest on record.

So far Canada's wheat season has been exceptionally favorable for the production of large crops. As in other northern countries the spring was late and wet. Prospects are for a record crop, though the ultimate yields still depend on how much ripened wheat can be harvested before frost sets in. Production in Mexico is reported down from the 1964 record, but nevertheless will be a near-record crop.

Production of several of Asia's principal wheat countries, other than Communist China, increased markedly over 1964. The crops of India and Pakistan are forecast at about 19 and 11 percent, respectively, over 1964. Good harvests are forecast in the Eastern Mediterranean area, including Turkey, Iraq, and Jordan.

Total production of the African nations is forecast at about 10 percent more than in 1964. In the North African countries of Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia, crops are much improved over the poor harvests of 1964. Production of Egypt is down moderately from the high level of last year.

Although too early to determine the outcome of the South American crops, it is doubtful if wheat production this year would come up to the large volume of 1964. Argentina's acreage, contrary to pre-season predictions of a decline in acreage, is now forecast nearly as large, or perhaps as much, as in 1964, when yields were unusually high.

Drought has sharply reduced plantings of Australian wheat. New South Wales, which last year produced 41 percent of the total crop, suffered a sharp cut in acreage. The drought was most severe in Queensland, producer of 6 percent of last year's wheat. Offsetting the drought in eastern Australia is a million-acre increase in Western Australia, and conditions in the western states are reported to be very favorable.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

## Official Business

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Apparently, wheat production in the principal exporting countries of the world may exceed that of 1964. Harvesting of the bumper U.S. winter wheat crop -- 76 percent of the U.S. crop -- was nearly completed by August 1, except in the more northerly states. Prospects are for a record Canadian production; the size of the crop will be determined in the next few weeks. The French crop is about 500,000 larger even than the 1964 record harvest. Although it is too early to know the outcome of production in Australia and Argentina, it now appears that only in Australia is production expected to be seriously below the high level of 1964.

OCT 22 1965

WORLD AGRICULTURAL  
PRODUCTION AND TRADE

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

Statistical Report

SEPTEMBER 1965

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## MOLASSES AND HONEY PRODUCTION UP

World production of industrial molasses amounted to 3.5 billion gallons in 1964-65. This was an increase of 14 percent over the high level of 1963-64. Increases were recorded for all continents except Africa, which had a slight decline. North America accounts for about 29 percent of total world production. The United States and the Soviet Union are the two largest country producers.

Production of molasses continues to increase in the United States. Nevertheless, imports amount to nearly as much as production. For many years Cuba was the leading supplier and the No. 1 producer. Mexican production continues to increase at a substantial rate.

While most European countries had a larger production in 1964-65 than in 1963-64, perhaps the most significant increase was made in France. Imports into France declined sharply, with the most significant decline being for Cuba. The greater part of French consumption goes into alcohol distilleries, with the remainder being used for yeast, livestock feed, and other products.

Molasses production in India is estimated at 225 million gallons for 1964-65, an increase of 44 million gallons over 1963-64. It is estimated that 50 to 60 percent is used in the production of industrial alcohol and potable spirits.

The 1964 production of honey in 16 selected countries was 675.5 million pounds, compared with 644 million in 1963. The 1955-59 average production was 494.3 million pounds. Production in the United States, although by far the leading producer among these countries, showed a decline of 4.5 percent from 1963. Ample world supplies have resulted in a depressed export market in 1965.

Canadian production of honey in 1964 decreased. Mexico and France had small increases, while substantial increases were registered by Argentina and Australia.

The Mexican honey crop in 1964 was 6 percent larger than the previous year, but lower than the all-time high of 1962. The principal countries of export were the United States, Germany, Switzerland, Netherlands, Belgium, and the United Kingdom. Argentina's increase in the size of the crop amounted to 40 percent for 1964, and the 1965 crop is expected to be at about the 1964 level. Exports from Argentina during 1964 were approximately 43 million pounds, with the heaviest importers being West Germany, United Kingdom, Italy, and France.

HONEY: Production in specified countries, average 1955-59  
annual 1962, 1963 and 1964

Country	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964 <sup>1/</sup>
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
United States.....	243,950	272,788	299,353	285,744
Argentina.....	27,778	37,478	47,399	66,138
Mexico.....	42,659	66,138	56,217	59,524
Australia <sup>2/</sup> .....	37,051	43,651	32,679	45,647
Canada.....	28,078	30,713	42,100	35,100
France.....	38,581	26,455	28,660	33,069
Italy.....	<sup>3/</sup>	8,818	13,228	22,046
Germany, West.....	17,549	16,535	20,944	21,164
Spain.....	16,337	21,305	21,746	19,841
Brazil.....	7,014	16,628	16,535	16,909
Japan.....	<sup>3/</sup>	12,992	13,653	16,382
Chile.....	12,531	14,330	14,550	14,991
Austria.....	6,526	7,937	8,377	13,228
New Zealand.....	11,715	13,171	13,680	12,242
Yugoslavia.....	<sup>3/</sup>	7,454	8,607	9,480
Guatemala.....	4,509	6,570	6,227	4,000
Total.....	494,278	602,963	643,955	675,505

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2/</sup> Crop year beginning July of previous year.

<sup>3/</sup> Not available.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: World production, average 1955-56 through 1959-60  
annual 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 1/

Continent and country	Average			
	1955-56 through 1959-60	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 <u>2/</u>
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
<b>North America:</b>				
Canada <u>3/</u> .....	8,655	9,579	(10,600)	10,676
Costa Rica.....	1,927	3,821	3,977	3,933
Cuba <u>4/</u> .....	297,324	(180,000)	(174,300)	(250,000)
Dominican Republic.....	(25,338)	58,196	60,032	60,875
El Salvador.....	1,925	3,789	4,424	6,165
Guatemala.....	3,615	7,500	8,000	8,000
Haiti.....	(4,053)	3,000	3,000	3,000
Jamaica.....	(15,520)	(35,670)	30,750	31,402
Mexico.....	86,937	131,485	142,728	160,070
Nicaragua.....	<u>6/</u> 3,140	7,246	6,093	5,612
United States, Mainland.....	169,104	242,225	286,816	301,863
Hawaii.....	53,084	55,373	57,688	(56,000)
Puerto Rico.....	57,106	61,548	64,400	57,200
Other North America.....	(45,500)	(57,900)	(56,113)	(58,000)
<b>Total North America.....</b>	<b>773,228</b>	<b>857,332</b>	<b>908,921</b>	<b>1,012,796</b>
<b>South America:</b>				
Argentina.....	39,331	65,793	77,432	85,528
Brazil.....	(202,600)	230,387	230,762	252,864
British Guiana.....	(14,840)	23,677	23,211	21,540
Chile.....	1,127	2,601	4,006	3,573
Peru <u>3/</u> .....	40,864	47,994	47,014	46,827
Venezuela <u>3/</u> .....	N.A.	22,657	27,131	30,316
Other South America.....	(36,400)	(18,000)	(21,750)	(25,000)
<b>Total South America.....</b>	<b>335,162</b>	<b>411,109</b>	<b>431,306</b>	<b>465,648</b>
<b>Europe:</b>				
Austria.....	11,638	11,594	15,659	15,977
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	17,502	17,045	17,794	18,356
Denmark.....	16,014	8,935	17,981	21,540
Finland.....	2,453	2,744	4,121	3,933
France.....	76,473	74,923	88,409	109,574
Germany, West.....	82,541	69,116	97,587	112,197
Greece.....	N.A.	2,098	3,003	4,670
Ireland.....	4,638	7,613	6,852	6,930
Italy.....	66,517	50,115	59,938	59,938
Netherlands.....	21,635	19,667	17,794	34,652
Spain.....	24,627	32,826	25,970	32,333
Sweden.....	13,310	10,115	11,613	13,730
Switzerland.....	1,726	1,480	2,060	2,435
United Kingdom.....	45,109	46,092	44,500	56,333
<b>Total West Europe.....</b>	<b>384,183</b>	<b>354,363</b>	<b>413,281</b>	<b>492,598</b>

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: World production, average 1955-56 through 1959-60  
annual 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 <sup>1/</sup> (continued)

Continent and country	Average 1955-56 through 1959-60	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 <sup>2/</sup>
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Europe - continued:				
Hungary.....	(16,504)	22,334	28,460	31,468
Poland.....	(46,614)	62,935	69,397	88,034
Rumania.....	N.A.	16,858	20,229	24,350
Yugoslavia.....	10,462	11,426	15,814	16,108
Other East Europe.....	(83,800)	(97,000)	(105,950)	(110,000)
Total East Europe.....	157,380	210,553	239,850	269,960
Total Europe.....	541,563	564,916	653,131	762,558
USSR (Europe and Asia).....	(241,800)	(330,000)	(328,600)	(400,000)
Africa:				
Angola.....	2,423	3,048	2,775	3,126
Egypt <sup>5/</sup> .....	27,665	33,615	31,885	29,969
Mauritius.....	21,274	23,018	28,018	21,312
Mozambique.....	N.A.	9,365	13,111	<sup>3/</sup> 11,051
South Africa, Republic of...:	(38,400)	59,372	60,621	63,807
Other Africa.....	(39,800)	(56,700)	(54,550)	(55,000)
Total Africa.....	129,562	185,118	190,960	184,265
Asia:				
China, Taiwan.....	32,321	31,447	31,320	34,090
India.....	149,218	140,293	180,564	224,768
Indonesia.....	(36,292)	29,969	34,652	32,779
Japan <sup>3/</sup> .....	N.A.	12,175	12,269	11,800
Philippines.....	(57,540)	83,553	101,480	113,882
Thailand.....	<sup>6/</sup> 10,849	20,604	24,350	37,461
Turkey.....	(16,359)	19,273	22,481	34,933
Other Asia.....	(55,000)	(86,000)	(74,500)	(85,000)
Total Asia.....	357,579	423,314	481,616	574,713
Oceania:				
Australia.....	51,654	63,299	56,250	68,750
Fiji.....	(9,120)	12,306	14,985	15,359
Total Oceania.....	60,774	75,605	71,235	84,109
Total world.....	2,439,668	2,847,394	3,065,769	3,484,089

<sup>1/</sup> In each country the year of production is the same as that for centrifugal sugar production. Production has been estimated by groups of countries known to produce centrifugal sugar, but for which insufficient data are available to show production for each country. Figures in parentheses are Foreign Agricultural Service estimates. <sup>2/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>3/</sup> Calendar year; first year mentioned in heading. <sup>4/</sup> Includes hi-test molasses. <sup>5/</sup> May include edible molasses. <sup>6/</sup> 3 year average.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

COFFEE CROP  
ESTIMATE INCREASES

The Foreign Agricultural Service estimates that the 1965-66 world coffee crop will total 76.8 million bags, of which 62.0 million will be exportable. This is the highest crop since 1960. This second estimate of the 1965-66 crop is up slightly from the June estimate and considerably larger than the small 1964-65 crop for which total and exportable production are estimated at 51.8 and 37.2 million bags, respectively.

The 1965-66 crop in North America is estimated to be slightly larger than previously expected, primarily due to increased estimates for Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. In Costa Rica, damage from natural causes in recent years was apparently less than first thought, with the result that both the 1964-65 and 1965-66 crops are larger than estimated earlier.

The 1965-66 estimates for total and exportable production in South America are 43.7 and 34.4 million bags, respectively, or more than double 1964-65 levels. The total 1965-66 Brazilian crop is now estimated at 33.0 million bags, as compared with revised figures of 10.0 million and 28.2 million for 1964-65 and 1963-64. These earlier years were revised due to heavier-than-expected registrations in 1964-65, a part of which was 1963-64 coffee held over to the new year in the expectation of better prices. The official coffee year in Brazil is July 1 to June 30.

African production is expected to total 17.8 million bags in 1965-66, of which 17.0 million is estimated as exportable. Production in the Ivory Coast is expected to reach a record high level, while the output in Uganda in both 1964-65 and 1965-66 is now estimated to be down considerably from previous expectations. Prolonged dry weather is reportedly the major factor in this production drop.

Exportable production in the smaller producing countries is estimated to be as follows (with comparable 1964-65 estimates in parentheses), in bags of 132.276 pounds each: Jamaica 20,000 (15,000); Puerto Rico 25,000 (25,000); Bolivia 20,000 (20,000); Paraguay 40,000 (40,000); Surinam 8,000 (8,000); Dahomey 28,000 (28,000); Gabon 18,000 (19,000); Ghana 48,000 (48,000); Liberia 58,000 (58,000); Nigeria 33,000 (33,000); Congo (Brazzaville) 14,000 (14,000); Sao Tome and Principe 5,000 (5,000); Sierra Leone 90,000 (90,000); Spanish Guinea 110,000 (110,000); New Caledonia 30,000 (30,000); Papua and New Guinea 80,000 (80,000); Portuguese Timor 33,000 (33,000).

GREEN COFFEE: World total production for the marketing year 1965-66, with comparisons <sup>1/</sup>

Continent and country	Average	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	2nd
	1955/56- 1959/60				estimate
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bags <sup>2/</sup>	bags <sup>2/</sup>	bags <sup>2/</sup>	bags <sup>2/</sup>	bags <sup>2/</sup>
<b>North America:</b>					
Costa Rica .....	734	1,050	1,100	825	925
Cuba .....	713	650	475	600	500
Dominican Republic .....	549	570	690	675	700
El Salvador .....	1,436	1,650	2,000	1,900	2,080
Guatemala .....	1,357	1,900	1,790	1,600	1,900
Haiti .....	600	590	530	555	585
Honduras .....	321	410	395	420	460
Mexico .....	1,716	2,200	2,855	2,650	2,900
Nicaragua .....	376	505	450	560	510
Panama .....	<sup>3/</sup> 27	73	80	85	90
Trinidad & Tobago .....	44	60	75	75	80
Other <sup>4/</sup> .....	427	416	314	351	349
Total North America .....	8,300	10,074	10,754	10,296	11,079
<b>South America:</b>					
Brazil .....	28,300	27,000	28,200	10,000	33,000
Colombia .....	7,360	7,500	7,800	8,100	8,000
Ecuador .....	521	800	700	800	865
Peru .....	324	770	815	870	880
Venezuela .....	835	850	890	800	850
Other <sup>5/</sup> .....	63	124	128	128	128
Total South America .....	37,403	37,044	38,533	20,698	43,723
<b>Africa:</b>					
Angola .....	1,443	3,100	2,800	3,200	3,100
Burundi <sup>6/</sup> .....	7/	110	250	200	225
Cameroon <sup>8/</sup> .....	405	825	900	950	1,000
Central African Republic .....	<sup>3/</sup> 41	105	210	150	175
Congo (Leopoldville) .....	1,195	1,100	1,100	800	1,000
Ethiopia .....	1,100	1,490	1,600	1,550	1,570
Guinea .....	<sup>9/</sup> 114	215	175	170	170
Ivory Coast .....	2,130	3,350	4,350	3,500	4,500
Kenya .....	415	635	740	775	820
Malagasy Republic .....	902	1,000	835	1,050	885
Rwanda <sup>6/</sup> .....	7/	85	145	155	165
Tanzania <sup>10/</sup> .....	375	470	545	560	575
Togo .....	122	177	230	200	225
Uganda .....	1,508	2,945	2,900	2,700	2,900
Other <sup>11/</sup> .....	332	400	429	442	441
Total Africa .....	10,082	16,007	17,209	16,402	17,751
<b>Asia and Oceania:</b>					
India .....	712	1,020	1,240	1,065	1,180
Indonesia .....	1,343	2,330	1,900	2,200	2,000
Philippines .....	199	550	655	700	675
Yemen .....	88	82	80	90	100
Other <sup>12/</sup> .....	179	280	319	337	337
Total Asia and Oceania .....	2,521	4,262	4,194	4,392	4,292
World total production .....	58,306	67,387	70,690	51,788	76,845

<sup>1/</sup> The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. <sup>2/</sup> 132,276 pounds each. <sup>3/</sup> 2-year average. <sup>4/</sup> Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Martinique, and Puerto Rico. <sup>5/</sup> Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay, and Surinam. <sup>6/</sup> Prior to 1962-63 was shown as Ruanda-Urundi. <sup>7/</sup> Shown in Congo (Leopoldville) prior to 1959-60. Combined exports for Rwanda and Burundi in 1959-60 totaled 160,000 bags. <sup>8/</sup> Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. <sup>9/</sup> 3-year average. <sup>10/</sup> Prior to 1964-65 year was shown as Tanganyika. Now includes Zanzibar as well. <sup>11/</sup> Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Congo (Brazzaville), Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. <sup>12/</sup> Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1965-66, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	2nd
	1955/56- 1959/60				estimate
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
<b>North America:</b>					
Costa Rica	658	930	970	685	780
Cuba	207	50	---	---	---
Dominican Republic	421	420	540	525	545
El Salvador	1,327	1,540	1,885	1,780	1,950
Guatemala	1,158	1,700	1,580	1,390	1,690
Haiti	435	425	365	390	420
Honduras	262	335	320	340	375
Mexico	1,369	1,250	1,855	1,600	1,800
Nicaragua	334	460	405	510	455
Panama	3/ 10	19	26	25	30
Trinidad & Tobago	37	53	68	65	70
Other 4/	171	122	55	63	68
<b>Total North America</b>	<b>6,389</b>	<b>7,304</b>	<b>8,069</b>	<b>7,373</b>	<b>8,183</b>
<b>South America:</b>					
Brazil	23,360	20,000	21,200	3,000	25,800
Colombia	6,550	6,500	7,200	7,000	6,800
Ecuador	422	630	525	615	675
Peru	251	605	630	670	675
Venezuela	472	370	395	300	345
Other 5/	44	73	77	72	72
<b>Total South America</b>	<b>31,099</b>	<b>28,178</b>	<b>30,027</b>	<b>11,657</b>	<b>34,367</b>
<b>Africa:</b>					
Angola	1,427	3,050	2,750	3,145	3,040
Burundi 6/	7/	105	245	195	220
Cameroon 8/	396	805	875	920	970
Central African Republic	3/ 37	100	205	145	170
Congo (Leopoldville)	1,164	1,050	1,050	750	950
Ethiopia	850	1,150	1,250	1,200	1,215
Guinea	9/ 105	200	160	155	155
Ivory Coast	2,063	3,300	4,300	3,450	4,450
Kenya	399	615	720	755	800
Malagasy Republic	812	900	735	950	785
Rwanda 6/	7/	80	140	150	160
Tanzania 10/	369	455	530	545	560
Togo	121	175	225	195	220
Uganda	1,454	2,930	2,885	2,685	2,885
Other 11/	308	367	396	408	407
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>9,505</b>	<b>15,282</b>	<b>16,466</b>	<b>15,648</b>	<b>16,987</b>
<b>Asia and Oceania:</b>					
India	223	365	620	425	530
Indonesia	1,120	2,080	1,600	1,850	1,650
Philippines	---	---	---	---	---
Yemen	74	72	70	80	90
Other 12/	63	135	139	147	147
<b>Total Asia and Oceania</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>2,652</b>	<b>2,429</b>	<b>2,502</b>	<b>2,417</b>
<b>World exportable production</b>	<b>48,473</b>	<b>53,416</b>	<b>56,991</b>	<b>37,180</b>	<b>61,954</b>

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior to 1959-60 which was based on "registrations" of current crop minus port consumption and coastwise shipments. 2/ 132,276 pounds each. 3/ 2-year average. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1962-63, was shown as Ruanda-Urundi. 7/ Shown in Congo (Leopoldville) prior to 1959-60. Combined exports for Rwanda and Burundi in 1959-60 totaled 160,000 bags. 8/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. 9/ 3-year average. 10/ Prior to 1964-65 year was shown as Tanganyika. Now includes Zanzibar as well. 11/ Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Congo (Brazzaville), Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 12/ Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

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EXPORTING COUNTRIES' JULY 1  
GRAIN STOCKS SHOW DECLINE

Total grain stocks in the four leading exporting countries on July 1, 1965, were about 11 percent below the level of a year earlier. This is the lowest level since 1955 and 7 percent below the 1955-59 average.

An estimated total of 126 million short tons of wheat, rye, barley, oats, and corn for the current season is 15 million tons below stocks on July 1, 1964. The principal change was in corn, which declined 13.5 million short tons. Other grains changed moderately, with wheat and rye gaining and barley and oats declining. A 19 percent decrease in U.S. corn stocks was the dominant factor, accounting for 87 percent of the net change.

In addition to the five grains under consideration, the United States held 18.4 million tons of grain sorghums on July 1, and Argentina about 800,000 tons.

Present grain stock levels plus expected production are adequate to meet a somewhat larger import demand expected in the current season.

Reports of poor wheat crops in the Soviet Union and Communist China indicate increased import needs in those 2 countries this year. While Western Europe's wheat production is moderately above last year's crop, their import requirements may be higher than last year as a result of weather damage at harvesttime.

Even with substantial diversions of weather-damaged wheat to feed use, particularly in Europe, larger world feedstuff requirements are expected to increase total feed grain imports in the current season.

Total U.S. supplies of wheat for 1965-66 are estimated at 2,177 million bushels, only 14 million bushels lower than a year earlier. Canada's supply of 1,315 million bushels at the beginning of its 1965-66 season was 12 percent above that of last year, due principally to larger production.

A breakdown of July 1 stocks by country shows the U.S. total of 86 million short tons accounting for 68 percent of the total for the 4 countries. This is the smallest volume since 1955 and only 66 percent of the 1961 record stock level. Wheat stocks at 819 million bushels are the lowest since 1953, while those of corn at 1,926 million bushels are the lowest since 1956. Rye stocks are up rather sharply, while oats and barley are both down.

July 1 grain stocks in Canada are estimated at 22 million tons, down from 23 in 1964. Wheat and rye stocks are up slightly. Barley and oats are moderately lower.

(Continued on page 12)



GRAINS: Estimated stocks in principal exporting countries, July 1, 1950-1965

Country and year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats <u>1/</u>	Corn	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	1,000 short tons
United States:						
Average 1950-54.....	524	8	74	249	1,256	56,872
Average 1955-59.....	1,031	13	148	316	1,917	93,578
1960.....	1,314	10	167	267	2,522	118,596
1961.....	1,411	14	153	325	2,816	130,442
1962.....	1,322	8	124	277	2,473	116,536
1963.....	1,195	7	147	274	2,115	103,178
1964.....	901	5	134	315	2,387	102,262
1965 <u>2/</u> .....	819	13	102	283	1,926	85,838
Canada:						
Average 1950-54.....	345	14	100	135	3/	15,437
Average 1955-59.....	653	17	137	169	3/	26,058
1960.....	630	10	140	130	3/	24,750
1961.....	645	9	130	145	3/	25,187
1962.....	425	6	70	110	3/	16,468
1963.....	520	5	105	180	3/	21,320
1964.....	535	8	135	210	3/	23,084
1965 <u>2/</u> .....	555	9	105	165	3/	22,227
Argentina:						
Average 1950-54.....	107	16	21	39	91	7,334
Average 1955-59.....	158	19	27	35	139	10,372
1960.....	140	20	22	23	140	9,576
1961.....	100	10	20	40	140	8,320
1962.....	70	10	15	20	145	7,120
1963.....	95	8	14	25	125	7,310
1964.....	175	10	20	30	160	10,970
1965 <u>2/</u> .....	264	9	5	20	138	12,476
Australia:						
Average 1950-54.....	110	3/	9	20	3/	3,836
Average 1955-59.....	133	3/	17	40	3/	5,038
1960.....	145	3/	12	45	3/	5,358
1961.....	150	3/	25	40	3/	5,740
1962.....	98	3/	15	35	3/	3,860
1963.....	155	3/	20	35	3/	5,690
1964.....	117	3/	12	60	3/	4,758
1965 <u>2/</u> .....	163	3/	15	27	3/	5,682
Total:						
Average 1950-54.....	1,086	38	204	443	1,347	83,479
Average 1955-59.....	1,975	49	329	560	2,056	135,046
1960.....	2,229	40	341	465	2,662	158,280
1961.....	2,306	33	328	550	2,956	169,689
1962.....	1,915	24	224	442	2,618	143,984
1963.....	1,965	20	286	514	2,240	137,498
1964.....	1,728	23	301	615	2,547	141,074
1965 <u>2/</u> .....	1,801	31	227	495	2,064	126,223

1/Canadian oats in bushels of 34 pounds; data for other countries in bushels of 32 pounds.

2/Preliminary estimates. 3/ Production small and remaining stocks believed negligible.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and related information.

Grain stocks in the 2 Southern Hemisphere exporting countries on July 1 are in a different category from those in North America. In Southern Hemisphere countries these are mid-season supplies which must cover all needs to the end of the current crop season and for carryover. Thus, stocks of small grains in Argentina and Australia are for consumption or export up to December 1 and corn to April 1 of the following year, the beginning of the new season. In contrast, July 1 stocks in North America approximate the year-end carryover of small grains. Stocks represent actual carryover into the new season in the United States, while in Canada the marketing season starts August 1. For corn, the U.S. marketing season begins October 1.

Argentina's grain stocks remaining on July 1, 1965, are estimated at 12 million tons compared with 11 million a year earlier. With individual increases in exports for all grains in the year ending June 30, stocks of wheat alone showed a gain.

Mid-season wheat stocks in Argentina are 50 percent higher than those of July 1, 1964, but the outlook for the crop to be harvested beginning in November is for a somewhat smaller outturn. Similarly, Australia's July 1 stocks are up sharply, with the prospect for the upcoming crop to be considerably lower.

Grain stocks of 5.7 million tons in Australia were about 1 million tons above those of a year ago. An increase of 46 million bushels in wheat stocks is largely accounted for by a sizable gain in the wheat crop in 1964.

#### U.S. EXPORTS OF FLAXSEED AND PRODUCTS UP SHARPLY

Exports of flaxseed, linseed oil, and linseed cake and meal from the United States in the marketing year beginning July 1, 1964, rose sharply from exports of recent years. Flaxseed exports at 6.5 million bushels exceeded those of a year earlier by over 80 percent and were the largest since 1960. Virtually all went to Europe with over one-half to the Netherlands. From the time of the first exports under the payment-in-kind (PIK) program in April 1965, through June, the end of the marketing year, exports of flaxseed totaled about 2 million bushels.

Exports of linseed oil at 19.9 million pounds were almost 40 percent above those of 1963-64 and were also the largest since 1960. Nearly 60 percent of the total went to Europe, principally to the Netherlands. Oil exports under the PIK program through June were nearly 14 million pounds.

Linseed cake and meal exports totaled 80,279 tons, over 2.4 times the tonnage of 1963-64. Moreover, this was the largest quantity exported since 1955. Virtually all of the cake and meal also moved to the European market, almost 70 percent to the Netherlands and nearly 20 percent to West Germany.

FLAXSEED, LINSEED OIL, AND LINSEED CAKE AND MEAL: United States exports by country of destination,  
years beginning July 1, 1961-64

Continent and country of destination	Flaxseed				Linseed oil 1/				Linseed cake and meal			
	1961	1962	1963 2/	1964 2/	1961	1962	1963 2/	1964 2/	1961	1962	1963 2/	1964 2/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	tons	tons	tons	tons
<b>North America:</b>												
Barbados.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Canada.....	1	1	213	5	283	526	760	569	130	632	73	250
Cuba.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mexico.....	---	---	---	4	169	245	199	1,959	---	---	18	---
Trinidad.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	268	250	70	---
Other.....	20	3/	1	---	53	52	71	4,535	---	---	---	4
Total.....	21	1	214	9	508	823	1,030	7,063	398	882	161	254
<b>South America:</b>												
Colombia.....	3/	3/	---	---	267	297	192	129	---	---	---	---
Venezuela.....	---	3/	1	---	108	73	222	184	---	---	---	---
Other.....	---	---	1	3/	6	56	30	40	---	---	---	50
Total.....	3/	3/	2	3/	381	426	444	353	---	6	---	50
<b>Europe:</b>												
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	214	843	647	320	---	---	---	---	---	118	913	1,989
Denmark.....	8	---	311	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
France.....	70	92	183	453	8	6	---	12	---	867	1,245	4,026
Germany, West.....	160	340	327	1,411	---	5	---	---	893	1,177	1,123	14,588
Italy.....	---	---	---	---	45	68	43	58	---	---	---	220
Netherlands.....	949	2,631	1,808	3,876	---	7,237	6,916	11,479	14,832	47,457	28,593	55,101
Norway.....	---	---	---	138	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spain.....	---	104	---	---	11	---	---	6	---	1,039	---	78
Switzerland.....	3/	150	64	317	---	---	9	5,470	329	1,176	716	2,550
United Kingdom.....	---	---	---	---	42	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other.....	80	132	---	---	36	17	104	189	---	---	12	---
Total.....	1,481	4,292	3,340	6,515	143	7,342	12,539	11,760	16,054	51,834	33,177	79,975
<b>Africa.....</b>	---	3/	---	3/	4	45	192	22	---	---	---	---
<b>Asia:</b>												
Japan.....	---	---	20	---	62	37	41	11	---	983	---	---
Korea, South.....	---	42	---	---	53	---	52	574	---	---	---	---
Philippines.....	---	---	---	---	508	83	47	118	---	---	---	---
Other.....	---	---	---	---	10	5	32	29	---	---	---	---
Total.....	---	42	20	---	633	125	172	732	---	983	---	---
<b>Oceania:</b>												
Australia.....	---	---	---	---	---	1	3	9	---	---	---	---
Other.....	---	---	---	---	14	8	2	10	---	---	---	---
Total.....	---	---	---	---	14	9	5	19	---	---	---	---
<b>Grand total.....</b>	1,502	4,335	3,576	6,524	1,683	8,770	14,382	19,949	16,452	53,705	33,338	80,279

1/ Crude and refined oil combined as such. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 bushels.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

ARGENTINE GRAIN EXPORTS  
INCREASE IN 1964-65

Argentina exported a total of 9,435,900 metric tons of grain in 1964-65, 43 percent more than in the previous year and 86 percent above the exports of 5,068,000 tons in 1962-63. Feed grain exports, which comprised 54 percent of the total, increased 36 percent while bread grains gained 53 percent.

Italy was Argentina's largest customer, taking 34 percent of their total grain exports last year. Italy's purchases were principally feed grains, including 2.4 million tons of corn.

Other ranking receivers -- the Netherlands, Brazil, the United Kingdom, and Communist China -- took predominantly wheat. The countries of the European Common Market took 57 percent of all exports -- 77 percent of feed grains and 33 percent of bread grains.

All grains shared in the increased exports. Wheat shipments, at 4,254,000 tons were up 53 percent; rye at 96,000 up 39 percent; corn 3,442,000 up 40 percent; oats 491,000 up 71 percent; barley 446,000 up 49 percent; sorghums 707,000 up less than 1 percent. Brazil was the leading taker of Argentine wheat at 962,000 tons, and the Netherlands took the most rye, 50,000 tons. Italy led in corn (2,430,000 tons), oats (167,000) and barley (332,000). Japan was the largest buyer of grain sorghums at 301,000 tons.

LARGE WORLD  
ALMOND CROP ESTIMATE

The 1965 world commercial almond crop is tentatively estimated at 132,800 short tons shelled basis, up slightly from last year's 130,400-ton crop and well above the 114,100-ton average. The crop, however, is well below the record 155,500-ton harvest in 1961. Total supplies (including stocks) in producing countries for the 1965-66 marketing season are indicated at 150,000 tons, somewhat above 1964-65 supplies.

Both foreign and U.S. production are above the 1964 and 1959-63 average levels. All foreign producers, except Spain, have larger crops than in 1964 and all are above average. The U.S. crop, at 42,600 tons, exceeds the previous record harvest of 42,200 tons in 1959.

Stocks in producing countries are estimated at 17,200 tons. This is well above the 1963 and 1964 levels but substantially below the 1959-63 average.

Exports from the six major producing countries during the 1964-65 season are estimated at 77,100 tons - the highest level since 99,900 tons were shipped in 1961-62. Average exports for 1958-62 by these six countries totaled 67,700 tons.

(Continued on page 16)



U.S. exports of almonds during the year ending July 31, 1965, totaled 9,500 tons, shelled equivalent, virtually unchanged from the record high 1963-64 level. Exports for 1964-65 consisted of 9,199 tons shelled and 516 tons in shell, the respective totals for 1963-64 were 9,184 and 626 tons.

U.S. imports of almonds were negligible with only 140 tons of shelled, 1 ton of in shell, and 73 tons of blanched almonds entering during the 1964-65 season. Total 1963-64 imports were 119 tons shelled and 66 tons blanched.

Prices of foreign almonds have remained relatively strong with shelled unselected Baris closing the season at 67.9 cents a pound after having fallen to 61.2 cents in April. The monthly average has remained above 60 cents since April 1963.

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Estimated commercial production in selected countries, average 1959-63 and 1963-65 crop years

Country	Average 1959-63	1963	1964	Preliminary 1965
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Iran .....	7,300	5,500	7,200	7,700
Italy .....	37,600	42,000	39,000	40,000
Morocco .....	3,100	3,100	4,400	7,200
Portugal .....	3,200	1,300	3,500	4,300
Spain .....	29,800	31,000	35,000	31,000
Total foreign .....	81,000	82,900	89,100	90,200
United States <u>1/</u> .....	33,100	34,500	41,300	42,600
Grand total .....	114,100	117,400	130,400	132,800
Beginning stocks .....	21,800	7,600	11,400	17,200
Total supplies.....	135,900	125,000	141,800	150,000

1/ Source: Almond Control Board.

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Exports from selected countries,  
average 1958-62 and 1961-64 crop years 1/

Country	Average 1958-62	1961	1962	1963	Preliminary 1964
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Iran.....	5,300	7,000	6,600	1,800	3,300
Italy.....	27,300	48,000	20,600	33,400	32,000
Morocco.....	2,000	1,200	1,100	1,500	3,100
Portugal.....	3,100	5,000	3,900	2,400	2,700
Spain.....	24,900	33,800	15,000	23,000	26,500
Total foreign..	62,600	95,000	47,200	62,100	67,600
United States.....	5,100	4,900	4,700	9,500	9,500
Grand total....	67,700	99,900	51,900	71,600	77,100

1/ Iranian series revised to a September 23 - September 22 crop year basis;  
Morocco--calendar year following year shown; all others--year beginning  
August 1.

ALMONDS, SHELLED, UNSELECTED: Monthly average prices f.o.b. Bari,  
Italy marketing seasons 1960-64

Month	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound
September.....	47.8	38.7	65.2	64.4	64.7
October.....	46.9	38.2	66.0	69.3	63.7
November.....	46.5	39.4	69.6	66.6	61.9
December.....	46.0	41.9	68.5	62.6	62.0
January.....	46.2	45.0	69.0	64.9	63.1
February.....	45.6	45.8	67.0	63.2	63.2
March.....	42.4	49.4	60.9	62.5	62.5
April.....	41.1	47.3	58.9	61.2	61.2
May.....	42.0	61.3	62.3	63.5	63.0
June.....	44.2	63.7	65.0	65.2	65.2
July.....	43.0	60.7	61.9	65.1	66.3
August.....	42.1	62.8	61.1	66.2	67.9

## U.S. IMPORTS OF CORDAGE FIBERS DOWN IN 1965

Vegetable cordage fibers imported into the United States in January-June 1965 fell to 55,208 long tons valued at \$11.6 million. This was a drop of 4 percent in quantity and 31 percent in value from the comparable period of 1964. Compared with the last 6 months of 1964, it was 6 percent larger in quantity but 11 percent less in value.

Sisal accounted for the drop in total quantity in 1965, although the other fibers gained somewhat. Both sisal and henequen totals were lower in value, but abaca increased in value from the comparable semester in 1964.

Total imports of miscellaneous fibers in January-June 1965 increased in both quantity and value from January-June 1964, but fell from July-December. Kapok accounted for the largest change from each semester.

The Philippines and Brazil continue to be the leading sources of all cordage and miscellaneous fiber supplies for the United States. East Africa and Mexico also furnish comparatively large amounts. These four countries supplied 73 percent of the value in January-June 1965.

Asia was the principal source of supply with \$6.7 million, compared with \$5 million from the Americas and \$2.1 million from Africa.

The average unit value of these fiber imports was lower in January-June 1965 than in the comparable period of 1964 except for istle; and was lower for all fibers than for the calendar year 1964.

The United States depends upon imports for its supply of hard and miscellaneous vegetable fibers. Since early 1964, adequate world and domestic supplies caused prices to fall for most of these fibers, as did smaller purchases by U.S. consumers in recent months.

## CANADIAN EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR SECOND LARGEST IN HISTORY

Canadian exports of wheat and flour during the 1964-65 fiscal year, while somewhat under those for last year, were still the second largest in history. The 434 million bushels shipped in this fiscal year represented a decrease of 21 percent under the 552 million bushels shipped during 1963-64, but the amount was still substantially greater than any other year.

The largest single segment of shipments went to the Asiatic countries. Out of 140 million bushels exported to this area, 65 million bushels were destined for Communist China--75 percent more than last year. Another 52 million bushels were destined for Japan--7 percent more than before.

(Text continued on page 22  
tables pages 20, 21)



**SPECIFIED VEGETABLE FIBERS: U.S. imports for consumption of hard and miscellaneous fibers, quantity and value, January-June 1965 with comparisons**

Fibers	Calendar year		January-June	
	1963 <u>1/</u>	1964 <u>1/</u>	1964	1965 Preliminary
<b>Hard fibers:</b>	<u>Long tons</u>	<u>Long tons</u>	<u>Long tons</u>	<u>Long tons</u>
Sisal <u>2/</u> .....	70,700	66,221	34,751	27,729
Henequen <u>2/</u> .....	20,292	16,330	8,522	11,215
Abaca .....	28,026	26,299	13,688	15,740
Istle .....	6,963	875	438	524
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>125,981</b>	<b>109,725</b>	<b>57,399</b>	<b>55,208</b>
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>				
Kapok .....	11,966	13,004	4,259	<u>3/</u> 4,932
Coir .....	1,279	648	170	<u>3/</u> 520
Crin vegetal .....	85	60	25	37
Other, n.e.s. ....	3,315	3,813	1,515	<u>3/</u> 3,748
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>16,645</b>	<b>17,525</b>	<b>5,969</b>	<b>9,237</b>
<b>Total quantity</b> .....	<b>142,626</b>	<b>127,250</b>	<b>63,368</b>	<b>64,445</b>
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
<b>Hard fibers:</b>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Sisal <u>2/</u> .....	18,080	16,978	9,731	4,794
Henequen <u>2/</u> .....	3,819	3,580	2,061	1,637
Abaca .....	8,636	9,100	4,862	5,090
Istle .....	1,348	170	67	94
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>31,883</b>	<b>29,828</b>	<b>16,721</b>	<b>11,615</b>
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>				
Kapok .....	4,046	4,319	1,487	1,510
Coir .....	103	80	30	55
Crin vegetal .....	7	6	2	3
Other, n.e.s. ....	818	832	376	576
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>4,974</b>	<b>5,237</b>	<b>1,895</b>	<b>2,144</b>
<b>Total value</b> .....	<b>36,857</b>	<b>35,065</b>	<b>18,616</b>	<b>13,759</b>
<b>Principal countries of origin</b> for all above fibers	<u>1,000</u> dollars	<u>1,000</u> dollars	<u>1,000</u> dollars	<u>1,000</u> dollars
Philippines .....	8,164	8,294	4,517	4,733
Brazil .....	6,350	7,192	4,184	2,391
East Africa <u>4/</u> .....	5,599	4,913	3,366	1,010
Mexico .....	5,361	3,900	2,194	1,844
Haiti .....	3,432	2,892	1,173	745
Thailand .....	3,426	3,506	1,058	1,300
Malagasy Republic .....	952	1,045	406	468
Other Africa .....	<u>5/</u> 2,128	<u>5/</u> 1,387	771	578
Other Asia .....	1,299	1,768	896	631
Other America .....	78	57	22	15
Europe and Oceania .....	68	111	29	44

1/ Data for 1963 and 1964 not comparable because of changes in classifications beginning September 1, 1963.

2/ Imports from Mexico, Cuba, and El Salvador include little sisal and their total represents total henequen; imports from all other countries represent total sisal.

3/ Estimated.

4/ Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania.

5/ Principally Mozambique.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Canadian exports by country of destination, July 1963-June 1964 and July 1964-June 1965

Destination	July 1963-June 1964			July 1964-June 1965		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
United States .....	1,046	972	2,018	---	1,000	1,000
Miquelon and St. Pierre .....	---	19	19	---	21	21
British Honduras .....	---	39	39	---	43	43
Costa Rica .....	---	618	618	---	869	869
Honduras .....	---	63	63	53	48	101
El Salvador .....	874	12	886	844	2	846
Guatemala .....	208	18	226	352	38	390
Nicaragua .....	---	311	311	415	2	417
Panama .....	---	161	161	78	82	160
Bahamas .....	---	314	314	---	292	292
Barbados .....	2/	168	168	5	191	196
Bermuda .....	---	122	122	---	128	128
Cuba .....	6,329	6,095	12,424	8,444	4,532	12,976
Dominican Republic .....	855	75	930	897	76	973
French West Indies .....	---	2	2	---	7	7
Haiti .....	---	115	115	---	27	27
Jamaica .....	10	1,658	1,668	8	1,644	1,652
Leeward and Windward Islands .....	---	1,067	1,067	---	995	995
Netherlands Antilles .....	---	156	156	---	258	258
Trinidad and Tobago .....	---	1,484	1,484	---	1,451	1,451
Argentina .....	---	---	---	---	1	1
British Guiana .....	---	36	36	---	53	53
Chile .....	---	7	7	---	1	1
Colombia .....	---	1	1	367	1	368
Ecuador .....	1,146	---	1,146	1,183	---	1,183
Peru .....	731	61	792	938	82	1,020
Surinam .....	---	73	73	---	72	72
Venezuela .....	7,029	2/	7,029	9,632	1	9,633
Total .....	18,228	13,647	31,875	23,216	11,917	35,133
Western Europe:						
EEC						
Belgium and Luxembourg .....	15,566	196	15,762	15,973	160	16,133
France .....	5,374	---	5,374	5,594	---	5,594
Italy .....	4,121	1	4,122	3,894	7	3,901
Netherlands .....	3,544	7	3,551	5,624	6	5,630
West Germany .....	36,141	---	36,141	21,657	---	21,657
Total .....	64,746	204	64,950	52,742	173	52,915
Other Western Europe:						
Austria .....	1,191	---	1,191	1,660	---	1,660
Denmark .....	21	5	26	---	2	2
Finland .....	726	---	726	343	---	343
Gibraltar .....	---	32	32	---	3	3
Greece .....	---	14	14	---	18	18
Iceland .....	---	5	5	---	3	3
Ireland .....	2,733	---	2,733	1,906	---	1,906
Malta .....	1,094	---	1,094	1,432	---	1,432
Norway .....	1,703	2/	1,703	1,601	2/	1,601
Portugal .....	411	116	527	---	117	117
Spain .....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sweden .....	22	2	24	44	2	46
Switzerland .....	7,413	---	7,413	4,304	---	4,304
United Kingdom .....	76,136	11,881	88,017	71,740	10,142	81,882
Total .....	91,450	12,055	103,505	83,030	10,287	93,317
Eastern Europe:						
Albania .....	2,940	---	2,940	5,399	---	5,399
Bulgaria .....	5,757	---	5,757	5,582	---	5,582
Czechoslovakia .....	6,570	---	6,570	26,245	---	26,245
Eastern Germany .....	---	---	---	9,309	---	9,309
Hungary .....	---	---	---	3,614	---	3,614
Poland .....	11,879	---	11,879	17,842	---	17,842
U.S.S.R. .....	187,222	21,210	208,432	32,723	2,928	35,651
Yugoslavia .....	7,422	---	7,422	---	---	---
Total .....	221,790	21,210	243,000	102,714	2,928	105,642
Total Europe .....	377,986	33,469	411,455	238,486	13,388	251,874

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Canadian exports by country of destination, July 1963-June 1964 and July 1964-June 1965 (Continued)

Destination	July 1963-June 1964			July 1964-June 1965		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
<b>Asia:</b>						
Aden .....	---	36	36	---	48	48
Qatar .....	---	1	1	---	2/	330
Burma .....	79	76	155	171	159	587
Ceylon .....	---	1,068	1,068	---	587	6,870
India .....	721	---	721	6,870	---	143
Indonesia .....	---	89	89	---	143	2
Iran .....	---	4	4	---	2	1,065
Israel .....	1,195	---	1,195	1,065	---	10
Jordan .....	---	1	1	---	10	365
Kuwait .....	---	29	29	350	15	283
Lebanon .....	---	62	62	---	283	1,290
Malaysia .....	480	639	1,119	899	391	2,629
Pakistan .....	355	---	355	2,629	---	6,314
Philippines .....	7,403	8	7,411	6,313	1	13
Portuguese Asia n.e.c. ....	---	22	22	---	13	656
Saudi Arabia .....	803	4	807	652	4	1
Syrian Arab Republic .....	---	1	1	---	1	370
Thailand .....	---	359	359	---	370	116
Vietnam .....	---	44	44	---	116	64,604
Communist China .....	36,921	---	36,921	64,604	---	---
Korea, Republic of .....	511	---	511	---	---	1,542
Hong Kong .....	671	864	1,535	837	705	51,662
Japan .....	47,987	112	48,099	51,627	35	---
British East Indies .....	---	5	5	---	---	638
Taiwan .....	411	---	411	638	---	---
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>97,537</b>	<b>2,424</b>	<b>100,961</b>	<b>136,655</b>	<b>2,883</b>	<b>139,538</b>
<b>Africa:</b>						
Angola .....	---	6	6	---	6	---
British Africa n.e.c. ....	---	39	39	---	---	-35
Cameroon .....	---	---	---	---	35	147
Congo (Leopoldville) .....	---	64	64	---	147	20
French Africa n.e.c. ....	---	---	---	---	20	63
Gambia .....	---	6	6	---	63	1,605
Ghana .....	---	1,052	1,052	---	1,605	83
Liberia .....	---	68	68	---	83	603
Nigeria .....	699	18	717	597	6	108
Portuguese Africa n.e.c. ....	---	83	83	---	108	1
Guinea .....	---	---	---	---	1	514
Sierra Leone .....	---	455	455	---	514	19
Ivory Coast .....	---	3	3	---	19	141
Togo .....	---	150	150	---	141	3
British East Africa .....	---	---	---	---	3	76
Mozambique .....	102	38	140	35	41	5
Tanzania .....	---	11	11	---	5	9
Zambia .....	---	---	---	9	---	25
Malawi .....	---	30	30	---	25	2,870
Republic of South Africa .....	1,520	5	1,525	2,870	---	51
Rhodesia .....	28	---	28	48	3	---
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,349</b>	<b>2,028</b>	<b>4,377</b>	<b>3,559</b>	<b>2,825</b>	<b>6,384</b>
<b>Oceania:</b>						
Fiji .....	---	6	6	---	6	1
French Oceania .....	---	2	2	---	1	198
United States Oceania .....	401	2	403	190	8	205
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>---</b>
Unspecified 3/ .....	2,875	---	2,875	1,270	---	434,404
<b>World total .....</b>	<b>499,376</b>	<b>52,578</b>	<b>551,954</b>	<b>403,376</b>	<b>31,028</b>	<b>---</b>

1/ Grain equivalent. 2/ Less than 50 bushels. 3/ Includes bagged seed wheat.

Compiled from records of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Approximately 106 million bushels were earmarked for the Soviet Bloc. This includes 36 million to the USSR as compared with 208 million last year. The drop in shipments to this country was the most important single factor in bringing about the decrease in overall Canadian shipments. Another 26 million bushels were destined for Czechoslovakia.

Another 146 million bushels of wheat and flour went to the Western European area. Over-all shipments to the EEC decreased 19 percent with the reductions noted in amounts going to Italy and West Germany. Shipments to Belgium-Luxembourg, France, and the Netherlands were up slightly. Over 81 million bushels or 87 percent of the European total of wheat and flour went to the United Kingdom, slightly less than the 88 million bushels reported in the 1963-64 fiscal year.

In the Western Hemisphere, the largest amount of wheat and flour was destined for Cuba. Out of 35 million bushels exported to this area, 13 million bushels were earmarked for Cuba.

Noted grain shipments dropped almost 20 percent during the past 12 months. This decrease was not evidenced in all areas, however. Exports to countries in the Soviet Bloc outside of the USSR were substantially larger in 1964-65 than in 1963-64. Over 26 million bushels were destined for Czechoslovakia as compared with slightly less than 7 million the previous year. Eastern Germany and Hungary, not importers of Canadian wheat in 1963-64, were to get almost 13 million bushels this year. The largest customer for Canadian wheat grain was the United Kingdom; exports to this country, while slightly under those for last year, totaled 72 million bushels. Another 64 million bushels went to Communist China. Exports to Japan were third largest, amounting to 52 million bushels.

Canada's flour exports during the 1964-65 fiscal year were 41 percent under those for the 1963-64 year. Nearly all of the decrease was due to smaller purchases by the Soviet Union which in turn diverted less than half as much flour to Cuba this year as compared with the 1963-64 year.

#### SMALLER WORLD FILBERT CROP ESTIMATE FOR 1965

The 1965 commercial filbert harvest by the four main producing countries is estimated at 169,200 short tons, unshelled basis. This would be about two-thirds as large as the record 259,000-ton 1964 crop but still above the 163,900-ton average. There is also a heavy carryin of 1964-crop Turkish filberts.

Turkey, which had a record shattering 200,000-ton harvest in 1964, has a much smaller 1965 crop, estimated at 83,000 tons. The Spanish harvest is set at 22,000 tons - well above last year's 18,000-ton crop and the 16,800-ton average. Italy's crop is forecast at 57,000 tons as compared to 33,000 tons in 1964 and an average of 49,000 tons.

FILBERTS: Exports from selected countries, average 1958-62,  
and 1961-64 marketing years

Type and Country	Average 1958-62	1961	1962	1963	Preliminary 1964
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Unshelled					
Italy.....	13,200	13,200	13,300	14,300	---
Spain.....	900	1,000	700	1,300	---
Turkey.....	900	200	300	700	---
Total.....	15,000	14,400	14,300	16,300	---
Shelled					
Italy.....	8,100	10,900	8,100	7,100	---
Spain.....	5,000	4,500	4,300	5,900	---
Turkey.....	45,800	43,900	46,800	53,500	---
Total.....	58,900	59,300	59,200	66,500	---
Unshelled Equivalent					
Italy.....	31,000	37,200	31,100	29,900	27,500
Spain.....	11,900	10,900	10,300	14,300	15,900
Turkey.....	92,500	88,000	103,300	107,700	120,000
Total.....	135,400	136,100	144,700	151,900	163,400

FILBERTS, UNSHELLED: Estimated commercial production in  
specified countries, average 1959-63 and 1963-65 crop years

Country	Average 1959-63	1963	Preliminary 1964	Forecast 1965
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Italy.....	49,000	61,000	33,000	57,000
Spain.....	16,800	22,000	18,000	22,000
Turkey.....	90,400	100,000	200,000	83,000
Total foreign.....	154,800	183,000	251,000	162,000
United States.....	9,100	6,900	8,000	7,200
Grand total.....	163,900	189,900	259,000	169,200

Exports from the Mediterranean countries during the 1964-65 season, according to preliminary data, reached a record 163,400 tons. The previous record was 151,900 tons in 1963-64. Spanish exports, forecast at 15,900 tons for the year ending September 30, 1965, will be somewhat above the 14,300 tons shipped the year before the one-third above average. Italy, on the other hand, will have shipped only 27,500 tons during the 1964-65 season--down from the 29,900-ton 1963-64 season and the 31,000-ton average. Most of the increase in world filbert trade in recent years has been due to a fairly rapid increase in Turkish exports which are indicated at a record 120,000 tons for the 1964-65 season. Turkey's 1963-64 exports totaled 107,700 tons while the 1958-62 average was 92,500 tons.

U.S. imports of shelled filberts totaled 2,173 tons during the ten months - October 1964-July 1965. During the entire 1963-64 season, imports totaled 2,671 tons. As usual, imports of inshell filberts were negligible.

Prices of shelled Kerassundes (f.o.b. Turkish port) have ranged narrowly between 44 and 49 cents per pound during most of the season but closing the season at 51.1 cents per pound. This is the lowest the market has been in 5 years but it is still remarkably stable and a fairly high level in light of the record 1964 Turkish crop. Extremely tight control of export prices by the Turkish Filbert Coop, Fiskobirlik, and the Turkish Government has evidently been responsible for the market stability.

The heavy carryover of Turkish filberts will undoubtedly have some depressing effect on the market for new crop nuts. However, much depends on how the carryover will be disposed of by the Turkish Government.

FILBERTS, SHELLED, KERASSUNES: Prices, f.o.b. Turkish port  
first week each month 1960-64 marketing seasons

First week of	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	per	per	per	per	per
	<u>pound</u>	<u>pound</u>	<u>pound</u>	<u>pound</u>	<u>pound</u>
October .....	47.0	53.7	62.5	60.3	45.1
November .....	50.2	59.4	64.1	58.1	45.7
December .....	49.5	59.7	62.9	53.3	44.8
January .....	50.8	63.8	62.5	55.2	45.1
February .....	54.9	64.8	61.6	52.7	46.7
March .....	54.3	63.5	61.0	50.8	44.8
April .....	54.3	64.8	60.6	48.9	44.1
May .....	48.6	58.4	58.4	46.4	43.5
June .....	48.9	57.5	57.2	48.3	47.0
July .....	50.8	54.3	57.8	47.6	48.3
August .....	52.7	57.8	57.5	46.7	48.9
September .....	54.0	57.2	60.3	45.7	51.1

NEAR-RECORD WORLD BREAD GRAIN  
PRODUCTION IS FORECAST

World production of bread grains in 1965 is expected to be second in volume only to the record crop of 1964, according to the first estimate of Foreign Agricultural Service.

The first estimate for the new season of world combined crops of wheat and rye is forecast at 280 million metric tons compared with 284 million tons in 1964, and the previous near-record crop of 270 million tons in 1962.

The prospective world wheat crop is 2 percent below the 1964 record harvest, and 14 percent larger than the average of 1955-59. The decline from a year ago is due mainly to reduced crops in the USSR and Mainland China, two of the three largest producers of wheat.

Wheat production in the non-communist areas which accounts for about two-thirds of world production is 5 percent larger than last year's record harvest and 11 percent more than in 1963. Sharp increases resulted in a record crop in North America. Asia, Europe, and Africa also have record harvests.

Generally speaking, weather in the Northern Hemisphere was favorable for the production of winter wheat. Acreages were increased last fall, and winterkill was at a minimum. However, the spring was late, with cold and rainy weather, which delayed growth in many countries. Above normal rainfall continued through the summer, and harvesting of both winter and spring wheat was delayed. This cut down on the high yields expected to be harvested in a number of countries of the Northern Hemisphere.

Latest wheat crop estimates for the United States and Canada indicated exceptionally large harvests. As of September 1, the U.S. crop was forecast at 5 percent above the good harvest of 1964; its near-record crop is the largest since the record of 1958. Based on August 15 conditions, Canada's record crop of 760 million bushels is 160 million more than in 1964, and 5 percent larger than the previous record of 1963. This is due to record yields since acreage declined 5 percent from that in 1964. Unfavorable weather developments in both the United States and Canada since release of the latest crop reports could reduce wheat crop estimates to some extent. Mexico also had a record crop.

Western Europe's wheat production is forecast at 3 percent more than in 1964. Acreage was at a record level. Despite late harvests, serious losses by flooding, and some lodging of grain, overall yields are well above average, and record yields per acre have been and are being harvested in several countries.

WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1963-65 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1955-59 acres	1964 acres	1965 3/ acres	Average 1955-59 bushels	1964 bushels	1963 bushels	Average 1955-59 bushels	1964 bushels	1963 bushels
<b>North America:</b>									
Canada .....	22,730	27,566	29,686	20.5	26.2	20.2	465,618	723,442	600,424
United States .....	49,128	45,209	49,170	22.3	25.3	26.2	1,095,357	1,142,013	1,290,468
Mexico .....	2,210	1,945	2,063	20.2	33.4	32.8	44,616	64,890	66,138
Total 1/ .....	74,160	74,810	80,280	21.7	25.8	24.2	1,606,490	1,931,300	1,958,000
<b>Europe:</b>									
Austria .....	634	679	707	32.8	37.3	39.4	20,800	25,336	27,576
Denmark .....	179	333	311	58.8	54.6	62.9	10,520	18,188	19,878
<b>EEC:</b>									
Belgium .....	501	493	533	53.2	56.5	62.0	26,669	27,877	33,065
France .....	10,432	9,513	11,218	34.3	39.6	46.5	357,997	376,582	508,446
Germany, West .....	3,045	3,400	3,560	45.5	52.3	53.5	138,677	177,918	190,500
Italy .....	12,145	10,859	10,892	27.2	27.5	29.0	330,330	298,606	315,342
Luxembourg .....	48	47	47	30.7	39.1	35.1	1,475	1,840	1,650
Netherlands .....	250	312	374	57.2	62.5	70.0	14,311	19,486	26,163
Total EEC .....	(26,421)	(24,624)	(26,229)	(32.9)	(36.6)	(41.0)	(869,459)	(1,075,168)	(1,100,725)
Finland .....	314	590	663	23.9	24.7	25.6	7,510	14,587	16,994
Greece .....	2,704	2,311	2,766	21.4	22.0	26.7	57,760	50,955	79,720
Ireland .....	361	233	214	42.3	43.7	46.6	15,280	10,192	9,968
Norway .....	35	17	18	32.3	38.3	41.1	1,130	651	740
Portugal .....	2,009	1,828	1,853	12.1	11.9	9.1	24,210	21,751	16,773
Spain .....	10,728	10,474	10,059	15.4	17.0	14.5	165,400	178,553	145,720
Sweden .....	831	605	718	33.7	38.7	48.9	28,030	23,394	29,095
Switzerland .....	243	250	251	44.7	42.2	54.6	10,860	13,705	12,570
United Kingdom .....	2,098	1,928	2,206	42.5	58.1	61.6	101,718	111,925	135,855
Total Western Europe 1/ .....	46,570	43,880	46,190	28.2	31.2	34.2	1,312,900	1,368,600	1,581,000
<b>Bulgaria</b> .....	3,466	2,935	3,138	22.8	23.7	24.8	79,000	69,528	77,760
<b>Czechoslovakia</b> .....	1,818	1,779	1,993	30.0	36.5	35.4	54,500	64,900	67,400
<b>Germany, East</b> .....	1,026	1,053	1,063	41.1	42.0	41.5	42,160	44,200	44,100
<b>Hungary</b> .....	3,112	2,413	2,747	22.0	23.2	27.5	68,500	55,971	75,665
<b>Poland</b> .....	3,581	3,810	4,050	23.4	28.6	29.9	33,900	112,700	121,250
<b>Romania</b> .....	7,302	7,103	7,310	16.2	19.6	19.2	118,600	139,580	140,500
<b>Yugoslavia</b> .....	4,750	5,288	5,189	21.5	27.4	26.2	102,000	145,000	135,950
Total Eastern Europe 1/ .....	25,310	24,630	25,660	21.8	25.8	26.0	552,700	635,600	666,000
Total Europe 1/ .....	71,880	68,510	71,840	26.0	29.3	31.3	1,865,600	2,004,200	2,247,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 5/	159,000	160,000	167,800	12.0	9.2	12.5	1,910,000	1,470,000	2,100,000



Asia:												
Cyprus	196	---	---	14.0	14.4	---	---	---	2,741	2,400	2,500	2,570
Iran	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	95,950	110,200	95,500	106,600
Iraq	2,540	---	---	10.7	---	---	---	---	27,120	16,530	23,500	29,500
Israel	137	138	167	17.7	15.6	33.7	30.8	30.8	2,420	2,010	4,650	5,150
Jordan	638	733	696	8.6	5.4	14.8	15.1	15.1	5,460	2,756	10,828	10,550
Lebanon	162	148	146	10.4	11.2	10.1	13.7	13.7	1,680	1,653	1,470	2,000
Syria	2,540	3,300	---	10.2	8.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	25,940	29,400	33,100	33,100
Turkey	16,990	17,600	17,500	13.4	16.6	---	15.7	15.7	227,890	290,000	297,000	275,000
China, Mainland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	900,000	---	---	---
India	30,393	33,748	33,245	10.9	11.8	10.9	13.3	13.3	329,930	397,890	362,300	443,800
Japan	1,551	1,442	1,256	32.5	18.2	36.4	40.2	40.2	50,480	26,790	45,700	47,250
Korea, Republic of	317	290	361	14.1	8.3	16.9	16.9	16.9	4,470	2,420	6,100	---
Pakistan	11,741	12,592	13,000	11.6	12.3	12.3	12.7	12.7	136,024	154,860	153,740	165,000
Total 1/	142,210	145,250	147,350	13.3	13.5	13.2	14.0	14.0	1,984,000	1,965,000	1,940,000	1,984,000
Africa:												
Algeria	4,658	4,991	---	10.0	11.6	---	---	---	46,364	58,050	41,200	---
Egypt	1,559	1,396	1,450	34.5	39.3	41.0	40.0	40.0	53,802	54,900	55,100	58,000
Morocco	3,888	4,084	3,917	9.2	10.8	11.2	12.7	12.7	35,720	43,930	43,920	51,800
Tunisia	2,908	2,792	2,743	6.1	8.6	4.7	---	---	17,800	24,100	12,900	20,200
South Africa, Republic of	2,906	2,930	3,070	9.5	11.1	12.7	---	---	27,550	32,430	38,900	---
Total 1/	17,600	18,090	17,900	11.1	12.9	11.9	13.0	13.0	196,000	234,000	213,000	236,000
South America:												
Argentina	11,598	13,900	---	19.5	23.6	---	---	---	225,949	328,485	371,100	---
Brazil	2,386	---	---	10.3	---	---	---	---	24,460	5,000	11,000	---
Chile	2,030	2,105	2,100	20.0	23.0	21.8	---	---	40,600	48,479	45,780	---
Colombia	423	279	247	11.8	11.9	12.6	---	---	5,012	3,307	3,123	---
Peru	365	378	370	14.2	15.1	14.9	---	---	5,170	5,700	5,500	---
Uruguay	1,604	875	1,300	11.8	9.9	18.3	---	---	18,950	8,690	23,720	---
Total 1/	18,750	19,010	20,280	17.3	21.2	22.9	20.8	20.8	323,700	403,800	464,000	381,000
Oceania:												
Australia	9,892	16,474	17,707	17.0	19.9	20.9	---	---	168,217	327,912	370,000	---
New Zealand	103	203	181	46.7	49.0	44.2	---	---	4,810	9,950	8,000	---
Total 1/	9,995	16,680	17,890	17.3	20.3	21.1	19.0	19.0	173,030	337,860	378,000	318,000
World total 1/	493,600	502,350	524,020	16.1	16.6	17.7	17.9	17.9	7,969,000	8,346,000	9,300,000	9,108,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1965 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which will begin late in 1965 and end in 1966. 2/ Harvested acreage as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries, for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 4/ Estimated totals include allowances for producing countries not shown. 5/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1963-65 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/		Yield per acre		Production	
	Average 1955-59 acres	1964 acres	Average 1955-59 bushels	1964 bushels	Average 1955-59 bushels	1964 bushels
North America:						
Canada.....	577	680	16.2	19.7	9,362	12,848
United States.....	1,729	1,725	15.6	18.3	27,030	31,472
Total.....	2,306	2,405	15.8	19.0	36,390	44,320
Europe:						
Austria.....	525	411	31.0	33.0	16,254	12,695
Denmark.....	270	220	40.5	43.8	10,946	12,558
EEC:						
Belgium.....	170	103	45.5	48.0	7,732	4,871
France.....	888	573	20.3	24.5	18,055	14,054
Germany, West.....	3,634	2,832	40.5	45.3	147,130	127,000
Italy.....	178	130	23.5	26.8	4,150	3,423
Luxembourg.....	10	7	32.6	36.8	326	294
Netherlands.....	380	261	46.2	53.7	17,510	12,332
Total EEC.....	(5,260)	(3,888)	(37.1)	(41.2)	(194,973)	(162,950)
Finland.....	217	189	22.9	25.9	4,969	4,886
Greece.....	115	51	14.9	15.7	1,719	831
Norway.....	2	3	33.0	34.3	66	103
Portugal.....	636	788	11.3	10.5	7,185	8,240
Spain.....	1,082	1,045	9.27	14.1	20,056	16,676
Sweden.....	258	111	10.7	15.4	8,320	3,240
Switzerland.....	31	43	44.6	48.3	1,382	2,075
United Kingdom.....	22	21	37.1	41.9	816	1,001
- Total Western Europe 4/.....	8,760	6,750	30.5	32.7	266,800	224,303
Bulgaria.....	320	143	13.9	15.6	4,440	2,200
Czechoslovakia.....	1,278	1,053	29.8	32.9	38,140	34,640
Germany, East.....	2,672	2,027	30.4	30.6	81,152	61,960
Hungary.....	1,019	611	18.1	16.5	18,410	8,476
Poland.....	12,668	10,900	22.5	25.9	285,280	280,460
Romania.....	355	198	15.1	15.6	5,960	3,680
Yugoslavia.....	628	383	15.7	15.8	9,874	6,141
Total Eastern Europe 4/.....	19,020	15,180	23.3	26.2	443,700	387,000
Total Europe 4/.....	27,780	22,930	25.6	28.2	710,500	621,300
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 5/.....	44,735	37,000	41.500	42.000	635,000	460,000
Asia:						
Turkey.....	1,611	1,650	14.9	20.3	24,023	33,500
South America:						
Argentina.....	2,660	1,619	12.0	13.1	31,816	21,180
World Total 4/.....	72,470	64,590	18.1	18.2	1,441,000	1,124,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1965 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which will begin late in 1965 and end early in 1966. 2/ Harvested acreage as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries, for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 4/ Estimated totals include allowances for producing countries not shown. 5/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Record wheat crops are being produced in France and the United Kingdom where acreage increased by 3 and 16 percent, respectively, and yields per acre were above average. A near-record wheat crop is expected in Italy. Principal countries affected by the cool, rainy season and late harvests were West Germany, Austria, and Belgium. Crops of Spain and Portugal were larger than expected and considerably above the poor harvests of 1964, but were below average.

Total wheat production of Eastern Europe increased moderately over the high level of 1964. Very good harvests were in prospect in Bulgaria and Rumania. In Czechoslovakia production may be about the same as the large 1964 crop. These good crops were partially offset by declines in East Germany, Poland, and Yugoslavia.

Wheat production of the USSR reportedly declined from 15 to 20 percent below the good crop of 1964. The winter wheat outturn was larger than average. However, the spring crop was severely damaged by dry, hot weather later in the season.

Despite a 10-percent drop in the wheat production of Mainland China, Asia's wheat harvest showed a moderate increase. Record crops in India and Pakistan were 22 and 7 percent larger than the good harvests of the preceding season. Production in the Middle East increased 8 percent over 1964. Good crops were harvested in Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon.

In Mainland China, unfavorable weather at the time of planting limited the wheat acreage possibly up to 90 percent of the year before. This apparently reduced wheat production by about the same extent.

Countries in North Africa also had good wheat harvests, especially Morocco and Egypt. Production in Tunisia was larger than the small crop of 1964, but was less than in 1963.

Early season prospects in the Southern Hemisphere are for possibly smaller crops than the exceptionally large production of 1964. It is too early in the season to know the extent of the area to be planted in South America. Prospects indicate a small decline in acreage. So far weather has been generally favorable for another good season for wheat.

Wheat acreage of Eastern Australia was sharply reduced by drought, especially in New South Wales, producer of 41 percent of last year's crop, and in Queensland. However, a million acres more were planted in Western Australia, and conditions there are favorable for the harvesting of a very good crop.

World rye production exceeded that of 1964 by 3 percent and was the largest in four years although acreage, approximating 1964, was at the reduced level of recent years.

The USSR., East Europe, West Europe, and North America account for 96 percent of the prospective world production of rye. Substantial increases in output are forecast in the USSR. and Poland -- the two largest producers -- where acreages reportedly increased and estimated yields per acre are higher than in 1964.

Canada has a significant increase in rye production; acreage was up 10 percent and yields were the highest on record, according to August 15 conditions. U.S. acreage, however, declined 15 percent. Above-average yields per acre resulted in a U.S. crop nearly as large as the good harvest of 1964.

Europe's rye production declined by 6 percent. The crop of Western Europe was 15 percent below the 1964 level and is nearly a fourth less than the 1955-59 average. Its rye acreage continued the decline of recent years, being 3 percent below that of 1964, about 4 percent less than in 1963, and 25 percent below the 1955-59 average. Eastern European rye production declined only slightly from a year ago.



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# WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

## Statistical Report

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WORLD CURRANT  
PACK AGAIN SHORT

The 1965 dried currant pack - in Australia, Greece, and South Africa - tentatively estimated at 107,500 short tons - is slightly below average though larger than the 1963 and 1964 packs of 93,300 and 99,500 tons, respectively, which were appreciably below average.

The estimate of 1965 production is still tentative because of uncertainty over the actual outturn of the all-important Greek pack. In early September, the Autonomous Currant Organization (A. S. O.) of Greece estimated the pack as close to 93,000 short tons. However, other sources do not believe the pack to be any larger and possibly smaller than the 1964 pack of 86,000 tons. Average production (1959-63) is 100,600 tons. Rains in the latter part of August, particularly in southwestern Peloponnesus, caused considerable damage to the fruit both on the vines and in the drying yards. Industry assessments of the extent of the damage apparently differ. The crop is also late.

Reports from Greece indicate important technological advances are taking place in cultural practices. Most of the vineyards in 1965 were reportedly machine-cultivated. Mechanized spraying is becoming more widespread. Giberillic acid and growth regulator 4-C.P.A. were applied on several hundred acres in 1965 and their use is expected to expand sharply. Though technology is improving, acreage remains about constant: a few hundred acres are planted annually while approximately an equal area of old vineyards is uprooted each year. New vineyards are planted on wider rows so as to facilitate mechanical cultivation.

The Australian crop, harvested in early 1965, of 13,600 was substantially above the 5-year average of 10,400 tons and was the largest since 1961 (14,500 tons). Production in the Republic of South Africa continued to be minor.

DRIED CURRANTS: Estimated commercial production in specified countries average 1959-63, annual 1962-65

Country	:Average : :1959-63 :	1962 :	1963 :	1964 :	1965 :
	: Short : <u>tons</u>	Short <u>tons</u>	Short <u>tons</u>	Short <u>tons</u>	Short <u>tons</u>
Australia .....	: 10,400	8,700	7,500	12,600	13,600
Greece .....	: 100,600	120,000	85,000	86,000	93,000
South Africa, Republic of.	: 900	800	800	900	900
Total .....	: 111,900	129,500	93,300	99,500	107,500

The volume of Greek exports of roughly 68,000 tons in 1964-65 was virtually the same as in 1963-64 and again below average. However, Australian exports of 7,800 tons in calendar 1964 were appreciably higher than the exceptionally small volume of 3,600 tons exported in 1963. The Australian trade has forecast a good export year for 1965 with dried currant shipments to exceed 8,000 tons. The Greek supply and quality situation are too uncertain to enable a meaningful forecast of 1965-66 exports.

DRIED CURRANTS: Exports from specified countries  
average 1959-63, annual 1961-64

Country	Average 1959-63	1961	1962	1963	1964
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Australia:					
(Year beginning Jan. 1)	6,000	9,300	4,800	3,600	7,800
Greece:					
(Year beginning Sept. 1)	71,500	71,500	81,700	66,900	<u>1/68,000</u>

1/ Preliminary

Greek currant prices in 1964-65 were even higher than the exceptionally high prices of 1963-64. With 1965-crop "security prices" set by the Greek government 1.5 cents above those for the 1964 crop and with the doubts prevailing over the size of the 1965 pack, early 1965-crop prices are well above those of a year earlier.

GREEK DRIED CURRANTS: Prices, c & f London,  
average, July 1962-65

Type	January price			
	1962	1963	1964	1965
	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound
Vostizza (Aegion) .....	13.8	--	16.3	17.9
Pyrgos .....	12.0	11.6	15.2	16.7
Kalamata .....	11.8	11.6	15.1	--

WORLD RAISIN PACK  
LARGEST ON RECORD

The 1965 world raisin pack is tentatively estimated at 678,700 tons, the largest crop on record. This estimate is about 116,000 tons larger than the 1964 pack and about 140,000 tons above the 5-year average (1959-63). The previous postwar high was 577,900 tons in 1959.

RAISINS: Estimated commercial production,  
average 1959-63, annual 1963-65

Country	Average 1959-63	1963	1964	Forecast 1965
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Australia:				
Lexias .....	8,600	7,800	8,900	11,800
Sultanas .....	70,000	61,800	94,700	93,000
Cyprus .....	9,200	2,000	8,400	<u>1/</u> 9,200
Greece .....	63,800	59,000	77,500	90,000
Iran .....	59,800	65,000	39,000	65,000
South Africa, Republic of .....	7,200	8,500	9,500	9,700
Spain .....	12,000	11,600	12,500	11,000
Turkey .....	87,600	66,000	80,000	120,000
Foreign total .....	<u>318,200</u>	<u>281,700</u>	<u>330,500</u>	<u>409,700</u>
United States .....	<u>220,400</u>	<u>2/266,000</u>	<u>232,400</u>	<u>3/269,000</u>
Grand total .....	<u>538,600</u>	<u>2/547,700</u>	<u>562,900</u>	<u>678,700</u>

1/ 1959-63 average; 1965 estimate unavailable. 2/ Includes 49,000 tons substandard rain-damaged raisins. 3/ Includes official estimate of 254,000 tons of natural raisins and unofficial estimate of 15,000 tons of golden bleached.

It appears that foreign production may amount to 409,700 tons, or 91,500 tons above average and 79,200 tons above last year's pack. At this writing there is still some uncertainty about the ultimate size of the 1965 Greek, Iranian, and Turkish packs. There is little doubt that these packs are well above average but there is considerable diversity in estimates from different sources, some being higher and others lower than here published. Australia, early in the year, harvested another exceptionally large crop. Only Spain has a smaller crop than last year.

The California pack of 269,000 tons is the largest since 1952 and 36,600 tons above the 1964 pack. It is the third consecutive bumper pack produced in California, but only a shade larger than the 1963 crop before the latter was damaged by rain at drying time.

Raisin stocks, September 1, 1965, in the producing countries of the Northern Hemisphere totaled about 43,000 tons, nearly all in the United States. Though 17,000 tons heavier than the September 1, 1963, and 1964 stocks level, the 1965 carryin roughly approximates the September 1, 1962, carryin and is below that of September 1, 1960. The Australian carryin on January 1, 1965 of 13,400 tons (Sultanas and Lexias) was larger than usual and was exceeded, in recent years, only by the 1963 carryin. It appears probable that the conclusion of the 1965 marketing season will be marked by exceptionally heavy carryout stocks - in both the Northern and Southern Hemisphere.

Exports in the 1964 marketing year by the 8 producing countries listed are estimated at 309,100 tons, an increase of 28,200 tons, or 10 percent over the 1963 marketing year. Substantial increases were registered by Australia, Greece, and Turkey while Iranian exports declined sharply in consequence of a short crop. U.S. exports of 55,600 tons were virtually the same as in the previous year. At 309,100 tons, the 1964 marketing year exports were slightly above the average (1959-63) of 301,600 tons.

RAISINS: Exports from 8 leading producing countries,  
average 1959-63, annual 1961-64 seasons 1/

Country	: Average : : 1959-63 :	1961	: 1962	: 1963	: Preliminary : 1964
	: Short : tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Australia .....	60,400	56,900	74,200	57,700	78,100
Greece .....	56,000	52,700	87,000	57,300	69,000
Iran .....	37,700	42,000	34,000	45,500	25,000
Turkey .....	76,400	78,900	91,100	55,000	67,200
Cyprus, S. Africa, Spain ...	16,700	19,100	19,000	9,300	14,200
Foreign total .....	247,200	249,600	305,300	224,800	253,500
United States .....	54,400	65,400	45,000	56,100	55,600
Grand total .....	301,600	315,000	350,300	280,900	309,100

1/ Marketing season beginning August and September for Northern Hemisphere countries and January for Southern Hemisphere countries.

Based on estimates by the trade in each of the major raisin-producing countries, it appears that about 375,000 tons may be exported in the 1965 marketing year. This would be roundly 66,000 tons above the 1964 level and 73,000 above average. It would also exceed the recent high of 350,000 tons exported in 1962.

None of the above statistics include the exports of minor exporters such as Argentina and Chile, nor the exports of Afghanistan, which are believed to be substantial but are not readily ascertainable.

World raisin prices continued strong during the 1964 marketing season. Compared with July 1964 quotations (in London), July 1965 prices were slightly higher for Turkish and Australian, appreciably higher for Iranian, and slightly lower - though still at a relatively high level - for Californian raisins. Minimum export prices set June 1965 under the second International Sultana Agreement are substantially the same for 1965-crop Australian, Greek, and Turkish raisins as for the 1964 crop.

RAISINS: Prices, landed, duty paid London  
average, July 1961-65

Origin and type	July price				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	<u>U.S. Cents per pound</u>				
Turkey:					
No. 9 .....	15.8	13.4	12.6	17.0	17.2
No. 10 .....	16.0	13.8	13.0	17.4	17.6
Greece:					
No. 2 .....	--	--	--	17.4	--
No. 4 Natural .....	--	--	12.4	17.2	--
Australia:					
4-Crown .....	16.4	13.8	13.0	17.2	17.4
5-Crown .....	17.2	14.4	13.2	17.6	17.6
Iran:					
Maragha/Urmia .....	15.2	11.6	10.2	14.0	16.6
California:					
Natural Thompson Seedless .....	17.6	17.2	19.0	19.6	19.2

1965-66 WORLD COCOA BEAN CROP  
SECOND LARGEST OF RECORD

The 1965-66 world cocoa bean crop is forecast at 1,420,000 metric tons and will be the second largest of record. Production this season is expected to be about 6 percent below the record 1964-65 harvest of 1,514,200 tons, because of less favorable weather conditions in many of the major West African producing countries. Latin American production, and crops in the Asia and Oceania regions are expected to be larger. Production this year will be 14 percent above the 1960/61-1964/65 average and 60 percent above the 1955/56-1959/60 level.

The 1964-65 world cocoa crop was 22 percent above the previous record 1963-64 harvest. This phenomenal rise in production is attributed to exceptionally favorable growing conditions in West Africa, coupled with new plantings coming into bearing, and from the results of intensive campaigns against disease and pests in recent years.

Africa: African production is forecast at 1,064,900 tons, down 10 percent from the record 1964-65 outturn. African production alone last year exceeded total world output for every season prior to 1963-64. Recent investigations have revealed considerably more new plantings had been made in the past than previously had been known, particularly in Ghana, Nigeria, and in the Ivory Coast.

Weather conditions for the current African main-crops have been good, but not as ideal as those experienced last season. Low world prices has forced Ghana -- the world's largest producer -- to curtail disease and pest control measures. The full impact of this action will not be apparent until the 1966-67 crop, and those thereafter.

Production in Cameroon is expected to exceed the large 1964-65 outturn of 90,000 tons. More care in controlling pod-rot has been instrumental in the continuation of the rising trend in production. The government reduced producer-prices for the 1965 mid-crop to U.S. 9.2 cents per pound, compared to 15.6 cents per pound received for the 1964-65 main-crop. The 1965-66 main-crop price has been set 10.1 cents per pound.

Ghana's crop is forecast at 500,000 tons, down 14 percent from the 1964-65 record harvest of 580,000 tons. Weather conditions have been less favorable this season and virtually no spraying for capsid control has been done during 1965. However, the swollen-shoot campaign is still in operation, and approximately 3.5 million affected trees have been removed since August of 1964. The Eastern Region has been particularly hard-hit by this disease, and production for this area is expected to be down sharply in 1965-66. Reportedly, current new plantings now being made in Ghana are about keeping pace with the number of trees being removed for disease control and old-age.

COCOA BEANS: World total production for crop year 1965-66 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average						Forecast
	1955/56-	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	1959/60					2/	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	metric	metric	metric	metric	metric	metric	metric
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
North America:							
Costa Rica .....	9.4	11.1	12.3	11.0	11.8	12.0	11.0
Cuba .....	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.0
Dominican Republic .....	34.0	35.2	35.0	37.0	38.9	40.0	40.0
Grenada .....	1.5	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.7	2.8
Haiti .....	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.2
Jamaica .....	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.5	1.7	2.5	3.0
Mexico .....	13.8	16.5	21.0	26.0	17.2	21.5	22.0
Panama .....	1.5	1.4	1.2	.6	.7	.8	.9
Trinidad and Tobago .....	8.4	7.0	6.5	6.4	5.2	4.5	5.0
Other North America 3/ .....	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5
Total North America .....	77.1	82.5	86.9	91.5	83.8	90.2	91.4
South America:							
Bolivia .....	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Brazil .....	173.4	122.0	116.0	111.0	122.7	115.6	138.0
Colombia .....	12.5	14.3	15.0	13.5	14.5	15.5	17.0
Ecuador .....	32.0	41.6	40.0	42.0	36.0	46.0	44.0
Peru .....	2.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.5
Surinam .....	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
Venezuela .....	15.5	12.1	12.4	14.6	22.3	20.1	21.0
Total South America .....	237.9	195.7	189.5	187.4	202.0	203.9	226.8
Africa:							
Angola .....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4
Cameroon 4/ .....	60.7	71.5	73.0	76.2	87.9	90.0	93.0
Congo, Brazzaville .....	.3	.6	.9	.7	.8	.9	.8
Congo, Leopoldville .....	4.5	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.6	6.0	6.2
Fernando Po and Rio Muni .....	23.0	25.3	26.0	31.5	33.4	35.6	36.0
Gabon .....	2.6	4.1	2.4	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.5
Ghana .....	258.4	439.2	416.0	428.4	450.0	580.0	500.0
Ivory Coast .....	61.3	93.8	84.8	102.4	97.2	140.5	130.0
Liberia .....	.8	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Malagasy Republic .....	.4	.5	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5
Nigeria 5/ .....	127.0	198.4	193.9	178.8	219.6	298.0	265.0
Sao Tome and Principe .....	9.0	10.5	10.5	10.5	9.0	9.5	9.5
Sierra Leone .....	2.7	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.5	4.0	4.0
Togo 6/ .....	6.5	12.8	11.3	9.1	13.7	17.0	14.0
Total Africa .....	557.6	867.3	830.4	852.9	927.5	1,187.6	1,064.9
Asia and Oceania:							
Ceylon .....	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.3
Indonesia .....	1.4	1.0	.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
New Guinea and Papua .....	3.6	7.6	10.7	14.2	17.0	21.0	25.0
New Hebrides .....	.9	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8
Philippines .....	2.0	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8
Western Samoa .....	3.8	3.6	4.4	3.6	4.9	3.8	4.0
Total Asia and Oceania .....	14.4	19.1	22.3	25.6	29.3	32.5	36.9
World total .....	887.0	1,164.6	1,129.1	1,157.4	1,242.6	1,514.2	1,420.0

1/ Estimates are based on a crop year of October 1 to September 30. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes Dominica, Guatemala, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Nicaragua, and St. Lucia. 4/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes former British Southern Cameroons. 5/ Prior to 1961-62 includes former British Southern Cameroons. 6/ Includes some Ghanaian cocoa marketed through Togo.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

The producers-price for the 1965-66 main crop has been set at U.S. 9.3 cents per pound, compared with 11.7 cents received for the 1965 mid-crop and 12.6 cents per pound paid for the 1964-65 main crop. Farmers are no longer subject to "voluntary" contributions levied for the Development Plan and the Agricultural Credit Bank. In addition, the government announced that subsidies for spray material will be discontinued after present stocks have been depleted and that cocoa farmers will no longer be subject to personal income taxes.

The Ivory Coast crop is estimated to be 8 percent below the record harvest of 140,500 tons last season. Extensive new plantings may become limited, as officials are now increasing emphasis toward the production of palm oil, rubber and cotton. Producer prices have been set at U.S. 10.1 cents per pound, a reduction of 2.8 cents from last season.

Production in Nigeria is forecast at 265,000 tons, 33,000 tons under the record 1964-65 crop. Rainfall has been above average during July through September, resulting in a somewhat higher incidence of pod-rot. Disease and pest control measures thus far, have not been reduced as they have been in Ghana. Prices paid to farmers this season will undoubtedly be lowered from the U.S. 15 cents per pound level paid for the 1964-65 crop.

South America: A larger Brazilian crop will boost South American production to 226,800 tons, up 11 percent over the previous year. Most other producers of this region are also anticipating good crops.

The Brazilian crop is forecast at 138,000 tons, up 22,400 tons over the 1964-65 level. Prospects for the October-April Bahia main-crop continue to remain favorable, indicating a possible harvest of 1.3 million bags (78,000 tons). The May-September 1966 - Bahia Temporao crop is estimated at 900,000 bags, (54,000 tons), or about the same as the 1965 outturn. Production from other States usually amount to 100,000 bags (6,000 tons).

Production in Ecuador is expected to be slightly under the bumper 1964-65 harvest of 46,000 tons. Weather conditions last season were exceptionally good, and together with the new disease resistant varieties coming into bearing, produced the largest crop in over 40 years. Venezuelan production is estimated at 21,000 tons, up somewhat from the previous season, but still below the large 1963-64 crop. Continued dry weather has limited the prospects of a further rise in production this year.

North America: The North American crop is expected to approximate the 1964-65 harvest of 90,200 tons. Production levels in this region have remained relatively unchanged in recent years because of the lack of significant new plantings and the absence of disease and pest control measures.



The Costa Rican crop is expected to be down slightly this year; however, production in the Dominican Republic will probably remain at the 40,000-ton level. The Mexican harvest is forecast at 22,000 tons, slightly above the previous season, but well below the record 1962-63 crop of 26,000 tons.

Asia and Oceania: Production in Asia and Oceania is expected to reach 36,900 tons, an increase of 13 percent over the preceding year. Larger crops are anticipated by most producers of this region.

The harvest in New Guinea and Papua is forecast at 25,000 tons up 4,000 tons over 1964-65. The continuation of new trees coming into bearing has been responsible for the rather sharp upward trend in production.

#### NORTHERN HEMISPHERE APPLE AND PEAR PRODUCTION

Apples: The Northern Hemisphere production of dessert and cooking apples in 1965 is estimated to be about 9 percent below last year.

Rains and cool weather during the spring of this year adversely affected output in many European countries. In addition, a series of wind storms and heavy rains during the summer months reduced the crop in Italy, Europe's leading producer and exporter, to a level about 14 percent below last year. This marks the first reversal in the upward trend in the production of Italian apples since 1957. West Germany, the second largest producer in Europe, is again, for the second year in succession, expecting a relatively small crop. Alternating highs and lows have been quite characteristic of West Germany's production. France is the only major European producer expecting a larger crop than last year. The continuing increases in new bearing acreage in France have more than offset losses resulting from the unfavorable weather during the spring.

The commercial apple crop in the United States is now estimated at 134 million bushels, 5.2 million below last year but still well above average. Commercial production in Canada, however, is larger than in 1964. The record large crop in the Province of Quebec and a further increase in Nova Scotia have more than compensated for reductions in Ontario and British Columbia.

Pears: Pear production in the Northern Hemisphere for 1965 is now estimated to be 26 percent below last year and 12 percent less than in 1963.

Virtually every country in the Northern Hemisphere is expecting a smaller crop than last year. The largest single reduction can be attributed to the United States where production is now expected to be only about 65 percent of last year. This reduction, however, was confined to Bartlett pears, which are marketed heavily during the summer and early fall months. Production in Canada is only about one-half the 1964 volume.

In Europe, the combined pear crops in the three leading producing countries -- Italy, West Germany, and France -- are down approximately 19 million bushels or 23 percent from last year. All other European countries, with the exception of Norway, are anticipating small crops. Norway's production is about equal to that of last year.

APPLES: Production of dessert and cooking varieties  
in specified Northern Hemisphere countries,  
average 1955-59, annual 1963-65 1/

Continent and Country	<u>Average</u> 1955-59	1963	1964	1965 <sup>2/</sup>
	Million <u>Bushels</u>	Million <u>Bushels</u>	Million <u>Bushels</u>	Million <u>Bushels</u>
<u>North America</u>				
Canada <sup>3/</sup> .....	16.0	23.0	20.0	21.7
Mexico.....	2.9	3.5	4.5	4.6
United States <sup>3/</sup> .....	116.2	125.7	139.2	134.0
Total.....	135.1	152.2	163.7	160.3
<u>Europe</u>				
Austria.....	11.7	10.8	11.1	10.4
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	8.2	6.2	8.7	8.0
Denmark <sup>3/</sup> .....	4.4	3.8	4.3	4.5
France.....	20.2	45.3	47.7	48.7
Germany, West.....	54.7	90.1	55.9	54.3
Greece.....	3.9	6.1	7.3	7.7
Italy.....	64.5	107.3	109.4	94.6
Netherlands.....	12.5	12.9	23.5	13.6
Norway.....	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.4
Spain.....	9.6	16.2	12.4	11.5
Sweden.....	9.0	10.0	12.0	7.5
Switzerland <sup>4/</sup> .....	8.7	8.2	10.0	8.2
United Kingdom.....	22.8	24.4	30.0	24.7
Yugoslavia.....	9.5	12.9	7.3	6.9
Total.....	242.4	356.5	342.2	303.0
Total specified countries..	377.5	508.7	505.9	463.3

<sup>1/</sup> May include some cider varieties in countries not reporting separately.

<sup>2/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>3/</sup> Commercial crop.

<sup>4/</sup> Revised series. Excludes apples utilized for cider, juice, and livestock feed.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

PEARS: Production of dessert and cooking varieties  
in specified Northern Hemisphere countries,  
average 1955-59, annual 1963-65 1/

Continent and Country	Average 1955-59	1963	1964	1965 <sup>2/</sup>
	Million Bushels	Million Bushels	Million Bushels	Million Bushels
<u>North America</u>				
Canada <sup>3/</sup> .....	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.0
Mexico.....	.8	.9	1.2	1.2
United States.....	29.9	19.4	30.0	19.5
Total.....	32.1	22.0	33.2	21.7
<u>Europe</u>				
Austria.....	1.9	2.4	2.8	2.3
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	5.1	2.2	<sup>4/</sup> 3.1	<sup>4/</sup> 2.0
Denmark <sup>3/</sup> .....	.3	.3	.4	.3
France.....	7.8	14.7	14.5	12.5
Germany, West.....	15.0	18.7	21.3	13.1
Greece.....	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.1
Italy.....	20.6	42.4	47.7	38.6
Netherlands.....	4.4	4.7	6.4	4.1
Norway.....	.4	.3	.3	.3
Spain.....	4.2	7.0	7.1	6.0
Sweden.....	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.5
Switzerland <sup>5/</sup> .....	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.3
United Kingdom.....	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.7
Yugoslavia.....	2.9	3.5	4.2	2.2
Total.....	70.0	104.5	117.1	89.0
Total specified countries..	102.1	126.5	150.3	110.7

1/ May include some cider varieties in countries not reporting separately.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Commercial crop.

4/ Belgium only.

5/ Revised series. Excludes pears utilized for cider, juice, and livestock feed.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD SOYBEAN PRODUCTION  
AT RECORD HIGH

World production of soybeans in 1965 is estimated tentatively at a record 1.2 billion bushels, one-sixth above that of last year and more than one-third above the 1955-59 average. By far the major portion of the expected net gain of 172 million bushels from 1964 is in the United States. However, among minor producing countries, a sharp increase occurred in Brazil, and the crop in the Soviet Union is believed also to be up sharply from last year's. In contrast, indications are that this year's crop in Mainland China is down slightly.

On the basis of October 1 conditions, soybean production in the United States is estimated at 861.9 million bushels, one-fourth above last year's record crop and three-fourths above the 1955-59 average. The record outturn is the result of a record large acreage for harvest and above average yields in about two-thirds of the states. The expected U.S. average yield of 24.9 bushels is 2.1 bushels above last year's and 2.2 bushels above the 1955-59 average yield. Prospective production declined somewhat in September in the North Central Region with increases in Ohio and Indiana more than offset by deterioration in northwestern and central areas, where cool temperatures and excessive moisture throughout the month delayed maturity of the crop. Frosts occurred earlier than usual late in September across western and northern areas. Early September rains from "Hurricane Betsy" improved the crop, especially in Ohio where soils had been dry.

Canada also expects a record crop this year. Based on yields indicated as of September 15, 8.0 million bushels will be produced, almost one-sixth more than last year's outturn and almost one-third above the 1955-59 average. Acreage rose to a record high, reflecting an increase from last year of almost one-sixth, and the expected average yield of 30.3 bushels per acre is 0.1 bushel above last year's.

Soybean production in Mainland China is tentatively estimated at 250.0 million bushels, or slightly below the revised estimate of the 1964 outturn. Soybean acreage in Northeast China, the main area producing for export, may have been reduced by the long, dry season. It also is likely that planting there was delayed. Growth probably was retarded until the advent of rains in late June and early July. Consequently, yields and total production in the Northeast could well be reduced below those of 1964. Acreage in North China and in the rest of China is believed to be about the same as last year's. Although total production in China may be only slightly less than in 1964, supplies for export may be significantly decreased if the expected decline in the Northeast actually occurs.

As a result of information which has just recently become available regarding soybean production in Mainland China, production estimates for 1963 and 1964 and the acreage estimate for 1964 have been revised downward from previous estimates. Apparently the average yield of soybeans in recent years has remained relatively low compared with that of other crops, and whatever changes have occurred have been the result of

SOYBEANS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world, averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1963-65 <sup>1/</sup>

Continent and country	Acreage <sup>2/</sup>			Yield per acre				Production				
	Average		1963	Average		1963	Average		1963	Average		1963
	1950-54	1955-59		1950-54	1955-59		1950-54	1955-59		1950-54	1955-59	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1965 <sup>3/</sup>
<b>North America:</b>												
Canada.....	188	245	231	25.3	30.2	30.3	6,187	5,002	6,976	1,000	1,000	1,000 bushels
United States <sup>1/</sup> .....	14,747	21,344	30,738	22.7	24.5	24.9	4,033,901	699,383	699,882	699,882	699,882	661,948
Mexico.....	---	<u>5/</u>	40	20.2	33.1	35.7	403,901	2/	1,315	1,315	2,200	
<b>South America:</b>												
Argentina.....	2	2	30	14.5	17.0	14.0	30	695	514	514	360	
Brazil.....	<u>5/</u>	234	770	19.7	14.5	18.6	4,600	11,805	11,165	11,165	16,610	
Colombia.....	---	23	82	5/	22.5	22.3	294	1,176	1,837	1,837	2,388	
Paraguay.....	---	<u>5/</u>	12	20.3	---	---	34	276	440	440	---	
<b>Europe:</b>												
Ireland.....	2	1	6/	22.0	26.9	27.6	18	9	10	10	---	
Rumania.....	55	55	21	6.6	6.9	7.4	378	103	66	66	---	
Yugoslavia.....	12	15	15	10.3	17.6	19.3	90	277	265	265	334	
Other Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.).....	28	6	10	---	---	---	59	51	102	109	110	
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	813	899	2,224	6.0	6.8	7.4	5/4,825	6,467	16,130	10,400	16,500	
<b>Africa:</b>												
Nigeria <sup>1/</sup> .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rhodesia <sup>6/</sup> .....	1	2	2	5.9	8.4	9.9	5/	353	714	714	---	
Tanzania <sup>2/</sup> .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>Asia:</b>												
Turkey (Europe and Asia).....	8	15	15	12.9	13.1	12.4	104	188	204	184	---	
China, Mainland.....	28,219	27,630	19,770	11.7	12.6	12.4	330,000	344,000	260,000	275,000	270,000	
China, Mainland <sup>1/</sup> .....	5/	50	30	8.6	11.9	11.9	228	438	367	367	---	
China, Taiwan.....	62	106	126	9.2	14.2	16.8	576	1,243	1,934	2,117	---	
Indonesia.....	1,066	1,359	1,483	10.2	9.5	9.9	10,829	13,893	12,679	14,697	---	
Japan.....	1,036	898	577	16.0	20.3	16.5	16,523	16,449	17,681	8,811	8,820	
Korea, South.....	625	669	705	7.8	8.2	8.6	4,835	5,784	5,784	5,984	---	
Thailand.....	34	56	79	15.1	15.3	16.7	700	839	1,213	1,455	1,506	
<b>Total, excluding Rumania, "Other Europe", U.S.S.R.,</b>	<b>18,066</b>	<b>25,130</b>	<b>32,830</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>
Mainland China, and North Korea <sup>10/</sup> .....	48,020	54,695	56,185	---	---	---	340,735	538,945	794,490	757,550	928,425	
Estimated world total <sup>11/</sup> .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

<sup>1/</sup> Years shown refer to years of harvest. Southern Hemisphere crops which are harvested in the early part of the year are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested the latter part of the year. <sup>2/</sup> Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. <sup>3/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>4/</sup> Acreage harvested for beans. <sup>5/</sup> Less than 5 years. <sup>6/</sup> Less than 500 acres. <sup>7/</sup> Quantities purchased by the Nigerian Marketing Boards for export. <sup>8/</sup> European farms only. <sup>9/</sup> Sales. <sup>10/</sup> Planted area. <sup>11/</sup> Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.

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differences in weather conditions. Moreover, it appears that the price paid for soybeans by the state has been relatively unfavorable compared with the price paid for grains. The natural consequence has been that the peasants have allocated available inputs of fertilizer to grains at the expense of soybeans. Another probable result has been that acreage devoted to soybeans likely has remained static and the recovery from the "Leap Forward" period has lagged more than had previously been believed.

During the last decade Japan's acreage to soybeans declined each successive year from a year earlier, and the decline continued in 1965 -- by almost one-sixth.

Increased damage from diseases and insects in recent years has resulted in low average yields that have discouraged soybean production and encouraged diversion to feed crops. Moreover, the deficit payment program provided by the government has not been sufficient to offset the factors discouraging soybean production. More favorable weather this year than in 1964, however, increased average yields, and production is placed at virtually the same level as in 1964, about 9 million bushels. This, however, is less than one-half the volume of production a decade ago.

Official figures which have become available confirm the early indication that 1964 was not a good year for soybeans in the Soviet Union. With improved conditions this year, yields are higher, and production is expected to approximate 16.5 million bushels, the largest volume since the record 17.1 million bushels produced in 1962.

Soybean production in Brazil has expanded from an average of 4.6 million bushels during 1955-59 to an estimated alltime high of 16.6 million bushels in 1965. This year's crop, harvested from February through May, was almost 50 percent above last year's and over 3.5 times the 1955-59 average. Excellent weather and expanded area accounted for the increase. While over 90 percent of the crop is grown in Rio Grande do Sul, production in Parana has become of increasing significance in recent years.

Production of soybeans in other South American countries is comparatively small. In Colombia the crop has, since 1960, become relatively important to the edible oil industry. Production rose substantially in 1965 from a year earlier. Many farmers reportedly diverted land from cotton to soybeans because of better net returns from the latter. In Argentina, production has increased sharply from the 1955-59 average, but it declined in 1964 and again this year from the record level of 1963.

SLIGHT INCREASE INDICATED FOR  
1965 AND 1966 WORLD HOG SLAUGHTER

Hog slaughter in 33 reporting countries during 1965 is indicated to show a 2 percent increase over last year's 262 million head. The steady upward movement in world hog slaughter noted since the mid-1950's is expected to continue also in 1966 according to forecasts made for those same countries. This year's hog kill is 16 percent larger than the 1956-60 average level.

In North America, 1965 slaughter is expected to be 8 percent below last year while 1966 forecasts indicate a further 3 percent decline from this year. Gains in all other areas of the world, however, offset this cyclical downswing. In the current U.S. hog cycle peak slaughterings were recorded during 1963. Since then, the number of hogs killed in the United States -- by far the largest single producer of the 33 reporting countries -- has continued to decline. It is expected that a further reduction will be noted next year as well. Canadian hog slaughter in 1966 is forecast at a somewhat higher level than this year's indicated kill.

Four South American countries are expected to register a 3 percent gain over last year's reduced slaughter. A further 3 percent increase is forecast for 1966 over this year's level. Argentina's hog slaughter has been moving upwards since a cyclical low reached in 1963. Brazil -- largest South American pork producer -- began its upturn only this year.

European hog slaughter in 1965 is expected to be 8 percent above last year's heavy kill. All reporting countries, except Spain and Portugal, show substantial gains over last year's already large output. Pork and pork products are abundant in Europe this year. In fact, it is largely for this reason that U.S. exports of pork and lard have been running at considerably reduced levels during 1965. Next year, forecasts indicate a still further, but less substantial, increase of 2 percent over 1965. Major pork producers in Western Europe are West Germany, France, United Kingdom, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Italy. In Eastern Europe the Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany, and Yugoslavia are among the major producers. Recent beef shortages throughout Europe have undoubtedly added impetus to expanding hog production.

South Africa's hog slaughter has been advancing at a slow but gradual pace since 1963.

In Asia (excluding Communist China) indications are that 1965 slaughter will be 9 percent above last year. A further 10 percent increase over 1965 is forecast for next year.

Oceania also is expected to slaughter 7 percent more hogs this year than last. New Zealand's decline is offset by Australia's 14 percent increase. For 1966 a further increase is forecast for Australia while New Zealand slaughter is expected to continue its downtrend.

HOGS: Number slaughtered in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1962, 1963 and 1964, indicated 1965 and forecast 1966 1/

Country	Average				Indicated	Forecast	Percent change	
	1956-60	1962	1963	1964			1965	1966
	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Percent	Percent
<b>North America:</b>								
Canada.....	7,617	7,648	7,601	8,301	8,200	8,490	- 1	+ 4
Mexico.....	3,019	3,246	3,346	3,368	3,450	3,550	+ 4	+ 3
United States 2/.....	82,465	83,543	87,252	86,420	79,000	76,000	- 9	- 4
Total.....	93,101	94,437	98,199	98,089	90,650	88,040	- 8	- 3
<b>South America:</b>								
Argentina.....	2,308	1,995	1,950	2,100	2,300	2,500	+10	+ 9
Brazil 3/.....	7,136	8,832	8,583	8,250	8,360	8,470	+ 1	+ 1
Colombia.....	1,056	1,192	1,172	1,103	1,110	1,140	+ 1	+ 3
Uruguay.....	260	306	307	302	280	265	- 7	- 5
Total.....	10,760	12,325	12,012	11,755	12,050	12,375	+ 3	+ 3
<b>Europe:</b>								
<b>Western</b>								
<b>EEC</b>								
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	2,654	3,208	2,846	2,684	2,950	2,845	+10	- 4
France.....	13,640	16,753	15,843	15,684	17,600	17,300	+12	- 2
Germany, West.....	19,604	23,460	23,024	24,169	25,350	24,900	+ 5	- 2
Italy.....	4,645	4,790	4,435	5,346	5,850	5,938	+ 9	+ 2
Netherlands.....	4,262	5,129	5,102	5,457	6,500	6,500	+19	--
Total EEC.....	44,805	53,340	51,250	53,340	58,250	57,483	+ 9	- 1
Austria.....	2,770	3,192	3,251	3,337	3,450	3,550	+ 3	+ 3
Denmark.....	8,235	10,508	10,600	11,300	12,000	11,400	+ 6	- 5
Ireland.....	1,292	1,685	1,656	1,672	1,760	1,800	+ 5	+ 2
Norway.....	681	842	805	833	895	869	+ 7	- 3
Portugal.....	1,056	1,061	1,164	1,150	1,048	1,050	- 9	--
Spain.....	2,610	2,676	3,403	3,800	3,300	3,800	-13	+15
Sweden.....	2,982	3,201	2,996	3,079	3,101	3,240	+ 1	+ 4
Switzerland.....	1,383	1,511	1,563	1,663	1,900	1,800	+14	- 5
United Kingdom 4/.....	10,356	12,079	12,204	12,794	14,003	15,200	+ 9	+ 9
Total Western Europe.....	76,170	90,095	88,892	92,968	99,707	100,192	+ 7	--
<b>Eastern</b>								
Czechoslovakia 4/.....	4,759	5,326	5,271	---	---	---	--	--
Germany, East 4/.....	6,931	6,215	6,800	7,815	---	---	--	--
Hungary.....	4,373	5,000	4,600	---	---	---	--	--
Poland.....	11,996	14,261	12,356	12,041	14,560	15,000	+21	+ 3
Yugoslavia.....	5,329	6,135	6,108	7,000	7,500	8,000	+ 7	+ 7
Total Eastern Europe 5/.....	33,388	36,937	35,135	36,156	39,910	41,600	+10	+ 4
Total Europe 5/.....	109,558	127,032	124,027	129,124	139,617	141,792	+ 8	+ 2
<b>Africa:</b>								
South Africa, Republic of.....	968	1,005	991	997	1,040	1,050	+ 4	+ 1
<b>Asia:</b>								
China, Taiwan.....	2,100	2,557	2,555	---	---	---	--	--
Japan.....	2,870	6,244	5,389	5,700	6,400	7,300	+12	+14
Philippines 5/.....	4,260	5,430	5,546	5,800	6,300	6,900	+ 9	+10
Total 5/.....	9,230	14,231	13,490	14,060	15,265	16,770	+ 9	+10
<b>Oceania:</b>								
Australia.....	1,964	2,572	2,310	2,375	2,700	2,900	+14	+ 7
New Zealand 7/.....	816	835	921	1,002	927	880	- 7	- 5
Total.....	2,780	3,407	3,231	3,377	3,627	3,780	+ 7	+ 4
Total specified countries 5/.....	226,397	252,437	251,950	257,402	262,249	263,807	+ 2	+ 1

1/ Numbers represent slaughter of both imported and home-grown hogs. 2/ Excludes slaughter in Alaska, Hawaii and Virgin Islands. 3/ Government inspected. 4/ Commercial slaughter. 5/ Includes an allowance for missing data for countries shown. 6/ Revised series. 7/ Year ending September 30.

Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and other representatives abroad, results of office research and related information.



WORLD COTTON CROP IN 1965-66  
EQUAL TO RECORD OF 1964-65

The world cotton crop for 1965-66 is estimated at 52.0 million bales (480 pounds net), the same as last season's record outturn, but 19 percent above the 1955-59 average of 43.9 million bales. Foreign Free World production this season is estimated at an all-time high of 23.2 million bales, up 0.4 million from 1964-65. This is the sixth consecutive year that a new foreign Free World production record has been set. Principal increases in 1965-66 production are expected in Pakistan, India, and Iran. Among the countries where 1965-66 crops are likely to be smaller are Mexico, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Turkey.

Total area devoted to the 1965-66 world crop is estimated at 81.6 million acres, an increase of 0.3 million from a year earlier and the highest since 1956-57. The current world acreage and production estimates indicate an average lint outturn this season of 306 pounds per acre, compared with 307 in 1964-65.

Mexico's 1965-66 crop is down somewhat from the 1964-65 production of 2.4 million bales, principally because of a decline in planted area in the high-yielding districts of Sonora-Sinaloa. Matamoros continued to decline in importance as a cotton area this season. Planted area in the Altamira, Delicias, and Juarez districts increased in 1965-66.

Cotton area in Central America is down somewhat from the record 890,000 acres in 1964-65. In El Salvador, applications for planting licenses indicate cotton area may be down 60,000 acres from a year earlier. In Guatemala, applications for planting licenses were 4 percent above the 1964-65 level. In Nicaragua, a severe shortage of rainfall in the Pacific Coast area is expected to reduce yields sharply.

In the Middle East, production in Turkey reached a record 1.5 million bales in 1964-65 but is expected to decline this season because of heavy rain damage to the crop in the Aegean region. In Iran, favorable weather and adequate irrigation water have contributed to an expected record outturn of over 600,000 bales this season. In India, reported excellent growing weather in August and September is expected to contribute to a near-record crop this season.

In Pakistan, weather and soil moisture conditions have been favorable and could result in a 1965-66 crop considerably larger than last season's outturn. However, the actual size of the crop will depend heavily on the extent of damage caused by recent hostilities, especially around Lahore. Although no official crop estimates are available in the U.A.R., the Egyptian crop may be 10 percent or more above the 1964-65 level, largely because of a substantial increase in planted area.

(Continued on page 21)

COTTON: Acreage, yield, and production in specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1964 and 1965 1/

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield			Production 3/		
	Average			Average			Average		
	1955-59	1964	1965 2/	1955-59	1964	1965 2/	1955-59	1964	1965 2/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	per acre	per acre	per acre	bales	bales	bales
<b>NORTH AMERICA:</b>									
United States.....	14,613	14,060	13,632	428	517	534	13,013	15,180	15,159
El Salvador.....	107	300	240	673	560	600	151	350	300
Guatemala.....	48	225	250	600	666	672	59	312	350
Honduras.....	14	35	38	343	686	695	10	50	55
Mexico.....	2,270	1,935	1,980	430	594	558	2,032	2,395	2,300
Nicaragua.....	209	330	330	423	800	655	184	550	450
West Indies.....	11	5	---	175	192	---	4	2	---
Total 4/.....	17,325	17,000	16,590	428	533	539	15,465	18,869	18,651
<b>SOUTH AMERICA:</b>									
Argentina.....	1,323	1,350	1,350	196	222	---	539	625	---
Brazil.....	4,320	5,750	5,750	166	175	179	1,490	2,100	2,150
Colombia.....	224	375	390	330	384	394	158	300	320
Ecuador.....	44	45	45	142	213	---	13	20	---
Paraguay.....	133	225	225	159	128	---	44	60	---
Peru.....	588	650	650	423	476	443	518	645	600
Venezuela.....	53	110	110	254	262	262	28	60	60
Total 4/.....	6,691	8,520	8,537	200	215	215	2,792	3,816	3,817
<b>EUROPE:</b>									
Greece.....	383	350	350	338	425	425	270	310	310
Italy.....	104	40	---	208	264	---	45	22	---
Spain.....	454	490	465	221	348	377	209	355	365
Bulgaria.....	219	---	---	153	---	---	70	---	---
Yugoslavia.....	33	25	28	175	230	257	12	12	15
Total 4/.....	1,430	1,090	1,068	218	345	346	648	784	770
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia):	5,266	6,100	6,000	616	645	624	6,750	8,200	7,800
<b>AFRICA:</b>									
Angola.....	129	100	---	130	96	---	35	20	25
Cameroon.....	128	175	---	120	206	---	32	75	80
Central African Republic.....	365	370	---	82	60	---	62	46	48
Chad.....	570	740	740	84	106	117	100	164	180
Congo, Leopoldville.....	848	---	---	138	---	---	243	30	---
Kenya.....	102	135	---	56	71	---	12	20	25
Morocco.....	16	40	50	270	396	422	9	33	44
Mozambique.....	744	775	775	106	93	111	164	150	180
Nigeria.....	790	800	---	100	126	---	164	210	200
Rhodesia, Malawi, & Zambia.....	45	118	---	117	240	---	11	59	---
South Africa, Republic of.....	100	---	---	139	---	---	29	75	75
Sudan.....	784	1,110	---	306	292	---	500	675	---
Tanzania.....	370	500	---	171	235	---	132	245	250
U.A.R. (Egypt).....	1,858	1,672	1,950	467	665	---	1,807	2,315	---
Uganda.....	1,670	2,150	---	88	80	---	307	360	325
Total 4/.....	8,698	9,296	9,538	202	237	243	3,653	4,588	4,832
<b>ASIA AND OCEANIA:</b>									
Aden.....	37	65	65	298	199	---	23	27	---
Afghanistan.....	172	350	375	190	240	230	68	175	180
Australia.....	17	40	50	169	540	576	6	45	60
Burma.....	336	600	---	106	72	---	74	90	---
China, Mainland.....	14,420	11,000	11,500	245	249	242	7,360	5,700	5,800
India.....	19,719	19,800	19,800	97	119	124	3,991	4,900	5,100
Iran.....	656	940	940	225	271	319	307	530	625
Iraq.....	127	75	---	170	192	---	45	30	---
Israel.....	13	34	43	738	988	893	20	70	80
Korea, Republic of.....	208	---	---	129	---	---	56	18	20
Pakistan.....	3,490	3,660	3,670	189	229	242	1,376	1,747	1,850
Syria.....	623	708	740	340	549	535	441	810	825
Thailand.....	100	170	170	216	209	212	45	74	75
Turkey.....	1,543	1,680	1,600	228	429	405	734	1,500	1,350
Total 4/.....	41,588	39,295	39,826	168	193	195	14,578	15,760	16,164
World total 4/.....	80,998	81,301	81,559	260	307	306	43,886	52,017	52,034
Foreign Free World 4/.....	46,223	49,871	50,157	173	220	222	16,647	22,829	23,192
Communist countries 4/.....	20,162	17,370	17,770	339	387	370	14,226	14,008	13,683

1/ Years refer to crop years beginning August 1, in which major portion of crop was harvested. 2/ Preliminary and partly estimated. 3/ Production in bales of 480 pounds net. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and allowances for countries where data are not yet available.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

The 1965-66 Brazilian crop is estimated at 2,150,000 bales, up slightly from last season's 2.1 million-bale outturn. The increase is based principally upon a 950,000-bale Northern crop, up 150,000 bales from a year ago. Little information is available on the Southern crop which has just been planted. No expansion in acreage is indicated.

The United States crop of 15,159,000 bales (October estimate) is 21,000 bales below 1964-65 production, but 16 percent above the 1955-59 average. Although harvested acreage in 1965-66, at 13,632,000, is 3 percent below last season's acreage, the average yield of 534 pounds per acre is again another alltime high. Twenty-four percent of the U.S. crop was ginned by October 1, about the same as in 1964. Estimated 1965 production of American-Egyptian is placed at 84,300 bales, compared with 119,800 in 1964.

Production in Communist countries is estimated at 13.7 million bales, down about 0.3 million from 1964-65. The crop in the USSR is expected to be down about 0.4 million bales from 1964-65 because of slightly smaller area and lower yields caused by a shortage of irrigation water in some areas. Mainland China's crop may be up slightly due to an increase in acreage.

#### WHEAT EXPORTS DOWN IN 1964-65

United States exports of wheat, wheat flour (grain equivalent), and wheat products totalled 730 million bushels by the end of the 1964-65 fiscal year, 131 million bushels less than the total for the 1963-64 fiscal year. Record crops in most areas, particularly in Europe, were largely responsible for this severe drop in U.S. exports. France harvested a record crop. West Germany, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Italy had much greater production. In addition, the USSR anticipated considerably greater harvests of winter wheat. Even though the harvest in the USSR was better than during 1963-64, they still imported sizable amounts from other countries. The U.S. did not share in this market primarily due to the regulation requiring 50 percent to be shipped in U.S. vessels. Therefore, U.S. exports to the European area were less than half of the amount reported in the previous year. Shipments to the USSR dropped from 64 million bushels in 1963-64 to 2 million bushels in 1964-65; shipments to the satellite countries were correspondingly less in 1964-65 with only Rumania and Yugoslavia taking more wheat than in 1963-64. Exports to the EEC countries decreased to 29 million bushels during the current 12-month period as compared with 71 million bushels in the previous 12 months. Less than half of the amount of U.S. wheat went to the United Kingdom this year than before.

(Continued on page 24)

WHEAT AND FLOUR 1/2 U.S. Exports by Country of Destination,  
July 1963-June 1964 and July 1964-June 1965

Destination	July 1963-June 1964			July 1964-June 1965		
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
<b>Western Hemisphere:</b>						
Canada .....	3/	210	210	3/	220	220
Mexico .....	2	1,809	1,811	25	901	926
British Honduras .....	5	275	280	--	212	1,922
Canal Zone .....	--	3	3	--	5	5
Costa Rica .....	3	1,124	1,127	2	958	960
El Salvador .....	1,037	155	1,192	973	140	1,113
Guatemala .....	2,026	104	2,130	1,824	98	1,922
Honduras .....	775	127	902	892	114	1,006
Nicaragua .....	533	202	735	481	135	616
Panama Republic .....	900	283	1,183	1,042	168	1,210
Bahamae .....	4/	16	16	2	13	15
Barbadoe .....	27	127	154	14	89	103
Bermuda .....	--	--	--	--	1	1
Dominican Republic .....	1,586	180	1,766	893	333	1,226
French West Indies .....	--	--	--	--	5	5
Haiti .....	1,489	200	1,689	1,766	73	1,839
Jamaica .....	10	1,152	1,162	1	1,067	1,068
Leeward and Windward Ielands .....	--	93	93	--	75	75
Netherlands Antilles .....	1	412	413	2	294	296
Trinidad and Tobago .....	5	1,255	1,260	26	1,046	1,072
Argentina .....	--	13	13	--	5	5
Bolivia .....	114	3,783	3,897	1	4,941	4,942
Brazil .....	45,656	388	46,044	39,826	880	40,706
British Guiana .....	--	1,128	1,128	11	1,152	1,163
Chile .....	3,195	836	4,031	5,112	1,776	6,888
Colombia .....	5,559	543	6,102	4,974	476	5,450
Ecuador .....	813	332	1,145	849	91	940
Paraguay .....	1,000	150	1,150	1,238	25	1,263
Peru .....	5,931	333	6,264	3,011	411	3,422
Surinam .....	--	432	432	--	389	389
Uruguay .....	--	40	40	--	39	39
Venezuela .....	11,161	262	11,423	10,096	238	10,334
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>81,828</b>	<b>15,967</b>	<b>97,795</b>	<b>73,061</b>	<b>16,370</b>	<b>89,431</b>
<b>Western Europe:</b>						
<b>EEC:</b>						
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	8,191	19	8,210	1,381	7	1,388
France .....	11,210	4	11,214	6,534	9	6,543
Germany, West .....	14,726	12	14,738	3,410	8	3,418
Italy .....	4,170	2,737	6,907	3,184	2,248	5,432
Netherlands .....	28,707	1,183	29,890	11,633	861	12,494
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>67,004</b>	<b>3,955</b>	<b>70,959</b>	<b>26,142</b>	<b>3,133</b>	<b>29,275</b>
<b>Other Western Europe:</b>						
Austria .....	116	--	116	--	--	--
Azores .....	332	--	332	501	--	501
Cyprus .....	1,538	47	1,585	--	--	--
Denmark .....	19	1	20	4/	4	4
Finland .....	209	4/	209	959	--	959
Gibraltar .....	--	3	3	--	7	7
Greece .....	1,989	2,100	4,089	792	1,124	1,916
Iceland .....	11	356	367	10	369	379
Ireland .....	385	--	385	783	--	783
Malta .....	--	--	--	--	32	32
Norway .....	4,608	20	4,628	--	6	6
Portugal .....	6,017	452	6,469	4,479	850	5,329
Spain .....	4,022	9	4,031	1,508	577	2,085
Sweden .....	583	13	596	42	17	59
Switzerland .....	9,207	--	9,207	1,305	4/	1,305
Trieste .....	--	--	--	--	16	16
Turkey .....	6,028	437	6,465	11,727	261	11,988
United Kingdom .....	19,010	231	19,241	8,512	532	9,044
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>54,074</b>	<b>3,669</b>	<b>57,743</b>	<b>30,618</b>	<b>3,795</b>	<b>34,413</b>
<b>Eastern Europe:</b>						
Czechoslovakia .....	1,312	--	1,312	--	--	--
East Germany .....	4,460	--	4,460	--	--	--
Hungary .....	6,663	--	6,663	--	--	--
Poland .....	39,728	775	40,503	1,246	805	2,051
Rumania .....	--	--	--	41	--	41
U.S.S.R. .....	64,383	--	64,383	1,677	--	1,677
Yugoslavia .....	10,196	1,285	11,481	47,982	2,044	50,026
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>126,742</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>128,802</b>	<b>50,946</b>	<b>2,849</b>	<b>53,795</b>
<b>Total Europe .....</b>	<b>247,820</b>	<b>9,684</b>	<b>257,504</b>	<b>107,706</b>	<b>9,777</b>	<b>117,483</b>

WHEAT AND FLOUR 1/: U.S. Exports by Country of Destination,  
July 1963-June 1964 and July 1964-June 1965 (Continued)

Destination	July 1963-June 1964			July 1964-June 1965		
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Asia:						
Aden .....	10	24	34	--	15	15
Afghanistan .....	4,031	1	4,032	1,901	1	1,902
Arabia Peninsula States .....	110	90	200	55	136	191
Bahrain .....	--	384	384	--	447	447
Burma .....	--	--	--	--	4/	4/
Cambodia .....	--	8	8	--	--	--
Ceylon .....	--	1,438	1,438	2	1,400	1,402
India .....	162,893	188	163,081	215,605	321	215,926
Indonesia .....	14	478	492	9	25	34
Iran .....	904	1,174	2,078	10,339	199	10,538
Iraq .....	5,869	140	6,009	31	596	627
Israel .....	7,278	77	7,355	6,474	152	6,626
Jordan .....	987	3,997	4,984	--	3,385	3,385
Kuwait .....	32	794	826	26	821	847
Laos .....	4	96	100	--	122	122
Lebanon .....	45	1,195	1,240	624	1,110	1,734
Macao .....	--	152	152	--	105	105
Malaysia .....	122	125	247	36	88	124
Pakistan .....	59,734	29	59,763	64,546	61	64,607
Palestine .....	--	--	--	--	4/	4/
Philippines .....	8,506	546	9,052	7,541	493	8,034
Saudi Arabia .....	140	3,514	3,654	591	4,279	4,870
Syrian Arab Republic .....	--	--	--	--	56	56
Thailand .....	6	87	93	--	95	95
Vietnam .....	6	3,018	3,024	111	3,565	3,676
Nepal .....	--	--	--	3	4/	3
Hong Kong .....	196	669	865	138	532	670
Japan .....	72,146	2,652	74,798	60,392	371	60,763
Korea .....	23,807	1,138	24,945	15,328	3,956	19,284
Nansei and Nanpo Islands .....	749	--	1,306	755	546	1,301
Taiwan .....	9,151	1,193	10,344	13,073	641	13,714
Total .....	356,734	23,764	380,498	397,580	23,518	421,098
Africa:						
Algeria .....	13,708	1,086	14,794	4,360	310	4,670
Libya .....	276	277	553	--	2	2
Morocco .....	2,759	2,823	5,582	8,311	3,603	11,914
Sudan .....	2,044	1,856	3,900	2,827	2,735	5,562
Tunisia .....	3,014	195	3,209	5,500	400	5,900
U.A.R. (Egypt) .....	35,323	33,222	68,545	33,095	19,417	52,512
Angola .....	1,063	87	1,150	794	99	893
Gambia .....	19	99	118	--	9	9
Burundi and Rwanda .....	--	4	4	--	11	11
Cameroon .....	--	62	62	--	84	84
Canary Islands .....	1,163	6	1,169	1,333	--	1,333
Congo (Leopoldville) .....	127	3,127	3,254	63	1,979	2,042
Gabon .....	--	7	7	--	7	7
Ghana .....	19	172	191	--	82	82
Guinea .....	--	14	14	--	669	669
Liberia .....	7	120	127	1	133	134
Madeira .....	1,060	60	1,120	669	33	702
Mauritania .....	--	--	--	--	25	25
Nigeria .....	2,567	54	2,621	2,734	207	2,941
Sierra Leone .....	12	58	70	--	28	28
Senegal .....	45	1	46	4/	1	5
Spanish Africa n.e.c. ....	--	4/	4/	--	9	9
Togo .....	--	14	14	--	23	23
Western Africa n.e.c. ....	247	815	1,062	--	40	40
Western Portuguese Africa ..	--	104	104	--	41	41
British East Africa .....	116	62	178	--	--	--
Ethiopia .....	17	40	57	--	39	39
French Somaliland .....	--	55	55	--	6	6
Kenya .....	11	--	11	3	6	9
Malagasy Republic .....	7	20	27	17	30	47
Mozambique .....	537	3	540	--	13	13
Somali Republic .....	1	--	1	--	44	44
Tanzania .....	6	26	32	10	--	10
Republic of South Africa ..	5,222	41	5,263	--	40	40
Zambia .....	485	--	485	4,194	1	4,197
Total .....	69,855	44,510	114,365	60,913	30,123	91,036
Oceania:						
World Total .....	756,244	94,000	850,244	639,260	79,889	719,149
Other products .....	11,253	--	11,253	10,661	--	10,661
Grand Total .....	767,497	94,000	861,497	649,921	79,889	729,810

1/ Data includes shipments for relief. 2/ Grain equivalent. 3/ Transshipments through Canada have been included in data for countries of ultimate destination.  
4/ Less than 500 bushels. 5/ Includes wheat flour not wholly U.S., semolina, macaroni and spaghetti products, bakery products, cereal foods ready to eat, cereal foods ready to be cooked, and prepared mixes. Beginning with January 1, 1965, includes frozen bakery products, bulgar wheat (relief and other) and rolled wheat for relief.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The overall volume of wheat and flour going to the Asiatic countries was up 11 percent this year. The increase was largely spread among India, Iran, Lebanon, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Vietnam, and Taiwan, even though many of these countries also had larger wheat crops during the current fiscal year. Japan, previously one of our largest dollar markets, took only 61 million bushels of wheat and flour as compared with the 75 million bushels previously reported. Japan's production of wheat increased this year due to favorable growing and harvesting conditions. Shipments to the African countries, on the other hand, dropped from 114 million bushels at the end of 1963-64 to 91 million bushels by the end of 1964-65. Exports of wheat and flour to Brazil, the largest U.S. market in the Western Hemisphere, also dropped considerably.

Shipments of grain amounted to 639 million bushels during the 1964-65 fiscal year, as compared with 756 million bushels during the 1963-64 fiscal year. Over 33 percent of the 1964-65 total went to India.

U.S. flour exports (grain equivalent) also down, totalled 80 million bushels, of which 19 million bushels, or 24 percent, was destined for the United Arab Republic.

During the 1964-65 fiscal year, the United States also exported about 11 million bushels of wheat products, or slightly less than the same volume reported for the 1963-64 fiscal year.

July exports of wheat and flour indicated an upward trend as exports for the month increased to 71 million bushels as compared to 58 million bushels for July 1964.

#### U.S. FEED GRAIN EXPORTS BREAK RECORD

The 18 million metric tons of feed grains and related milled products exported in the 1964-65 fiscal year represented the largest amount of such commodities ever exported from the United States. This amount also represented an increase of 12 percent over last year's exports. Largest single feed grain commodity exported was corn, of which 14 million metric tons was shipped to all destinations as compared with 12 million metric tons the previous year. Sorghums exports were up 19 percent. In contrast, shipments of oats and barley were somewhat less than previously reported.

The rapidly developing livestock industries in Western Europe and Japan again created the largest markets for U.S. feed grains. Over 7 million metric tons were destined for the EEC, almost 2 million metric tons to the United Kingdom, and over 3 million metric tons to Japan, as compared with 5 million metric tons to the EEC, somewhat less than 2 million metric tons to the United Kingdom, and a little more than 2 million metric tons during the 1963-64 fiscal years. Exports to the EEC, the United Kingdom, and Japan totalled 12 million metric tons, excluding products, or 69 percent of the total for the United States.

Table A shows exports of feed grains by country of destination, comparing the fiscal year 1964-65 with fiscal year 1963-64. Shipments of feed grains to Canada include a substantial quantity for transshipment to other destinations.

Table B shows the quantities and destination of feed grains inspected for export from Canadian ports, and exports from Table A adjusted to a new total which reflects transshipments during July 1964-June 1965, as compared with July 1963-June 1964. Inspections for export through Canadian ports increased approximately 7 percent in the past twelve months. Almost all of the commodities inspected for export for this purpose were destined for the EEC and the U.K.

Corn exports totalled 14 million tons, over 97 percent of which was comprised of corn for grain, seed corn, except sweet corn, and corn grain for relief. Largest single market for U.S. corn was Japan, to which over 2 million bushels were destined. Almost 7 million tons went to the EEC and the United Kingdom.

Shipments of oats dropped from 82,880 metric tons in the 1963-64 fiscal year to 67,355 metric tons in the current fiscal year. Almost all of the oats for grain went to the Netherlands.

Barley exports, including malt, decreased approximately 15 percent by June 30, 1965, as compared with the total exported by June 30, 1964. Japan provided the largest market for U.S. barley grain. Approximately 18 percent of the total was destined for that country, 17 percent for West Germany, and 13 percent for the Republic of Korea.

Over 3 million metric tons of sorghum was exported from this country during the 1964-65 fiscal year. Approximately 47 percent of which went to the EEC and 30 percent to Japan.

#### WORLD COTTONSEED PRODUCTION AT LAST YEAR'S RECORD LEVEL

World production of cottonseed in the marketing year beginning August 1, 1965, is estimated at a record 25.2 million short tons, virtually the same as the previous record of 1964 but almost one-fifth above the 1955-59 average. Major increases from 1963 are presently indicated for India, Pakistan, Iran and Mainland China. Principal decreases expected are in the Soviet Union, Turkey, Nicaragua, Mexico, El Salvador and Peru.

North American cottonseed production may be slightly less than that of last year mainly because of reduced cotton crops in Mexico, El Salvador, and Nicaragua. The decline in Mexico is attributed principally to a reduction in planted area in the high-yielding districts of Sonora-Sinaloa, although the total area to cotton in Mexico increased from last year. In El Salvador, the decline is due to reduced area to cotton, while in Nicaragua the decline is attributed to reduced yields resulting from a serious shortage of rain.





Table B.--FEED GRAIN: U.S. Exports as adjusted for transshipment through Canadian ports, July 1963-June 1964, and July 1964-June 1965

Destination	Inspect for export from Canadian ports									
	July 1963-June 1964					July 1964-June 1965				
	Corn 1/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total	Corn 1/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
EEC:										
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	31,470	--	--	--	31,470	53,721	--	--	--	53,721
France .....	4,420	--	261	--	4,681	97,765	--	--	--	97,765
Germany, West .....	53,010	--	46,333	--	99,343	89,179	--	21,207	--	110,386
Italy .....	473,964	5,139	17,879	--	496,979	526,440	--	59,266	--	585,706
Netherlands .....	562,864	5,139	64,470	--	632,473	770,509	--	7,076	--	777,585
Total .....	1,209,321	5,139	164,560	--	1,379,020	1,385,717	--	87,549	--	1,473,266
Trinidad .....	124,690	--	--	--	124,690	203	--	--	--	203
Ireland .....	79,863	--	79,863	--	159,726	86,868	--	--	--	146,694
Poland .....	102,616	--	--	--	102,616	70,180	--	--	--	172,800
Spain .....	397,942	--	8,252	--	406,194	431,648	--	--	--	838,442
Trieste .....	13,081	--	11,975	--	25,056	--	--	--	--	25,056
United Kingdom .....	8,128	--	--	--	8,128	14,402	--	--	--	22,830
Yugoslavia .....	1,209,321	5,139	164,560	--	1,379,020	1,385,717	--	87,549	--	1,473,266
Japan .....	662,392	3,289	5,260	--	670,941	744,137	7,362	15,520	377,797	1,147,816
United Arab Republic .....	21,984	10	1,559	--	23,553	103,621	--	--	17,864	121,485
Total .....	683,132	5,606	212,610	--	899,348	1,044,078	11,445	237,122	84,601	1,377,246
EEC:	997,462	15,893	129,019	--	1,142,374	1,898,346	1,829	176,762	1,133	2,078,070
France .....	1,975,160	36,952	133,582	--	2,145,694	2,227,595	34,520	95,026	934,189	3,291,330
Germany, West .....	4,340,130	61,770	480,571	--	5,382,471	6,017,777	55,156	524,430	1,415,584	8,012,947
Italy .....	11,015	73	--	--	11,088	14,450	65	--	4,370	18,885
Netherlands .....	228,077	--	--	--	228,077	173,735	--	--	13,263	340,812
Poland .....	35,062	--	128,284	--	163,346	285,581	--	48,754	85,131	477,261
Spain .....	733,816	--	89,176	--	822,992	866,947	--	13,927	4,468	1,697,328
Trieste .....	7,315	--	--	--	7,315	12,167	--	10,242	--	22,409
United Kingdom .....	2,040,686	--	13,701	--	2,054,387	2,074,656	--	10,810	149,569	2,235,035
Yugoslavia .....	191,961	--	65,607	--	257,568	--	--	--	--	257,568
Israel .....	212,416	--	22,498	--	234,914	410,039	--	--	159,803	644,747
Japan .....	1,340,089	213	299,421	--	1,640,723	1,671,823	--	225,020	895,480	3,175,852
United Arab Republic .....	435,679	--	--	--	435,679	191,922	--	--	3,998	429,600
Total .....	9,576,246	62,036	1,099,258	--	10,737,540	11,598,870	55,221	833,183	2,731,666	15,218,940
1/ Includes seed corn, except sweet corn, and exports for relief.										

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The October estimate places cottonseed production in the United States at 6.25 million tons, based on average bale weight and seed-lint ratios. This is virtually the same as last year's production but one-sixth above the 1955-59 average. While cotton acreage was down 3 percent from a year earlier, the average yield per acre set a new record.

Early indications are that cottonseed production in South America will not vary greatly from the level of the 2 previous years. Increases foreseen in Brazil and Colombia probably will be offset by decreases in Argentina and Peru.

Similarly, the relatively small production in Europe is not expected to change significantly from that of last year. Virtually the only expansion is in Spain, where the outturn is expected to be only slightly larger than last year's sharply reduced production.

Cottonseed production in the Soviet Union is estimated at 3.7 million tons, 5 percent less than in 1964. The decline is attributed to a slightly smaller area and lower yields resulting from a shortage of irrigation water in some areas.

The moderate gain foreseen in Africa this year is due largely to the expansion that may occur in the United Arab Republic as a result of a substantial increase in planted area.

Asia's cottonseed output is expected to be slightly above last year's with increased cotton production in India, Mainland China, Iran and Pakistan, partially offset by a reduced outturn in Turkey. The record and near-record production foreseen in Iran and India, respectively, and the moderate expansion estimated for Pakistan are attributed, in general, to favorable weather and soil moisture. However, in Turkey, heavy rain damage in the Aegean area was responsible for the considerable reduction from last year's record outturn. Mainland China may have an increased output of cottonseed this year as a result of the increase in cotton acreage.

#### WORLD BARLEY AND OATS PRODUCTION FORECAST LOWER

Combined production of barley and oats in 1965 is forecast at 133 million metric tons, as compared with 135 million tons in 1964, according to forecasts of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

World barley production in 1965 is forecast at 4,080 million bushels, 4 percent less than the 1964 crop. Acreage showed a decline of 7 percent while yield is up 2 percent. Notable reductions in the crop are indicated in the Soviet Union and Oceania, with all other regions showing gains.

Canadian barley production at 220 million bushels is 32 percent higher than in 1964. Both acreage and yield contributed to the increase. The United States barley crop is estimated at 408 million bushels, up 1 percent although 4 percent below the 1955-59 average. Acreage was down 11 percent, but yield gained 13 percent to a record 42.8 bushels per acre.

(Continued on page 34)

COTTONSEED: Production in specified countries and the world,  
averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1962-1965

Continent and country	Year beginning August 1 1/					
	Average		1962	1963	1964 2/	1965 2/
	1950-54	1955-59				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short	short	short	short	short	short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
North America:						
United States .....	5,808	5,370	6,139	6,192	6,225	6,251
El Salvador .....	25	72	151	161	168	144
Guatemala .....	11	32	134	160	167	187
Honduras .....	1	5	11	17	27	29
Mexico .....	640	975	1,164	1,012	1,150	1,104
Nicaragua .....	44	94	173	209	280	230
Haiti .....	4	3	3	3	3	3
Total 3/ .....	6,535	6,560	7,785	7,765	8,035	7,965
South America:						
Argentina .....	283	275	312	230	319	306
Brazil .....	794	715	1,104	1,104	1,008	1,032
Colombia .....	37	84	200	179	160	171
Paraguay .....	30	22	26	28	31	31
Peru .....	240	277	360	334	344	320
Venezuela .....	7	15	15	19	32	32
Total 3/ .....	1,400	1,400	2,030	1,905	1,910	1,905
Europe:						
Greece .....	70	138	209	219	158	158
Italy .....	17	24	10	13	12	11
Spain .....	30	100	248	214	170	175
Bulgaria .....	45	37	36	24	29	16
Total 3/ .....	210	325	520	490	390	380
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) .....	2,845	3,240	3,215	3,890	3,935	3,745
Africa:						
Sudan .....	175	221	352	229	341	340
United Arab Republic .....	772	830	956	956	1,049	1,170
Angola .....	13	18	15	13	10	13
Central African Republic .....	69	32	26	23	23	24
Chad .....	51	51	77	84	84	92
Congo (Leopoldville) .....	113	124	38	31	15	15
Mozambique .....	75	84	69	87	76	92
Nigeria .....	58	84	128	112	107	102
Rhodesia, Malawi, and Zambia .....	7	6	12	16	30	31
Tanzania .....	28	67	89	110	125	128
Uganda .....	148	157	151	161	184	166
Total 3/ .....	1,505	1,740	2,035	1,960	2,205	2,345
Asia and Oceania:						
Iran .....	99	164	227	283	283	334
Iraq .....	14	24	20	13	16	21
Syria .....	126	235	368	374	433	441
Turkey .....	318	376	551	586	765	688
China, Mainland .....	2,755	4,120	2,350	2,630	3,190	3,250
Afghanistan .....	31	38	67	98	98	101
Burma .....	51	41	50	36	50	50
India .....	1,906	2,235	2,744	2,912	2,744	2,856
Korea, South .....	39	29	14	9	9	10
Pakistan .....	673	702	862	989	891	944
Thailand .....	17	24	33	33	40	40
Australia .....	1	2	5	8	22	29
Total 3/ .....	6,045	8,030	7,375	8,045	8,615	8,845
Estimated world total 3/ .....	18,540	21,290	22,960	24,055	25,090	25,185

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Data for countries other than the United States, the United Arab Republic, and the Sudan were calculated from lint-production estimates.

BARLEY: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest  
average 1955-59, annual 1963-65 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production		
	Average 1955-59	1963	1964	Average 1955-59	1963	1964	Average 1955-59	1963	1964
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
<b>North America:</b>									
Canada	8,971	6,160	5,455	26.5	35.8	30.6	36.4	237,926	220,664
United States	14,391	11,566	10,670	29.5	35.1	37.8	42.8	424,448	403,072
Mexico	594	586	593	14.3	14.0	13.2	15.0	8,500	7,810
Total 5/	23,960	18,310	16,720	28.0	34.7	34.6	39.5	671,000	635,000
<b>Europe:</b>									
Austria	419	566	561	40.8	50.1	49.6	41.5	17,110	28,350
Belgium	229	332	317	63.4	66.6	76.1	67.4	14,520	23,680
Denmark	1,692	2,318	2,347	65.1	67.3	76.9	66.7	110,090	156,110
Finland	518	648	623	29.0	34.9	27.3	30.0	15,010	22,610
France	4,452	6,271	5,832	44.4	54.1	53.5	55.0	197,890	339,140
Germany, West	2,142	2,826	2,851	52.1	57.2	63.1	51.5	111,700	163,510
Greece	491	451	464	22.3	24.7	27.5	33.1	10,950	11,160
Ireland	279	429	453	57.7	63.1	54.5	56.6	16,110	27,070
Italy	571	504	486	23.2	25.5	23.8	27.8	13,240	12,870
Netherlands	183	249	244	70.9	71.4	80.3	73.4	12,970	17,770
Norway	312	443	449	43.2	48.0	49.1	46.9	13,480	21,280
Portugal	370	312	321	10.4	9.0	6.7	7.1	3,850	2,810
Spain	3,785	3,576	3,388	21.8	26.6	21.7	18.7	82,470	95,120
Sweden	655	1,194	1,161	40.9	47.3	54.4	51.8	26,760	56,450
Switzerland	63	79	74	54.4	55.2	65.1	54.7	3,430	4,360
United Kingdom	2,611	4,713	5,032	56.8	65.3	68.7	67.8	148,200	307,950
Total Western Europe 5/	18,800	24,940	24,600	42.6	51.7	52.5	51.4	800,000	1,290,000
Bulgaria	655	848	766	32.2	33.4	37.2	--	21,080	28,360
Czechoslovakia	1,641	1,710	1,685	37.6	43.5	38.8	--	61,775	74,400
Germany, East	825	1,049	1,145	45.8	52.4	56.4	--	37,760	54,990
Hungary	1,171	1,200	1,290	33.2	33.3	29.1	--	38,860	39,920
Poland	1,857	1,850	1,840	28.9	36.7	31.6	--	53,630	67,930
Romania	781	554	483	21.7	29.1	33.1	--	16,940	16,100
Yugoslavia	923	865	912	23.7	27.8	26.9	27.9	21,890	24,070
Total Eastern Europe 5/	7,880	8,100	8,140	31.7	37.7	36.2	36.8	230,000	305,000
Total all Europe	26,680	33,040	32,740	39.4	48.3	48.5	47.8	1,050,000	1,595,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	25,000	50,600	53,600	--	17.6	20.3	--	440,000	750,000

Asia:														
Cyprus	142	--	--	21.5	--	--	--	3,050	4,580	5,470	--	--	--	
Iran	2,015	--	--	21.1	--	--	--	42,530	46,000	41,000	46,000	--	--	
Iraq	2,821	--	--	15.9	--	--	--	44,950	43,500	25,000	32,000	--	--	
Israel	134	163	181	22.0	11.3	29.6	28.4	2,950	1,700	5,360	3,920	--	--	
Syria	1,213	1,987	1,890	13.2	18.1	15.5	--	16,060	36,000	29,260	34,800	--	--	
Turkey	6,295	7,042	6,795	22.1	25.4	18.9	20.6	139,000	179,100	128,600	142,380	--	--	
China, Mainland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	311,000	--	--	--	--	--	
India	8,269	7,468	6,857	15.1	14.9	13.6	17.3	124,600	111,290	93,580	113,820	--	--	
Japan	2,336	1,396	1,183	40.0	24.2	43.7	49.8	93,530	33,820	51,700	51,950	--	--	
Korea, Republic of	1,933	1,400	2,308	18.8	9.1	21.1	--	36,260	12,700	48,760	55,000	--	--	
Pakistan	561	--	495	500	11.8	11.5	12.0	6,620	6,670	5,690	6,000	--	--	
Total 5/	43,780	45,530	44,250	42,310	19.3	17.9	17.4	845,000	815,000	770,000	780,000	--	--	
Africa:														
Algeria	3,111	2,965	1,650	--	10.9	14.7	10.0	--	34,000	43,600	16,500	--	--	
Egypt	141	125	126	130	43.2	59.2	51.6	51.5	6,090	7,400	6,500	--	--	
Morocco	4,438	4,782	4,243	--	12.4	14.1	12.7	--	55,250	67,200	53,700	--	--	
Tunisia	1,550	1,450	1,200	1,400	3.4	8.2	5.0	7.5	8,440	11,940	5,970	10,560	--	--
South Africa, Republic of	68	85	91	16.9	20.6	22.8	--	1,150	1,750	2,080	--	--	--	
Total 5/	11,270	12,160	9,920	9,750	11.1	13.6	11.6	12.3	125,000	165,000	115,000	120,000	--	--
South America:														
Argentina	2,213	1,718	1,358	--	22.8	26.5	27.4	--	50,510	45,500	37,200	--	--	
Chile	157	179	177	--	31.4	35.6	35.1	--	4,930	6,370	6,220	--	--	
Colombia	120	143	143	--	27.4	37.9	35.3	--	3,290	5,420	5,050	--	--	
Ecuador	295	272	259	--	13.3	12.7	12.0	--	3,930	3,450	3,100	--	--	
Peru	439	475	474	--	19.5	19.0	20.1	--	8,550	9,050	9,150	--	--	
Uruguay	118	116	96	--	12.3	7.2	19.2	--	1,460	840	1,840	--	--	
Total 5/	3,700	3,260	2,870	3,050	20.8	23.0	22.6	23.0	77,000	75,000	65,000	70,000	--	--
Oceania:														
Australia	2,183	2,013	2,020	--	20.8	22.5	26.1	--	45,400	45,200	52,080	--	--	
New Zealand	58	94	85	--	51.2	64.1	55.2	--	2,970	6,020	4,690	--	--	
Total 5/	2,241	2,107	2,105	--	21.6	24.3	27.0	27.7	48,370	51,220	56,770	45,000	--	--
World Total 5/	136,630	164,110	162,210	151,420	23.8	24.9	26.3	26.9	3,255,000	3,085,000	2,460,000	2,080,000	--	--

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1965 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which will begin late in 1965 and end early in 1966. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production, are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Unofficial estimates for production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics for foreign governments, other foreign material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

OATS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1963-65 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production			
	Average	1963	1964	Average	1963	1964	Average	1963	1964	
	1955-59	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1955-59	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1955-59	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	
<b>North America:</b>										
Canada 5/	9,716	9,488	8,191	38.6	47.8	43.6	48.7	374,764	453,102	357,178
United States	33,093	21,683	20,419	38.6	45.2	43.2	51.4	1,278,145	979,400	881,891
Mexico	231	222	215	23.0	24.5	24.7	24.7	5,308	5,440	5,300
Total 6/	43,040	31,390	28,830	38.6	45.8	43.2	50.3	1,660,000	1,438,000	1,245,000
<b>Europe:</b>										
Austria	447	376	353	53.1	62.6	63.8	51.7	23,740	23,540	22,520
Belgium	365	285	258	86.2	95.6	99.7	93.6	31,470	27,240	25,710
Denmark	575	460	521	89.1	100.5	108.6	97.7	51,210	46,230	56,560
Finland	1,111	1,097	1,161	43.3	51.5	44.0	50.5	48,160	56,500	51,120
France	4,424	3,180	2,704	50.7	62.3	58.9	64.9	224,270	198,140	165,690
Germany, West	2,211	1,903	1,894	70.8	84.0	83.9	78.1	156,630	159,900	159,000
Greece	355	289	299	31.0	32.4	35.7	39.4	11,000	9,350	10,680
Ireland	490	331	288	70.2	79.7	78.3	78.1	34,380	26,390	22,540
Italy	1,039	988	948	36.1	38.2	33.8	39.3	37,490	37,750	32,060
Luxembourg	49	38	37	59.0	75.6	55.9	64.9	2,890	2,870	2,070
Netherlands	368	278	254	87.3	105.2	113.9	97.2	32,140	29,240	28,920
Norway	157	109	129	59.4	71.3	67.1	68.1	9,320	7,770	8,650
Portugal	756	732	741	9.9	9.3	7.6	6.9	7,450	6,780	5,660
Spain	1,408	1,300	1,225	26.3	24.7	21.4	19.0	37,000	32,110	26,250
Sweden	1,299	1,281	1,260	45.2	63.4	79.2	66.9	58,750	81,250	99,760
Switzerland	48	30	25	80.2	82.3	93.6	85.6	3,850	2,470	2,140
United Kingdom	2,348	1,295	1,125	69.6	77.7	82.4	84.1	163,310	100,660	92,750
Total Western Europe 6/	17,450	13,940	13,225	53.6	61.0	61.2	58.7	935,000	850,000	810,000
<b>Bulgaria</b>	405	329	358	29.9	27.9	29.6	--	12,120	9,180	10,610
Czechoslovakia	1,292	1,011	962	50.2	54.3	48.0	--	64,830	54,900	46,140
Germany, East	1,124	779	729	64.4	71.3	68.8	--	72,338	55,580	50,180
Hungary	348	222	176	42.0	32.8	21.4	--	14,605	7,290	3,770
Poland	4,136	4,157	3,889	40.8	46.9	39.6	--	168,650	195,000	154,000
Romania	835	321	220	27.0	26.6	24.6	--	22,530	8,540	5,420
Yugoslavia	880	778	756	27.4	30.6	26.7	27.9	24,090	21,190	24,110
Total Eastern Europe 6/	9,070	7,640	7,135	41.9	46.5	40.6	43.4	380,000	355,000	290,000
Total all Europe 6/	26,520	21,580	20,360	49.6	55.8	54.0	53.2	1,315,000	1,205,000	1,100,000
Total 1963-65 1/										1,075,000

U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 1/	36,080	14,100	14,100	23.4	18.1	20.9	--	845,000	255,000	295,000	--
Asia:											
Syria	19	8	7	24.0	15.0	20.0	--	456	120	140	140
Turkey	866	1,000	1,013	29.3	32.7	28.9	24.8	25,406	32,700	29,280	27,560
China, Mainland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65,000	--	--	--
Japan	216	186	169	56.4	57.9	49.5	54.9	12,188	10,770	8,360	9,140
Total 5/	4,610	4,750	4,800	22.8	22.5	20.8	20.1	105,000	107,000	100,000	95,000
Africa:											
Algeria	257	--	--	18.8	--	--	--	4,840	--	--	--
Morocco	69	62	58	22.8	16.1	22.9	--	1,570	1,000	1,330	--
Tunisia	55	--	--	12.0	--	--	--	660	--	--	--
Republic of South Africa	400	677	755	15.1	12.0	13.5	--	6,040	8,100	10,250	--
Total 6/	830	1,000	1,020	18.1	14.0	15.7	15.2	15,000	14,000	16,000	15,000
South America:											
Argentina	2,016	1,713	1,422	32.1	36.4	39.0	--	64,620	64,420	55,430	--
Chile	259	269	278	30.8	34.0	29.6	--	7,970	9,140	8,240	--
Uruguay	189	211	201	14.8	18.2	29.4	--	2,798	3,850	5,900	--
Total 6/	2,540	2,260	1,980	30.3	34.1	36.4	35.8	77,000	77,000	72,000	72,000
Oceania:											
Australia	3,183	3,392	3,600	20.0	25.1	24.3	--	63,630	85,290	88,750	--
New Zealand	39	27	31	62.3	71.9	73.9	--	2,430	1,940	2,290	--
Total 6/	3,222	3,419	3,631	20.5	25.5	25.0	--	66,060	87,230	91,040	80,000
World Total 6/	116,840	78,500	74,720	35.0	40.6	39.0	41.4	4,085,000	3,185,000	2,920,000	3,075,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1965 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which will begin late in 1965 and end early in 1966. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Production and yield reported in bushels of 34 pounds. 6/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, includes allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Unofficial estimates for production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

In Western Europe, barley production increased for the ninth consecutive year to a record 1,326 million bushels; acreage was also at a record level. The crop in the United Kingdom went up 6 percent to a record 365 million bushels. Production also increased markedly in France and Greece but was lower in Austria, Denmark, West Germany, and Spain.

The barley crop in Eastern Europe is forecast at 314 million bushels, up 6 percent, with larger crops indicated in Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and Yugoslavia.

The crop in the Soviet Union is expected to be substantially below the exceptional crop of 1964, although above the level of 1963. The Soviet acreage is also considerably lower than last year.

Barley production in Asia and Africa is indicated slightly higher than a year earlier, with improved crops in the Middle East and North Africa. While it is early to forecast production in the Southern Hemisphere, in South America there is promise of a normal crop, but early season drought has cut the acreage sharply in Australia.

The 1965 world oat crop is forecast at 3,075 million bushels, showing a gain of 5 percent. Acreage is down slightly, following a continuous decline since 1954.

Oat production in Canada was up 18 percent from a year earlier, with larger acreage and a record yield of 48.7 bushels per acre. The United States crop was 13 percent higher although still 22 percent below the 1955-59 average. Acreage was down 5 percent, to continue a 7-year decline. Yield was at a record 51.4 bushels per acre.

In Western Europe, oat production and acreage declined to continue a long-term trend. Notable changes were gains in Finland and France and declines in West Germany, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. The crop in Eastern Europe is indicated up about 7 percent, with good crops in Poland and Yugoslavia, although still below the 5-year average. Oat production in the Soviet Union is forecast moderately higher than last year. The South American crop is expected to be about the same as a year earlier, and that of Australia somewhat lower.





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# WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

## Statistical Report

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WORLD PRUNE PACK  
AGAIN LARGE

The 1965 dried prune pack in the 8 countries which account for virtually all of the world's exports is estimated at 221,200 short tons, or 10 percent above the 5-year (1959-63) average though appreciably below the postwar-record 1964 pack of 248,200 tons.

Foreign production is about 20,000 tons less than last year's large pack and is also appreciably below average. Argentina, France, and Yugoslavia have packs that are down from last year and below average.

PRUNES, DRIED: Commercial production in selected countries,  
average 1959-63, annual 1962-65

Country	Average 1959-63	1962	1963	1964	Preliminary 1965
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Argentina .....	7.0	7.7	6.9	10.5	4.7
Australia .....	4.5	3.7	5.9	5.1	5.3
Chile .....	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.6
France .....	8.6	13.2	8.3	8.3	7.7
Italy .....	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	<u>1/</u>
South Africa, Republic of .....	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.6
Yugoslavia .....	29.3	31.0	24.0	34.0	19.0
Foreign total .....	58.1	64.4	54.1	66.5	46.2
United States .....	142.1	152.7	133.1	181.7	<u>2/</u> 175.0
Grand total .....	200.2	217.1	187.2	248.2	221.2

1/ Estimate not available; 1959-63 average used for foreign total.

2/ California only, estimate for Oregon not yet available; 1958-62 average for Oregon 2,800 tons.

The U.S. pack, though probably slightly smaller than the 1964 pack, is substantially above average. It is almost entirely due to the U.S. pack that world production is above average this year: The largeness of the U.S. crop more than offsets the smallness of the foreign pack.

The above figures on world production do not include the packs of Rumania, Bulgaria, Turkey, Iran, and other countries in the Middle East. Reliable data for the first two are not available and production in each of the others is of minor magnitude.

World exports of dried prunes in 1964-65 rose sharply and were the largest since 1957-58. At 87,500 tons, the 1964-65 export movement was nearly 13,000 tons above the 1963-64 movement and 17,000 tons above average. Chile, France, and Yugoslavia suffered export declines in 1964-65 which were more than offset by substantial U.S. and Argentine export gains. Argentine exports in 1964 may have been the largest in Argentina's history, totalling 8,400 tons. (Brazil took 5,000 tons of this quantity.) U.S. exports in 1964-65 increased by nearly 12,000 tons over the previous marketing year and were the largest since 1957-58. U.S. prune prices reacted in the fall of 1964 to the exceptionally heavy crop just harvested and export sales surged upwards.

PRUNES, DRIED: Exports from principal producing countries, average 1958-62, annual 1961-64 1/

Country	Average 1958-62	1961	1962	1963	Preliminary 1964
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Argentina.....	4.2	3.3	4.4	4.3	8.4
Australia.....	1.6	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.1
Chile.....	3.2	3.3	3.3	2.9	2.5
France.....	.8	1.2	.9	1.0	<u>2/</u> .3
South Africa, Republic of.....	.6	.1	.2	.2	.3
Yugoslavia.....	21.7	16.6	29.5	24.4	<u>2/</u> 22.0
Foreign total.....	32.1	26.8	40.5	34.6	35.6
United States.....	38.3	44.1	42.5	40.1	51.9
Grand total.....	70.4	70.9	83.0	74.7	87.5

1/ Year beginning January 1 in Argentina, Australia, Chile, and the Republic of South Africa; August 1, 1958-62 Average, subsequent years October 1 in France; September 1 in the United States and October 1 in Yugoslavia.

2/ Estimate.

The 1965-66 outlook is for another year of heavy exports. World exports may approximate the 87,000 tons shipped in 1964-65. However, U.S. exports are expected to exceed the 1964-65 export movement by several thousand tons. Not only is the California supply again large and California prices again at the attractive levels of late last season but prices of foreign competitors have generally risen in wake of a shorter crop.

#### AVERAGE WORLD WALNUT CROP

The 1965 commercial walnut crop in the world's main producing countries (exclusive of the Soviet Bloc and Communist China) is estimated at 160,000 short tons, in-shell basis. This is 10 percent below 1964 but virtually the same as the 1959-63 average.

For the 7 specified foreign walnut producers, the 1965 harvest is estimated at 81,600 tons, 3,900 tons below average and 6,100 tons below the 1964 crop. The foreign crops were all smaller than in 1964 except in Iran and Italy where the harvest was slightly higher than in 1964. U.S. walnut production, at 78,400 tons, was 7 percent above average but 13 percent below the large 1964 crop.

Walnut exports in 1964-65 for the 7 major exporting countries (again excluding the Soviet Bloc and Communist China) are estimated to have totaled 48,200 tons in-shell basis. This is 7 percent above 1963-64 but 5 percent below the 1959-63 average. Foreign countries' exports in 1964-65 are estimated at 44,600 tons.

U.S. exports of walnuts in 1964-65 (October - September) totaled 3,600 tons in-shell basis (2,866 tons in-shell and 291 tons shelled) compared with 1,730 tons (1,327 tons in-shell and 161 tons shelled) in 1963-64. U.S. imports of walnut kernels in 1964-65 totaled 1,330 tons compared with 1,345 tons in 1963-64; imports of in-shell walnuts are negligible. 1965-66 exports should be up because of increased emphasis on exporting.

Foreign walnut prices are, for the most part, little changed to somewhat higher than a year ago. French prices are substantially higher, especially for larger sizes which are in extremely short supply. Indian prices are somewhat higher but those of Italian walnuts are virtually unchanged and may even weaken. U.S. prices are down partly as the result of a larger carryin and a somewhat larger total supply than in 1964-65. A large pecan crop also has contributed to the price decline.

WALNUTS, UNSHELLED BASIS: Estimated commercial production in selected countries, average 1959-63 and annual 1963-65

Country	Average 1959-63	1963	1964	Preliminary 1965
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
France .....	25.4	30.0	33.5	26.0
India .....	12.8	13.0	14.0	11.0
Iran .....	5.1	3.5	3.0	4.0
Italy .....	25.3	22.0	20.0	24.0
Syria .....	4.9	7.5	3.9	1/
Turkey .....	8.4	7.0	9.5	8.0
Yugoslavia .....	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.7
Foreign total .....	85.5	87.0	87.7	81.6
United States .....	73.2	83.1	89.7	78.4
Grand total .....	158.7	170.1	177.4	160.0

1/ Not available; 1959-63 average used for foreign total.

WALNUTS, UNSHELLED BASIS: Exports from selected countries, average 1959-63 and 1961-64 crop years 1/

Country	Average 1959-63	Revised 1961	1962	1963	Estimated 1964
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
France .....	14.8	12.1	17.5	15.9	19.3
India .....	10.8	14.0	8.6	9.2	8.9
Iran .....	2.7	3.0	3.7	2.3	1.5
Italy .....	15.2	16.4	14.8	10.1	9.8
Turkey .....	4.9	5.7	6.3	3.9	3.5
Yugoslavia .....	1.0	.5	1.7	1.8	1.6
Foreign total .....	49.4	51.7	52.6	43.2	44.6
United States .....	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	3.6
Grand total .....	50.8	53.0	54.0	44.9	48.2

1/ Crop year beginning October 1 in France, Italy, Turkey, Yugoslavia and the United States, and March 21 in Iran.



WORLD MILK PRODUCTION  
IN 1965 UP 2 PERCENT

An increase of about 2 percent in world cow's milk production is forecast for 1965 on the basis of preliminary estimates of production in 36 countries which normally account for about 85 percent of the world's supply. Output in these countries is expected to reach approximately 647 billion pounds, compared with 632 billion pounds in 1964.

In Western Europe, the principal producing area, overall production of cow's milk will probably be up about 3 percent. Despite a decline in cow numbers in several countries, production is believed to have increased in all countries in that area except Norway.

A gain of 5 percent is anticipated in Eastern Europe. Smaller production is expected in Hungary and Rumania, where herds were reduced because of hoof and mouth disease. In Yugoslavia, production is expected to be just under the 1964 level.

In South America, present indications are that milk production for the year will be up about 4 percent. Only in Argentina and Chile is output expected to be below that of a year ago.

Production in Oceania probably will be down approximately 2 percent. In Australia, drought conditions in the first half of the year necessitated the slaughter of many dairy animals. Milk production is estimated at 7 percent below 1964, the smallest output since 1961. In New Zealand, on the other hand, conditions were favorable, and production rose 4 percent over that of the preceding year to establish a new record.

In the Western Hemisphere, milk production will probably be down about 1 percent. In both Canada and the United States, smaller cow numbers and dry weather affected production.

Compared with the 1956-60 average, cow's milk production in the 36 countries will be up 11 percent. In Western Europe, output will be about 14 percent higher. Production in Eastern Europe is expected to be about 12 percent above the average.

In South America, production will probably be about 19 percent higher. In Oceania, output is expected to exceed the average by 10 percent.

In the Western Hemisphere, an increase of 4 percent over the 1956-60 average is anticipated.

Cows' milk: Estimate of 1965 production in important producing countries,  
with comparisons

Countries	Average	Annual			1965
	1956-60	1963	1964 <u>1/</u>	1965 <u>1/</u>	compared with 1964
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent
Canada -----	17,407	18,432	18,491	18,345	99
Mexico -----	5,078	7,411	8,150	8,605	106
United States -----	123,500	125,009	126,598	125,500	99
Austria -----	6,048	6,722	6,895	7,055	102
Belgium -----	8,320	8,769	8,903	9,350	105
Denmark -----	11,633	11,213	11,535	11,765	102
Finland -----	7,118	8,285	8,435	8,600	102
France -----	46,037	55,842	55,615	56,750	102
Germany, West -----	39,604	45,640	45,922	46,740	102
Greece -----	801	1,109	1,140	1,145	101
Ireland -----	5,973	6,418	6,614	7,055	107
Italy -----	19,580	19,684	19,068	19,455	102
Luxembourg -----	<u>2/</u> 409	419	425	445	105
Netherlands -----	13,833	15,456	15,335	16,100	105
Norway -----	3,566	3,688	3,682	3,645	99
Sweden -----	8,657	8,400	8,009	8,115	101
Switzerland -----	6,451	6,814	6,645	7,145	108
United Kingdom -----	26,463	29,012	28,462	29,635	104
Bulgaria -----	1,318	1,750	1,770	1,820	103
Czechoslovakia -----	8,245	7,793	8,047	8,380	104
Germany, East -----	11,737	11,049	11,603	12,125	104
Hungary -----	<u>2/</u> 4,220	3,953	4,156	3,860	93
Poland -----	25,574	27,930	27,703	27,880	101
Rumania -----	4,474	5,512	5,666	5,335	94
U.S.S.R. -----	111,609	114,639	119,048	127,870	107
Yugoslavia -----	4,751	4,641	4,786	4,740	99
Japan -----	3,380	6,087	6,698	7,040	105
Argentina <u>3/</u> -----	10,187	10,533	10,617	10,215	96
Brazil -----	10,170	12,220	12,435	<u>4/</u> 13,960	112
Chile -----	1,799	2,295	2,500	2,200	88
Colombia -----	4,021	4,040	4,190	4,410	105
Peru -----	885	1,110	1,135	1,160	102
Uruguay -----	1,501	1,658	1,600	1,625	102
Venezuela -----	<u>2/</u> 894	1,200	1,324	1,430	108
Australia -----	14,005	15,305	16,000	14,825	93
New Zealand <u>5/</u> -----	<u>2/</u> 11,522	12,114	12,603	13,135	104
Total of above countries -----	580,770	622,152	631,805	647,460	102

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than a 5-year average. 3/ Milk for commercial use only; milk consumed on farms and milk fed not included. 4/ Attache's estimate in early 1965. 5/ Years ending May 31.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD COTTON CROP TO EXCEED  
CONSUMPTION AGAIN IN 1965-66

The world cotton situation in 1965-66 is marked by an excess of production over consumption for the fourth successive year, by an increase in trade, and by prices in world import markets lower than those of a year ago. The world carryover on August 1, 1965, and this season's crop give a world supply of nearly 80 million bales.

World cotton production in 1965-66 is estimated at around 52.0 million bales, about the same as last season's record outturn and 19 percent above the 1955-59 average. Foreign Free World production is forecast at 23.2 million bales, up 0.4 million from the level of a year ago, and at a record high for the sixth successive year. Principal increases in 1965-66 production are expected in Pakistan, Iran, and the UAR. Among the countries where 1965-66 crops are likely to be smaller are Mexico, Nicaragua, El Salvador, India, and Turkey. Production in Communist countries is estimated at 13.7 million bales, down about 0.3 million from 1964-65. All of the expected decrease is in the USSR, where acreage is down slightly and a shortage of irrigation water has reduced yields in some areas. The U.S. crop of 15.1 million bales, including city crop, is only slightly below 1964, despite a reduction in harvested area of 0.4 million acres.

World cotton consumption is estimated at a record 50.8 million bales in 1965-66, up 1.1 million from last year. Consumption outside the United States is estimated at 41.5 million bales for 1965-66, up 1.0 million from a year earlier. Cotton consumption in Communist countries is placed at 16.2 million bales -- up 0.5 million from 1964-65. This estimated increase is distributed about equally between the USSR and Mainland China. In the foreign Free World, consumption is estimated at 25.3 million bales, an increase of 0.5 million from 1964-65. More than half of the expected increase in foreign Free World consumption this season is in net exporting countries. Of the net importing countries of the foreign Free World, only India is likely to consume substantially more cotton than in 1964-65. Consumption in most other importing countries is expected to be at or slightly below last season's level. Cotton consumption in the United States in 1965-66 is estimated at 9.3 million bales, 0.1 million more than last season and the largest domestic offtake since 1952-53.

The excess of world cotton production over consumption in 1965-66 is expected to add more than a million bales to the estimated August 1, 1965, carryover of 27.6 million bales. This represents a stock buildup of nearly 9.0 million bales in four years since 1962-63. Nearly all of the buildup has been in the United States, despite the fact that U.S. production has remained about stable during that time.

Table 1.--COTTON: World stocks, production, consumption, and exports, by areas, seasons beginning August 1

Item and area	: 1956-57	: 1957-58	: 1958-59	: 1959-60	: 1960-61	: 1961-62	: 1962-63	: 1963-64	: Prelim. Estimate
Beginning stocks									
United States	14.5	11.3	8.7	8.9	7.6	7.2	7.8	11.2	12.4
Foreign Free World:									
Exporting countries	3.1	3.5	4.3	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.8
Importing countries <sup>2/</sup>	5.1	6.1	5.9	5.4	5.9	6.5	5.6	5.7	6.5
Communist countries	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.5	2.8	2.3	2.0	2.6
Foreign total	10.7	12.5	13.5	12.6	12.7	12.9	11.8	11.6	12.9
World total	25.2	23.8	22.2	21.5	20.3	20.1	19.6	22.8	25.3
Production									
United States <sup>3/</sup>	13.0	10.9	11.4	14.6	14.4	14.4	14.9	15.3	15.2
Foreign Free World	15.9	17.0	17.4	16.6	18.9	19.6	21.9	22.0	22.8
Communist countries	13.0	14.2	15.7	15.7	13.2	11.2	11.0	12.9	14.0
Foreign total	28.9	31.2	33.1	32.3	32.1	30.8	32.9	34.9	36.8
World total	41.9	42.1	44.5	46.9	46.5	45.2	47.8	50.2	52.0
Consumption									
United States	8.6	8.0	8.7	9.0	8.3	9.0	8.4	8.6	9.3
Foreign Free World:									
Exporting countries	4.4	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.1
Importing countries	16.5	15.9	15.4	17.2	18.1	18.0	17.6	18.4	18.7
Communist countries	13.5	15.1	16.6	16.9	15.4	13.3	13.3	14.6	15.7
Foreign total	34.4	35.5	36.8	39.1	38.7	36.8	36.5	38.9	40.5
World total	43.0	43.5	45.5	48.1	47.0	45.8	44.9	47.5	49.7
Exports									
United States	7.6	5.7	2.8	7.2	6.6	4.9	3.4	5.7	4.1
Foreign Free World <sup>4/</sup>	6.8	6.9	8.7	8.1	8.5	8.9	11.0	10.5	10.8
Communist countries	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.8
Foreign total	8.3	8.4	10.7	10.2	10.4	10.6	12.5	12.3	12.6
World total	15.9	14.1	13.5	17.4	17.0	15.5	15.9	18.0	17.3
Exports, net, Free World to Communist	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.0

<sup>1/</sup> 1480 pounds net weight, except U.S. is in running bales. <sup>2/</sup> Includes estimated cotton afloat, in transit, and in free ports. <sup>3/</sup> In-season ginnings plus city crop. <sup>4/</sup> Includes small quantities reexported. <sup>5/</sup> Based on November crop estimate.

Compiled from records of Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

World cotton exports in 1965-66 are forecast at 17.3 million bales, an increase of about 0.6 million from 1964-65 totals. The expected increase in world trade in 1965-66 is attributed to a continued high level of consumption abroad, along with the fact that many net importing countries reduced raw cotton stocks to about minimum levels last season and therefore will import on at least a replacement basis this season. Cotton exports from the United States are now estimated at 4.0 million bales, compared with 4.1 million in 1964-65. Large crops in foreign Free World producing countries this season will provide an estimated exportable supply of 11.7 million bales, the largest ever recorded. Net exports from the Free World to Communist countries in 1965-66 are estimated at 2.4 million bales compared with 2.0 million in 1964-65.

Price quotations for U.S. Middling 1-1/16 inches in Liverpool averaged around 28.00 cents per pound in October, about 30 points below a year ago. Prices of most foreign growths of equivalent quality are now equal to the U.S. price or below it. Selling pressures have tended to weaken prices for some foreign growths. Extra long staple prices, c.i.f. Liverpool, are about steady, a reflection of an agreement between Sudan and UAR to "hold prices". Sudanese and Peruvian cotton is currently being offered at prices averaging nearly 7 cents per pound below those of October 1964. Prices of Egyptian cotton average about 3 cents per pound below October 1964.

#### WORLD JUTE PRODUCTION LARGER IN 1965

World production of jute in 1965 is estimated at 5,371 million pounds compared with 5,119 million pounds in 1964, an increase of 5 percent. India and Pakistan are the principal producers, accounting for 89 percent of total output in 1965.

Pakistan's jute production in 1965 rose to 2,520 million pounds, an increase of 18 percent over the unusually low 1964 output. The increase in the production estimate for Pakistan this season is mainly the result of a larger area harvested -- 1,888,000 acres as compared with 1,660,000 acres in 1964.

India's 1965 jute crop, in contrast to that of Pakistan, is down 5 percent from 1964, as harvested acreage declined from 2,079,000 to 1,800,000. Total production of jute and mesta in India in 1965 is estimated at 2,880 million pounds, compared to 3,043 million pounds in 1964, and 3,198 million pounds in 1963.

Thailand's production of jute in 1965 -- 16 million pounds -- is little changed from that of the preceding two years. Output of kenaf, however, rose to 661 million pounds in 1965 -- up one-fourth from 1964 and 5 times the average output during 1956-60. Most of Thailand's kenaf is exported as raw fiber and it has become an important factor in world trade.

Table 1.--Jute: Estimated world production, by specified countries, and production of certain allied fibers in India, Thailand and Brazil, average 1956-60, annual 1963-65

Country	Year of harvest			
	Average 1956-60 <u>1/</u>	1963 <u>1/</u>	1964 <u>1/</u>	1965 <u>2/</u>
	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
<b>JUTE:</b>				
Pakistan .....	2,390,243	2,350,000	2,131,202	2,520,000
India .....	1,769,680	2,454,319	2,412,403	2,280,000
Brazil .....	72,313	80,000	100,000	110,230
Taiwan .....	38,967	21,892	36,371	35,274
Burma .....	5,992	24,640	24,640	24,700
Thailand .....	8,086	15,212	15,432	15,650
Nepal .....	62,000	90,000	90,000	54,000
Peru .....	573	7,573	8,818	8,818
Viet Nam .....	1,252	2,950	4,409	4,409
Mozambique .....	163	992	1,102	1,323
Japan .....	1,962	1,058	1,146	1,102
Other <u>3/</u> .....	248,483	288,589	292,998	315,044
Total Jute.....	4,599,714	5,337,225	5,118,521	5,370,550
<b>KENAF (MESTA):</b>				
Thailand .....	132,276	466,714	529,104	661,380
India .....	520,799	743,601	630,441	600,000
Brazil <u>4/</u> .....	37,478	32,760	43,298	44,092

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes estimates for Mainland China, the Soviet Union and other countries for which data are not readily available.

4/ Includes estimates for other allied fibers.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Brazil's production of jute and malvaceous fibers in 1965 totaled 154 million pounds, up 11 million pounds from 1964 output. The production of most other minor producing countries remained about the same as during the preceding year.

Pakistan remains by far the principal source of raw jute fiber available to importing countries with July-June 1964-65 shipments totaling 1,544 million pounds, down 7 percent from 1963-64 exports. Ten countries -- namely the United Kingdom, India, China (Mainland), Belgium, France, Germany, Japan, United States, Burma, and Spain -- received 73 percent of 1964-65 sales.

Thailand's exports of kenaf, or Thai jute, rose to 357 million pounds in 1964, up 29 percent from 1963 shipments. Exports, in 1965, are expected to be substantially higher than last year's. In 1964, Thailand's kenaf shipments went to 38 destinations, the more important markets being Japan, Belgium, West Germany, France and the United Kingdom.

Wholesale prices of raw jute, New York market, during the first half of calendar 1965 were 3 to 4 cents a pound above corresponding levels of 1964 due largely to uncertainties regarding supplies for the current season. However, prices weakened somewhat in the third quarter. Raw jute prices reacted very little during the Pakistani-Indian conflict, although prices for jute goods rose considerably.

The first session of the Consultative Committee of the FAO Study Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibers was held in Rome, September 1-3. On an informal non-binding basis, major producing and importing countries developed guidelines for stabilizing prices and promoting a more orderly movement of supplies.

#### LARGE 1965-66 WORLD SUGAR CROP FORECAST

The first (November) Foreign Agricultural Service forecast of the 1965-66 world sugar crop places production at 70.0 million short tons, raw value. This would be second in size only to the high record production of 1964-65. The revised estimate for 1964-65 is 72 million tons.

Larger crops are forecast this season (1965-66) for such large producers as Mexico, Brazil, India, and the Philippines. Smaller crops are being realized in the United States, USSR, West Germany, and the Union of South Africa. Many of the smaller producing countries are continuing to increase their production as they attempt to reach self-sufficiency or export larger quantities.

Sugarcane is expected to account for about 59 percent of total world production, with sugarbeets accounting for about 41 percent. Production in the Free World in 1965-66 is expected to account for 68 percent of the total, with the Sino-Soviet Bloc accounting for 32 percent. On a continuing basis, North America, Africa, and Oceania show little change from the previous year, South America and Asia show substantial gains, while both East and West Europe and the USSR show sizeable declines.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) 1/: Production in specified countries, average 1955-56  
through 1959-60, annual 1963-64 through 1965-66 2/

Continent and country	Average			
	1955-56 through 1959-60	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66 3/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
North America (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Canada (beet).....	151	159	160	185
Mexico.....	1,380	2,097	2,280	2,541
United States				
Continental (beet).....	2,088	3,094	3,320	3,000
Continental (cane).....	572	1,183	1,147	1,100
Hawaii.....	1,013	1,179	1,200	1,200
Puerto Rico.....	1,036	989	897	1,000
Virgin Islands of the U.S.....	11	16	4	10
British Honduras.....	12	31	37	42
Costa Rica.....	44	100	110	115
El Salvador.....	51	86	118	124
Guatemala.....	70	159	158	155
Honduras.....	17	30	34	43
Nicaragua.....	61	105	123	123
Panama.....	25	54	63	65
Cuba.....	5,883	4,400	6,600	6,600
Dominican Republic.....	883	970	900	900
Guadeloupe.....	146	184	254	207
Haiti.....	61	68	62	70
Jamaica.....	419	531	567	571
Martinique.....	83	68	77	80
Trinidad and Tobago.....	205	255	281	314
West Indies: Barbados.....	183	180	220	212
Leeward & Windward Islands 4/.....	94	72	59	63
Total North America.....	14,488	16,010	18,621	18,720
South America (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Argentina.....	906	1,157	1,077	1,227
Bolivia.....	11	101	85	80
Brazil.....	3,110	3,620	4,152	4,577
British Guiana.....	330	290	375	380
Chile (beet).....	40	119	133	156
Colombia.....	297	399	488	584
Ecuador.....	93	130	130	192
Paraguay.....	30	41	56	50
Peru.....	800	864	881	904
Surinam.....	10	16	16	17
Uruguay (beet and cane).....	27	44	84	74
Venezuela.....	205	339	394	434
Total South America.....	5,859	7,120	7,871	8,675
Europe (beet unless otherwise indicated):				
Austria.....	282	355	365	262
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	393	405	687	509
Denmark.....	353	403	470	291
Denmark 5/.....	-	65	76	-
Finland.....	38	57	50	65
France.....	1,571	2,218	2,645	2,576
Germany, West.....	1,590	2,228	2,310	1,797
Greece 6/ 7/.....	0	42	73	77
Ireland.....	126	160	157	134
Italy.....	1,271	1,023	1,020	1,210
Netherlands.....	490	461	700	600
Portugal				
Azores and Madeira.....	13	18	18	18
Spain (cane and beet).....	470	448	578	586
Sweden.....	314	272	295	276
Switzerland.....	40	50	61	67
United Kingdom.....	818	900	1,130	1,002
Total West Europe.....	7,769	9,105	10,635	9,470

- Continued



CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) 1/: Production in specified countries, average 1955-56 through 1959-60, annual 1963-64 through 1965-66 2/ - continued

Continent and country	Average			
	1955-56 through 1959-60	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Europe - continued				
Albania 7/.....	12	12	12	12
Bulgaria 7/.....	137	170	270	121
Czechoslovakia 7/.....	860	1,191	1,201	1,111
Germany, East 7/.....	804	822	883	860
Hungary.....	332	512	540	331
Poland.....	1,152	1,570	1,975	1,925
Rumania.....	214	343	420	342
Yugoslavia.....	219	375	395	377
Total East Europe.....	3,730	4,995	5,696	5,079
Total Europe.....	11,499	14,100	16,331	14,549
USSR (Europe and Asia).....	5,632	6,475	11,270	9,350
Africa (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Ethiopia.....	35	73	76	77
Egypt.....	340	421	472	501
Congo (Leopoldville).....	31	45	33	44
Kenya 7/.....	29	59	41	36
Tanzania 7/ 8/.....	28	66	72	75
Uganda 7/.....	89	145	147	160
Malagasy Republic.....	55	127	129	148
Mauritius.....	612	756	612	779
Mozambique.....	165	167	220	254
Reunion.....	219	280	280	254
Southern Rhodesia 9/.....	9	140	172	250
South Africa, Republic of 10/.....	989	1,265	1,395	1,075
Swaziland.....	-	94	114	120
Other Africa 11/.....	93	182	154	166
Total Africa.....	2,694	3,820	3,917	3,939
Asia (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Iran (beet and cane).....	119	222	222	222
Turkey (Europe and Asia) (beet).....	408	565	876	653
China: Mainland (cane and beet).....	836	1,150	1,318	1,350
Taiwan.....	963	916	953	1,090
Burma.....	38	60	60	75
India 12/.....	2,737	3,470	4,215	4,624
Indonesia.....	903	725	715	770
Japan (beet; incl. cane beginning 1959-60).....	86	256	308	358
Pakistan.....	174	333	329	360
Philippines.....	1,356	1,856	1,736	1,967
Ryukyu Islands 13/.....	23	141	270	317
Thailand.....	102	194	374	292
Other Asia (cane and beet) 14/.....	33	127	144	162
Total Asia.....	7,778	10,015	11,520	12,240
Oceania (cane):				
Australia.....	1,428	1,883	2,132	2,128
Fiji.....	210	359	330	390
Total Oceania.....	1,638	2,242	2,462	2,518
World total (cane).....	29,324	34,379	38,897	41,061
World total (beet).....	20,264	25,403	33,095	28,930
World total (cane and beet).....	49,588	59,782	71,992	69,991

1/ Centrifugal sugar, as distinguished from noncentrifugal, includes cane and beet sugar produced by the centrifugal process, which is the principal kind moving in international trade. 2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes Antigua, St. Kitts and St. Vincent. St. Lucia discontinued January 1, 1964. 5/ Danish beets exported to Finland, Sweden and West Germany, in terms of sugar, not included in the production for those countries. 6/ No sugar produced prior to 1961-62. 7/ Production refers to calendar year for the first of the two years indicated. 8/ Formerly Tanganyika, beginning 1964-65 includes Zanzibar. 9/ Prior to 1964-65 included Malawi and Zambia. 10/ Beginning 1962-63 Swaziland reported separately. 11/ Other Africa includes Algeria, French Somaliland, Somali Republic, Sudan, Angola, Congo (Brazzaville), Liberia and Tunisia. 12/ Includes Khandasari. 13/ Prior to this issue, included in "Other Asia". 14/ Other Asia includes Afghanistan, Israel, Syria, South Vietnam, Iraq, Lebanon, Ceylon and Nepal.

NONCENTRIFUGAL SUGAR <sup>1/</sup> : Production in specified countries, average 1955-56 through 1959-60, annual 1963-64 through 1965-66 <sup>2/</sup>

Continent and country	Average 1955-56 through 1959-60	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66 <sup>3/</sup>
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:				
El Salvador.....	30	27	20	20
Guatemala.....	70	40	40	40
Mexico.....	147	132	132	132
Nicaragua.....	25	23	22	22
Panama.....	4	5	5	4
Total.....	276	227	219	218
Asia:				
Burma.....	160	157	160	160
China: Mainland.....	545	242	242	242
Taiwan.....	24	24	24	24
India.....	3,950	6,063	6,614	6,614
Indonesia.....	303	330	330	330
Japan.....	26	25	13	9
Pakistan.....	1,258	672	650	672
Philippines.....	70	52	63	63
Thailand.....	50	154	165	165
Vietnam.....	21	36	40	40
Total.....	6,407	7,755	8,301	8,319
South America:				
Colombia.....	486	715	728	716
Ecuador.....	26	40	40	40
Peru.....	30	16	17	17
Venezuela.....	71	42	42	42
Total.....	613	813	827	815
Total of above countries..	7,296	8,795	9,347	9,352

<sup>1/</sup> Noncentrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panela, papelon, chancaca, rapadura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc.

<sup>2/</sup> Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangements here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May-April year in which harvesting and sugar production began.

<sup>3/</sup> Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Weather conditions were generally favorable for the 1965-66 crop. Although much of Western Europe experienced a damp and cool summer, there was improvement as harvesting time approached. Acreage reportedly was significantly less this year for Western Germany, France, Austria and Denmark. Sizeable gains in acreage were made for the Netherlands, Italy, and Spain. Although there was a prolonged dry period in Cuba, it is expected that the crop outturn will be about the same level as a year earlier.

Acreage in the United States was restricted by government action in 1965 (1965-66 crop), and was about 10 percent less than the 1964 level for sugarbeets and about 13 percent less for sugarcane. This, coupled with hurricane damage in Louisiana, accounts for a smaller crop in the United States. The total area of sugarbeets for factory use in the USSR this year is reported at 3.92 million hectares (9,686,320 acres), compared to 4.11 million hectares (10,156,000 acres) in 1964. Weather and poor cultivation in major regions were significant yield depressants. However, higher fertilizer inputs probably held yields above average levels.

World production in 1965-66 will exceed consumption requirements by some 5 million tons. Therefore, stocks will be increased considerably as the world surplus sugar situation continues.

#### WORLD PEANUT PRODUCTION SLIGHTLY BELOW LAST YEAR'S RECORD

World production of peanuts in 1965 is tentatively estimated at 17.4 million short tons, unshelled basis. This is slightly below the record 18.0 million tons estimated to have been produced in 1964 but one-sixth above the 1955-59 average. The final estimate of this year's production, however, could reach or even exceed last year's record if the actual decline in India's crop turns out to be less than the presently indicated 1.3 million tons. Declines indicated for a number of other countries, including Mainland China, Rhodesia, Niger, Indonesia, South Africa and Mali, in comparison, are relatively minor, tonnagewise.

Partially offsetting the overall declines are increases in Brazil, Argentina, Nigeria, the United States, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Senegal, and some other countries.

The estimated expansion from 1964 in North American peanut production of 11 percent or 140,000 tons stems largely from the increased output in the United States. At the November 1 estimate of 1,214,655 tons, U.S. production exceeds last year's outturn by 10 percent and the 1955-59 average by more than one half. Acreage picked and threshed rose 2 percent and the indicated average yield of a record 1,691 pounds per acre exceeds the previous record of 1964 by 122 pounds.

A significant increase is expected in Mexico's crop this year. The Mexican Government is taking a greater interest than previously in peanut production and is distributing information to farmers on improved methods of cultivation, the use of commercial fertilizers and such. In the state of Coahuila, particularly in the depressed cotton area of Laguna, the government may finance peanut production. Increased output is expected in the major producing state of Jalisco following a decline last year resulting from increased corn planting.

The gain of an estimated one-third in South American peanut production from the crops harvested early this year, compared with last year's reduced outturn, occurred in Argentina and Brazil. From a record acreage Argentina harvested 484,000 tons of peanuts, one-third more than in 1964 and 85 percent above the 1955-59 average production.

Brazil reportedly produced a record 730,000 tons of peanuts, also from a record acreage. This volume was 40 percent above the 1964 outturn and was almost 2-3/4 times the 1955-59 average.

Early indications are that Africa will produce somewhat more peanuts than last year's output. Generally favorable weather has prevailed both in Nigeria and in Senegal which, together, normally account for almost one-half of Africa's total production. Purchases by the Nigerian Marketing Boards for export and crushing are tentatively forecast at 840,000 short tons (750,000 long tons) shelled basis, compared with purchases of 760,400 tons (678,935) from the 1964 crop and record purchases of 976,000 tons (871,516) from the 1962 crop. On the basis of this forecast, total production may approximate 1,475,000 short tons, unshelled basis, 8 percent above last year's output but 12 percent below the record tonnage of 1962.

Firm estimates for Senegal's 1965 acreage and production are not yet available. Indications at this early date are that the commercial crop will exceed last year's and approximate the record of 1961, providing the favorable conditions of September-October continue through the remainder of the year. Moisture conditions reportedly have been good. A tentative forecast of commercial production for export and crushing is about 990,000 short tons (900,000 metric tons), unshelled basis, compared with 952,000 tons (864,000) from the 1964 crop and the alltime high of 994,000 tons (901,764) from the 1961 crop. Total production thus may reach 1,100,000 tons or slightly more than last year's outturn.

Drought again, as in 1964, reduced peanut production in South Africa and the estimated 218,000-ton outturn reflects a decline of 7 percent from a year earlier.



A serious drought reportedly also has reduced the peanut crop in Rhodesia. Production in Zambia exceeds the small outturn last year but will not reach early expectations mainly because of damage from the Rosette disease. Reportedly, large quantities will have to be imported during 1966 to meet the rapidly expanding needs of the domestic crushing industry. About 75 percent of Zambia's peanut production is confectionery grade peanuts for overseas markets. In contrast to the reduced outturn in Rhodesia and Zambia, production in Malawi in 1965 is expected to be up significantly.

Mali expects reduced peanut production this year because of some shift in acreage from peanuts to grain in the Bamako region. The shift reflects inadequate grain supplies last year of some peanut producers.

In view of present predictions of reduced crops in India and Mainland China, total production in Asia is expected to be at least 10 percent less than it was last year. Trade sources in India now believe that the peanut crop will not be as large as expected earlier despite a substantial acreage increase and may approximate 5.5 million tons compared with last year's record of 6.8 million. Rains were deficient early in the season in the important growing areas of Gujarat and in other areas. Then showers badly needed for the development of the crop failed to materialize. As of late October there had been little or no rain since early September in Gujarat.

In Mainland China, the recovery in grain production since 1962 reportedly has permitted the government to devote more attention to expanding the acreage in peanuts and other oilseed crops. Peanuts have received considerable emphasis in China in connection with the campaign to raise more hogs. Both vines and peanut meal are used as hog feed. However, despite a considerable rise in peanut acreage over the last few years, production still remains below the 1957 level. Press reports early in the year indicated that there would be another significant increase in peanut acreage in 1965, with the increase largely in South China, as has been the pattern in the last few years. The most important increase was in Kwangtung, the major producing province of South China. Despite the acreage increases in the south and the governments efforts to develop peanut production, the national acreage increased only slightly this year. Acreage in Shantung, China's leading peanut-growing province, declined more than 8 percent. And, because of the drought that persisted in these areas since last winter, Liaoning, Hopei, and Honan, as well as other areas in the north, are believed to have had significant losses in acreage.

Weather in northern areas reportedly was generally unfavorable with water-logging in some areas and a persistent drought during the entire season in the North China plains. Weather in South China has been rated as normal.

Consequently, on the basis of the above and other related data the 1965 crop is placed at 2,490,000 tons from 4,795,000 acres, reflecting a slight decline in production from a slightly increased acreage, compared with 1964.

WORLD FLAXSEED PRODUCTION  
LARGEST IN 9 YEARS

World production of flaxseed in 1965 is expected to reach the largest tonnage since 1956. The tentative estimate of 145 million bushels is 10 percent above last year's reduced outturn and the 1955-59 average.

The estimated 13 million-bushels increase from last year is attributed largely to the sharp expansion in the United States and in Canada, offset partially by reduced production in Argentina, Brazil, and Australia.

This year North American countries have grown an estimated 18 million bushels of flaxseed more than they did last year. Production in the United States at 34.5 million bushels exceeds that of last year by more than 40 percent or 10 million bushels but is only slightly larger than the 1955-59 average. Acreage for harvest declined 3 percent, but average yields at 12.6 bushels per acre are the highest on record. The often-dry Dakotas, which this year have produced almost 80 percent of the total crop, had generally adequate moisture this year and frost held off until late September.

Canadian production at an estimated 28.0 million bushels exceeds last year's outturn by 38 percent or 8 million bushels. This is the second largest flaxseed crop in Canadian history, exceeded only by the 35 million bushels produced in 1956. Acreage increased from last year by 13 percent, and the average yield per acre at 12.5 bushels is 2.2 bushels above last year's yield.

South American flaxseed crops to be harvested late this calendar year may be somewhat smaller than last year's relatively good outturn. Area seeded in the Argentine at 3.2 million acres reflected an expansion of 11 percent from that of the previous year. Early in the season lack of rain in some areas and very low temperatures over a long period in some areas necessitated resowing. However, normal growing conditions, in general, have prevailed of late and, should these conditions be maintained the remainder of the season, production may approximate 30 million bushels. Nevertheless, the crop is not expected to reach last year's 32 million-bushel outturn when abandonment was below normal and average yields were above normal.

The Ministry of Agriculture expects Brazil's production to be down to about 1.2 million bushels compared with 2.1 million last year, chiefly because of the recent rains in Rio Grande do Sul, where over 95 percent of the crop is grown. However, with favorable weather, particularly adequate rain, the remainder of the season, the outturn could exceed that figure. In Uruguay acreage seeded to flaxseed is believed to have

increased from last year as the Government Loan Program announced on April 30, by the Bank of the Republic, includes loans to farmers for seeding flaxseed. Consequently, the trade expects production to approach 3 million bushels or 150,000 more than last year's output.

Flaxseed production in Europe is tentatively placed at 7.8 million bushels, 1.1 million below that of last year but slightly above the 1955-59 average. While data for a number of countries, particularly those of Communist controlled Eastern Europe, are still incomplete, present indications are that production may have expanded significantly in Poland, the largest European producing country, but declined sharply in France, the second largest producing country.

Annual production in the Soviet Union in recent years is now believed to have been 17 to 18 million bushels, and this year's outturn probably approximated that volume.

Africa's annual flaxseed production is around 3 million bushels. Most of this is grown in Ethiopia, but reliable data for that country's production are not available. This year's outturn in other countries, largely Morocco and the United Arab Republic, is estimated at about last year's level.

Flaxseed production in Asia is up an estimated 10 percent from 1964, largely the result of the expansion in India. At 16.9 million bushels, India's harvest early in 1965 was 12 percent above last year's reduced outturn. Favorable weather during seeding time, plus increased domestic demand and high prices for linseed and other vegetable oils, reportedly induced an expanded acreage. Flaxseed production also increased in Pakistan and Japan but declined in Turkey.

Australia's above-average flaxseed production of the last 2 years, which resulted from attractive guaranteed prices to producers, has provided that country with a supply nearly adequate to cover requirements for 2 years. Under the guaranteed price system the bulk of the supply had to be taken over by the crushers. The Linseed Crushers' Association, consequently, announced that it would accept contracts for only limited quantities from this year's crop and that the guaranteed price would be reduced. Crushers hope to keep alive the interest in flaxseed production despite the reduced allocation under contract. It is expected, however, that producers will be reluctant to grow flaxseed again under the "boom-and-bust" conditions of recent years. Rather, the majority is likely to go back to wheat growing.





FRENCH EXPORTS OF WHEAT  
AND FLOUR SET RECORD

French exports of wheat and flour (grain equivalent) totaled 4.6 million metric tons during fiscal year 1964-65 -- 72 percent more than the 2.7 million tons during 1963-64. An increase in acreage and production of wheat during 1964 was a contributing factor in greater wheat exports.

Exports of wheat as grain made up 86 percent of the total amount shipped. East Germany, Communist China, Italy, and Poland were the largest markets and accounted for 38 percent of the total amount of exports.

Exports of French flour for 1964-65 totaled 641,000 tons and were 34 percent higher than those of 1963-64. Most of the increase took place in larger shipments to Communist China, North Korea, Ceylon, and the United Arab Republic. Considerably smaller shipments than those of a year ago went to the USSR.

Wheat and flour exports to the Western Hemisphere increased from 85,000 tons in 1963-64 to 121,000 tons during 1964-65. All countries in this area, except Chile and Peru, took substantially increased quantities.

Shipments of wheat and flour to the European countries totaled 2.6 million tons compared with 2.0 million tons for the previous year. Eastern European exports were 1.3 million tons and accounted for half of the European total. The total exports to Western Europe were down 26 percent. Smaller shipments to Belgium-Luxembourg, West Germany, Austria, Denmark, and the United Kingdom accounted for most of the decline. However, this was partly offset by increased shipments to Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, and Switzerland.

Exports to the Asiatic countries during 1964-65 totaled 919,000 tons compared with 283,000 during the same period a year earlier. Substantial increases were noted in Communist China, Ceylon, and Syria. Shipments to North Korea, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Japan, Israel, and the Philippines totaled 342,000 tons compared to none last year.

French exports to African countries totaled 982,000 tons -- nearly four times as high as the 256,000 tons shipped during 1963-64. Most of the African countries showed substantial increases. Shipments to Algeria, United Arab Republic, Tunisia, and Morocco totaled 625,000 tons compared with none during 1963-64.

Production of wheat is forecast to reach a new record level during 1965. With domestic consumption expected to be about the same as a year ago, 1965-66 exports are expected to continue to climb and exceed those of a year earlier.



WORLD RICE CROP FORECAST  
IS BELOW 1964-65 RECORD

World rice production in 1965-66 (August-July) excluding Communist China, North Korea, and North Vietnam, will be almost 3 percent below the 1964-65 record harvest, according to the first forecast of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Output is expected to decrease appreciably in Asia and Europe, but new record crops are forecast for Africa, North America, and Australia.

Rice acreage in 1965-66 is off slightly from a year ago. Yields per acre are above average, but less than the high level of last year, when crop conditions were unusually favorable.

The preliminary forecast of production in 1965-66 is 164.1 million metric tons of rough rice compared with 168.8 million in 1964-65, and 164.8 million in 1963-64. For 2 years, increased acreage and good weather have brought production up substantially from 1962-63, when 152 million tons were harvested. Average production in 1955-56/1959-60 was 132.8 million tons annually.

Asia's estimated crop is forecast at least 3 percent below the 1964-65 record production. Poor monsoon rains in India have reduced yield prospects in several states, and production is expected to be below average. India produces a third of the Free World crop. Harvests of Pakistan and Indonesia will not be as large as last year's bumper crops.

However, Japan and the Philippine Republic have good harvests, and the crops of Asian countries normally having surpluses for export--Thailand, Burma, and Cambodia--are forecast larger than in 1964-65.

Africa is the only continent having an increase in rice acreage, and production is expected to increase about 5 percent. This is due mainly to additional acreage in Egypt, where a record crop is expected to moderately exceed the large 1963 harvest.

A new record crop is being harvested in North America. In the United States, the principal producer, acreage approximated the 1964 level. However, as the result of new record yields harvested per acre, U. S. production increased 4 percent.

Weather in Europe was unfavorable for rice production. Total acreage of both Western Europe and Eastern Europe declined 5 percent, and reduced yields per acre resulted in crops 8 percent below 1964 and about 15 percent less than the average. Production declined this year in all countries of Western Europe, except Spain.

It is too early in the season to know the outcome of South America's 1966 crops. Early indications point to a reduction in the acreage of Brazil and Argentina, but elsewhere acreage may be as large or larger than in 1964-65. Good crops are reported in Colombia, Surinam and Venezuela, which harvest rice in the latter part of the year.

Australia expects to increase acreage again and a new record crop is forecast for the April-May 1966 harvest.

Generally good crops are expected in most of the world's exporting countries, but it is doubtful if the surplus available for export in Free World countries, after meeting domestic requirements, will meet the volume of 1965.

WORLD CORN CROP  
FORECAST AT RECORD LEVEL

World corn production in 1965 will be a record 8,150 million bushels, according to preliminary estimates of the Foreign Agricultural Service. This is 5 percent above the 1964 crop level and about 1 percent higher than the previous alltime high, of 1963.

A 16 percent increase in the U. S. outturn is the principal change, with Soviet Union production estimated at a substantially lower level than that of the previous year.

Combining the corn forecast with earlier anticipations for barley and oats, a total outturn of 340 million metric tons of these three feed grains is indicated. This is 2 percent larger than the 1964 total and just above the 339 million tons record of 1963.

North America's corn production is estimated at 4,535 million bushels, 15 percent higher than in the previous year and 85 million bushels above the 1963 alltime high level. U. S. production is estimated at a record 4,128 million bushels, up 579 million bushels from last year and 1 percent above the previous peak crop of 2 years ago. U. S. yields were at a record of 72.1 bushels per acre. Mexico and Canada both improved on their past largest output, of 1964, with gains of 3 percent and 13 percent respectively.

The corn crop in Western Europe is an estimated 9 percent higher than in 1964. Production increased 60 percent in France but declined 10 percent in Spain and 38 percent in Portugal.

Preliminary estimates indicate smaller output in Eastern Europe, with Yugoslav down 15 percent and Rumanian and Bulgarian also smaller than a year earlier.

Corn production in the Soviet Union is forecast approximately 20 percent lower than in 1964, with acreage substantially reduced.

Asia's output is estimated moderately larger than in 1964. Indonesia has a considerably larger crop; that of India is somewhat smaller.

The outlook is good for increased production in Africa, although it is early to estimate the outturn in the Southern Hemisphere where some of the principal producers are located.

South America's corn production may well be lower unless Brazil is able to equal the exceptionally large crop of 1964.

RICE (rough): Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, average 1955-56/59-60, annual 1963-64, to 1965-66 1/

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1955-56 to 1959-60	1963-64	1964-65 to 1965-66	Average 1955-56 to 1959-60	1963-64	1964-65 to 1965-66	Average 1955-56 to 1959-60	1963-64	1964-65 to 1965-66
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Founds	Founds	Founds	1,000 m.t.	1,000 m.t.	1,000 m.t.
<b>North America:</b>									
Mexico	285	334	329	1,854	1,954	1,836	1,911	239.6	274.0
United States	1,547	1,771	1,783	3,189	3,968	4,094	4,265	2,238.1	3,316.4
Costa Rica	112	134	--	835	969	--	--	42.4	58.9
El Salvador	37	37	42	1,751	1,830	2,095	--	29.4	30.7
Guatemala	22	28	32	1,141	1,414	1,469	--	11.4	18.0
Honduras	29	34	34	1,517	1,471	1,468	--	20.0	22.7
Nicaragua 2/	55	53	61	1,222	1,211	1,189	--	30.5	29.1
Panama	224	255	298	1,018	975	958	--	103.5	112.7
Cuba	314	--	--	1,720	--	--	--	245.0	--
Dominican Republic	125	148	--	1,940	2,156	--	--	110.0	144.8
Total North America	2,861	3,075	3,243	2,421	2,934	2,921	3,046	3,142.0	4,091.8
<b>South America:</b>									
Argentina	138	133	142	2,956	3,150	4,156	--	185.0	190.0
Bolivia	53	79	70	1,338	1,411	1,474	--	32.2	48.0
Brazil 3/	6,527	9,940	9,800	1,370	1,290	1,417	--	4,057.3	5,818.0
British Guiana	166	200	311	1,912	1,929	1,871	--	144.0	175.0
Chile 2/	84	81	74	2,130	2,343	2,435	--	81.2	86.1
Colombia	485	628	746	1,646	1,931	1,773	1,788	361.2	550.0
Ecuador	268	259	210	1,226	1,298	1,246	--	149.1	152.5
Peru	175	203	188	3,481	3,431	3,335	--	276.4	315.9
Surinam	67	68	75	2,334	2,426	2,567	--	70.9	74.8
Uruguay	43	51	68	2,884	2,037	2,919	--	56.3	47.1
Venezuela	78	182	224	1,096	1,588	1,631	1,630	38.8	131.1
Total South America	8,113	11,862	11,948	1,489	1,416	1,540	1,502	5,479.4	7,616.5
<b>Europe:</b>									
France	66	73	74	3,786	3,545	3,589	3,426	113.4	117.4
Greece	39	47	61	3,359	4,078	4,078	4,289	59.4	82.9
Italy	347	284	296	4,666	4,381	4,598	4,393	734.4	564.3
Portugal	91	90	86	3,160	4,073	3,992	4,101	163.5	173.8
Spain	159	155	151	5,403	5,670	4,998	--	389.6	398.6
Total Western Europe	702	649	678	4,586	4,516	4,421	4,206	1,460.3	1,329.5
Bulgaria	35	29	--	2,974	3,217	--	--	47.2	50.0
Hungary	98	47	--	1,592	2,255	1,748	--	70.8	48.1
Rumania	47	34	49	1,864	3,326	2,420	--	39.7	51.3
Yugoslavia	15	15	16	3,290	3,427	2,488	3,582	22.3	23.3
Total Eastern Europe	202	132	149	2,033	2,856	2,515	2,439	186.3	171.0
Total Europe	904	781	827	4,016	4,236	4,078	3,970	1,646.6	1,500.5
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	249	370	470	1,674	2,264	2,158	2,227	227.0	380.0
									460.0
									500.0

Africa:										
Egypt	679	988	999	4,496	4,938	4,493	1,384.8	2,213.0	2,035.0	2,300.0
Chad	43	---	---	1,328	---	---	25.9	34.0	---	---
Congo (Leopoldville)	383	---	---	959	---	---	166.6	---	---	---
Ghana	60	---	---	990	---	---	26.9	33.0	---	---
Guinea	960	---	---	677	---	---	295.0	250.0	300.0	300.0
Ivory Coast	487	---	---	570	---	---	125.9	200.0	220.0	225.0
Malagasy Republic	2,031	1,975	1,853	1,210	1,497	1,582	1,115.1	1,300.0	1,330.0	---
Mali	380	---	---	961	---	---	165.5	190.0	---	---
Nigeria	614	---	---	1,107	---	---	308.4	330.0	---	---
Portuguese Guinea	125	---	---	1,760	---	---	100.0	---	---	---
Senegal	152	185	---	990	1,251	---	68.3	105.0	100.0	105.0
Sierra Leone	753	756	---	805	1,142	---	259.6	391.0	---	---
Tanzania 3/	181	---	---	1,130	---	---	92.8	---	---	---
Togo	36	49	---	717	1,035	---	11.7	23.0	---	---
Total Africa	7,977	8,462	8,671	8,950	1,259	1,478	1,506	4,554.3	5,831.9	5,812.7
Asia:										
Iran	800	900	900	1,750	2,110	2,110	---	635.0	860.0	860.0
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	121	148	82	2,474	2,681	3,629	2,934	135.8	180.0	135.0
Burma	11,100	12,600	12,500	1,387	1,435	1,429	6,985.0	8,200.0	8,100.0	8,200.0
Cambodia	4,900	5,673	5,535	900	1,073	1,053	---	2,200.0	2,760.0	2,700.0
Ceylon	1,021	1,299	1,088	1,544	1,765	1,670	715.1	1,036.5	824.2	---
China, Taiwan	1,926	1,894	1,884	2,774	3,371	3,438	---	2,423.8	2,895.8	2,990.0
India 3/	80,601	88,026	89,148	1,188	1,387	1,438	---	43,434.5	55,388.4	58,156.6
Indonesia	17,261	18,300	18,500	1,545	1,613	1,668	1,630	12,094.0	12,100.0	14,000.0
Japan 3/	8,055	8,085	8,055	4,054	4,386	4,306	4,306	14,810.5	16,015.0	15,731.2
Korea, South	2,725	2,855	2,954	2,450	2,908	2,969	---	3,028.7	3,766.1	3,978.6
Malaysia:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Malaya States	893	939	995	1,916	2,042	2,216	---	776.2	869.5	1,000.0
Sabah (North Borneo)	75	92	93	1,643	1,797	1,927	---	55.9	75.0	81.3
Sarawak	240	279	280	827	830	842	---	90.0	105.0	107.0
Falkland 2/	22,767	25,437	26,155	1,242	1,537	1,500	---	12,827.8	17,739.4	17,795.9
Philippines	7,562	7,629	7,919	1,006	1,110	1,114	1,122	3,499.3	3,842.8	4,001.8
Thailand	12,778	15,782	14,814	1,209	1,420	1,433	1,395	7,004.7	10,168.0	9,625.0
Vietnam, South	---	6,274	6,313	---	1,757	1,757	---	4,100.0	5,000.0	4,700.0
Total Asia, excluding Communist Areas 1/	184,447	202,911	204,042	1,406	1,577	1,601	1,554	117,651.4	145,179.0	148,179.0
Oceania:										
Australia	50	61	64	4,762	5,205	5,339	---	108.0	144.0	155.0
Fiji Islands	35	---	---	1,534	---	---	---	24.4	---	---
Total Oceania	80	96	100	3,268	3,856	3,944	3,988	133.4	167.9	179.9
World Total 4/	204,000	227,800	229,000	1,431	1,596	1,623	1,581	132,800.0	164,000.0	167,000.0

1/ Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year. Harvested acreage is shown unless data for planted acreage only are available.

2/ Preliminary. 3/ Excluding Communist Asia (China, North Korea, and North Vietnam).

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

CORN: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1963-65 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production		
	Average 1955-59 1,000 acres	1963 1,000 acres	1964 1,000 acres	Average 1955-59 bushels	1963 bushels	1964 bushels	Average 1955-59 1,000 bushels	1963 1,000 bushels	1964 1,000 bushels
<b>North America:</b>									
Canada .....	514	553	660	59.8	65.5	80.2	79.3	36,184	52,965
United States .....	66,409	60,549	57,142	48.7	67.6	62.1	72.1	4,091,685	3,548,604
El Salvador .....	431	427	480	14.5	19.1	18.4	17.4	8,200	7,540
Guatemala .....	1,549	1,700	1,724	11.3	13.6	14.7	--	23,170	25,310
Honduras .....	822	997	1,027	11.7	12.1	13.7	--	9,630	14,030
Mexico .....	14,292	16,780	17,790	13.3	15.1	15.0	14.3	190,630	267,700
Nicaragua .....	369	397	431	12.5	14.1	14.4	10.1	4,620	6,220
Cuba .....	432	--	--	15.7	--	--	--	6,800	--
<b>Total 5/</b> .....	<b>85,310</b>	<b>82,820</b>	<b>80,640</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>3,513,000</b>	<b>3,940,000</b>
<b>Europe:</b>									
Austria .....	125	123	124	47.0	62.2	67.3	54.0	5,870	8,340
France .....	1,455	2,352	2,206	41.8	64.8	37.6	61.0	60,770	82,880
Greece .....	537	478	384	19.1	25.7	29.6	32.3	10,270	11,890
Italy .....	3,272	2,769	2,649	42.6	49.0	58.4	51.1	139,280	154,670
Portugal .....	1,187	1,205	1,211	15.0	17.0	17.1	10.8	17,770	20,490
Spain .....	340	1,203	1,211	34.2	38.3	36.7	33.5	32,180	44,490
<b>Total Western Europe 5/</b> .....	<b>7,540</b>	<b>8,170</b>	<b>7,840</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>268,000</b>	<b>330,000</b>
<b>Eastern Europe:</b>									
Albania .....	357	376	380	19.0	20.0	17.1	--	6,780	7,500
Bulgaria .....	1,841	1,631	2,162	27.4	41.8	33.3	--	50,500	68,190
Czechoslovakia .....	435	526	433	40.1	43.3	34.5	--	17,440	22,750
Hungary .....	3,193	3,185	2,987	35.9	43.9	46.2	--	114,720	139,800
Rumania .....	8,775	8,330	8,201	22.9	28.2	32.1	--	200,660	234,790
Yugoslavia .....	6,182	5,955	6,005	31.1	35.6	45.6	38.7	185,420	211,800
<b>Total Eastern Europe 5/</b> .....	<b>20,930</b>	<b>20,020</b>	<b>20,190</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>580,000</b>	<b>770,000</b>
<b>Total All Europe 5/</b> .....	<b>28,470</b>	<b>28,190</b>	<b>28,030</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>848,000</b>	<b>1,100,000</b>
<b>U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia):</b>	<b>11,925</b>	<b>17,300</b>	<b>12,600</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>296,700</b>	<b>360,000</b>
<b>Asia:</b>									
Turkey .....	1,737	1,656	1,680	17.7	19.6	19.2	20.6	30,690	32,280
China, Mainland .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	435,000	--
India .....	9,949	11,238	11,345	12.9	15.8	15.8	--	128,100	179,260
Indonesia .....	5,611	7,416	9,390	14.8	14.2	17.2	--	82,850	105,110
Japan .....	121	95	88	32.2	42.9	37.5	38.4	3,900	4,075
Pakistan .....	1,097	1,249	1,212	16.4	16.7	17.3	--	18,020	20,920
Philippines .....	3,889	4,689	4,780	9.8	10.9	10.9	11.2	36,190	50,890
Thailand .....	275	1,033	1,241	21.7	32.7	34.7	34.8	5,960	12,240
<b>Total 5/</b> .....	<b>46,390</b>	<b>54,780</b>	<b>57,330</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>785,000</b>	<b>1,025,000</b>
<b>Total 5/</b> .....	<b>1,045,000</b>	<b>1,045,000</b>	<b>1,045,000</b>	<b>1,045,000</b>	<b>1,045,000</b>	<b>1,045,000</b>	<b>1,045,000</b>	<b>1,045,000</b>	<b>1,045,000</b>





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# WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

## Statistical Report

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REPORTS

- FAS M-168 THE BEEF EXPORT TRADE OF CENTRAL AMERICA. November 1965, 12 pp.  
In the past 7 years, Central American countries have increased  
beef production about 70 million pounds; most of this gain has  
reached the United States, some as lower-grade meat.

WORLD TOBACCO PRODUCTION  
DOWN SLIGHTLY

The 1965 world tobacco harvest is placed at 9,879 million pounds--down 3.7 percent from the 1964 record high despite a small increase in planted area. Yields of oriental tobacco in Eastern European countries were adversely affected by unfavorable weather conditions, which also reduced final outturns in Japan, Australia, and the Republic of South Africa.

Smaller harvests in such important producing countries as the United States, Rhodesia, Greece, Turkey and the Philippines resulted mainly from reduced plantings. In some major producing countries, however, including Brazil, Colombia, Thailand, Pakistan, South Korea, and Mexico larger plantings plus generally favorable weather conditions resulted in record or near-record harvests.

The 1965 world tobacco crop is of sufficient size to provide more than ample supplies to meet world demand plus some additional stock buildup. This is true not only for the light cigarette types (flue-cured, oriental, burley) large stocks of which are available from previous harvests in producing and importing countries, but also for the dark types utilized mainly in production of cigars and dark-type cigarettes.

Blue-mold damage in 1965 was negligible, except for Australia, Poland, Hungary, Italy, and Spain.

Production by Continent and Area

All continents produced less tobacco in 1965 than in 1964, except South America, where both larger plantings and favorable weather resulted in an increase in the final outturn.

North America: Reduced plantings in the United States resulted in a smaller harvest and offset larger crops in practically all other countries in the area. Area production totaled 2,402 million pounds and was down 9.4 percent from the 1964 figure of 2,651 million.

South America: Increased plantings in conjunction with favorable weather resulted in record crops for Brazil, Colombia, and a near-record harvest in Venezuela. Continued dry weather during the growing season somewhat reduced yields in Argentina and Uruguay. Production for the area at 713 million pounds was only slightly under the 1963 high of 725 million.

Europe: Both smaller plantings and adverse weather reduced the harvest in Western Europe this season. Most of the reduction in acreage occurred in oriental types grown in Greece. Planted acreages of all types of leaf tobaccos were increased in the Eastern European (including the USSR) countries this season but adverse weather reduced final outturns in

practically all of those countries. The smaller harvest of oriental leaf in Yugoslavia was due mainly to the 15 percent cut in plantings. Total area production for Europe (including USSR) was 1,906 million pounds, compared with 2,069 million last year. Oriental leaf accounted for almost 85 percent of the decline.

Africa: Reduced plantings of flue-cured tobaccos in Rhodesia and Zambia resulting from an agreed cutback due to the disastrously low prices received for the record 1964 crop accounted for most of the decline in this area's production. In 1965, it totaled 516 million pounds--down 8 percent from the 1964 figure of 562 million. Also, drought reduced yields in the Republic of South Africa.

Asia: Area production totaled 4,310 million pounds--slightly under the 1964 harvest of 4,370 million. Smaller crops in Turkey, the Philippines and Japan more than offset record harvests in Pakistan, Thailand, Taiwan, South Korea and Iran. Both India and Mainland China had larger crops than in 1964 with the latter country's harvest believed to be exceeded only by the 1959 high.

Oceania: Both smaller plantings and adverse weather reduced this area's production from the 1964 figure of 43.5 million pounds to 32.6 million this season.

#### Production by Kind

A smaller world harvest of flue-cured, oriental, and other light air-cured (including Maryland) types more than offset increases recorded in the production of the other kinds of leaf tobacco.

The 1965 world harvest of flue-cured tobaccos, at 3,531 million pounds, was down 7 percent from the 1964 high of 3,797 million but still the second largest on record. A crop of this magnitude is still in excess of world requirements which resulted in additional gain in stocks and world exports for this kind of tobacco.

Smaller flue-cured crops harvested in the United States, Rhodesia, India, and Zambia, among the principal exporters of this kind of leaf, more than offset record harvests in Brazil, Thailand, Taiwan, Pakistan, Tanzania, and Mainland China. Unofficial reports indicate that Mainland China may once again enter the export market. Other countries also are making strenuous efforts to produce additional quantities for export.

Production of burley tobaccos, at 822 million pounds, was slightly greater than the 816 million produced in 1964. The increase this season was produced in countries that export practically their entire crops--Rhodesia, Zambia, Greece, and Malawi. Also, the larger harvests in Italy, Brazil, and South Korea means larger supplies available for export in direct competition with U.S. leaf. This may be offset somewhat by smaller crops in Japan, Canada, and Mexico.

Both smaller plantings and adverse weather reduced the 1965 world harvest of oriental tobaccos which totaled 1,549 million pounds, second only to the 1964 high of 1,802 million. The 1965 harvest was still in excess of world requirements. Stocks in both producing and importing countries will set new highs. Producing countries will intensify efforts to increase exports through bilateral trading agreements.

The 1965 harvest of dark tobaccos, particularly the cigar types, rose significantly from the previous year. The reports on smoking and health and the U.S. embargo against further imports of Cuban leaf in early 1962 has caused many countries to expand the production of this kind of leaf tobacco as rapidly as possible. Production in 1965 for export was slightly in excess of annual requirements which will result in a buildup of these kinds of tobaccos. With cigarette sales rising again, any further increases in production of cigar types may result in further stock accumulation.

LEAF TOBACCO: World production by kinds, average 1955-59,  
annual 1963-1965, farm sales weight 1/

Kinds	Average 1955-59	1963 <u>2/</u>	1964 <u>2/</u>	1965 <u>2/</u>
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Flue-cured.....	2,918,985	3,375,901	3,796,975	3,530,887
Burley.....	597,400	934,605	816,476	821,518
Other light air-cured.....	101,491	79,635	99,414	96,034
Light sun-cured.....	801,557	762,146	756,182	799,968
Oriental and semi-oriental..	1,106,362	1,389,768	1,801,507	1,548,627
Dark air-cured.....	1,996,588	1,964,597	1,973,759	2,002,699
Dark sun-cured.....	856,087	944,635	871,287	926,386
Fire-cured.....	140,639	153,657	141,127	153,071
Total.....	8,519,109	9,604,944	10,256,727	9,879,190

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight normally reported in trade statistics.

2/ Preliminary; subject to revision.







WORLD TRADE IN COTTON  
DECLINES IN 1964-65

World trade in cotton was estimated at 16.7 million bales in 1964-65 (August-July). This represents a decline of about 7 percent from the all-time record of 18.0 million bales exported in the preceding year. U.S. exports in 1964-65 declined more than the total as foreign countries increased their shipments. The lower level of world cotton trade in 1964-65 is attributed mainly to a general reduction in raw cotton stocks in importing countries during that season. Moreover, a few major consuming countries in Western Europe used less cotton in 1964-65 than a year earlier. Prospects for the current season indicate a slight increase in world cotton trade. Consumption is expected to continue at a relatively high level in importing countries; and in most of those countries, there is little margin for further reduction in raw cotton stocks.

Exports - World cotton exports in 1964-65 were estimated at 16.7 million bales, compared with 18.0 million in 1963-64 and 16.7 million for the most recent five seasons. Exports from foreign non-Bloc countries were placed at 10.8 million bales in 1964-65, an increase of 0.3 million from the preceding season and second only to 1962-63 when 11.0 million bales were shipped. In Mexico, U.A.R., Syria, and Turkey exports in 1964-65 exceeded the preceding year's level by 10 percent or more. Shipments were also higher in Central America and in many countries of Africa in 1964-65. Among the foreign non-Bloc countries where exports were substantially smaller in 1964-65 than a year earlier were Sudan, Pakistan and Greece.

The United States exported 4.2 million bales of cotton in 1964-65, or only about three-fourths of the amount shipped in 1963-64. Among the factors contributing to the sharp decline were (a) increased cotton supplies in foreign exporting countries, (b) a sharp reduction in raw cotton stocks by importing countries, and (c) a lower level of mill consumption in a few major importing countries of Western Europe.

Exports from the USSR, the only major cotton exporting country of the Communist world, are estimated at 1.8 million bales, compared with 1.7 million bales in 1963-64.

Imports - As a group, Western European countries continued to be the largest import market for cotton, and in 1964-65 accounted for 38 percent of the estimated world total of 17.1 million bales. France, West Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom -- the four largest markets in Western Europe -- imported about 4.2 million bales of cotton in 1964-65. Around one-fourth of this amount was purchased from the United States.

Asian countries also accounted for about 38 percent of the total world cotton imports in 1964-65. Principal non-Bloc importers in Asia were Japan, India, and Hong Kong. Those three countries imported about 4.6 million bales during the 1964-65 season, nearly one-third of which was from the United States. Japan alone imported more than a million bales from the United States in 1964-65 to remain, by far, this country's best cotton customer.

COTTON: International trade, average 1955-59, annual 1962-64,  
Year beginning August 1

Country	(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)							
	Average 1955-59		1962		1963		1964 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
<b>North America:</b>								
Canada.....	0	351	0	331	0	466	0	420
El Salvador.....	147	0	292	0	304	0	255	0
Guatemala.....	46	0	221	0	269	0	283	0
Mexico.....	1,573	1	1,897	1	1,426	1	1,616	1
Nicaragua.....	196	0	288	0	402	0	525	0
United States.....	5,296	138	3,429	137	5,775	135	4,195	118
Others.....	16	14	29	10	36	10	55	11
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7,274</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>6,156</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>8,212</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>6,929</b>	<b>550</b>
<b>South America:</b>								
Argentina.....	26	14	216	23	100	33	1	73
Bolivia.....	0	4	0	6	0	6	0	6
Brazil.....	418	0	1,145	0	1,023	0	1,050	0
Chile.....	0	78	0	118	0	120	0	135
Colombia.....	6	42	115	2	54	19	60	6
Ecuador.....	0	1	0	7	0	10	0	5
Paraguay.....	32	0	32	0	47	0	41	0
Peru.....	441	0	590	0	510	0	468	0
Uruguay.....	0	37	0	15	0	34	0	35
Venezuela.....	0	7	0	14	0	36	0	30
Others.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>2,098</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>1,734</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>1,620</b>	<b>290</b>
<b>Europe:</b>								
Austria.....	0	115	0	106	0	117	0	121
Belgium.....	0	422	0	359	0	369	0	350
Denmark.....	0	39	0	40	0	38	0	44
Finland.....	0	72	0	76	0	72	0	74
France.....	0	1,316	0	1,282	0	1,335	0	1,084
Germany, West.....	0	1,448	0	1,297	0	1,450	0	1,293
Greece.....	160	10	238	9	263	10	167	46
Ireland.....	0	17	0	26	0	25	0	25
Italy.....	0	867	0	1,063	0	1,103	0	850
Netherlands.....	0	349	0	351	0	393	0	359
Norway.....	0	21	0	20	0	21	0	22
Portugal.....	0	218	0	355	0	322	0	433
Spain.....	0	253	100	6	60	60	20	137
Sweden.....	0	128	0	95	0	98	0	81
Switzerland.....	0	188	0	186	0	208	0	195
United Kingdom.....	0	1,442	0	1,017	0	1,223	0	960
Yugoslavia.....	0	183	0	360	0	350	0	380
<b>Total Western Europe..</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>7,088</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>6,648</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>7,194</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>6,454</b>
<b>Eastern Europe:</b>								
Albania 2/.....	5	4	4	1	6	1	6	1
Bulgaria 2/.....	0	90	0	190	0	200	0	190
Cuba 2/.....	0	34	0	45	0	50	0	55
Czechoslovakia 2/.....	0	411	0	500	0	450	0	550
Germany, East 2/.....	0	434	0	465	0	475	0	450
Hungary 2/.....	0	226	0	270	0	285	0	300
Poland.....	0	481	0	505	0	647	0	671
Rumania 2/.....	0	201	0	325	0	300	0	300
Others.....	0	42	0	69	0	69	0	52
<b>Total Eastern Europe..</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,923</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2,370</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2,477</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2,569</b>
<b>U.S.S.R. (Europe &amp; Asia) 2/:</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>600</b>

(Continued)

COTTON: International trade, average 1955-59, annual 1962-64 -- cont'd.  
Year beginning August 1

(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country	Average 1955-59		1962		1963		1964 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Africa:								
Angola.....	30	0	28	0	22	0	15	0
British East Africa.....	446	0	390	0	520	0	595	0
Congo (Leopoldville).....	199	0	28	0	32	0	10	0
Ethiopia.....	3/	15	0	20	0	20	0	25
Egypt.....	1,366	0	1,361	0	1,372	0	1,558	0
Morocco.....	7	11	17	17	19	14	30	25
Mozambique.....	141	0	184	0	115	0	168	0
Nigeria.....	146	0	141	0	145	0	120	0
South Africa, Republic of:	5	46	7	108	2	95	10	100
Sudan.....	508	0	787	0	720	0	475	0
Western Africa.....	43	0	93	0	115	0	125	0
Others.....	188	13	178	8	235	8	227	39
Total.....	3,079	85	3,214	153	3,297	137	3,333	189
Asia and Oceania:								
Afghanistan.....	39	0	69	0	100	0	125	0
Australia.....	0	89	0	93	0	116	0	110
Burma.....	58	2	70	10	36	0	60	0
Ceylon.....	0	3	0	7	0	9	0	7
China, Mainland 2/.....	180	310	0	350	40	800	40	700
Formosa (Taiwan).....	0	159	0	247	0	294	0	288
Hong Kong.....	0	313	0	554	0	627	0	549
India.....	309	498	287	746	231	556	200	675
Indonesia.....	0	39	0	46	0	45	0	50
Iran.....	187	0	220	0	326	0	320	0
Iraq.....	25	3/	9	0	5	0	5	0
Israel.....	3/	23	15	29	10	47	13	53
Japan.....	0	2,702	0	3,070	0	3,167	0	3,416
Korea, South.....	0	206	0	324	0	270	0	280
Lebanon.....	7	21	15	35	8	23	0	25
Pakistan.....	464	10	683	9	689	4	485	9
Philippines.....	0	68	0	164	0	170	0	120
Syria.....	383	0	614	0	608	0	726	0
Thailand.....	3/	5	0	42	0	44	0	80
Turkey.....	246	0	568	0	587	0	773	0
Others.....	33	15	45	54	43	85	40	74
Total.....	1,931	4,463	2,595	5,780	2,683	6,257	2,787	6,436
World total.....	14,912	14,848	15,905	16,365	17,955	17,635	16,662	17,088
Non-Bloc.....	13,187	12,015	14,401	12,895	16,209	13,658	14,816	13,219
Sino Soviet Bloc 4/.....	1,725	2,833	1,504	3,470	1,746	3,977	1,846	3,869

1/ Preliminary and partly estimated.

2/ Compiled from statistics of exporting countries.

3/ Less than 500 bales.

4/ Eastern Europe, U.S.S.R., Mainland China, Cuba, North Korea, and North Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Sino-Soviet Bloc countries imported an estimated 3.9 million bales of cotton in 1964-65, compared with 4.0 million in 1963-64. Purchases by USSR and Mainland China as well as some other Communist countries were slightly lower than a year earlier. Net imports by those countries totaled about 2.0 million bales, compared with 2.3 million in 1963-64.

Outlook for 1965-66 - World cotton exports during 1965-66 are currently forecast at 17.3 million bales, up 0.6 million from last season. The expected increase in trade this season is based on a continued high level of consumption in net importing countries. The low stock level in those countries will require that imports be at least on a replacement basis during the season. Larger exportable supplies in foreign producing countries in 1965-66 will likely keep the United States from sharing in the increased world trade in cotton. United States exports are now estimated at 4.0 million running bales, a level slightly below 1964-65 shipments. Exports from the USSR in 1965-66 could exceed last year's level as reports from that country indicate another record crop.

#### RECORD WORLD HOPS CROP

Continuing trends toward larger acreage and higher yields, 1965 world hops production is estimated at a record 212.4 million pounds from 175,800 acres--an average of 1,208 pounds per acre. The 1964 crop is now set at 205.6 million pounds from 174,000 acres. This is an upward revision from past estimates and reflects larger crops in the USSR and eastern Europe than previously reported. Nearly all of the 1965 acreage increase occurred in West Germany where the area under hops rose 9 percent. Since these first year plantings produce only lightly, the big increase in the German crop should take place next year.

A cool wet summer reduced yields in all of western Europe except the United Kingdom where yields rose in spite of poor weather. The weather also delayed harvest by 10 days - 2 weeks but did not generally appear to reduce quality. The wet weather also contributed to an abnormally high disease hazard and spraying programs had to be stepped up accordingly.

World beer production during 1964-65 is estimated at about 436 million barrels (31 gallons each), up 7 percent from the 408 million level of 1963-64. Assuming a world hopping rate of .45 pounds per barrel and continued expansion of world beer production at the present rate, world requirements of 1965 crop hops should be about 210 million pounds. If current estimates prove correct, this would allow a slight rebuilding of stocks.

The European hops market remains relatively strong in spite of the record crop. The majority of the crop (80 percent in West Germany) was sold prior to harvest. This and the rapid growth in European demand for hops accounts for the strength in that market. In the United States, the spot market is weak but the market for future crops is stronger than a year ago.

HOPS: Production in specified countries,  
average 1955-59, annual 1962-65 <sup>1/</sup>

Country	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	Revised 1964	Preliminary 1965
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Canada.....	1,375	1,456	1,455	1,523	1,436
United States.....	43,581	44,231	51,422	53,378	55,451
Argentina.....	221	305	274	269	209
Austria.....	123	265	342	331	320
Belgium.....	3,015	2,741	3,317	3,763	3,860
France.....	4,398	3,485	5,104	5,351	4,630
Germany, West.....	33,960	33,977	39,808	40,456	42,400
Spain.....	728	1,823	2,576	2,927	3,197
United Kingdom.....	27,663	29,883	30,955	28,269	29,098
Bulgaria.....	<sup>2/</sup>	794	1,014	1,300	1,323
Czechoslovakia.....	12,491	15,642	19,859	15,186	16,314
Germany, East.....	1,524	3,250	5,852	5,795	5,842
Hungary.....	<sup>3/</sup> 273	909	856	1,089	1,102
Poland.....	2,827	4,641	5,710	6,724	7,716
Rumania.....	<sup>3/</sup> 882	728	794	1,213	1,213
Yugoslavia.....	6,332	11,574	10,406	13,470	12,346
U.S.S.R.....	10,108	13,200	13,200	15,400	15,400
South Africa, Republic of...	254	159	201	133	153
Japan.....	2,045	3,616	4,392	6,047	6,276
Australia.....	3,670	3,689	3,767	2,224	2,894
New Zealand.....	1,059	888	664	662	1,036
Other <sup>4/</sup> .....	146	138	145	141	141
Total.....	156,675	177,394	202,113	205,651	212,357

<sup>1/</sup> Production shown by calendar year of harvest for both Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

<sup>2/</sup> Not available.

<sup>3/</sup> 1959 only.

<sup>4/</sup> Includes Mexico, Switzerland and Sweden.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

1965-66 COFFEE CROP  
STILL LARGER

The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) now estimates that the 1965-66 world coffee crop will total 78.2 million bags, of which 63.4 million bags will be exportable production. This is about 2 percent above FAS's October estimate. The 1965-66 crop is thus approaching the record crop of 78.9 million bags in 1959-60, and possibly could surpass it. The small 1964-65 crop was estimated to be 51.7 million bags, of which 37.1 million was exportable.

The 1965-66 crop in North America is even higher than previously estimated, principally due to larger crops in Costa Rica and Guatemala. December estimates are also up in El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, and Nicaragua, although production in the latter country is still below the previous year's. Overall production in North America is 12 percent above 1964-65 crop.

The 1965-66 estimates for total and exportable production in South America are 44.7 and 35.4 million bags, respectively. This is up slightly from the September estimate, chiefly due to an increased estimate for Brazil where the crop is now set at 34.0 million bags. Some sources believe this might go even higher. In 1964-65 total output in South America was set at only 20.7 million bags, including 11.6 million exportable.

African production continues to increase and is now expected to total 17.9 million bags, as compared with 16.2 million in 1964-65. The respective figures for exportable production are 17.1 million, as compared with 15.4 million a year earlier. The biggest increase came in the Ivory Coast, Africa's largest coffee producer and the third-largest in the world.

In light of the fact that export quotas under the International Coffee Agreement now total 45 million bags, and considering that coffee which moves outside the Agreement, it now appears that world coffee stocks will increase some 13 to 14 million bags in 1965-66. Most of this stock increase will be in the producing countries.

AUSTRALIA'S BARLEY AND OATS  
EXPORTS SLIGHTLY HIGHER

Australia's exports of barley and oats in 1964-65, at 718 million metric tons, showed a gain of 2 percent over exports of 1963-64. At the same time, barley exports declined 13 percent, while those of oats gained by 21 percent. Fifty-two percent of the 1964-65 shipments went to European destinations and 34 percent to Asia.

Combined barley and oats exports to Europe declined 8 percent; barley was 31 percent lower and oats were up 24 percent. Shipments to the Common Market were 9 percent higher, with both grains gaining similarly. Receipts by the United Kingdom were off sharply because of reduced barley purchases.

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1965-66, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	3rd estimate
	1955/56- 1959/60				1965-66
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bags <u>2/</u>	bags <u>2/</u>	bags <u>2/</u>	bags <u>2/</u>	bags <u>2/</u>
<b>North America:</b>					
Costa Rica .....	658	930	970	685	855
Cuba .....	207	50	---	---	---
Dominican Republic .....	421	420	540	525	545
El Salvador .....	1,327	1,540	1,885	1,880	1,970
Guatemala .....	1,158	1,700	1,580	1,390	1,785
Haiti .....	435	425	365	385	420
Honduras .....	262	335	320	365	405
Mexico .....	1,369	1,250	1,855	1,630	1,850
Nicaragua .....	334	460	405	525	495
Panama .....	<u>3/</u> 10	19	26	25	30
Trinidad & Tobago .....	37	53	68	65	60
Other <u>4/</u> .....	171	122	55	59	64
Total North America .....	6,389	7,304	8,069	7,534	8,479
<b>South America:</b>					
Brazil .....	23,360	20,000	21,200	3,000	26,800
Colombia .....	6,550	6,500	7,200	6,900	6,800
Ecuador .....	422	630	525	715	710
Peru .....	251	605	630	670	675
Venezuela .....	472	370	395	290	305
Other <u>5/</u> .....	44	73	77	72	72
Total South America .....	31,099	28,178	30,027	11,647	35,362
<b>Africa:</b>					
Angola .....	1,427	3,050	2,750	3,145	3,040
Burundi <u>6/</u> .....	77	105	245	195	220
Cameroon <u>8/</u> .....	396	805	775	870	920
Central African Republic .....	<u>3/</u> 37	100	205	145	170
Congo (Leopoldville) .....	1,164	1,050	1,050	750	950
Ethiopia .....	850	1,150	1,250	1,200	1,215
Guinea .....	<u>9/</u> 105	200	160	155	155
Ivory Coast .....	2,063	3,300	4,300	3,450	4,750
Kenya .....	399	615	720	655	780
Malagasy Republic .....	812	900	735	950	785
Rwanda <u>6/</u> .....	77	80	140	150	160
Tanzania <u>10/</u> .....	369	455	530	560	575
Togo .....	121	175	225	195	220
Uganda .....	1,454	2,930	2,885	2,585	2,785
Other <u>11/</u> .....	308	367	396	398	405
Total Africa .....	9,505	15,282	16,366	15,403	17,130
<b>Asia and Oceania:</b>					
India .....	223	365	620	460	500
Indonesia .....	1,120	2,080	1,600	1,850	1,650
Philippines .....	---	---	---	---	---
Yemen .....	74	72	70	80	90
Other <u>12/</u> .....	63	135	139	147	147
Total Asia and Oceania .....	1,480	2,652	2,429	2,537	2,387
World exportable production .....	48,473	53,416	56,891	37,121	63,358

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior to 1959-60 which was based on "registrations" of current crop minus port consumption and coastwise shipments. 2/ 132,276 pounds each. 3/ 2-year average. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1962-63, was shown as Ruanda-Urundi. 7/ Shown in Congo (Leopoldville) prior to 1959-60. Combined exports for Rwanda and Burundi in 1959-60 totaled 160,000 bags. 8/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. 9/ 3-year average. 10/ Prior to 1964-65 year was shown as Tanganyika. Now includes Zanzibar as well. 11/ Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Congo (Brazzaville), Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 12/ Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.



GREEN COFFEE: World total production for the marketing year 1965-66, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average : 1955/56- 1959/60	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	3rd estimate 1965-66
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
<b>North America:</b>					
Costa Rica .....	734	1,050	1,100	825	1,000
Cuba .....	713	650	475	600	475
Dominican Republic .....	549	570	690	675	700
El Salvador .....	1,436	1,650	2,000	2,000	2,100
Guatemala .....	1,357	1,900	1,790	1,600	2,000
Haiti .....	600	590	530	550	585
Honduras .....	321	410	395	445	490
Mexico .....	1,716	2,200	2,855	2,680	2,950
Nicaragua .....	376	505	450	575	550
Panama .....	3/ 27	73	80	85	90
Trinidad & Tobago .....	44	60	75	75	70
Other 4/ .....	427	416	314	325	345
Total North America .....	8,300	10,074	10,754	10,435	11,355
<b>South America:</b>					
Brazil .....	28,300	27,000	28,200	10,000	34,000
Colombia .....	7,360	7,500	8,200	8,000	8,000
Ecuador .....	521	800	700	900	900
Peru .....	324	770	815	870	880
Venezuela .....	835	850	890	800	825
Other 5/ .....	63	124	128	128	128
Total South America .....	37,403	37,044	38,933	20,698	44,733
<b>Africa:</b>					
Angola .....	1,443	3,100	2,800	3,200	3,100
Burundi 6/ .....	7/ 405	110	250	200	225
Cameroon 8/ .....	3/ 41	825	800	900	950
Central African Republic .....	105	210	150	175	175
Congo (Leopoldville) .....	1,195	1,100	1,100	800	1,000
Ethiopia .....	1,100	1,490	1,600	1,550	1,570
Guinea .....	9/ 114	215	175	170	170
Ivory Coast .....	2,130	3,350	4,350	3,500	4,800
Kenya .....	415	635	740	675	800
Malagasy Republic .....	902	1,000	835	1,050	885
Rwanda 6/ .....	7/ 375	85	145	155	165
Tanzania 10/ .....	470	545	575	575	590
Togo .....	122	177	230	200	225
Uganda .....	1,508	2,945	2,900	2,600	2,800
Other 11/ .....	332	400	429	432	439
Total Africa .....	10,082	16,007	17,109	16,157	17,894
<b>Asia and Oceania:</b>					
India .....	712	1,020	1,240	1,100	1,090
Indonesia .....	1,343	2,330	1,900	2,200	2,000
Philippines .....	199	550	655	710	725
Yemen .....	88	82	80	90	100
Other 12/ .....	179	280	319	337	337
Total Asia and Oceania .....	2,521	4,262	4,194	4,437	4,252
World total production .....	58,306	67,387	70,990	51,727	78,234

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior to 1959-60 which was based on "registrations" of current crop minus port consumption and coastwise shipments. 2/ 132,276 pounds each. 3/ 2-year average. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1962-63, was shown as Ruanda-Urundi. 7/ Shown in Congo (Leopoldville) prior to 1959-60. Combined exports for Rwanda and Burundi in 1959-60 totaled 160,000 bags. 8/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. 9/ 3-year average. 10/ Prior to 1964-65 year was shown as Tanganyika. Now includes Zanzibar as well. 11/ Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Congo (Brazzaville), Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 12/ Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Barley and Oats: Australia's exports by country of destination,  
July-June 1963-64 and 1964-65 1/

Country of destination	July-June 1963-64			July-June 1964-65		
	Barley	Oats	Total	Barley	Oats	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
<b>Western Hemisphere:</b>						
United States .....	23,777	--	23,777	--	--	--
Barbados .....	--	676	676	--	408	408
Ecuador .....	--	--	--	--	874	874
Jamaica .....	--	--	--	--	9	9
Panama, Republic of .....	--	193	193	53	30	83
Peru .....	--	--	--	--	76	76
Other countries .....	--	114	114	--	--	--
Total Western Hemisphere ..	23,777	983	24,760	53	1,397	1,450
<b>Western Europe:</b>						
<b>EEC:</b>						
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	--	--	--	--	255	255
Germany, West .....	11,780	85,867	97,647	26,651	129,390	156,041
Italy .....	25,782	13,894	39,676	52,845	20,880	73,725
Netherlands .....	79,248	60,799	140,047	48,659	22,260	70,919
Total EEC .....	116,810	160,560	277,370	128,155	172,785	300,940
Denmark .....	2,761	3,085	5,846	--	--	--
Norway .....	2,950	--	2,950	2,164	--	2,164
United Kingdom .....	114,277	4,056	118,333	32,781	12,320	45,101
Total Western Europe .....	236,798	167,701	404,499	163,100	185,105	348,205
<b>Eastern Europe:</b>						
Germany, East .....	--	--	--	--	10,554	10,554
Poland .....	--	--	--	--	12,309	12,309
Yugoslavia .....	--	--	--	--	1	1
Total Eastern Europe .....	--	--	--	--	22,864	22,864
Total Europe .....	236,798	167,701	404,499	163,100	207,969	371,069
<b>Asia:</b>						
Bahrein .....	--	--	--	306	5	311
Burma .....	--	--	--	--	44	44
Ceylon .....	--	--	--	36	139	175
Hong Kong .....	232	834	1,066	255	732	987
India .....	--	1,222	1,222	--	1,144	1,144
Israel .....	--	569	569	--	503	503
Japan .....	117,884	7,610	125,494	154,054	13,956	168,010
Korea, South .....	--	--	--	1,016	--	1,016
Kuwait .....	345	364	709	8,211	267	8,478
Malaysia .....	--	2,764	2,764	45	3,917	3,962
Philippines, Republic of ..	--	1,126	1,126	18	2,013	2,031
Qatar .....	--	--	--	219	--	219
Saudi Arabia .....	3,042	41	3,083	6,115	63	6,178
South Arabia .....	--	--	--	194	20	214
Taiwan .....	--	--	--	--	3	3
Trucial States .....	--	--	--	369	--	369
Other countries .....	266	--	266	10	--	10
Total .....	121,769	14,530	136,299	170,848	22,806	193,654
<b>Sino Bloc:</b>						
China, Communist .....	18,688	100,067	118,755	5,109	41,930	47,039
Total Asia .....	140,457	114,597	255,054	175,957	64,736	240,693
<b>Africa:</b>						
Mauritius .....	--	268	268	--	321	321
Mozambique .....	264	--	264	50	254	304
Rhodesia and Nyasaland .....	1,182	1,403	2,585	793	1,017	1,810
South Africa .....	--	8,861	8,861	71	8,340	8,411
Tanganyika .....	--	--	--	--	207	207
Other countries .....	--	--	--	--	26	26
Total Africa .....	1,446	10,532	11,978	914	10,165	11,079
<b>Total Oceania:</b>						
Other countries .....	238	2/ 8,704	8,942	3/ 11,523	3/ 79,504	91,027
World Total .....	402,716	302,517	705,233	351,564	366,791	718,355

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes 8,263 "For orders." 3/ For orders.

Australian trade to Asian countries was lower by only 14 thousand tons, however, there was a heavy swing to barley and away from oats. Japan's takings of 168 thousand tons, up 34 percent, represented nearly a quarter of the total business. Shipments to Communist China were off by 60 percent.

Forty-four percent of barley exports went to Japan, with other important business being confined to Western Europe. West Germany took 35 percent of the oats shipments, while 57 percent went to Europe.

#### ARGENTINE GRAIN EXPORTS HIGH IN JULY-SEPTEMBER

Argentina exported 3.1 million metric tons of grain during the first quarter of the fiscal year 1965-66. Wheat exports continue at a near record level and comprised 65 percent of the total grain exported. During the past several months Argentina has had spectacular success in exporting most of her excess supplies of grain. Larger wheat and rye shipments more than offset declines in shipments of other grains.

Wheat exports totaled almost 2.0 million tons during this period and was the best quarterly record in over 25 years. They were more than three times as great as the 625,000 tons shipped during July - September 1964. This huge increase was attributed largely to increased shipments to Communist China and the USSR. Shipments to Brazil, Peru, Chile, Spain and the United Kingdom also showed substantial increases. However, this was partly offset by the decreased shipments to the Common Market countries, East Germany and Republic of South Africa.

Corn shipments totaled 955,000 tons and showed a decrease of 17 percent from the 1.2 million tons shipped during July - September 1964. Declines occurred for most destinations. In contrast the USSR took 21,000 tons compared with none during the same period a year earlier.

Exports of rye totaled 21,000 tons and showed an increase of 17 percent over the 18,000 tons for the same period last year.

Exports of oats, barley and grain sorghums totaled 116,000 tons during July - September--down 71 percent from the 401,000 tons shipped a year earlier. This decrease reflects the small harvests of these grain in 1964.

GRAIN: Argentine exports by country of destination, July-September 1964 and July-September 1965

Destination	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
<b>July-September 1964:</b>							
United States	--	--	3,398	--	--	--	3,398
Barbados	--	--	500	--	--	482	982
Brazil	245,940	--	--	5,662	4,161	--	255,763
Cuba	--	--	19,737	--	--	--	19,737
Paraguay	9,587	--	--	--	--	--	9,587
Peru	77,565	--	--	--	--	--	77,565
Uruguay	6,850	--	12,577	800	800	250	21,277
Venezuela	10,160	--	--	--	--	--	10,160
<b>EEC:</b>							
Belgium-Luxembourg	16,900	2,251	63,207	500	--	15,457	98,315
France	45,279	--	6,649	--	--	375	52,303
Germany, West	3,826	850	48,842	6,799	7,952	56,670	124,939
Italy	31,715	500	771,451	35,035	54,969	4,800	898,470
Netherlands	94,029	5,800	101,234	29,415	900	16,716	248,104
Total EEC	191,759	9,401	991,383	71,749	63,821	94,018	1,422,131
Austria	--	--	4,080	--	--	--	4,080
Denmark	--	--	58	10,542	--	--	10,600
Finland	--	2,080	--	--	--	--	2,080
Germany, East	21,516	--	--	--	--	--	21,516
Hungary	--	--	4,789	--	--	--	4,789
Norway	7,140	2,838	--	--	--	--	9,978
Spain	384	--	34,453	--	--	19,419	54,256
Sweden	--	3,400	--	--	--	--	3,400
Switzerland	--	--	7,031	3,800	--	--	10,831
United Kingdom	36,439	--	38,149	--	--	31,961	106,549
Yugoslavia	--	--	1,962	--	--	950	2,912
China, Communist	5,743	--	33,616	--	--	14,172	53,531
Japan	--	--	4,741	--	--	78,062	82,803
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	500	500
Republic of S. Africa	11,989	--	--	--	--	--	11,989
Total	625,072	17,719	1,156,474	92,553	68,782	239,814	2,200,414
<b>July-September 1965:</b>							
Barbados	70	--	305	--	--	98	473
Brazil	315,058	--	--	650	4,217	102	320,027
Bolivia	3,999	--	--	--	--	--	3,999
Chile	66,125	--	--	--	--	--	66,125
Paraguay	900	--	--	--	--	--	900
Peru	105,349	--	2,000	--	--	--	107,349
Trinidad	--	--	448	--	--	47	495
<b>EEC:</b>							
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,230	2,400	35,458	--	--	630	39,718
France	23,795	--	2,390	--	--	375	26,560
Germany, West	12,195	4,635	23,040	2,200	4,320	2,594	48,984
Italy	100,642	--	744,234	27,952	34,541	3,997	911,366
Netherlands	29,940	9,343	71,345	4,441	--	9,833	124,902
Total EEC	167,802	16,378	876,467	34,593	38,861	17,429	1,151,530
Austria	--	--	1,203	--	--	--	1,203
Cyprus	10,292	--	--	--	--	--	10,292
Norway	15,953	--	--	--	--	--	15,953
Spain	33,140	--	39,762	--	3,429	1,000	77,331
Switzerland	1,000	--	5,582	1,438	400	723	9,143
Sweden	--	--	--	--	--	25	25
United Kingdom	104,557	51	6,219	--	--	2,072	112,899
U.S.S.R.	425,592	--	20,965	--	--	--	446,557
China, Communist	719,181	--	--	--	--	--	719,181
Japan	--	4,244	2,500	--	--	10,461	17,205
Formosa	5,681	--	--	--	--	--	5,681
Mozambique	11,400	--	--	--	--	--	11,400
Angola	8,536	--	--	--	--	--	8,536
Republic of S. Africa	--	--	--	--	--	25	25
Total	1,994,635	20,673	955,451	36,681	46,907	31,982	3,086,329

Compiled from El Cerealista.

POTATO PRODUCTION  
LOWER IN 1965

Potato production for certain specified countries in 1965, estimated at 5,040 million hundredweight (100 lbs.) was 7 percent below the large 1964 crop but only 2 percent less than the 1955-59 average. Production decreases in Europe and the USSR more than offset an increase in North America.

North American potato production for 1965 was 16 percent above the 1964 crop and 19 percent larger than the 1955-59 average. In the United States, increases in both acreage and yields resulted in a 1965 crop of 290 million cwt., 21 percent higher than last year and 18 percent above average. Production in Canada, 44.9 million cwt., was 6 percent below 1964 but 11 percent greater than average.

In Western Europe both acreage planted to potatoes and production were 5 percent less than in 1964. In West Germany, Western Europe's largest producer, a reduction in both planted acreage and yield resulted in a 1965 crop of 398.9 million cwt., 12 percent less than last year and 26 percent below average. Smaller crops were also harvested this year in Austria, Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Portugal. Among those with larger crops were Finland, France, Spain, and the United Kingdom.

Eastern European production was 11 percent below 1964 but 10 percent above average. This was due primarily to varying yields, as acreage planted to potatoes in 1965 was approximately the same as 1964 and only slightly above average.

Potato production for 1965 in the USSR, the world's largest producer, was 1,653.4 million cwt., 10 percent below last year but only 3 percent below average.

MEDITERRANEAN OLIVE OIL  
OUTPUT TO RISE IN 1965-66

Production of pressed olive oil in 1965-66 in the major producing countries of the Mediterranean Basin is forecast at over 1.2 million short tons--one-sixth above the relatively small outturn of 1964-65 but 8 percent below the four-year 1961/62 - 1964/65 average.

Major factors influencing this 1965-66 forecast include: (1) physiological "on-year" production increases in the major producing countries of Southern Europe; (2) prospects of somewhat less-than-average on-year outturn in both Spain and Italy, reflecting inadequate moisture during the growing season; and (3) a sharp increase in production in Greece due to relatively favorable weather conditions and reduced dacus fly infestations.

POTATOES: Acreage and production in specified countries,  
average 1955-59, annual 1964-65

Continent and Country	ACREAGE			PRODUCTION		
	Average	1964	1965 1/	Average	1964	1965 1/
	1955-59	1,000	1,000	1955-59	1955-59	1955-59
	acres	acres	acres	Million	Million	Million
				Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
North America:						
Canada.....	308	281	299	40.6	47.7	44.9
Mexico.....	101	128	130	4.5	9.4	9.7
United States.....	1,380	1,294	1,413	245.7	239.4	290.4
Total.....	1,789	1,703	1,842	290.8	296.5	345.0
Europe:						
Austria.....	440	389	371	73.9	75.8	59.3
Belgium-Lux. ....	219	161	133	44.7	40.3	28.8
Denmark.....	221	133	104	38.2	26.7	20.0
Finland.....	222	176	180	28.5	18.7	31.2
France.....	2,490	1,705	1,599	323.8	254.7	263.9
Germany, West.....	2,722	2,104	1,935	535.8	454.7	398.9
Greece.....	99	122	122	10.1	13.9	13.2
Ireland.....	292	183	173	51.6	37.0	38.5
Italy.....	956	880	867	77.6	84.3	84.7
Netherlands.....	357	309	306	81.7	90.6	71.4
Norway.....	138	121	121	24.9	17.7	24.5
Portugal.....	217	261	235	23.6	23.8	17.6
Spain.....	921	899	949	93.6	87.0	94.8
Sweden.....	295	201	182	33.5	27.3	27.5
Switzerland.....	140	106	101	32.2	29.8	26.5
United Kingdom.....	849	778	739	143.2	155.7	158.5
Total Western Europe...	10,578	8,528	8,117	1,616.9	1,438.0	1,359.3
Czechoslovakia.....	1,518	1,260	1,260	172.9	168.8	132.3
Germany, East.....	1,967	1,840	1,841	262.8	283.8	279.2
Poland.....	6,785	7,030	7,030	752.5	1,060.4	925.9
Yugoslavia.....	683	791	741	58.0	62.2	60.0
Other Eastern Europe 2/.....	1,313	1,591	1,597	122.5	102.9	102.0
Total Europe 3/.....	22,844	21,040	20,586	2,985.6	3,116.1	2,858.7
U.S.S.R. ....	23,292	21,004	21,004	1,701.1	1,845.2	1,653.4
Asia:						
Japan.....	511	545	524	69.1	86.3	83.8
South America:						
Argentina.....	529	442	503	30.9	32.9	54.9
Brazil.....	461	540	520	21.8	28.7	26.5
Chile.....	200	210	210	16.1	17.1	14.8
Venezuela.....	26	37	40	1.7	2.7	2.9
Total.....	1,216	1,229	1,273	70.5	81.4	99.1
Grand total.....	49,652	45,521	45,229	5,117.1	5,425.5	5,040.0

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary.

3/ Excluding U.S.S.R.

4/ Data are for the fiscal year ending in the year shown.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Spain's production is expected to be about 360,000 tons, sharply above the relatively small outturn of 1964-65, yet below the 1961/62 - 1964/65 average. This estimate, somewhat above the previous forecast, (Foreign Agriculture, October 11, 1964), reflects abundant October rains and mild temperatures in the major producing areas where moisture supplies by mid-summer were abnormally low. In the Spanish provinces where olives are already being harvested and crushed, oil yields are reported at above 20 to 22 percent. In the Andalusian area the bulk of harvesting begins in late December and in some areas continues until March. Consequently, climatic conditions during the next few weeks could have some effect on final production. Although exports may increase somewhat this season from those in 1964-65, they are expected to remain significantly below those in previous years.

Italian olive oil production this season, according to semi-official sources, is forecast at one-fifth above the revised official estimate of last year's "off-year" outturn. Because of a rather cold wet spring throughout Italy, foliation was delayed. This, together with a drought in late June and July, particularly in Southern Italy, is expected to result in an outturn somewhat below the annual average outturn for the 1961/62 - 1964/65 period. This in part also reflects some reduction in olive tree acreage, which has declined since 1962. However, production apparently will, for the second consecutive year, exceed that in Spain--traditionally the leading producing country.

The Greek outturn of olive oil in 1965-66 appears likely to increase by nearly one-half from that of a year ago. This forecast is somewhat below that previously published (Foreign Agriculture, October 11, 1965). The downward revision reflects a lack of rain during the August-November period, which resulted in some fruit drop and shrinkage. Insect attacks were very limited this season. This may have been due in part to the fact that there was more extensive aerial spraying for control of the dacus fly than in previous years.

Portuguese olive oil production in 1965-66 is forecast to be one-third above that of last year yet sharply below the average of recent years. This is based upon the estimate of olive fruit yields since no official forecast of olive oil production is yet available. Abundant rainfall in October was reported following a prolonged drought, which resulted in premature ripening and a considerable fruit fall. Despite the indicated rise in production this year, a significant volume of olive oil will probably be imported for domestic consumption.

Turkish production will decline sharply this year from that of a year ago. The decline chiefly represents a reduction from tree exhaustion following the large output in 1964-65. Production in recent years has trended upward, reflecting newly cultivated groves. Most of the olives used for crushing are grown in the Aegean and Eastern Mediterranean districts and harvesting, which starts in October, continues through about the end of January.

OLIVE OIL, 1/: Mediterranean Basin, estimated production, average  
1954/55-1957/58 and annual 1957/58-1965/66

Country	: 4 yr. average :										
	1954/55 - 1957/58	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66	2/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Europe:											
France.....	6	5	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
Greece.....	144	180	102	176	87	273	231	231	143	209	209
Italy.....	274	389	288	321	419	434	593	593	320	385	385
Portugal.....	86	111	68	101	104	125	109	109	43	57	57
Spain.....	358	375	380	496	550	375	650	650	225	360	360
Yugoslavia....	4	5	4	1	3	4	13	13	3	8	8
Total.....	872	1,065	844	1,097	1,165	1,212	1,598	1,598	736	1,021	1,021
Middle East:											
Israel.....	2	1	5	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1
Jordan.....	7	2	9	1	2	24	8	8	20	5	5
Syria.....	8	14	14	6	11	19	13	13	21	12	12
Lebanon.....	9	7	12	6	8	10	11	11	7	11	11
Turkey.....	69	48	100	73	87	105	72	72	110	60	60
Total.....	95	72	140	87	109	160	105	105	161	89	89
Africa:											
Algeria.....	23	23	20	22	21	15	20	20	22	20	20
Morocco.....	23	10	39	24	27	21	26	26	16	30	30
Tunisia.....	60	55	145	50	138	37	98	98	105	65	65
Libya.....	7	14	3	7	3	17	3	3	20	10	10
Total.....	113	102	207	103	189	90	147	147	163	125	125
Total	1,080	1,239	1,191	1,287	1,463	1,462	1,850	1,850	1,060	1,235	1,235

1/ Total pressed oil in marketing year beginning November 1; excludes sulfur oil extracted from residues. 2/Preliminary.

3/ Less than 500 tons.  
Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.



A sharp reduction in Lebanese and Syrian production is in prospect for 1965-66 largely because of the cyclinical "off-year". Wide fluctuations of production in both countries has been accented by unfavorable growing conditions and dacus fly infestations. Future expansion of production is anticipated in Jordan because of additional acreage planted to olive trees in 1965.

Tunisian output is expected to decline by more than one-third following the relatively high production in each of the two previous years. There have been no current reports of damage from "bacterial knot" which last year was reported to have infected groves in the northern section. Although this disease is considered serious, it can be kept in check by pruning the galls and applying of a hydro-carbon emulsion. The government continues to attempt to expand olive oil production through encouraging the use of improved management and cultural practices as well as replacing poor bearing trees and establishing new olive tree plantations.

WORLD CASTORBEAN PRODUCTION  
SECOND LARGEST OF RECORD

World production of castorbeans in 1965 is estimated at about 779,000 short tons. While this estimate represents a decline of 15 percent from the alltime high of 1964, it is still the second largest of record, exceeding the 1955-59 average by 42 percent. The decline from last year is due largely to the reduction foreseen in Brazil's crop.

North American production is expected to approximate last year's as the outturn in the United States is believed to be about the same as that of 1964, and Mexico's crop is up only slightly. There are no official estimates of U.S. production of castorbeans. Well-informed sources, however, are of the opinion that about 50,000 acres were planted this year compared with 55,000 to 60,000 acres last year. Of this about 44,000 acres are in Texas, about 4,500 in Nebraska and the remainder in Kansas and New Mexico. A larger acreage was planted on dry lands this year than in many years. In view of the dry year in Texas, much of the dryland area yielded only about 800 pounds per acre in contrast to a ton or more on irrigated lands. Moreover, in Nebraska, yields were low because of early frost. Although much of the U.S. crop has not yet been harvested, total production is expected to approximate 27,000 to 30,000 tons.

While Mexican production has been increasing slowly, no rapid rise is foreseen in the near future. At an estimated 10,250 tons the 1965 outturn is only marginally above that of the previous year.

**CASTORBEANS: Production in specified countries and the world,  
averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1962-65**

Continent and country	Average		1962	1963	1964 1/	1965 1/
	1950-54	1955-59				
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
<b>North America:</b>						
United States 2/.....	3/13,449	9,293	16,850	32,195	30,000	30,000
Mexico.....	2,976	5,677	9,205	9,115	10,095	10,250
Haiti 4/.....	3,999	1,949	1,643	1,378	929	---
Estimated total 5/.....	21,120	17,305	28,035	43,025	41,360	41,485
<b>South America:</b>						
Argentina.....	3,228	4,788	6,725	6,725	5,400	---
Brazil.....	187,414	185,977	248,000	264,398	440,000	290,000
Ecuador.....	6/ 7,182	17,431	24,360	25,353	33,070	34,170
Paraguay.....	7/ 2,467	7,615	15,400	13,000	---	---
Peru.....	6/ 1,105	6/ 1,945	8,240	8,520	8,818	---
Estimated total 5/.....	202,495	218,855	303,825	319,095	498,390	348,670
<b>Europe:</b>						
Italy.....	787	126	6	6	8	---
Bulgaria.....	6,436	3,936	805	480	---	---
Hungary.....	3,924	1,841	1,960	---	---	---
Rumania.....	2,226	12,434	12,455	15,765	14,330	---
Yugoslavia.....	1,788	4,651	6,105	4,750	4,000	4,400
Estimated total 5/.....	15,170	23,010	21,350	23,015	20,850	21,920
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	3/28,290	10,140	8/35,000	8/40,000	8/60,000	8/70,000
<b>Africa:</b>						
Ethiopia.....	10,730	15,650	11,000	11,000	---	---
Libya.....	3/ 1,850	3,595	6,600	7,800	---	---
Sudan.....	---	---	5,000	5,000	7,300	9,900
Angola.....	7/ 7,148	3/ 4,270	1,435	1,215	---	---
Dahomey.....	770	790	1,255	1,100	---	---
Kenya 6/.....	4,016	5,278	4,906	8,221	5,469	---
Malagasy Republic 7/.....	3,868	1,153	1,815	1,427	699	---
Mozambique 7/.....	2,967	2,367	1,789	2,604	1,143	---
South Africa, Republic of.....	3,330	3/16,755	10,000	15,000	17,000	---
Estimated total 5/.....	57,370	70,280	65,890	96,590	81,615	82,500
<b>Asia:</b>						
Iran.....	8,270	13,228	11,000	11,000	---	---
India.....	120,960	126,612	110,891	110,891	112,876	111,220
Indonesia.....	6,000	4,400	2,240	2,240	---	---
Korea, South.....	1,245	1,185	2,715	2,870	3,110	---
Pakistan.....	430	3,585	7,840	8,400	10,080	10,305
Thailand.....	11,280	29,665	48,085	58,310	39,680	37,475
Estimated total 5/.....	176,840	208,700	219,180	231,060	217,830	214,185
Estimated world total 5/..:	501,285	549,290	673,280	752,785	920,045	778,760

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Figures for 1956-63 are estimates submitted by the Baker Castor Oil Company. Figures for 1964 and 1965 are FAS estimates. 3/ Less than 5 years. 4/ Castorbean exports from Haiti year ending September 30. 5/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. Totals for Asia and world totals include rough estimates for Mainland China based on average production prior to World War II of about 55,000 tons. 6/ Exports of castorbeans. 7/ Exports of castorbeans and castor oil, bean basis. 8/ Estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Production in South America is estimated at almost one-third less than last year's, largely on the basis of the reduced outturn in Brazil. At the present expectation of around 290,000 tons Brazil's production would be one-third below the alltime high of 440,000 tons produced in 1964 but still above that of any year prior to 1964. Rainfall and growing conditions in both the Parana' - Sao Paulo and the Northeast regions reportedly have been about normal though less favorable than the practically ideal conditions that prevailed in 1964. However, while there may not have been much new planting for the 1965 crop the second and third crops, or "folhas", from the previous year's increased plantings will still be harvested in many areas. None of the unusual combinations of factors that caused the large increase in 1964 have existed this year. Aside from ideal weather, major factors resulting in the record 1964 crop were: (1) Increased plantings in the Parana' - Sao Paulo region was prompted by favorable castor prices at the time this area had just suffered major damage to its economic pillar--the coffee crop; and (2) increased acreage in the northeastern states, where castor is grown in association with sisal, has been in conjunction with the expanded sisal acreage stimulated by favorable price support schemes for that crop. The new minimum price support scheme for the 1965-66 sisal crop was not expected to materially increase the castorbean acreage on new lands because of a current oversupply of sisal.

Ecuador's production, virtually all for export, reportedly is up slightly from last year's outturn.

European castor production is centered largely in Rumania and to a lesser extent in Yugoslavia. Production in 1965 in each of these two countries is believed to be about the same as the previous year's levels.

On the basis of information which has become available only recently, estimates of castorbean production in the Soviet Union in recent years have been revised sharply upward. Official estimates indicate that acreage rose from 247,000 acres in 1962 to 420,000 in 1964 and a further increase is believed to have occurred in 1965. If average low yields have prevailed, production has moved upward from an estimated 35,000 tons in 1962 to possibly 70,000 in 1965. This volume would indicate that the Soviet Union ranks third in production among the world's producing countries, exceeded only by Brazil and India.

While many countries in Africa produce castorbeans, data for 1965 crops are incomplete. On the basis of export figures Tanzania probably is the leading producer, having exported a record 30,000 tons in 1963 and almost 16,000 in 1964. Production in South Africa is around 17,000 tons while that in Ethiopia is about 10,000 tons. The Sudan is believed to have produced a record outturn of about 10,000 tons this year. Castor is a relatively new cash crop for farmers in the Gash Delta of the Sudan.

The somewhat-reduced castorbean production in Asia in 1965 is due to the slightly smaller outturn in India and the moderate reduction in Thailand. Indian castorbean production from the two crops harvested from November 1964 through April 1965 was estimated by the Government at 111,220 tons, one percent less than the previous year's outturn. Trade estimates of Indian castor production normally are at least 25 percent higher than the estimates of the government as the latter do not include a large portion of the crop interplanted with other crops. The decline was attributed to a decrease of about 6 percent in planted acreage. Most of the acreage reduction (in Andhra Pradesh) was due to inadequate rain at planting time.

India's 1965-66 crop to be harvested early in 1966 is estimated by the trade to be about 10 percent less than the 1964-65 outturn as most of India's crops were adversely affected by a failure of rains last September.

Castorbean production in Thailand, the world's leading exporter of castorbeans as such, is reported at 37,475 tons. This is 6 percent less than last year's and over one-third less than the record outturn of 1963. The decline from last year is attributed to unfavorable prices early in the year. Pakistan's crop is estimated at 10,305 tons, slightly above last year's.

#### WORLD WOOL PRODUCTION DOWN 3 PERCENT IN 1965

World wool production estimates for 1965-66 have been revised downward to 5,570 million pounds, a drop of 3 percent from the previous year.

The major reason for the lower output estimate is the drought in Australia. The second estimate of the season places production at 1,617.9 million pounds, 76 million pounds below the forecast made at the beginning of the season. Also, the final estimate of production in the 1964-65 season has been revised downward to 1,794.0 million pounds. Thus, it is now estimated that output will be down from the previous season by 8 percent.

Another reason for reduced world production is the estimated drop in the Argentine clip, now expected to fall below the level of the previous year, also because of dry weather which reduced fleece weights in the provinces of Buenos Aires, La Pampa and Chubut.

Dry weather continued over wide areas of South Africa during the growing season and is estimated to have lowered the clip by about 1 percent. Uruguay also expects less production for the same reason.

Among the 5 major Southern Hemisphere Producers only New Zealand expects to produce more wool in 1965-66 than in the previous year. Weather has been favorable and sheep numbers have continued to expand.

WOOL: Production in specified countries, greasy basis, average 1956-60  
annual 1963-65 1/

Continent and country;	Average	1963	1964 <sup>2/</sup>	1965	Percent change	
	1956-60	1963	1964	1965	1965 1956-60	1965 1964
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Percent
<b>North America:</b>						
Canada.....	7.7	6.8	6.3	5.8	-25	- 8
United States <u>3/</u> .....	308.8	287.1	264.6	250.0	-19	- 6
Mexico.....	9.6	12.8	13.7	15.4	+60	+12
Total No. America <u>4/</u> :	330.0	310.0	285.0	275.0	-17	- 4
<b>South America:</b>						
Argentina.....	448.1	421.0	443.1	427.7	- 5	- 3
Brazil.....	60.4	58.5	62.8	61.5	+ 2	- 2
Chile.....	48.7	53.8	55.6	56.2	+15	+ 1
Falkland Islands.....	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.5	--	--
Peru.....	20.9	24.2	22.0	22.0	+ 5	--
Uruguay.....	180.2	194.0	189.6	185.0	+ 3	- 2
Total So. America <u>4/</u> :	780.0	775.0	795.0	775.0	- 1	- 3
<b>Europe:</b>						
France.....	62.9	61.7	62.0	60.0	- 5	- 3
Germany, West.....	11.5	10.5	8.3	8.0	-30	- 4
Greece.....	25.1	24.4	24.1	24.0	- 4	--
Ireland.....	21.2	26.0	26.6	27.0	+27	+ 2
Italy.....	30.4	29.4	29.2	27.7	- 9	- 5
Norway.....	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	--	--
Portugal.....	23.8	25.6	25.9	26.0	+ 9	--
Spain.....	72.6	81.3	80.7	72.8	--	-10
United Kingdom.....	116.3	130.6	126.8	127.1	+ 9	--
Total West Europe <u>4/</u> :	385.0	410.0	405.0	395.0	+ 3	- 2
Bulgaria.....	36.6	52.3	52.9	54.0	+48	+ 2
Hungary.....	15.7	20.9	21.6	22.0	+40	+ 2
Poland.....	20.5	16.1	16.3	17.6	-14	+ 8
Rumania.....	43.7	49.8	54.7	55.1	+26	+ 1
Yugoslavia.....	31.5	27.8	26.9	24.3	-23	-10
Total East Europe <u>4/</u> :	175.0	195.0	200.0	200.0	+14	--
Total Europe <u>4/</u> .....	560.0	605.0	605.0	595.0	+ 6	- 2
USSR (Europe & Asia)....	690.0	813.5	760.6	716.5	+ 4	- 6

(Continued)

WOOL: Production in specified countries, greasy basis, average 1956-60  
annual 1963-65 1/

(Continued)

Continent and country	Average	1963	1964 <sup>2/</sup>	1965	Percent change	
	1956-60	1963	1964	1965	1965 1956-60	1965 1964
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Percent
<b>Africa:</b>						
Algeria.....	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	--	--
Morocco.....	34.9	34.0	40.0	44.0	+26	+10
Tunisia.....	7.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	+15	--
Egypt.....	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.5	+ 6	--
South Africa, Rep. of <sup>5/</sup>	313.9	322.9	313.0	311.0	- 1	- 1
Total Africa <sup>4/</sup> .....	395.0	405.0	400.0	405.0	+ 3	+ 1
<b>Asia:</b>						
Iran.....	41.9	41.9	39.7	41.9	--	+ 6
Iraq.....	24.7	25.0	25.0	25.0	+ 1	--
Turkey (Europe & Asia).....	91.2	92.6	94.8	94.8	+ 4	--
Syria.....	18.2	18.7	26.5	33.1	+82	+25
India.....	73.8	75.0	78.0	77.2	+ 5	- 1
Japan.....	7.5	3.2	2.2	2.2	-71	--
Pakistan.....	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	--	--
Total Asia <sup>4/ 6/</sup> .....	510.0	510.0	530.0	545.0	+ 7	+ 5
<b>Oceania:</b>						
Australia.....	1,578.8	1,781.7	1,794.0	1,617.9	+ 5	- 8
New Zealand.....	538.3	616.8	623.3	640.0	+21	+ 4
Total Oceania <sup>7/</sup> .....	2,120.0	2,400.0	2,420.0	2,260.0	+ 8	- 5
Total World <sup>4/ 7/</sup> .....	5,385.0	5,820.0	5,795.0	5,570.0	+ 4	- 3

1/ For summary purposes wool produced mostly in the spring in the Northern Hemisphere is combined with that produced in the season beginning July 1 or October 1 of the same year in the Southern Hemisphere. Pulled wool is included for most countries at its greasy equivalent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Converted "pulled wool" to greasy basis at 1.7. 4/ Includes estimates for other producing countries. 5/ Includes Basutoland and South West Africa. 6/ Includes mainland China. 7/ Rounded to nearest five million.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign government, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD BREADGRAIN CROP  
AT NEAR RECORD LEVEL

Near-record world production of breadgrains in 1965 is estimated at 278 million metric tons compared with the 1964 record harvest of 285 million tons, according to the second estimate of Foreign Agricultural Service. Harvests of the Northern Hemisphere are completed--over three-fourths of the world wheat and all except 5 percent of the world rye crops --and harvesting in southern countries is well underway.

The world wheat crop of 1965, estimated at 9,007 million bushels (245 million tons), is 3 percent below the 1964 record of 9,294 million bushels (253 million tons). Outturn exceeds the previous near-record production of 1962 by 4 percent. Bumper crops in the continents of the Northern Hemisphere were more than offset by sharp declines in two major producers--the USSR and Mainland China--and in several Southern Hemisphere countries, where dry weather generally continued to reduce crops as the season progressed.

Record wheat crops were harvested in North America, Western Europe Eastern Europe and Asia. These countries account for over 70 percent of the world output. Although Canada's harvest was reduced mainly by bad weather during harvest, above average yields per acre resulted in a crop 13 percent more than in 1964, and the third largest on record. U.S. production was the largest since 1960, and also the third largest on record.

Record production in both Western Europe and Eastern Europe resulted in increases of 4 and 13 percent, respectively over the big crops of 1964. Three countries of the European Economic Community had larger crops than in 1964. France and the Netherlands had record crops, and Italy's near-record harvest was the largest in 7 years. However, prolonged cold, wet weather resulted in comparatively poor crops in West Germany and Belgium.

A pronounced increase in the production of the United Kingdom made that country the largest West European producer outside the EEC. Acreage increased 16 percent and nearly as high average yields per acre as the 1964 record resulted in a production 14 percent more than the previous record crop of 1964. Finland had a record output, and Spain and Portugal had larger crops than in the dry year of 1964. However, production declined in Austria, Sweden, and Switzerland.

Spectacular gains occurred in the yields per acre in a number of countries in East Europe. Although acreage increased only slightly in Rumania and Poland, and declined in Bulgaria, excellent yields harvested resulted in crops 44, 7 and 43 percent, respectively over 1964.

WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1963-65 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1955-59	1964	1965 3/	Average 1955-59	1964	1965 3/	Average 1955-59	1964	1965 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
<b>North America:</b>									
Canada .....	22,730	27,566	28,282	20.5	26.2	20.2	465,618	723,442	600,424
United States .....	49,128	45,209	49,846	22.3	25.3	26.2	1,095,357	1,142,013	1,290,468
Mexico .....	2,210	1,945	1,969	20.2	33.4	33.0	44,616	64,890	65,036
Total 4/ .....	74,160	74,810	80,920	21.7	25.8	24.2	1,606,400	1,931,300	1,957,000
<b>Europe:</b>									
Austria .....	634	679	699	32.8	37.3	39.4	20,800	25,336	27,577
Denmark .....	179	333	311	58.7	54.6	62.7	10,516	18,188	19,878
<b>EEC:</b>									
Belgium .....	501	493	557	53.2	56.5	62.0	26,669	27,877	33,065
France .....	10,432	9,513	10,843	34.3	39.6	46.9	357,997	376,582	508,446
Germany, West 5/ .....	3,059	3,415	3,574	45.5	52.3	53.5	139,071	178,425	191,161
Italy .....	12,145	10,859	10,892	27.2	27.5	29.0	330,330	298,606	315,342
Luxembourg .....	48	47	47	30.7	39.1	35.1	1,475	1,840	1,650
Netherlands .....	250	312	374	57.2	62.5	70.0	14,311	19,486	26,163
Total EEC .....	(26,435)	(24,639)	(26,263)	32.9	36.6	41.0	(869,853)	(902,816)	(1,075,827)
<b>Finland</b> .....	314	590	663	23.9	24.7	25.6	7,510	14,587	16,994
Greece .....	2,704	2,311	2,984	21.4	22.0	26.7	57,760	50,955	79,720
Ireland .....	361	233	165	42.3	43.7	46.6	15,280	10,192	9,968
Norway .....	35	17	18	32.3	38.3	41.1	1,130	651	740
Portugal .....	2,009	1,828	1,853	12.1	11.9	9.1	24,210	21,751	16,773
Spain .....	10,728	10,474	10,059	15.4	17.0	14.5	165,400	178,553	145,720
Sweden .....	831	605	667	33.7	38.7	58.6	28,030	23,394	39,095
Switzerland .....	243	250	250	44.7	42.2	54.6	10,860	10,550	12,570
United Kingdom .....	2,098	1,928	2,206	48.5	58.1	61.6	101,718	111,925	135,855
Total Western Europe 4/ .....	46,590	43,900	46,200	28.2	31.2	34.2	1,313,300	1,369,100	1,582,000
<b>Bulgaria</b> .....	3,466	2,935	3,138	22.8	23.7	23.8	79,000	69,528	74,590
Czechoslovakia .....	1,818	1,779	2,053	30.0	36.5	32.7	54,500	64,900	67,200
Germany, East .....	1,026	1,053	1,070	41.1	42.0	46.3	42,160	44,200	49,530
Hungary .....	3,112	2,413	2,747	22.0	23.2	27.5	68,500	55,971	75,665
Poland .....	3,581	3,809	4,051	23.4	29.6	27.9	83,900	112,692	112,875
Romania .....	7,302	7,103	7,400	16.2	19.6	19.2	118,600	139,580	140,500
Yugoslavia .....	4,750	5,288	5,189	21.5	27.4	26.2	102,000	145,000	135,950
Total Eastern Europe 4/ .....	25,310	24,630	25,800	21.8	25.8	25.6	552,700	635,600	660,000
Total Europe 4/ .....	71,890	68,530	72,000	26.0	29.3	31.2	1,866,000	2,004,700	2,242,000
<b>U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/</b> .....	159,000	160,000	167,800	12.0	12.5	10.6	1,910,000	1,470,000	2,100,000



Asia:																		
Cyprus	196							165			14.0	10.2		2,741	2,400	1,680	2,940	
Iran														95,950	110,200	99,500	106,600	
Iraq	2,540									10.7				27,120	16,530	23,500	29,500	
Israel	137							138	168	15.6	33.7	30.8		2,420	2,010	4,650	5,180	
Jordan	638							733	696	8.6	5.5	14.8	15.1	5,460	2,787	10,828	10,500	
Lebanon	162							146	146	10.4	11.2	10.1	13.7	1,680	1,653	1,470	2,000	
Syria	2,540							3,650	3,580	10.2	8.9	11.1	10.7	25,940	29,400	40,400	38,200	
Turkey	16,990							17,600	17,500	13.4	16.6		15.7	227,890	290,000	257,000	275,000	
China, Mainland	65,500													880,400				
India	30,393							33,349	33,245	10.9	11.8	10.9	13.3	331,870	397,894	362,300	443,800	
Japan	1,551							1,442	1,256	1.76	32.5	36.4	40.2	50,485	26,290	45,709	47,289	
Korea, Republic of	317							361		14.1	7.2	17.0		4,470	2,430	6,140		
Pakistan	11,741							12,544	13,272	11.1	12.3	12.3	12.8	130,703	154,857	154,857	169,940	
Total 4/	144,490	144,800	147,200	144,700	129	13.3	13.1	13.8	1,571,000	1,924,000	1,924,000	1,924,000	1,924,000	1,924,000	1,924,000	1,924,000	1,990,000	
Africa:																		
Algeria	4,658									10.0	11.7			46,364	58,400	41,200	49,600	
Egypt	1,559							1,344	1,336	34.5	39.3	41.0	40.6	53,802	54,900	55,100	54,200	
Morocco	3,888							4,084	3,776	4,095	9.2	11.6	12.1	35,720	43,930	43,940	49,500	
Tunisia	2,908							2,792	2,743	2,735	6.1	4.7	7.0	17,800	24,100	12,900	19,100	
South Africa, Republic of 7/	2,050							2,670	2,830	2,800	9.1	8.6	7.1	27,705	32,420	30,483	26,900	
Total 4/	17,670	18,880	18,600	18,700	11.1	12.4	11.5	11.9	196,000	235,000	235,000	235,000	235,000	235,000	235,000	241,000	220,000	
South America:																		
Argentina	11,598							14,025	14,317		19.5	23.4	26.9	225,949	328,485	385,800	240,000	
Brazil	2,386									10.3				24,460	5,000	11,000	8,500	
Chile	2,048							2,105	2,100		19.8	23.0	21.8	40,585	48,479	45,780		
Colombia	423							279	247		11.8	12.6		5,012	3,307	3,123		
Peru	365							378	370		370	14.2	14.9	14.9	5,170	5,700	5,500	5,500
Uruguay	1,604							875	1,302	940	11.8	9.9	18.2	18,950	8,690	23,730	13,100	
Total 4/	18,760	19,140	19,600	16,800	17.3	21.1	24.4	18.9	7,946,000	8,308,000	8,308,000	8,308,000	8,308,000	8,308,000	8,308,000	8,308,000	9,007,000	
Oceania:																		
Australia	9,892							16,474	17,919	17.0	19.9	20.6	16.0	168,217	327,912	368,800	275,000	
New Zealand	103							204	184	210	46.7	49.4	45.2	4,810	10,068	9,016	9,500	
Total 4/	9,995	16,680	18,100	17,400	17.3	20.3	20.9	16.3	173,030	337,970	337,970	337,970	337,970	337,970	337,970	378,000	284,000	
World Total 4/	496,000	502,800	524,200	510,500	16.0	16.5	17.7	17.6	7,946,000	8,308,000	8,308,000	8,308,000	8,308,000	8,308,000	8,308,000	8,308,000	9,007,000	

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1965 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1965 and end early in 1966. 2/ Harvested acreage as far as possible. 3/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 4/ Estimated totals include allowances for producing countries not shown. 5/ Includes spelt (approximately 15,000 acres and 500,000 bushels). 6/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production. 7/ Includes an estimated 85,000 acres in native production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Hungary had moderately lower production, but substantially above the 1955-59 average. Acreage of Yugoslavia was reduced sharply by bad weather in the fall of 1964; although good yields were harvested, the crop was 7 percent below 1964.

The production of a poor spring crop in the USSR resulted in a drop in the 1964 wheat harvest of possibly 20 percent. The winter wheat crop--usually about 40 percent of the total--was above average, but dry, hot weather seriously reduced growth of the spring crop.

Despite a significant drop in the production of Mainland China--the principal producer--Asia produced a record crop. Record harvests in India and Pakistan were 22 and 10 percent, respectively, larger than in 1964. Even though Japan reduced acreage, higher yields resulted in a 3 percent increase in production.

In Mainland China, unfavorable weather reduced planting of winter wheat to about 5 to 10 percent below the preceding year. Weather was not favorable for 1965 production, which declined 8 percent below the 1964 crop.

Countries of southwest Asia had a good season for wheat. Production reached about 470 million bushels (12.8 million tons), compared with 436 million bushels (11.9 million tons) in 1964, and the average of 390 million bushels (10.6 million tons) annually in 1955-59. Bumper crops in Iran and Iraq were the result of increased acreage and generally good weather. Turkey's harvest exceeded the poor crop of 1964, but was below 1963.

The northern countries of Africa had good crops. Egypt planted about the same acreage, and production was almost up to the high 1964 level. Algeria's crop was sharply higher than the poor crop of 1964, but below 1963. Morocco increased acreage by 8 percent and high yields per acre resulted in a 13 percent increase in production. Tunisia also had a good crop.

Production in the principal wheat countries of the Southern Hemisphere will be considerably below the good crops of 1964. In Australia, persistent drought in the eastern states continued to reduce yields to the lowest level since the severe drought year of 1957. Production is estimated at 275 million bushels (7.5 million tons) compared with 368 million bushels (10 million) in 1964.

RVE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1963-65 1/

	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre			Production			
	Average 1955-59 acres	1963 acres	1964 acres	Average 1955-59 Bushels	1963 Bushels	1964 Bushels	Average 1955-59 bushels	1963 bushels	1964 bushels	
<b>North America:</b>										
Canada .....	577	652	680	746	16.2	18.0	9,362	12,848	12,220	
United States .....	1,729	1,594	1,725	1,481	15.6	18.3	27,030	29,215	32,765	
Total .....	2,306	2,246	2,405	2,227	15.8	19.4	36,390	42,063	45,672	
<b>Europe:</b>										
Austria .....	525	385	411	397	31.0	33.0	16,254	12,695	15,270	
Denmark .....	269	286	229	213	40.7	43.9	10,944	12,558	11,495	
EEC:										
Belgium .....	170	101	103	82	45.5	52.1	7,732	4,847	5,371	
France .....	888	573	544	545	20.3	28.1	18,055	14,054	15,090	
Germany, West .....	3,630	2,815	2,832	2,787	40.5	50.2	146,996	127,071	142,071	
Italy .....	178	130	126	116	23.5	26.8	4,190	3,023	3,374	
Luxembourg .....	10	7	7	---	32.6	34.3	---	294	240	
Netherlands .....	380	261	261	242	46.2	53.7	17,540	12,332	14,022	
Total EEC .....	(5,256)	(3,888)	(3,873)	(3,779)	37.1	46.6	(194,839)	(162,055)	(174,422)	
Finland .....	217	189	253	273	22.9	25.4	4,969	4,886	6,430	
Greece .....	115	51	48	40	15.7	18.3	1,719	803	768	
Norway .....	2	3	2	2	33.0	37.5	66	103	75	
Portugal .....	636	788	741	815	10.5	7.0	7,185	8,240	5,160	
Spain .....	1,421	1,082	1,045	927	14.4	13.2	20,056	16,676	13,779	
Sweden .....	258	111	107	156	32.2	29.2	4,320	4,567	6,540	
Switzerland .....	31	43	44	44	48.3	61.3	1,382	2,075	2,400	
United Kingdom .....	22	21	21	19	37.1	41.9	816	880	1,000	
Total Western Europe 4/ .....	8,760	6,850	6,780	6,670	30.4	32.7	266,700	224,300	242,200	
<b>Bulgaria .....</b>	320	141	148	143	13.9	15.6	4,440	2,200	1,970	
Czechoslovakia .....	1,278	1,053	1,003	1,031	29.8	34.2	38,140	34,640	34,290	
Germany, East .....	2,672	2,027	2,030	2,020	30.4	36.7	81,152	61,960	74,400	
Hungary .....	1,019	515	610	618	18.1	17.1	18,410	10,433	10,800	
Poland .....	12,668	10,830	10,900	11,100	22.6	25.9	286,914	280,460	275,000	
Rumania .....	395	198	225	200	15.1	16.0	18.0	3,080	3,600	
Yugoslavia .....	628	388	388	371	15.7	17.8	9,874	6,141	6,889	
Total Eastern Europe 4/ .....	19,020	15,180	15,330	15,500	23.4	26.2	445,400	377,200	406,900	
Total Europe 4/ .....	27,780	22,030	22,110	22,170	25.6	28.2	712,100	621,500	649,100	
<b>J.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 5/ .....</b>	44,735	37,000	41,500	42,000	14.2	12.4	13.6	635,000	460,000	504,000
<b>Asia:</b>										
Turkey .....	1,611	1,650	1,730	1,680	14.9	20.3	24,023	33,500	26,600	
South America:										
Argentina .....	2,660	1,619	1,911	1,600	12.0	13.1	31,816	21,180	25,648	
<b>World Total 4/ .....</b>	79,470	64,940	70,100	70,100	18.2	17.9	1,442,000	1,182,000	1,294,000	

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1965 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1965 and end early in 1966. 2/ Harvested acreage as far as possible. 3/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 4/ Estimated totals include allowances for producing countries not shown. 5/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Argentina reduced acreage this year, and lack of rain after planting resulted in a production considerably below the excellent crop of 1964. Recent rain, however, may have improved yields. In the Republic of South Africa, continuing drought caused a downward revision in production to 32 percent below the good crop of 1964 and 3 percent less than the 1955-59 average.

Total production of the five principal exporting countries -- the United States, Canada, Australia, Argentina, and France -- is estimated at 3,081 million bushels (83.9 million tons) compared with 3,153 million bushels (85.8 million tons) in 1964. Very good crops in the United States, Canada and France failed to offset reduced harvests in Australia and Argentina. Therefore, total production of the five countries is about 2 million tons below 1964.

World rye production in 1965, estimated at 1,294 million bushels (32.9 million tons), exceeds the 1964 harvest by 39 million bushels (1 million tons). However, output is 150 million bushels (3.8 million tons) below the average of 1955-59. World acreage approximated the 1964 level, but good crops resulted in a 3-percent increase in production.

Production of North America was 8 percent more than in 1964 and 36 percent above the 1955-59 average. The combined acreage of the United States and Canada -- the only producers of rye in North America -- was below the average. However, higher yields per acre in recent years, have more than offset the reduced acreage in both countries. The harvests of Asia and Africa increased 3 and 13 percent, respectively, over the preceding year.

The USSR had a good rye crop, with production of 570 million bushels (14.5 million tons) compared with 504 million bushels (12.8 million tons) in 1964. Acreage was below the average, but yields were the highest in recent years. Eastern Europe had a bumper rye crop, with better yields than anticipated early in the season. Acreage increased over the preceding year, and per acre yields were among the highest on record.

Western Europe, however, had a decrease of 15 percent in rye production. The crop was reduced sharply in West Germany, the principal producer. Acreage declined and the outturn was the lowest yielding in five years. Of the 17 countries of Western Europe that produce rye, only Finland, Norway, Portugal, and Sweden had larger crops than in 1964.

U.S. RICE EXPORTS  
DOWN IN 1964-65

United States exports of rice totaled 1,295,999 metric tons by the end of the 1964-65 fiscal year, or approximately 10 percent less than the 1,440,548 metric tons reported for the 1963-64 fiscal year. The tremendous drop in sales to the Eastern European countries, from 83,000 metric tons in fiscal year 1963-64 to 11,000 metric tons in fiscal year 1964-65 was largely responsible for the overall decline.

Shipments of rice to the other European markets were also down sharply. Those to the EEC were down from 100,000 metric tons in 1963-64 to 66,000 metric tons; those to the other Western European countries dropped from 63,000 metric tons to 59,000 metric tons ~~etc.~~ during the same period. European demand for U.S. rice declined during the year primarily because of increased production.

Rice exports to countries in the Western Hemisphere amounted to 150,000 metric tons during this fiscal year, as compared with 179,000 metric tons in 1963-64. Most of this decrease was accounted for by smaller amounts of rice going to the Dominican Republic and Nicaragua. Those countries took less than half of the amount reported last year. Shipments to Haiti dropped from 2,000 tons in the previous fiscal year to only 120 tons in 1964-65. On the other hand, the United States exported substantially larger volumes of rice to Chile and Ecuador.

Exports of rice to the Asiatic countries, however, reversed the trend of overall shipments by the United States. These exports increased from 747,000 metric tons in the previous 12 months to 780,000 metric tons between July 1964 and June 1965, despite the drop of rice shipments to Indonesia from 91,000 metric tons to a mere 25 tons. The latter can be explained as due to Indonesia's restriction on rice import contracts which became effective on August 17, 1964. Exports to the Philippines, on the other hand, increased 41 percent and those to Japan 90 percent. The Syrian Arab Republic and South Vietnam became markets for U.S. rice in the current fiscal year.

Approximately 19 percent less rice was exported to the African countries this year. Individual decreases to many of these countries however, were partially offset by increased volumes to such countries as the United Arab Republic, Angola, Burundi and Rwanda, Cameroon, Republic of the Congo, and Ghana. Exports to countries of Africa totaled 218,000 metric tons as compared with 260,000 metric tons during 1963-64.

RICE, MILLED 1/: U.S. Exports by country of destination, July 1963-June 1964 and July 1964-June 1965

Destination	July 1963- June 1964	July 1964- June 1965	Destination	July 1963- June 1964	July 1964- June 1965
	Metric tons	Metric tons		Metric tons	Metric tons
<b>Western Hemisphere:</b>			<b>Asia:</b>		
Canada	47,035	49,896	Aden	5,946	7,460
Mexico	1,957	4,001	Afghanistan	2	11
British Honduras	1,589	1,039	Arabia Peninsula States	128	241
Canal Zone	--	--	Bahrain	211	111
Costa Rica	62	136	India	364,145	324,508
El Salvador	1,826	687	Indonesia	91,290	25
Guatemala	188	177	Iran	665	118
Honduras	9	35	Iraq	27,283	1,807
Nicaragua	9,621	4,219	Israel	9,402	11,525
Panama Republic	296	786	Jordan	185	442
Bahamas	4,864	4,232	Kuwait	5,016	15,655
Barbados	70	97	Lebanon	576	1,217
Bermuda	282	259	Malaysia	2,351	155
Dominican Republic	47,347	15,561	Pakistan	45	204
French West Indies	38	809	Philippines	21,084	86,111
Haiti	2,031	120	Saudi Arabia	43,939	29,271
Jamaica	9,068	13,189	Syrian Arab Republic	--	18,909
Leeward and Windward Islands	56	146	Vietnam	--	25,248
Netherlands Antilles	4,668	5,808	Hong Kong	377	180
Trinidad and Tobago	146	73	Japan	102,714	195,426
Bolivia	--	43	Korea	5	21
British Guiana	62	--	Nansei and Nanpo Islands	72,041	61,239
French Guiana	2	--	Taiwan	--	--
Chile	6,518	7,048	Total	747,405	779,884
Colombia	575	595	<b>Africa:</b>		
Ecuador	5	5,766	Algeria	9	--
Peru	37,571	33,412	Libya	413	156
Venezuela	2,684	1,986	Sudan	52	49
Total	178,570	150,120	U.A.R. (Egypt)	70	136
<b>Western Europe:</b>			Angola	144	541
<b>EEC:</b>			Gambia	413	4
Belgium and Luxembourg	14,352	10,050	Burundi and Rwanda	--	206
France	3,724	5,542	Cameroon	1,204	2,443
Germany, West	42,776	39,156	Canary Islands	7	3
Italy	8	11	Central African Republic	--	12
Netherlands	38,832	11,224	Congo (Leopoldville)	30,232	32,277
Total	99,692	65,983	Gabon	--	26
<b>Other Western Europe:</b>			Ghana	26,081	38,666
Austria	307	520	Guinea	36,445	15,804
Cyprus	73	190	Ivory Coast	18,005	20,794
Denmark	1,310	2,954	Liberia	33,995	34,793
Finland	508	917	Mauritania	--	68
Gibraltar	4	4	Nigeria	1,187	1,897
Greece	2,510	3,009	Sierra Leone	150	5,581
Iceland	328	333	Senegal	32,311	--
Ireland	903	1,392	Spanish Africa n.e.c.	123	--
Malta	34	66	Togo	59	67
Norway	136	134	Western Africa n.e.c.	10,114	1,051
Portugal	3,310	18	Western Portuguese Africa	7,659	2,275
Sweden	3,362	5,036	British East Africa	987	--
Switzerland	8,841	8,258	Ethiopia	56	74
United Kingdom	41,641	36,683	French Somaliland	166	675
Total	63,267	59,454	Kenya	76	459
<b>Eastern Europe:</b>			Malagasy Republic	--	25
Czechoslovakia	--	--	Mauritius and Dependencies	230	312
East Germany	--	--	Mozambique	246	143
Hungary	--	945	Somali Republic	98	165
Poland	14,982	10,262	Tanzania	647	2,599
Rumania	--	--	Uganda	286	1,375
U.S.S.R.	68,268	--	Republic of South Africa	57,469	54,942
Yugoslavia	--	3	Zambia	1,252	549
Total	83,250	11,210	Total	260,186	218,167
Total Europe	246,209	136,647	Oceania Total	8,178	11,181
			World Total	1,440,548	1,295,999

✓ Includes small quality of rough rice milled equivalent.

## U.S. EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR SHOW 15 PERCENT GAIN

United States wheat and wheat flour (grain equivalent) exported between July 1 and September 30, 1965, showed an over-all gain of 15 percent as compared with the same three months of 1964. Exports during the current period totaled 206 million bushels, of which over 63 million bushels or 31 percent was destined for India. India, still in short supply, is currently the largest single market for U.S. wheat and flour.

Shipments of wheat grain increased during the first quarter of the 1965-66 fiscal year as exports to all destination totaled 187 million bushels compared with 157 million bushels for the same quarter the previous year. Approximately one-third of the 1965 July-September quarter was destined for India.

Shipments of U.S. flour (grain equivalent) for July-September 1965 were approximately 18 percent less than those for July-September 1964. Out of 19 million bushels, 26 percent was destined for the United Arab Republic, 11 percent for Bolivia, and 5 percent for Korea.

Inspections for export indicate the total shipments of U.S. wheat and flour should reach 275 million bushels by the end of October 1965. July-October 1964 exports of these commodities amounted to 241 million bushels.

## AUSTRALIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS DECLINE

Australian wheat and flour exports (grain equivalent) totaled 236 million bushels in 1964-65, a decline of 18 percent compared with the 288 million bushels exported in 1963-64. Lower exports to Europe accounted for most of the decline.

Wheat and flour exports to Western Europe declined nearly 10 million bushels in 1964-65, with most of the decline occurring in exports to the United Kingdom. Exports to Eastern Europe were off sharply due to smaller shipments to the Soviet Union. Exports to Asia continued at about the same level, with smaller shipments to Mainland China largely offset by higher exports to India.

WHEAT AND FLOUR 1/: U.S. Exports by Country of Destination,  
July-September 1964 and July-September 1965

Country of destination	July-September 1964			July-September 1965		
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
<b>Western Hemisphere:</b>						
Canada	3/	49	49	3/	35	35
Mexico	10	42	52	--	22	22
British Honduras	--	52	52	--	37	37
Canal Zone	--	5	5	--	--	--
Costa Rica	--	193	193	--	133	133
El Salvador	214	36	250	216	6	222
Guatemala	534	26	560	403	10	413
Honduras	179	24	203	176	35	211
Nicaragua	173	29	202	82	40	122
Panama Republic	121	62	183	105	36	141
Bahamas	--	10	10	1	2	3
Barbados	9	31	40	--	20	20
Bermuda	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dominican Republic	361	46	407	286	107	393
French West Indies	--	--	--	--	2	2
Haiti	414	25	439	852	20	872
Jamaica	--	318	318	5	247	252
Leeward and Windward Islands	--	18	18	4/	13	13
Netherlands Antilles	--	81	81	--	87	87
Trinidad and Tobago	--	263	263	3	244	247
Argentina	--	--	--	8	--	8
Bolivia	--	2,409	2,409	1	1,806	1,807
Brazil	20,832	224	21,056	4,288	196	4,484
British Guiana	11	271	282	--	243	243
Chile	1,721	349	2,070	2,224	495	2,719
Colombia	1,863	5	1,868	689	172	861
Ecuador	267	5	272	144	19	163
Paraguay	--	2	2	--	12	12
Peru	909	116	1,025	882	181	1,063
Surinam	--	93	93	--	80	80
Uruguay	--	10	10	--	8	8
Venezuela	2,212	71	2,283	3,334	67	3,401
Total	29,820	4,865	34,685	13,699	4,375	18,074
<b>Western Europe:</b>						
<b>EEC:</b>						
Belgium-Luxembourg	124	2	126	2,526	3	2,529
France	524	1	525	2,363	3	2,366
Germany, West	724	2	726	2,882	2	2,884
Italy	1,807	476	2,283	1,114	391	1,505
Netherlands	1,964	200	2,164	6,987	120	7,107
Total	5,143	681	5,824	15,872	519	16,391
<b>Other Western Europe:</b>						
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--
Azores	232	--	232	--	--	--
Cyprus	--	--	--	--	12	12
Denmark	--	--	--	--	1	1
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gibraltar	--	3	3	--	6	6
Greece	--	122	122	301	100	401
Iceland	2	116	118	1	94	95
Ireland	28	--	28	226	--	226
Malta	--	9	9	--	4	4
Norway	--	--	--	--	--	--
Portugal	2,230	436	2,666	1,237	51	1,288
Spain	579	--	579	--	135	135
Sweden	--	4	4	93	--	93
Switzerland	86	--	86	1,269	--	1,269
Trieste	--	--	--	--	7	7
Turkey	39	21	60	3,570	201	3,771
United Kingdom	807	67	874	4,969	63	5,032
Total	4,003	778	4,781	11,666	674	12,340
<b>Eastern Europe:</b>						
Czechoslovakia	--	--	--	--	--	--
East Germany	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hungary	--	--	--	--	--	--
Poland	913	15	928	--	188	188
Rumania	41	--	41	--	--	--
U.S.S.R.	1,677	1	1,678	--	--	--
Yugoslavia	9,742	31	9,773	8,946	167	9,113
Total	12,373	47	12,420	8,946	355	9,301
Total Europe	21,519	1,506	23,025	36,484	1,548	38,032



WHEAT AND FLOUR 1/: U.S. Exports by Country of Destination,  
July-September 1964 and July-September 1965 (Continued)

Country of destination	July-September 1964			July-September 1965		
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Asia:						
Aden .....	--	14	14	--	--	--
Afghanistan .....	40	--	40	515	--	515
Arabia Peninsula States .....	--	28	28	--	54	54
Bahrain .....	--	88	88	--	137	137
Burma .....	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cambodia .....	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ceylon .....	--	555	555	--	294	294
India .....	54,771	90	54,861	63,268	59	63,327
Indonesia .....	--	2	2	16	8	24
Iran .....	2,654	94	2,748	2,489	266	2,755
Iraq .....	--	--	--	--	4/	4/
Israel .....	1,863	48	1,911	2,389	22	2,411
Jordan .....	--	893	893	--	658	658
Kuwait .....	22	198	220	22	53	53
Lebanon .....	--	8	8	--	--	--
Macao .....	--	318	318	2,084	177	2,261
Macao .....	--	24	24	--	19	19
Malaysia .....	--	34	34	199	9	208
Pakistan .....	11,935	50	11,985	17,405	3	17,408
Palestine .....	--	--	--	--	--	--
Philippines .....	938	181	1,119	4,761	100	4,861
Saudi Arabia .....	60	941	1,001	188	970	1,158
Syrian Arab Republic .....	--	--	--	--	78	78
Thailand .....	--	14	14	1	9	10
Vietnam .....	80	886	966	--	924	924
Nepal .....	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hong Kong .....	27	118	145	98	49	147
Japan .....	11,847	167	12,014	20,491	1	20,492
Korea .....	4,876	2,538	7,414	7,357	1,282	8,639
Nansei and Nampo Islands .....	--	172	172	464	130	594
Taiwan .....	2,306	124	2,430	2,350	136	2,486
Total .....	91,419	7,585	99,004	124,075	5,428	129,513
Africa:						
Algeria .....	1,110	7	1,117	--	3	3
Libya .....	--	--	--	--	4/	4/
Morocco .....	74	757	831	2	650	652
Sudan .....	375	735	1,110	--	854	854
Tunisia .....	3	99	102	924	81	1,005
U.A.R. (Egypt) .....	10,135	5,870	16,005	10,319	4,698	15,017
Angola .....	471	13	484	--	50	50
Gambia .....	--	--	--	--	2	2
Burundi and Rwanda .....	--	3	3	--	--	--
Cameroon .....	--	25	25	--	13	13
Canary Islands .....	884	--	884	404	--	404
Congo (Leopoldville) .....	1	488	489	--	759	759
Gabon .....	--	2	2	--	--	--
Ghana .....	--	33	33	--	3	3
Guinea .....	--	--	--	--	--	--
Liberia .....	1	32	33	1	30	31
Madeira .....	275	12	287	--	8	8
Mauritania .....	--	3	3	--	--	--
Nigeria .....	817	9	826	1,166	13	1,179
Sierra Leone .....	--	36	36	--	67	67
Senegal .....	--	15	15	--	12	12
Spanish Africa n.e.c. ....	--	--	--	--	2	2
Togo .....	--	--	--	--	10	10
Western Africa n.e.c. ....	--	--	--	--	1	1
Western Portuguese Africa .....	--	11	11	--	17	17
British East Africa .....	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ethiopia .....	--	1	1	19	10	29
French Somaliland .....	--	20	20	--	2	2
Kenya .....	--	3	3	--	3	3
Malagasy Republic .....	8	--	8	--	--	--
Mozambique .....	--	--	--	--	6	6
Somali Republic .....	--	--	--	--	10	10
Tanzania .....	--	--	--	--	--	--
Republic of South Africa .....	--	--	--	--	2	2
Zambia .....	23	--	23	--	--	--
Total .....	14,177	8,174	22,351	12,835	7,306	20,141
Oceania-Total .....	--	36	36	--	24	24
World Total .....	156,945	22,166	179,111	187,093	18,691	205,784

1/ Data includes shipments for relief. 2/ Grain equivalent. 3/ Transshipments through Canada have been included in data for countries of ultimate destination.  
4/ Less than 500 bushels.



WORLD RAPESEED PRODUCTION  
AT ALLTIME HIGH

Estimated at nearly 5.0 million short tons, world rapeseed production in 1965 established a record. The 1965 outturn is one-fourth greater than that of 1964 and 30 percent above the 1955-59 average.

The major factors pertinent to the 1965 crop include: (1) A substantial increase in India's crop despite reduced acreage; (2) a phenomenal rise in Canadian production resulting from acreage expansion; (3) record production in Europe, largely because of increased acreages in Poland, France and Sweden; and (4) an estimated increase in production in Mainland China, largely reflecting more favorable growing conditions.

North America: Production in Canada, the world's leading exporter, rose by 240,000 tons from last year's record. The official estimate, somewhat above trade estimates, indicates an output four times the average annual production during the 1955-59 period. The sharp rise from 1964 resulted from an estimated 81 percent expansion in acreage.

This sharp expansion in Canadian seedings was stimulated by increasing producer prices in recent years which have resulted in a further shift from seedings of wheat. Yields, although below those of 1963 and 1964, were one-eighth above the average of the 1955-59 period. Prices through mid-December have continued to rise because forward sales for export have exceeded farmers' marketings. A sizable portion of this year's crop will, therefore, not move into export channels until sometime later in 1966.

South America: Chilean output also rose to a new high, despite reduced yields. The rise, reflecting increased seedings--four-fifths above those of a year earlier--took place as a result of increased domestic prices for rapeseed in that country.

Western Europe: Rapeseed production in France, at a record volume, was one-fifth above that in 1964 and more than double the average annual production during the 1955-59 period. The increase from 1964 reflected expanded acreage, yields being lower because of unfavorable weather. The gain has caused some marketing problems since the French edible oil industry must either blend this oil with other oils or attempt to export it. French rapeseed exports, largely seed as such, increased sharply in 1965. Major destinations were Algeria, Italy and West Germany.

Swedish production (largely winter rape) increased by about 11 percent from the high tonnage of 1964 because of increased acreage. Rapeseed production has grown in popularity because of its lower labor requirements as well as the fact that prices have gained substantially and a large volume traditionally is exported, largely to West Germany, Italy and Poland.

West German rapeseed acreage, which is geared to the German government's price support system, increased slightly in 1965. However, production declined slightly because of less favorable growing conditions.

RAPESEED 1/ : Production by specified country and estimated world total, averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1958-65

Country	Average									
	1950-54	1955-59	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
-----1,000 Short tons-----										
North America:										
Canada.....	7.8	137.7	194.0	89.0	278.0	280.5	146.5	209.0	330.8	570.0
Mexico.....	6.2	7.7	8.8	6.6	7.7	7.2	7.7	7.2	7.2	7.2
Total 4/.....	14.2	147.1	203.8	95.6	285.7	287.7	154.2	216.2	338.0	577.2
South America.....	5.4	13.6	19.8	29.7	55.0	51.0	41.5	65.9	66.2	91.6
Europe:										
Austria.....	7.1	9.4	10.1	6.2	7.1	12.7	9.7	8.3	11.6	9.4
Belgium.....	3.2	1.5	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Denmark.....	14.3	5.8	8.6	12.6	14.1	29.8	57.4	29.1	56.2	51.8
Finland.....	12.8	15.5	13.5	27.4	4.7	7.1	8.7	8.8	6.9	8.4
France.....	153.9	148.7	216.5	144.2	91.8	117.4	176.3	148.8	271.2	330.0
Germany, West.....	59.5	53.8	63.6	64.9	76.4	82.0	127.1	105.6	119.8	117.4
Italy.....	12.8	10.5	12.0	10.7	11.4	10.1	11.1	8.8	9.0	9.7
Netherlands.....	23.6	17.0	10.0	8.4	8.8	10.8	11.3	11.0	11.4	11.4
Sweden.....	181.7	158.0	145.8	199.7	75.5	115.3	142.3	103.3	170.5	188.6
Switzerland.....	6.3	8.1	10.8	10.6	10.7	10.0	14.2	13.2	14.3	16.5
Total.....	475.2	428.3	492.7	484.9	300.6	395.3	558.3	437.0	671.0	743.4
Czechoslovakia.....	32.8	55.3	53.0	80.2	60.2	92.6	52.9	46.3	50.7	68.0
Germany, East.....	121.2	178.1	132.2	196.3	188.6	179.6	171.3	141.3	193.7	200.0
Hungary.....	3.4	2.2	1.8	2.7	3.5	10.5	4.1	5.1	---	---
Poland.....	108.1	119.9	88.2	144.4	162.0	283.3	397.9	250.2	297.6	425.0
Rumania.....	7.1	7.8	6.8	7.3	12.2	6.1	0.1	0.5	---	---
Yugoslavia.....	7.2	6.8	7.9	8.2	7.4	9.7	2.3	2.4	3.9	4.4
Total (including USSR) 4/.....	334.6	402.4	322.7	469.7	469.2	628.1	665.7	485.8	588.6	737.9
Total Europe.....	809.8	830.7	815.4	954.6	769.8	1,023.4	1,224.0	922.8	1,259.4	1,481.3
Africa.....	20.0	20.5	22.0	24.2	22.0	22.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Asia:										
Turkey (Europe and Asia).....	3.1	2.0	2.2	3.0	4.4	5.5	4.4	5.3	7.7	8.3
China Mainland 5/.....	990.0	1,060.0	1,200.0	1,025.0	1,110.0	645.0	575.0	625.0	770.0	800.0
China, Taiwan.....	0.7	1.4	1.9	1.9	4.9	8.8	11.0	14.4	29.7	30.0
India.....	934.8	1,083.3	1,028.2	1,148.0	1,172.6	1,495.2	1,473.9	1,426.8	994.8	1,515.7
Japan.....	240.0	309.7	294.2	288.7	290.6	301.5	272.0	120.0	148.4	138.2
Pakistan.....	291.4	369.2	330.4	420.7	353.3	351.1	341.6	399.8	332.6	336.0
Total 4/.....	2,461.1	2,825.6	2,876.9	2,887.3	2,935.8	2,807.1	2,683.8	2,593.3	2,288.9	2,841.4
World total.....	3,311.5	3,837.5	3,920.1	3,972.4	4,068.3	4,191.2	4,109.0	3,803.7	3,958.0	4,996.5

1/Includes mustardseed in areas where rapeseed and mustardseed are not separately reported. Harvest of rapeseed occurs generally in the first half of the calendar year given in all major producing countries except Canada. 2/Preliminary. 3/Partly estimated. 4/Includes estimates for minor producing countries and for the above countries for which data are not available. 5/USDA estimates 1959-65, revised. Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

In Denmark the 1965 rapeseed crop, especially that sown in the spring, was adversely affected by unfavorable weather conditions. Despite increased acreage, production declined significantly. Virtually all of the Danish crop is for export because of the margarine manufacturers' preference for other veg. oils.

Eastern Europe: Poland, reportedly harvesting a record crop, ranked fourth in 1965 in world production of rapeseed. The outturn, indicated at 127,500 tons above that in 1964, rose chiefly because of expanded acreage--up nearly 30 percent from a year ago. Comparably, yields increased by 11 percent. Production in East Germany is believed to have increased somewhat as a result of higher yields and slightly larger seedings. Acreage is estimated fractionally below the average during the 1955-59 period. Czechoslovakia's 1965 rapeseed crop was one-third above last year's revised estimate.

Asia: In India, the world's largest rapeseed producer, output increased by about 520,000 tons. This increase accounts for more than one-half of the net rise in 1965 world production, but none of the Indian increase is likely to be exported. The increase was due to yields markedly above those of the previous year; acreage declined by 7 percent.

The World's second major producer of rapeseed, Mainland China, is estimated to have harvested a somewhat larger crop, reflecting slightly improved yields. Competition for tillable land, however, for use in the production of food crops, continues to restrict the area sown to rapeseed substantially below that prior to 1961.

In Japan, despite a continued strong demand among oilseed crushers, domestic rapeseed production, at less than one-half the tonnage produced in the 1955-59 period, declined in 1965. Yields were significantly above those in 1964, but seedings declined by more than one-fourth to the smallest acreage in recent years. Since some crushers are anxious to maintain stable supplies, import requirements have in recent years risen sharply. Practically all of these imports are supplied by Canada.

Pakistan's rapeseed output equaled 1964 production due to a slightly larger yield. Acreage declined because of heavy rains at seeding time and also increased cultivation of rice.

#### WORLD PEPPER TRADE

World exports of black and white pepper (*Piper nigrum* L.) during 1964 were substantially under the large 1963 shipments of 173.2 million pounds, reflecting lower Indonesian and Indian exports. However, the sharp fall in exports from these countries was partly offset by increased shipments from Brazil, Sarawak, and the Malagasy Republic. Preliminary statistics indicate that world pepper trade for 1965 will be larger, as rather sharp increases have been recorded in exports from India, Sarawak, and Brazil.

The export check-price levels implemented last year by India and Indonesia--which account for over two-thirds of world production--have continued to help support pepper prices in 1965 at an average level of approximately 10 cents per pound above the 1964 annual average of 38.8 cents per pound.

Exports from India during 1964 totaled 36.2 million pounds, down 13 percent from the previous year as a result of sharply curtailed shipments to the United States. However, the resumption of large scale buying by the U.S. this year, of 9.5 million pounds, has helped to boost exports for the first 6-months of 1965 to 35.5 million pounds--a 32 percent increase over the corresponding period a year earlier, and approximating total 1964 shipments.

India's exports to the Soviet Bloc during January-June 1965 continued at high levels--15.5 million pounds, against 14.5 million during the 6-month 1964 period. The Soviet Union is now India's largest customer. The Soviets, together with other Bloc nations, have received about one-half of the Indian exports since 1963.

The Indian Government is considering a plan to commission the State Trading Corporation to purchase pepper for stabilization purposes. However, neither quantities nor prices to be involved in this scheme have yet been announced. Also, the government has plans for an export quota arrangement, the implementation date of which, has now been postponed indefinitely. Under this proposed plan, export quotas would have been allotted to established shippers, based on their highest export level during the 1960-64 period. According to the government, this plan would help to stabilize prices and develop export markets by eliminating competition among exporters.

The Indonesian Government has established a new state trading organization known as "LADINDO" to be the sole exporter of pepper. This organization will also be responsible for trade promotion, market research, and improvement of quality and production methods. Offices are to be established in both New York and Rotterdam to implement sales and marketing programs.

On the basis of more complete data from Indonesia, 1963 exports have been revised upward to an exceptionally large 96.1 million pounds, more than double the previous year's level. Exports during the first 8-months of 1964 (the latest data available) amounted to 31.2 million pounds, well under the corresponding period a year earlier.

Malaysia's (Sarawak only) exports during 1964 reached 27.1 million pounds, 6-percent over the previous year. The release of stocks and larger production have boosted shipments for the first 7-months of 1965 to 24 million pounds, almost double the exports of the corresponding period a year earlier. Despite continued efforts to export direct, nearly four-fifths of the crop is still channeled through Singapore.

BLACK AND WHITE PEPPER: Exports from specified producing countries,  
1964 with comparisons

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964 <u>1/</u>
	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
Asia:				
Cambodia .....	1,978	1,803	1,915	1,814
Ceylon .....	749	101	208	1,236
India .....	31,037	55,142	41,736	36,217
Indonesia <u>2/</u> .....	53,863	38,850	96,127	<u>3/</u> 31,184
Malaysia <u>4/</u> .....	30,426	25,935	25,627	27,136
Total .....	<u>118,053</u>	<u>121,831</u>	<u>165,613</u>	<u>97,587</u>
Africa:				
Cameroon <u>5/</u> .....	---	75	<u>6/</u>	<u>6/</u>
Malagasy Republic .....	1,404	2,357	1,989	4,215
Nigeria .....	76	132	<u>7/</u> 393	<u>7/</u> 226
Total .....	<u>1,480</u>	<u>2,564</u>	<u>2,382</u>	<u>4,441</u>
Latin America <u>8/</u> .....	<u>1,642</u>	<u>6,094</u>	<u>5,240</u>	<u>8,920</u>
Grand Total .....	<u>121,175</u>	<u>130,489</u>	<u>173,235</u>	<u>110,948</u>

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes estimated unregistered exports to Singapore. 3/ January-August only. 4/ Sarawak only. 5/ Prior to 1962 included with Nigeria. 6/ Not available. 7/ Includes pimento. 8/ Brazil only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Reexports of pepper from Singapore during 1964 totaled 32.7 million pounds, down sharply from the 1963 level of 68.5 million because of the trade embargo with Indonesia. However, some Indonesian pepper is still reaching the Singapore entrepot through smuggling. Reexports during the first half of 1965--at 16.3 million pounds--are running 24-percent ahead of the similar period last year because of increasing supplies being made available from Sarawak.

Pepper exports from Brazil through October 1965 have approximated 11.5 million pounds, exceeding the annual totals of any preceding year. More pepper is being made available for export as new plantings come into bearing. A new area is being opened to pepper cultivation in the coastal regions north of Santos in the State of Sao Paulo. In 1964, Brazil was the second largest supplier of pepper to the United States.

Exports from the Malagasy Republic during 1964 were a record 4.2 million pounds. Shipments during the first 8 months of 1965 totaled 1.5 million, compared with 1.8 million pounds for the January-August 1964 period.





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